

Chapter 3

Remedial Progress

The Agency's progress during FY96 illustrated its continuing commitment to accelerating and completing cleanups at Superfund sites. The Agency started more than 116 remedial actions (RAs) to construct remedies, and completed construction activities to place 64 sites in the construction completion category. To date under the Superfund program, the Agency has completed clean-up activities to place a total of 410 National Priorities List (NPL) sites in the construction completion category. This chapter describes the remedial progress during the fiscal year. Specifically, this chapter provides information on:

- FY96 progress in remediating NPL sites;
- Remedies selected during FY96;
- FY96 results of five-year reviews under CERCLA Section 121(c) at sites where contamination remained after the initiation of the RA;
- FY96 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

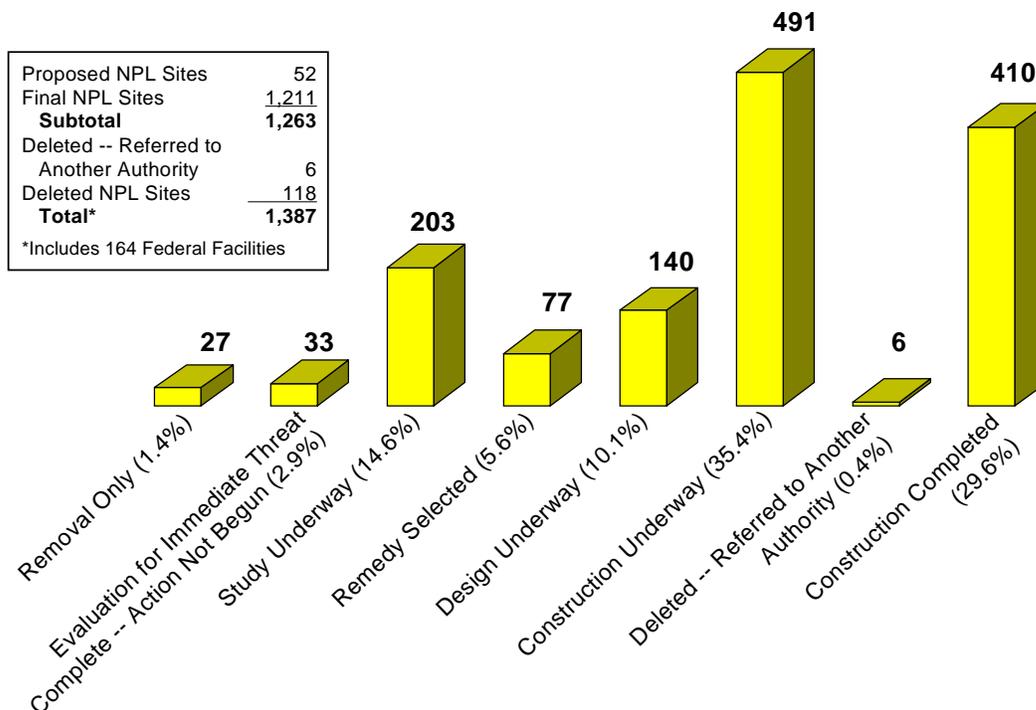
process is preceded by the site evaluation process, which consists of the discovery or identification of a potential site, the preliminary assessment of the site, and the site inspection (SI). During the SI, the site is evaluated for possible listing on the NPL. If a site is listed on the NPL after the 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

**Exhibit 3.2-1
Work Has Occurred at Over 98 Percent of the National Priorities List Sites**



Source: CERCLIS. September 30, 1996.

RPMs by reviewing remedial and enforcement activities and by answering technical and policy questions.

3.2 Fiscal Year 1996 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 FY96, work had occurred at over 97 percent of the 1,387 NPL sites. In addition, 118 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 FY96.

