

EPA Descriptions of 10 Sites Proposed for the National Priorities List in August 1994

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
Hazardous Site Evaluation Division (5204G)

Intermittent Bulletin
Volume 4, Number 3

This document consists of descriptions of the 10 sites proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL) in August 1994. The size of the site is generally indicated, based on information available at the time the site was scored using the Hazard Ranking System. The size may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. Sites are arranged alphabetically by site name.

CLEANING UP UNDER SUPERFUND

The Superfund program is managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) enacted on December 11, 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), enacted on October 17, 1986. In October 1990, SARA was extended to September 30, 1994. The Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund set up by CERCLA as amended pays the costs not assumed by responsible parties for cleaning up hazardous waste sites or emergencies that threaten public health, welfare, or the environment. Superfund also pays for overseeing responsible parties conducting cleanup.

Two types of responses may be taken when a hazardous substance is released (or threatens to be released) into the environment:

- **Removal actions** – emergency-type responses to imminent threats. SARA limits these actions to 1 year and/or \$2 million, with a waiver possible if the actions are consistent with remedial

responses. Removal actions can be undertaken by the private parties responsible for the releases or by the Federal government using the Superfund

- **Remedial responses** – actions intended to provide permanent solutions at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Remedial responses are generally longer-term and more expensive than removals. A Superfund-financed remedial response can be taken only if a site is on the NPL. EPA published the first NPL in September 1983. The list must be updated at least annually.

EPA's goals for the Superfund program are to

- Ensure that polluters pay to clean up the problems they created, and
- Work first on the worst problems at the worst sites, by making sites safe, making sites clean, and bringing new technology to bear on the problem.

REMEDIAL RESPONSES

The money for conducting a remedial response at a hazardous waste site (and a removal action, as well) can come from several sources

- The individuals or companies responsible for the problems can clean up voluntarily with EPA or State supervision, or they can be forced to clean up by Federal or State legal action
- A State or local government can choose to assume the responsibility to clean up without Federal dollars
- Superfund can pay for the cleanup, then seek to recover the costs from the responsible party or parties

A remedial response, as defined by the National Contingency Plan (the Federal regulation by which Superfund is implemented), is an orderly process that generally involves the following steps

- Take any measures needed to stabilize conditions, which might involve, for example, fencing the site or removing above-ground drums or bulk tanks
- Undertake initial planning activities to scope out a strategy for collecting information and analyzing alternative cleanup approaches
- Conduct a remedial investigation to characterize the type and extent of contamination at the site and to assess the risks posed by that contamination
- Conduct a feasibility study to analyze various cleanup alternatives. The feasibility study is often conducted concurrently with the remedial investigation as one project. Typically, the two together take from 18 to 24 months to complete and cost approximately \$1.3 million
- Select the cleanup alternative that
 - Protects human health and the environment,
 - Complies with Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate,

- Uses permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technology to the maximum extent practicable,
- Considers views of the State and public; and
- Is "cost effective" -- that is, affords results proportional to the costs of the remedy.

- Design the remedy. Typically, the design phase takes 6 to 12 months to complete and costs approximately \$1.5 million
- Implement the remedy, which might involve, for example, constructing facilities to treat ground water or removing contaminants to a safe disposal area away from the site.

EPA expects the implementation (remedial action) phase to average out at about \$25 million (plus any costs to operate and maintain the action) per site, and some remedial actions may take several years to complete.

The State government can participate in a remedial response under Superfund in one of two ways

- The State can take the lead role under a cooperative agreement, which is much like a grant in that Federal dollars are transferred to the State. The State then develops a work plan, schedule, and budget, contracts for any services it needs, and is responsible for making sure that all the conditions in the cooperative agreement are met. In contrast to a grant, EPA continues to be substantially involved and monitors the State's progress throughout the project
- EPA can take the lead under a Superfund State Contract, with the State's role outlined. EPA, generally using contractor support, manages work early in the planning process. In the later design and implementation phases, contractors do the work under the supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Under both arrangements, the State must share in the cost of the implementation phase of cleanup

