Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Designations - Brief Descriptions, Pathways, and Main Contaminants Overview

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

**Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.*

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date	Why HENC?	Main Exposure Pathways	Main Contaminants of Concern
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants if they come into contact with sediment in the river and floodplain or through ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River.	sediment, fish	dioxin
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding.	groundwater, air	VOCs
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels.	fish	PCBs
NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022	The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated fish.	fish	PCBs
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants or through inhalation of dust associated with manufacturing waste at residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas.	soil	lead, asbestos, PCBs
CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018	The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane.	groundwater	VOCs
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.	sediment, fish	PCBs

DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin, mercury
GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025	The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Though remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River and the average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining, they have not yet reached protective levels.	fish	PCBs
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State.	fish	PCBs
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034	This site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish tissue.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035	The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish.	fish	arsenic
WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing.	soil	radioactive materials
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017	The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead.	soil	PCBs, PAHs, lead

ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020	The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building.	vapor intrusion	TCE, PCE, Acetone, 111-TCA, 1,2-DCE and 1,4-Dioxane
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020	The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils.	soil	creosote, PCBs, dioxin
BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018	The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. At this time, there there is potential for people to be exposured to TCE via vapor intrusion in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site.	vapor intrusion	TCE
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023	The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility and historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has led to surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)that pose a potential exposure pathway to humans. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium.	soil	CCA, PAHs
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018	The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote.	soil, sediment	creosote
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018	The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site.	soil	PAHs
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019	The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination.	sediment, fish	lead

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018	The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination.	soil	organic solvents, resin, leachate
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019	The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the potential risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the two business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2).	soil	manganese
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018	The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil.	soil	dioxin
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023	The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. Additionally, PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).	soil, fish	PCBs
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021	The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue.	sediment, fish	metals, PCB, PAHs, PCBs
BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020	The Brown’s Dump Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation.	soil	PAHs, dioxin, lead

JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020	The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash from the City of Jacksonville’s municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation.	soil	lead, arsenic, PAHs, dioxin
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020	EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present.	fish	methylmercury and PCBs
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018	The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. EPA has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic.	soil	arsenic
ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019	The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils.	soil	lead, radium
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026	The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Additionally, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users.	fish, soil	PCBs
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019	The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds.	fish, sediment	PCBs
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020	The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property.	soil	lead

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022	The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018	The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek.	fish, sediment	PCBs
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022	The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019	The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. Additionally, VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field.	groundwater, vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs, PCE
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017	The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	TCE
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028	The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated.	soil	lead, arsenic
KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018	The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018	The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway.	vapor intrusion, groundwater, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE, chloroform, vinyl chloride, benzene

MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027	The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026	The NSG South Plant is considered “current human exposure not under control” because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils.	soil	PAHs
OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020	The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024	The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to one remaining area (NPL-8) where there is potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.	soil	radium
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025	The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels.	soil	lead
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022	The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc.	fish	PCBs, arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, zinc
ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030	The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT).	soil, sediment	PAHs
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022	The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs.	soil, fish	PCBs
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017	The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use.	soil	arsenic

U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019	The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to lead and arsenic contaminated soils in residential areas.	soil	lead, arsenic
VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027	The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE).	groundwater, soil, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026	The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposure not under control" because dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others, have been released at the Site contaminating soil, sediment, fish, and groundwater.	soil, sediment, groundwater, fish	DDT, polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028	The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater.	sediment, soil, groundwater	PAHs
BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019	The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination.	soil, vapor, groundwater	tetrachloroethene (PCE)
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026	The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.	sediment, fish	PCBs
JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018	The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the residents can be exposed to tetrachloroethene and other chlorinated solvent degradation products that have contaminated the ground water.	groundwater	tetrachloroethene
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018	The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted.	sediment, soil, groundwater	creosote
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038	The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes.	soil	lead

WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021	The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water.	groundwater	chromium
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025	The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women.	soil	lead
CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022	The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human "Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes.	soil, mine waste	lead
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020	The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.	soil	lead
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020	The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead.	mine waste, soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	lead
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019	The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles.	soil, mine waste, groundwater, surface water	lead
OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022	The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust.	soil	lead

ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020	The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site.	soil, mine waste	lead
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018	The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main Contaminant of Concern associated with the site.	vapor intrusion	PCE
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020	The Plating, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium.	groundwater	hexavalent chromium
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022	The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties.	soil	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020	The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043	The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030	The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022	The Anaconda Co. Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032	The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil, mine waste	manganese, lead, arsenic
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021	The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to groundwater and soil contamination. Residents and recreationalists could potentially be exposured to lead in contaminated areas.	soil, indoor dust	lead
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026	The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019	The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027	The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations.	soil	lead, arsenic
JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022	The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible.	soil	lead, arsenic
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022	The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos.	soil, building materials	asbestos

STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018	The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese.	soil, mine waste	manganese
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027	The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potential direct contact by the residents of four properties with arsenic and/or lead contamination as well as through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022	The US Magnesium Superfund Site is "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potencial exposure to organochlorine chemicals in soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air.	soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, air	organochlorine chemicals
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020	The Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control due to a vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor intrusion	trichloroethylene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022	The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles, sediment, surface water, and inhalation of windblown mine waste dust. The site is in close proximity to a residential neighborhood and two schools.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water	mine waste
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023	The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. The PRP is currently conducting an RI/FS to characterize air, soil and water contamination. The major COCs at the site are lead, arsenic and copper in the air and soil.	dust from tailings, surface deposition, soil, air, water	arsenic, lead, copper
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040	The Carson River Mercury Site (CRMS) is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because people could be exposed to mercury contaminated soils and/or consume fish contaminated with mercury from the site.	fish, soils	mercury
IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025	The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control"due to elevated levels of arsenic and lead in mine tailings, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property.	mine waste, soil	arsenic, lead
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029	The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury in fish tissue.	soils, surface water, fish	mercury
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017	The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas.	mine waste, soil, air, sediment	arsenic, mine waste

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018	The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) have bioaccumulated in fish.	fish	dioxin, PAHs, arsenic, chromium, copper
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035	The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs which has resulted in contaminated fish.	fish	DDT, PCBs
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040	The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish.	fish	mercury, arsenic, antimony
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020	The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control due to risk of vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor instrusion	trichloroethylene and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene
UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020	The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered Current Human Exposure Not Under Control because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed.	fish, biota	DDT, dieldrin
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023	The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals.	fish	mercury
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060	The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water.	soil, air, groundwater	arsenic, lead

COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020	The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish/shellfish are contaminated.	sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	Antimony, Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, Napthalene, Acenaphthene, Fluorine, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, 2-Methylnapthalene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benz(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzofluoranthenes, Benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Benzo(g,h)perylene, Hexachlorobenzene, 1,2 and 1,3 and 1,4 Dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene, total PCBs, Pthalates, Phenols
HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018	The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Additionally, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors.	sediment, soil, vapor intrusion	PCE, TCE
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024	The East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to sediments and fish tissue that are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption and dermal exposure.	sediment, fish	PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs, metals
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018	The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans.	fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, dioxin, furans

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048	The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans.	sediment, fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, dioxin, furans
MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025	The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Exposure pathways of concern include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater	radionuclides, metals
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019	The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities.	soil, air	asbestos
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021	The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors.	groundwater, vapor intrusion	TCE
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028	Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans.	sediment, surface water, groundwater, fish	metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, dioxin, furans
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020	The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans.	soil, groundwater, fish	coal tars, creosote, arsenic

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021	The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters.	sediment, fish	creosote

Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Co

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and

KEY: Blue text indicates what actions are being taken to address contamination a

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018

ntrol (HENC) Designations - Full Pathway Descriptions

Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

at the site. * Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.

