



inside

Midvale Slag	2
Katrina eCycling	3
Beneficial Use of Sediment	
Hastings GW Settlement	4
Oil Spill Settlement	
Brownfields 2006	5
ER3 Pilot Sites	
In the Courts	6
Sam Jones Junkyard	
Metal Bank	
Yankee Atomic Electric	
Tidbits	7
Particulate Matter Standards	
Chat Proposed Uses	
Correction	
Calendar	8
Glossary	



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

cleanupnews

Companies Commit to \$30 Million Cleanup of Lower Fox River and Green Bay

Under the terms of a consent decree lodged on April 12, 2006 in the U.S. District Court in Milwaukee, NCR Corp. and Sonoco-US Mills Inc. will spend \$30 million to dredge and dispose of PCB-contaminated sediment from the Lower Fox River and Green Bay Superfund Site in Wisconsin. This action, projected to begin in Spring 2007, will remove approximately 120,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment from one of the contamination

“NCR Corp. and Sonoco-US Mills Inc. will remove approximately 120,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediments.”

hotspots located on the Fox River downstream and west of the De Pere dam. The settlement and subsequent cleanup action is the most recent among several previous actions at the site. Some of the previous settlements worked to demonstrate that dredging contaminated material from the site could be done safely. Other remedial activities currently being implemented under other settlements and orders include dredging upstream that began in 2005 and design work for down-



Dredging equipment used to clean up contaminated sediment in Little Lake Butte des Morts.

continued on page 5

Midvale Slag Superfund Site to Become Bingham Junction Development

Collaboration and a new name are the keys to the development planned for the cleaned up portion of the Midvale Slag



The smelter plant in the 1940s.

Superfund Site located 12 miles south of Salt Lake City in Midvale, Utah. To emphasize the beginning of a new era, the land that was formerly home to a smelter operation from the 1870's through the early 1970's has been renamed Bingham Junction by the Midvale community. According to Fran Costanzi, the Remedial Project Manager, this type of community involvement has characterized the entire cleanup process. Mercer Development of California plans to complete mixed-use site construction in two and a half years. Plans include large and small scale retailers, office space, and residential housing as well as a walkway along the Jordan River and the enhancement of an existing wetland.

Although official planning for the site development began in July 1999 when

the city of Midvale was selected to receive a Superfund Redevelopment Initiative grant, the city has long been anxious to reclaim the land. That is because together with the adjacent Sharon Steel Superfund site to the south, the land comprises almost 18 percent of undeveloped land in Midvale. Shortly after the grant was awarded, a group of stakeholders including private property owners, state and local government officials and local residents began working, with guidance from EPA, on a reuse plan. Input and community awareness has also been provided by a group called the "Citizens For

"To emphasize the beginning of a new era, the land that was formerly home to a smelter operation from the 1870's through the early 1970's has been renamed Bingham Junction by the Midvale community."

a Safe Future For Midvale" which received an EPA technical assistance grant. The reuse plan was adopted by the city council in August 2001.

The Midvale Slag site is broken down into two operable units. Operable Unit 1, the site of the currently planned development, spans 266 acres across the northern part of the site. Cleanup of OU1 was completed

in 1999 and addressed contamination from smelting and refining wastes that migrated from the southern portion of the site or Operable Unit 2. OU1 is mainly undeveloped land but does include the Winchester Estates Mobile Home Park. Remedial actions at OU1 included removal of contaminated soil, including excavations at Winchester Estates residences. Clean up on OU2 is close to being completed and developers are already expressing interest in that property as well.

The Midvale and Sharon Steel Sites share a history spanning 100 years from 1871 to 1971 of housing five different lead and copper smelting operations. Investigations into contamination at the sites by state and local health officials began in 1982. EPA began investigating the site in 1983. Site investigations confirmed that the area was contaminated with heavy metals, including lead, zinc, copper, and arsenic.

For additional information, contact Fran Costanzi, Midvale Slag Site RPM, EPA Region 8, (303) 312-6571.



Smelter waste clean up underway.

