

Appendix II

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BAYOU BONFOUCA is an abandoned creosote works facility in Slidell, Louisiana. It is characterized by standing water and saturated surface soil. The creosote plant treated pilings for use in railway construction. The site was listed on the National Priorities List in December 1982. Remedial action has included: excavation, transportation, and disposal of creosote waste and the upper six inches of contaminated soil beneath the creosote piles and debris at a RCRA landfill facility; transportation and disposal of contaminated water by deep-well injection at an approved RCRA facility; excavation and onsite incineration of creosote waste piles and heavily contaminated bayou sediment; RCRA cap; and pump and treat groundwater.

BOG CREEK FARM, located in Howell, Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, contains a bog, pond, and trench in a 4-acre disposal area within a 12-acre property. The site was listed on the National Priorities List in September 1983. Organic solvents and paint residues were dumped around a trench on the property. Cleanup efforts at Bog Creek have included removing and treating waste from the pond and bog, as well as covering the pond and bog. Methods used for treatment have included on-site incineration and a pump and treat system.

BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL SERVICES (BROS) is a 30-acre site located in Logan Township, New Jersey, on the NPL which consisted of a tank farm (removed prior to 1989) and a 12.7-acre waste oil and waste water lagoon. Remediation at the site consists of removal and disposal of oily waste and sediment/sludge via on-site incineration; removal and disposal of contaminated water via an on-site treatment system; drum excavation and on-site disposal; and maintenance pumping to prevent further spread of contaminated plume and the capture of any contaminants that may escape during lagoon excavation. Remediation of the residual wells involves a water supply pipeline to contaminated wells from an existing pump station in the Village of Bridgeport.

CHEROKEE COUNTY, located in Galena County, Kansas in the Kansas portion of the Tri-State Mining District, contains six subsites. The most obvious remains of the mining activity at the subsite are large areas covered by mine and mill wastes, water-filled subsidence craters, and open mine shafts. The shallow groundwater aquifer and the surface water are contaminated with high concentration of metals. Also contaminated, beyond the primary and secondary maximum contamination levels of the Safe Drinking Water Act, are the private shallow aquifer wells. The Galena subsite, within the Cherokee County site, is characterized by surface mining waste features that impact the quality of the shallow groundwater aquifer. Remedial actions include (alternate water supply) the collection of water from the aquifer through existing wells with subsequent distribution of that water through a pipeline network to 418 houses, businesses, and farms outside of the Galena municipal water system. The remedy includes construction and equipment necessary to set up a water supply to this area. Also included in the remedial action are: the removal, consolidation, and onsite placement in mine pits, shafts, and subsidences of surface mine wastes; diversion and channelization of surface streams with recontouring and vegetation of land surface; and investigation of deep aquifer quality followed by plugging all abandoned and inactive wells and rehabilitating active wells, if necessary.

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DURANGO UMTRA SITE is one of several Department of Energy sites in the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program, which were contaminated as a result of the production of uranium for the U.S. national defense program. The former Durango uranium processing site is located just outside the city limits of Durango in southwest Colorado. Two tailings piles were located on the 147-acre site. Approximately 1.2 million cubic yards of contaminated material was transported to an isolated disposal site in Bodo Canyon, Colorado. Remedial action was completed in May 1991. Groundwater cleanup has not yet occurred, but is expected to use a natural flushing groundwater compliance strategy.

SACRAMENTO ARMY DEPOT, a U.S. Department of the Army site was added to the National Priorities List in August 1987. Located in Sacramento, California, the site is approximately 7 miles southeast of the city's business district. The Depot, established in 1945, was used to store, issue, and maintain electronic supplies and commodities. The site consists of the following contaminated areas, each considered its own site: the Burn Pits, Oxidation Lagoons, Underground Storage Tanks, and groundwater. Technologies which have been or are being used for site remediation are soil vapor extraction, solidification, ventilation, tank removal, and groundwater treatment.

GRAND JUNCTION UMTRA SITE is one of several Department of Energy sites in the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program, which were contaminated as a result of the production of uranium for the U.S. national defense program. The former Grand Junction millsite is a 114-acre site in Mesa County, Colorado, located in an industrial area of the city of Grand Junction. The DOE Environmental Management Program is responsible for cleaning up surface and ground water contamination at the UMTRA sites. Approximately 4.1 million cubic yards of contaminated materials were removed from the site by truck and rail, and transported 17 miles to the Cheney disposal cell. One building which remained on the site required D&D. Cleanup of the surface contamination and site restoration were complete in August 1994. Groundwater cleanup has not yet occurred, but is expected to use a natural flushing groundwater compliance strategy.

HOLLINGSWORTH SOLDERLESS TERMINAL COMPANY, located in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, was placed on the NPL in October 1981. This is the only non-Davis-Bacon site and the only non-union site in the data base. Hollingsworth consists of two buildings (Plant 1 and Plant 2), one a manufacturing plant which generated and discharged contaminants; the other an assembly and storage facility. Some of the wells which are located near Hollingsworth and are part of the City of Fort Lauderdale's primary water supply have been contaminated with VOCs. Remediation work includes excavation, aeration, and replacement on site of VOCs at the east drainfield of Plant 1 and recovery of contaminated groundwater, treatment, and reinjection into the aquifer.