3.2.1 Construction Completions

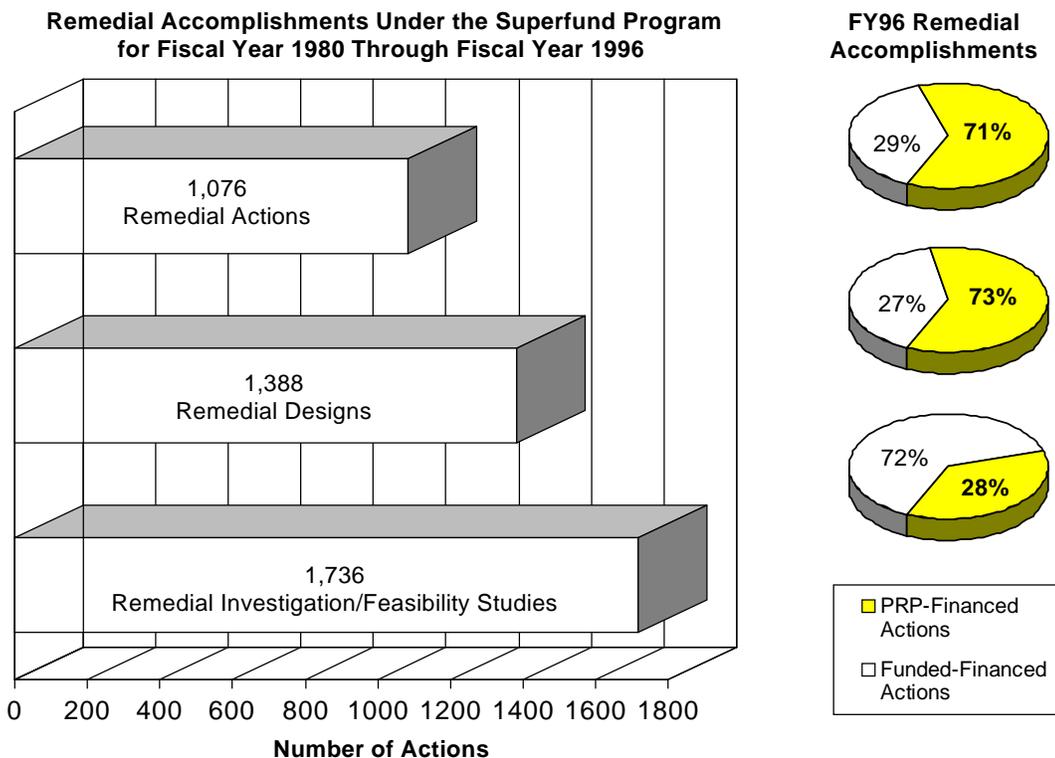
Responding to the recommendations of the 1991 30-Day Study and the 1993 Superfund Administrative Improvements Task Force, the Agency has worked to accelerate and complete cleanup at NPL sites. The Agency completed construction activities at 64 sites during FY96, bringing the total number of sites in the construction completion category to 410. Nearly 50 percent of the construction completions have been achieved in the past three years.

3.2.2 New Remedial Activities

As shown in Exhibit 3.2-2, the Agency or potentially responsible parties (PRPs) had undertaken approximately 1,736 RI/FSs, 1,388 RDs, and 1,076 RAs since the inception of the Superfund program through the end of the FY96.

The remedial activities started during FY96 reflect the Agency's continued emphasis on

Exhibit 3.2-2



Source: CERCLIS. October 24, 1996.

accelerating the pace of cleanup and focusing resources on RAs. New remedial activities undertaken this fiscal year include:

RI/FS Starts: The Agency or PRPs started approximately 36 RI/FSs during FY96, including 26 (72 percent) financed by EPA and 10 (28 percent) financed by PRPs.

RD Starts: The Agency or PRPs started approximately 74 RDs during FY96, including 20 (27 percent) financed by EPA and 54 (73 percent) financed by PRPs.

RA Starts: The Agency or PRPs started 116 RAs during FY96. EPA was financing 34 (29 percent) and PRPs were financing 82 (71 percent).

3.2.3 Status of Remedial and Enforcement Activities in Progress

At the end of FY96, 1,766 RI/FS, RA, and RD projects were in progress at 845 sites. Projects in

progress at the end of FY96 included 1,396 RI/FS and RA projects and 370 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 FY96 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 FY96 is provided in Appendix B.

Of the 1,396 RI/FS and RA projects in progress at the end of FY96, 57 percent were on schedule, ahead of schedule, started during the fiscal year, or had no previously published completion schedule, and 43 percent were behind schedule. These projects include 439 on schedule, 37 ahead of schedule, 223 started during the fiscal year, 94 that had no previously published completion schedule, and 603 that were behind schedule. Exhibit 3.2-3 compares the number of projects in progress at NPL sites at the end of FY96 with the number in progress at the end of FY95, by lead.

PRPs were conducting 429 of the RI/FS and RA projects in progress at the end of FY96. Of these 429 PRP-financed projects, 56 percent were on schedule, ahead of schedule, started during the fiscal year, or had no previously published completion schedule, and 44 percent were behind schedule. Projects include 125 on schedule, 10 ahead of schedule, 80 started during the fiscal year, 23 that had no previously published completion schedule, and 191 that were behind schedule.

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.

