



# cleanupnews

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## Scott Sherman Appointed New OSWER Associate Assistant Administrator

Scott Sherman was recently appointed Associate Assistant Administrator of the Office of Solid Waste

and Emergency Response (OSWER). Mr. Sherman had been serving as EPA's Associate General Counsel for Solid Waste and Emergency Response, the senior Agency legal counselor for hazardous and solid waste management programs and cleanup initiatives. As Associate General

Counsel, he managed the Solid Waste and Emergency Response division of EPA's Office of General Counsel (OGC).

Prior to his most recent position at OGC, Mr. Sherman served as a Special Assistant Attorney General for the State of Texas energy and environmental commissioners. He also held positions as senior legal and policy advisor to the state's energy and environmental commissioners.

Mr. Sherman has a distinguished educational background

that includes a B.A. with Highest Honors from the University of Texas, a J.D. *cum laude* from Harvard Law School, and an

M.S. in real estate from Johns Hopkins University. His research at Johns Hopkins focused on cleanup and redevelopment of brownfield properties. Mr. Sherman has been an adjunct professor at Johns Hopkins since 2003, teaching in the university's business program where he addresses environmental issues in real estate.

In his new post at OSWER, Mr. Sherman will be focusing on policy development and implementation of initiatives in programs as diverse as Superfund, RCRA, emergency management, federal facilities, brownfields, underground storage tanks, and land revitalization.

For additional information, contact Mr. Sherman's special assistant, Lauren Mical, OSWER, (202) 566-0189 or [mical.lauren@epa.gov](mailto:mical.lauren@epa.gov).



OSWER Associate  
Assistant Administrator  
Scott Sherman



CleanupNews is a monthly newsletter highlighting hazardous waste cleanup cases, policies, settlements and technologies.

# Federal Court Approves Hudson River PCB Settlement

On November 2, 2006, U.S. District Court Judge David Hurd approved a settlement between EPA and General Electric Company (GE), and entered a consent decree that will allow the cleanup of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination affecting a 200-mile stretch of the Hudson River to proceed. Under the terms of the consent decree, originally agreed upon in October 2005, GE will reimburse EPA \$26 million for past response costs and up to \$17 million for the cost of the first phase of remedial activity, which consists of dredging the river.

GE had proposed entry of the decree in October 2005, but a substantive comment received during the public comment period objected to a material term of the settlement, namely the waiver of CERCLA Section 121(e) permit requirements in respect of the

sediment processing/transfer facility (treatment facility), a key element of the remedy.

The legal challenge, brought by the Town of Fort Edward, New York, where the proposed facility will be located, disputed inclusion of the treatment facility in the permit waiver because the facility will be located more than a mile from the river. CERCLA Section 121(e) provides that permits will not be required for “the portion of any removal or remedial action conducted entirely onsite.” EPA contended that the nature of the site, which lies along 200 miles of the river, and the facility’s location along the Champlain Canal, a direct water route to the river, made it reasonable to consider that a facility located more than a mile away was nevertheless onsite. The district court agreed with EPA that the treatment facility will be located “entirely” onsite

for purposes of Section 121(e). Judge Hurd stated in his Memorandum Decision and Order that the location satisfied the “onsite” requirement because it “is necessary, suitable, and in very close proximity to the contaminated Hudson River.”

In addition to the payment terms, the settlement requires GE to construct the treatment facility and perform at least the first phase of the dredging. The first phase is estimated to take one year and to remove about 10 percent of total PCB-contaminated sediment. The second phase, which is expected to take five years and remove the remaining contamination, will proceed only after an independent peer review panel conducts a thorough evaluation of the first phase.

*For additional information, contact Leo Rosales, Hudson River Field Office, (518) 747-4389 or [rosales.leo@epa.gov](mailto:rosales.leo@epa.gov).*

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## Highlights from the 2006 Brownfields Conference

The 2006 Brownfields Conference was held November 13-15 in Boston, Massachusetts. The conference schedule included over 150 educational sessions for the approximately 5,500 conference registrants to attend as well as mobile workshops and tours that took participants out of the conference center and into redevelopment projects in Boston and surrounding communities.

The keynote address was delivered by Michael Porter, a professor at Harvard Business School and founder of the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City. Mr. Porter provided a new perspective on the role brownfields redevelopment can play in revitalizing cities. He explained that cleaning

up abandoned and contaminated urban properties is vital to promoting inner-city economic growth as limited space for development is a major obstacle impeding such growth.

