

Chapter 3

Remedial Progress

The Agency's progress during FY95 illustrated its continuing commitment to accelerating and completing cleanups at Superfund sites. The Agency or PRPs started more than 110 remedial actions (RAs) to construct remedies, and completed construction activities to place 68 sites in the construction completion category. To date under the Superfund program, the Agency has placed a total of 346 National Priorities List (NPL) sites in the construction completion category. This chapter describes the remedial progress during the year. Specifically, this chapter provides information on:

- FY95 progress in remediating NPL sites;
- Remedies selected during FY95;
- FY95 results of five-year reviews under CERCLA Section 121(c) at sites where contamination remained after the initiation of the RA;
- FY95 efforts to develop and use innovative treatment technologies, including an evaluation of newly developed and achievable permanent treatment technologies, as required by CERCLA Section 301(h)(1)(D); and
- Other programs to improve remedial efforts at sites.

3.1 Remedial Process

The remedial process complements the removal process (see Chapter 2) by addressing more complicated, long-term evaluation and response for hazardous waste sites on the NPL. The remedial process is preceded by the site evaluation process,

which consists of the discovery or identification of a potential site, the preliminary assessment of the site, and the site inspection (SI). During the SI, the site is evaluated for possible listing on the NPL. If a site is listed on the NPL after the SI, the Trust Fund can be used to finance cleanup activities at the site under the remedial authority of CERCLA.

The remedial process to clean up NPL sites is comprised of the following activities:

- The remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) to determine the type and extent of contamination and to evaluate and develop remedial cleanup alternatives;
- The record of decision (ROD) to identify the remedy selected, based on the results of the RI/FS and public comment on the cleanup alternatives;
- The remedial design (RD) to develop the plans and specifications required to construct the selected remedy;
- The remedial action (RA) to implement the selected remedy, from the start through the completion of construction of the remedy; and
- Operation and maintenance (O&M) to ensure the effectiveness and/or integrity of the remedy. O&M occurs after implementation of a response action.

A Remedial Project Manager (RPM) oversees all remedial activities and related enforcement activities. Regional coordinators at EPA Headquarters assist RPMs by reviewing remedial and enforcement

activities and by answering technical and policy questions.

3.2 Fiscal Year 1995 Remedial Progress

The Agency’s progress during the fiscal year in initiating RAs and completing construction activities to classify sites as construction completions indicates its continuing commitment to accelerate the cleanup of NPL sites. By the end of FY95, work had occurred at over 95 percent of the 1,374 NPL sites. In addition, 88 sites were removed from the NPL. Exhibit 3.2-1 illustrates the status of the work at NPL sites, showing sites by the most advanced stage of activity accomplished. The following sections of this chapter highlight progress made at the sites during FY95.

During FY95, EPA developed a plan to modify the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) to allow for the partial deletion of an NPL site. EPA has been able to