3.2.4 Remedy Selection

The Agency signed 156 RODs in FY96, including 44 new and amended ROD for PRP-financed sites, 31 RODs for Fund-financed sites, and 81 RODs for federal facility sites. For comparison, in FY95, 187 RODs were signed, including 52 new and amended RODs for PRP-financed sites, 53 RODs for Fund-financed sites, 82 RODs for federal facility sites. The ROD documents

The Agency selected a variety of remedies in FY96 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 156 RODs signed during FY96 is provided in Appendix C. To fulfill the

**Exhibit 3.2-3
Projects in Progress at National Priorities List Sites
by Lead for Fiscal Year 1995 and Fiscal Year 1996**

	RI/FS		RDs		RAs	
	FY95	FY96	FY95	FY96	FY95	FY96
Fund-Financed—State-Lead	15	20	18	20	37	37
Fund-Financed—Federal-Lead ¹	135	136	89	77	100	110
Fund-Financed—EPA Performs Work at Site ²	9	8	4	0	2	2
PRP-Financed and PRP-Lead	179	161	218	192	241	268
Mixed Funding—Monies from Fund and PRPs	3	3	1	0	4	6
PRP-Financed—State Order and EPA Oversight ³	23	22	12	11	26	29
State Enforcement	2	2	1	1	0	0
Federal Facility	470	450	70	69	106	142
Total	836	802	413	370	516	594
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*: FY95 (Appendices A and B) and FY96 (Appendices A and B).

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 FY96 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 ten 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 FY96 accomplishments. The fourth component, Technology Transfer, involves publication and distribution of SITE program results.

The SITE Emerging Technology Program was discontinued in 1996 in an effort to reduce expenditures. The program continues to honor commitments to technology developers currently in the program, but new technologies were not admitted into the program after 1995.

	FY96 Projects	Cumulative Projects
Demonstration Program	4	86
Emerging Technology Program	4	57
Characterization and Monitoring Program	0	31

The Characterization and Monitoring Program has leveraged its resources with EPA's Environmental Technology Verification Program. These programs, now known collectively as the Consortium for Site Characterization Technologies (CSCT), have developed a partnership agreement with the Department of Energy to identify the topics and procedures of mutual interest. This agreement will allow the CSCT portion of the SITE program to supplement its funding of characterization and monitoring demonstrations and will also include the expertise of DOE's national laboratories to assist in the demonstrations process. As a result of decreased funding, no new demonstrations were conducted during FY 96.

More detail on the SITE program is available in *The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program Annual Report to Congress, FY 1996* (EPA/540/R-97/508), September 1997.

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 Groundwater, Engineering, and Federal Facilities Forums. The goals of these technical assistance programs are to increase the speed and quality of Superfund cleanups, reduce clean-up 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 FY96, the Agency funded TSCs at four 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 FY96 are listed below. Annual funding totaled \$1.7 million.

- **Monitoring and Site Characterization TSC:** ORD-National Exposure Research Laboratory (NERL), Characterization Research Division – Las Vegas, Nevada
- **Health Risk Assessment and Toxicology TSC:** ORD-NERL, Human Exposure Research Division – Cincinnati, Ohio
- **Engineering and Treatment TSC:** ORD-National Risk Management Research Laboratory (NRMRL) – Cincinnati, Ohio
- **Ground-Water Characterization and Remediation TSC:** ORD-NRMRL, Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division – Ada, Oklahoma

NRMRL 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.

Groundwater, Engineering, and Federal Facility Forums

The Groundwater, 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 Headquarter's program offices.

In June, the Forums held an annual meeting in San Francisco, in conjunction with researchers from the Naval Facilities Engineering Services Center, Port Hueneme and Navy Remedial Project Managers from South West Division, San Diego. Some of the activities in which the Forums participated in FY96 include: initiated or reviewed five technical issue papers; provided comments on the DOE course "Principals of Environmental Restoration;" developed a subcommittee to draft guidelines for sampling wells in low flow aquifers; and commented on OSWER's draft position paper on natural attenuation, OERR's Soil Screening Guidance, the Air Force report "Natural Attenuation of Hydrocarbons," the Air Force protocol on chlorinated hydrocarbons, and the DoD Range Rule. The Forums also developed and distributed a summary of the two Air Force documents.

3.3.3 Technology Transfer and Inter-agency 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. The following sections detail FY96 technology transfer and interagency information sharing efforts, including forums and conferences, demonstrations and

evaluations of innovative technologies, and reference materials.

