IRG EDUCATION FUND

Can Superfund Continue To Protect Public Health?

This report examines Superfund's purpose, funding mechanisms, and major legislative and administrative modifications since 1980. It analyzes how the Bush administration's policies have resulted in taxpayers paying more money and polluters paying less, while fewer of the nation's worst toxic waste sites are cleaned up.

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Cover photo courtesy of the Environmental Protection Agency.

being conducted by polluters. The longer these sites remain polluted, the greater the potential threat to the health of neighboring communities.

Unfortunately, EPA has refused to divulge information pertaining to which Superfund sites could be affected by the administrative slowdown. As a result, this report can only project, not confirm, which sites will remain polluted longer or fall under lax EPA oversight. EPA is the only organization that can give the public this information. Citizens have a right-to-know whether sites in their community will be affected; EPA should quickly respond to public requests for such information.

One compelling reason to ensure this right-to-know is that Superfund sites threaten public health of nearby communities. One in four people in America live with four miles of a Superfund site. Eighty-five percent of all Superfund sites have contaminated groundwater. Fifty percent of the U.S. population, and almost all residents in many rural areas, rely on groundwater for drinking water. Children born to parents living within one-quarter mile of a toxic waste site are at greater risk of suffering birth defects.

Policy Recommendations

♦ To ensure that people know if Superfund sites in their community will be affected by the Bush admiati bo
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♦

: Charge refineries for their purchase of crude oil	Creates a disincentive for the use of oil (Industry convinced Congress to eliminate liability for oil at most sites).
: Purchase of toxic chemicals	Creates a disincentive for the use of dangerous chemicals associated with the creation of Superfund sites.
: Tax on some large corporations in specific industries	Industrial manufacturing and mining sectors paid 41% of these taxes and are responsible for 43% of all Superfund sites.

First, polluters must pay to clean up contamination on their property or pollution elsewhere that resulted from their business activities or other ventures. Under Superfund, the EPA can issue an administrative order that tells a polluter to clean up such contamination. If the polluter refuses to clean up the site, then EPA can clean up the contamination—if it has the money—and thereafter hold the polluter liable for up to three times the cost of the cleanup, plus penalties.

The list below show that Superfund's polluter pays taxes would apply to 13 of the 20 most dangerous substances found at Superfund sites.

2001 Rank	Substance Name	Taxed Under Reauthorization	2001 Rank	Substance Name	Taxed Under Reauthorization
1	Arsenic	Yes	11	Chloroform	Yes
2	Lead	Yes	12	DDT, P,P'-	Banned in 1973
3	Mercury	Yes	13	Aroclor 1254[3]	Banned in 1977
4	Vinyl Chloride	Yes	14	Aroclor 1260[3]	Banned in 1977
5	Polychlorinated				

Second, Congress created a trust fund to ensure that EPA could clean up contamination when polluters refused to undertake such actions, when EPA could not find polluters associated with a site, or polluters did not have enough money to conduct clean up activities.

Congress created three main taxes that polluters pay to fill Superfund's trust fund with money. The first is a tax on the use of dangerous chemicals commonly found at toxic waste sites. This tax creates a disincentive for the use of these chemicals. This can help reduce the creation of future toxic waste sites, while providing an incentive for the use of alternative, less harmful chemicals or manufacturing processes.

The second tax is on the use of crude oil by refineries. In return for this tax, the oil industry convinced Congress to eliminate liability for most types of oil contamination at Superfund sites. Since the tax lapsed in 1995, oil refineries have not only avoid paying this tax, but also have continued to enjoy the benefits of not having to pay to clean up contamination caused by their activities.

The third tax is called the Corporate Environment Income Tax, which applies to the profits, in excess of $2,000,000, of big corporations. For example, corporations in the industrial manufacturing (chemical, coal, electronic, wood preserving, etc.) and mining sectors paid about 41 percent of Corporate Environment Income Tax in 1995. Similarly, these sectors are responsible for about 43 percent of all Superfund sites.