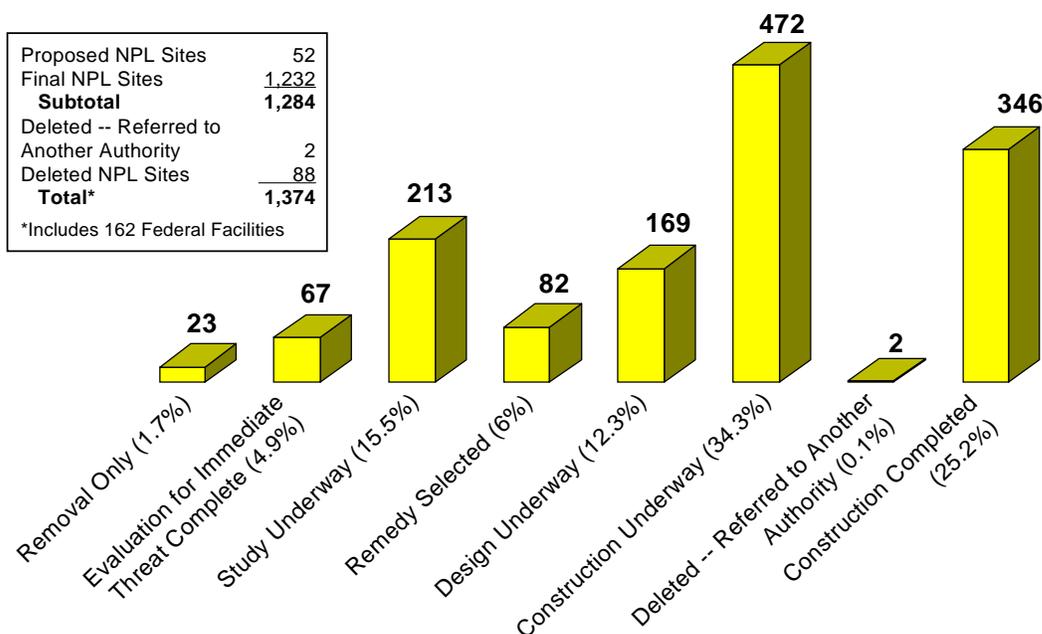
delete releases only after evaluation of the entire site, but the deletion of an entire site does not communicate the successful completion of portions of those sites. EPA expects partial deletions will help promote the economic redevelopment of Superfund sites where potential investors may be reluctant to undertake economic activity at a site listed on the NPL. Partial deletions will be considered when a site meets the standards established in the NCP and both EPA and the state concur.

EPA also produced a draft guidance on conducting removal responses at site where radiation hazards are present. (OSWER Directive #9200.5-144)

3.2.1 Construction Completions

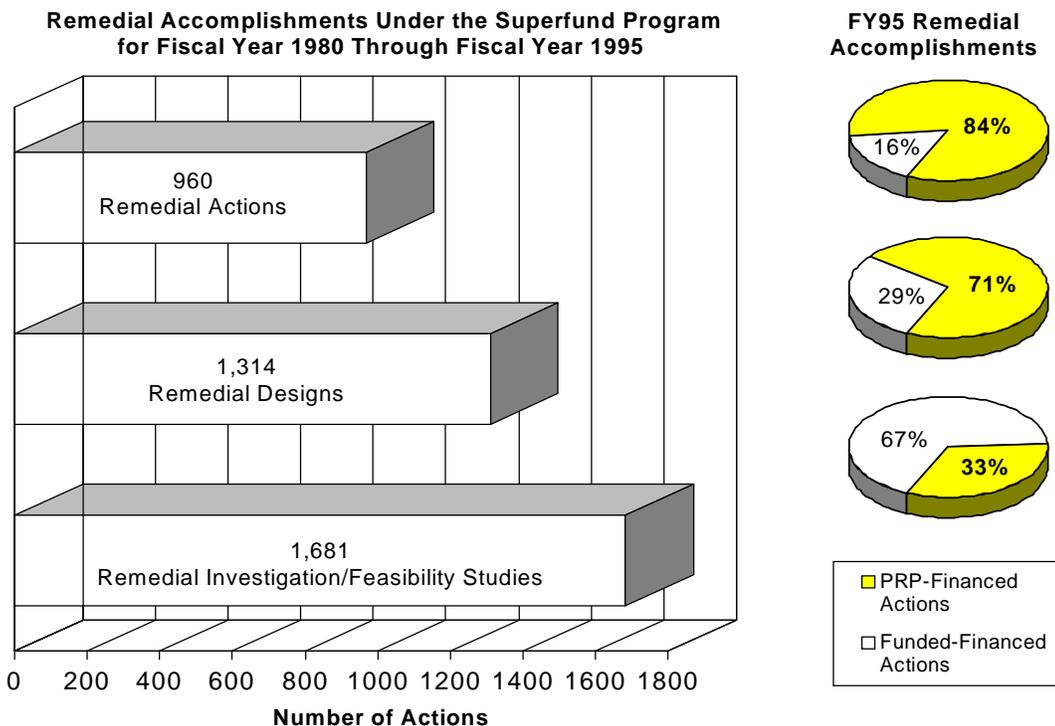
Responding to the recommendations of the 1991 30-Day Study and the 1993 Superfund Administrative Improvements Task Force, the Agency has worked to accelerate and complete

**Exhibit 3.2-1
Work Has Occurred at 95 Percent of the National Priorities List Sites**



Source: CERCLIS. October 20, 1995.

