

New Hampshire  
Edition



## 2006 Remediation and Restoration Annual Report



A status report on the New England  
Waste Cleanup and Revitalization Programs.

**RHODE ISLAND**

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*(cover photo) Wetland area on the Troy Mills Superfund Site in Troy, NH*

## WELCOME TO EPA NEW ENGLAND



The New England office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is dedicated to protecting all New Englanders from environmental health threats while also preserving and protecting our unique environmental resources.

This annual report details the 2006 programmatic accomplishments of EPA New England's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration. The Office of Site Remediation and Restoration focuses on the restoration and revitalization of contaminated properties through the Superfund, Brownfields, RCRA Corrective Action and Underground Storage Tanks programs. Each of these programs shares the common goal of protecting human health while restoring contaminated properties to economic and environmental vitality. In addition, the Office of Site Remediation and Restoration is prepared to handle a broad spectrum of environmental emergencies, ranging from those posed by chemical or oil spills to those presented by potential acts of terrorism or natural disasters.

EPA's **Land Revitalization Initiative** seeks to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of our cleanup programs by promoting an interchange of ideas and finding opportunities for working collaboratively. A fundamental tenet of the Land Revitalization Initiative is that cleanup and reuse are mutually supportive goals

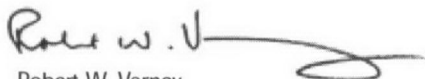
and that consideration of the anticipated property reuse should be an integral part of EPA's cleanup decisions. Because land use is generally determined at the local level, EPA New England has been working in partnership with municipal governments, community members, property owners, responsible parties and other key stakeholders to implement cleanups that are allowing formerly unproductive properties to be safely returned to sustainable and beneficial uses. In the Superfund program for example, more than half of the NPL sites in New England where remedy construction is complete are in reuse. This annual report highlights some of our success in land revitalization throughout New England.

The **Superfund** program directs the clean up of National Priorities List (NPL) sites as well as the clean up of smaller, often less complex, sites that pose a significant risk to people or the environment. Our New England Superfund program remains vital and boasts strong successes. In cooperation with our state counterparts, EPA New England has completed cleanup or has cleanup activities underway at 80 percent of New England's 115 NPL sites. In 2006, EPA New England deleted the Army Materials Technology Laboratory site in Watertown, Massachusetts from the NPL after it was determined that all appropriate cleanup and response activities had been completed. This deletion brings to 12 the total number of sites in New England that have been formally removed from the NPL. EPA New England continues to evaluate sites for possible inclusion on the NPL. In 2006, the Olin Chemical site in Wilmington, Massachusetts was added to the NPL. Our Superfund removal program expended nearly \$11 million dollars to complete 13 removal actions across New England in 2006. Through an aggressive regional program to recoup federal expenses at Superfund sites or to have responsible parties pay for cleanup, we have restored \$2.2 billion to the Superfund Trust Fund since inception of the program. For detailed information about EPA New England's efforts in the Superfund program, including detailed descriptions on each NPL site in New England, please visit [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund).

EPA New England's ability to respond to catastrophic incidents that may be caused by natural disasters or acts of terrorism remains a regional priority. As of the end of 2006, 255 EPA New England personnel have completed Incident Command System training, including 124 staff members that have completed advanced level training. Our staff participated in extensive training and numerous exercises with our local, state and federal response partners throughout 2006. During the first half of 2006, EPA New England continued to provide critical support to the Gulf region by deploying a significant number of staff and contractor resources to assist in the massive EPA response effort in the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Drawing on that experience, we worked closely with our New England state counterparts throughout 2006 developing debris management plans and overall hurricane response preparedness. EPA New England conducted several emergency response actions during 2006, highlighted by our response to the massive explosion and fire at a paint manufacturing facility in Danvers, Massachusetts. Within hours of the explosion, EPA New England personnel were conducting extensive air monitoring and sampling to ensure the safety of first responders and the nearby community. Once the fire was extinguished, EPA New England quickly worked on stabilizing the site by securing hundreds of drums and containers, removing chemicals from three underground storage tanks and shipping all contaminated materials from the site. Throughout the operation, we conducted air sampling to ensure returning residents were not being exposed to contamination. For further information on EPA New England's oil and chemical emergency response programs, visit [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/er/erindex.htm](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/er/erindex.htm).

The success EPA New England's **Brownfields** program has resulted in many underused or unused real estate parcels being redeveloped and once again contributing to the local economy in taxes and jobs. Since the inception of the Brownfields program, EPA New England has distributed more than \$132 million to hundreds of communities, states, agencies, and non-profit organizations across the region. In 2006, EPA New England's Brownfields program awarded 58 grants across the region worth a total of \$18.5 million. This included two new Job Training grants, one to The WorkPlace, Inc. for Stamford, Connecticut and one to JFY NetWorks, Inc. in Boston, Massachusetts. In November 2006, the Brownfields 2006 conference was held in Boston. Brownfields 2006 brought over 5,000 people to Boston to highlight opportunities and progress in the Brownfields arena. For more information on EPA New England's Brownfields activities, we encourage you to visit our Brownfields website to read case studies of redevelopment projects across the region, [www.epa.gov/ne/Brownfields](http://www.epa.gov/ne/Brownfields).

We look forward to another year of working with our Congressional delegation, states, tribes, the public and others to promote a cleaner, healthier and more productive New England environment. Please visit EPA's Internet web pages at [www.epa.gov/region1](http://www.epa.gov/region1) to find a wealth of useful, updated information about the work that EPA New England performs. Thank you for your strong support of these important programs.



Robert W. Varney  
Regional Administrator

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following is a quick summary of EPA New England's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration (OSRR) programs highlighted in this report.

#### Superfund Program

OSRR's remedial branches oversee long-term cleanups at sites that are typically on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). Short-term cleanups can correct many hazardous waste problems and eliminate most threats to human health and the environment. Some sites, however, require lengthier and more complex cleanups. These may include large-scale soil remediation, restoring groundwater and taking measures to protect wetlands, estuaries, and other ecological resources. These sites are often the result of years of pollution and may take several years, even decades, to clean.

#### Emergency Planning and Response Program

OSRR's Emergency Planning and Response Program prepares for, and responds to oil and chemical spills to the environment, and supports and supplements local, state, and private parties' efforts to address emergencies.

