

April 2002



Can Superfund Continue To Protect Public Health?

**How the Bush Administration Has
Slowed the Pace of Cleanup at the
Nation's Worst Toxic Waste Sites**

U.S. PIRG 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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I. Executive Summary

Superfund is the nation's preeminent law for cleaning up the country's most contaminated toxic waste sites. Superfund makes polluters pay to clean up contamination in two ways. First, Superfund makes polluters pay to clean up their contaminated sites. Second, Superfund taxes polluting industries. These "polluters pay" taxes ideally provide enough money to build a surplus that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses to clean up sites when the agency cannot locate the polluters, the polluters have gone bankrupt, or when they refuse to undertake clean up activities.

EPA has steadily increased the pace of cleanups, to a peak of 86 cleanups a year during the middle and late 1990s. However, the Bush administration has dramatically decreased the pace of cleanups by more than 50 percent in two years. Not coincidentally, the administration also has under-funded the program by at least \$1 to \$1.4 billion from 2001 to 2003.

From coast to coast, EPA has been unable clean up Superfund sites. The media has reported that as many as 32 sites across the country could remain contaminated rather than being cleaned up this year. The *New York Times* quoted EPA's lead Superfund official in Region 6, which covers Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, as saying that the agency did not have the money to move forward with cleaning up five sites in his region alone. *ABC News* aired a story on March 21 that highlighted the Chemical Insecticide Corp. Superfund site in Edison, New Jersey, which EPA said it could not clean up despite years of studies and a community that is urging EPA to move forward. In the state of Washington, EPA has told a community that the agency cannot

conduct a human health risk assessment at the Midnite Mine Superfund site that is contaminated with heavy metals and radioactive material.

If Superfund is founded on the "polluter pays" principle, why has the administration under-funded the program? Since Superfund was created, every administration has collected and supported reauthorization of Superfund's polluter pays taxes. Unfortunately, the polluter pays taxes expired in 1995, when Superfund had more than \$3 billion in surplus money. In 2003, the fund will dwindle to only \$28 million. Nevertheless, the Bush administration opposes reauthorization of Superfund's taxes, taking a position that is contrary to former Presidents Reagan, George H.W. Bush, and Clinton, who all collected and supported reauthorization of the taxes.

While under-funding the program and opposing the polluter pays taxes, the administration has increased the amount that taxpayers contribute to cover the cost of cleanups: from \$634 million in 2001 and \$635 million in 2002, to a proposed \$700 million in 2003. The administration's policies mark a dramatic reversal of the standards that have guided the clean up of toxic waste sites in this country for more than twenty years. The Bush administration is making taxpayers pay more and asking polluters to pay less, while cleaning up fewer of the nation's worst toxic waste sites.

PIRG analyzed 671 Superfund sites (representing 55 percent of all sites) in 17 states to determine which sites could be affected by the administration's under-funding of the Superfund program. This snapshot found that 255 Superfund sites in these states may be subject to a delayed cleanup or less stringent EPA oversight of clean up activities

Total Superfund Sites: State by State

State	# of Sites	State	# of Sites
AK	7	MT	13
AL	13	ND	0
AR	12	NC	26
AZ	10	NE	10
CA	96	NH	18
CO	15	NJ	111
CT	15	NM	11
DE	16	NV	1
FL	51	NY	87
GA	14	OH	29
HI	3	OK	11
IA	12	OR	11
ID	6	PA	94
IL	39	RI	12
IN	28	SC	25
KS	10	SD	2
KY	14	TN	12
LA	13	TX	38
MA	30	UT	15
MD	17	VA	30
ME	12	VT	9
MI	67	W/A	48
MN	24	WI	38
MO	22	WV	9
MS	2	WY	2
Total Superfund Sites 1,223			

Snapshot of Sites Potentially Affected by Under-Funding

State	# of Sites	# of Potentially Affected Sites
DE	16	2
FL	51	21
IL	39	17
MD	17	5
MI	67	18
MO	22	8
MT	13	9
NH	18	7
NJ	111	59
NY	87	40
OH	29	3
OK	11	6
OR	11	6
PA	94	31
RI	12	6
SC	25	5
W/A	48	12
TOTAL	671	255

Surveyed States and Potentially Affected Sites (In Descending Order of Number of Potentially Affected Sites)

State	# of Sites
NJ	59
NY	40
PA	31
FL	21
MI	18
IL	17
WA	12
MT	9
MO	8
NH	7
OK	6
OR	6
RI	6
MD	5
SC	5
OH	3
DE	2

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 administration's recent shift in policy, we urge the administration to tell the public which sites will be affected by a lack of funding.
- ◆ In order for EPA to expeditiously clean up the nation's most heavily contaminated toxic waste sites, we urge the administration to support the reauthorization of Superfund's

polluter pays taxes.

- ◆ To maintain our nation's belief in making polluters pay, and to retain the benefits to public health and environmental quality that flow from this principle, we urge the Bush administration to reduce the amount of money it takes from taxpayers to fund clean-ups.

II. A Brief History of Superfund

In 1980, Congress created Superfund to protect public health and environmental quality by cleaning up the nation's worst toxic waste sites. Superfund embodies the nation's belief that innocent people and taxpayers should not bear the public health and financial burdens caused by toxic waste sites. Rather, Superfund makes polluters pay to clean up such threats.

“For more than 20 years, the ‘polluter pays’ principle has been a cornerstone of environmental policy.”

Former EPA Administrator Carol Browner, *New York Times*, Opinion Editorial, 2002.

As Carol Browner, former Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, stated in an opinion editorial for the *New York Times*, “For more than 20 years, the ‘polluter pays’ principle has been a cornerstone of environmental policy. Not only has the principle made possible the cleanup of hundreds of the worst toxic waste dumps across the country, it also caused private industry to better manage its pollution and waste.”

Superfund uses the polluter pays principle to clean up contamination in two ways.

Superfund's Polluter Pays Taxes

Polluter Pays Tax

Reason For Tax

Petroleum Tax: 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).
Chemical Feedstock Tax: Purchase of toxic chemicals	Creates a disincentive for the use of dangerous chemicals associated with the creation of Superfund sites.
Corporate Environmental Income Tax: 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.

20 Most Dangerous Substances¹ Found At Superfund Sites

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 Biphenyls	Banned in 1977	15	Trichloroethylene	Yes
6	Benzene	Yes	16	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene ²	Yes
7	Cadmium	Yes	17	Deldrin	Banned in 1987
8	Benzo(a)pyrene ²	Yes	18	Hexavalent Chromium	Yes
9	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons ²	Yes	19	Chlordane	Banned in 1988
10	Benzo(b)fluoranthene ²	Yes	20	Hexachlorobutadiene	No

¹ The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry ranks the most dangerous substances found at Superfund sites.

² Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluorathene, and Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene are all forms polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that can be created during the burning of gas, oil, coal, and other substances.

³ Aroclor 1254 and Aroclor 1260 are forms of PCBs.

Sources: Agency For Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/cxcx3.html> downloaded on March 29, 2002); 26 U.S.C. §§ 4611, 4661, and 4671; and documents from the Department on Treasury on file with the author.

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.