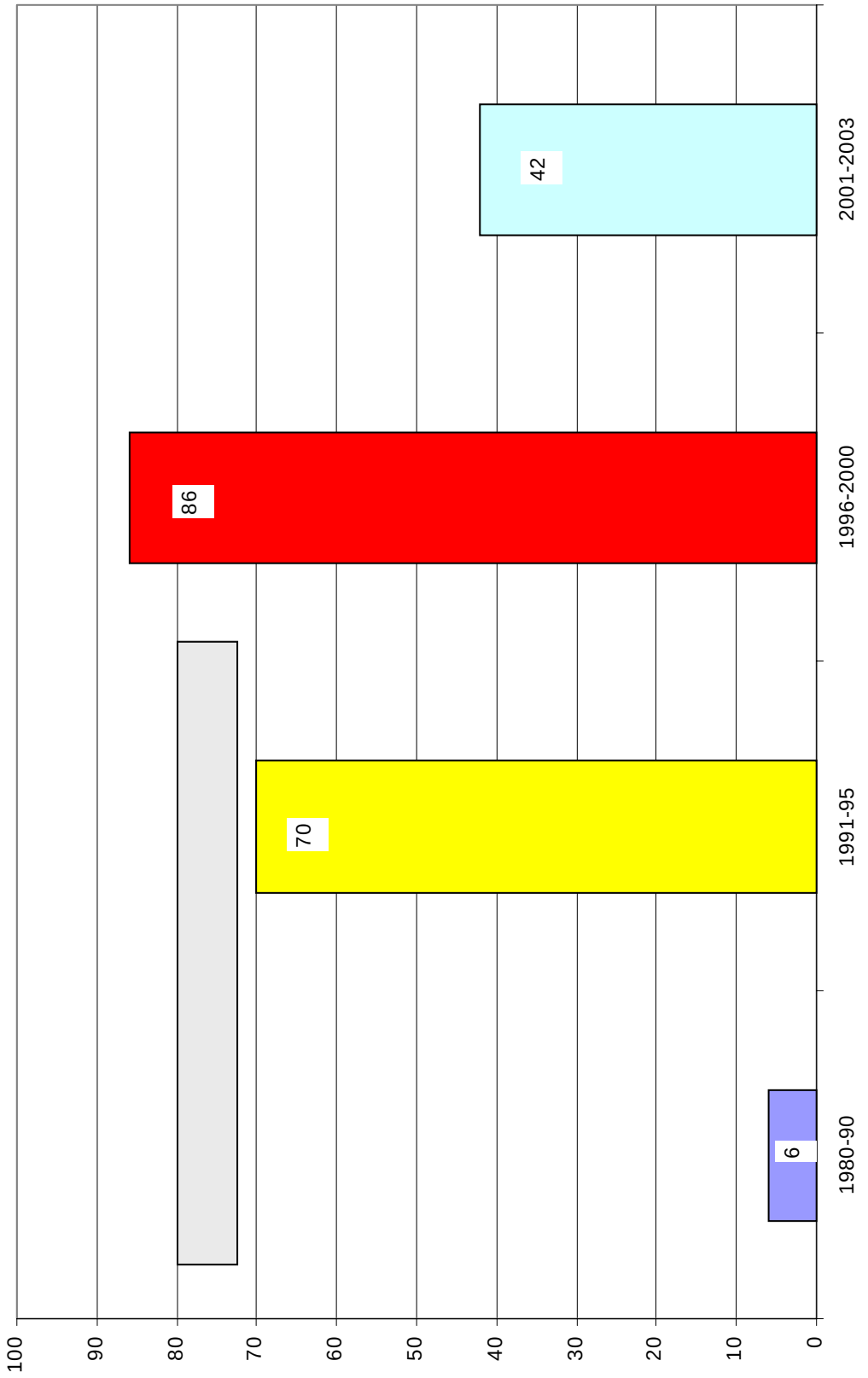
While taxpayers paid about one-eighth of Superfund's budget, or $250 million per year, Congress intended for polluters to pay the remainder. Polluter pays taxes amounted to about $1.5 billion per year until 1995. Even after compensating taxpayers for their contributions, Superfund was able to build a surplus of more than $3 billion in 1995.

EPA used this surplus to pay for running the program and cleaning up sites when polluters cannot be found, refuse to undertake such activities, or cannot pay for a cleanup. In particular, EPA used this money to vigorously apply the polluter pays principle early in clean up process using the agency's "enforcement first" policy. Under this policy, EPA finds all of the polluters responsible for a site and makes them pay to clean up the contamination. This policy, began in 1989, vastly increased the number of polluters paying for cleanups. This policy caused a dramatic increase in the pace of cleanup during the 1990s, while also saving funds, compared to earlier years.

III. The Bush Administration Has Slowed Down the Pace of Cleanups

In the early years of the program, EPA was slow to clean up Superfund sites for several reasons. (Please see Section VII. B. for an explanation of the term "cleanup" as defined by EPA and used in this report.) First, senior members of the Reagan administration intentionally mismanaged the program, met secretly with polluters, and deemphasized enforcement of Superfund in the first years of the program. After a congressional inquiry, the head of the administration's Superfund program, Rita Lavelle, went to jail for lying to Congress about EPA's management of the Superfund program.

Second, after Congress created the program, EPA had the difficult task of setting up and launching a national hazardous waste cleanup program. The agency had to first investigate contamination at sites, develop new ways to clean up contamination, and decide on the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90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1980-90
1991-95
1996-2000
2001-2003
6
70
86
42

Year	Superfund Budget	Study "Baseline" Est.	Diff. Btw Budget & "Baseline" Est.	Study "High" Est.	Diff. Btw Budget & "High" Est.
2001	$1,286,000,000	$1,502,098,076	$ -216,098,076	$1,574,612,059	$ -288,612,059
2002	$1,330,000,000	$1,654,843,632	$ -324,842,632	$1,799,618,401	$ -469,618,401
2003	$1,292,856,000	$1,704,814,441	$ -411,958,441	$1,929,263,867	$ -636,407,867
2004		$1,577,474,135		$1,739,106,992	
Under-Funding 2001-2003:			**$ -952,899,149**		**$ -1,394,638,327**

is pent up demand to list sites because EPA has focused on increasing the pace of clean-ups throughout the 1990s rather than listing new sites.