Official HE Pathway Description
The Centredale Manor Restoration Project Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants through contact with sediment in the river and floodplain. Ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River also poses an unacceptable risk. The river and riverbank are active recreational areas. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. EPA has removed contaminated soil located in the backyards of residences immediately adjacent to the river and installed fences restricting access to contaminated sediment in these areas. EPA has also capped three source areas of contamination, reconstructed the Allendale Dam, and excavated source material that was contributing to groundwater contamination in order to prevent further migration of contamination. EPA evaluated numerous remedial alternatives to address river and floodplain sediments containing unacceptable levels of dioxin contamination. EPA released a Proposed Plan outlining the proposed cleanup approach in October 2011, and a Proposed Plan Amendment in July 2012. In conjunction with the release of the Proposed Plans, numerous public informational meetings and public hearings were held. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2012. The primary component of the remedy outlined in the ROD calls for excavation of a large volume of contaminated material. A Rhode Island Department of Public Health fishing advisory has been in place since the mid-1990s. EPA continues to work with the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council to develop annual fact sheets that remind residents about using the river responsibly. EPA also holds periodic dialogue forums with community groups, local citizens, elected officials, and state and federal agencies to discuss the cleanup for the site.
The Commerce Street Plume Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding. In addition, an area of VOC-contaminated soil in the yard of the same residence is above acceptable levels. The soil contamination is the result of groundwater being removed from the basement via a sump pump to the yard. The 2015 Record of Decision requires actions to excavate the soil and address the sump in the home to mitigate these risks. Plans to complete this work are in development. It is anticipated that the required mitigation activities will be completed by September 2018. EPA and the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation continue to work directly with the
The Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. The first Five-Year Review for the site is in progress. As part of this Five-Year Review, EPA will verify that the “no fishing” signs are still in place and remain effective. EPA expects to complete the Five-Year Review by March 2018. All other current threats to human exposure have been addressed. EPA addressed immediate threats to human exposure within other known source areas (e.g., through drum removals, building demolition, installation of fences, warning signs and temporary caps). The contaminated soil at the Elm and Mill Street areas of the site, and the contaminated Souhegan River sediments were excavated and transported off-site for proper disposal during the 2016 and 2017 construction seasons. This work was completed pursuant to a 1998 OU1 Record of Decision, as amended in 2009, and a 2016 OU2 Souhegan River Sediments Action Memorandum for a Non-Time Critical Removal Action. EPA has held a number of meetings with citizens, local officials and the PRP to discuss the status of work at the site.

NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021

The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated seafood. This Human Exposure Control determination is based on site-specific risk assessments that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account.

EPA's full scale dredging program began in 2004 and accelerated in 2014 after a cash-out settlement with the main responsible party.

EPA operates an outreach campaign to dissuade the consumption of local PCB-contaminated seafood. This effort includes the education and medical communities, as well as meetings with stakeholders and local officials. Signs are posted in multiple languages around the harbor shoreline describing the existing fishing ban. Additionally, EPA produced and posted a video on the its New Bedford Harbor project website about the hazards of consuming contaminated fish from various areas of the harbor. Nonetheless, EPA continues to receive reports that consumption of seafood from posted areas is ongoing

The Raymark Industries, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants above acceptable levels at approximately 30 locations throughout the town of Stratford, Connecticut. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site. Current land use at these 30 locations varies and includes residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas. Direct contact with and inhalation of the dust associated with manufacturing waste exceeds acceptable levels.

EPA issued a Record of Decision in July 2011 outlining final source control remedies at four locations and interim actions to reduce or restrict exposures through the use of institutional controls at the other locations. In September 2016, EPA issued another Record of Decision outlining permanent remedies for 22 additional properties as well as Ferry Creek. Waste in soil, wetland soil, and sediment will be excavated and transported to OU4 (a former ballfield at the Raymark facility where some waste has already been placed), where it will be consolidated and capped. Designs of these remedies has begun, and EPA expects to implement them over the next several years. For OU2 (the contaminated groundwater area), the remedy includes installation of vapor ventilation systems at approximately 20 additional properties (mostly residential), work which EPA expects to be completed by September 2018. Investigations are ongoing at four additional OUs, for which EPA expects to issue cleanup proposals in the next two to three years.

EPA has expended approximately $200 million in previous work at the Site, including sampling and investigation of over 200 individual properties throughout the town of Stratford; the removal of Raymark Waste at 47 residential properties; the capping and redevelopment of the former Raymark facility; and the prior installation of approximately 100 indoor air ventilation systems.

There has been significant community engagement at the Site, most recently with the neighborhoods abutting the former Ballfield area prior to the 2016 Record of Decision. EPA is currently working with the Town of Stratford's Health Department, the Connecticut Department of Energy & the Environment, and the Connecticut Department of Public Health on a plan to actively engage each impacted community during design and implementation of the selected remedies. EPA has met with stakeholders regularly (most recently in January 2017 and May 2017). On-going coordination will consist of regular meetings with a newly-formed Community Advisory Group.

CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030
DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037

The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the Site. The soils at the Site have been remediated and the Site is fenced. Some control has been achieved by removing VOCs from groundwater that has seeped to the surface. However, additional contamination in the seep area has been discovered. The PRPs have just recently completed a replacement and upgrade to the seep system air stripper, repairs to the original seep system capture area and repairs and improvements to the seep system French drain system. Analytical results from this recent work are under review to determine the improvements achieved in capturing VOC contamination in the Seep area.

Near the source of the groundwater contamination, VOCs will be contained with a groundwater pump and treatment system. Installation of groundwater recovery wells was completed in 2007. EPA approved the design of a treatment system in April 2008 and the system was constructed and placed into operation in 2009. The system has proved effective for containing contaminated groundwater in the central lagoon area of the Site. In addition, the groundwater in the central lagoon area and north lagoon area receive treatments to enhance biological breakdown of the VOCs.

In addition, there is a newly identified exposure pathway. This pathway involves the inhalation of VOCs that have potentially migrated from groundwater to indoor air. The activities planned to make the Human Exposure determination include additional sampling and investigation necessary to determine the extent of possible human exposure through this pathway. Over 100 residences and commercial properties were evaluated for vapor intrusion and approximately 20 mitigation systems have been installed since the initiation of the vapor intrusion investigation. The PRPs continue to monitor the VI pathway and have submitted a draft operation and maintenance manual which is under EPA review.

The Cornell Dubilier Electronics Inc. site (NJD981557879) was finalized for the NPL on July 28, 1998. This Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.

As of April 2016, the planned activities to address this pathway are continuation of ongoing removal of arsenic and lead contaminated sediment and floodplain soils and the implementation of institutional controls. These include fish advisory already established by NJDEP. Also, NJDEP's residential (unrestricted use) standard for PCBs of 0.2 mg/kg is not an ARAR for properties in the floodplains that constitute the majority of the land to be addressed by this remedial action, which are mostly municipal or county land (such as park land or designated open space), and not subject to future residential use; however, land use restrictions, in the form of a deed notice or similar control, may be needed on a few privately owned parcels, to assure remedy protectiveness. The deed notice or other legal instrument would assure that the land use does not become residential/unrestricted in the future.