CERCLA requires that EPA select the remedy

**National Priorities List Proposed Rule #17
Site Summaries
Table of Contents**

<u>Page</u>	<u>Site Name and Location</u>
4.....	Agriculture Street Landfill, New Orleans, LA
5.....	Aqua-Tech Environmental Inc. (Groce Laboratories), Spartanburg Co., SC
6.....	Arnold Engineering Development Center (USAF), Coffe and Franklin Cos., TN
7.....	Burlington Northern Shop Complex, Livingston, MT
8.....	Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, Havelock, NC
9.....	Escambia Wood - Pensacola, Escambia Co., FL
10.....	Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Beaufort, SC
11.....	Reynolds Metals, Troutdale, OR
12.....	Texas Eastern Kosciusko Compressor Station, Attala Co., MS
13.....	Willow Grove Naval Air and Air Reserve Station, Willow Grove, PA



AGRICULTURE STREET LANDFILL New Orleans, Louisiana

The Agriculture Street Landfill site is located in New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, approximately 3 miles south of Lake Pontchartrain. The site is bounded on the north by Higgins Boulevard, on the east by Piety Street, on the south by Florida Avenue, and on the west by Almonaster Avenue.

The Agriculture Street Landfill site was used as a municipal landfill as early as 1910. There is little information available regarding what was deposited in the landfill during this time period. Review of available file material suggests that the landfill received both solid and liquid wastes. This practice continued until 1950, when the advent of incinerators for ultimate disposal of these wastes was instituted. After the commissioning of the Florida Street Incineration Facility, combustible waste was incinerated and the ashes were disposed in the landfill. In approximately 1958, the operation at the landfill was interrupted; in 1965, the landfill reopened after Hurricane Betsy hit the City of New Orleans. Debris from destroyed buildings and furnishings were reportedly deposited at a rate of up to 300 truck loads per day. The debris was burned in the open dump; the area was covered with ashes from the city incinerators and compacted with bulldozers.

Residential and commercial development of the area began in the mid-1970s and continued until Moton Elementary School was constructed in 1986 and 1987. Low income housing was constructed within the original boundaries of the landfill, including approximately 250 residences and the Gordon Plaza Apartments. The majority of the residents are minorities. Moton Elementary School was also constructed within this area as identified from historical aerial photograph prints of 1935. Current investigations have shown that at its largest, the landfill boundaries are those of 1952.

A Site Inspection (SI) was conducted by EPA Region 6 on May 20 and 21, 1986. During the inspection, a total of 45 soil samples were collected onsite. Results from the SI indicated that lead, zinc, mercury, cadmium, and arsenic were elevated in some samples. Concentrations in 12 of the 45 total samples exceeded 1,000 ppm lead, with three samples having lead concentrations greater than 4,000 ppm. The highest lead concentrations were found in an undeveloped area along the western and southern site boundaries; however, elevated lead levels were also found in other residential sample locations. Poly-Nuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PNAs) were detected in almost every soil sample.

EPA Region 6 completed an Expanded Site Inspection in September 1993 at this site. EPA collected 133 surface soil samples and five subsurface soil samples from the site, residential yards, and school yards surrounding the site. Soil contamination is of concern due to observed contamination within residential yards and the school yard. Chemical analyses of surface soil samples collected from Moton Elementary School and 24 residential yards revealed the presence of arsenic and benzo(a)pyrene. Approximately 554 children attend Moton Elementary School.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



AQUA-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL INC. (GROCE LABORATORIES) Spartenburg, South Carolina

Aqua-Tech Environmental Inc. (Groce Laboratories) is located on Highway 290 at Robinson Road in Greer, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. The site is a closed RCRA treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) which recently completed emergency response and removal activities under an EPA Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO). Upon closing Aqua-Tech, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) and EPA emergency response personnel discovered approximately 7,000 drums and lab packs, 97 above-ground tanks, 1,200 gas cylinders (some containing phosgene and other toxic gases), unexploded ordnance material, and small amounts of low-level radioactive material and biohazard material at the site. Many of the drums, tanks, and cylinders were deteriorated, leaking, and improperly stored. Containers and debris were located throughout the 35-acre facility. Over 41,000,000 pounds of hazardous waste have been sent to the Aqua-Tech (Groce Labs) site, as documented by RCRA Hazardous Waste Manifests.