Other conference programs included the Brownfields Bijou, a festival of films on environmental themes, and the Phoenix Awards ceremony, which recognized superior brownfields redevelopment achievements in each EPA region as well as achievements in community outreach and green building. Attendees also had the opportunity to learn about local brownfields success stories from EPA Administrator Stephen Johnson at a plenary session.

Appropriately, the 2006 conference was the “greenest” conference in the event’s 11-year history as it ended on

America Recycles Day. EPA New England took great pains to ensure that the conference was a showcase of sustainable event planning. Recycling and waste generation reduction techniques included promoting electronic registration, using an improved mailing system to reduce duplicate mailings, increasing the use of post-consumer recycled paper in conference materials, and a comprehensive recycling and composting program for both attendees and food service vendors.

The date and location of Brownfields 2007 will be announced January 15.

*For additional information, contact Anthony Raia, OSWER, (202) 566-2758.*

# 1,000<sup>th</sup> Superfund Construction Completed at Macalloy Corporation Site

EPA and state officials celebrated Superfund's 1,000<sup>th</sup> construction completion on November 20, 2006 at the Macalloy Superfund site, a former metal alloy plant in North Charleston, South Carolina, marking a major step toward the site's joining more than 400 contaminated properties returned to beneficial use under the Superfund program. The accomplishment is also notable because the site was listed on the NPL only six years ago.

Keynote speaker Susan Bodine, Assistant Administrator of OSWER, said that cleanups like the one at the Macalloy site make possible "revitalization and reuse of once contaminated sites so that they contribute to the health of local economies instead of dragging them down."

The Macalloy site cleanup addressed chromium and other heavy metal contamination resulting from 57 years of ferrochromium production. Ferrochromium is a metal alloy used

in the production of stainless steel. The plant ceased operation in July 1998 shortly after the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control issued an emergency order halting the collection of shrimp and



*Aerial view of the Macalloy site after completion of all construction activities.*

shellfish from nearby Shipyard Creek. EPA issued an AOC under which Macalloy Corporation constructed a

system to manage surface water by consolidating discharge points with physical barriers and collection basins. Construction of the remedy began in October 2004 under a consent decree with Macalloy and another PRP, British Oxygen Corporation. EPA oversaw the removal and on-site treatment of contaminated soil and sediment, and a 1,000-foot area of Shipyard Creek was excavated and filled with clean sediment. Ground water contamination was treated by subsurface injection of more than 1 million gallons of chemical reagent. Ashley II, a real estate partnership, purchased the site in 2005 and has worked with EPA to redevelop it. Most of the site will serve as a new port for the Charleston area, and many local businesses and industries plan to relocate on the rest.

*For additional information, contact Craig Zeller, RPM, (404) 562-8827, or Laura Niles, Region 4 Press Office, (404) 562-8353.*

## Jim Woolford Appointed OSRTI Director

OSWER Assistant Administrator Susan Bodine announced the appointment of Jim Woolford as the new permanent Director of the Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI) at the Superfund division directors' meeting held November 30, 2006. Mr. Woolford had been serving as Director of the Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO) where he also served as the national program manager for EPA policy and guidance related to Superfund cleanup and property transfer at federal facilities, including sites under the jurisdiction of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Jim Woolford has been at EPA for over 20 years. Prior to his service as FFRRO director, he was Director of the Program Operations Division in the Office of Federal Facilities Enforcement and a branch chief and section chief in the Superfund Enforcement Division of the old Office of Waste Programs Enforcement, now OSRE. Mr. Woolford began his career at EPA in 1986 as a budget and information management analyst in the Superfund response program. He holds two degrees in political science, a B.A. from the Virginia Institute of Technology and an M.A. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His non-EPA work includes

three years as a management consultant with Booz Allen & Hamilton.

In one of his last official actions as FFRRO director, Jim appointed Gail Cooper Deputy Director of FFRRO. Ms. Cooper has previously worked in the OSWER administrator's office and both the Office of Solid Waste and the Office of Water. FFRRO had been without a permanent deputy director for almost 12 months. Ms. Cooper will be the acting Director of FFRRO until a replacement is named for Mr. Woolford in the near future.

*For additional information, contact Sue Sladek, OSWER, (703) 603-8848 or [sladek.susan@epa.gov](mailto:sladek.susan@epa.gov).*

## Cleanup Complete at Denver Radium Operable Unit 8

**E**PA Region 8 recently announced the completion of cleanup at the Shattuck Chemical site. Shattuck is Operable Unit 8 of the Denver Radium Superfund site, which consists of 65 properties that were abandoned after the city's radium industry collapsed in the 1920s. The S.W. Shattuck Chemical Company processed an array of radioactive materials there from 1917 to 1984. Processed ore wastes were left at the site when it was closed. Radionuclides of concern were radium-226, thorium-230, and natural uranium.