Exhibit 3.2-2



Source: CERCLIS. October 20, 1995.

cleanup at NPL sites. The Agency completed construction activities at 68 sites during FY95, bringing the total number of sites in the construction completion category to 346. This exceeded the FY95 target of 330. More than 80 percent of the construction completions have been achieved in the past four years.

3.2.2 New Remedial Activities

As shown in Exhibit 3.2-2, the Agency or potentially responsible parties (PRPs) had undertaken approximately 1,681 RI/FSs, 1,314 RDs, and 960 RAs since the inception of the Superfund program through the end of the FY95.

The remedial activities started during FY95 reflect the Agency's continued emphasis on accelerating the pace of cleanup and focusing resources on RAs. New remedial activities undertaken during the fiscal year include:

RI/FS Starts: The Agency or PRPs started nearly 30 RI/FSs during FY95, including 10 (33

percent) financed by EPA and 20 (67 percent) financed by PRPs. For comparison, in FY94 the Agency or PRPs started nearly 70 RI/FSs, including nearly 40 (60 percent) financed by EPA and more than 30 (40 percent) financed by PRPs.

RD Starts: The Agency or PRPs started 84 RDs during FY95, including 24 (29 percent) financed by EPA and 60 (71 percent) financed by PRPs. For comparison, in FY94 the Agency or PRPs started approximately 110 RDs, including nearly 30 (25 percent) financed by EPA and more than 80 (75 percent) financed by PRPs.

RA Starts: The Agency or PRPs started more than 110 RAs during FY95. EPA was financing 18 (16 percent) and PRPs were financing more than 92 (84 percent). For comparison, in FY94, the Agency or PRPs started more than 120 RAs, including approximately 30 (20 percent) financed by EPA and more than 90 (80 percent) financed by PRPs.

**Exhibit 3.2-3
Projects in Progress at National Priorities List Sites
by Lead for Fiscal Year 1994 and Fiscal Year 1995**

	RI/FS		RDs		RAs	
	FY94	FY95	FY94	FY95	FY94	FY95
Fund-Financed—State-Lead	19	15	26	18	28	37
Fund-Financed—Federal-Lead ¹	155	135	105	89	96	100
Fund-Financed—EPA Performs Work at Site ²	10	9	4	4	2	2
PRP-Financed and PRP-Lead	176	179	237	218	215	241
Mixed Funding—Monies from Fund and PRPs	1	3	2	1	7	4
PRP-Financed—State Order and EPA Oversight ³	26	23	15	12	24	26
State Enforcement	2	2	2	1	0	0
Federal Facility	484	470	56	70	75	106
Total	873	836	447	413	447	516

¹ Includes remedial program-lead projects and enforcement program-lead projects.
² Projects at which EPA employees, rather than contractors, perform the site cleanup work.
³ Projects where site cleanup work is financed and performed by the PRPs under state order, with EPA oversight.

Sources: *Progress Toward Implementing Superfund*: FY94 (Appendices A and B) and FY95 (Appendices A and B).

3.2.3 Status of Remedial and Enforcement Activities in Progress

At the end of FY95, 1,765 RI/FS, RA, and RD projects were in progress at 854 sites. For comparison, at the end of FY94, 1,767 RI/FS, RA, and RD projects were in progress at 867 sites. Projects in progress at the end of FY95 included 1,352 RI/FS and RA projects and 413 RD projects. As required by CERCLA Sections 301(h)(1)(B),(C), and (F), a listing of the RI/FS and RA projects in progress at the end of FY95 is provided in Appendix A, along with a projected completion schedule for each project. A listing of all RDs in progress at the end of FY95 is provided in Appendix B.