From approximately 1940 until 1968, the property was used as a municipal solid waste landfill. The City of Greer purchased the property in 1968, then sold it to Groce Laboratories in 1974. Groce Laboratories operated a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and reclamation facility over the former landfill site. Aqua-Tech Environmental, Inc. purchased the operations in April 1987 and continued to accept, store, and treat most hazardous wastes as well as a variety of other solid wastes. Most wastes were accepted in drum containers; however, bulk wastes, gas cylinders, and lab packs were also accepted. Both Groce Laboratories and Aqua-Tech Environmental, Inc. operated under RCRA Interim status.

On September 4, 1991, after several complaints, RCRA inspection violations, and onsite accidents, Aqua-Tech Environmental, Inc. was ordered closed by SCDHEC due to the large volume of improperly stored hazardous waste and the imminent threat to public health. Several days later, Aqua-Tech's RCRA TSDF Part B application was officially denied. From September 1991 to January 1992, SCDHEC conducted emergency stabilization activities. In January 1992, EPA assumed emergency response and stabilization activities. EPA issued UAOs to more than 90 potentially responsible parties to continue emergency response activities. Site stabilization and removal/treatment of containerized wastes were conducted from September 1991 to January 1994.

Four sources of hazardous materials were considered in the evaluation of this site. These include drums, above-ground tanks, contaminated soil, and manifested wastes.

Sampling investigations have been conducted by EPA, SCDHEC, and Aqua-Tech (Groce Labs). These investigations indicate significant contamination throughout the site including soils, drainage pathways, surface water, and ground water. Primary contaminants include metals, volatile organic compounds, and other contaminants. All of the surface water runoff from the property drains south into Maple Creek, a perennial water body which borders the site. Contaminants found in both this creek and the sources include cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, mercury, nickel, and zinc. Maple Creek flows eastward until it drains into the South Tyger River, which is used for fishing, and may also be used as a municipal drinking water source in the future.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER (USAF) Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee

Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC) is located in Coffee and Franklin Counties in south-central Tennessee near the cities of Manchester and Tullahoma. AEDC comprises approximately 32,000 acres of land, formerly occupied by Camp Forrest Army Training Center, part of which was conveyed to the Federal Government by the State of Tennessee in the Public Acts of 1951. In 1950 and 1951, AEDC purchased approximately 7,000 acres of additional land that created the 4,000-acre Woods Reservoir, which provides cooling water for AEDC's test facilities. AEDC also includes a 3,000-foot airstrip. Approximately 30,000 acres of AEDC property is heavily forested and covered under a management plan allowing the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency to operate and manage a wildlife program.

AEDC is a test organization of the Air Force Materiel Command and its primary mission is to simulate actual flight conditions in aerodynamic, propulsion, and space ground-test facilities. In addition, AEDC conducts research and applies new technology to improve environmental facilities and associated testing techniques and instrumentation.

Several potentially contaminated source areas are located at AEDC, including Landfill No 2, Leaching Pit No 2, Retention Reservoir, and the Main Testing Area. Landfill No. 2 is a 15-acre landfill used for disposal of hazardous wastes. Leaching Pit No. 2 was used for disposal of chrome plating solutions and other acidic wastes. The Retention Reservoir is a 175-acre impoundment which is used as a retention basin for wastewaters and surface water runoff. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), trichloroethane, methylene chloride, and toluene are reported to have entered the Retention Reservoir. The Main Testing Area, situated on developed lands in the central portion of AEDC, has been the site of a wide variety of waste handling activities and spills involving jet and rocket fuels, chlorofluorocarbon solvents, nitric acid, and other shop wastes. PCBs have been detected in soil samples collected at the Main Testing Area.

