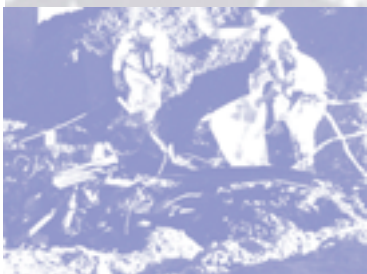


cleanupnews

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



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.

Ready for Reuse Program Revitalizing Brownfields in Region 6

On January 24, 2007, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) and EPA Region 6 presented Ready for Reuse (RfR) determinations to CS Metals of Louisiana, LLC and Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. The Ready for Reuse program, launched by Region 6 in 2003, offers a technical determination that the extent of site contamination has been determined and cleaned up to levels appropriate for the planned or current land



Officials sign the RfR determination letters and certificates for CS Metals and Syngenta. Featured (from left to right) are: Ralph Cadell, Syngenta Plant Manager; Karen Gautreaux, LDEQ Deputy Secretary; Troy Hill, EPA Region 6 RCRA Associate Director; and Ken Massett, CS Metals Plant Manager. Looking on is Dr. James Brent, LDEQ Principal Assistant to the Assistant Secretary.

use. To date, Region 6 has issued 27 RfR determinations, eight of which have been issued jointly with LDEQ. During the presentation in Baton Rouge, Troy Hill, Assistant Director of Region 6's RCRA Multimedia Planning and Permitting Division, noted that, "One of the advantages of the Ready for Reuse Program is its ability to focus up the facility, state, and EPA to work collaboratively to resolve issues and move forward quickly with the investigation and cleanup process." Karen

Gautreaux, Deputy Secretary of LDEQ, helped present the determinations to Mr. Ken Massett of CS Metals and Mr. Ralph Caddell of Syngenta.

Although the RfR determination does not bind the regulatory authority not to take future action at a site, most Ready for Reuse sites do not require further remediation. The accuracy of RfR determinations has made them a valuable tool for developers and financial institutions by providing a transparent statement on the environmental risk associated with a cleaned up property. A Ready for Reuse pilot program has also been adopted as part of EPA's National Land Revital-

ization Agenda, announced in April 2003, to implement a policy of reuse for all cleaned-up properties. Under this program, at least one Superfund site in each EPA region has received a Ready for Reuse determination.

LDEQ has embraced the RfR program as the capstone of its innovative approach to RCRA cleanups, which relies on a streamlined corrective action strategy developed by Region 6 as well as the state's risk-based regulations.

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EPA Reaches Construction Complete Milestone at New Hampshire Plating

The 13-acre New Hampshire Plating site in Merrimack, New Hampshire recently reached the Construction Complete milestone as the result of a joint effort of EPA and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES). Construction at the site consisted of completing soil excavation and treatment and installing an impermeable cap.

The New Hampshire Plating site operated as an electroplating facility from 1962 to 1985, discharging waste water containing metals, solvents, and cyanide into building drains that flowed into unlined lagoons. Leaching from the lagoons led to contamination of on-site wetlands, surface and sub-surface soils, and area ground water. New Hampshire Plating went out of business in 1991. As one of the site owners died shortly after New Hamp-

shire Plating was dissolved, and the other was never located, EPA has had to spend over \$22 million on interim cleanup measures, comprehensive site investigations, and final design and



Laborers installing erosion control matting at the New Hampshire Plating site.

cleanup activities at the site, all in close coordination with NHDES.

Contaminated soils were treated using a chemical fixation process that binds metal contaminants to soil particles, preventing them from further contaminating area ground water. Damage to portions of the on-site wetlands was offset by purchase of two wetland areas totaling 88 acres in the vicinity of Merrimack and Litchfield, New Hampshire at a cost of over \$1.6 million.

In addition to conducting cleanup activities at the site, EPA awarded the Town of Merrimack a \$99,000 Superfund Reuse and Study of Reuse Grant to facilitate development of a reuse plan for the site, which will be turned into a recreational area with walking and biking trails and ball fields.

For additional information, contact David Deegan, EPA New England, (617) 918-1017 or deegan.dave@epa.gov.