Best Buy and EPA Team Up to Recycle Electronics Damaged by Hurricane Katrina

With the help of eCycling partner Best Buy, EPA's efforts to safely collect and recycle electronics damaged by Hurricane Katrina continued on March 4, 2006. The Jackson County Household Hazardous Waste Collec-

visions. There was also an electronics collection effort at the Singing River Mall in Gautier, Mississippi. Throughout March, Best Buy collected and paid for other electronic wastes being held throughout Jackson County to be recycled.

“Best Buy also announced plans to donate \$5 million worth of computer equipment to schools in New Orleans and Mississippi that were severely affected by Hurricane Katrina.”

tion Event in Mississippi focused on damaged computers, monitors and computer accessories as well as tele-

Best Buy also announced plans to donate \$5 million worth of computer equipment to schools in New Orleans and Mississippi that were severely affected by Hurricane Katrina. Best Buy was one of the original partners in EPA's "Plug-in to eCycling" program and regularly holds consumer recycling events at its stores nationwide. Some fees may apply for these events, and Best Buy requests that all information be removed



Electronic wastes collected for recycling in Jackson County.

from computer hard drives being dropped off for recycling. Best Buy's contributions to the recycling efforts in Jackson County have helped alleviate some of the burden of safely disposing the large volume of electronics debris.

More information on EPA's "Plug-in to eCycling" program is available on the program's Web site at:

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/conserves/plugin/>.

For additional information, contact Delores Rodgers-Smith, EPA Region 4, rodgers-smith.delores@epa.gov.

Some Upcoming eCycling Opportunities

- Staples will host in-store collections of computers at all 21 locations in Chicago, Ill., from April 20 – May 1, at 13 Ohio stores from April 22 – April 30, and at its Franklin Boro, N.J., store from April 23 – May 7
- Intel will cosponsor an electronics collection event with Advanced Recovery in Getzville, N.Y., on May 5 – 6.

New Technologies Promise Reuse of Decontaminated Sediments

EPA Region 2 and the New Jersey DOT's Office of Maritime Resources are finding new ways to decontaminate dredged material from the Port of New York and New Jersey. On March 24, 2006, EPA Regional Administrator Alan J. Steinberg demonstrated the

Biogenesis Sediment Washing Technology at a commercial-scale class B recycling facility in Woodbridge, New Jersey. This technology is being used to demonstrate the commercial feasibility of turning contaminated sediment from areas like the lower Passaic River and federal navigation channels into

beneficial products like manufactured soil. The washing technology entails washing contaminants like PCBs, heavy metals, and PAHs from fine silt/clay sediments particles through a five-step treatment system that

continued on page 7

Parties to Pay \$7.3 Million for Hastings Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site

EPA has reached a settlement with Desco Corporation and Dravo Corporation resolving claims for past response costs incurred by EPA and DOJ at the Colorado Avenue Subsite of the Hastings Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site. According to a Consent Decree lodged in the U.S. District Court for Nebraska on March 31, 2006, the two settling parties will pay EPA \$7.3 million to settle past cost liability and will perform the interim remedial actions for the ground water and source control operable units (OU1 and OU9) within the Subsite. This consent decree replaces unilateral administrative orders issued to Dravo and Desco by EPA for these two operable units in the early 1990s.

The Colorado Avenue Subsite is lo-

cated in the center of the city of Hastings, which is home to approximately 24,000 residents. Contamination of ground water and soil is characterized by industrial solvents that were allegedly released into

“Two settling parties will pay EPA \$7.3 million to settle past cost liability and will perform the interim remedial actions for the ground water and source control.”

storm and sanitary sewers from the industrial site at 108 S. Colorado Avenue. Constituents of concern include trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), and tetrachloroethene (PCE). From the

1960's through 2000, Dravo and then Desco operated manufacturing facilities at this address, each for approximately 20 years. Both companies used the solvents containing TCE and TCA in a vapor degreaser to clean equipment. PCE may have been a contaminant in TCE. EPA has been overseeing work performed by Dravo and Desco under unilateral orders to control the source of the contamination and contain the spread of the ground water contamination plume. Currently, EPA is addressing the spread of ground water contamination that has migrated beyond the in-well aeration treatment systems installed in 2001 under the terms of the 1993 unilateral order.