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): EPA continued to fund GWRTAC to enhance information exchange between groundwater technology 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 FY96, the Roundtable published two documents, *Accessing Federal Databases for Contaminated Site Cleanup Technologies, Fourth Edition* and *Accessing the Federal Government: Site Remediation Technology Programs and Initiatives, First Edition*.

Bioremediation Action Committee: The BAC, co-chaired by TIO and ORD, is a partnership of experts from government, industry, and academia dedicated to expanding the use of bioremediation in treatment, control, and prevention of environmental contamination. In its August 1996 meeting, the BAC developed three subcommittees to address new research needs: alternative endpoints, natural attenuation, and oil spills. Subcommittees coordinate joint research and applied development activities across organizations, transfer information, identify

priorities, and conduct projects to accomplish BAC goals.

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. TIO held its fifth conference in Philadelphia in November 1995.

International Efforts: EPA continued to participate in the NATO-CCMS Pilot Study, a joint effort with 13 country participants to exchange information on innovative technologies to clean up sites.

Efforts to Demonstrate and Evaluate Innovative Treatment Technologies

To encourage increased use of innovative treatment technologies, OSWER issued its policy directive (OSWER Directive #9380.0-25) on the use of innovative technology in waste management programs, which sets forth nine initiatives in this area. Two of the initiatives were included in the Superfund Administrative Reforms. The first reform, Risk Sharing: Implementing Innovative Technology, allows EPA to share risks associated with implementing innovative technologies by underwriting the use of certain promising innovative approaches for a limited number of approved projects. Several Regions have identified candidate sites for this initiative, and EPA has entered into one risk sharing agreement with PRPs at the Somersworth Landfill site in New Hampshire. The second reform, Risk Sharing: Identifying Obstacles to Using Innovative Technology, was to explore and identify contractor concerns with the selection and use of innovative technologies. This issue was addressed in the directive by expanding indemnification coverage to include both the prime contractor and the innovative technology contractor when indemnification is offered. To date, this protection has not been requested by any vendors or primes.

TIO also engaged in two collaborative efforts among government agencies, research organizations, and the private technology user industry to jointly 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 FY96 six technology evaluation partnership projects continued: 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 FY96 there were five action teams dealing with separate remediation areas: Lasagna™ partnership, Permeable Barriers Action Team, Sediments Remediation Action Team, INERT Soil-Metals Action Team, and the Bioremediation Consortium. This year, the teams were conducting demonstrations at two sites: Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Kentucky (DOE) and Dover Air Force Base, Delaware.

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 FY96, TIO created its CLU-IN homepage on the Internet. TIO also released the first version of the Vendor Analytical and Characterization Technologies System (Vendor FACTS), and the sixth version of the Vendor

Information System for Innovative Treatment Technologies (VISITT).

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 report is designed to enhance communication among vendors, experienced technology users, and those who are considering using innovative treatment technologies to clean up contaminated sites. In FY96, TIO made available the supplemental database to the 7th Edition of this report. The database contains site specific information on almost 300 innovative technology projects.

Completed North America Innovative Technology Demonstration Projects, also published this year, provides a matrix summarizing 259 government-sponsored demonstrations of innovative cleanup technologies. The matrix includes basic project information such as technology type, contaminants treated, demonstrations dates, reports available, and contacts.

Regional Market Surveys. TIO published *Market Opportunities for Innovative Site Cleanup Technologies: Southeastern States* (EPA542-R-96-007) and *Regional Market Opportunities for Innovative Site Cleanup Technologies: Middle Atlantic States* (EPA542-R-96-010). These documents give state- and site-specific information on the numbers and types of sites still requiring remediation in these two regions.

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 FY96, TIO published three issues of *TechTrends* and three issues of *Ground Water Currents*.

Citizen Guides are four-page descriptions of innovative technologies written in less technical language to be understood by the layperson. In FY96, TIO published eight revised and two new guides, including Spanish-language versions of each.

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 FY96, the booth traveled to approximately 20 venues including state meetings and technical conferences.

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. 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.

FY96 was the sixth year in which sites were eligible for five-year review. Headquarters data indicated that a total of 43 sites required five-year reviews in FY96. A total of 35 five-year reviews were completed in FY96, as illustrated in Exhibit 3.4-1. Three reviews were done for different portions of a single site, the Naval Air Engineering Station. Thus, 33 sites were reviewed during FY96. Reviews for eight sites were due in prior fiscal years. Reviews for fifteen sites were completed early and were due in later fiscal years. Headquarters data initially suggested that two of the reviews were not required. However, the Regions identified these sites as requiring reviews and submitted reports.