Veterans Administration Ordered to Improve Waste Management

Pursuant to a consent agreement and final order that became effective January 21, 2007, the Veterans Administration (VA) will pay a civil penalty of \$49,748 and spend at least an additional \$500,000 to implement a supplemental environmental project in response to violations of RCRA Sections 3002 and 3004 at its White River Junction Facility in Vermont. The hospital placed patients and staff in danger by improperly handling hazardous chemicals, including ether and picric acid. These explosive wastes have been removed from hospital laboratories and pathology areas. EPA has ordered the implementation of a chemical tracking program (CTP) in all eight New England VA hospitals.

The CTP must include an inventory control program, a centralized chemical purchasing system, waste tracking system, and waste minimization strategies. The inventory control program will track purchased chemical products by container bar code so the VA will know the location of hazardous chemicals down to a specific cabinet within any given facility. The program also will help minimize waste generation by promoting reuse and helping to avoid purchasing too much product. Before a purchase is made, the chemical purchasing system will help identify a less hazardous substitute for dangerous chemicals, thereby reducing the amount of hazardous chemicals used and requiring disposal. The CTP will also track waste chemicals and provide hos-

pital staff with information needed to properly store and handle dangerous wastes.

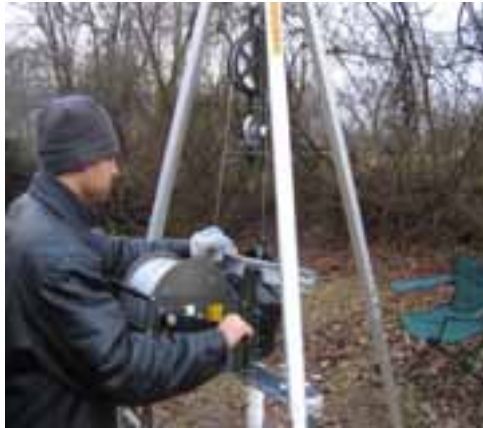
The program must be fully implemented within 16 months of the effective date of the settlement, and will be evaluated in 30 months to measure the VA's progress in reaching the goals of pollution prevention, waste minimization, and increased recycling and reuse of chemicals. The evaluation will measure the hazardous chemical inventories and quantities of hazardous chemicals reused and disposed of. Results will be compared to pre-implementation measurements in order to judge the program's effectiveness.

For additional information, contact David Deegan, EPA New England, (617) 918-1017 or deegan.dave@epa.gov.

EPA Announces \$21.8 Million Spectron Settlement

On January 18, 2007, EPA lodged a consent decree in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland that would bring PRP funding of cleanup of the Spectron Superfund site to over 96 percent of estimated cleanup costs. The settlement addresses remediation to be carried out in operable units 1 and 2. While there is a ROD in place for OU1 (shallow aquifer), remedial investigation is still continuing for OU2 (deep aquifer). In other words, the settling parties have agreed to cover the cost of OU2 remediation without a finalized ROD. This will allow the cleanup of OU2 to get under way as soon as the ROD is completed without having to seek a separate settlement. The \$21.8 million settlement includes a payment of \$507,300 for natural resource damages. Damaged natu-

ral resources include Little Elk Creek adjacent to the site. Seepage of solvent-related contaminants has disrupted the migratory patterns of creek fish such as the blueback herring.



Installation of deep aquifer ground water monitoring wells at the Spectron site.

Galaxy Chemicals Inc. began solvent recycling activities at the site in 1961 and continued operating until it de-

clared bankruptcy in 1975. Shortly thereafter, the operation was reopened under the name Solvent Distillers, Inc., and operated until 1988, when it went bankrupt under the name Spectron Inc. PCE and TCE contamination at the site came from improper waste handling methods, including the storage of waste in on-site lagoons. The site was listed on the NPL in May 1994.

Cleanup of OU1 should begin in the spring and will include demolition of on-site buildings, consolidation of soils under a RCRA-approved cap, and bioremediation to address shallow ground water contamination. Current investigation work at OU2 includes continued study of the extent of contamination in the deep bedrock.

For additional information, contact David Sternberg, Region 3, (215) 814-5548.