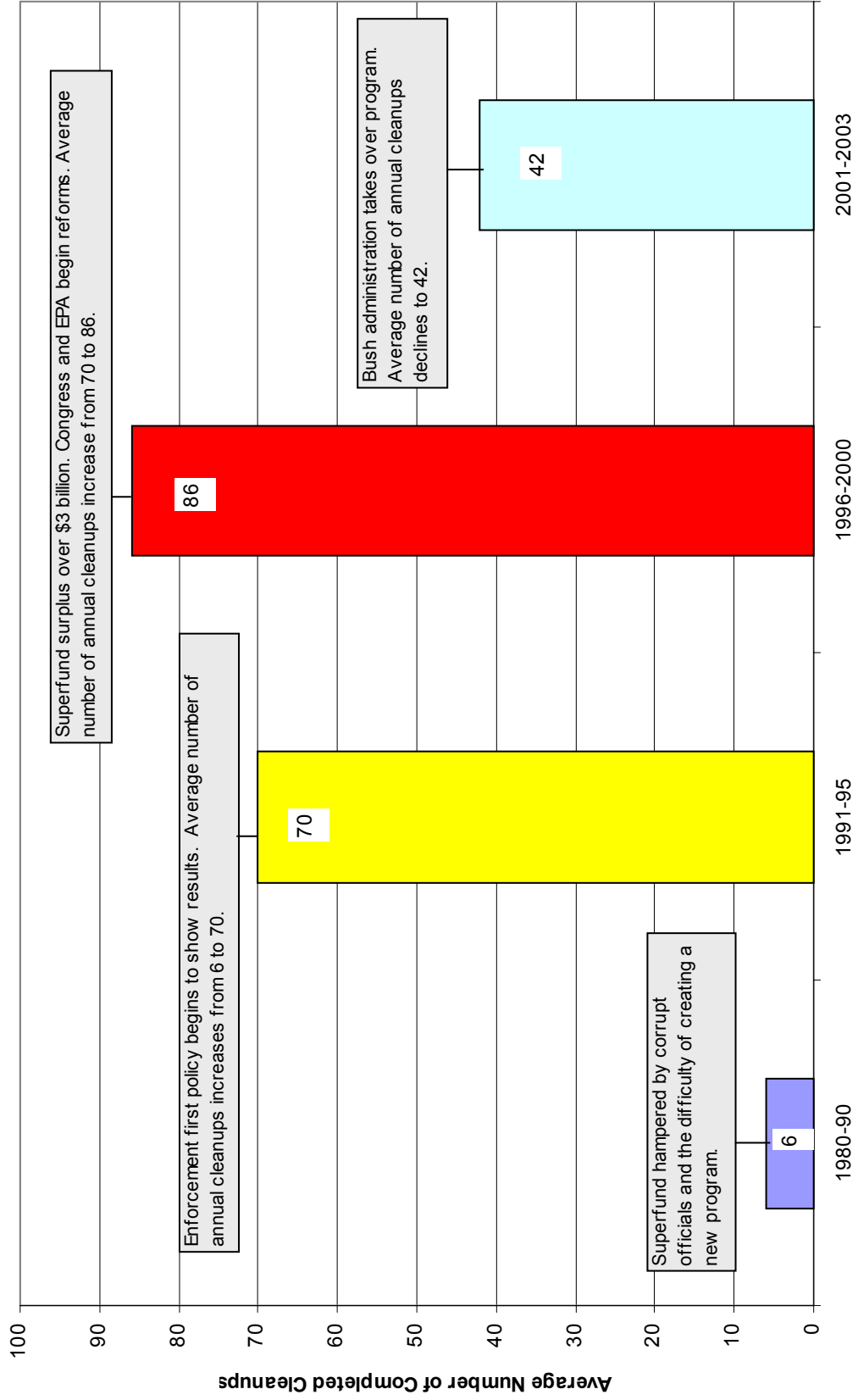
EPA used this surplus to pay for running the program and cleaning up sites when polluters cannot be found, refuse to undertake such activities, or cannot pay for a cleanup. In particular, EPA used this money to vigorously apply the polluter pays principle early in clean up process using the agency's "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

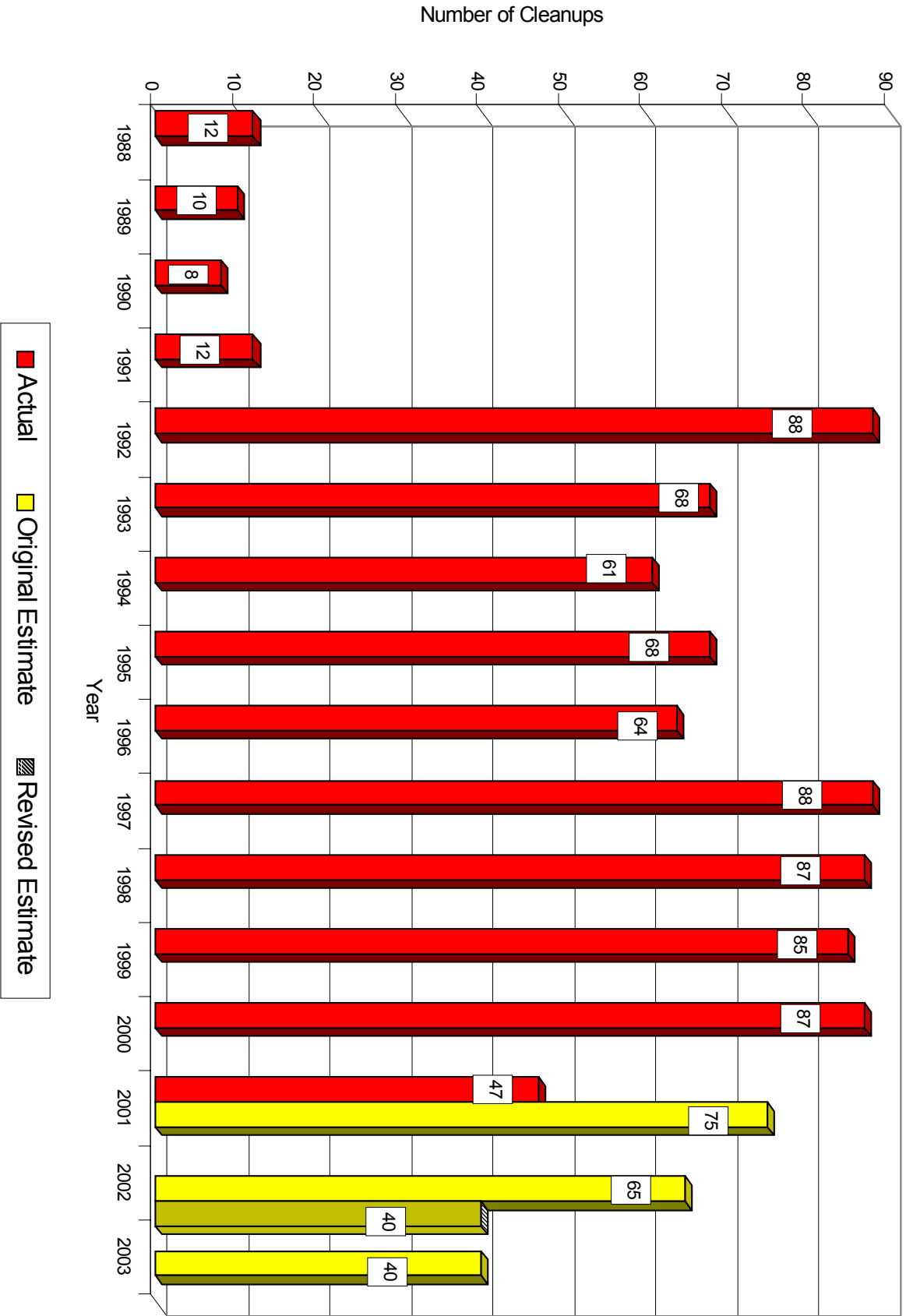
In the early years of the program, EPA was slow to clean up Superfund sites for several reasons. (Please see Section VII. B. for an explanation of the term "cleanup" as defined by EPA and used in this report.) First, senior members of the Reagan administration intentionally mismanaged the program, met 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

Average Number of Cleanups Declines Under Bush Administration



The Bush Administration Has Decreased the Pace of Cleanups



best ways to enforce the law. Consequently, the pace of cleanups was slow.

Third, EPA initially relied on using trust fund money to clean up contaminated sites, rather than trying to get polluters to clean up their contamination. EPA did not have the resources to clean up a large number of toxic waste sites simultaneously. Therefore, the pace of cleanups lagged behind expectations.

A. Until the Bush Administration, the Pace of Superfund Cleanups Had Increased

From 1980 to 1990, EPA cleaned up just six Superfund sites per year on average. After EPA initiated its “enforcement first” policy in 1989, and with almost a decade of experience under its belt, EPA increased the pace of cleanups to 70 per year between 1991 and 1995. Then, from 1996-2000, relying on the more than \$3 billion surplus and vigorous application of the polluter pays principle, EPA cleaned up an average of 86 Superfund sites per year.

The administration estimated that it would clean up 75 sites in 2001, but cleaned up only 47. They estimated 65 cleanups in 2002, but then lowered it to only 40 cleanups.

However, in its first year, the Bush administration reduced the pace of clean ups by almost 40 percent. In just two years, the administration expects to reduce the pace of cleanups by more than 50 percent, to just 40 per year. Similarly, the administration expects to only clean up 40 sites in 2003. (Please refer to Section VII for a discussion and representative list of the Superfund sites potentially affected by this slowdown.)

B. The Bush Administration Attempts to Shift the Blame for this Slowdown

The administration has attempted to shift the blame for the current slowdown in cleanups by saying that Superfund is now cleaning up more difficult sites. This is implausible for three reasons. First, in 2000, EPA estimated that it would reach 900 total cleanups by 2002, using timely information about the types of sites in the program. EPA also has a record of maintaining a fast pace of cleanups by using trust fund resources to vigorously enforce Superfund’s polluter pays principle, implementing a number of reforms that have expedited the cleanup process, and continually incorporating new cleanup technologies in site remediation.

Second, a Congressionally requested study on Superfund shows that the vast majority of sites that Superfund will clean up in the early part of this decade would be similar to sites that the program has cleaned up in years past. The report noted that EPA might list more

Superfund sites in the future that have a “higher proportion of groundwater contamination, contaminated sediments, mining sites, and smelter sites.” These sites may be more complex than some other types of Superfund sites. Further, the report also

stated that EPA might list between 1-3 mega sites per year. Mega sites are extremely complex sites that take on average more time and money to clean up than other Superfund sites. However, future sites not currently listed for clean up under Superfund should not affect EPA’s ability to maintain its current pace of activities.