Surface water runoff from the Main Testing Area enters Woods Reservoir via several streams. The AEDC drinking water intake, which serves 3,800 workers, is located at the confluence of Brumalow Creek and Woods Reservoir.

PCBs, from sources located at AEDC, have been detected in surface water and sediment samples collected from multiple locations downstream; in fish tissue samples collected from Rollins/Rowland Creek; and in surface water samples collected from Bradley Creek and Brumalow Creek within the wildlife management area boundaries.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



BURLINGTON NORTHERN LIVINGSTON SHOP COMPLEX Livingston, Montana

Burlington Northern Livingston Shop Complex (BNLSC) is located within the City of Livingston, in Park County, Montana, approximately 100 miles west of Billings. Based on 1990 census data, 6,701 residents live in the City of Livingston. BNLSC encompasses approximately 90 acres and is bordered by Gallatin Street on the north-northwest, Park Street on the south-southwest, 5th Street on the west-southwest, and the Yellowstone River on the northeast. BNLSC and the City of Livingston overlie the Livingston Aquifer, which supplies municipal drinking water to the City.

In 1883, BNLSC was constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad (NPRR). By the early 1900's, BNLSC had expanded to include a passenger depot, machine shops, a turntable, a roundhouse, and a powerhouse. Both passenger and freight trains were fueled at BNLSC from 1947 until 1986.

NPRR operated BNLSC until March 1970, when ownership and operations were assumed by Burlington Northern Railroad (BNRR). BNRR operated BNLSC until 1986, when the site closed. Portions of BNLSC were purchased/leased by Montana Rail Link (MRL) and the site was reopened in 1987. In 1988, a portion of the facility was purchased by the Livingston Rebuild Center (LRC). BNLSC is currently used for the switching and temporary holding of rail cars by MRL and for locomotive and heavy-equipment rebuilding and maintenance by LRC.

BNLSC operations required the use of chlorinated cleaners, petroleum hydrocarbons, and lubricating oils. Historical waste treatment, storage, and disposal practices have contaminated soils and the Livingston Aquifer. Some of the BNLSC waste sources include: Separator Ponds, the Waste Water Treatment Plant and Sump, the Oil Reclamation Sludge Disposal Area, the Cinder Pile Lagoon, and the Tetrachloroethene (PCE) Vapor Degreaser. Two contaminated ground water plumes underlie BNLSC. One plume, consisting of an estimated 300,000 to 600,000 gallons of petroleum hydrocarbons, primarily resulted from mechanical failure and spills at fuel storage and fueling facilities. The second plume resulted in the release of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to the underlying Livingston Aquifer from long-term locomotive maintenance operations and wastewater handling and treatment at BNLSC. The VOC plume extends northeast, approximately over 1 mile, from the BNLSC shop complex to the Yellowstone River. Two municipal wells, as well as residential drinking water wells and business drinking water wells, have been closed due to VOC contamination.

Under the direction of the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (MDHES), the onsite and offsite ground water, subsurface soil, and surface soil conditions have been investigated by BNRR and the EPA, and a Remedial Investigation and Site Inspection have been completed. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has conducted a pancreatic cancer study of the Livingston area and MDHES, in conjunction with ATSDR, has performed a health risk assessment.

From 1988 through 1994, various clean up activities have taken place at BNLSC. MDHES has directed the removal of the petroleum underground storage tanks, piping, and some subsurface and surface contaminated soils. Although clean up has addressed some of the sources of the ground water contamination at the site, the VOC plume has not been addressed. The majority of the sludges, associated with the wastewater disposal practices, were removed to offsite disposal facilities. Numerous soil vapor extraction wells were installed in many VOC contaminated areas. Feasibility Studies are being prepared to address the remaining hazardous substances affecting human health and the environment.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



CHERRY POINT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION Havelock, North Carolina

Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station is located within Havelock, Craven County, North Carolina. The air station covers 11,485 acres and is located on a peninsula between the Neuse River to the north and Core and Bogue Sounds to the south.