Brownfields Loan Fund Catalyzes Cleanup and Reuse in Florida

The Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (BRLF) provided the catalyst to turn a derelict golf course into a vibrant new apartment community in South Florida. The BRLF awarded the South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) a \$2.2 pilot program grant in 2001, enabling SFRPC to provide an \$800,000 loan to developer Executive Trust Limited to assist in cleanup of the former Palm Beach Lakes Golf Course and conversion of part of it into the high-density Malibu Bay housing development.

The developer provided additional funding of nearly \$3 million, and the Housing Finance Authority of Palm Beach County chipped in approximately \$22 million raised through issuance of Florida Housing Finance Corporation-guaranteed Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds. As a result of the Malibu Bay development's success, housing organizations at different levels of government throughout the state have begun to take a more active role in the financing of brownfields projects.

The Palm Beach Lakes Golf Course operated from 1969 until it closed in 1996. The site was found to have high concentrations of arsenic in the soil, surface water, and ground water as a result of maintenance of the tees by use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Contaminated soil was excavated and removed off site, and institutional controls are required for the site. A deed restriction will include a statement prohibiting use of ground water for any purpose and forbidding installation of irrigation and potable wells. The redevelopment made 264 multi-family apartments available to low- and moderate- income people in the West Palm Beach area, and has spurred additional construction of condominiums, retail shops, and restaurants adjacent to Malibu Bay.

For additional information, contact Wanda Jennings, Region 4, (404) 562-8682, or Terry Manning, South Florida Regional Planning Council, (954) 985-4416.

Reuse and Redevelopment Planned for Former Removal Site

EPA Region 7 completed a time-critical removal action at the former Cardwell Hospital site in Stella, Missouri in September 2006. The action, which began in July 2006, included excavation and removal of asbestos-contaminated soil and demolition and removal of on-site buildings. The privately owned hospital was built in the 1920s, served the southwest corner of Missouri until the 1970s, and was subsequently operated as a nursing home until it was abandoned in the early 1980s. The site and its buildings were then purchased by a group of investors who eventually sold them to the town of Stella.

A group of town officials approached Region 7's Land Revitalization Coor-

dinator at the 2004 Brownfields Conference in St. Louis to discuss concerns they had about the site's safety. As a result of that contact, a site assessment was completed in May 2005, revealing both safety and environmental problems at the site. In particular, soil and ambient air testing determined that the buildings were releasing quantities of friable asbestos into the environment. The town used an EPA Technical Assistance for Brownfields grant to engage students and faculty at the Kansas State University College of Architecture, Planning and Design to help the community draft a site reuse plan that calls for future retail and commercial development of the site.

The site also was selected for beta pilot testing of the SMARTe (Sustain-

able Management Approaches and Revitalization Tools – electronic) system, a web-based, menu-driven, decision analysis support system being developed by EPA's Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment for developing and evaluating reuse scenarios for contaminated land. This resulted in the development of a draft Master Plan for redevelopment of the area that will be presented at a public meeting in Stella scheduled for February 20.

For additional information, contact Belinda Young, Community Involvement Coordinator, Region 7, (913) 551-7463, or David Doyle, Land Revitalization Coordinator, Region 7, (913) 551-7667.

Redevelopment of Former Landfill Gets Underway in Southern California

A prospective purchaser agreement between EPA Region 9, the Department of Justice, and the City of West Covina, California led to groundbreaking in October 2006 for redevelopment of a former landfill site. The agreement facilitated the city's purchase of portions of the BKK Landfill site by protecting the city from RCRA and CERCLA owner liability for existing contamination. The city entered into a similar agreement with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to protect it from owner liability under state law.

The BKK site is a 583-acre parcel that includes a closed Class I hazardous waste landfill and an inactive Class III municipal solid waste landfill. The Class I landfill received 3.4 million tons of liquid and solid hazardous wastes between 1972 and

1984, and was certified closed in 1989. The Class III facility began operating in 1987 and is currently undergoing final closure under California Integrated Waste Management Board and city oversight.