Third, as the next section describes, the Bush administration has severely under-funded the

Superfund program. If the administration does not provide Superfund with adequate resources, then the pace of cleanups under the Superfund program will decline. This provides a far more plausible explanation than saying, as the Bush administration contends, that sites which EPA has studied and with which the agency has years of experience have suddenly become far more complex and costly to clean up.

IV. The Bush Administration Has Under-Funded Superfund

Cleaning up the nation's worst toxic waste sites is an expensive undertaking. In 1980, Congress authorized \$1.5 billion per year to run Superfund and then increased that amount to \$1.7 billion per year in 1986. In the 1990s, Superfund used about \$1.4 billion per year to clean up toxic waste sites.

A. Congressionally Funded Study on the Future Needs of Superfund

To understand Superfund's financial needs after 2000, Congress commissioned a study by Resources for the Future (RFF) that examined the expected future costs for the program from 2000 to 2009. This study provided the Bush administration with a blueprint when making budgetary requests for Superfund. However, the administration has failed to follow this blueprint. Instead, the administration has requested substantially less money than the study found was needed to clean up sites. In total, the administration will under-fund Superfund by \$1 to \$1.4 billion from 2001 to 2003, compared to the study's findings.

The RFF study uses EPA data and interviews with federal and state officials to determine the expected future costs of Superfund. The

study projects a "low", "baseline", and "high" estimate of projected costs, concluding that the program needs \$14 to \$16.4 billion from 2000 to 2009, with annual needs of between \$1.4 and \$1.7 billion.

B. RFF Study Likely Underestimates Superfund's Needs

The RFF study's "high" estimate may actually underestimate the true financial needs of the program. For example, the study assumes that EPA would annually list for cleanup between 23 and 49 sites under Superfund, from 2000 to 2009. However, EPA officials have estimated that the agency would list from 49 to 63 sites per year during that time. Resources for the Future chose not to use EPA's estimates, arguing that EPA "did not give adequate weight to the political pressures" that may limit EPA's willingness to list sites and that recent trends in listing argued for a lower number than EPA's estimates. However, if EPA is correct, and there is a greater need to clean up more sites than the study assumed, then Superfund's future financial needs also will be greater than the study concluded.

"The irony is that we're ready to do something here, and now we don't have any money to do it."

Craig Zeller, *The Post and Courier*, EPA Cleanup Official in South Carolina, 2002.

Despite this difference in numbers, the RFF study and EPA both agree that the agency would list more Superfund sites on an annual basis in the future than the program had listed during the 1990s. EPA officials cited three reasons for this expected increase in listings. First, many officials noted that there

Bush Administration Under-Funds Superfund					
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.

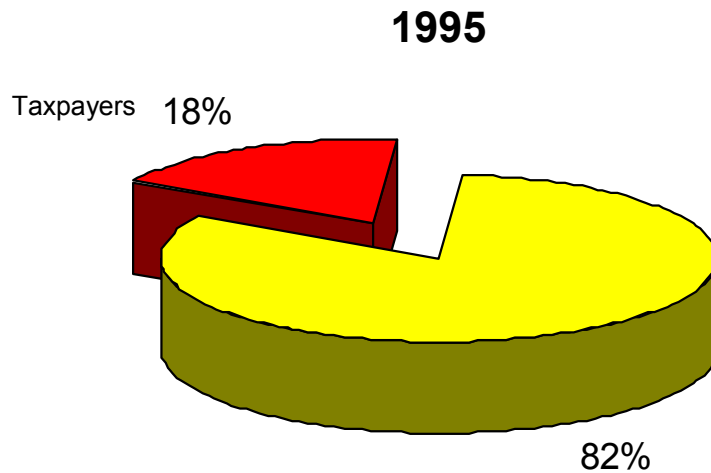
V. The Bush Administration Opposes Reauthorization of Superfund's Polluter Pays Taxes

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.

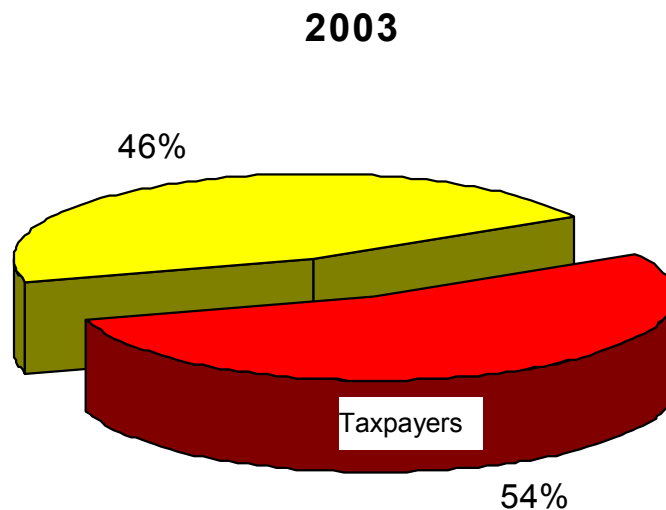
However, at that time, the House and Senate

**Under the Bush Administration,
Taxpayers are Paying More, and Polluters are Paying Less**

Superfund's polluter pays taxes expired in 1995, when Superfund's trust fund had \$3.6 billion in surplus, and taxpayers paid only 18% of Superfund's budget.



In 2003, Superfund's trust fund will hold only \$28 million, while taxpayers will pay 54% of Superfund's budget.



refused to work with then-President Clinton to reauthorize the taxes. Of course, industries worked very hard to ensure that members would not support any reauthorization of taxes. Some members opposed reauthorization unless the program was radically changed by weakening clean up standards and eliminating liability for polluters. Still other members wanted to ensure that EPA was efficiently managing cleanups at Superfund sites.

Now, the Bush administration opposes reauthorization, despite being better able than previous administrations to work with the Republican-controlled House and rely on the Democratically-controlled Senate to largely

pay for cleanups. With adequate resources, EPA can protect public health at Superfund sites, help other federal and state toxic waste cleanup programs protect public health, and provide a vital federal safety net when other cleanup programs fail to adequately protect public health. It also can create an incentive for industry to responsibly manage its wastes and not create new toxic waste sites.

By refusing to reauthorize the polluter pays taxes, the Bush administration is threatening to weaken all of these vital protections. If EPA does not have a surplus in the fund to draw on in times of need, then the public will be threatened by toxic waste sites while polluters benefit from inadequate enforcement of clean up laws. This could undo the great strides that EPA has made in ensuring that Superfund expeditiously cleans up contaminated sites.

“The Administration’s proposal chokes off funding for the program and shifts the burden of financing cleanups from polluters to individual taxpayers.”

Governor of New Hampshire, Jeanne Shaheen, *Associated Press*, Letter to New Hampshire’s Congressional Delegation, 2002.

Under-funding the program can actually increase costs in the long run. Because contamination can

back reauthorization of the taxes. Instead, the Bush administration has increased the amount taken from regular taxpayers to pay for cleaning up toxic waste sites. This means that taxpayers will pay 54 percent of Superfund’s budget in 2003, compared to 18 percent in 1995, the last year of that Superfund’s polluter pays taxes were collected.