A remedial investigation began in 1991, and a ROD issued in 1992 selected the first remedy implemented at the site. Contaminated soil and rubble were solidified with a mixture of concrete and fly ash, and covered with a cap composed of clay, a geosynthetic liner, sand, gravel, and riprap. The resulting concrete "mono-

lith" was completed in 1997. During the five-year review in December 1999, concerns were raised about the remedy's long-term effectiveness. Technical deficiencies included vulnerabil-



*Truck atop Shattuck monolith prior to demolition.*

ity of the cover and monolith to long-term degradation, and shortcomings were identified in the monitoring plans, risk assessment, site characterization, and modeling. The ROD required the owner to place deed restrictions on the

land to prevent use of potentially contaminated ground water, but the review found that no formal institutional controls had been implemented. The remedy was reevaluated and the ROD was amended in 2000.

The new remedy consisted of demolishing and removing the encapsulated monolith and all affected material, and disposing of them off site. Because the monolith was 750 feet long, it had to be demolished in stages to prevent contamination outside the work area. A wheeled enclosure was designed and built that covered the section of the monolith currently being demolished and then was moved to cover the next section. In the end, the cleanup action required the transport of 2,252 railcars containing 243,893 tons of soil and monolith material.

*For additional information, contact Mike Holmes, RPM, (303) 312-6607 or [holmes.michael@epa.gov](mailto:holmes.michael@epa.gov).*

## EPA Reaches Cost Recovery Settlements at San Gabriel Valley Area 4

**O**n November 2, 2006, two consent decrees were lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California that would reimburse EPA more than \$2 million in response costs incurred cleaning up contaminated ground water in Los Angeles' San Gabriel Valley. Parties who allegedly contributed to the contamination are reimbursing both EPA and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for costs incurred addressing VOC contamination of ground water underlying the City of Industry and parts of La Puente and Walnut. Rathon Corp. and Chemed Corporation have agreed to pay \$1.76 million to EPA and \$14,000 to DTSC, while the Saint-

Gobain Corporation will pay \$376,320 to EPA and \$2,000 to DTSC. EPA has already received approximately \$10 million in prior settlements at the Puente Valley operable unit.

The main contaminants that caused the site to be added to the NPL in May 1984 are trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE). State and local authorities had detected contamination of area drinking water wells in 1979. Controlling and removing the contamination is imperative because an overwhelming majority of the valley's 1 million residents rely on the San Gabriel Basin aquifer for drinking water. The contamination is thought to be the result of widespread mismanagement of industrial solvents by multiple PRPs.

The remedy selected for the site is detailed in an Interim ROD signed on September 30, 1998. Changes were set forth in a 2005 Explanation of Significant Differences report. The Area 4 remedy, which is only part of the effort to clean up the San Gabriel Valley's ground water, seeks to confine the contamination to the shallow and intermediate zones. Achieving this goal will require extracting contaminated ground water from newly installed wells, treating it, and discharging it to a local water supply or to nearby Puente Creek. The remedy also calls for installation of a ground water monitoring system.

*For additional information, contact Dana Barton, RPM, (415) 972-3087.*

# Developer Enters Historic Pact to Clean Up MDI Site

In October 2006, EPA Region 6 reached an historic prospective purchaser agreement (PPA) with a property developer, Clinton Gregg Investments, L.P. (CGI), to clean up approximately 36 acres of the Many Diversified Interests, Inc. (MDI) site in Houston, Texas, primarily Operable Unit 1. This marks the first time a non-liaible party has agreed to clean up a Superfund site as a condition of a PPA. Prospective purchasers normally wait until cleanup is complete before purchasing sites, but at the MDI site there were no former site owners available to perform or fund cleanup of the site's lead-contaminated soils.

CGI plans to redevelop the property for residential use. EPA estimates that it will save \$6.6 million in cleanup costs as a result of the agreement. CGI will also pay EPA's oversight costs. The agreement includes protections for both CGI and buyers



*Workers at the MDI site prior to recent agreement with CGI.*

of the future residential properties, including contribution protection and covenants not to sue.