The Hastings Ground Water Contamination Superfund site was added to the NPL in 1986, three years after the state began investi-

continued on page 5

Tank Terminal Company to Pay for Oil Spills and Containment Violations

IMTT has agreed to pay \$157,500 to EPA and \$85,507 to the California Department of Fish and Game Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) for oil spills and containment violations at its Richmond, California facility. Between June 2002 and July 2004, three spills totaling nearly 8,600 gallons flowed from the facility into the Santa Fe channel, part of San Francisco Bay.

During a September 2003 inspection, EPA found inadequate secondary containment at the facility. Secondary containment prevents spills that do occur from migrating from primary containment and helps reduce the environmental impact. Since the violations were discovered, IMTT has initiated measures to improve its spill prevention procedures.

IMTT's Richmond facility covers 25 acres and has the capacity to store more than 28 million gallons in above-ground tanks.

For additional information, contact Michael Hingerty, EPA Region 9, (415) 972-3927.

Pilot Sites Sought for ER3

On March 1, 2006, the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Granta Nakayama, signed a memorandum to the Regions asking that each identify one Superfund site or RCRA facility at which EPA can implement the Environmentally Responsible Redevelopment and Reuse (ER3) initiative. The memo was directed to the Regional Waste Management Division Directors and Regional Counsels.

Through the ER3 initiative, EPA uses enforcement incentives to encourage developers to use environmentally responsible redevelopment practices at formerly contaminated properties. Additional information on ER3 is available on EPA's ER3 Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/cleanup/redevelop/er3/index.html>.

For additional information, contact Peter Neves, OSRE, (202) 564-6072.

Hastings, continued from page 4

gating drinking water quality complaints by Hastings residents. As a result of the initial investigations, four municipal drinking water wells and two privately owned public supply wells east of town were shutdown. While the water provided by the City is safe for drinking, private wells located outside of the city used for human and livestock drinking water and crop irrigation may continue to be affected by contamination from sources inside the city. The complexity and extent of contamination at the Hastings Site, which spans across the border of Adams and Clay Counties, has resulted in the designation of seven distinct subsites which correspond to the major sources of contamination. Contamination sources outside of the Colorado Avenue Subsite include two closed municipal landfills, a former grain elevator operation, an industrial source upgradient of the Colorado Avenue Subsite, and a closed Naval Ammunition Depot east of the city limits.

For additional information, contact Audrey Asher, EPA Region 7, asher.audrey@epa.gov.

Fox River, continued from page 1

stream remedial actions. The various paper companies involved with the site have also paid over \$35 million to restore damaged natural resources. This money was used to protect additional wildlife habitat to be used for restoring and enhancing native species and their habitat which was damaged by the contamination.

The Lower Fox River and Green Bay Superfund site is one of the largest sites of sediment contamination in the country. The contamination resulted from approximately two decades of PCB discharges from several paper companies involved in the production and re-processing of "carbonless" copy paper. According to two RODs issued by EPA in 2003, it will cost \$400 million to remove approximately 7.25 million cubic yards of polluted sediment. PCBs do not break down easily in nature and tend to accumulate in affected ecosystems. PCBs have impaired reproduction of fish and waterfowl at the site and people are advised not to consume affected species.

For more information, contact James Hahnenberg, EPA Region 5, (312) 353 4213.

Brownfields 2006 Registration Now Open

Brownfields 2006: Revolution in Redevelopment & Revitalization will take place in Boston, Massachusetts from November 13-15, 2006. Registration and conference details are now available on the conference Web site at: <http://www.brownfields2006.org/en/>

[index.aspx](#). The site also offers the opportunity to receive conference email updates and apply for a travel scholarship. The final participant list from the last conference can be downloaded from the site.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the Phoenix Awards, an annual

award presented at the Brownfields conference that recognizes outstanding brownfields redevelopment projects. The Brownfields 2006 Web site enables people to cast their nominations for showcase projects. The deadline for nominations is June 30, 2006.



