

EPA MEGASITES

Superfund Basic Research Program Annual Meeting January 12, 2006

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What Defines a Megasite?

 The combined extramural, actual and planned, removal and remedial action costs are greater than \$50 million.



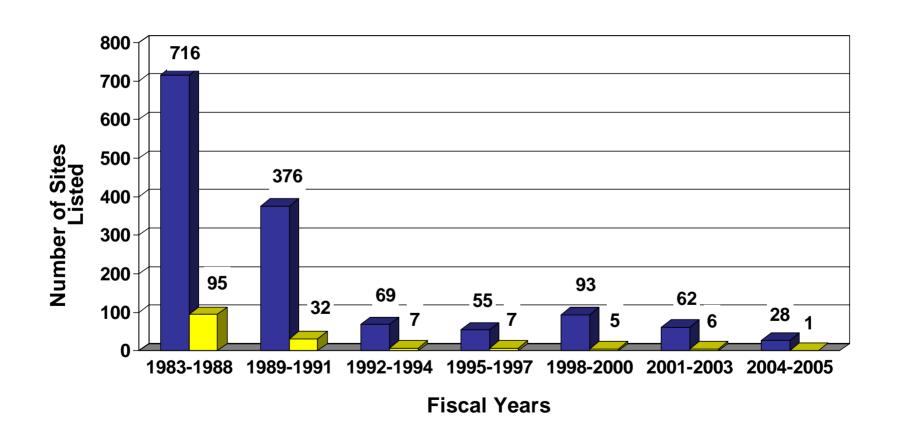
Are Federal Facilities Counted as Megasites?

 Generally, EPA has not tracked Federal Facility sites as Megasites.

 If the Megasite definition was more rigorously applied to Federal facilities, many sites would likely be classified as Megasites.