Of the 1,352 RI/FS and RA projects in progress at the end of FY95, over 60 percent were on schedule, ahead of schedule, started during the fiscal year, or had no previously published completion schedule, and less than 40 percent were behind

schedule. These projects include 434 on schedule, 30 ahead of schedule, 238 started during the fiscal year, 127 that had no previously published completion schedule, and 529 that were behind schedule. Exhibit 3.2-3 compares the number of projects in progress at NPL sites at the end of FY94 with the number in progress at the end of FY95, by lead.

PRPs were conducting 420 of the RI/FS and RA projects in progress at the end of FY95, including 179 RI/FSs and 241 RAs. Of these 420 PRP-financed projects, over 60 percent were on schedule, ahead of schedule, started during the fiscal year, or had no previously published completion schedule, and less than 40 percent were behind schedule. Projects include 97 on schedule, 7 ahead of schedule, 103 started during the fiscal year, 52 that had no previously published completion schedule, and 161 that were behind schedule.

3.2.4 Remedy Selection

The Agency signed 187 RODs in FY95, including 52 new and amended RODs for PRP-financed sites, 53 RODs for Fund-financed sites, 82 RODs for federal facility sites. For comparison, in FY94 159 RODs were signed, including 58 new and amended RODs for PRP-financed sites, 43 RODs for Fund-financed sites, 60 RODs for federal facility sites. The ROD documents the results of all studies performed on the site, identifies each remedial alternative that the Agency considered, and explains the basis for selecting the remedy. The ROD is signed after the RI/FS is completed and the public has had the opportunity to comment on the remedial alternatives that are being considered to clean up the site.

The Agency selected a variety of remedies in FY95 RODs, based on a careful analysis of characteristics unique to each site and the proximity of each site to people and sensitive environments (wetlands and endangered wildlife are examples of environmental resources that are taken into consideration when evaluating remedies). Congress, with the enactment of SARA, indicated that EPA should give preference to permanent remedies, such as treatment, rather than temporary remedies, such as containment.

A complete list of the 187 RODs signed during FY95 is provided in Appendix C. To fulfill the statutory requirement of CERCLA Section 301(h)(1)(A) to provide an abstract of each feasibility study (i.e., ROD), the National Technology Information Services (NTIS) can provide requested RODs. Appendix C provides detailed information on how to make these ROD requests.

3.3 Remedy Improvement Programs

In addition to selecting remedies in the RODs, EPA undertakes numerous programs to facilitate remedy implementation and to encourage the use of innovative technologies at NPL sites that are better, faster, and more cost-effective than available technologies. These include the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program, the Superfund Technical Assistance Programs, the Technology Transfer and Interagency Coordination

Programs, and other programs. The FY95 accomplishments of these programs are detailed in the sections below.

3.3.1 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program

The SITE program was established more than nine years ago to encourage the development and implementation of innovative treatment technologies for hazardous waste site remediation. Development of this program was in direct response to the legislative mandate under the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). SITE is the pioneer program in testing and evaluating innovative treatment technologies.

Exhibit 3.3-1 displays three of the four components of the program with the number of FY95 accomplishments. Under the fourth component, Technology Transfer, more than 467,000 SITE documents were distributed to industry, consulting firms, and state and federal agencies.

	FY95 Projects	Cumulative Projects
Demonstration Program	11	82
Emerging Technology Program	11	53
Characterization and Monitoring Program	7	31

To fulfill the statutory requirement of CERCLA Section 301(h)(1)(D) to provide an evaluation of newly developed feasible and achievable permanent treatment technologies, a summary of each project is provided in *The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program Annual Report to Congress, FY 1995* (EPA/540/R-97/500), December 1995.

3.3.2 Superfund Technical Assistance Programs

Superfund projects require broad technical knowledge and expertise. To provide multi-disciplinary expertise and technical support for Superfund cleanups, the Agency sponsors the

Technical Support Centers (TSCs) and the Ground-Water, Engineering, and Federal Facilities Forums. The goals of these technical assistance programs are to increase the speed and quality of Superfund cleanups, reduce cleanup costs, address technical issues encountered in site cleanup, and provide Regional Superfund staff with direct access to the technical expertise and resources of the Agency's researchers.