The air station was commissioned in 1942 and a massive aircraft assembly and repair facility, which later became the Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), was added in 1943. The NADEP Flight Line and Maintenance and Support Squadron are the primary generators of waste. Hazardous wastes generated by the air station include plating wastes which contain heavy metals and cyanides; organic solvents, paint removers and cleaners; waste petroleum, oil and lubricants; and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) wastes. Prior to 1982, most hazardous wastes were disposed onsite. Presently, hazardous wastes are placed in drums and sent to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office hazardous waste storage facility for disposal offsite. Other hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are piped to the industrial wastewater treatment plant at the air station. Discharge of treated wastewater to Slocum Creek is permitted under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

The air station submitted a RCRA Part A application on November 18, 1980, for the storage and treatment of hazardous wastes. The Part A application was modified and resubmitted on May 28, 1981. The air station submitted the first version of the Part B application on November 4, 1984 and submitted revisions in 1986, 1987, and 1988. Available file material does not indicate whether the Part B permit application has been approved.

The hydrogeologic units which underlie the air station include a surficial aquifer, an upper confining unit, the Yorktown aquifer, a lower confining unit, and the Castle Hayne aquifer. A discontinuity occurs in the confining units in the southern part of the air station. The air station is supplied by 24 wells located onsite which draw from the Castle Hayne aquifer. Sampling in 1986, conducted by the US Geological Survey, indicated elevated concentrations of benzene, arsenic, lead, and nickel in air station drinking water wells.

Surface water runoff from source areas travels to Slocum Creek or its small tributaries, Turkey Gut and Schoolhouse Creek, which all drain into the Neuse River estuary. The Neuse River is a recreational and commercial fishery. Sediment samples collected from Slocum Creek, in 1987 and 1990, have documented PCB and arsenic contamination. Slocum Creek is a recreational fishery and a state-designated inland primary nursery area.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



ESCAMBIA WOOD-PENSACOLA Escambia County, Florida

Escambia Wood-Pensacola is located at 3910 North Palafox Street, in a primarily low-income, minority area of Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida. The facility is an abandoned wood preserving plant which operated from 1942 until 1982. During its operational period the facility treated wood products with creosote and pentachlorophenol. Three open surface impoundments remained at the facility after its closure. Another backfilled surface impoundment was located in the northeast portion of the facility.

In November 1980, Escambia Wood-Pensacola filed a RCRA Part A application, but there is no record of a RCRA Part B application for the facility. In 1986 the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER) determined that the backfilled surface impoundment was an unpermitted disposal area not regulated under RCRA. In 1990, a RCRA Facility Assessment was conducted at the facility, but the facility is no longer classified under RCRA.

Sampling investigations were conducted at the facility by EPA in April 1982, FDER in September 1987, EPA in April and June 1991, and by EPA in May 1992. During the various investigations, pentachlorophenol and numerous other creosote constituents were detected at elevated concentrations in ground water samples. In addition, pentachlorophenol and several other organic and inorganic analytes were detected in numerous surface soil, subsurface soil, and sludge samples collected during the investigations.

In 1985, Escambia Wood-Pensacola conducted a partial removal action that removed sludges from the three surface impoundments. A subsequent removal conducted in 1988 removed the contaminated wooden side walls of the two small impoundments. During both of these removal actions, the waste was taken offsite for proper disposal. In addition, approximately 220,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil have been excavated from two pits and stored in piles at the facility. The presence of an observed release to ground water at the facility indicates that hazardous substances were released prior to the initiation of removal activities at the site.

The primary source of ground water in Escambia County is the Sand-and-Gravel aquifer, which lays beneath the facility. Approximately 20 public water supply and numerous private wells located within 4 miles of the Escambia Wood-Pensacola facility are completed within the Sand-and-Gravel aquifer and serve approximately 129,330 people. The nearest public supply well is located 1 mile northeast of the site.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



PARRIS ISLAND MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT Beaufort, South Carolina

The USMC Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) is located on Parris Island and several smaller islands located approximately 4 miles south of the City of Beaufort, South Carolina. The primary activity at MCRD is the training of Marine Corps recruits. The facility covers more than 8,000 acres, including more than 4,000 acres of salt marsh and tidal streams.