Parties Make \$856,000 Payment for Sam Jones Junkyard Site

On February 21, 2006, the owner of Sam Jones Junkyard and the former site operator reimbursed EPA a total \$856,000 for response costs at the site. The payment was required under the terms of a Consent Decree (CD), which was entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia on August 26, 2005. The Department of the Army and the General Services Administration, also parties to the CD, have already paid \$67,000 to resolve the federal government's liability.

The Sam Jones Junkyard Site, located in Prince William County, Virginia, has operated as an automotive salvage and industrial junkyard on the site since 1934. The nearly 66-acre site is covered with old vehicles, batteries, tires, automobile parts, and transformers. On-site testing conducted in 1987 revealed the presence of pesticides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and heavy metals including lead in soils and polychloroethylene in an onsite well. Additional testing conducted a decade later showed PCB and other contaminants in a drum as well as PCB contamination in sediments collected from North Fork Creek.

After a fire occurred on site in 1999, EPA conducted a removal action at the request of the Commonwealth of Virginia. EPA's costs to date have totaled over \$900,000, exclusive of prejudgment interest, and EPA has recovered more than 99% from potentially responsible parties.

For additional information, contact John Monsees, EPA Region 3, monsees.john@epa.gov.

Consent Decrees Lodged in the Metal Bank Site Litigation

Parties have agreed to pay the federal government \$9.6 million for past and future response costs at the Metal Bank Superfund Site. The terms were outlined in three Consent Decrees, all lodged in the US District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on March 14, 2006. These settlements complete 25 years of litigation over contamination from PCB-tainted oil at the Metal Bank Superfund Site and provide funds for the final cleanup. Two of the Consent Decrees respectively require Metal Banks shareholders Irvin Schorsch to pay \$9 million and John Schorsch to pay \$600,000 towards future cleanup costs and to reimburse previous costs incurred by the government. Irvin Schorsch will also forward to the government 20 percent of the proceeds from a previous settlement with corporate defendants from a bankruptcy proceeding. The final remedy for the site will be implemented under the third Consent Decree by utility companies who are third-party defendants. The utilities will use a portion of the monies paid out under the other two Consent Decrees for the final remedial action and also assume responsibility for any cost that exceeds these settlements.

The Metal Bank Superfund Site is located next to the Delaware River in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Metal Bank of America, Inc. operated a scrap metal and transformer business on the site. In 1972, a U.S. Coast Guard investigation determined that the site was contaminated with 20,000 gallons of oil. In 1977, oil slicks on the Delaware River were shown to be caused by PCB-contaminated oil migrating from

the site in the ground water. Metal Bank was added to the NPL in 1983.

For additional information, contact John Monsees, EPA Region 3, monsees.john@epa.gov.

Yankee Atomic Electric to Pay for PCB Violations

Yankee Atomic Electric, owner of a former nuclear power plant, has agreed to pay \$48,750 for violating the Toxic Substances Control Act and EPA's regulations for PCB disposal. The penalty will settle an administrative enforcement action brought by EPA Region 1 for violations at the Rowe, Massachusetts plant.

According to EPA, Yankee violated EPA guidelines for proper disposal when steel from a structure that was coated with PCB-contaminated paint was sent to a recycler. EPA had issued the company a disposal approval allowing the company to dispose of the steel. EPA's disposal approval required that the company remove PCBs, test for contamination, and (if contamination is detected above acceptable levels) decontaminate before recycling.

Yankee was able to recover 33,360 pounds of the estimated 50,000 pounds of steel that it sent to the recycler. The steel that was not recovered was apparently smelted, which means that PCBs may have been released into the environment around the smelter. EPA has not filed charges against either the recycler or the smelter.

For additional information, contact Ron Fein, EPA Region 1, (617) 918-1040.

EPA Proposes New Particulate Matter Standards

On March 23, 2006, the Environmental Protection issued a three-month administrative stay for one of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements for hazardous waste combustors. In a second, related, action, the Agency proposed a revised particulate matter standard for new cement kilns. The proposed particulate matter standard is based on new data submitted in a petition from the cement manufacturing industry.

More information and a copy of the rule is available at <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/combust/finalmact/index.htm>.