EPA also oversees short-term cleanups across New England. Short-term cleanups, called "removal actions," reduce immediate threats to public health and the environment at sites that are typically less complex to clean up than sites on the NPL. Short-term cleanups may take anywhere from a few days to a few years to complete, depending on the type and extent of contamination. An emergency removal occurs when hazardous or toxic chemicals are released into the environment causing potential health or environmental risks. EPA may need to respond within hours of the event.

#### Brownfields Program

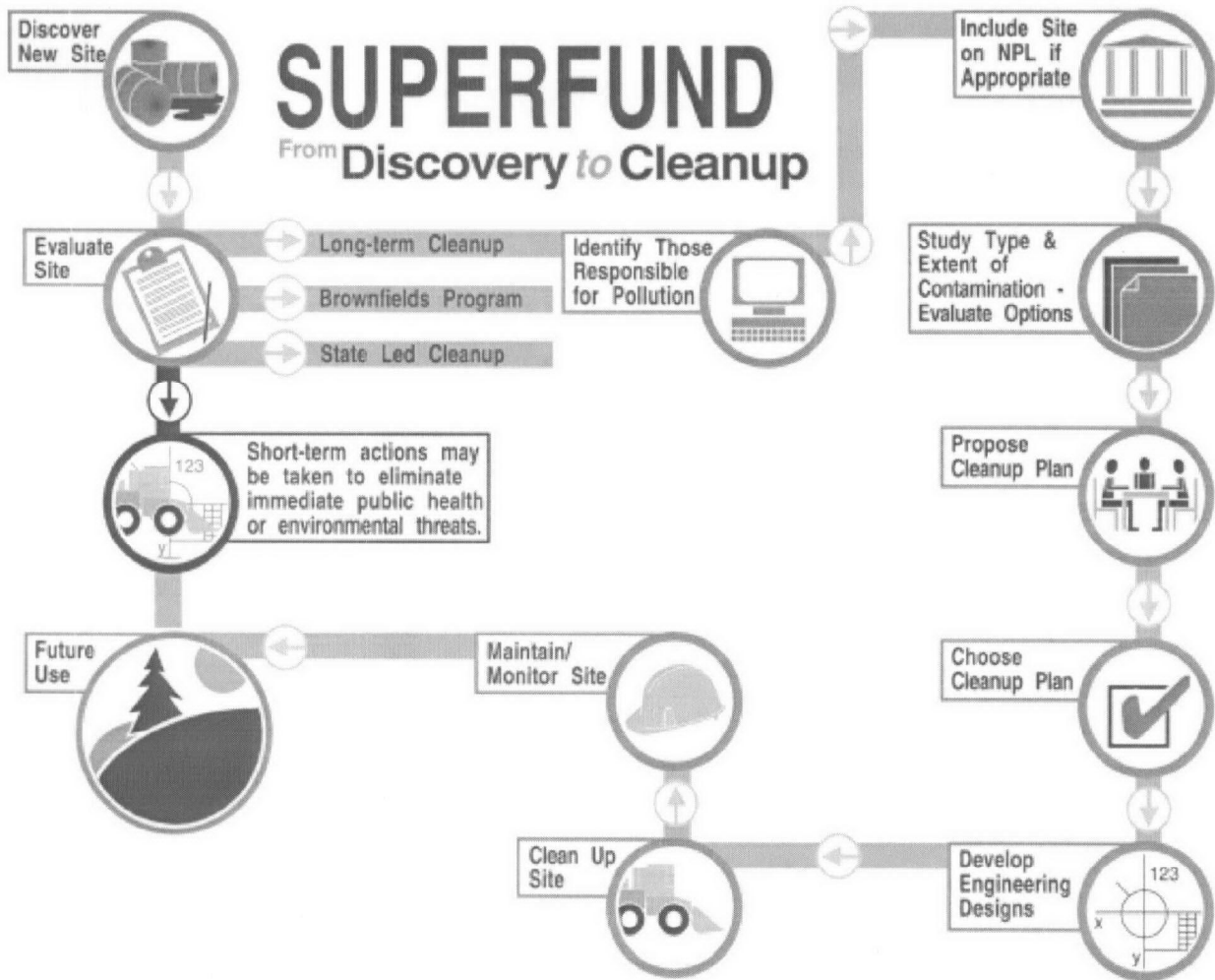
Originally begun as an EPA initiative in January 1995, the US EPA National Brownfields Program has since evolved into a collaborative effort involving many federal, state and local partners. In January 2002, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act ("the Brownfields law") was signed. This law expanded potential federal assistance for Brownfields revitalization, including Assessment Grants, Revolving Loan Fund Grants, Cleanup Grants, Job Training Grants and Targeted Brownfields Assessments. The law also includes provisions to establish and enhance state and tribal response programs, which will continue to play a critical role in the successful cleanup and revitalization of brownfields.

#### RCRA Corrective Action Program

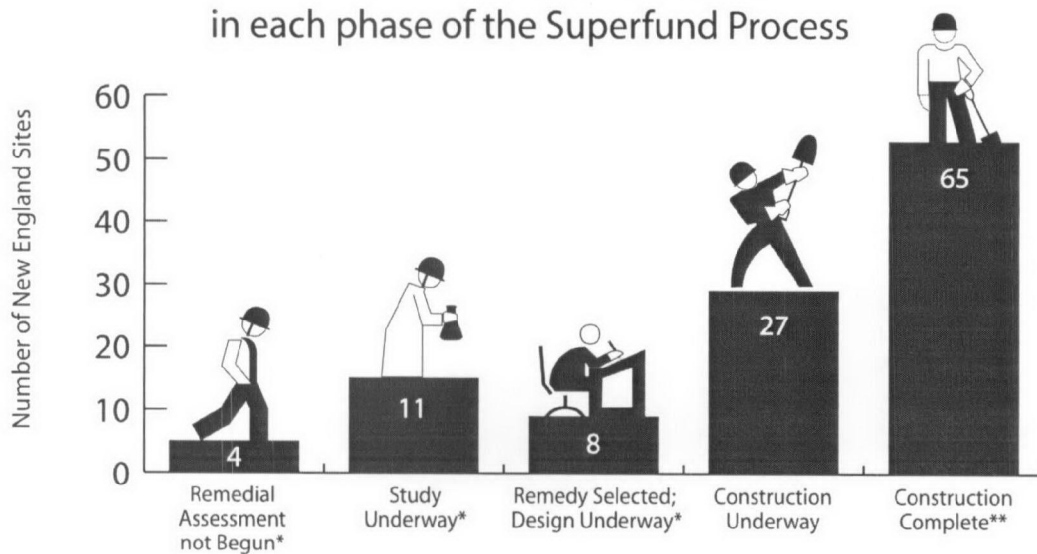
The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provides EPA and authorized states the authority to regulate facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste (RCRA facilities). Although RCRA is designed to prevent releases of hazardous waste at RCRA facilities, accidents or other activities have occasionally caused such releases into soil, groundwater, surface water and air. The RCRA Corrective Action Program, administered by EPA or authorized states, compels RCRA facilities to investigate and cleanup hazardous waste releases. RCRA Corrective Action differs from Superfund in that RCRA facilities generally have viable operators and on-going operations, although some of the sites may be abandoned.