The city purchased approximately 250 acres of the site. Proceeds of the sale were deposited into escrow ac-



West Covina, California recently celebrated groundbreaking for the Big League Dreams Sports Park.

counts established in accordance with the PPA to fund Class I landfill post-closure activities and environmental monitoring at one of the development projects. EPA removed restrictions for parks and playgrounds on the portion of the site purchased by the city for recreational use in return for landfill gas and indoor air monitoring at the recreational development to be funded from one of the escrow accounts. Development projects include a large commercial area, an 18-hole public championship golf course, and a large recreational facility called the Big League Dreams Sports Park that will replicate some of the nation's landmark baseball parks.

For additional information please contact Deirdre Nurre, Region 9, (415) 947-4290, or Carmen Santos, Region 9, (415) 972-3360.

Landmark Agreement Reached at Former Naval Station

The former Roosevelt Roads Naval Station in Puerto Rico is the subject of a landmark agreement and administrative order between EPA and the U.S. Navy. The order, which was signed by EPA January 29, 2007, calls for the Navy to clean up portions of the 8,600-acre site under EPA oversight with the ultimate goal of transferring over 5,400 acres to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and local governments. Property to be transferred includes 3,333 acres of wetlands and other conservation areas, 1,851 acres devoted to airport and seaport opera-

tions, and 291 acres for economic development purposes. Remaining acreage will be made available for sale to private buyers with the understanding that purchasers will complete cleanup activities not completed by the Navy.

The former naval station is about 33 miles southeast of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and was closed pursuant to a Base Realignment and Closure Commission decision in 2004. It includes a port facility, a major airfield complex, and two uninhabited islands previously used for military training. The site is one of the largest naval facilities to be subject to an EPA cleanup order.

Major areas of concern during cleanup operations include an inactive 85-acre landfill, scheduled to be capped and monitored, petroleum storage areas that have led to localized ground water contamination, and a defunct power plant contaminated with PCBs. Contamination of the station is most likely due to operation and maintenance of air and water craft there since 1941. The agreement and order set forth the cleanup requirements that must be achieved before the parcels may be transferred to the Commonwealth or other governmental entities.

For additional information, contact Leo Rosales, Region 2, (518) 747-4389 or rosales.leo@epa.gov.

EPA's Offices at Potomac Yard Set the Gold Standard in Green Building

EPA employees are settling into new office space at One and Two Potomac Yard in Arlington, Virginia. The new buildings were designed to meet the gold standard in sustainable construction according to the Green Building Council's LEED® criteria (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design). EPA leases more than 400,000 of the 650,000 square feet of the two towers to accommodate approximately 1,600 EPA employees in the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response and the Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances. The LEED® rating system for new construction gives points for the redevelopment of Brownfields or properties such as Potomac Yard that are considered "Brownfield-like".

Years before the developers broke ground, EPA Region 3 and the Vir-

ginia Department of Environmental Quality issued "no further action" letters for the entire property known as Potomac Yard, which was once operated as a railroad switching and maintenance yard, after removal actions had addressed metals and petroleum materials contamination.

EPA and the General Services Administration (GSA) worked with developer Crescent Resources, LLC to upgrade the original site design to meet more stringent federal standards that require at least a silver LEED® rating for new construction as well as post 9/11 security requirements. The two buildings earned the gold certification by scoring 43 and 44 out of a possible 69 points for efforts in the following areas: sustainable site planning, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere conservation, materials and resources, and indoor environmental quality.

RfR, continued from page 1

Under this strategy, CS Metals accomplished clean closure of its metals recovery facility in Convent, Louisiana in just over a year and a half. Remediation included removal of impacted concrete and soils and demolition of site buildings. The resulting RfR determination enabled the owner to sell the property back to the previous owner for future industrial use.

Syngenta received determinations for two portions of its St. Gabriel facility used by previous owners as an equalization pond and wastewater treatment surface impoundments. Syngenta and previous site owners completed closure and post-closure at the equalization pond in 2000 and the surface impoundment in 2003. Syngenta is working with Region 6 and LDEQ to gain an RfR determination for the entire St. Gabriel site.

For additional information, contact Jeanne Schulze, Region 6, (214) 665-7254, or Narendra Dave, LDEQ, (225) 219-3795. Check out the Ready for Reuse program on line at <http://www.epa.gov/region6/ready4reuse/index.htm>.