Second, Superfund gives EPA two ways to clean up contaminated sites. First, EPA can clean up contamination that immediately threatens public health using its authority to conduct "short-term removals." EPA normally uses this authority to clean up spills or severe contamination that presents an emergency threat to the public.

Under EPA's second and better known authority, the agency lists a site for clean up under Superfund. For a number of years, EPA heavily relied on its short-term removal authority rather than listing sites. However, EPA recently stopped heavily relying on its removal authority to clean up sites, as this is inconsistent with Superfund's requirement that EPA should generally use Superfund's listing process, which ensures community input and other protections, to clean up sites. This means that EPA will likely need to list more sites for clean up under Superfund in the future.

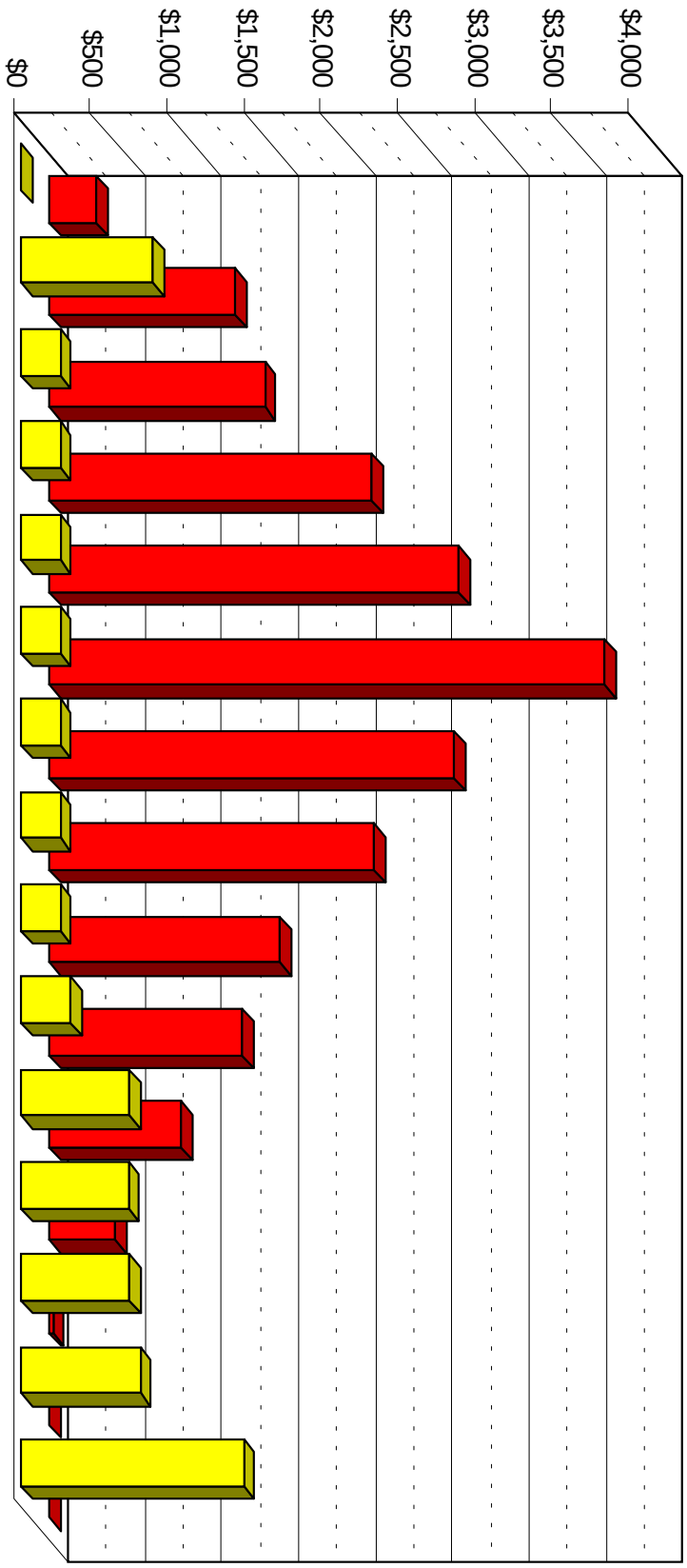
Third, EPA officials have noted that states have more confidence today in EPA's ability to quickly clean up sites than during the 1980s. EPA has nurtured this confidence by building a solid track record of working closely with state officials to respond to their needs. For example, state officials have often turned to EPA for help cleaning up sites when polluters refused to undertake such actions or when the state lacked sufficient resources. After a decade of building better relations based on cleaning up toxic waste sites, states are now more willing to have EPA list sites under Superfund.

V. The Bush Administration Opposes Reauthorization of Superfund's Polluter Pays Taxes

The trust fund that gave Superfund its name is running out of money. From a high of $3.6 billion of surplus in 1995, the fund will have only $28 million in surplus in 1993. Superfund's surplus was fueled by polluter pays taxes. Former Presidents Reagan, George H.W. Bush, and Clinton all collected and supported reauthorization of the taxes, which expired in 1995. President Clinton called for their reauthorization of every year after they expired.