#### Underground Storage Tank (UST)/Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (LUST)

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 established for the first time a link between the UST Regulatory Program and the LUST Trust Fund Cleanup Program. Prior to 2005 the compliance and prevention UST program and the LUST cleanup program were in separate statutes and appropriations. The Energy Act of 2005 allows LUST funding to support prevention activities. The new Energy Act requires EPA and the states to meet several programmatic milestones and achievements by specific dates. These include all federal regulated facilities that have not received an on-site inspection since December 1998 be inspected by August 2007 and every three years thereafter. The states must also adopt secondary containment standards, report on compliance status of government owned USTs, incorporate a delivery prohibition, develop an annual reporting system available to the public and adopt a requirement for operator training.



Number of National Priorities List Sites  
in each phase of the Superfund Process



\* may include sites where early action has occurred

\*\* long-term monitoring, operation, and maintenance ongoing

Source: Superfund e-facts, December 2006

## SUPERFUND SITE CLEANUP STATUS SUMMARY

	Remedial Assessment not Begun	Study Underway	Remedy Selected; Design Underway	Construction Underway	Construction Complete	Deleted from NPL
CONNECTICUT	Broad Brook Mill ^	Precision Plating Scovill Landfill	Durham Meadow	N London Sub Old Southington* Raymark* SRS*	Linemaster Sw Beacon Heights Gallups Quarry Kellogg-Deering Laurel Park Yaworski Lagoon Barkhamsted	Cheshire GWater Nutmeg Valley Rd Revere Textile
MASSACHUSETTS	Haverhill Landfill Olin Chemical	Blackburn&Union Nuclear Metals Sutton Brook	Naval Weapons Shpack Landfill Hath & Patterson	Atlas Tack Natick Army Lab Fort Devens Hanscom AFB Industriplex Iron Horse Park S Weymouth NAS New Bedford Nyanza Otis ANG Base Silresim WR Grace/Acton Wells G&H GE-Housatonic ^	Baird & McGuire Cannon Eng Charles George LF Groveland Wells Hocomonco Pond Norwood PCBs PSC Resources Re-Solve, Inc Rose Disposal Pti Sullivan's Ledge	Army Mails Tech Devens-Sudbury Ann Plymouth Harbor Salem Acres
MAINE		Callahan Mine	West Site/Hows Cor	Portsmouth NSY	Brunswick NAS Eastland Woolen Eastern Surplus Loring AFB McKin Co O'Connor Co Saco Municipal LF Union Chemical Winthrop Landfill	Pinette's Salvage Saco Tannery
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Mohawk Tannery ^ Chlor-Alkali	Beede Waste Oil Dover Landfill	Fletcher's Paint Ottati & Goss	Auburn Road LF Coakley Landfill Kearsarge Metallurg Keefe Enviro Mottolo Pig Farm N H Plating Pease AFB Savage Muni South Muni Well Sylvester Tibbetts Road Tinkham Garage Town Garage/ Radio Beac Troy Mills Landfill Somersworth LF	
RHODE ISLAND		Centredale Manor		Rose Hill Landfill Davis Liquid Davisville NCBC Newport NETC Peterson/Puritan W Kingston/URI	Central Landfill Landfill & Res Rec Picillo Farm Stamina Mills Western Sand & Gravel	Davis GSR Landfill
VERMONT	Commerce Plume	Ely Copper Mine Pike Hill	Elizabeth Mine		Bennington Landfill BFI Landfill Burgess Bros LF Pine Street Canal Pownal Tannery Old Springfield LF Parker Landfill	Darling Hill Dump Tansitor Electronics

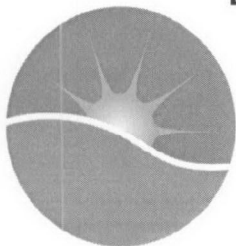
^ proposed NPL site

\* In negotiations with responsible parties

Note Statistics represent most-advanced Operable Unit at each site, additional activities may be ongoing at these sites

OVERVIEW

## LAND REVITALIZATION



Most people associate the reuse of contaminated properties with the Brownfields Program, but similar efforts are also occurring within the other land cleanup programs: Superfund, RCRA Corrective Action, and UST. Although the goal is the same – to restore contaminated properties to economic and environmental vitality – each program must often work from a unique set of rules to achieve the desired results.

EPA's national Land Revitalization Initiative, established September 2004, seeks to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of these various cleanup programs by promoting an interchange of ideas and finding opportunities *for working collaboratively*. Whether a property is a Superfund site, an operating RCRA facility, a former gas station, or an abandoned industrial facility, there are common challenges confronting revitalization efforts that can clearly benefit from a coordinated and comprehensive approach. This is being achieved by:



- Developing a consistent set of cross-program revitalization measures
- Promoting collaboration among EPA programs and external partners
- Developing effective tools that address barriers to land revitalization
- Providing land revitalization training
- Conducting public outreach

For more information on EPA's national Land Revitalization initiative, please visit:  
[www.epa.gov/landrevitalization](http://www.epa.gov/landrevitalization).

"EPA's cleanup programs have set a national goal for returning formerly contaminated sites to long-term, sustainable, and productive uses."

— 2003-2008 EPA Strategic Plan

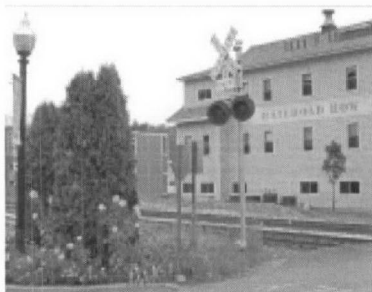
### Stakeholder Engagement

A fundamental tenet of the Land Revitalization Initiative is that cleanup and reuse are mutually supportive goals and that consideration of the anticipated property reuse should be an integral part of EPA's cleanup decisions. Because land use is generally determined at the local level, EPA has been working in partnership with municipal governments, community members, property owners, responsible parties and other key stakeholders to implement cleanups that enable formerly unproductive properties to be safely returned to sustainable and beneficial uses.