The remedy requires continued signage to remind anglers and other recreational users of the Bound Brook corridor of the presence of PCBs in sediments and fish, and the need to take preventative measures, such as catch-and-release, when in the area.

EPA is currently designing the cleanup of contaminated sediment and flood plain soils.

The Diamond Alkali Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, the on-going remediation of contaminated material at the former Diamond Alkali facility which will prevent further migration of contamination to the Passaic River and Newark Bay, and the continuation of the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025

The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, to clean up some of the former industrial sites along the canal's banks, reduce sewage overflows, and improve water quality. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests in the community has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public comments on project activities.

The Hudson River PCBs Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Fully Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River. As expected in the Record of Decision, average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining but have not yet reached protective levels. Because the remedy includes not only the dredging component but also the subsequent period of monitored natural attenuation, remedy is not complete until the natural attenuation component also has been completed. EPA believes it is likely that improvement will occur gradually over several decades at least. In the interim, the State of New York has in place fishing restrictions and advisories against consumption of fish to control human exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks. EPA acknowledges that the consumption advisories are not fully effective in that they rely on voluntary compliance in order to prevent or limit fish consumption. EPA will continue to work with New York State to ensure the ongoing maximum effectiveness of the advisories.

Dredging work was completed in 2015. EPA estimates that the dredging project removed about 72% of the mass of PCBs in the Upper Hudson River. The dredging project resulted in the removal of about 2.75 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment. Approximately 310,000 pounds of PCBs (twice the mass anticipated) were permanently removed from the river.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests along the river has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public

The Onondaga Lake Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the State to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted and addressing the sources that are resulting in unacceptable fish tissue concentrations. The Lake Bottom dredging and capping has been completed with more than 2 million cubic yards of sediment removed and close to 500 acres of cap placed. Cleanup of several subsites that contributed to contamination in the Lake have been completed or are underway. Additional planned activities to address the exposure pathway include the continuation of several remedial designs and remedial actions and several ongoing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035

The Universal Oil Products Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs. Remedial actions that address the contaminated soils and a portion of the groundwater have been completed. PCB/PAH contaminated soil has been addressed through a combination of thermal desorption and offsite disposal. A portion of the volatile organic compound contaminated soils has been treated using soil vapor extraction. Lead-contaminated soils have been excavated and placed under the on-site cap. Groundwater was remediated by an on-site treatment system which operated from October 1997 through November 1998. Field studies to evaluate the wetland/creek areas are expected to be completed in 2011. Fish consumption advisory signs are posted in the area.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the

The Ventron/Velsicol Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.

EPA has already initiated cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a remedy has been implemented for the uplands portion of the site. Mercury-contaminated soils have been excavated from the uplands area and disposed of off-site. Areas with soils containing mercury above residential levels have been capped and prepared for industrial redevelopment, and ICs have been placed on eight properties. Mercury-contaminated soils have also been removed from ditches that lead from the uplands to the wetlands of Berry's Creek. A vertical hydraulic barrier system was installed to capture contaminated groundwater and prevent migration into the Berry's Creek watershed. ICs in the form of a Classification Exception Area and Well Restriction Area are in place to prevent use of contaminated groundwater. The Berry's Creek portion of the Site, OU2, is currently in RI/FS and has identified sediments and marsh soils contaminated with mercury, methylmercury and PCBs. Methylmercury and PCBs have also been identified in fish and crab tissue. A remedy for this OU is expected in FY18.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.
EPA has already completed a significant portion of cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a groundwater extraction and treatment system is operating to manage the off-site migration of groundwater contaminated with arsenic; institutional controls are also in place to restrict potable use of the contaminated groundwater until the aquifer is restored. In addition, treatment of plant site soils, considered the primary source of the arsenic contamination, is complete. Contaminated sediments from the stream and wetland have been removed and that area has been restored. The present focus of remedial activities is on preventing groundwater seeps from contaminating sediments in a limited section of the stream. EPA continues to perform periodic monitoring of water and sediment, and review this data with property owners and local and State government representatives. Several years of sediment and surface water monitoring data at recreational areas downstream have shown no unacceptable risk.

WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017
ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing. EPA and the State have reduced the short-term risks at the Site from gamma radiation by installing shielding on some of the site properties, removing surface contamination from three residential properties and a public park, and demolishing the former General Gas Mantle building in Camden.

EPA is continuing the cleanup to address longer-term risks, and has completed the cleanup of the Gloucester City Swim Club and the surrounding residential properties, a recreational complex that includes ball fields, a large open area in Gloucester City that was to be the location of a new middle school, and the former General Gas Mantle facility in Camden. EPA has also completed its cleanup on about 133 residential properties in Camden and Gloucester City by removing the radiological contamination from these properties. What remains to be cleaned up are approximately 20 residential properties and industrial properties that represent over half of the total contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets.

An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. In addition, a field office has been established in the community. It serves as a meeting place and resource center

The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead. EPA recently negotiated a Consent Decree with the responsible parties. Access to the 239 acre site is partially restricted by active rail lines, Interstate I-95, and waterways and fence and signage have been placed throughout the Site to reduce the risk to trespassers. A Health and Safety Plan will be prepared during the initial phase of the Remedial Design which will include recommendations to minimize risks to site workers while the selected remedy requires construction of access barriers and implementation of a Site Security Program. EPA will re-evaluate the protectiveness of the Site in early 2018 following the implementation of the Health and Safety Plan.

The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building. The manufacturing building is above a contaminated groundwater plume. An indoor vapor mitigation system has been installed in the manufacturing building and the HVAC system has been upgraded to prevent VI. Ongoing monitoring will continue to assure that VI is not occurring. Surface water in the streams will also be sampled. Recent modifications to the operation of the HVAC system used in conjunction with the vapor mitigation system have further reduced contaminant levels. EPA will re-evaluate the space in early FY 2018 using results from recently collected indoor air confirmation samples. The Screening of Potential Alternatives memo to remediate the groundwater beneath the building is scheduled to be submitted for review in late October 2017. EPA is coordinating regularly with the building tenant to discourage use of the

The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils. EPA is undertaking a cleanup to address the unacceptable exposures. The steps include: stabilizing creosote-soaked soils; dredging and consolidating contaminated sediments, and covering contaminated soils.