However, at that time, the House and Senate

refused to work with then-President Clinton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$500
$1,000
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$4,000

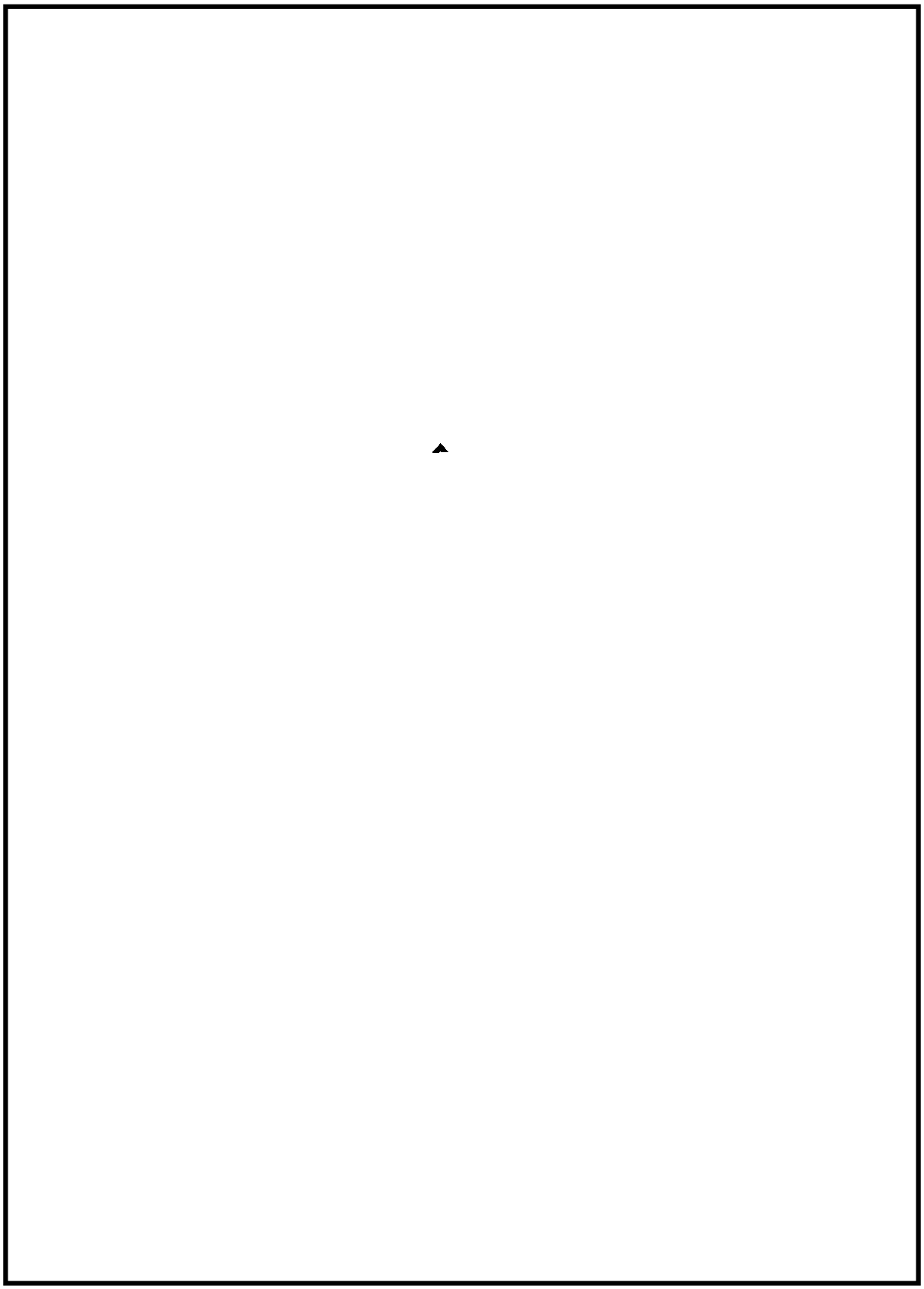
can—only if it has the money—clean up the site and then sue the polluter to recover up to three times the agency's cleanup costs, plus penalties. However, if EPA cannot pay for a cleanup, the agency cannot file suit to get the polluter to pay.

The success of state toxic waste cleanup programs also heavily depends on the federal

Third, EPA was doing a poor job of controlling costs by contractors that the agency hired to conduct work.

In 2001, GAO removed Superfund from the list of "high risk" government programs. GAO acknowledged that EPA has "demonstrated a commitment to improving their management of the Superfund program and have implemented a number of corrective actions in response to [GAO's] concerns and recommendations. While acknowledging that EPA has "significantly reduced" unnecessary costs, GAO stated that it would continue to monitor EPA's cost-estimating practices. Overall, the GAO found "that the significant progress achieved in solving the other problems we had identified, as well as the considerable changes in the program over the last decade, have reduced the risk that the program poses to the federal government."