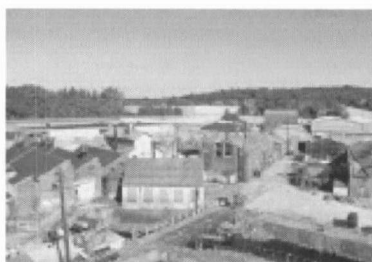
## Brownfields

**Railroad Row, Hartford, Vermont** – The historic, yet dilapidated, Twin State Fruit warehouse property in Hartford, Vermont underwent an economic and environmental recovery that started with a \$200,000 EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant awarded to the Two Rivers-Ottawquechee Regional Commission.



## RCRA Corrective Action

**Gilbert & Bennett, Reading (Georgetown), Connecticut** – The bankrupt and abandoned Gilbert & Bennett manufacturing facility will soon see new life as a pedestrian-friendly, environmentally-responsible village center with 416 planned residential units, over 300,000 square feet of commercial space, a performing arts center, and a host of other amenities. The project has received numerous accolades, including EPA's 2004 National Award for Smart Growth Achievement (Small Communities).



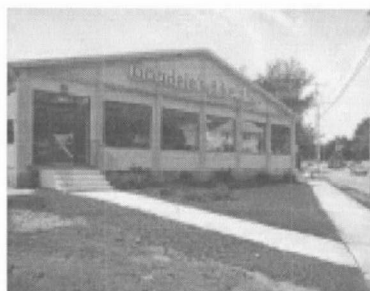
## Federal Facilities

**Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire** – As part of the comprehensive redevelopment plan for the Former Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire, the runway, taxiway, and aviation support facilities have been refurbished and upgraded to support new passenger and cargo air operations.



## Superfund

**Saco Tannery Superfund site, Saco, Maine** – To partially compensate for the permanent loss of wetlands at the Superfund site, 247 acres of rare wildlife habitat were acquired and transferred to the Nature Conservancy, which now manages it as a publicly-accessible sanctuary and nature-viewing area.



## UST

**(Former) Whitney Screw site, Nashua, New Hampshire** – The UST Program supports states, territories and other partners in the cleanup and reuse of properties contaminated by petroleum releases from USTs and works to better integrate eligible petroleum brownfields into ongoing restoration/revitalization activities. The Whitney Screw property has been sold and developed into a mixture of retail and warehouse uses.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

### Summary of Superfund Status—New England

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in New England. In cooperation with our state counterparts, final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of New England's 115 NPL sites.

- 80% of New England Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - 92 of 115 sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction
- 65 sites have all cleanup construction completed, 27 sites have cleanup construction underway
- 12 New England sites have been deleted from the NPL
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing 1,781 sites in New England from the CERCLIS list of waste sites
- The Superfund program has spent over \$1.8 billion in New England to cleanup Superfund National Priorities List sites
- EPA has spent over \$274 million on site assessment, investigation, and cleanup at non- National Priorities List sites in New England
- EPA, with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Justice, continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. Since the inception of the program, responsible party commitments to cleanups in New England, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeds \$2.2 billion

Source: EPA New England, December 2006

### Cumulative Federal Superfund Dollars Expended at National Priorities List Sites in New England (1980-2006)

CT \$225 million  
MA \$1 billion  
ME \$164 million  
NH \$247 million  
RI \$113 million  
VT \$85 million  
**NEW ENGLAND TOTALS:**  
**\$1,834,000,000**

Source: EPA New England, December 2006

## 2006 Superfund Fast Facts—New Hampshire

EPA has worked aggressively to clean up hazardous waste problems in New Hampshire. In cooperation with the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, final cleanup activities are completed, underway, or in design at most of New Hampshire's 21 NPL sites.

- **80%** of New Hampshire's Superfund sites on the National Priorities List - **17** of **21** sites have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction, or are in final design
- **15** Superfund sites have all cleanup construction completed, **2** Superfund sites have cleanup construction underway
- **1** site has been proposed to the National Priorities List, Mohawk Tannery in Nashua
- Region 1 has helped promote economic redevelopment by removing **174** New Hampshire sites from the CERCLIS waste list
- The Superfund Program has spent over **\$247** million in New Hampshire to clean up Superfund National Priorities List sites
- EPA has spent over **\$42** million on site assessment, investigation and cleanup at non-National Priorities List sites in New Hampshire
- EPA, with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Justice, continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. Since the inception of the program, responsible party commitments to cleanups in New Hampshire, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeds **\$302** million

Source: EPA New England, December 2006

NPL

## National Priorities List Sites

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### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### Barrington

Tibbetts Road

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/tibbetts](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/tibbetts)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1986  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$4.8 million

#### Berlin

Chlor-Alkali Facility

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/)*

NPL Status: Listed in 2005  
Cleanup Status: Study Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$387,000

#### Conway

Kearsarge Metallurgical

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/kearsarge](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/kearsarge)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1984  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1993  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$14.5 million

#### Dover

Dover Municipal Landfill

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/dover](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/dover)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status: Remedy Selected, Design Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$3.4 million

#### Epping

Keefe Environmental Services

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/keefe](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/keefe)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1993  
Superfund \$\$ Spent \$14 million

## Greenland/North Hampton

### Coakley Landfill

*for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/coakley](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/coakley)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1986  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1999  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.9 million

## Kingston

### Ottati and Goss/Kingston Steel Drum

*for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/o&g](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/o&g)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status: Remedial Design, Construction Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.3 million

## Londonderry

### Auburn Road Landfill

*for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/auburnroad](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/auburnroad)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$6.6 million

## Tinkham's Garage

*for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/tinkham](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/tinkham)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1995  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.5 million

## Town Garage/Radio Beacon

*for more information on this project, see [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/towngarage](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/towngarage)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1989  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2 million

## National Priorities List Sites

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### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### Merrimack

##### New Hampshire Plating

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nhplating](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nhplating)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1992  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2006  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$25.8 million

#### Milford

##### Fletcher's Paint Works & Storage

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/fletcher](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/fletcher)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1989  
Cleanup Status:  
Keyes Field: Study Underway  
Other Areas: Construction Underway  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$9.9 million