Beginning in 1926, Texas Electric Steel Casting Company (TESCO) operated a metal casting foundry at the site, adding a second foundry in 1970. The foundries continued to operate until 1992, when the owner filed for bankruptcy protection. EPA believes that airborne lead particles were deposited in high concentrations in both on- and off-site soils and then leached into area

ground water. Since the site was added to the NPL in 1999, EPA has spent approximately \$4.4 million cleaning up about 60 nearby residential properties contaminated from activities at the MDI site.

CGI has assumed responsibility for Operable Unit 1, which includes soils and ground water within the site's fenced boundaries. Removal of contaminated soils and implementation of the ground water remedy will prevent exposure to lead in children and adults at 149 residential properties. Under the terms of the agreement, CGI may not interfere with EPA's activities at the site, which will include several years of ground water monitoring.

*For additional information, contact Barbara Nann, Region 6 ORC, (214) 665-2157 or [nann.barbara@epa.gov](mailto:nann.barbara@epa.gov), or Tressa Tillman, Region 6 Press Office, (214) 665-2200 or [tillman.tressa@epa.gov](mailto:tillman.tressa@epa.gov).*

## EPA Announces FY2006 Enforcement Accomplishments

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) announced final FY2006 enforcement accomplishments in a report released on November 15, 2006. During the recently ended fiscal year, EPA secured PRP commitments for \$391 million toward site cleanup, \$47 million for oversight, and \$164 million in cost recovery. OECA also made improvements in the tracking and management of site-specific special accounts within the Hazardous Substance Superfund. Special accounts hold funds obtained through settlements with PRPs to clean up sites.

EPA continued to implement its strategy to ensure implementation of institutional controls (ICs) at Superfund sites by systematically re-

viewing their implementation at sites where cleanup has been completed and by working to build state and EPA enforcement capacity and knowledge of ICs. As part of the latter effort, OECA issued a policy memorandum in March 2006, confirming that "Enforcement First" extends to PRP implementation and evaluation of ICs. EPA is also us-

ing available authorities and resources to take advantage of new information and monitoring technologies, support development of innovative IC instruments, and apply lessons learned from its experience with ICs.

During FY2006, \$45 million of appropriated funds, state cost-share contributions, and potentially responsible party settlement resources were obligated for 18 new construction projects ranked by the National Risk-Based Priority Panel at 16 NPL sites. The federal facilities cleanup enforcement program received commitments from federal entities to address over 850 million cubic yards of contaminated media at their facilities, approximately 65 percent of all cleanup commitments obtained in FY2006.



EPA's mission is to protect our nation's land, air and water. Citizens can help by reporting potential environmental violations at (800) 424-8802.

## U.S. Seeks Review of Eighth Circuit Decision

By Clarence E. Featherson, OSRE

On October 24, 2006, the Solicitor General filed a petition for a writ of *certiorari* with the Supreme Court, seeking review of a ruling of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit that CERCLA Section 107 allows a PRP to pursue an action for cost recovery or creates an implied right of contribution. *Atlantic Research Corp. v. United States*, 429 F.3d 827 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006).

Atlantic Research Corporation (ARC) voluntarily investigated and cleaned up contamination, and sought contribution from the United States. Because ARC did not perform its cleanup “during or following a civil action”, however, the Supreme Court’s decision in *Cooper Industries, Inc. v. Aviall Services, Inc.*, 125 S.Ct. 577 (2004) barred it from bringing a contribution claim under Section 113(f)(1). ARC also was barred from bringing a contribution claim under Section 113(f)(3)(B) because it had not resolved its liability pursuant to a state or federal administrative settlement. ARC therefore sought contribution under CERCLA Section 107.

The Supreme Court is expected to grant the petition as recent decisions have created a split among the circuits on the Section 107 contribution issue. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled in *Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y., Inc. v. UGI Util., Inc.*, 423 F.3d 90 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2005) that PRPs may seek cost recovery under Section 107 for CERCLA response actions taken pursuant to a state voluntary agreement. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, however, has ruled that PRPs do not have an implied right of contribution under Section 107. (See next story.)

For additional information, contact Clarence E. Featherson, (202) 564-4234.

## DuPont Seeks Review of Third Circuit Section 107 Ruling

On November 21, 2006, E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company filed a petition with the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari* to review a U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit ruling that CERCLA Section 107 does not create an implied right of contribution for PRPs who voluntarily incur cleanup costs. The Third Circuit’s ruling creates a split among the appellate courts on the issue of PRPs recovering costs under CERCLA Section 107. The Solicitor General’s office filed a reply to DuPont’s petition on December 22, 2006.