The AWI site is the former location of a creosote and pentachlorophenol wood treater. The site is located on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and is surrounded by the Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY), also a Superfund site. During WWII, the Navy leased part of the site and filled the area with used blast sand that contained heavy metals. The river contains co-mingled contamination from the AWI site and the NNSY site. Current human exposure is currently considered not under control for several reasons. One, EPA recently completed dredging contaminated sediment from the river. Part of the river cleanup includes monitored natural recovery (MNR), which EPA expects to take slightly less than 10 years to complete. EPA plans to begin oyster sampling next year to determine the initial risk reduction from the dredging. Whether EPA can consider the river (Operable Unit 3) to have human exposure under control next year will depend on the results of that data. Two, the on-site landfill for the dredged sediment is currently under construction and sediment is in stockpiles. Workers, for example, at the pre-cast concrete manufacturing facility at the site have access to the stockpiles. The facility owner, which is also a PRP, has not provided access to all the area required for the landfill construction. EPA is negotiating with the owner and Virginia to obtain access and complete landfill construction and capping. EPA is pushing for resolution of this issue, however, an exact timetable is uncertain. EPA will re-evaluate in 2018

BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019

The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. EPA performed a removal assessment and emergency removal action in 2009 to address vapor intrusion from TCE in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site, consisting primarily of installing portable air filtration units. The potentially responsible party (PRP) performed additional response actions to address vapor intrusion in 2011, consisting primarily of addressing basement sumps. The property owner subsequently installed a basement exhaust system in 2013 without notice to EPA or the PRP. Sampling performed by EPA has indicated that the exhaust system has reduced indoor air concentrations to below removal action levels; however, indoor air concentrations continue to exceed EPA's current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA is currently developing an administrative order on consent (AOC) for the property owner and PRP to install a vapor intrusion mitigation system to reduce indoor air concentrations to below the current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA expects the AOC to be signed in mid-FY18 and the vapor mitigation system completed shortly thereafter.

The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility located in Culpeper, VA. Historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has impacted various media at the site. The use of CCA was discontinued in 2002 and the facility has since used other preservative methods. Currently, surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) poses a potential exposure pathway to human receptors. Portions of this surficial soil contamination have since been paved to reduce risk. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium and are being provided with bottled water to mitigate risks associated with groundwater ingestion. The remedial investigation has recently been finalized and Culpeper Wood Preservers is in the process of completing the Feasibility Study. Fact sheets have been distributed to nearby residents and EPA recently conducted a community availability session and went door to door to impacted residents (June 2017) to share site

The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote. A protracted remedial design delayed by a comprehensive cultural resource evaluation and modifications to the design resulting from additional data has delayed the start of the cleanup. EPA is re-evaluating the potential impacts on human health from creosote (primarily PAHs) in surface soils using current policies and guidelines. Ecological concerns were the primary risk drivers during the original risk assessment evaluation. Recent groundwater data will be used to locate additional monitoring wells to be installed in the late fall/early winter of 2017. There is a significant potential that the re-evaluation to be performed in 2018 coupled with the additional data will lead to a more favorable evaluation of human health under current conditions. The potential for Site access is limited by fencing, an adjacent active RCRA facility and a rail line.

The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site. EPA performed a removal action to address the contaminated soil at 33 residential properties with the highest PAH concentrations in 2016 and early 2017. EPA began a remedial action to address the remaining residential properties starting in September 2017, which is expected to last into 2019. Additionally, EPA began a separate remedial action to relocate businesses from the Site in September 2017. It is anticipated that these remedial actions will address current human exposures at the Site. EPA meets regularly with the Community Advisory Group and has prepared multiple Fact Sheets on a variety of topics. EPA has worked closely with the community to develop a Community Health and Safety Plan which provides recommendations and advice to minimize exposures in a practical way prior to EPA completing the residential soil cleanup.

The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." EPA is currently preparing the fund-lead ecological risk assessment of the surface water (operable unit 3) as part of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Price Battery Lead Smelter Site. Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination. EPA is focused on completing the RI/FS and a future ROD to fully evaluate risk, make a human health determination, and select a final remedy. Additionally, EPA will need to determine how to respond to the lowering of the lead RSL to 200 ppm and its potential impact to residential yards. EPA held a public availability session on October 3, 2017 and cleanup plans for the facility were well received by the community. EPA is available to answer questions and address community concerns as they

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021

The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination. Construction of the larger and improved leachate treatment system was completed in 2017. The Responsible Party is currently evaluating down gradient sediments potentially contaminated from historic releases. EPA will re-evaluate human exposure determination in FY 2018 and anticipates that human health will be considered under control based on the successful operation of the improved leachate treatment facility.

The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the estimated unacceptable risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the 2 business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2). A company called, Dunbar, is the PRP at one of the business locations, an asphalt company, and is performing a Remedial Action to cover the two business properties with a planned completion date of November 2019. The cleanup action includes covering all exposed slag and soil with clean material (e.g., compacted aggregate, clean soil) at a minimum thickness of one (1) foot if clean soil or aggregate, or minimum of 3 inches if asphalt concrete or Portland cement concrete to prevent direct contact with and wind erosion of slag and soil, and alleviate migration of contaminants to surface water.

The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil. A site wide Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2017. The residential exposure units are triggered into CERCLA action by EPA's HI=1 of 50 parts per trillion (ppt). In each exposure unit, the residential yards will be cleaned up to FDEP's Soil Cleanup Target Level (SCTL) of 7 ppt. The Remedial Design begins in October 2017 and is expected to be completed by March 2019. The remedial action is expected to start in April 2019 and finish by December 2021.

The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. A ROD is expected in 2017 to address residual PCBs existing under soil caps or structures on residential properties, and provide a plan on how to address the residuals long-term. The remedial investigation on commercial properties has been completed. A ROD to select a remedy for PCB contamination on non-residential properties, in Snow Creek sediment, and in a small area with groundwater contamination is expected in late 2017. PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. The RI/FS for the Creek will be completed in 2019. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).

The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue. The public has been informed not to eat fish from Rocky Creek and signs are posted at Houston Road. However, people have been observed trespassing on site to fish in the creek. As of October 2017, EPA is negotiating an agreement with the responsible parties to conduct the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The RI is expected to begin in 2018, and will provide EPA with the necessary information about site contaminants to ensure that any potentially unacceptable risks to human health are addressed in the cleanup design.

BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020
JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020

The Brown's Dump Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation. All parcels have been sampled. As of October2017, about 216 mostly residential properties have been remediated, which makes the remedial action about 97% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 12 parcels are addressed.

The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash from the City of Jacksonville's municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation. Of the 221 parcels that need remediation about 140 are residential parcels, 22 parcels are commercial/industrial parcels and the remaining 55 are Florida Department of Transportation parcels, the contaminated soil staging area and Lonnie Miller Sr. Park. About 73 parcels have not yet been sampled. As of October, 2017, mostly residential properties have been remediated which makes the remedial action about 94% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. ATSDR has determined that there is not an immediate health threat, but the exposure is a long-term health threat. Contaminants of concern include lead, arsenic PAHs and Dioxin. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 221 parcels are addressed.

The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. The remedial investigation for the Fairfax Wood Treaters site has been completed and has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic. The Record of Decision selected excavation and disposal of contaminated soil from residential properties found to exceed the cleanup levels. A public meeting was held on May 16, 2017 to discuss the findings of the remedial investigation and present the preferred remedy. The Record of Decision was issued on August 22, 2017. The remedial design is underway and expected to be completed by October 2018. EPA continues to engage the community and conduct monthly site inspections and report sampling results to the residents. The remedial action is expected to begin by late 2018.

EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present. The cleanup plan for the marsh (Operable Unit 1) was issued by the Region in September 2015. The remedial design is currently being conducted and expected to be completed in 2019. The remedial action is expected to begin in 2019. EPA will continue to advise that fish at the site should not be consumed.

ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020

The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils. The actions to address this pathway will be to construct a solid waste landfill cap to cover the exposed soils. The cap construction began in 2014 and it is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2016. A construction trailer is on site and site security measures are in place with periodic site patrols to limit opportunities for trespassing. The OU2 remedial investigation is ongoing and covers the rest of the site where waste materials are similar to those in the OU1 area. A Record of Decision is anticipated in late 2017 that will select a remedy for the remainder of the site. A Community Involvement Plan was completed in 2014 following community interviews and is available at the site information repositories. Ongoing community outreach includes public meetings and informational mailings.

The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Although there is a fish advisory for the river, and warning signs posted along the floodplains, there is evidence of subsistence fishing from the river. The warning signs have been vandalized in the past and repaired by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. In addition, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users. A large portion of this land is owned by the State; there is evidence that this property is used as a recreational area, but it is not practical to fence all the floodplain areas or to keep people out of these areas. From 2007-2009, an excavation and dredging removal action was conducted to address these exposure pathways in a portion of the river near Plainwell, MI, and 130,000 cubic yards (CY) of PCB-contaminated sediment was removed. A second removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Plainwell No. 2 Dam area was conducted in 2009-2010 and removed 14,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. A third removal project was conducted in 2011-2013 and removed 23,700 CY of PCB-contaminated sediment from Portage Creek. A fourth removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Otsego Township Dam area began in August 2016 and will be completed in 2018, and will remove approximately 20,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. Approximately 75 additional miles of contaminated river sediments remain to be addressed. A supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study in the Kalamazoo River is ongoing. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the first river area (Area 1), which includes Portage Creek, in late 2015, and that remedy is currently in the remedial design phase. Investigative activities for Area 2 were completed in 2015 and EPA anticipates issuing a ROD for Area 2 in late 2017. Investigative activities for Area 3 began in 2012 and were completed in 2016, with a ROD anticipated in FY2019. Investigative activitiesfor Area 4 began in 2014 and will be completed by the end of 2017. Investigative activities for the entire river will

The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds. One of the ponds is located in a city park. Signs are posted along the ponds warning people not to eat the fish, and that swimming and wading are not allowed. In addition, people could be exposed to PCB-contaminated soils on their property. EPA contacted nearby residents providing information regarding the Site and collected soil samples from their yards; then went door to door notifying residents of the results. Community outreach activities have included the establishment of public information repositories, meetings and informational mailings. EPA also provides updates on the Amcast web site on a regular basis.

The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property. A Removal Action completed in 2008 addressed residential properties that had lead contamination above 1,200 parts per million (ppm). Approximately 50 residential properties with lead contamination above 400 ppm were not addressed by the removal action. The Illinois Department of Public Health sent letters to the residents whose properties were sampled, discussing the potential contamination in their yards. At the former plant property, surface soil contamination for lead is above likely acceptable levels for the current trespasser exposure scenario. Access at the former plant property is restricted via a fence that encloses it. In April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RI/FS in October 2016. The Site is currently in the final stage of the RI, and the draft FS Report is expected to be submitted in early 2018.

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028

The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency began addressing direct contact exposures through a series of removal actions completed in 2009and 2012. The Feasibility Study to address the remainder of the Site contamination will be complete in 2017. Public outreach efforts, including fact sheets and public meetings, will continue as cleanup progresses at the Site.

The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek. Community outreach has included public meetings and fact sheets. Signs are posted along the creek warning people not to eat the fish or swim/wade in the creek. In addition, a fish consumption advisory has been issued for the creek. The creek runs through a populated area in the center of town, and is adjacent to a large city park. There is evidence that the signs and fish consumption advisories are not effectively preventing exposures to the contaminated sediments. EPA completed the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis in late 2015. On May 31, 2016, EPA signed an Action Memorandum selecting a remedy for the site addressing the contaminated sediments. Following that, the potentially responsible party signed an administrative order on consent to conduct the cleanup, called a "non-time critical removal action". The cleanup began

The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium. This is based on data collected in the 2011 Removal Action Limit Assessment Report as well as the 2013 Off-Site Soils Pilot Study Report, which collected samples from 41 out of 814 properties, including garden areas at 14 properties. Illinois EPA plans to issue a Record of Decision (ROD) by the end of 2017 for portions of operable unit 4. The ROD will require excavation of metals-contaminated soils at residential properties, parks, and alleys. The remaining portions of operable unit 4 have not yet been tested and will be evaluated by 2020.

The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. EPA addressed the indoor air health risk by installing vapor abate-ment systems in 16 homes and at the St. Patrick Elementary School in the summer of 2007. VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field. To address this, Ohio EPA and the City of Troy have taken steps to contain one potential source of the contamination, and are treating contaminated groundwater prior to use as drinking water. As of August 2017, the planned activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway will be evaluated in a Focused Feasibility Study and a remedy will be selected in a Record of Decision in 2018. Community outreach activities have included informational mailings to homeowners, public meeting, and fact sheets.

The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has overseen sub-slab sampling and installation of mitigation systems by General Mills, the potentially responsible party. General Mills mitigated approximately 95% of the properties, but has stopped work. MPCA is completing the work. Currently MPCA is installing vapor mitigation for an apartment building. Owners of six residences have refused access for investigation and MPCA is pursuing property affidavits for those properties. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 2017. Informational letters have been sent to all of the potentially affected property owners.

The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated. The first phase of the cleanup began in 2007. Subsequent cleanup phases have taken place in 2008 and 2010-2017. The combined cleanups through the beginning of 2017 have resulted in the removal of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil from over 2,000 residential properties in Evansville. EPA estimates that a total of 4,000 residential properties will require cleanup. Cleanup of the residential areas is on-going. Information availability sessions are held before and during the remedial work, and fact sheets are periodically mailed to inform residents of the risks associated with the contaminated soil and about the cleanup.

KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018
MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026

The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017. EPA is evaluating the VI exposure pathway as part of the ongoing remedial investigation. In April 2017, preliminary draft results from sub-slab and/or indoor air sampling indicated exceedances of EPA's VI screening levels and/or removal management levels at both residential and commercial/industrial buildings. Shortly after this discovery, during a May 2017 time-critical removal action, EPA installed vapor mitigation systems at two residential properties where indoor air concentrations exceeded removal management levels. EPA anticipates issuing an Interim Record of Decision (ROD) to address impacted commercial/industrial properties, as well as other residential properties where sub-slab and/or indoor air concentrations did not warrant a removal action but would warrant a remedial action. The Interim ROD is currently planned for FY2018. All property owners have been notified of their draft results and informed about ways to reduce short-term exposure to vapors.

The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management provided and maintains water filters on homes whose private wells are impacted by contaminants above drinking water standards. A Record of Decision for Interim Action was finalized in September 2014 and provides for municipal water supply connections to all residents on groundwater within the plume area and provides for installa-tion of vapor intrusion mitigation systems to individual homes with complete pathway for vapor intrusion exposure. A Consent Decree with the potentially responsible parties was entered on March 29, 2016 to complete the municipal water hookups to and install vapor mitigation systems in homes in the main groundwater plume area and vapor intrusion zone.

The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. The M&H facility was historically used primarily for mining and smelting activities and is currently inactive, except for a portion operated by Carus Chemical Company which was never involved in smelting activities. The site also includes a large residential area (approximately 5,000 homes) surrounding the former facility. A remedial investigation (RI), which included testing a few hundred of the residential properties, was finalized in 2012. After completion of the feasibility study to evaluate various cleanup options for the site, EPA issued a Record of Decision in April 2017 which selected remedies for all areas of the site.