Supreme Court to Resolve PRP CERCLA Section 107 Costs Issue

By Clarence E. Featherson, OSRE

On January 22, 2007, the United States Supreme Court granted the United States' petition for a writ of *certiorari* in *United States v. Atlantic Research Corp.*, No. 06-562 (October 24, 2006). The Supreme Court has scheduled oral arguments for April 23, 2007.

The United States had requested that the Supreme Court review the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit's (Eighth Circuit) decision in *Atlantic Research Corp. v. United States*, 459 F.3d 827 (8th Cir. Aug. 11, 2006) that a PRP may pursue an action for cost recovery or exercise an implied right of contribution under CERCLA Section 107. The United States had asserted that PRPs may seek recovery of CERCLA response costs only under CERCLA Section 113. Recent circuit court decisions have created a post-*Aviall* split among federal appellate courts as to the ability of PRPs either to bring a claim for direct cost recovery or exercise an implied right of contribution for CERCLA response costs under CERCLA Section 107. The Second, Seventh and Eighth Circuits have ruled that PRPs may bring claims under CERCLA Section 107, but the Third Circuit has ruled that PRPs may bring claims only under CERCLA Section 113. Two other *certiorari* petitions have been filed with the Supreme Court concerning the Second Circuit's decision in *Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y., Inc. v. UGI Utils., Inc.*, 423 F.3d 90, (2d Cir. 2005), and the Third Circuit's decision in *DuPont v. United States*, 460 F.3d 515 (3rd Cir.

Aug. 29, 2006), that PRPs do not have an implied right of contribution under Section 107 of CERCLA. The Supreme Court has not announced if it will grant the *certiorari* petitions arising from those cases.

For background information on this case, see *CleanupNews* 31, December 2006.

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

Successor Liability Not Established Under Substantial Continuity Test

By Clarence E. Featherson, OSRE

On January 4, 2007, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit (Eighth Circuit) ruled that a district court incorrectly imposed successor liability on DeAngelo Brothers, Inc. in a contribution lawsuit under CERCLA Section 113 for response costs for the cleanup of a portion of the Armour Road Superfund site. *K.C. 1986 Limited Partnership v. Reade Manufacturing*, No. 05-2064 (8th Cir. Jan. 4, 2007).

The site was contaminated by herbicides produced there by several firms, including U.S. Borax. In 1986, the site was purchased by Habco, Inc., which was principally owned by Donald Horne. Contamination of the site continued under Habco, which sold its operating assets, but not the site, to a new company, Habco-Loram, Inc. Donald Horne remained involved with Habco-Loram, which subsequently ex-

perienced financial problems and sold him its assets. Horne then formed a new company, Habco International, Inc., which carried on many of Habco's and Habco-Loram's operations at a different location and did not own or lease the site. In 1997, DeAngelo Brothers purchased Habco International, which merged with DeAngelo Brothers in 1998. In January 2005, in a CERCLA contribution lawsuit brought by U.S. Borax, the district court, using the substantial continuity test, allocated 15 percent of past and future response costs for the site to DeAngelo Brothers as a successor corporation to Habco.

On appeal, the Eighth Circuit stated that the "arm's length nature" of the transactions between Habco and Habco-Loram was only for a sale of assets. (Habco-Loram's agreement to purchase Habco's assets expressly stated that it was not assuming Habco's liabilities.) The Eighth Circuit stated that the assets acquired by DeAngelo Brothers never became "magically re-entangled" with the contaminated property that constituted the site. The court also stated that it did not have to address the issues of whether the substantial continuity test is still valid or if state law should have been applied to determine successor liability, because there was never a continuity of shareholders between Habco and Habco-International. Such continuity is a key element needed to find successor liability under either state corporate law or federal common law. The Eighth Circuit reversed the district court's decision and remanded the case to allocate DeAngelo Brother's liability to Donald Horne, who was held to be 40 percent liable by the district court based on his involvement in Habco.

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

UPDATE

On January 8, 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the petition for a writ of *certiorari* filed in *The Coy/Superior Team v. BNFL, Inc.*, No. 06-656. See "In the Courts", *CleanupNews* # 31, December 2006.