D. The Bush Administration Uses Industry's Arguments Against



yet allows that site to be cleaned up." However, just over a month prior to these statements, the President had signed into law a bill that accomplished both of these reforms.

VI. Conclusion

Toxic waste sites threaten public and environmental health. For more than 20 years, the Superfund program has worked to protect the public from the dangers of contaminated sites. The foundation for Superfund's record of success lies in EPA's vigorous application of the polluter pays principle and in the law's funding system that makes polluting industries and the users of dangerous products pay to clean up contamination when polluters refuse to undertake clean up activities, cannot be found, or cannot afford to pay.

Today, the Bush administration has turned its back on the polluter pays principle by refusing to reauthorize Superfund's polluter pays taxes. The administration's refusal comes at time when Superfund's surplus, which had enabled EPA to increase the pace of cleanups and make polluters responsible for cleaning up 70 percent of sites, has dwindled and the pace of cleanups has dramatically declined. At the same time, the administration has significantly increased the amount of money it takes from regular taxpayers to fund the program.

The administration states that it opposes reauthorization of Superfund's polluter pays taxes unless the law is "reformed". But after more than 30 legislative and administrative reforms in eight years, the program is already fundamentally different that it was in the 1980s or early 1990s. Further reform would only weaken protections for public health or allow big, corporate polluters to escape from paying to clean up their contamination. The Bush administration should stop catering to big, corporate polluters, reauthorize Superfund's polluter pays taxes, increase the pace of cleanups, and decrease the amount paid by regular taxpayers.

VII. List of Sites Potentially Affected By Under-Funding of Superfund

PIRG has compiled a list of sites in 17 states that could be affected by a lack of resources in the Superfund program. Only the Bush administration knows where cleanup could be slowed or oversight relaxed by under-funding the Superfund program. PIRG requested such a list from the Bush administration, which did not return phone calls or respond to this request. PIRG encourages people living in neighborhoods near sites listed below to contact the Bush administration and ask if Superfund sites in their community will remain polluted because of a lack of resources.

A. Methodology

PIRG has compiled lists of Superfund sites that are currently listed on Super-

Key for Abbreviations of Contaminants of Concern in the State Charts:

PAHs: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCBs:

Superfund Sites At Which Cleanup Could Be Slowed by Under-Funding

DELAWARE

DELAWARE CITY	STANDARD CHLORINE OF DELAWARE, INC.	VOCs	GOVERNOR LEA RD POB 319	NEW CASTLE	1	Final
NEWPORT	KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	PAHs	FOOT OF LINDBURG ST	NEW CASTLE	1	Final

FLORIDA

CLERMONT	TOWER CHEMICAL CO.	Heavy Metals, Volatile Organic Compounds, Pesticides	MONTVERDE RD	6	Final
COTTONDALE	SAPP BATTERY SALVAGE	Heavy Metals	COUNTY RD C-280	2	Final
FORT LAUDERDALE	FLORIDA PETROLEUM RE-PROCESSORS	1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethene, and Tetrachloroethene	3211 S.W. 50TH AVE-NUE	20	Final
GAINESVILLE	CABOT/KOPPERS	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, Volatile Or-ganic Compounds	MAIN ST & 23RD AVE	5	Final
LAKE ALFRED	CALLAWAY & SON DRUM SERVICE	1,2-dichloroethene, Tetrachloro-			

FLORIDA (continued)

LAKE PARK	TRANS CIRCUITS, INC.	Lead, Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, 1,2-dichloroethylene and Trichloro-ethylene	210 NEWMAN ROAD	23	Final
LAKELAND					

FLORIDA (continued)

TAMPA	MRI CORP (TAMPA)	Mercury, Zinc, and Cyanide	9220 STANNUM STREET	11	Final
TAMPA	PEAK OIL CO./BAY DRUM CO.	PCBs, Heavy Metals, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Volatile Organic Compounds	S.R. 574	11	Final
TAMPA	SOUTHERN SOLVENTS, INC.	Tetrachloroethylene, Trichloroethyl-ene and 1,2-dichloroethane	4109 LINEBAUGH AVENUE	9	Final

ILLINOIS

BELVIDERE	MIG/DEWANE LANDFILL	Heavy Metals	BUSINESS RTE 20E	BOONE	16	Final
BELVIDERE	PARSONS CASKET HARD-WARE CO.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs	424 FAIRVIEW AVE-NUE	BOONE	16	Final
DEPUE	DEPUE/NEW JERSY ZINC/ MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	Heavy Metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, chromium, arse-nic)	DEPOT ST & MAR-QUETTE ST	BUREAU	17	Final
DUPAGE COUNTY	KERR-MCGEE (KRESS					

ILLINOIS (continued)

ROCKFORD	SOUTHEAST ROCKFORD GROUND WATER CON-TAMINATION	VOCs	2613 S 11TH ST	WINNEBAGO	16	Final
ROCKTON	BELOIT CORP.	VOCs	1165 PRAIRIE HILL RD	WINNEBAGO	16	Final
[redacted]	OUTBOARD MARINE CORP.	PCBs, Heavy Metals (arsenic)	200 SEA HORSE DR	LAKE	10	Final
WAUKEGAN	YEOMAN CREEK LANDFILL	PCBs, Heavy Metals (lead, chloride, and ammonia), VOCs.	1011 WASHINGTON ST			