Technical Support Centers and Superfund Technical Assistance Response Team

In FY95, the Agency funded five TSCs at five ORD laboratories. ORD also sponsored the START program. The purpose of the TSCs and the START program is to provide site-specific technical assistance in the areas of release response, site characterization, human health risk assessment, ecological assessment, radiological evaluation, ground-water remediation, and engineering. The TSCs and START program are invaluable to the Agency's Superfund effort, fulfilling a critical niche in developing and delivering the best expertise available in support of faster, better, and more cost-effective cleanups. The TSCs funded in FY95 are listed below. Annual funding totaled \$2.4 million.

- **Monitoring and Site Characterization TSC:** ORD-Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory – Las Vegas, Nevada
- **Health Risk Assessment and Toxicology TSC:** ORD-Environmental Health and Criteria Office – Cincinnati, Ohio
- **Ecological Assessment TSC:** ORD-Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory – Cincinnati, Ohio
- **Ground-Water Characterization and Remediation TSC:** ORD-R.S. Kerr Environmental Research Laboratory – Ada, Oklahoma
- **Engineering and Treatment TSC:** ORD-Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory (RREL) – Cincinnati, Ohio

RREL also sponsors the START program, which provides intensive, long-term, site-specific technical and engineering support to provide better, faster, and more cost-effective remediation at Superfund sites with difficult engineering problems or sites of national significance. Sites admitted into the START program are nominated by EPA's Regional offices.

Ground-Water, Engineering, and Federal Facility Forums

The Ground-Water, Engineering, and Federal Facility Forums are regional volunteers who share a common concern of, and commitment to, EPA consistency in the type and quality of information needs for hazardous site remediation. They discuss technical and policy issues in monthly conference calls and meet once or twice a year (usually jointly with other federal agencies) to discuss technical issues representatives of the ORD TSCs and Headquarters' program offices.

The Forums held two joint annual meetings, one in January in Las Vegas, and the second in Boston in June. The latter was attended by almost 100 federal remediation professionals. Some of the activities in which the Forums participated in FY95 include: initiation and review of five technical issue papers; review of EPA and Air Force Remedial Design/Remedial Action handbooks; development and participation in Federal Facility Remediation training; planning and application of the Soil Vapor Extraction Thermal Desorption Field Experiences project; and participation in the DoD-sponsored Bioremediation of Explosives Workshop.

3.3.3 Technology Transfer and Interagency Coordination Programs

TIO, as a producer of technological information, is widely recognized as a leader in the technology innovation arena. Since its creation in 1990, TIO has identified, cataloged, and disseminated information to users related to technology demonstration and use, markets, procurement, and support services.

TIO also has brought federal agencies, academics, and the private sector together to demonstrate and evaluate technologies, and to remove impediments to their use. TIO has

established a national center to promote the use of innovative technologies to clean up contaminated groundwater. The following sections detail FY95 technology transfer and interagency information sharing efforts, including forums and conferences, demonstrations and evaluations of innovative technologies, reference materials, and training and continuing education opportunities.

Innovative Technology Forums and Conferences

To encourage collaborative efforts across EPA, other federal agencies, academics, and the private sector, EPA sponsored forums, conferences, and a center for exchanging information on innovative technologies. The Agency also participated in international information exchanges.

Ground-Water Remediation Technologies Analysis Center (GWRTAC): In FY95 TIO established this center through a three-year cooperative agreement to enhance information exchange between groundwater technology developers and users by: improving the understanding and use of innovative ground-water technologies; supporting a broad range of audiences needing access to technology information; and serving as the focal point for information transfer between developers and users. GWRTAC activities include monitoring the state of development of groundwater remediation technologies, compiling current data; analyzing data to identify trends and to provide technology summaries; and distributing the information in hard-copy and electronic form worldwide. GWRTAC is operated by the National Environmental Technologies Applications Center, in association with the University of Pittsburgh's Environmental Engineering Program.

Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable: Through this forum, TIO provides an information exchange network for federal agencies that are conducting applied research and developing innovative remediation techniques. In FY95, the Roundtable published 37 remediation case studies in four volumes (Bioremediation; Ground Water; Soil Vapor Extraction; and Thermal Desorption, Soil Washing and In Situ Vitrification) and a guide to documenting cost and performance. The latter set

forth, for the first time, a set of standard data elements that federal agencies agree to collect on full-scale use of cleanup technologies. The Roundtable also published a fact sheet, *Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable: 5 Years of Cooperation*, and an update of *Federal Publications on Alternative and Innovative Treatment Technologies for Corrective Action and Site Remediation, Fifth Edition*.

Marketplace Conferences: The purpose of these conferences is to highlight business opportunities and markets for vendors and developers of innovative treatment technologies. The conferences bring together top-level state, EPA, DoD, DOE, and Department of Commerce officials with business executives from technology firms. In FY95 TIO held two conferences, one in Denver in November 1994 and the second in Atlanta in July 1995. Several hundred attendees came to both events.

International Efforts: TIO participated in the NATO-CCMS Pilot Study, a joint effort with 13 country participants to exchange information on innovative technologies to clean up sites. On behalf of the study, TIO published an Interim Status Report document to make results available on a more timely basis.

Efforts to Demonstrate and Evaluate Innovative Treatment Technologies

To encourage increased use of innovative treatment technologies, TIO improved the documentation of cost and performance data for innovative treatment technologies, described under the FRTR, above. TIO also engaged in two collaborative efforts among government agencies, research organizations, and the private technology user industry to jointly develop, implement, and evaluate innovative technologies.

The *Clean Sites Public-Private Partnership* is led by Clean Sites, Inc., a non-profit public interest and research organization, under a cooperative agreement with TIO. The technologies in this program are generally past the research and development stage. In FY95 six technology evaluation partnership projects were underway:

McClellan Air Force Base, California; Pinellas DOE Plant, Florida; Mound DOE Facility, Ohio; Massachusetts Military Reservation/Otis Air National Guard Base, Massachusetts; Lasagna Project (DOE); and Naval Air Station, North Island, California.

Technologies evaluated under the *Remedial Technologies Development Forum* (RTDF) are in earlier research and development stages. In FY95, there were four action teams dealing with separate remediation areas: Lasagna™ partnership, Permeable Barriers Action Team, INERT Soil-Metals Action Team, and the Bioremediation Consortium.

Reference Materials

To encourage use of innovative technologies, the Agency provides and maintains a variety of reference materials on the technologies. Examples include electronic sources of information on innovative treatment technologies, hard copy publications, and traveling information booths.

Electronic Information

The Agency currently sponsors a variety of electronic sources of information on innovative treatment technologies. In August 1995, TIO introduced VISITT version 4.0 with 325 technologies from 204 vendors and the ability to download the database from the CLU-IN bulletin board and America On-Line as a way to reduce printing and distribution costs. CLU-IN served 7,000 users this year. The second version of BFSS, which contains site specific data on the bench, pilot and full scale use of bioremediation, was released by ORD.

Publications

TIO also has developed several publications that provide information on new developments and applications of innovative treatment technologies:

The Innovative Treatment Technologies: Annual Status Report provides technical background information and information on the selection and use of innovative treatment technologies at Superfund

sites. The 7th Edition was published in September 1995, and tracks almost 300 innovative technology projects. A supplemental database containing site-specific data on each innovative project is planned for FY96.

Tech Trends and *Ground Water Currents* are two newsletters distributed by TIO. These newsletters are published quarterly and are distributed to interested subscribers, including federal and state project managers, consulting engineers, academics, and technology users. In FY95, TIO published three issues of *TechTrends* and four issues of *Ground Water Currents*.

Abiotic Groundwater Remediation Technologies Reports are six mini-reports issued in FY95 on the latest emerging technologies for dense nonaqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) and metals in groundwater. The reports address permeable treatment walls, surfactant flushing, electrokinetics, cosolvents, thermal enhancements, and hydraulic/pneumatic fracturing.

Resource Guides are annotated bibliographies published by TIO for specific technologies. One resource guide was complete in FY95: *The Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) Enhancement Technology Resource Guide*.