Numerous potentially hazardous waste sites have been identified at the facility. The Incinerator Landfill and the Borrow Pit Landfill are located on Horse Island. The unlined Causeway Landfill was constructed across Ribbon Creek, a tidal stream and marsh between Parris Island and Horse Island. Wastes known to be disposed in landfills at MCRD include empty pesticide containers, oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and mercury amalgam. In addition, from 1950 until 1978, runwaters from pesticide application containers and equipment were disposed in a dirt or grassy area (Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area) located between Quonset huts N282 and N277.

MCRD conducted an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) in 1986. Of the 16 areas evaluated during the IAS, 6 were recommended for further confirmation studies.

In February and March 1988, MCRD conducted sampling activities at the facility as part of the Remedial Investigation Verification Step. Mercury, lead, and other inorganic analytes were detected in surface water and sediment samples collected from the streams and marshland located adjacent to the Causeway Landfill.

In 1991, EPA conducted an Expanded Site Inspection at the Causeway Landfill. Numerous organic analytes, including PCB-1254, were detected in tissue samples from oysters collected from the tidal waters located adjacent to the Causeway Landfill. The average concentrations of several organic analytes in oyster tissue samples collected were higher for samples from an impoundment on the northeast side of the Causeway Landfill than for samples collected from the southwest side.

A release was documented based on evidence that hazardous substances were deposited directly into Ribbon Creek and adjacent tidal marshes. The presence of hazardous constituents in surface water, sediment, and tissue samples collected from Ribbon Creek, adjacent to the Causeway Landfill, demonstrate adverse effects associated with the release to surface water. Surface water runoff from MCRD enters salt marshes and streams which surround Parris Island. Several bodies of water located within 15 miles downstream of MCRD, including the Causeway Landfill impoundment and the Broad River, are used for fishing. Extensive estuarine wetlands and nesting areas for the loggerhead turtle are present within 15 miles downstream of MCRD.

All residents within 4 miles of the source areas normally obtain drinking water from the Beaufort-Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA). BJWSA obtains water from a surface water intake located on the Savannah River which is not affected by runoff from the facility.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



REYNOLDS METALS Troutdale, Oregon

The Reynolds facility is a primary aluminum reduction plant where alumina from bauxite is reduced to aluminum. The facility is approximately 1.25 miles north of the city of Troutdale, Oregon. The Columbia River forms its northern border and the Sandy River forms its eastern border. A dike surrounds the plant on the northern and eastern sides, and protects the plant from floods. Site areas north and east of the dike are within the 100-year flood plain.

The plant was completed in 1941 for the United States government war-time operations. Reynolds first leased the plant from the government in June 1946, and purchased it in June 1949. Currently, Reynolds owns the 80.25-acre plant area and approximately 500 surrounding acres. The aluminum reduction plant has been shut down since November 1991 for economic reasons. Currently, there are approximately 100 workers for maintenance, security, administration, and casting ingots from molten aluminum transported to the plant from the Reynolds reduction plant in Longview, Washington.

Large quantities of wastes were produced at the Reynolds plant during the production of aluminum. Twenty-one separate waste streams were identified by Reynolds in response to an EPA information request letter. Major hazardous substances of concern include polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), aluminum and other metals associated with bauxite, cyanide, fluoride, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from electrical equipment.

In May, 1993, an EPA contractor collected samples at the Reynolds site. On-site sampling included surface and subsurface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater and an unknown waste pile. Elevated concentrations of cyanide, PAHs, many metals, and fluoride were detected in various sources on-site. Elevated levels of cyanide and fluoride were detected in several on-site drinking water wells. Significant concentrations of aluminum, barium, manganese, cyanide, and fluoride were detected in the surface water samples. Concentrations of copper and cyanide in an on-site drainage ditch which flows to an on-site lake and then the Columbia River exceeded the freshwater quality criteria promulgated under the Clean Water Act. Elevated concentrations of fluoride, metals, and extremely high concentrations of PAHs were detected in sediment samples taken from the ditch and lake. The same contaminants were also detected in on-site wetlands.