Trends in NPL Listing



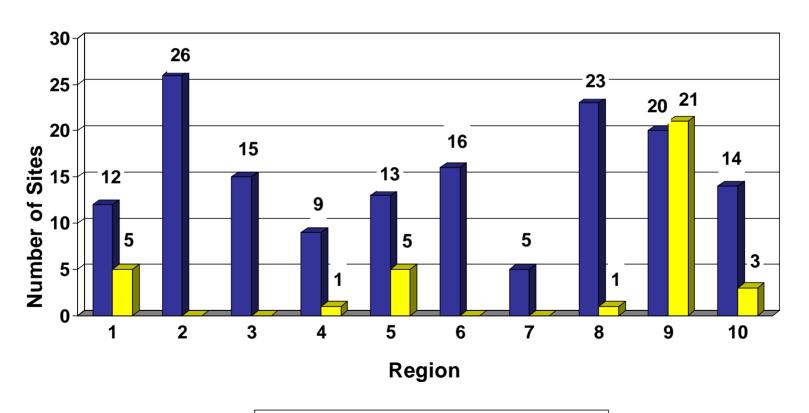
■ Non-Megasites ■ Megasites

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Megasites by Region

189 NPL Megasites and Potential Megasites

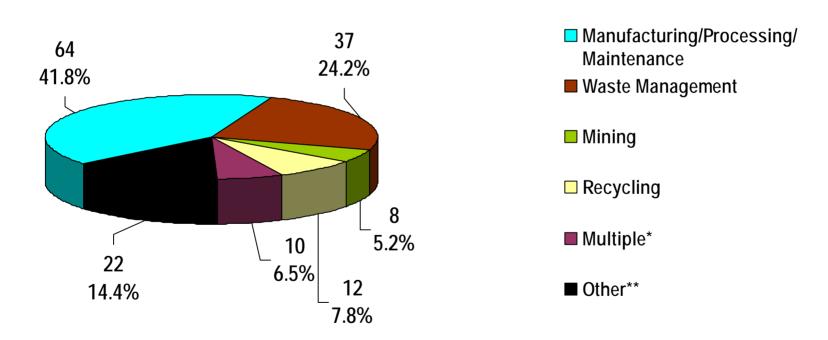


■ Megasites □ Potential Megasites



Comparison of NPL Megasites by Site Type

NPL Megasites



*Multiple: Sites that fall in more than one site type

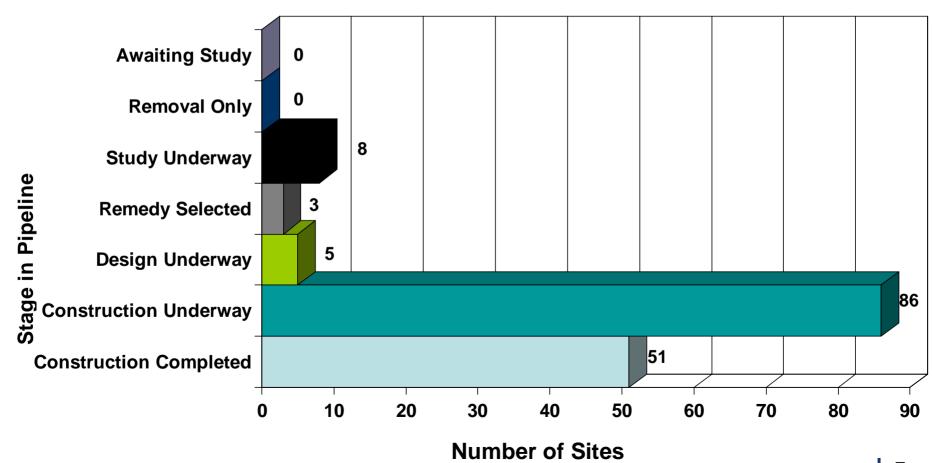
**Other: Includes categories such as ground water plume; military; research, development, and testing

facilities; transportation, etc.



Megasites in the Pipeline

NPL Megasites by Pipeline Stages



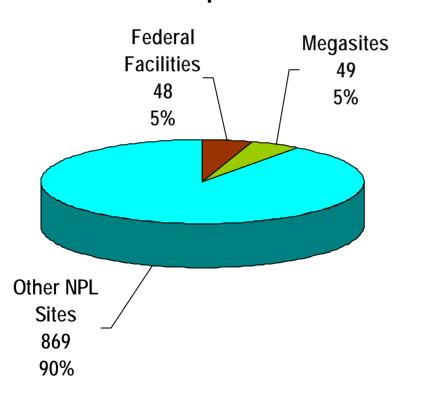
Data as of: 12/16/05

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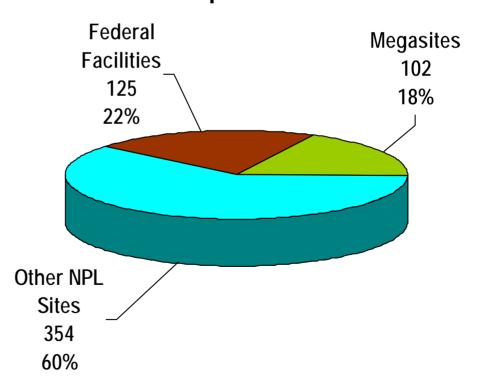