K-25 GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (OAK RIDGE RESERVATION) is a Department of Energy site located in Oak Ridge Tennessee and on the NPL. It occupies a 1500-acre area. At its inception, the K-25 Site was used to enrich uranium hexafluoride for fuel for commercial reactors and for defense purposes. The site was shut down in 1987, as the demand for enriched uranium

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decreased. Currently, the site is most recognized as the location of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Incinerator which destroys mixed wastes. The site also houses operating waste treatment and storage facilities, and environmental restoration and waste management organizations. Parts of the site have been targeted for D&D.

KEM-PEST LABORATORIES is a pesticide manufacturing company located on 6-acres in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. The site, which is listed on the NPL, contained a concrete block building which housed the Kem-Pest pesticide formulation operation; six storage tanks which contained solvents and oil; and the lagoon, in which the sewage and plant waste were disposed. Cleanup of the site involved the excavation of more than 4,050 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediment, which was disposed of at an off-site land disposal facility in compliance with RCRA.

LIPARI LANDFILL, ranked number one when it was placed on the National Priorities List in 1983. It is a 15-acre site, of which six acres were actually used for landfilling, located in Mantua Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Lipari was treated as a typical landfill using encapsulation and slurry walls to contain the hazardous waste. A treatment plant was built on-site for the remediation of contaminated groundwater.

LONE PINE LANDFILL, a 45-acre landfill located in Monmouth County, New Jersey accepted a wide variety of wastes, including over 17,000 drums containing chemical wastes, sewage, household, commercial, municipal, and industrial wastes. The site is listed on the National Priorities List. Lone Pine was treated as a typical landfill, installing an impermeable landfill cap, a methane gas venting system, installation of a slurry wall, and a groundwater/leachate collection and treatment system. Off-site contamination was treated by installing extracting wells and with on-site treatment of the extracted groundwater.

MOYER LANDFILL, a 45-acre landfill located in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania accepted a variety of solid and liquid hazardous wastes while still in operation. Cleanup at the NPL site entailed installation of a leachate collection system and capping the landfill, and ground water monitoring.

NEW LYME LANDFILL, located in Ashtabula, Ohio, and on the NPL, occupies approximately 40-acres of a 100-acre tract. The landfill received household, industrial, commercial, and institutional wastes and construction and demolition debris. Cleanup at New Lyme has consisted of constructing a RCRA cap over the landfill including extraction/containment wells around the perimeter of landfill to dewater landfill and eliminate leachate production; and constructing and operating an extraction and treatment plant.

PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT, is an active Department of Energy plant which produces enriched uranium to be used as fuel for commercial reactors. As a result of this process, the Plant has both on-site and off-site contamination. Cleanup at the site consists, in part, of containing a groundwater plume from entrance into the Ohio River. The site was added to the

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National Priorities List in May 1994. Methods of remediation include groundwater extraction and treatment at two locations.

RIFLE UMTRA SITE, is one of several Department of Energy sites in the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program, which were contaminated as a result of the production of uranium for the U.S. national defense program. The two inactive uranium processing sites at Rifle are located in the Colorado River Valley near the City of Rifle. The two sites are approximately two miles apart and are referred to as the Old Rifle and New Rifle sites. Together, the two tailings piles covered approximately 46-acres of land. The New Rifle site pile rose to 33 feet in height. Approximately 3.6 million cubic yards of contaminated materials are to be transported to the Estes Gulch disposal cell. Remedial action is expected to be completed during 1996. Surveillance and maintenance of the disposal cell will be conducted after the remedial action is complete. Groundwater cleanup has not yet occurred, but is expected to use a natural flushing groundwater compliance strategy.

SHIPROCK UMTRA SITE, is one of several Department of Energy sites in the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program, which were contaminated as a result of the production of uranium for the U.S. national defense program. The former Shiprock site is located on a 230-acre tract on Navajo Nation land, adjacent to the town of Shiprock. Two piles of tailings covered approximately 72-acres. The site also included the former raffinate pond area and a few buildings. Surface remediation was completed in November 1986 and the source of contamination stabilized. Approximately 2.8 million cubic yards of residual radioactive material was consolidated and placed in a controlled, engineered disposal cell. Residual milling related contaminated groundwater remains and is expected to assume a natural flushing groundwater compliance strategy.

SOUTH TACOMA CHANNEL-WELL 12A, located in Tacoma, Washington, was one of thirteen wells used by the City to meet peak summer and emergency water demands. After discovering that the well was contaminated with chlorinated organic solvents, the well was removed from service. Cleanup consists of extraction and treatment of groundwater, and the excavation and movement of contaminated soils to a RCRA-permitted landfill.