ALLEGAN

MICHIGAN (continued)

KALAMAZOO	ALLIED PAPER, INC./ PORTAGE CREEK/ KALAMAZOO RIVER	PCBs	511 EAST PATERSON STREET BOX 2798	KALAMAZOO	6	Final
LANSING	BARRELS, INC.	Heavy Metals, VOCs, and PCBs.	1404 NORTH LARCH STREET	INGHAM	8	Final
MACOMB TOWNSHIP	SOUTH MACOMB DISPOSAL AUTHORITY (LANDFILLS #9 AND #9A)	Heavy Metals, Pesticides and VOCs.	20001 PLEASANT ST	MACOMB	10	Final
MANCELONA TOWNSHIP	TAR LAKE	Dioxins, PAHs, and VOCs.	NE COR SEC30 T29N R6W	ANTRIM	1	Final
MUSKEGON	BOFORS NOBEL, INC.	Heavy Metals, Pesticides and VOCs.	5025 EVANSTON AVE	MUSKEGON	2	Final
MUSKEGON	KAYDON CORP.	Heavy Metals (Chromium, Copper, Lead, and Nickel) and VOCs (1,2-dichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, Per-chloroethylene Tetra-chloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, and Tri-chloroethylene).	2860 MCCRACKEN AVE	MUSKEGON	2	Final
MUSKEGON	THERMO-CHEM, INC.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	4331 EVANSTON AVE-NUE	MUSKEGON	2	Final

MICHIGAN (continued)

OSHTEMO TOWNSHIP	K&L AVENUE LANDFILL	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, and VOCs.	8606 WEST K L AVE	KALAMAZOO	6	Final
PLEASANT PLAINS TWP	WASH KING LAUNDRY	Heavy Metals (lead and arsenic), PCE, TCE, and 1,1-dichloroethylene, and pesticides.	NW1/4 SEC22 T17N R13W	LAKE	2	Final

MISSOURI

BRIDGETON	WESTLAKE LANDFILL	Radioactive Material.	13570 ST CHARLES ROCK ROAD	ST. LOUIS	2	Final
DESLOGE	BIG RIVER MINE TAIL-INGS/ST. JOE MINER-ALS CORP.	Heavy Metals (Lead, Cad-mium, and Zinc).	SECTION 25 26 35 & 36 T37N R4E	ST. FRANCOIS	8	Final
JASPER COUNTY	ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	Heavy Metals	VARIOUS LOCATIONS	JASPER	7	Final
JOPLIN	NEWTON COUNTY WELLS	VOCs.	3200 MOORHEAD DRIVE	NEWTON	7	Final
NEOSHO	POOLS PRAIRIE	VOCs (Trichloroethylene and Carbon Tetrachloride).	US HWY. 60 AND US HWY. 71 (2MILESSOUTH)	NEWTON	7	Final
NEW HAVEN	RIVERFRONT	VOCs (Tetrachloroethylene)	PLUME, NEW HAVEN	FRANKLIN	9	Final
NORTH KANSAS CITY	ARMOUR ROAD	Herbicides	2251 ARMOUR ROAD	CLAY	6	Final
VALLEY PARK	VALLEY PARK TCE	2,4-D and 2,4,5-T	HIGHWAY 141 N OF MERAMEC RIVER	ST. LOUIS	2	Final

MONTANA

ANACONDA	ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	Heavy Metals and Radioactive Material	DEER LODGE	3 MI SE OF ANACONDA	0	Final
BASIN	BASIN MINING AREA	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Silver and Zinc).	JEFFERSON	NORTH OF I-15	0	Final
BILLINGS	LOCKWOOD SOLVENT GROUND WATER PLUME	VOCs (Benzene, Toluene, Xylene, Ethylbenzene, and Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Dichloroethylene (DCE)).			-	Final
BUTTE	SILVER BOW CREEK/ BUTTE AREA	Heavy Metals (Copper, Zinc, Cadmium and Lead).			0	Final
EAST HELENA	EAST HELENA SITE	Heavy Metals	LEWIS AND CLARK	S OF E HELENA	0	Final
GREAT FALLS	BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	Heavy Metals (Arsenic)	CASCADE, JUDITH BASIN	FOREST SERVICE ROAD 6403	0	Final
HELENA	UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, and Zinc).	LEWIS AND CLARK	RIMINI ROAD	-	Final
MILLTOWN	MILLTOWN RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS	Heavy Metals		ADJACENT TO SE SIDE OF TWN	0	Final
NEIHART	CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Copper, Manganese, and Lead)			0	Final

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER		DOVER MUNICIPAL LAND-FILL	Acids, Heavy Metals, and VOCs.	TOLEND RD	STRAFFORD	1	Final
KINGSTON	V	OTTATI & GOSS/KINGSTON STEEL DRUM	Acids, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.		ROCKINGHAM	1	Final
MERRIMACK							