EPA Geospatial Data Access Project Launches XML Service

The EPA Geospatial Data Access Project launched an XML download service at a public meeting in Alexandria, Virginia on January 17, 2007. The service enables download to an Internet-accessible, XML (extensible markup language) file of geospatial information on facilities and sites of environmental interest to the Agency. The XML files contain the name, location (latitude/longitude) of, and program information for specific facilities and sites. They can be used with mapping applications, and include a URL (uniform resource locator) providing access to further information about a specific location.

The download service is an effort of the Office of Environmental Information (OEI) to increase public awareness of environmental activities and access to environmental data. Geospatial information allows the Agency to integrate records across programs (e.g., air, water, toxics, cleanup) by location, providing a source of coordinated environmental data. The first installment of data consists of information about sites on the Superfund National Priorities List. OEI plans to post monthly data updates and users can elect to receive e-mail notifications of them. The second installment, due the end of February, will include information on treatment, disposal, and storage facilities and large-quantity generators, and the 2004 Toxic Release Inventory. In addition to XML, a shapefile format will also be available for download.

The download service is available at <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/>. The only system requirements for using the service are a web browser and connection to the World Wide Web. The service also functions as a data quality assurance tool as it offers users the

opportunity to notify EPA of data errors by way of a Report an Error button.

Brownfields Grant Supports Innovative Campus

A seven-acre contaminated site in Providence, Rhode Island is now the location of a new building housing educational and developmental programs for children and young adults, thanks in part to a \$200,000 Brownfields cleanup grant awarded to Meeting Street, a non-profit organization, in September 2004. Meeting Street opened its new facility on January 2, 2007 on a former commercial and residential site after cleanup of lead, arsenic, and other hazardous substances.

Meeting Street was established in 1946 to provide integrated educational and therapeutic services to children with disabilities and development delays. Today it is recognized as an educational innovator for students of all abilities. Meeting Street's new custom-designed, 76,000-square-foot, "green" building includes The Grace School, a K-8 school that will eventually enroll children of all abilities in every classroom; The Carter School, a high school for students with severe and profound disabilities; the fully inclusive, accredited Bright Futures Early Learning Center; Meeting Street Early Intervention; outpatient Specialty Services; and The Children's Network, a school-readiness program for children from low-income Providence families. The building's clinical facilities, gymnasium, therapeutic pool, and family resource center will also be available to the entire community, along with about three acres of new green space, outdoor play areas, and athletic fields. Meeting Street's new campus is expected to foster investment in a

neighborhood with historically high unemployment and poverty rates.

Michael Schrader, Director of Corporate and Foundation Relations for Meeting Street, said that "the \$200,000 cooperative agreement with the EPA contributed substantially to the project's success. These monies were essential for Meeting Street to secure the site's safety as well as donor and public confidence, resulting in \$24 million in public and private gifts, bond funding, and other support." EPA offers brownfields assistance of up to \$200,000 through three of its four competitive grant programs -- assessment, cleanup, and job training -- and up to \$1 million through its revolving loan fund grants.

Brownfields Tax Incentive Extended and Expanded

The Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006, signed into law by President Bush on December 20, includes an extension and expansion of the Brownfields Tax Incentive. The Act renews the tax incentive effective January 1, 2006 and extends it until December 31, 2007. The new law allows deduction of cleanup costs in the year incurred instead of requiring the deduction to be spread out over time. It also expands the incentive's scope to include expenses of cleaning up petroleum products, i.e., crude oil, crude oil condensates, and natural gasoline. Such expenses had previously been ineligible. Entities seeking to take advantage of the incentive still must receive a certification of eligibility from their state cleanup program contacts.

EPA is currently updating guidelines and other information resources to reflect changes made by the new law. Information on the incentive, including state cleanup program contacts, is available at <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/bftaxinc.htm>.

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

36th 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

Glossary

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	PCE	Perchloroethane
NPL	National Priorities List	PRP	Potentially responsible party
OSRE	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
OU	Operable unit	ROD	Record of decision
		TCE	Trichloroethene

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

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