The Columbia and Sandy Rivers are used for recreation and fishing, people reach the rivers through the Reynolds property. Anadromous fish are found in both rivers as well as numerous sensitive environments.

The Reynolds Metals Company (RMC) has expressed an interest in investigating and conducting early actions under the EPA Removal Program. RMC has initiated an integrated assessment under EPA oversight. The scheduled seven week assessment is the first phase of investigations and is a cooperative effort between RMC and EPA. On-site groundwater contamination and newly discovered dump sites are being characterized and evaluated for expedited response actions.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



TEXAS EASTERN KOSCIUSKO COMPRESSOR STATION Attala County, Mississippi

The Texas Eastern Kosciusko Compressor Station is located approximately 5 miles southeast of Kosciusko, Attala County, Mississippi. The site is bounded on the north and east by the Little Conehoma Creek, on the west by old Route 35, and on the south by undeveloped forest and open field areas. The site is roughly rectangular in shape and encompasses approximately 98 acres. Approximately 20 acres of this site are developed with roads, buildings, and mechanical structures related to the operation of the compressor station along the Texas Eastern pipeline. The remainder of this property is undeveloped forest and open field areas.

The Texas Eastern Kosciusko Compressor Station is one of a number of compressor stations located along the Texas Eastern Pipeline System, which runs from Texas to New Jersey. High-speed, high-pressure turbines were installed at compressor stations along this pipeline system in the late 1950s. Oil containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) was used as a lubricant and coolant in the gas-fired turbines. During routine operation, occasional bearing or seal failures allowed oil to leak into the pipeline. The pipeline was also cleared occasionally, removing liquids and condensate. The oil, liquids, and condensate vented from the pipeline were blown into a pit approximately 600 feet west of the compressor buildings. The use of PCB lubricating and cooling oil was discontinued at the site in 1979. Since then, vented oil, liquids, and condensate have been collected at the compressor station, transported, and disposed offsite.

In a March 1987 Site Inspection performed by EPA, soil samples obtained from the pit area indicated PCB contamination. Sediment samples taken from surface waters downstream from the site indicated elevated levels of the same contaminants. Subsequent sampling of fish tissue in these surface waters has also indicated elevated levels of PCB contamination.

No drinking water is obtained from surface waters downstream of the Texas Eastern Kosciusko site. Drinking water for the area is obtained from private wells and the City of Kosciusko water system. Runoff from the site is directed northward into a detention ditch adjacent to the Little Conehoma Creek. This ditch flows for approximately 100 feet into the Little Conehoma Creek, which flows west into Conehoma Creek, and then enters the Yockanookany River (sometimes called Old River Lake). Little Conehoma Creek, Conehoma Creek, and Yockanookany River are all used for recreational fishing. Primary species of fish harvested include largemouth bass, yellow bullhead, and channel catfish. Forested wetlands are located along the entire length of surface water, throughout the floodplain.

[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]



WILLOW GROVE NAVAL AIR AND AIR RESERVE STATION Willow Grove, Pennsylvania

Willow Grove Naval Air Station (WGNAS) occupies an airfield established in 1919, approximately 25 miles north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The adjacent facility, Willow Grove Air Reserve Station (WGARS), was known as Willow Grove Air Reserve Facility before October 1992.

The two facilities perform similar operations, jointly use onsite waste disposal facilities, and have nearby sources. There are no barriers between the facilities that prevent migration of contaminants, and the same people are affected by the contaminants. Therefore, WGNAS and WGARS are regarded as one site.

Aircraft operations at Willow Grove began during the 1920s, when the facility was named Pitcairn Airfield. The US Navy acquired the airfield in 1942 and jet training began there in 1949. WGNAS and WGARS expanded and, by 1986, encompassed 1,015 acres. Of that area, 162 acres are owned by the Air Force Reserve and operated as WGARS. Most of WGARS was acquired from private owners; the remainder was acquired from the Navy.