A. Superfund’s Dwindling Surplus Weakens Protections

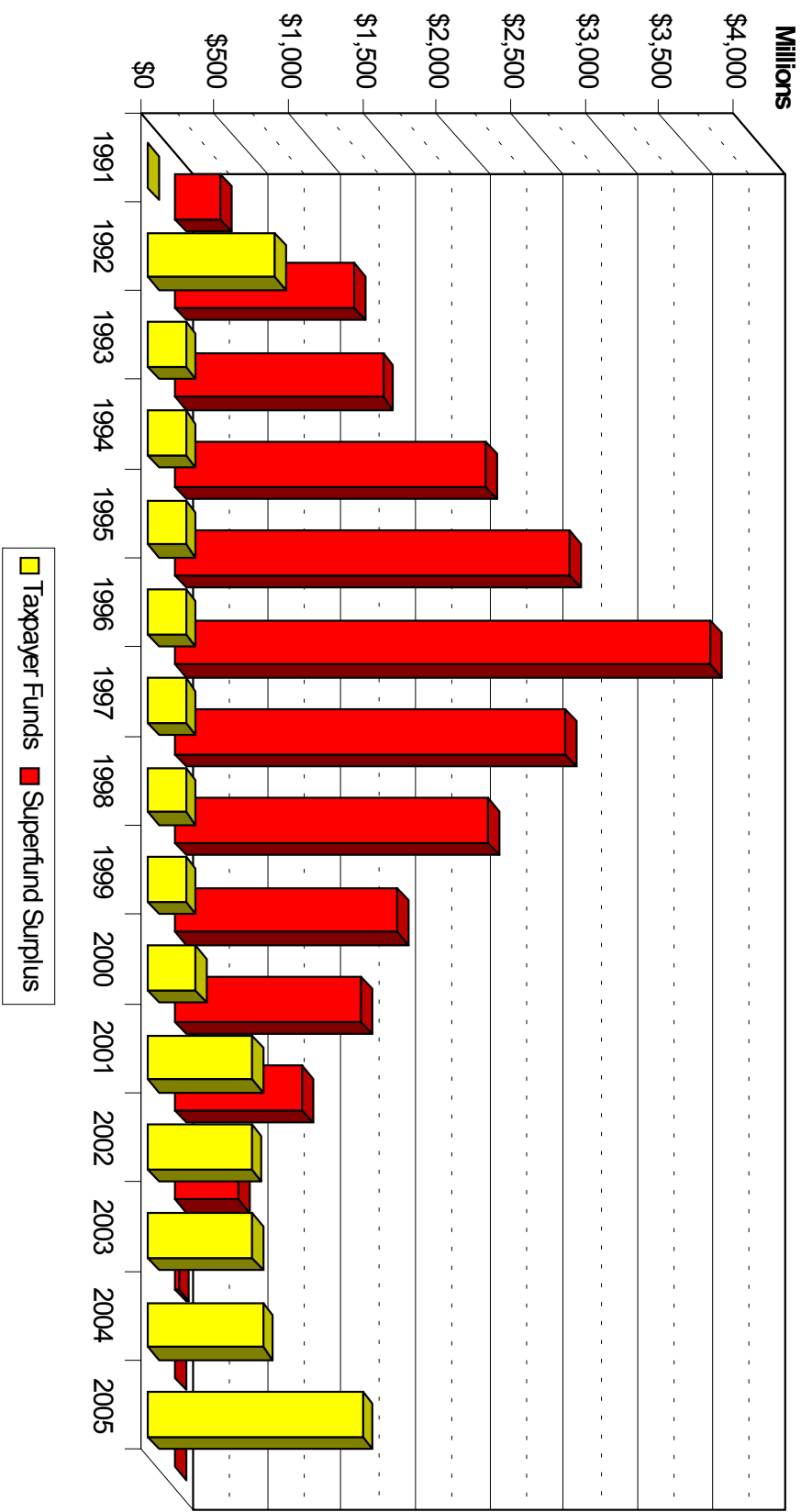
A well-funded Superfund program is the lynchpin in America’s system for cleaning up the worst toxic waste sites and reducing the number of such sites in the future. Superfund’s effectiveness, and that of other federal and state clean up programs, is predicated on the EPA having resources to

migrate, if EPA stops or dramatically slows down existing cleanups, the studies and cleanup plans that the agency created for these sites could become stale and require expensive and time-consuming revisions. Also, without adequate funding, EPA may not be able to quickly list new toxic waste sites for cleanup activities under Superfund. Contamination at these sites will continue to spread, poisoning ever-greater amounts of ground water and soil, increasing cleanup costs with each passing year.

Superfund’s success in getting polluters to conduct 70 percent of all cleanups depends very heavily on EPA’s ability to pay for cleanups. Under Superfund, EPA can issue an order to a polluter to clean up its contamination. If a polluter disobeys the order, EPA

Taxpayers Pay More As Superfund's Resources Dwindle

Superfund Surplus Resources vs. Taxpayer Funds



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 Superfund program providing a credible deterrent against polluters that refuse to clean up sites under state programs. For example, polluters, particularly industries that are politically powerful within a state, may negotiate in bad faith with state officials over how to conduct a clean up. With an effective Superfund program, the state officials can threaten to request that EPA list the site un-

“The very existence of the fund, in addition to financing cleanups, has given the E.P.A. crucial leverage in getting reluctant parties to move forward with cleanups on their own.”

Carol Browner, *New York Times*, Opinion Editorial, 2002.

der Superfund. This threat can make polluters quickly negotiate in good faith with state officials. Federal clean up programs other than Superfund, under the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act for example, also rely on the threat of a Superfund listing to make intransigent polluters agree to clean up their contamination.

Data on state programs also demonstrates that some states lack adequate financial resources for, and assurances of public participation in, cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Additionally, state officials acknowledge that state programs need Superfund’s financial assistance, technical support, and program guidance. Therefore, reducing the effectiveness of Superfund adversely affects the abil-

ity of state programs to clean up contaminated sites.

B. The Bush Administration Should Reauthorize the Polluter Pays Taxes

The quickest and best way to replenish the fund is for the Bush administration to support reauthorization of Superfund’s polluter pays taxes. If the administration fails to do so, then taxpayers will continue to foot the bill for higher percentages of these costly cleanups. At the same time, EPA will be forced to clean up fewer sites each year and will be unable to adequately supervise cleanups conducted by polluters. This means that taxpayers could be paying close to \$1.3 billion per year starting in 2004, while the pace of cleanups declines by at least another 50 percent.

Currently, the administration is refusing to reauthorize the Superfund taxes that created a surplus until Superfund is “reformed”. In the past big, corporate polluters have often used

the pretext of “reform” as a way to weaken Superfund’s liability structure and clean up standards. This creates a false choice between protective clean up standards and a tough liability system or reauthorization of the polluter pays taxes.

C. Superfund: More Than 30 Reforms in Eight Years

Congress and EPA have already implemented more than 30 reforms to Superfund in the last eight years. Many of these reforms are strikingly similar to “reforms” supported by industry and opposed by citizen groups. However, it is clear that the legislative and executive branches have already created a vastly different Superfund program

than existed less than a decade ago. In fact, Congress passed some of the most sweeping changes to Superfund last year, which the current administration signed into law this year.

1. Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act

On January 11, 2002, the Bush administration signed into law the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, which implemented wide-ranging reforms to Superfund's liability system. This legislation eliminated liability for people who had nothing to do with creating contamination at both brownfields and Superfund sites. It also eliminated liability for potential purchasers of contaminated properties and exempted people and nonprofits from Superfund liability when they contribute small amounts of waste, including toxic waste and normal trash. This law contains several provisions to reduce litigation, including provisions that reduced settlement amounts, expedited the settlement process during litigation, and increased flexibility during settlements for polluters. The law also protected people from being sued by big corporate polluters that have used such litigation to discredit Superfund as a program that hurts small businesses and individuals.

2. Financial Institutions and Recyclers

Eight years ago Congress enacted other legislation that reduced liability for banks and financial institutions that were involved with facilities that became Superfund sites. In 1999, Congress also enacted legislation that exempted most recyclers from Superfund liability. Similarly, EPA has enacted a number of reforms to Superfund that have increased fairness, reduced litigation, and expedited settlements and cleanups.

3. Three Rounds Of Administrative Reforms

EPA also has undertaken three rounds of administrative reforms that have modified almost every aspect of the program. EPA has agreed to pay an increased percentage of cleanup costs at sites where the agency could find some polluters but not all. EPA has instituted a rigorous process for reviewing evidence of the party's liability, financial viability, and contribution of toxic waste to a site prior to issuing a cleanup order. Since parties who receive such orders know that EPA has good cause for sending them out, this has reduced litigation and expedited settlements.

EPA has implemented a policy of designating only one state or federal agency as the "lead agency" to oversee cleanup work at a site. EPA also has increasingly relied on containing wastes and natural attenuation in cleanup plans, while only treating toxic substances that constitute the "principal threats" at a site. This has reduced costs, while perhaps increasing the long-term dangers that a site poses should containment fail or the agency misjudge the inherent safety risks.

4. The General Accounting Office Recognizes Change in Superfund

The General Accounting Office (GAO), which is charged with helping Congress to improve the performance and accountability of federal agencies, lists certain federal programs or activities as "high risk" for waste, fraud or abuse. In 1990, the GAO listed the Superfund program as a "high risk" program for three main reasons. First, GAO found that EPA was not giving prioritizing those sites that posed the highest risk to human health and the environment. Second, EPA was failing to recover costs from polluters.

“Because of the progress [EPA has made] in addressing the management problems we identified [in 1990], we are removing our designation of high risk for the Superfund program.”

General Accounting Office, *High Risk Series: An Update*, 2001.

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 Reauthorizing Taxes

The Bush administration has reiterated the need for Superfund reform before reauthorizing the taxes. This trade-off mirrors demands made by polluting industries that want to weaken Superfund’s cleanup standards and liability provisions before they agree to support reauthorizing any one of Superfund’s polluters pay taxes. The administration’s statements also have ignored the vast changes that Superfund has under-

gone.

When reporters have asked the Bush administration about the specific Superfund reforms it desires, it consistently has listed reforms that already are law. For example, on February 24, 2002, a reporter asked the President, “There was a report over the weekend, Mr. President, that questioned the administration’s commitment to the EPA Superfund. Are you committed to fully funding the Superfund, sir?” The president responded:

“I’m committed to cleaning up the environment without enriching lawyers. I think there’s too much litigation when it comes to environmental cleanup. What I want is action and results. And so we’re looking at ways to make sure the Superfund fulfills its mission. And you cannot sue your way to clean air and clean water and clean land. It’s got to be a system that focuses on efficient, good ways to make sure we accomplish the mission. And I think -- so, yes, we’re looking at ways to reform the system to make sure it works, make sure it actually accomplishes what the Congress wants it to accomplish.”