DuPont voluntarily undertook to clean up 15 facilities that had been used for wartime production. Both DuPont and the United States were responsible for contamination at the facilities. In 1997, DuPont sued the United States for contribution toward the cost of the cleanups. The district court granted the government’s motions for summary judgment on the ground that CERCLA Section 113 permits contribution claims only during or following a civil action against a PRP under CERCLA section 106 or 107.

After the Supreme Court issued its ruling in *Aviall Services, Inc. v. Cooper Industries*, 543 U.S. 157 (2004), DuPont argued on appeal to the Third Circuit that it had an implied right of contribution under Section 107.

The appellate court affirmed the district court’s ruling, citing Third Circuit precedent holding that cost recovery under Section 107 is available only to governments, Indian tribes, and innocent landowners, and that Section 113 extinguishes any implied right of contribution under Section 107 or federal common law.

For additional information, contact Tina Skaar, OSRE, (202) 564-0895.

## Salvage Company Seeks Review of Sixth Circuit Liability Ruling

A salvage company filed a petition for *certiorari* with the U.S. Supreme Court on November 7, 2006, seeking to overturn a U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruling that liability under CERCLA Section 107(e)(1) is transferable by contract.

The Coy/Superior Team (Coy) entered into a subcontract with BNFL, Inc. to dismantle and remove four synchronous condensers from a switchyard at East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) near Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The subcontract provided that “(t)he Subcontractor(s) shall assume total regulatory responsibility, liability, and title to the wastes and recyclable material upon loading onto the Subcontractor’s vehicle at the ETTP site.”

BNFL and Coy could not agree who was responsible for asbestos discovered in the condensers after Coy had loaded them onto its vehicles and moved them. Coy sought and the district court granted a declaratory judgment that BNFL was responsible. BNFL appealed, and Coy argued that not only did BNFL still have title to the wastes, but that CERCLA Section 107(e)(1) barred transfer of liability for them.

In *The Coy/Superior Team v. BNFL, Inc.*, 174 FedAppx. 901 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. April 3, 2006), the appellate court reversed. The court ruled that the title issue was irrelevant and that Section 107(e)(1) allows parties to use indemnity agreements to shift CERCLA liability. “Although the section does not allow a party who is responsible for cleanup costs to escape liability vis-a-vis the federal government”, explained the court, “parties may still contractually allocate the costs of environmental cleanup among themselves.”

## Mike Cook Retires After 33 Years at EPA

Mike Cook, one of the pioneers of the Superfund program, retired at the end of last summer after 33 years at EPA. Mike was appointed in 1979 by former EPA Administrator Douglas Costle to head the office that would implement CERCLA.

Mike joined EPA in 1973 after serving as a Foreign Service Officer (FSO) in the counterinsurgency program in Vietnam and as consul in northeastern Thailand. Between those assignments, he volunteered for a State Department program that lent FSOs to HUD.

Mike graduated with a B.A. in political science from Swarthmore College, attended Princeton University's School of Public and International Affairs, and won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University. In his first job at EPA, he managed planning and legislative policy for an Office of Water grants program to help local governments build sewage treatment plants. He went on to oversee the writing and implementation of RCRA regulations at OSW, direct the Office of Drinking Water, and manage issuance of discharge permits at the Office of Waste Water Management. Mike retired as Director of OSRTI, where he managed cleanups at Superfund sites and ERTs that responded to Hurricane Katrina and anthrax events on Capitol Hill. He was awarded EPA's bronze, silver, and gold medals and the Distinguish Career Service Award, and was presented with the Distinguished Executive Award by President Reagan in 1987.

Mike says that "enforcement has changed dramatically" since Superfund's early days. "EPA has worked out an approach that emphasizes getting the job done instead of having a huge legal battle" over every cleanup. Fund and enforcement staff now "work very well together on a case-

by-case basis whereas they used to almost compete with each other."

As OSRTI director, Mike faced challenges associated with the increasing sophistication of subsurface and ground water remediation technologies. He says that one major challenge is simply disseminating information about these advances to the Superfund community and developing expertise in using them. Another is assessing possible adverse impacts of their use, an issue that has surfaced in regard to emerging nanotechnologies.

Mike hopes to join a university faculty, but only part-time. "The problem is, they want me full-time," he says, "and I have too many other interests."

## Record Penalty Imposed for UST Violations

On November 9, 2006, an administrative law judge (ALJ) imposed a \$3.1 million penalty on a gas station operator for failing to comply with underground storage tank (UST) regulations. The penalty is the largest ever imposed by an ALJ for a federal environmental law violation.