Remaining NPL Sites are More Complex than Construction Complete Sites

966 Construction Complete Sites

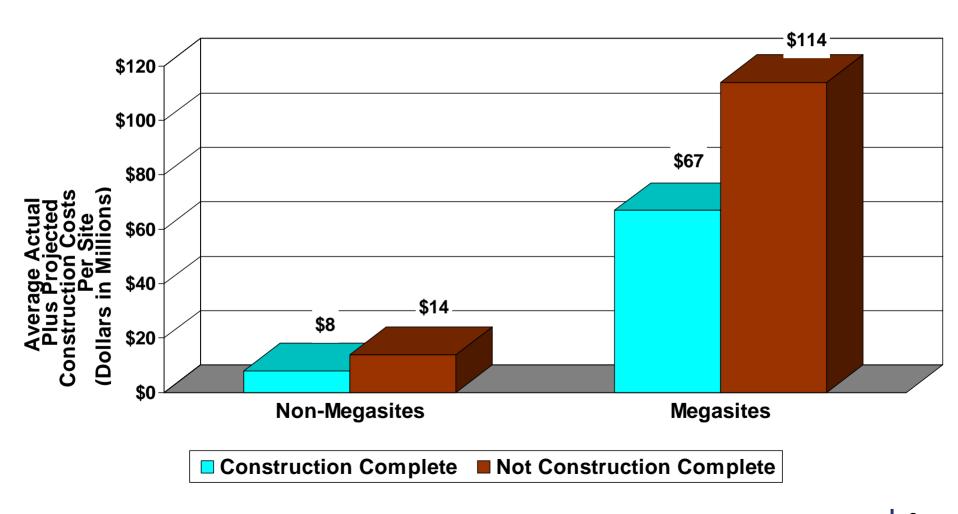


581 Non-Construction Complete Sites





Remaining Fund-lead Sites are More Costly than Construction Complete Sites





Prolonging Construction Increases Costs

New Bedford Harbor

Given:

- Volume 880,000 cubic yards
- 2004 unit cost of dredging is \$300/cubic yard

Assumption:

- Inflation at 3% per year to 2004 unit cost

Annual Funding	Years to Complete	Cost to Complete
\$30 M	11	\$330 M
\$20 M	18	\$360 M
\$15 M	26	\$395 M



What Does the Future Look Like?

From the Environmental Law Institute Study, "An Analysis of State Superfund Programs: 50-State Study, 2001 Update"

- 1. States have identified ~ 63,000 known and suspected sites.
- States have identified ~ 23,000 sites as needing attention.



What EPA is Doing Now to Address Megasites

- Address human health risks first.
- Review remedies and annual progress; provide advice to site managers on the largest or most complex contaminated sediment sites where a remedy has not yet been selected (EPA Contaminated Sediments Technical Advisory Group).
- Implement Hard Rock mining site strategy.
- Conduct demonstration pilot projects for urban river cleanup and restoration.



How Does Research Fit Into Megasite Work?

EPA Superfund Research Needs for Mining, Sediment, Groundwater Sites

Mining Sites

- Site characterization tools for acid mine drainage.
- Understanding of bioavailability and bioaccessibility of arsenic in soil.
- Innovative and cost-effective remediation technologies for mining wastes, including uranium and asbestoscontaining mine tailings.



How Does Research Fit Into Megasite Work? (cont'd)

Groundwater

- Economical detection methods for emerging contaminants in groundwater, such as perchlorate and 1,4-dioxane.
- Real-time and cost-effective field characterization and monitoring methods for ground water contaminants.
- Characterization tools for evaluating vapor intrusion pathways from groundwater.
- Remediation technologies for DNAPL chlorinated solvents.



How Does Research Fit Into Megasite Work? (cont'd)

Sediment Sites

- Validation of surface water/sediment fate and transport and food chain models.
- Methods to accurately evaluate releases from upland sources and recontamination of sediments.
- In-situ treatment and innovative containment technologies for contaminated sediment.
- Method for evaluating impacts on ecological and human health risk from contaminant releases and sediment residuals from dredging.



How Does Research Fit Into Megasite Work? (cont'd)

Chemical Specific Needs

- Toxicity information for toxaphene congeners and their degradation products and associated information for human health.
- Analytical methods to determine speciation of arsenic, chromium, and mercury in soils, sediments, water and biota.
- Asbestos toxicity, sampling and analytical methods.



- Megasites have become the main focus for EPA's Superfund Program.
- Prolonging construction completion results in greater total cleanup costs.
- EPA encourages the SBRP to translate research findings quickly into methods and technologies that improve the efficiency of site characterization, remediation and achievement of cleanup goals.