



Region 7

Iowa
Kansas
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Nebraska

Fact Sheet

November 2003

Meeting to Discuss Possible Superfund Listing River Valley Ground Water Contamination Site, North Platte, Nebraska

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 and the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) will hold a community meeting to discuss the findings of the Expanded Site Investigation (ESI) and to discuss the possibility of proposing the River Valley Ground Water Contamination Site to the National Priorities List (NPL). EPA and NDEQ will be available to answer questions regarding the ESI findings and the Hazardous Ranking System (HRS)/NPL process. The meeting will be held at the McDonald-Belton Campus in Room 131 on December 11, 2003, at 7:00p.m.

SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Congress established the Superfund program in 1980 in response to growing concerns over human health and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste sites. Superfund locates, investigates and cleans up hazardous waste sites.

After a hazardous waste site is discovered, cleanup can fall under two programs: Removal or Remedial. Removal cleanups are taken at sites that pose threats to people or the environment in the near future. Remedial cleanups address sites that require extensive cleanup.

SITE BACKGROUND

A Nebraska Department of Health (NDOH) public water supply sampling program (1988) initially detected volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination in some of the seventeen municipal wells that serve the City of North Platte.

Community Meeting: River Valley Ground Water Contamination

EPA and NDEQ invite you to attend a community meeting on the River Valley Ground Water Contamination Site. Staff members will discuss the findings of the ESI Report and the HRS/NPL Process, and answer questions, one-on-one. The meeting will be **Thursday, December 11, 2003, 7:00p.m.** at

**McDonald-Belton Campus,
Room 131
601 W. State Farm Road
North Platte, Nebraska**

For more information, contact

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Community Involvement Coordinator
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Subsequent to the sampling program conducted in 1988, several VOCs have been identified in ground water samples collected during subsequent site investigations.

The VOCs present at the site include tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1,2-trichloroethane (TCA), styrene, and toluene. PCE is the only VOC to have been detected above its EPA Safe Drinking Water Act maximum contaminant level.

CURRENT INVESTIGATION

In March 2002, EPA completed an Expanded Site Inspection to provide more conclusive information regarding the source properties of ground water contamination and to continue to evaluate the threats to human health and the environment associated with this site. Determining the source properties was of major interest because of the large number of potential current and historical businesses that may have managed hazardous materials that could have impacted the ground water beneath the site.

There were 18 potential source properties that were identified. These potential sources that managed hazardous materials fell into three general categories: laundry and dry cleaning; railroad facilities; and chemical manufacturing and storage facilities.

As part of this investigation, EPA collected soil gas, soil, and ground water samples from these 18 potential source properties, and collected drinking water samples from 14 of the 17 North Platte municipal wells.

The investigation results confirmed the detection of PCE in soil at one location, and that the ground water had been impacted by VOC contamination beneath the site. However, the 14 municipal wells that were sampled did

not indicate any VOC contamination in them above the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act maximum contaminant level.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about the public meeting, or this site, please contact:

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