In a briefing the next day, Ari Fleischer, the press secretary for the President, clarified these statements by saying, “The President’s statement yesterday was addressed to the broad issue of the Superfund, which has failed to clean up as many sites as it was originally intended to clean up, because it’s become a haven for lawyers. It’s a way for lawyers to end up in court, and not as a way for pollution sites to get cleaned up.” Mr. Fleischer added, “The President wants to make certain that we have a system that is not unfair to a potential new purchaser, who had nothing to do with creating the pollution,

Big Polluters Try To Increase Superfund Litigation

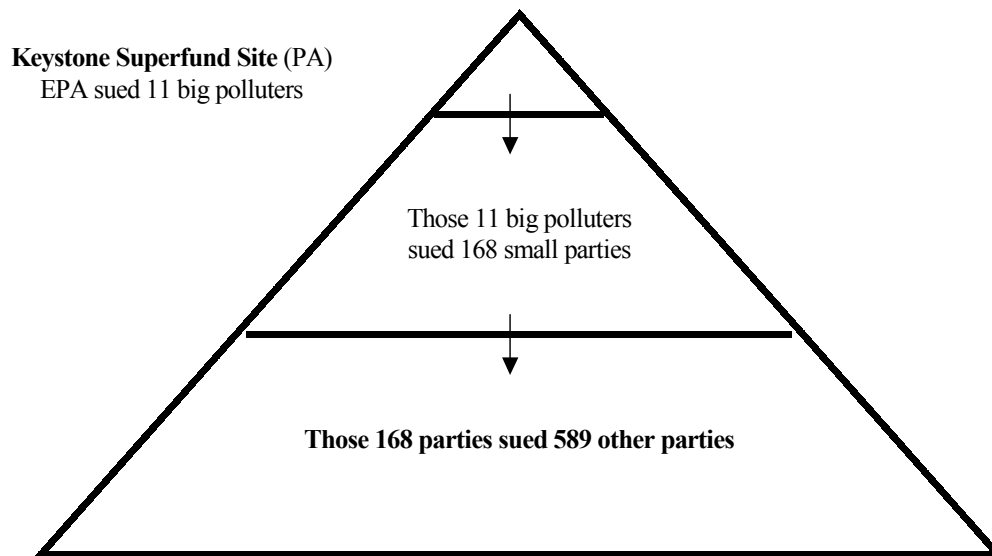
MYTH

Superfund is broken because it allows EPA to drag regular people into litigation.

FACT

EPA sues big polluters, who then sue regular people to discredit Superfund and limit their liability.

Examples of Big Polluters Suing Small Parties (Small Businesses and People) To Discredit Superfund and Limit Their Liability



Other Superfund Sites

- ◆ **Laurel Park Site (CT):** EPA sued 19 big polluters, who then tried to sue 1,100 small parties.
- ◆ **Peak Oil Site (FL):** EPA identified 2,100 parties, protected 2,050 small parties from suit, and then sued the remaining 50 big polluters.

Congress enacted legislation that protects small parties from big polluters and decreases litigation

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 Superfund’s National Priorities List of sites to be remediated, but which are not yet cleaned up; meaning, these sites have not yet reached the “construction complete” stage in the clean up process (Please see the next section for a definition of “construction complete.”) We then excluded all sites with contamination caused by federal agencies, called “federal facilities,” which are cleaned up using separate funds. Third, we only included sites with some funding component that is derived from trust fund resources. Finally, we used EPA’s fact sheets on Superfund sites to make certain that each site was not yet at the

“construction complete” phase of clean up. We relied on EPA data that is publicly available (<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/query/advquery.htm>) to compile these lists. We compiled these lists for 17 states, which represent a broad cross-section of states across the country.

B. Definition of “Cleanup”

EPA uses the term “cleanup” to refer to the point at which all of the physical construction necessary to remediate contamination is completed. EPA also refers to this point as the “construction complete” stage. This does not mean that all of the contamination at a site is gone. For example, some sites with contaminated groundwater may take decades to clean up. Once EPA or polluters ensure that a site meets the clean up standards contained in the official clean up document (i.e. “Record of Decision”), the agency declares the site cleaned up and delists the site from Superfund’s National Priorities List.

C. Effects of Reduced Funding on Site Cleanups

A reduction in the amount of available funding can affect cleanups in two ways. First, EPA can slow down the pace of clean up activities at a site that the agency is cleaning up. Second, EPA can reduce its level of oversight of polluters that are cleaning up a site pursuant to an EPA order. Superfund requires EPA to conduct this oversight, since polluters have a built-in incentive to preserve profits rather than protect public health. Also, EPA’s technical expertise and experience with cleanups help ensure that polluters conduct clean up activities correctly.

A lack of funding could affect other aspects of Superfund and state toxic waste clean up programs. For example, Superfund’s success in getting polluters to conduct 70 percent of all cleanups is based on EPA’s ability to pay for cleanups. The success of state toxic waste clean up programs also heavily depends on the federal Superfund program providing a credible deterrent against polluters that refuse to clean up sites under state programs. Federal cleanup officials in other programs also rely on Superfund to deter polluters. However, this deterrent effect is only credible if the Superfund program has money to conduct cleanups, because EPA must spend money on a cleanup before it can sue a polluter for redress.

Data on state programs also demonstrates that numerous states lack adequate financial resources for, and assurances of public participation in, cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Additionally, state officials acknowledge that state programs need Superfund’s financial assistance, technical support, and program guidance. Therefore, reducing the effectiveness of Superfund adversely affects the ability of state programs to clean up contaminated sites. A well-funded Superfund program also provides a vital federal safety net that can protect public health when states do not have the ability to protect communities from toxic waste sites.

The following charts detail the Superfund sites in 17 states that could be affected by under-funding of the Superfund program. Again, these lists are an educated estimate and are representative of the types of sites that could be affected in states not reviewed in this report, based on detailed analysis of Superfund sites currently under remediation and their funding sources.

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

PAHs: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

PCE: Perchloroethylene

TCE: Trichloroethylene

VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds

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

DELAWARE

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	Cong. District	NPL Status
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 AVENUE	20	Final
GAINESVILLE	CABOT/KOPPERS	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, Volatile Organic Compounds	MAIN ST & 23RD AVE	5	Final
LAKE ALFRED	CALLAWAY & SON DRUM SERVICE	1,2-dichloroethene, Tetrachloroethene (PCE), Trichloroethene (TCE), Xylene, and Vinyl Chloride	890 EAST LAKE AL-FRED DRIVE	12	Final

FLORIDA (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	Cong. District	NPL Status
LAKE PARK	TRANS CIRCUITS, INC.	Lead, Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, 1,2-dichloroethylene and Trichloroethylene	210 NEWMAN ROAD	23	Final
LAKELAND	LANDIA CHEMICAL COMPANY	Heavy Metals, Pesticides	1405 WEST OLIVE STREET	12	Final
NORTH MIAMI BEACH	ANODYNE, INC.	Heavy metals, PCBs, Volatile Organic Compounds	1270 NW 165 STREET	17	Final
PEMBROKE PARK	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CORP.	Heavy Metals, Volatile Organic Compounds	14000 BLOCK PEMBROKE ROAD	23, 20	Final
PENSACOLA	AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, Volatile Organic Compounds	701 S J ST	1	Final
PENSACOLA	ESCAMBIA WOOD - PENSACOLA	Dioxin, Heavy Metals, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	3910 N PALAFOX ST.	1	Final
PORT SALERNO	SOLITRON MICROWAVE	PCE, TCE, Trichloroethene, Xylenes, Acetone, Vinyl Chloride, Methylene Chloride and 1,1-	COVE ROAD	16	Final
TAMPA	ALARIC AREA GW PLUME	Perchloroethene or (PCE), Trichloroethene (TCE), Cis-1,2-dichloroethene (DCE), Trans-1,2-DCE, and Vinyl Chloride.	NEAR N. 71ST STREET AND 14TH AVENUE	11	Final
TAMPA	HELENA CHEMICAL CO. (TAMPA PLANT)	Heavy Metals, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Volatile Organic Compounds, Pesticides	2405 N 71TH ST	11	Final

FLORIDA (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	Cong. District	NPL Status
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, Trichloroethylene and 1,2-dichloroethane	4109 LINEBAUGH AVENUE	9	Final
TARPON SPRINGS	STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. (TARPON SPRINGS)	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, Volatile Organic Compounds, Radioactive Material, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	ANCLOTE BOULEVARD	9	Final
WHITEHOUSE	COLEMAN-EVANS WOOD PRESERVING CO.	Dioxins, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	101 CELERY ST	6	Final
WHITEHOUSE	WHITEHOUSE OIL PITS	PCBs, Heavy Metals, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Volatile Organic Compounds	ONE HALF MILE N OF HWY 90	6	Final
ZELLWOOD	ZELLWOOD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	Heavy Metals, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Volatile Organic Compounds, Pesticides	803 JONES AVE	3, 7, 8	Final