Traveling Information Booths

TIO also sponsored several traveling information booths that were sent to hazardous waste remediation conferences and other meetings around the country. These displays were major outlets for dissemination of EPA materials and database information on innovative remediation technologies. In FY95, the booth traveled to over 20 venues including state meetings and technical conferences.

Training and Continuing Education

In FY95, the Agency sponsored efforts to develop training resources and materials on technologies and site remediation.

The CERCLA Education Center (CEC) (operated by TIO) provides job-related training to the Superfund workforce nationwide. Since its

establishment in 1991, the CEC has trained close to 2,500 participants (63 percent EPA, 27 percent states, and 10 percent other federal agencies). More than 800 students have had direct responsibility for assessment, removal, or remedial activities at contaminated sites. In FY95, the CEC offered eight courses in North Carolina and opened a Western center (at existing facilities at the National Enforcement Training Institute in Denver) that offered five courses. The CEC gave a special innovative technology workshop at the request of New England Waste Management Officials with over 70 attendees.

OSWER, in cooperation with the American Association of Environmental Engineers, continued work on monographs that detail specific innovative technologies. These monographs provide information to consulting engineers and other potential users about the use of state-of-the-art technology. Eight monographs have been published in FY95.

3.4 Report on Facilities Subject to Review Under CERCLA Section 121(c)

Certain remedies, such as containment remedies, allow hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants to remain on site if they do not pose a threat to human health or the environment. CERCLA Section 121(c), as amended by SARA, requires that any post-SARA remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site be reviewed at least every five years after the initiation of such remedial action. Such reviews assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the selected remedial action being implemented. These five-year reviews are referred to as "statutory" reviews. Section 121(c) requires the Agency to report to Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the results of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result.

As a matter of policy, EPA also conducts a five-year review for sites where hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants will not remain on site upon completion of the remedy, but where the remedy will take longer than five years. These policy

reviews are conducted every five years until the remedial action is complete and achieves cleanup levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. Additionally, at least one policy review is conducted for pre-SARA sites where upon attainment of the ROD cleanup levels, the remedial action will not allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

"Policy" reviews were announced in Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Directive 9355.7-02, May 23, 1991, *Structure and Components of Five-Year Reviews*. Guidelines for the conduct of five-year reviews were further articulated in two supplemental directives in 1994 and 1995. The determination of whether a site requires a statutory or policy five-year review is generally made based on information provided in the ROD.

FY95 was the fifth year in which sites were eligible for five-year review. Headquarters data indicated that a total of 27 sites required five-year reviews in FY95. A total of 37 five-year reviews were completed in FY95, as illustrated in Exhibit 3.4-1. Thirteen of the 37 reviews were due in prior fiscal years. Nineteen reviews were completed early, and were due in later fiscal years. Headquarters data initially suggested that one review was not required. However, the Region identified this site, New Castle Steel, as requiring a review and submitted a report.

Of the 37 sites that were reviewed during FY95, 22 required statutory reviews and 15 required policy reviews. EPA determined that the remedies continue to protect human health and the environment at 32 of the 37 sites. Ongoing remedies are included among those considered protective. For the remaining five sites, the review report either did not make a determination on protectiveness or stated that remedies do not currently protect human health and the environment. The five sites are addressed below:

1) The Charles George Reclamation Landfill report noted that further analysis is required for some remedial actions at the site. The report further noted that the five-year review did not determine whether the current risk falls within an acceptable range, and that changing regulatory standards and changing site conditions may necessitate an upgrade to the remedy.

2) The TRW Minerva report stated that the onsite disposal cell appears to be meeting the objectives of the Consent Agreement, but that the groundwater pump-and-treat system requires modifications to provide adequate protection.

3) The Waite Park Water Supply report recommended further evaluation of the effectiveness of the groundwater pump-and-treat system, and modifications if found inadequate.