E

NEW JERSEY

BEVERLY	COSDEN CHEMICAL COATINGS CORP.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs, Pesticides	CHERRY STREET	BURLINGTON	3	Final
BOUND BROOK	AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs	EASTON TURNPIKE	SOMERSET	7	Final
BOUND BROOK	BROOK INDUSTRIAL PARK	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	100 WEST MAIN STREET	SOMERSET	7	Final
BRICK TOWNSHIP	BRICK TOWNSHIP LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, pesticides	SALLY IKE ROAD	OCEAN	4	Final
BRIDGEPORT	BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL SERVICES	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	CEDAR SWAMP RD	GLOUCESTER	1	Final
CAMDEN	MARTIN AARON, INC.	VOCs), metals (e.g., arsenic, cadmium mercury, lead	1542 SOUTH BROADWAY	CAMDEN	1	Final
CAMDEN AND GLOUCESTER CIT	WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	thorium and other radioactive materials	5 AREAS IN CAMDEN AND GLOUCESTER CITY	CAMDEN	1	Final
CARLSTADT	SCIENTIFIC CHEMICAL PROCESSING	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, and VOCs	216 PATERSON PLANK RD	BERGEN	9	Final
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	CINNAMISON TOWNSHIP (BLOCK 702) GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs	1017 UNION LANDING ROAD	BURLINGTON	3	Final
DOVER TOWNSHIP	DOVER MUNICIPAL WELL 4	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs	HOOEY STREET	MORRIS	11	Final
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	FRIED INDUSTRIES	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	11 FRESH POND ROAD	MIDDLESEX	12	Final
EAST RUTHERFORD	UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	PAHs and PCBs	E/S ROUTE 17	BERGEN	9	Final

NEW JERSEY (continued)

EDISON TOWNSHIP	CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE CORP.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides	30 WHITMAN AV	MIDDLESEX	6	Final
FAIR LAWN	FAIR LAWN WELL FIELD	VOCs	IND PARK/HENDERSON BLVD 11 ST	BERGEN	09,05	Final
FAIRFIELD	CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs, PCBs	222 PASSAIC AVENUE	ESSEX	11	Final
FLORENCE	ROEBLING STEEL CO.			BURLINGTON	4	Final
FRANKLIN BOR-OUGH	METALTEC/ AEROSYSTEMS	Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs	WILDCAT & MAPLE ROADS	SUSSEX	5	Final

NEW JERSEY (continued)

GIBBSBORO	UNITED STATES AVENUE BURN	arsenic and lead, benzene, xylene and pentachlorophenol	UNITED STATES AVENUE	CAMDEN	1	Final
GIBBSTOWN	HERCULES, INC. (GIBBSTOWN PLANT)	[redacted]				
GLEN RIDGE						

NEW JERSEY (continued)

NEW JERSEY (continued)

NEW YORK

BATAVIA	BATAVIA LANDFILL	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs,	GALLOWAY & KELSEY RD	GENESEE	27	Final
BYRON TOWN-SHIP	BYRON BARREL & DRUM	PCBs, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs	TOWN LINE ROAD	GENESEE	27	Final
CALEDONIA	JONES CHEMICALS, INC.					

NEW YORK (continued)

MINEOLA/ NORTH HEMP-STEAD	JACKSON STEEL	VOCs.	435 FIRST STREET	NASSAU	-	Final
MOIRA	YORK OIL CO.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs, PCBs, and Pesticides.	N LAWRENCE RD	FRANKLIN	24	Final
NEWBURGH						

NEW YORK (continued)

SYRACUSE	ONONDAGA LAKE	PCBs, Pesticides, Creosotes, Heavy Metals (Lead, Cobalt, and Mer-

OHIO

DAYTON	NORTH SANITARY LAND-FILL	VOCs (Trichloroethylene (TCE), Tetrachloroethene (PCE), 1,1-dichloroethene, Vinyl Chloride, and Methylene Chloride); Semi-VOCs (Phenol and bis(2-ethylhexyl); Phthalate; Heavy Metals (Lead, Mercury, Cadmium) Cyanide; and PCBs.	200 VALLEYCREST DRIVE	MONTGOMERY	3	Final
SALEM	NEASE CHEMICAL	VOCs and Pesticides	BENTON RD AKA ST RTE 14A	MAHONING	17	Final
UNIONTOWN	INDUSTRIAL EXCESS LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs, and PCBs.	4MI S INTER 619 & CLEVELAND AVE-NUE	STARK	14	Final

ARDMORE	IMPERIAL REFINING COMPANY	Heavy Metals, VOCs (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xy-lene), and PAHs.	EAST OF REFINERY ROAD/S. HWY 42