ILLINOIS

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
BELVIDERE	MIGDEWANE LANDFILL	Heavy Metals	BUSINESS RTE 20E	BOONE	16	Final
BELVIDERE	PARSONS CASKET HARDWARE CO.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs	424 FAIRVIEW AVENUE	BOONE	16	Final
DEPUÉ	DEPUÉ/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	Heavy Metals (cadmium, lead, zinc, chromium, arsenic)	DEPOT ST & MARQUETTE ST	BUREAU	17	Final
DUPAGE COUNTY	KERR-MCGEE (KRESS CREEK/WEST BRANCH OF DUPAGE RIVER)	Radioactive Materials	ALONG RR TRKS S OF ROOSEVELT R	DUPAGE	14	Final
GRANITE CITY	JENNISON-WRIGHT CORPORATION	creosote and pentachlorophenol	900 WEST 22ND ST	MADISON	12	Final
JOLIET	AMOCO CHEMICALS (JOLIET LANDFILL)	Heavy Metals (cadmium, copper, lead, and chromium) and VOCs (benzene, toluene, and xylene)	ROUTE 6 NEAR ROUTE 66	WILL	11	Final
LAWRENCEVILLE	INDIAN REFINERY-TEXACO LAWRENCEVILLE	PAHs, VOCs (benzene, toluene, xylene, methyl naphthalene, naphthalene, trimethylbenzene 1,3,5)	SOUTH SEVENTH STREET	LAWRENCE	19	Final
LEMONT	LENZ OIL SERVICE, INC.	PCBs, VOCs (benzene, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, xylene, and vinyl chloride)	RTE 83 & JEANE RD	DUPAGE	13	Final
OTTAWA	OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	Radioactive Materials	RTE 6 & RTE 71, OTTAWA AREA	LA SALLE	11	Final
ROCKFORD	INTERSTATE POLLUTION CONTROL, INC.	Heavy Metals (lead), VOCs (trichloroethylene (TCE)), Semi-VOCs (bis-ethylhexyl phthalate), and cyanide	NW OF MAGNOLIA & PEOPLES AVE	WINNEBAGO	16	Final

ILLINOIS (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
ROCKFORD	SOUTHEAST ROCKFORD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	VOCS	2613 S 11TH ST	WINNEBAGO	16	Final
ROCKTON	BELOIT CORP.	VOCS	1165 PRAIRIE HILL RD	WINNEBAGO	16	Final
WAUKEGAN	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	LAKE	10	Final
WEST CHICAGO	KERR-MCGEE (REED-KEPLER PARK)	Radioactive Materials	NEAR JCT OF YALE & NATIONAL	DUPAGE	14	Final
WEST CHICAGO	KERR-MCGEE (RESIDENTIAL AREAS)	Radioactive Materials	ADJACENT TO PLT AT 258 ANN STREET	DUPAGE	14	Final
WEST CHICAGO	KERR-MCGEE (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)	Radioactive Materials	59TH ST & ROOSEVELT RD	DUPAGE	14	Final

MARYLAND

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
BALTIMORE	KANE & LOMBARD STREET DRUMS	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	KANE & LOMBARD STS	BALTIMORE CITY	3	Final
CECIL COUNTY	ORDNANCE PROD-UCTS, INC.	Heavy Metals (Cadmium, Chromium, and Zinc), VOCs.	1079 MECHANICKS VALLEY RD	CECIL	1	Final
ELKTON	SAND, GRAVEL AND STONE	VOCS (Benzene and Vinyl Chloride), Pesticides, PCBs and Heavy Metals.	RTE 40	CECIL	1	Final
ELKTON	SPECTRON, INC.	VOCS	111 PROVIDENCE RD	CECIL	1	Final
HAGERSTOWN	CENTRAL CHEMICAL (HAGERSTOWN)	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Lead, Mercury), Benzene, Benzo(a)pyrene, and Pesticides (aldrin, a-chlordane, g-chlordane, DDD, DDE, DDT, Dieldrin, and Methoxy-chlor).	MITCHELL AVE	WASHINGTON	6	Final

MICHIGAN

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
ALLEGAN	ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORP. (ALLEGAN PLANT)	Heavy Metals and PAHs.	ONE GLASS ST	ALLEGAN	2	Final
BENTON HARBOR	AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS (D & L SALES)	Radioactive Material (Radium-226)	671 NORTH SHORE DRIVE	BERRIEN	6	Final
BRONSON	NORTH BRONSON INDUSTRIAL AREA	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	135 INDUSTRIAL AVE	BRANCH	7	Final
DALTON TOWNSHIP	OTT/STORY/CORDOVA CHEMICAL CO.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	500 AGARD RD	MUSKEGON	2	Final
GRAND RAPIDS	STATE DISPOSAL LAND-FILL, INC.	Heavy Metals (Lead, Copper, Cyanide, and Chromium), and VOCs (Tetrachloroethane, Trichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, Dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, Chloroethane, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, Chlorofluorocarbons, Benzene, Toluene and Xylene).	EAST BELTLINE & 3 MILE RD NE	KENT	3	Final
HOUGHTON COUNTY	TORCH LAKE	Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCs.	STE RTE 26 N OF QUINCY MILLS	HOUGHTON	1	Final
HOWELL	SHIAWASSEE RIVER	PCBs	M59 TO STATE ROAD LIVINGSTON COU	LIVINGSTON	8	Final

MICHIGAN (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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
MANCDELONA 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, 1,1,1,1- trichloroethane, 1,1,1- 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)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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
ST. LOUIS	VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)	Hexabromobenzene (HBB); 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl) ethane (ddt); Polybrominated Biphenyl (pbb); and Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (tris).	500 N BANKSON STREET	GRATIOT	4	Final
WYOMING	SPARTAN CHEMICAL CO.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCs.	2539 28TH STREET SW	KENT	3	Final

MISSOURI

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
BRIDGETON	WESTLAKE LANDFILL	Radioactive Material.	13570 ST CHARLES ROCK ROAD	ST. LOUIS	2	Final
DESLOGE	BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	Heavy Metals (Lead, Cadmium, 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

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	County	Address	Cong. District	NPL Status
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 TOWN	0	Final
NEIHART	CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Copper, Manganese, and Lead)			0	Final

NEW HAMPSHIRE

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
DOVER	DOVER MUNICIPAL LAND-FILL	Acids, Heavy Metals, and VOCs.	TOLEND RD	STRAFFORD	1	Final
KINGSTON	OTTATI & GOSS/KINGSTON STEEL DRUM	Acids, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	HAVERRHILL RD RTE 125	ROCKINGHAM	1	Final
MERRIMACK	NEW HAMPSHIRE PLATING CO.	Acids, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	WRIGHT AVE.	HILLSBOROUGH	1	Final
MILFORD	FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	Acids, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	21 ELM ST.	HILLSBOROUGH	2	Final
MILFORD	SAVAGE MUNICIPAL WASTE SUPPLY	Heavy Metals, PCBs, and VOCs.	NEAR RT 101	HILLSBOROUGH	2	Final
PLAISTOW	BEEDE WASTE OIL	PCBs, VOC, PAHs, and Heavy Metals (Lead).	7 THROUGH 11 KELLEY ROAD	ROCKINGHAM	1	Final
SOMERSWORTH	SOMERSWORTH SANITARY LANDFILL	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Chromium, and Lead) and VOCs.	BLACKWATER RD	STRAFFORD	1	Final

NEW JERSEY

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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	CINNAMINSON 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)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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.	Acids, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCS	2ND STREET	BURLINGTON	4	Final
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	METALTEC/AEROSYSTEMS	Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCS	WILDCAT & MAPLE ROADS	SUSSEX	5	Final
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	FRANKLIN BURN	Heavy Metals, Pesticides, PCBs, Dioxins	SIX LOCATIONS NEAR MARSHALL MILL ROAD	GLOUCESTER	2	Final
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	MYERS PROPERTY	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCS	LOWER KINGTOWN ROAD	HUNTERDON	12	Final
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	EMMELL'S SEPTIC LANDFILL	VOCS and Heavy Metals (lead, arsenic, cadmium), PCBs, VOCS (vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethane, trichloroethene, methylene chloride, chlorobenzene, carbon tetrachloride, toluene and benzene)	128 ZURICH AVE	ATLANTIC	2	Final