WGNAS and WGARS provide materials, facilities, services, and training in direct support of all units assigned to them. Activities that generate, store, or dispose of hazardous waste at the facilities can be grouped into four categories: aircraft maintenance, base civil engineering, fuel operation, and personnel training. There are four landfills on WGNAS and WGARS property; several hazardous waste storage areas; a wastewater retention basin; a wastewater treatment plant; and numerous other structures, including aircraft hangars, training facilities, maintenance shops, office buildings, fuel tanks, and barracks.

Three sources of potential contamination have been evaluated at the site: Privet Road Landfill, Source 1N; the Fire Training Area, Source 5N; and the Washrack Area, Source 1A. Analysis of ground water samples collected from wells located near these sources detected eight compounds at high levels of contamination. Those compounds are trichloroethene (TCE); tetrachloroethene (PCE); polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); 1,1,1-trichloroethane; 1,1-dichloroethane; 1,1-dichloroethene; and 1,2-dichloroethene. Analysis of ground water samples obtained from a drinking water well at WGNAS showed levels of PCE above health-based benchmarks.

Approximately 821 employees at the two facilities are served by a contaminated well.

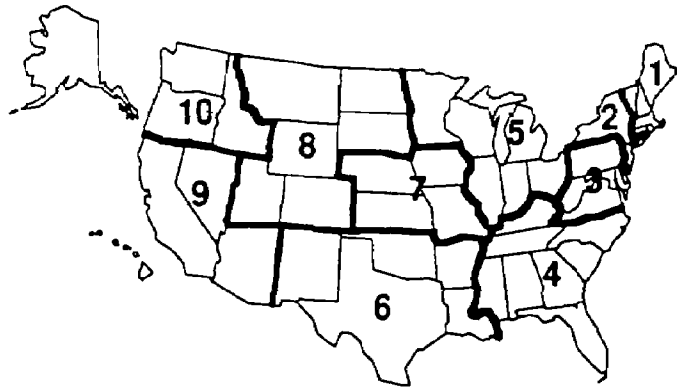
[The description of the site (release) is based on information available at the time the site was scored. The description may change as additional information is gathered on the sources and extent of contamination. See 56 FR 5600, February 11, 1991, or subsequent FR notices.]

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

For further information, call the Superfund Hotline, toll-free 1-800-424-9346 or (703) 920-9810 in Washington, DC metropolitan area, or the U.S. EPA Superfund Regional Offices listed below *

For publications, contact
Public Information Center, PM-211B
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-2060

Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, OS-5204G
United States Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460
(703) 603-8860



Region 1

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts

New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Waste Management Division, HAA-CAN-1
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203-2211
(617) 573-5707

Region 2

New Jersey
New York

Puerto Rico
Virgin Islands

Emergency and Remedial Response Division
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
(212) 264-8672

Region 3

Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland

Pennsylvania
Virginia
West Virginia

Site Assessment Section, 3HW73
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-8229

Region 4

Alabama
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky

Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

Waste Management Division
345 Courtland Street NE
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-5065

Region 5

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan

Minnesota
Ohio
Wisconsin

Waste Management Division
77 West Jackson Boulevard, 6th Floor
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-9419

Region 6

Arkansas
Louisiana
New Mexico

Oklahoma
Texas

Hazardous Waste Management Division, 6H-M
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 76202-2733
(214) 655-6740

Region 7

Iowa
Kansas

Missouri
Nebraska

Waste Management Division
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7062 or 551-7595

Region 8

Colorado
Montana
North Dakota

South Dakota
Utah
Wyoming

Hazardous Waste Management Division, 8HWM-SR
999 18th Street, Suite 500
Denver, CO 80202-2466
(303) 294-7630

Region 9

American Samoa
Arizona
California

Guam
Hawaii
Nevada

Northern Marianas
Trust Territories

Waste Management Division H-1
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-1730

Region 10

Alaska
Idaho

Oregon
Washington

Hazardous Waste Division, HW-113
1200 6th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-1677

* All EPA telephone and telecommunications systems may be accessed via the Federal Telecommunications System (FTS).