#### Savage Municipal Water Supply

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/savage](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/savage)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1984  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2006  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$26.7 million

#### Nashua

##### Mohawk Tannery

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mohawk](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mohawk)*

NPL Status: Proposed in 2000  
Cleanup Status: Study Underway; Removal Activities  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4 million

#### Sylvester/Gilson Road

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sylvester](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sylvester)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$34.7 million

## Peterborough

### South Municipal Water Supply Well

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/southmuni](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/southmuni)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1984  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1995  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.7 million

## Plaistow

### Beede Waste Oil

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beede](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beede)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1996  
Cleanup Status: Remedy Selected; Design Underway; Removal Activities  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$24 million

## Portsmouth, Newington, and Greenland

### Pease Air Force Base

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/pease](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/pease)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1990  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.6 million

## Raymond

### Mottolo Pig Farm

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mottolo](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mottolo)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1987  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1993  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4 million

## National Priorities List Sites

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### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### Somersworth

##### Somersworth Sanitary Landfill

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/somersworth](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/somersworth)*

NPL Status: Listed in 1983  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2005  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.3 million

#### Troy

##### Troy Mills Landfill

*for more information on this project, see: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/troy](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/troy)*

NPL Status: Listed in 2003  
Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2005, Removal Activities  
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$12.7 million



## RHODE ISLAND WATCH LIST

January 2007

WATCH LIST

Sites included on the "Watch List" are those that both the state and EPA Site Assessment programs agree merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. These sites are a small subset of the several thousand "active" sites included in the EPA New England and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong National Priorities List (NPL) candidates, are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA in the future. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped if their status changes.

The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list will be reviewed and revised as appropriate annually.

Sites on the Watchlist are listed below. For a more detailed description of current activities at these sites, please contact Meghan Cassidy, EPA Chief, Technical Support and Site Assessment at (617) 918-1387.

Site	City/Town	CERCLIS ID #
Danielson Pike Groundwater/ Chase Paint-Riccardi Nursing Home	Scituate	RID987472725
R&R Jewelry	Scituate	RID063890727
Coventry Municipal Landfill	Coventry	RID980734164
Lancashire Street Disposal Area	Providence	RID987493244
M. Earl Adams Co	Johnston	RID001204627
Former North Smithfield Nike Control Site	North Smithfield	RID981064843
Tiverton - Bay Street Contaminated Soils Site	Tiverton	Not in CERCLIS
Boulter Farms Area	Cumberland	RID980672620

## Sites of Special Interest

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### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### BEEDE WASTE OIL

Plaistow, New Hampshire

The Beede Waste Oil Superfund site is located in Plaistow, New Hampshire. The 41-acre site was the location of petroleum and waste oil storage, handling, and recycling operations from approximately 1926 to 1994. Abutting properties in the vicinity of the site are primarily residential. Contamination on the site originated from poor storage and handling of waste oil and other wastes as well as the unlined and uncovered storage of large contaminated soil piles at the property

##### Current Site Status and Cleanup Actions to Date:

- EPA's cleanup decision, announced in January 2004, requires the excavation of contaminated surface soils and Kelley Brook sediments, the treatment of deeper contaminated soil via soil vapor extraction, the extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater, institutional controls to restrict groundwater and site uses, and long-term site monitoring
- EPA conducted settlement negotiations in 2006 with potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to secure a commitment from the PRPs to fund and perform final cleanup activities. The negotiations resulted in a settlement agreement which calls for remedial design/remedial action activities to begin in 2007
- EPA has raised over \$18.1 million through four *de minimis* settlements to date.
- From 1996-1997, EPA and NHDES removed approximately 1.1 million gallons of waste oil, sludge, and water from the site.
- From 2000-2005, EPA removed over 90,000 gallons of oil from the groundwater table.
- EPA awarded a \$99,350 Superfund Redevelopment Initiative grant to the town to develop a reuse plan which calls for residential and recreational use of the site.

More information on this site is available at: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beede](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beede)

## NEW HAMPSHIRE PLATING

Merrimack, New Hampshire

The New Hampshire Plating Company Superfund site, located in Merrimack, New Hampshire, was an electroplating facility from 1962 to 1985. A 13-acre site, it is surrounded by light industry, commercial businesses, and a few private residential dwellings. During operation, the facility discharged electroplating wastes to a series of four lagoons, contaminating the soil and groundwater with a variety of metals, cyanide, and chlorinated organic solvents including trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene. Drinking water wells are located within four miles of the site and are a source of drinking water for an estimated 39,000 people. The immediate area is served by a public water supply.

### Current Site Status and Cleanup Actions to Date:

EPA's cleanup plan, published in September 1998, required the excavation and treatment of metals contaminated soil via chemical fixation (a process through which toxic metals become bound to the soil so they will no longer leach to groundwater).

In 2002, EPA completed compensatory wetland acquisitions. The Grassy Pond wetland area in Litchfield, New Hampshire was purchased in 1998 and the Green's Pond wetland area in Merrimack, New Hampshire was purchased in 2002 at a combined cost of \$1.6 million.

In 2005-2006, EPA conducted soil excavation and treatment activities. Approximately 60,000 cubic yards (or 95,000 tons) of soil contaminated with metals was excavated and treated on-site via chemical fixation. The treated soil was consolidated under a two-foot permeable soil cover which was graded and reseeded.

EPA and New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services continue to maintain a groundwater monitoring program to ensure that contaminated site groundwater naturally attenuates over time.

EPA awarded a \$99,050 Superfund Redevelopment Initiative grant to the town in 2000 to develop a reuse plan which calls for recreational use of the site property. EPA incorporated the town's plans for potential recreational use into its final grading plans and the site's final soil cover was graded in a manner to maximize the amount of space available for future recreational sports fields.

More information on this site is available at: [www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nhplating](http://www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nhplating)



NEW HAMPSHIRE

## NEW HAMPSHIRE WATCH LIST

January 2007

Sites included on the "Watch List" are those that both the state and EPA Site Assessment programs agree merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand "active" sites included in the EPA New England and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong National Priorities List (NPL) candidates, are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant Agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes.

The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. EPA and the state have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list will be reviewed and revised, as appropriate, annually.