NEW JERSEY (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
GIBBSBORO	UNITED STATES AVE- NUE BURN	arsenic and lead, benzene, xylene and pentachlorophenol	UNITED STATES AVENUE	CAMDEN	1	Final
GIBBSTOWN	HERCULES, INC. (GIBBSTOWN PLANT)	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	NORTH MARKET ST	GLOUCESTER	1	Final
GLEN RIDGE	GLEN RIDGE RADIUM SITE	Heavy Metals, Radioactive Material, VOCs	CARTERET ST	ESSEX	8	Final
HAMILTON TOWN-SHIP	D'IMPERIO PROPERTY	Heavy Metals, VOCs	RTE 322	ATLANTIC	2	Final
HOBOKEN	GRAND STREET MERCURY	Heavy Metals	722 GRAND STREET	HUDSON	13	Final
HOWELL TOWN-SHIP	ZSCHIEGNER REFINING	VOCs	1442 MAXIMSOUTHARD ROAD	MONMOUTH	4	Final
JAMESBURG/S. BRUNSWIC	JIS LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	RTE 535 CRANBURY RD	MIDDLESEX	12	Final
LINDEN	LCP CHEMICALS INC.	Heavy Metals (mercury)	FOOT OF SOUTHWOOD AVENUE	UNION	13	Final
MANVILLE	FEDERAL CREOSOTE	PAHs	VALERIE DRIVE & LOUISE DRIVE	SOMERSET	7	Final
MARLBORO TOWN-SHIP	BURNT FLY BOG	PCBs and Heavy Metals (lead)	TYLERS LANE	MONMOUTH	12	Final
MAYWOOD/ ROCHELLE PARK	MAYWOOD CHEMICAL CO.	VOCs and Heavy Metals	RTE 17 & GROVE ST	BERGEN	09.05	Final
MONTCLAIRWEST ORANGE	MONTCLAIRWEST ORANGE RADIUM SITE	Heavy Metals, Radioactive Material	N/A	ESSEX	10.08	Final
MORGANVILLE	IMPERIAL OIL CO., INC./ CHAMPION CHEMICALS	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	ORCHARD RD	MONMOUTH	12	Final
NEWARK	DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	Dioxins, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs	80 LISTER AVE	ESSEX	13	Final

NEW JERSEY (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
NEWARK	WHITE CHEMICAL CORP.	Heavy Metals and Pesticides	660 FREILINGHUYSEN AVE	ESSEX	10	Final
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	SHIELDALLOY CORP.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs	WEST BLVD	GLOUCESTER	2	Final
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	CPS/MADISON INDUSTRIES	VOCs and Heavy Metals (cadmium, copper, and lead)	WATERWORKS ROAD	MIDDLESEX	6	Final
ORANGE	U.S. RADIUM CORP.	Heavy Metals, Radioactive Material	ALDEN & HIGH STS AND OTHER ADDRESSES	ESSEX	10	Final
PEDRICKTOWN (OLDMANS TOWN	NL INDUSTRIES	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Radioactive Material, VOCs,	PENNS GROVE-PEDRICKTOWN ROAD	SALEM	2	Final
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	PUCHACK WELL FIELD	VOCs (Trichloroethane (TCE), 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA), and Tetrachloroethane (PCE)) Heavy Metals (Chromium and Mercury).	WEST OF US 130; SOUTH OF STATE HWY 90	CAMDEN	1	Final
PISCATAWAY	CHEMSOL, INC.	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	FLEMING ST	MIDDLESEX	6	Final
PITMAN	LIPARI LANDFILL	Heavy Metals and VOCs	RT 322	GLOUCESTER	2	Final
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	RADIATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.	VOCs	108 LAKE DENMARK ROAD	MORRIS	11	Final
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	ROCKAWAY BOROUGH WELL FIELD	Heavy Metals, VOCs	JACKSON, UNION & GARDEN STS	MORRIS	11	Final
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	ROCKY HILL MUNICIPAL WELL	Heavy Metals, Pesticides, VOCs	WASHINGTON STREET	SOMERSET	12	Final
SAVREVILLE	HORSESHOE ROAD	Heavy Metals	-	MIDDLESEX	6	Final

NEW JERSEY (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
SOUTH KEARNY	SYNCON RESINS	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs	77 JACOBUS AVE	HUDSON	13	Final
SOUTH PLAINFIELD	CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	VOCS and PCBs	333 HAMILTON BLVD	MIDDLESEX	7	Final
SPRINGFIELD TWP (JOBSTOWN)	KAUFFMAN & MINTER, INC.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, and VOCs	MONMOUTH ROAD (ROUTE 537)	BURLINGTON	4	Final
TOMS RIVER	CIBA-GEIGY CORP.	VOCS	RTE #37	OCEAN	3	Final
VINELAND	ICELAND COIN LAUNDRY AREA GW PLUME	VOCS (Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), Trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-DCE)) and Heavy Metals (Mercury).	1888 SOUTH DELSEA DRIVE	CUMBERLAND	2	Final
VINELAND	VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	Heavy Metals (including arsenic)	1611 W WHEAT RD	CUMBERLAND	2	Final
WALL TOWNSHIP	MONITOR DEVICES, INC./INTERCIRCUITS, INC.	Heavy Metals (copper, chromium) and VOCs	AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD	MONMOUTH	4	Final
WARREN COUNTY	POHATCONG VALLEY GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	VOCS (TCE and PCE)	ROUTE 643 TO ROUTE 31	WARREN	5	Final
WHARTON BOROUGH	DAYCO CORP./L.E CARPENTER CO.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs	170 N MAIN STREET	MORRIS	11	Final
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	LIGHTMAN DRUM COMPANY	VOCS (Trichloroethylene (TCE), Tetrachloroethene, and Methylene Chloride, Phthalates) Heavy Metals Chromium, Cadmium, and Lead) PCBs and Pesticides.	ROUTE 73	CAMDEN	1	Final

NEW JERSEY (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
WOOD RIDGE BOROUGH	VENTRONVELSICOL	Heavy Metals (mercury)	ETHYL BOULEVARD	BERGEN	9	Final
WOODLAND TOWN-SHIP	WOODLAND ROUTE 532 DUMP	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, and VOCs, Radioactive Materials	ROUTE 532	BURLINGTON	3	Final
ZSCHIEGNER RE-FINING	HOWELL TOWNSHIP	VOCs	1442 MAXIM-SOUTHARD ROAD	MONMOUTH	4	Final

NEW YORK

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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.	VOCs (PCE, TCE, and chloroform)	100 SUNNY SOL BLVD	LIVINGSTON	27	Final
CENTRAL ISLIP	MACKENZIE CHEMICAL WORKS	VOCs (1,2,3 TCP, tetra-chloroethene (PCE), and trichloroethene (TCE)) Heavy Metals, and PAHs.	1 CORDELLO AVENUE	SUFFOLK	2	Final
CORTLAND	ROSEN BROTHERS SCRAP YARD/DUMP	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs, PCBs, and Pesticides	PENDELTON ST.	CORTLAND	25	Final
DAYTON	PETER COOPER CORPORATION (MARKHAMS)	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Chromium and Zinc).	BENTLY ROAD	CATTARAUGUS	31	Final
EAST FISHKILL	SHENANDOAH ROAD GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	VOCs (PCE and TCE).	SHENANDOAH RD & BURBANK RD, SEYMOUR LANE	DUTCHESS	19	Final

NEW YORK (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
FARMINGDALE	LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL FINISHING	Heavy Metals (Cadmium and Chromium) and VOCs Dichloroethene, Trichloroethene, and Tetrachloroethene)	55 MOTOR PARKWAY	NASSAU	3	Final
GARDEN CITY	OLD ROOSEVELT FIELD CONTAMINATED GW AREA	VOCs (Carbon tetrachloride, 1,1dichloroethene (1,1DCE), Tetrachloroethene (PCE), and Trichloroethene (TCE)).	CLINTON ROAD/OLD COUNTRY ROAD	NASSAU	-	Final
GLEN COVE	LI TUNGSTEN CORP.	Heavy Metals and PCBs.	GARVIES POINT RD.	NASSAU	5	Final
GOWANDA	PETER COOPER	Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Chromium and Zinc).	PALMER STREET	CATTARAUGUS	31	Final
HAUPPAUGE	COMPUTER CIRCUITS	VOCs (trichloroethylene).	145 MARCUS BOULEVARD	SUFFOLK	2	Final
HUDSON RIVER	HUDSON RIVER PCBs	PCBs and Heavy Metals	NO STREET APPLICABLE	WASHINGTON	22	Final
LE ROY	LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD	VOCs	GULF ROAD	GENESEE	27	Final
LINCKLAEN	SOLVENT SAVERS	PCBs, Heavy Metals, VOCs, and Pesticides.	UNION VALLEY RD	CHENANGO	23	Final
LISBON	SEALAND RESTORATION, INC.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	PRAY RD	ST. LAWRENCE	24	Final
LITTLE VALLEY	LITTLE VALLEY	VOCs	INTERSECT OF RTES 242, 353, AND BAKER RD	CATTARAUGUS	31	Final
MASSENA	GENERAL MOTORS (CENTRAL FOUNDRY DIVISION)	PCBs and VOCs	ROOSEVELT TOURIN ROAD	ST. LAWRENCE	24	Final
MAYBROOK	NEPERA CHEMICAL CO., INC.	Pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, Heavy Metals, Cyanide.	COUNTY RT 4	ORANGE	19	Final