Euclid of Virginia operated 23 gas stations in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Inspections of these facilities were conducted by EPA Region 3 and state and D.C. officials. In 2002, EPA filed an administrative complaint alleging 70 violations of state and federal UST regulations.

The ALJ, Carl C. Charneski, determined that Euclid had failed to comply with UST regulations in respect of 72 tanks at the 23 gas stations. These included regulations governing tank and line release detection; corrosion, overfill, and spill protection; and financial assurance. The size of the penalty reflects the number of facilities and USTs involved, the extended period of the violations, and what the ALJ referred to as Euclid's

"high degree of negligence" in failing to bring the facilities into compliance despite numerous warnings. Euclid has appealed the penalty to the Environmental Appeals Board.

*For additional information, contact David Sternberg, Region 3, sternberg.david@epa.gov.*

## EPA Embarks on Last Phase of 9/11 Response

On December 6, 2006, EPA Region 2 announced a \$7 million program to test indoor spaces in lower Manhattan, the final phase of its response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The Test and Clean Program will offer residents and owners of commercial and residential buildings the opportunity to have indoor air and dust tested for four contaminants present in dust spread by the collapse of the World Trade Center.

EPA will establish a hotline where residents and owners may register for the program, which covers the area south of Canal Street and west of Allen and Pike Streets. Region 2 has selected a contractor to operate the hotline and expects it to be in operation by mid-January. If any of the four contaminants of concern – asbestos, vitreous fibers such as fiberglass, lead, and PAHs – are detected at elevated levels, EPA will clean them up. Testing is scheduled to begin in the spring.

Earlier phases of the response included outdoor monitoring and a residential dust cleanup program. EPA and other agencies took samples of air, dust, water, river sediments, and drinking water from the World Trade Center site and nearby areas, and evaluated the results according to public health standards and guidelines. A residential dust cleanup program that enabled residents to have their homes professionally cleaned and tested wound up in the summer of 2003.

*For additional information, contact Mary Mears, Region 2, (212) 637-3675.*

**January 22 - 25, 2007**

Fourth International Conference on Remediation of Contaminated Sediments  
Savannah, Georgia

**February 26 - March 3, 2007**

SWANA's Recycling and Special Waste Conference  
Tampa, Florida

**March 13 - 14, 2007**

AWMA Hazardous Waste Combustors Conference and Exhibition  
Charleston, South Carolina

**April 4 - 5, 2007**

2007 Conference on Design and Construction Issues at Hazardous Waste Sites  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**April 4 - 6, 2007**

Long-Term Stewardship Roundtable & Training  
San Diego, California

**April 11 - 13, 2007**

Globalizing Clinical Education to Protect the World's Health and Environment  
University of Maryland School of Law  
Baltimore, Maryland

**April 18 - 19, 2007**

36<sup>th</sup> Annual Solid/Hazardous Waste Conference and Exhibition  
Gatlinburg, Tennessee

**May 9 - 10, 2007**

International Exhibition & Conference for Energy from Waste and Biomass  
Messe Bremen, Germany

**May 21 - 24, 2007**

2007 Joint Services Environmental Management Conference  
Columbus, Ohio

**June 19 - 22, 2007**

EPA Community Involvement Conference and Training  
Jacksonville, Florida

**October 1 - 5, 2007**

Eleventh International Waste Management and Landfill Symposium  
Cagliari, Sardinia

**October 7 - 10, 2007**

2007 ICMA Annual Conference  
Pittsburgh/Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

**October 10 - 13, 2007**

ALTA 2007 Annual Convention  
Chicago, Illinois

# Glossary

<b>AOC</b>	Administrative order on consent	<b>OSW</b>	Office of Solid Waste
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	<b>OSWER</b>	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency	<b>PAH</b>	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
<b>HUD</b>	Department of Housing and Urban Development	<b>PRP</b>	Potentially responsible party
<b>NPL</b>	National Priorities List	<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>OECA</b>	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	<b>RI/FS</b>	Remedial investigation/feasibility study
<b>OECA</b>	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	<b>ROD</b>	Record of decision
<b>ORC</b>	Office of Regional Counsel	<b>RPM</b>	Remedial project manager
<b>OSRTI</b>	Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation	<b>UST</b>	Underground storage tank
		<b>VOC</b>	Volatile organic compound

## cleanupnews

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/about/offices/osre.html>

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