Thousands of properties will need to be tested during remedial design to determine which properties require cleanup. Given the extent and cost of the required cleanup work, it will be a number of years before the human exposure control status will be considered "under control." During the proposed plan public comment period, EPA held two public meetings and an informational session informing residents of the potential contamination

in the residential area. In addition, EPA mailed information to residents informing them about safe gardening practices to minimize ingestion of contaminated soil. EPA will conduct additional public outreach after the remedial design gets

The NSG South Plant is considered "current human exposure not under control" because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils. EPA has conducted community interviews and continues to attend monthly meetings with the Waukegan Citizens' Advisory Group to provide relevant information on the contamination found at the site and update members on plans for cleaning up the contamination. An Interim Action Record of Decision for (ROD) for DNAPL remediation was signed in July 2015, with Remedial Design is underway for the DNAPL cleanup. EPA expects remedial action (RA) to be initiated in 2018, with work expected to be completed in 8 years. A final ROD is expected to be issued once the DNAPL cleanup is completed.

OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022

The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. In 2002 and 2003 a removal action was conducted by the PRPs to address lead contamination in residential yards, commercial lots, and vacant lots. Some contaminated residential yards were not cleaned up during the removal action because the owners refused access for the cleanup work. In addition, the March 2009 RI Report documents concentrations of metals, including lead, zinc, cadmium, and arsenic, that exceed long-term health-based limits for human exposure in soils in several other residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways near the site. Owners of contaminated residential property have been informed, via fact sheets and community interviews, about the contamination and how to control exposures. Contaminated properties will need to be remediated as part of the remedial action
selected in EPA's September 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy includes excavation of contaminated soils from residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways. The remedial design (RD) began in fall 2014, but in April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the RD work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RD in December 2016 and will conduct sampling of additional off-site properties in summer 2017. EPA anticipates completing the RD by the end of 2018, and expects to negotiate with other PRPs for the performance of the remedial action.

The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." The site includes sixteen areas of concern; some adjacent to the original facility, and others in the City of Ottawa where, in the past, site-contaminated materials were used as fill. Removal actions were completed at nine of the areas and remedial actions were completed at six of the areas. Current human exposures are under control in these fifteen areas. EPA prioritized the cleanup of those sites because they are in more densely populated areas. The one remaining area (NPL-8) is designated as "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because of the potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.
EPA has not implemented the remedy at NPL-8. The timing for implementation of NPL-8 remedy is dependent on the availability of state funding for their 50% cost share. NPL-8 is fenced. The structural integrity of the fence is in good condition. There is no evidence of trespassing. NPL-8 is
covered with a dense vegetation. No soil disturbances are observed at NPL-8.
Remedial action at NPL-4 including the auto storage garage was completed the summer 2016.

The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels. Concentrations of lead at some properties are well above 400 parts per million (ppm), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5’s current interim default lead cleanup number for residential exposure. Additionally, some of those properties exceed 1200 ppm and are being evaluated for potential removal actions. EPA conducted lead bioavailability testing during the summer of 2017, and also conducted extensive outreach to inform the community about site status and how to mitigate the risks posed by lead-contaminated soil. EPA is preparing the feasibility study and expects to issue the Record of Decision in early 2019 to select a remedy to address the lead-contaminated soils.

The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc. There is a fish advisory in place and numerous signs are posted throughout the area warning against fish consumption, however, fishing has been observed. Fish are taken off-site and likely consumed. During the remedial action, approximately 33,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment were dredged from the Upper River and approximately 50,000 cubic yards were dredged from the Lower River and Inner Harbor. The remedial action sediment dredging work in the river was completed in December 2012. Monitored natural recovery is the selected remedy for the Middle River. Although the active cleanup work is complete, it may take some time for sediments to reach the selected long-term cleanup level and for fish tissue concentrations to decrease.

ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017
U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019

The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT). The site is currently designated as State Enforcement Lead. Contaminated portions of both areas are fenced to prevent access; however, there is evidence of site trespassing. The State issues regular fact sheet mailings to the local community and periodically holds public meetings to inform the public about continuing risks and cleanup progress. The PRPs have completed several phases of cleanup under State oversight in both areas. Tar seep cleanup at SLRIDT and sediment cleanup at US Steel are expected to be completed by PRP actions in the coming several years, but the remaining soil cleanup at US

The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. EPA conducted a removal action in 2014 to address 10 properties with PCB concentrations exceeding removal action levels, but approximately 10 other properties remain with PCB concentrations exceeding likely remedial action cleanup levels. EPA is developing cleanup options and plans to issue a Record of Decision in FY18 for the residential/commercial properties. EPA implemented a second interim remedial action at the site in summer 2015 to address the highly-impacted backfill and bedding materials adjacent to two manhole vaults, and the 120-foot concrete pipe beneath Harper Avenue connecting these two vaults within the Ten Mile drain utility corridor. EPAis also developing cleanup options for the remainder of the site, including sediments in the Lange and Revere Street canal. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs, after which MDHHS has issued a "do not eat advisory" for fish taken from the canals. Furthermore, the EPA's site-wide human health risk assessment concluded that for fish consumption exposures by recreational anglers exceeded the hazard index threshold and target risk range for both adult and children receptors. EPA has observed people ice-fishing and believes the fish are being consumed. PCBs continue to infiltrate into the Ten Mile storm sewer drain system, which empties into the Lange and Revere Street canals connected to Lake St. Clair. The MDHHS periodically sends a mailing to the residents who live along the canals and to local schools, with the "Eat Safe Fish" guidelines for Lake St. Clair, and EPA hosts public meetings to provide updates on the progress of the Superfund site and upcoming activities.

The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use. The planned activities to address this pathway include a time critical removal action. All property owners have been notified, and the removal action is on-going, and expected to be completed in the fall of 2017.

The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." During the remedial investigation (RI), EPA sampled more than 90 of the roughly 1,200 properties in operable unit 1 (OU1), the residential portion of the site. About half of the sampled properties had lead levels exceeding the 400 ppm selected cleanup level. EPA contacted those residents whose yards were sampled and informed them of their lead levels. EPA provided guidance to everyone whose property was sampled regarding how to reduce their risk of lead exposure, and EPA has repeatedly shared this guidance at public meetings for the site. Additionally, 29 properties with lead levels exceeding 1,200 ppm have been remediated through time-critical removal actions. The remaining contaminated properties identified during the RI, as well as other contaminated properties that will be identified through remedial design (RD) sampling, will be addressed by the upcoming remedial action (RA). EPA selected a remedy for OU1 in a November 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy for OU1 includes excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils. EPA reached a settlement with two potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in late 2014 that addresses two-thirds of OU1. The settlement requires the PRPs to (1) fully fund the RD and RA work to be conducted by EPA, and (2) implement the transportation and disposal portion of the RA work. EPA's RD work is complete. EPA has initiated excavation work in Zones 2 (under the removal program) and 3 of the site. Demolition of the West Calumet Housing Complex in Zone 1 is expected to be completed in 2018, and the Zone 1 remedy will be amended and completed after that. EPA will continue to inform residents as to the lead and arsenic concentrations in their yards as EPA samples properties and finalizes data.

VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028

The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Data from 2011-2015 investigations lead by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have shown that indoor air at certain residences at the site has been contaminated by VOCs above the Ohio Department of Health screening levels. In 2013, the EPA Removal Program began activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway by sampling at homes and installing vapor mitigation systems in homes where VOCs exceed public health screening level values. In January 2016, Mullins Rubber Products, Inc. agreed to conduct a removal action which includes evaluation and mitigation of residential vapor intrusion and a source control action under EPA oversight.

The Valley Pike VOCs site was finalized on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 9, 2016. Currently the EPA Remedial Program is conducting negotiations for a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study. There is limited data regarding groundwater contamination from Valley Pike VOCs, and the RI will include a comprehensive groundwater investigation to gather further information. The site is located near the Dayton Mad River Well Field to the south, and the Dayton Miami Well Field to the west. Collectively, these well fields provide drinking water for approximately 400,000 residents in Dayton and Riverside. Both towns municipalities monitor the wells in their distribution system to ensure that safe drinking water is being provided to the residents.

EPA prepared a Multi-Site Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to engage and support the community affected by three Superfund sites located in Montgomery County, Ohio. This CIP focuses on the Behr Dayton and Valleycrest Landfill sites in Dayton, and the Valley Pike site in Riverside. See the CIP at: https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/05/919629. Outreach activities included an informal open house and public meeting, development and distribution of fact sheets for homes within the impacted neighborhood, and interviews regarding the contamination and removal efforts at the site. Since the NPL

The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposures are not under control" until the completion of the remedy on the former Site plant property. The former Site plant property is fenced but hazardous chemicals remain uncontrolled on-site under an inadequate landfill cap. Hazardous substances that have been released at the Site in soil, sediment and groundwater include dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others. In June 2012, EPA signed a Record of Decision for the former plant property. The remedial action objectives include prevention of ingestion, inhalation, and direct contact of site-related contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater to human and ecological receptors. While fish tissue data has shown a significant decrease in DDT concentrations as a result of the sediment clean up, fish consumption advisories remain in place for the Pine River fish. Warning signs advising against eating fish are also posted at river access points. At the former plant property, the two largest contaminated areas are referred to as Areas 1 and 2. The following remedy implementation is in process: in situ thermal treatment of Area 1, in situ thermal treatment design for Area 2, and groundwater modeling for groundwater pump and treatment system. The following remedy implementation is slated to occur in the future: cleanup design for additional potential source areas, predesign investigation for groundwater collection trench, construction design for a vertical barrier wall, and construction design of an engineered cap. The community is kept up to date on the site and any potential site risks through mailings of factsheets, and holding public meetings and availability sessions.

The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. A Proposed Plan was provided to the public and comments were received. The response from the public was positive to the recommendation in the Record of Decision. EPA issued a Record of Decision on June 17, 2016 to address OU 1. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater. EPA will address OU 2 at a later date once Ohio EPA completes enforcement proceedings at Baker Wood and an adjacent site. EPA will ensure any

BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026

The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater. The site RI has been completed and the 2013 ROD selected remedies for soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination. The start of the remedial design/remedial action is pending enforcement negotiations with the PRPs. However, all residents whose drinking water wells were found to be impacted by PCE contamination, have been hooked up to the local public water supply for their drinking water needs, eliminating the exposure pathway for contaminated ground water. The indoor air exposure pathway has been addressed, in the short term, by interim actions at two impacted buildings in AOI1. However, follow-up monitoring is needed to verify if those interim indoor air systems continue to be protective, in the short-term. The HE Determination is driven in the short-term by insufficient data to verify protectiveness for indoor air. Ground water is supplied by the Leon Valley municipal system, so that pathway is no longer complete. To ensure that Human Exposure is under control for the long-term, the source of the contamination to both ground water and indoor air must be mitigated. The Site determination should remain as "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" until the vapor source is mitigated and the exposure pathway is eliminated, as the remedy is implemented. EPA plans to monitor and verify the indoor air levels and will take action to ensure that the necessary steps will be taken to address any unacceptable exposure. The community will be kept informed if any unacceptable exposure is detected and advised on follow-up actions.

The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.

An Institutional Control (IC), in the form of an aquatic life order, has been implemented at the reservoir and canal system (DRCS) for a number of years. The Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) issued "Aquatic Life Order Number 9" in February 1994. This order stated that ". . . the Donna Irrigation System [Donna Site] located in Hidalgo County is declared a prohibited area for the taking of all species of aquatic life." According to a sign posted by the Texas Department of Health at Donna Lake, there is a $500 fine for keeping fish from the reservoir and canal system. This sign also states that, "Warning, it is illegal to possess fish from this water, fish caught from this water may contain harmful chemicals." The enforcement authority for this order is the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (i.e., Game Wardens). The EPA expects that the TDSHS's aquatic life order will remain in place under all of the appropriate alternatives described in the Proposed Plan.

Informational ICs include the information distributed by the TDSHS concerning PCBs and the cooking options for fish caught from the DRCS. This document is titled "Guide on Fish Consumption and the Effects on Human Health" (Publication No. 09-14639, July 2015). To increase the awareness of the prohibitions on the taking of fish from the DRCS, each alternative would include enhanced outreach efforts conducted by the EPA, TDSHS, and other entities associated with the Site, and emphasize that they will remain in place during and after remediation until the Remedial Action Objectives identified in the Record of Decision have been achieved.

Other informational ICs include the fact sheets and pamphlets, in both English and Spanish, distributed by the TDSHS to the staff/owners of sixty restaurants located in Donna and Alamo. These visits, conducted from June 3 thru June 5, 2013, were prompted by a report that local residents were selling the fish to local restaurants.

The EPA and county representatives (Precinct 2) are currently considering access restrictions to Donna Lake, in the form of security gates. Several issues related to implementation will need to be resolved. The Donna Irrigation District, the owner/operator of the Site, is currently considering placing signs at the Donna Reservoir, constructed within the waters of the lake to prevent vandalism. The EPA is also considering the implementation of land use and zoning restrictions in the Proposed Plan.

The EPA's Superfund program has been working closely with the EPA's Environmental Justice program to address the concerns of the local communities and the non-governmental organizations. The concerns are mainly that anglers continue to have access to the reservoir and canal system and continue to consume the fish known to be contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, chemicals that are known to cause cancer and non-cancer effects.

JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038
WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025

The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because residents are dependent on private wells for their domestic water supply and can be exposed to a tetrachloroethene (and other chlorinated solvent degradation products) plume in the ground water. In November of 2008, an alternate water supply line was completed and 144 residential and commercial users were connected to a municipal water supply system. A small number of residences chose not to be connected to the municipal supply and may still be exposed to the contaminated ground water. On September 29, 2017, EPA amended the Record of Decision to addressetwo key soil zones, the Shallow Source Area Soil and the Deep Unsaturated Chicot Sand, with vapor-phase contaminant concentrations with the potential to impact the underlying groundwater in the "Shallow Water-Bearing Zone" ("Shallow WBZ") and the "Deep Chicot Aquifer". The purpose of the Selected Remedy is to implement a sitewide strategy to reduce the source of contaminants in the soil to the underlying groundwater. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues and activities by awarding a Technical Assistance Grant to a local citizens' group, conducting community interviews, implementing a community relations plan, briefing local government officials, holding public meetings and/or availability sessions, mailing fact sheets about the site to residents, publishing ads in local newspapers; and assigning an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator to the site to answer community member questions and concerns. Additional community involvement activities will occur throughout the Superfund activities for the site.