Beneficial Uses of Chat Proposed

On March 23, 2006, EPA proposed criteria for the beneficial use of chat from the Tri-state mining district in transportation construction projects and in non-transportation, non-residential concrete and cement projects. The proposed criteria allow chat particles to be safely encapsulated in asphalt, cement and concrete. EPA believes that these uses of chat are protective of human health and the environment.

Chat is a gravel-like waste created from lead and zinc mining activities in the Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri Tri-state district between the late 1800s and mid 1900s. Currently about 100 million tons of chat contaminated with lead, zinc and cadmium are located in the Tri-state mining district. The district covers approximately 2,500 square miles and includes parts of Ottawa County, Oklahoma; Cherokee County, Kansas; and Jasper and

Newton Counties, Missouri and includes four Superfund National Priority List (NPL) sites: Cherokee County, Tar Creek (Ottawa County), Newton County Mine and the Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt.

Beneficially using chat according to the proposed criteria will reduce the size of surface-level piles and improve human health and the environment in the Tri-state area. EPA is proposing these criteria in response to the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2005.

For additional information, please visit us on the Web at: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/other/mining/chat/>.

New Technologies, continued from page 3

involves using high pressure water and a biodegradable detergent.

A number of factors are driving the push to develop new technologies for decontaminating and beneficial use of sediments. For one, highly contaminated sediment dredged from the harbor cannot be placed offshore in the ocean. Also, the cost of treating dredged material makes it necessary to find new technologies that lead to commercially viable beneficial uses, like construction grade cement or composite bricks.

Another promising technology is being tested in Bayonne, New Jersey at the International Matex Tank Terminal. The Cement-Lock process, patented by Endesco, heats contaminated sediment to 1400 degrees centigrade to destroy organic contaminants then cools the molten material quickly to trap inorganic pollutants. This process creates a glass-like material that is mixed into cement. In addition to determining the efficiency of the process and the quality of the end product, EPA and its research partners must determine if the plant emissions are acceptable to the regulatory agencies.

The research for these two technologies as well as up to 12 different innovative processes that have been tested under a bench – pilot – and full-scale testing program began in 1994. Other technical support/partners in this program includes the Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory, Rutgers University, and Montclair State University. In addition to treating highly contaminated sediment dredged from contaminated aquatic Superfund Sites, these technologies can be used to address contaminated sediment dredged by the US Army Corps of Engineers to maintain navigational channels.

For additional information, contact Eric Stern, EPA Region 2, (212) 637-3806.



The Cement-Lock process involves heating contaminated sediment to 1400 degrees centigrade.

Correction

The article "\$11 Million Settlement Reached for North Ridge Estates Superfund Site" which appeared in *CleanupNews* March 2006 incorrectly referred to the North Ridge Estates site as a Superfund site. EPA work at the site is being completed using emergency and removal authorities, and at this time the site is not being considered or proposed for listing.

April 27, 2006
Brownfield Leadership Summit:
Public Session
Washington, D.C.
[http://
www.brownfieldassociation.org/
mailers/BLS_06_PUBLIC.html](http://www.brownfieldassociation.org/mailers/BLS_06_PUBLIC.html)

May 16 -17, 2006
Restoration 2006
New Orleans, LA
[http://www.restoration2006.org/
en/index.aspx](http://www.restoration2006.org/en/index.aspx)

June 27-30, 2006
Community Involvement
Conference
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
[http://www.epa.gov/
ciconference/2006](http://www.epa.gov/ciconference/2006)

November 13-15, 2006
Brownfields 2006
Boston, Massachusetts
[http://www.brownfields2006.org/
en/index.aspx](http://www.brownfields2006.org/en/index.aspx)

Glossary

CD	Consent decree	OSRTI	Office of Superfund Remediation Technology Innovation
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
EFAB	Environmental Financial Advisory Board	OU	operating unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	PAHs	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
ER3	Environmentally Responsible Redevelopment and Reuse	PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants	PCE	Tetrachloroethene
NPL	National Priorities List	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
OECA	Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	ROD	Record of decision
OSPR	Office of Spill Prevention and Response	TCA	Trichloroethane
OSRE	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	TCE	Trichloroethylene
		VOC	Volatile organic compounds

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

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resources/newsletters/cleanup
cleanupnews.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/newsletters/cleanupcleanupnews.html)

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