### FORMER CARDINAL LANDFILL, FARMINGTON

The Cardinal Landfill is located south of Watson Corner Road in Farmington. Davidson Rubber Company and its successors disposed of manufacturing wastes at this former gravel pit between 1966 and 1987. Wastes disposed of included an average of 700-800 cubic yards per week of PVC trimming scraps, rejected polyurethane foam products (often mixed with waste solvents prior to disposal), acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene inserts, paint wastes (containing toluene, ethyl benzene, xylenes, and ketones), drums of waste solvent, methylene chloride residue recovered from cleaning equipment used in the manufacturing process, still bottoms from a methylene chloride recovery process, scrap metal, metal bumpers, construction debris, plastic, cardboard, refuse, and garbage. There is strong evidence that a dense non-aqueous phase liquid ground-water contamination source remains in the overburden and bedrock beneath the area of drum disposal (the Primary Landfill). Approximately 300 drums were removed from the Primary Landfill in July 1990.

Groundwater in the overburden and bedrock has been impacted by tetrachloroethylene, its breakdown products, 1,1- and 1,2-dichloroethane, ketones, benzene, toluene, acetone, arsenic and manganese. Contaminated groundwater discharges to the Cocheco River to the west. The landfill is currently located in the source water protection area of an active municipal well, GP-6, that on average provides 15% of the Town's water supply. VOCs have been measured in soil vapor in an area of the adjacent manufactured housing park northwest of the site.

The owner of the Cardinal Landfill, Collins and Aikman Inc. (C&A), filed for Chapter 11 Bankruptcy protection on May 17, 2005. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services requested that the EPA add the Cardinal Landfill site to the Watch List in a letter dated November 2, 2005. C&A currently conducts groundwater monitoring twice per year under a Groundwater Management Permit and operates a soil vapor management system to protect residents adjacent to the landfill. Plans filed recently with the bankruptcy court strongly suggest that the Cardinal Landfill property is likely to be abandoned by C&A in the near future. The state continues to track the bankruptcy proceedings.



### NEW HAMPSHIRE



### EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE PROGRAM

EPA New England's Emergency Planning and Response Program prepares for, and responds to oil and chemical spills to the environment, and supports and supplements local, state, and private parties' efforts to address emergencies.

EPA also oversees short-term cleanups across New England. Short-term cleanups, called "removal actions," reduce immediate threats to public health and the environment at sites that are typically less complex to clean up than sites on the National Priorities List.

Short term cleanups may take anywhere from a few days to a few years to complete, depending on the type and extent of contamination.

EPA may need to respond within hours to perform an emergency removal action when hazardous or toxic chemicals or oil are released into the environment causing potential health or environmental risks.

Time critical actions are those cleanups where, based on an evaluation of the site, EPA determines that on site cleanup activities must be initiated within six months of determining that a short term cleanup is appropriate. For time critical actions, EPA conducts an investigation of the contamination and produces an "action memorandum" authorizing and outlining the cleanup process before beginning work.

Examples of the types of situations where EPA may need to respond immediately include industrial fires, explosions, or imminent, catastrophic contamination of a drinking water supply. EPA conducted several emergency response actions during 2006, highlighted by the massive explosion and fire at a paint manufacturing facility in Danvers, Massachusetts.

Within hours of the explosion, EPA personnel were conducting extensive air monitoring and sampling to ensure that evacuation zone was large enough and that firefighters and personnel investigating the cause of the explosion were wearing the appropriate level of respiratory protection. Once the initial criminal investigation was concluded, the EPA response team quickly stabilized the site by securing hundreds of

drums and containers, removing chemicals from three underground storage tanks, removing metal debris, and shipping off all contaminated materials from the site. Throughout the operation, EPA conducted air sampling to ensure returning residents were not being exposed to any contaminants. The following charts show the funds spent at each of the short term cleanup sites that EPA worked on in New England in calendar year 2006.



Also, EPA prepares for and responds to catastrophic incidents that may be caused by natural disasters or acts of terrorism by participating in numerous training and exercises with our local, state and federal response partners. During the first half of 2006, we deployed significant numbers of personnel and contractor resources to Louisiana to assist in the huge EPA response to the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Drawing on that experience, we worked closely with our New England state counterparts throughout 2006 on developing debris management plans and overall hurricane response preparedness.

## SITES WITH CLEANUP ACTIVITIES COMPLETED IN 2006

Site Name	City	Date Completed	CERCLA Funds Expended
<b>Connecticut</b>			
InterRoyal (Removal 4)	Plainfield	05/25/2006	\$1,770,762
Somers Plating	Somers	06/20/2006	\$2,996,604
East Main Street Disposal Area	Branford	12/07/2006	\$ 44,988
<b>Maine</b>			
Camden Yarns	Lewiston	09/19/2006	\$ 5,840
New Franklin Laundry	Bangor	04/11/2006	\$ 394,799
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Leavens Awards	Attleboro	12/20/2005	\$ 172,323
Cabin Realty Trust	Taunton	01/20/2006	\$ 250,887
John J. Riley	Woburn	11/15/2006	\$ 11,557
Whitman Cistern	Whitman	06/28/2006	\$ 800,478
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
St. Catherine Street Tannery Waste	Penacook	07/10/2006	\$ 322,641
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
Centredale Manor			
Restoration Project	North Providence	05/15/2006	\$2,883,251
Hartford Avenue Gravel Pits	Johnston	10/24/2006	\$ 77,905
<b>Vermont</b>			
St. Albans Gas and Light	St. Albans	09/12/2006	\$1,248,563

## Emergency Planning & Response Program

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### SITES WITH ONGOING CLEANUP ACTIVITY

Site Name	City	Date Started	CERCLA Funds Expended
<b>Connecticut</b>			
None			
<b>Maine</b>			
A C Lawrence	South Paris	08/14/2006	\$ 1,490,161
Erb Junkyard	Perry	10/19/2006	\$ 58,030
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Baldwinville Residential Properties	Baldwinville	08/16/2004	\$11,433,392
Danversport Explosion	Danvers	11/27/2006	\$ 132,834
Sherman Avenue	Seekonk	07/10/2006	\$ 416,148
Parcel 6A	Taunton	10/30/2005	\$ 464,173
Wells G & H	Woburn	03/28/2003	\$ 82,953
Zimble Drum	Norwood	10/16/2002	\$ 369,573
<b>New Hampshire</b>			
Electrosonics/Spofford Place	Chesterfield	11/07/2005	\$ 1,402,952
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
Lancashire Street Disposal Area	Providence	06/02/2005	\$ 4,266,225
<b>Vermont</b>			
Jard	Bennington	08/17/2006	\$1,196,615





Land & Community Revitalization  
**BROWNFIELDS**

## EPA NEW ENGLAND BROWNFIELDS: RESTORING NEW HAMPSHIRE COMMUNITIES

Environmental contamination can rob a community of its economic potential and its social structure even when contamination is not severe enough for a Superfund designation. Any amount of contamination—or even the perception of possible contamination—can prevent the use of valuable property. Across New England, hundreds of properties are abandoned or underused because of the fear of environmental contamination, a contamination that may not even exist. And at the same time these sites are left unused, development is consuming valuable open space elsewhere. Although such idle properties, called brownfields, are usually urban warehouses or abandoned factories, they can also be found in rural areas. When mines are abandoned or fields host illegal dumping, the value of the property can plummet.