OREGON

CLACKAMAS	NORTHWEST PIPE & CASING/ HALL PROCESS COMPANY	PCBs, PAHs, and VOCs.	SE MATHER RD AT SE INDUSTRIAL	CLACKAMAS	5	Final
PORTLAND	MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO. (PORTLAND PLANT)	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, and PAHs.	6900 N EDGEWATER ROAD	MULTNOMAH	3	Final
PORTLAND	PORTLAND HARBOR	SVOCs and Pesticides (DDT) and Tributyltin (TBT).	BETWEEN RM 3.5 & 9.2 IN PORTLAND HARBOR	MULTNOMAH	3	Final
SHERIDAN	TAYLOR LUMBER AND TREATING	VOCs, pentachlorophenol (PCP), Heavy Metals (arsenic), and	22100 SOUTHWEST ROCK CREEK ROAD	YAMHILL	1	Final
THE DALLES	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. TIE-TREATING PLANT	Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs	TIE PLANT RD-IN CITY LIMITS	WASCO	2	Final
TROUTDALE	REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY	PCBs, PAHs, Cyanide	SUNDIAL ROAD	MULTNOMAH	3	Final

COLUMBIA	UGI COLUMBIA GAS PLANT	VOCs, PAHs, Heavy Metals, and Cyanide	FRONT STREET	LANCASTER	17	Final
CORAOPOLIS	BRESLUBE-PENN, INC.	PCBs	84 MONTOUR RD	ALLEGHENY	20,14	Final
DARBY TWP	LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs, and PCBs.	DARBY CRK BETWEEN	DELAWARE	1	Final
DUBLIN BOROUGH	DUBLIN TCE SITE	VOCs	120 MILL ST./ WHISTLEWOOD APT-ROUTE 313	BUCKS	8	Final
EAST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP	FOOTE MINERAL CO.		15 S BACTON HILL RD	CHESTER	7	Final
EMMAUS BOROUGH	RODALE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs	6TH & MINOR STREETS	LEHIGH	15	Final

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

HATFIELD	NORTH PENN - AREA 2	VOCs (TCE)	1 SPRING AVE	MONTGOMERY	13	Final
HAVERFORD	HAVERTOWN PCP	Acids, Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs	EAGLE ROAD RC DRAWER F	DELAWARE	7	Final
HEREFORD TOWNSHIP	CROSSLEY FARM	VOCs	HUFF'S CHURCH ROAD & BLACKHEAD HILL	BERKS	6	Final
HICKORY TOWNSHIP	SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DIS-POSAL AREA)	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Lead and Chromium)	OHIO STREET	MERCER	21	Final
HOMETOWN	EASTERN DIVERSIFIED METALS	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs	LINCOLN AVENUE	SCHUYLKILL	6	Final
LANSDALE	NORTH PENN - AREA 6	Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCs.	W 3RD ST	MONTGOMERY	13	Final
LOWER POTTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	OCCIDENTAL CHEMI-CAL CORP./FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.	Heavy Metals and VOCs	ARMAND HAMMER BLVD	MONTGOMERY	13	Final
MAITLAND	JACKS CREEK/SITKIN SMELTING & REFINING, INC.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PCBs, Pesticides, Radio-active Materials, VOCs	PO BOX 708	MIFFLIN	9	Final
MALVERN	MALVERN TCE	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs	258 N PHOENIXVILLE PK	CHESTER	7	Final
MONTGOMERY TOWN-SHIP	NORTH PENN - AREA 5	VOCs (TCE)	MAPLE DR	MONTGOMERY	13	Final
NORTH WALES	NORTH PENN - AREA 7	VOCs (TCE and Vinyl Chloride).	WISSAHICKON AVE	MONTGOMERY	13	Final
PALMERTON	PALMERTON ZINC PILE	Heavy Metals	211 FRANKLIN ST	CARBON	11	Final

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

PAOLI	PAOLI RAIL YARD	PCBs and VOCs	RR SERVICE SHOP	CHESTER	7	Final
PHILADELPHIA	METAL BANKS	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PCBs, Pesticides	COTTMAN & DELA-WARE AVE	PHILADELPHIA	3	Final
PITTSTON TOWNSHIP	BUTLER MINE TUNNEL	PAHs and VOCs	SUSQUEHANNA RIVER	LUZERNE	11	Final
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	WATSON JOHNSON LANDFILL		E PUMPING STA RD	BUCKS	15	Final

JOHNSTON	CENTRAL LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCs.	65 SHUN PIKE	PROVIDENCE	2	Final
LINCOLN/ CUMBERLAND	PETERSON/PURITAN, INC.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesti-cides, VOCs	MARTIN ST	PROVIDENCE	1	Final
NORTH PROVI-DENCE	CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	Dioxin, PCBs, VOCs, and Heavy Metals.	2072 AND 2074 SMITH STREET (ROUTE 44)	PROVIDENCE	1	Final
SMITHFIELD	DAVIS LIQUID WASTE	Heavy Metals and VOCs	TARKILN RD	PROVIDENCE	1	Final
SOUTH KINGS-TOWN	ROSE HILL REGIONAL LANDFILL	VOCs (1,1 dichloroethane, Chloroethane, Vinyl Chloride, Benzene, and Xylene) and Heavy Metals.	ROSE HILL RD	WASHINGTON	2	Final
SOUTH KINGS-TOWN	WEST KINGSTON TOWN DUMP/URI DISPOSAL AREA	Heavy Metals (lead) and VOCs	PLAINS ROAD	WASHINGTON	2	Final

WASHINGTON

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND	WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	PAHs, PCP, Dioxins, and