Of the 33 sites that were reviewed during FY96, 23 required statutory reviews and 10 required policy reviews. EPA determined that the remedies continue to protect human health and the environment at 29 of the 33 sites. Ongoing remedies are included among those considered protective. For the remaining four sites, the review report either did not include a protectiveness determination or stated that remedies do not currently protect human health and the environment. These four sites are addressed below:

- 1) The Picatinny Arsenal report did not include a protectiveness determination. It recommended that an additional well be added and that the delivery system be cleaned and upgraded so that the pump-and-treat system will fulfill its objective of arresting the flow of contaminated groundwater into Green Pond Brook.
- 2) The Gratiot County Landfill report did not include a protectiveness determination. The attached site

review and update stated that there is not an apparent health hazard at this time.

3) The Wildcat Landfill report stated that the site is not currently considered protective due to certain site conditions and outstanding administrative issues. Issues at the site include missing perimeter signs, not meeting the target survival rate for groundcover in some areas, the development of seeps in some areas of wetlands, and the protrusion of a drum through the landfill cover. Also, groundwater data at the site did not show any significant change in contaminants.

4) The Palmerton Zinc Pile report stated that the remedy is not at this time protective of human health and the environment. It noted that vegetation of some portions of the Cinder Bank was not adequate, and that a future operable unit will investigate many of the concerns at the site.

**Exhibit 3.4-1
Sites at Which Five-Year Reviews, Required Under CERCLA
Section 121(c), Were Conducted During Fiscal Year 1996**

Region	State	Site Name	Review Date	Type
2	NJ	Naval Air Engineering Center, Area C ^{1*}	2/16/96	Statutory
2	NJ	Naval Air Engineering Station, Area H*	2/16/96	Statutory
2	NJ	Naval Air Engineering Station, Site 28*	9/16/96	Statutory
2	NJ	Picatinny Arsenal ¹	5/24/96	Statutory
2	NY	SMS Instruments Inc. ²	1/22/96	Statutory
3	PA	Berks Sand Pit ²	12/15/95	Policy
3	PA	Butz Landfill ²	9/17/96	Statutory
3	PA	Middletown Air Field ²	9/17/96	Statutory
3	PA	Palmerton Zinc Pile ¹	9/26/96	Statutory
3	DE	Sealand Limited ²	9/24/96	Policy
3	DE	Wildcat Landfill ¹	8/26/96	Statutory
4	NC	Celanese Shelby Fibers OU2 ³	12/4/95	Statutory
4	FL	Hipps Road Landfill ²	2/21/96	Policy
4	TN	Mallory Capacitor Co. ²	9/24/96	Statutory
4	NC	National Starch & Chemical Corp. ¹	6/18/96	Statutory
5	MI	Gratiot County Landfill ⁴	7/9/96	Statutory
5	WI	Hagen Farm ¹	8/14/96	Statutory
5	IN	IMC Terre Haute East Plant ³	9/27/96	Statutory
5	IN	Lake Sandy Jo/M&M Landfill ²	3/26/96	Policy
5	MN	Lehillier Mankato Site ²	6/26/96	Policy
5	OH	Old Mill ¹	1/17/96	Policy
5	MN	Reilly Tar and Chemical St. Louis Park ³	3/28/96	Statutory
5	WI	Wausau Groundwater Contamination ²	8/20/96	Policy
6	LA	Bayou Bonfouca ¹	9/25/96	Statutory
6	TX	Highlands Acid Pit ⁴	11/2/95	Statutory
7	MO	Weldon Spring Quarry/Plant ¹	6/20/96	Statutory
8	MT	Burlington Northern (Somers Plant) ²	9/4/96	Statutory
8	CO	California Gulch ²	2/2/96	Statutory
8	CO	Marshall/Boulder Landfill ²	11/13/95	Policy
8	UT	Ogden Defense Depot ²	6/21/96	Policy
9	CA	City of Coalinga Operable Unit ³	5/15/96	Statutory
9	CA	Coast Wood Preserving ³	2/5/96	Statutory
9	CA	Intel Corp. (Santa Clara III) ²	11/6/95	Policy
9	AZ	Motorola Inc. (52nd Street Plant) ³	11/16/95	Statutory
9	CA	Sacramento Army Depot Activity ³	5/3/96	Statutory

1) Due in FY96; 2) Early -- due after FY96; 3) Late -- due prior to FY96; 4) Review not previously required.

* Three five-year reviews were done for different portions of the Naval Air Engineering Station site in FY96.

Source: Five-Year Review Program Implementation and Management System

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