EPA New England's Brownfields Program provides solutions by helping communities restore value to these abandoned sites. The program focuses on providing grants and services to help communities assess contamination, plan for new uses, and clean sites to ready them for redevelopment.

"The term 'brownfield site' means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant."  
*(from the federal Brownfields Act of 2002)*

### Summary of Brownfields Program

Originally begun as an EPA initiative in January 1995, the US EPA National Brownfields Program has since evolved into a collaborative effort involving many federal, state and local partners. In January 2002, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act ("the Brownfields law") was signed. This law expanded potential federal assistance for Brownfields revitalization, including grants for assessment, cleanup, and job training. The law also includes provisions to establish and enhance state and tribal response programs, which will continue to play a critical role in the successful cleanup and revitalization of brownfields. Below is a summary of the US EPA Region 1 funding for each of the key Brownfields initiatives.

### Summary of EPA Brownfields Funding in New Hampshire (1994-2006)

Program	Funding
Assessment Grants	\$ 2,429,000
Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grants	\$ 4,051,790
Cleanup Grants	\$ 1,000,000
Job Training Grants	\$ 0
EPA Targeted Assessments (TBA)	\$ 398,926
State Brownfields Funding	\$ 6,626,543
Showcase Communities	\$ 0
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>\$ 14,506,259*</b>

\*Funding total current as of December 2006.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Assessment Grant Program**

The Brownfields Assessment Program consists of grants of up to \$200,000 for hazardous substances and \$200,000 for petroleum initially to local, tribal and state governmental entities to conduct site assessment and related activities at brownfields sites. Up to \$350,000 can be used per site with a waiver. Grantees are selected through a national competition.

Recipient	Funding
Claremont	\$ 200,000
Concord	\$ 90,000
Nashua	\$ 473,000
Nashua Regional Planning Commission	\$ 200,000
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (Haverhill, Woodville Rail Yard; New Ipswich, Seppalo and Aho Property, Northfield, Surrrette Battery Site; Tilton, Pillsbury Mill Site )	\$ 350,000
New Hampshire Office of State Planning	\$ 400,000
North Country Council of Governments	\$ 200,000
Southwest Region Planning Commission	\$ 516,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 2,429,000*</b>

\*Funding total current as of December 2006

### Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grant Program

Under this initiative, grants are awarded to eligible local, tribal and state entities to establish and capitalize revolving loan funds to assist private and public entities in cleaning up contaminated sites. Grants are for up to \$1,000,000 and eligible communities may team together to establish larger revolving loan funds pools. Grantees are selected through a national competition.

Recipient	Funding
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services	\$ 1,601,790
State of New Hampshire	\$ 2,450,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 4,051,790*</b>

\*Funding total current as of December 2006

### Cleanup Grant Program

Under this initiative, EPA funds are awarded to eligible local, state, tribal and non-profit entities to conduct cleanup activities on eligible brownfields properties. Grants are for up to \$200,000 per property. Entities must own the property at the time of award to be eligible for funding. Grantees are selected through a national competition.

City	Site	Funding
Durham	Craig Supply Site, Depot Street	\$ 200,000
Keene	Perkins Machine Shop Property, 92 & 110 Water Street	\$ 200,000
Nashua	76 Temple Street	\$ 200,000
Raymond	Former Rex Leather Tannery Lot 43, Corner of Old Manchester Road and Wight Street	\$ 200,000
	Lot 120, Corner of Old Manchester Road and Wight Street	\$ 200,000
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$1,000,000*</b>

\*Funding total current as of December 2006

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Job Training Grant Program**

The Brownfields Job Training Program funding is used to train workers in the field of hazardous waste assessment and remediation. To be eligible for these grants, the applicants must be affiliated with an existing Brownfields-funded grant recipient. Grantees are selected through a national competition.

**EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessments**

Under this initiative, EPA uses its contractors to conduct brownfields assessments at sites identified by the local entity as being a high-priority for reuse. Brownfields assessments typically involve a review of existing site records, site sampling and preparation of a preliminary clean-up cost estimate. The information gathered allows local government officials and developers to make informed decisions regarding the redevelopment potential of a site.

Recipient	Site	Approx. Value of Assessment
Durham	Craig Supply Company, Depot Road	\$ 70,409
Franklin	J.P Stevens Mill, East Bow Street	\$ 8,697
Londonderry	Lamont Labs, 6 Perimeter Road	\$ 30,954
Milton	Former Tannery Site (Milton Mills), Walter Street	\$ 165,300
Newport	Ambargis Mill, 8 Greenwood Road	\$ 116,748
Sutton	Henry's Tire Property, Route 114	\$ 6,818
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$ 398,926*</b>

\*Funding total current as of December 2006

### Financial Assistance to State Brownfields Program

EPA also offers funding to directly support state brownfields activities including funds to establish and enhance state brownfields programs (also known as voluntary cleanup programs), to conduct site specific assessment and cleanup, to develop revolving loan fund programs and to develop insurance tools. Below is a summary of funding received in New Hampshire

Program	Funding
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services	\$ 6,626,543
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ 6,626,543*</b>