4) No five-year review was required at the New Castle Steel site, because a no action ROD was signed in 1988, in which no remedy was selected under CERCLA section 121. However, the report reviewed the "Recommendations Outside the Scope of the ROD" that were originally detailed in the ROD. These recommendations included closure requirements to be enforced by the state. The report documented a change in projected land use to residential, and stated that EPA has concerns over the potential exposure of waste materials to construction workers and future residents. Other issues discussed included potential toxic conditions in the eastern disposal area and the observation of black residue in the eastern and western disposal areas. The report recommended limiting the use of shallow groundwater by residential developments, sampling subsurface soils prior to any residential or industrial development, and closure in accordance with state regulations.

5) The West Virginia Ordnance Works report stated that the remedy is not at this time protective of human health and the environment. The remedy will be protective once necessary actions are taken, but at the time of the report the remedy was judged not protective because of problems including erosion of roads and cap areas, overgrowth, and drainage problems. In addition, sampling will be done to determine if the caps are effective and if contamination is migrating.

**Exhibit 3.4-1
Sites at Which Five-Year Reviews, Required Under CERCLA
Section 121(c), Were Conducted During Fiscal Year 1995**

Region	State	Site Name	Review Date	Type
1	MA	Cannon Engineering Corp. ¹	6/29/95	Statutory
1	MA	Charles-George Reclamation Trust LF ²	9/7/95	Statutory
3	PA	Douglaville Disposal ³	1/10/95	Statutory
3	PA	Lackawanna Refuse ²	9/28/95	Policy
3	PA	McAdoo Associates ²	12/28/94	Policy
3	DE	New Castle Steel ⁴	3/20/95	Policy
3	WV	West Virginia Ordnance ³	1/30/95	Statutory
3	PA	Whitmoyer Laboratory (OU3) ²	3/31/95	Statutory
4	TN	American Creosote Works (Jackson Plant) ³	1/25/95	Statutory
4	FL	Brown Wood Preserving ²	3/30/95	Policy
4	FL	Gold Coast Oil Corp. ³	1/25/95	Statutory
4	AL	Perdido Groundwater Contamination Site ²	5/16/95	Policy
4	SC	SCRDI Dixiana ²	9/29/95	Policy
5	IL	Belvidere Municipal Landfill #1 ¹	6/27/95	Statutory
5	MN	NL Industries/Taracorp/Golden Auto ²	3/15/95	Policy
5	MI	Northernair Plating Company ²	9/28/95	Statutory
5	MI	Southwest Ottawa County Landfill ²	9/25/95	Policy
5	MN	St. Regis Paper Company ²	4/6/95	Policy
5	OH	TRW Inc. (Minerva Plant) ²	7/10/95	Policy
5	MN	Waite Park Water Supply ³	3/30/95	Statutory
5	MN	Windom Municipal Dump ³	2/9/95	Statutory
6	TX	Bio-Ecology Systems, Inc. ²	12/5/94	Policy
6	TX	Crystal City Airport ¹	3/7/95	Statutory
6	TX	French Limited ³	1/9/95	Statutory
7	KS	Cherokee County ²	9/28/95	Statutory
7	IA	John Deere (Dubuque Works) ³	9/22/95	Statutory
7	IA	Lawrence Todtz Farm ³	9/25/95	Statutory
8	MT	Anaconda Co. Smelter ³	11/23/94	Statutory
8	CO	Broderick Wood Products (Amendment) ²	3/23/95	Statutory
8	MT	Libby Groundwater ³	1/27/95	Statutory
8	CO	Sand Creek Industrial ¹	9/28/95	Statutory
9	CA	Applied Materials ²	4/28/95	Policy
9	CA	Fairchild Semiconductor (South San Jose Plant) ²	3/13/95	Policy
9	CA	Firestone Tire (Salinas Plant) ²	11/16/94	Policy
9	CA	Intersil Inc./Siemens Components ²	9/28/95	Policy
9	CA	Operating Industries Inc. Landfill #2 ³	6/21/95	Statutory
10	OR	Martin-Marietta Aluminum Co. ³	12/28/94	Statutory

1) Due in FY95; 2) Early -- due after FY95; 3) Late -- due prior to FY95; 4) Review not previously required.

Source: Five-Year Review Program Implementation and Management System

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