NEW YORK (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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	CONSOLIDATED IRON AND METAL	PCBs, Heavy Metals, and VOCs.	EAST END OF WASHINGTON STREET	ORANGE	26,20,19	Final
NIAGARA FALLS	FOREST GLEN MOBILE HOME SUBDIVISION	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	LISA LANE, CARRIE DRIVE AND T. MARK DRV.	NIAGARA	29	Final
NORTH HEMP- STEAD	FULTON AVENUE	VOCs (PCE).	150 FULTON AVENUE	NASSAU	4	Final
OLD BETHPAGE	CLAREMONT POLYCHEMICAL	Acids, Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	501 WINDING ROAD	NASSAU	3	Final
OLEAN	OLEAN WELL FIELD	Heavy Metals, VOCs, PAHs, and Pesticides.	LAUREN ST	CATTARAUGUS	31	Final
PORT CRANE	TRI-CITIES BARREL CO., INC.	Dioxins, PAHs, and VOCs.	ADJ. TO ROUTE 7	BROOME	23	Final
PORT JEFFERSON STATION	LAWRENCE AVIATION INDUSTRIES, INC.	VOCs, Nitrates, and Fluoride.	SHEEP PASTURE ROAD	SUFFOLK	1	Final
SARATOGA SPRINGS	NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP. (SARATOGA SPRINGS PLANT)	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	EAST AVENUE & EXCELCIOR RD	SARATOGA	22	Final
SIDNEY	SIDNEY LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	RICHARDSON HILL RD	DELAWARE	23	Final
SIDNEY CENTER	RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL/POND	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, and VOCs.	RICHARDSON HILL RD	DELAWARE	23	Final
SMITHTOWN	SMITHTOWN GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	VOCs (perchloroethylene).	ST. JAMES, NISSE-QUOGUE & HEAD OF HARBOR	SUFFOLK	1	Final

NEW YORK (continued)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
SYRACUSE	ONONDAGA LAKE	PCBs, Pesticides, Creosotes, Heavy Metals (Lead, Cobalt, and Mercury), PAHs, and VOCs.	-	ONONDAGA	25	Final
TOWN OF COLESVILLE	COLESVILLE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	VOCs	EAST WINDSOR RD	BROOME	23	Final
TOWN OF VOLNEY	VOLNEY MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	Heavy Metals and VOCs.	SILK ROAD	OSWEGO	24	Final
VESTAL	VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 1-1	Heavy Metals, VOCs, PAHs, and PCBs.	605 VESTAL PKWY	BROOME	26	Final
VIL OF NARROWSBURG	CORTESE LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCs.	SOUTH OF ROUTE 97	SULLIVAN	20	Final
VILLAGE OF SIDNEY	GCL TIE AND TREATING INC.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	DELAWARE AVENUE	DELAWARE	23	Final
WELLSVILLE	SINCLAIR REFINERY	Heavy Metals, VOCs, and PAHs.	S BROOKLYN AVE	ALLEGANY	31	Final
WEST WINFIELD	HITEMAN LEATHER	Heavy Metals (Chromium), Pesticides and VOCs.	173 SOUTH STREET	HERKIMER	23	Final

OHIO

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concerns	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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

OKLAHOMA

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
ARDMORE	IMPERIAL REFINING COMPANY	Heavy Metals, VOCs (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene), and PAHs.	EAST OF REFINERY ROAD/S. HWY 42	CARTER	-	Final
COLLINSVILLE	TULSA FUEL AND MANUFACTURING	Heavy Metals (Lead and Zinc).	WEST SIDE OF "OLD" U.S. HIGHWAY 169	TULSA	1	Final
CUSHING	HUDSON REFINERY	Heavy Metals (Chromium, Mercury), PCBs, and PAHs.	400 W MAIN ST	PAYNE	3	Final
CYRIL	OKLAHOMA REFINING CO.	Acids, Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCs.	SOUTH BASKETT ST	CADDO	6	Final
OKLAHOMA CITY	MOSLEY ROAD SANITARY LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	MOSELEY RD BTWN NE 23 & NE 36	OKLAHOMA	6	Final
OTTAWA COUNTY	TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	Heavy Metals (Lead and cadmium)	MIAMI/PICHER/SURROUNDINGS	OTTAWA	2	Final

OREGON

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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

PENNSYLVANIA

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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./WHIS-TLEWOOD 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)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
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	HUFFS CHURCH ROAD & BLACKHEAD HILL	BERKS	6	Final
HICKORY TOWNSHIP	SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL 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
LANDDALE	NORTH PENN - AREA 6	Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCS.	W 3RD ST	MONTGOMERY	13	Final
LOWER POTTS GROVE TOWNSHIP	OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL 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 TOWNSHIP	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)

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
PAOLI	PAOLI RAIL YARD	PCBs and VOCs	RR SERVICE SHOP	CHESTER	7	Final
PHILADELPHIA	METAL BANKS	Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PCBs, Pesticides	COTTMAN & DELAWARE 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
SADSBURYVILLE	OLD WILMINGTON ROAD GW CONTAMINATION	PCBs and VOCs	OLD WILMINGTON ROAD	CHESTER	16	Final
SHARON	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP. (SHARON PLANT)	PCBs and VOCs.	469 SHARPSVILLE AVE	MERCER	21	Final
STATE COLLEGE BOROUGH	CENTRE COUNTY KEPONE	Pesticides and VOCs	201 STRUBLE ROAD	CENTRE	5	Final
STRABAN TOWNSHIP	HUNTERSTOWN ROAD	Heavy Metals and VOC	RD #5	ADAMS	19	Final
STRABAN TOWNSHIP	SHRIVER'S CORNER	Heavy Metals and VOC	RD #6 ALONG RTE 394	ADAMS	19	Final
UNION TOWNSHIP	KEYSTONE SANITATION LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs	RD #1	ADAMS	19	Final
VALLEY TOWNSHIP	MW MANUFACTURING	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCs	STATE ROUTE 54 AND I-80	MONTOUR	11	Final
WEST GALN TOWNSHIP	WILLIAM DICK LANDFILL	PAHs, Pesticides, and VOCs	TELEGRAPH ROAD	CHESTER	16	Final
WEST HAZLETON	VALMONT TCE SITE (FORMER - VALMONT INDUSTRIAL PARK)	VOCs	DEER RUN ROAD	LUZERNE	11	Final

RHODE ISLAND

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
JOHNSTON	CENTRAL LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCs.	65 SHUN PIKE	PROVIDENCE	2	Final
LINCOLN/ CUMBERLAND	PETERSON/PURITAN, INC.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs	MARTIN ST	PROVIDENCE	1	Final
NORTH PROVIDENCE	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

SOUTH CAROLINA

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
BARNWELL	SHURON INC.	Heavy Metals, PAHs, and VOCs.	100 CLINTON ST	BARNWELL	2	Final
CHARLESTON	KOPPERS CO., INC. (CHARLESTON PLANT)	Acids, Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, and VOCs.	CHARLESTON HEIGHTS	CHARLESTON	6	Final
GREER	AQUA-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL INC (GROCE LABS)	Heavy Metals (Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, and Zinc) and VOCs.	340 ROBINSON ROAD	SPARTANBURG	4	Final
NORTH CHARLESTON	MACALLOY CORPORATION	Heavy Metals (Chromium),	1800 PITTSBURGH AVENUE	CHARLESTON	-	Final
ROCK HILL	LEONARD CHEMICAL CO., INC.	PCBs, VOCs (Tetrachloroethene, Toluene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, and Vinyl chloride), Heavy Metals (Arsenic, Iron, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper), 4,4'-DDT, 1,2-dichloroethane, Dimethyl Phthalate, and Methylene Chloride.	COURETON FERRY RD	YORK	5	Final

WASHINGTON

City	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern	Address	County	Cong. District	NPL Status
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND	WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	PAHs, PCP, Dioxins, and Heavy Metals (Mercury).	5350 CREOSOTE PL NE	KITSAP	1	Final
BELLINGHAM	OESER CO.	PAHs.	730 MARINE DRIVE	WHATCOM	2	Final
CHEHALIS	HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	VOCS (Tetrachloroethylene)	HAMILTON & LABREE ROADS	LEWIS	3	Final
MEAD	KAISER ALUMINUM (MEAD WORKS)	Cyanide and Fluoride .	HAWTHORNE RD-1.2 M FROM DIV.RD	SPOKANE	5	Final
MOSES LAKE	MOSES LAKE WELLFIELD CONTAMINATION	VOCS.	GRANT CO. AIRPORT	GRANT	4	Final
PIERCE COUNTY	COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	Acids, Dioxins, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, and VOCS.	ADJ TO RUSTON WAY & TIDEFLATS IND. AREA	PIERCE	9	Final
SEATTLE	HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, and VOCS.	MOUTH OF DUWAMISH RIVER	KING	7	Final
SEATTLE	LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	Polychlorinated Terphenyl (PCT) and PCBs.	RK 2.5 TO RK 10.8	KING	7	Final
SEATTLE	PACIFIC SOUND RESOURCES	Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, and Pesticides.	-	KING	7	Final
VANCOUVER	BOOMSNUB/AIRCO	Heavy Metals and VOCS.	7608 NORTHEAST 47TH STREET	CLARK	3	Final
VANCOUVER	FRONTIER HARD CHROME, INC.	Heavy Metals and VOCS.	113 Y ST	CLARK	3	Final
WELLPINT	MIDNITE MINE	Heavy Metals, Radioactive Material, and Acid.	35 MILES NORTHWEST OF SPOKANE	STEVENS	5	Final