\*Funding total current as of December 2006

### State Assessments

Berlin	Fraser Paper Administration Building Notre Dame / Burgess School Pulp and Paper of America, R&D Building
Bradford	Former Naughton Landfill/Autocraft Site
Bristol	Bristol Micro Factory
Center Barnstead	Rogers Property, 72, South Barnstead Road (Route 126)
Claremont	Monadnock Mills
Derry	Shamrock Cleaners Site
Durham	Craig Supply Site
Greenfield	Former East Coast Steel
Harrisville	Hartford Property
Haverhill	Woodsville Railyard
Henniker	Contoocook Valley Paper
Jaffrey	Elite Laundry
Londonderry	Lamont Laboratories
Manchester	Bass Island, 310 Second Street Bass Island, 344 Second Street
Merrimack	Merrimack Industrial Metals, Post Road Plaza
Milton	Spaulding Composites Lagoon Site
Milton Mills	Former Greene Tannery
Mount Vernon	Kaminski Site
Nashua	Whitney Screw
New Boston	Robert Riley Property
New Ipswich	Seppala & Aho Site
Northfield	Surette Battery
Plymouth	Kelley's Salvage Yard
Raymond	Rex Leathers/Regis Tannery
Somersworth	Breton Cleaners , 1 Winter Street
Surry	Bedard's Auto Center & General Store
Sutton	Carnevale Property (Henry's Tire & Wrecking), Route 114
Tilton	Pillsbury Mill
Troy	Troy Mills
Winchester	AC Lawrence Leathers

### State Cleanups

Durham	Craig Supply Site
Goffstown	Upreach Therapeutic Riding Center 153 Paige Hill Road
Laconia	Mechanic Street School, 259 Mechanic Street
Peterborough	Wilder Thermometer
Sutton	Carnevale Property (Henry's Tire & Wrecking), Route 114

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### **Showcase Communities**

As part of the multi-federal agency Brownfields National Partnership, sixteen communities were selected to receive Showcase Community designation following a national competition. The federal partners work with selected communities to revitalize brownfields properties. EPA generally provided each with a \$100,000 Brownfields Demonstration Pilot and assigned an EPA employee to work full time in the designated community for two years.

## RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provides EPA and authorized states the authority to regulate facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste (RCRA facilities). Although RCRA is designed to prevent releases of hazardous waste at RCRA facilities, accidents or other activities have occasionally caused such releases into soil, groundwater, surface water and air. The RCRA Corrective Action Program, administered by EPA or authorized states and territories, compels RCRA facilities to investigate and cleanup hazardous waste releases. In New England, four of the six states are authorized to run the program, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island are currently working toward authorization in 2007. RCRA Corrective Action differs from Superfund in that RCRA facilities generally have viable operators and on-going operations, although some of the sites may be abandoned.

By the year 2020, EPA and the authorized states plan to have largely completed cleanup of releases of hazardous wastes at all facilities requiring Corrective Action resulting in reuse and revitalization of these properties. While working toward the 2020 goal, EPA wanted to ensure that sites presenting the greatest risk to human health and the environment were addressed first, and developed what is called the "2008 baseline" of facilities in each state. Remediation of the highest-priority sites involves numerous steps and often takes years to complete. Interim goals allow EPA to measure performance and facilitate reuse and revitalization of these sites. In this regard, the EPA RCRA Corrective Action Program developed two Environmental Indicators (EIs).

### Human Exposure EI

The Human Exposures EI ensures that people near a particular site are not currently exposed to unacceptable levels of contaminant risk under current land and groundwater use conditions.

### Groundwater EI

The Groundwater EI ensures that the migration of contaminated groundwater has stabilized and does not spread and further contaminate groundwater resources.

As a result of EPA efforts to achieve the EIs at facilities, as of today the EIs have been achieved at the majority of the highest-priority Corrective Action sites in New England. Building on the success of the EIs and collaborative partnerships with stakeholders, the Corrective Action Program prioritized its focus in 2006 to the substantive cleanup and revitalization work that will result in final dispositions of these facilities. Similar to the Superfund program then, the RCRA Corrective Action Program is measuring its remedy and "construction completion" accomplishments, which translate into reuse and revitalization of these facilities and communities.

## New England Universe and Status of RCRA Corrective Action Sites

State	2008 Baseline	Human Exposure EI Achieved	Groundwater EI Achieved	Final Remedy Selected	Construction Complete Achieved	2020 Baseline
CT	128	119	90	17	11	163
ME	18	13	13	10	9	37
MA	26	20	15	1	1	46
NH	9	6	6	2	1	11
RI	5	4	4	0	0	18
VT	4	4	4	4	4	7
Totals:	190	166	132	34	26	282

## NEW HAMPSHIRE



### EPA NEW ENGLAND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS: New Legislation Requires Changes to the Underground Storage Tank Program

On August 8, 2005, President Bush signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Title XV, Subtitle B of this act (entitled the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005) contains amendments to Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the original legislation that created the underground storage tank (UST) program. This new law significantly affects federal and state underground storage tank programs, will require major changes to the programs, and is aimed at reducing underground storage tank releases to our environment.

#### NEW ENGLAND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS FACILITY INSPECTIONS

State	Facilities	UST Facility Inspections needed by August 2007	Inspections in FY06
CT	4,633	1,268	780
ME	1,471	9	311
MA	4,766	1,173	401
NH	1,294	0	538
RI	675	20	135
VT	1,129	150	510
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>13,968</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>2,675</b>

Data as of December 2006

The UST provisions of the Energy Policy Act focus on preventing releases. Among other things, it expands eligible uses of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund, and includes provisions regarding inspections, operator training, delivery prohibition, secondary containment and financial responsibility, and cleanup of releases that contain oxygenated fuel additives. To implement the new law, EPA and states will work closely with tribes, other federal agencies, tank owners and operators, and other stakeholders to bring about the mandated changes affecting underground storage tank facilities.

#### CONFIRMED RELEASES IN NEW ENGLAND

State	Releases Reported	Cleanups Completed	Backlog
CT	2,497	1,671	826
ME	2,261	2,173	88
MA	6,186	5,230	956
NH	2,275	1,449	826
RI	1,260	1,006	254
VT	1,945	1,176	769
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>16,424</b>	<b>12,705</b>	<b>3,719</b>

Data as of September 2006

In 2006, EPA proposed or finalized congressionally required guidelines on inspections, delivery prohibition, state report on government owned UST's, public record, secondary containment, financial responsibility and installer certification, and tribal strategy. In 2007 states must begin to adopt these guidelines in their state — for secondary containment and financial responsibility by February 8, 2007, and delivery prohibition, inspections and public record by August 8, 2007. Operator training requirements need to be in place by August 8, 2009.

#### Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Program

In addition to the extra activities now required in the Energy Bill, New England states continue to track new releases, have contamination assessed and plan and implement cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs). Above is the current count of cleanup activities underway in the region.

Nationally the cleanup backlog is 113,915 as of September, 2006. The annual goal for the country is to complete 13,000 cleanups per year. The regional goal in FY07 is 445.







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