The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted. The site Feasibility Study Reassessment has been completed. An Amended Record of Decision was issued on September 30, 2016 to address the creosote contamination in source material. The groundwater will be monitored and an Amended Record of Decision for groundwater will be issued at a later date. The site is fenced and secured with warning signs that this is a Superfund site.

The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes. The contaminated area is vast, and it is not possible to prevent all access to the waste. Consequently, EPA is overseeing the cleanup of contaminated source areas and conducting community outreach to educate people with respect to avoiding exposure to the contamination. These actions will significantly reduce the exposure of Tribal members to the contamination. In addition, the voluntary buyout EPA worked with the State of Oklahoma to perform in the former mining towns of Picher, Cardin, and Hockerville was completed in 2011. This effort relocated more than 700 residences. With this milestone achieved, and the continued outreach efforts in adjacent communities that are within the site's boundary, EPA views the exposure to site contamination to be Under Control within those areas.

The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water. The State of Texas has installed and maintains filtration systems pending the availability of a public water supply line. An alternative water supply is not currently available for this Site. Groundwater monitoring is continuing to determine if other residential wells are being impacted.

The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women. The planned activities to address this pathway were a series of removal actions to stabilize waste piles, replace highly contaminated surface soil in residential yards and child high-use areas, and complete two remedial actions to address remaining yard soils and watershed sediments. A total of 2,100 yards have been sampled. Of those 1,775 had one or more areas > 400 parts per million lead. Over 300 removals have been completed where high levels of lead were found in residential properties or where children with elevated blood lead were identified. The third of seven mine waste piles is nearly stabilized. Stabilization Activity is ongoing at the fourth and fifth of seven mine waste piles. Surface water, sediment, and various forms of biota contain elevated concentrations of lead throughout the mining area. Fish in Big River have shown elevated concentrations of lead. Fish advisories have been in place at the site since 1981. EPA has worked with the St. Francois County Watershed Group, a group of local concerned citizens and other federal and state agencies, to help educate the community on the effects of lead contaminated soil, sediment, and surface water.

CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019

The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human " Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes. Mine waste cleanups and health education have been successfully implemented in many portions of the site; however, there are additional areas that remain to be addressed. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) Amendment in 2006 to address the remaining mine waste in Cherokee County. The cleanup plan would consolidate and cover the mine waste as much as possible to minimize the potential for exposure, and implement controls to maintain the integrity of the capped areas. Cleanup work began in 2008 on the remaining areas and is currently ongoing.

The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.

EPA is continuing to perform a time critical removal action on highly contaminated (i.e. lead concentrations above 800 parts per million) soil at residential properties. A proposed plan to address residences between 400 and 800 parts per million is being written. This plan will be made available for public comment during the summer. Comments received during the comment period will be considered while the Plan is finalized into a Record of Decision. The Record of Decision will be completed by September 30, 2016. The cleanup described by the ROD is planned to begin in the Summer of 2017.

The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead. A significant site-related health risk is to children from elevated levels of lead in soil at unremediated residential properties. Another potential health risk would be exposure of pregnant commercial workers to elevated levels of lead in soil. Additional exposure scenarios of potential concern include ingestion of groundwater in current residential wells by residents and commercial workers; hypothetical future ingestion of groundwater at mine areas by residents and commercial workers; ingestion and inhalation of soil at mine areas by ATV riders; ingestion of fish by both child and adult recreational visitors at some of the mine areas; and ingestion of surface water, sediment, and floodplain soil by a recreational child at some of the mine areas.

In response, the EPA Superfund program has made a concerted effort to protect human health at the site. To date, EPA has sampled the majority of residential properties in Madison County and has removed lead-contaminated residential soil at over 800 of the most highly contaminated properties as part of time critical removal actions. As a result of these cleanups, the site has been designated as Some Exposure Control Achieved. Due to extensive investigation activities, it is estimated that over 1,000 additional residential properties in Madison County will require soil remediation as a result of elevated heavy metal concentrations. The EPA issued an Interim Record of Decision for soil at residential properties in July 2008. The RA contract for addressing approximately 800 residences was issued in September 2008 and construction began in Janurary 2009.

The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at approximately 300 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminate yards has been completed. However, many residences are located immediately adjacent to the uncontrolled mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children. The piles are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil, including residential yards, and surface water through erosion and run-off. EPA has completed a remedial investigation of the mine waste piles and is currently preparing a feasibility study to determine appropriate methods to control the risks to human health. A Record of Decision that will describe the cleanup plans for the mine waste piles is scheduled for 2010.

OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022
ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022

The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. EPA has completed soil remediation at more than 3,800 highly contaminated residential properties at the Omaha Lead Site and these actions are ongoing. EPA plans cleanup for an additional 10,000 residential properties with more moderate levels of contamination. EPA is actively funding health education activities in the Omaha community to increase awareness and reduce exposure levels during the period until the soil cleanup is completed for all affected properties. There are a number of action community groups including the OLS Community Advisory Group, Lead Safe Omaha Coalition, and Omaha Healthy Kids Alliance. EPA has entered into partnering agreements with the city, county, and state governments to implement the cleanup.

The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminated yards has been completed. Also, alternate sources of drinking water have been provided to homes with lead and cadmium contaminated groundwater used as drinking water throughout the site. However, many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off. Significant development within the communities has also resulted in encroachment of new housing into contaminated mine areas with new homes being built very near mine waste piles. EPA has issued a Record of Decision to address the mine waste at the site, and the remedial action has begun on a portion of these waste piles. The remedial action will consolidate and cover the mine waste to minimize the risk of exposures. EPA will develop controls to maintain the integrity of these wastes. Due to the large size of this site, it is expected the cleanup action will take approximately ten years to complete. Existing institutional controls on the use of contaminated areas as residential property are in place. Extensive public outreach by EPA and the local health department are helping to inform the communities about the dangers of exposure to the mine waste area.

The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main COC associated with the site. Additional rounds of vapor intrusion sampling is warranted to ensure exposures above risk based levels are not occurring.

The Plating, Inc. site was put on the National Priorities List on March 19, 2008 due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium. There have been several discussions (internal to EPA) to try and come up with a risk number that would be relevant to this site. There is no Maximum Contaminant Level for hexavalent, only total chrome which is 100 ppb. In 2010, Region 7 came up with a regional policy to support the use of 3.5 ppb (at 10-4 level) as a human health risk number for hexavalent chromium in drinking water. If the Region continues to use the 3.5 ppb number, the number of wells affected by the contaminated groundwater will increase to about 20 wells. Planned activities to bring HEUC is to have Superfund and Risk Managers determine if 3.5 ug/L will continue to be used as the drinking water risk number for hexavalent chromium. If the 3.5 ug/L number is used, a proposal to remove the Plating, Inc. building and its source area will be initiated to cut-off the source of the contamination in the groundwater. The proposal will also need to include bottled water for residents with contaminated drinking water.

The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. As of April 20, 2009, EPA has completed remediation of soil at 129 residences. Residential soil remediation is ongoing as an additional 294 properties have been identified with elevated lead contamination that will need to be addressed. Site assessment activities are ongoing as all of the properties at the site have not been screened for soil lead contamination. 41 properties have been identified lead contamination exceeding the federal drinking water standard and are currently being provided an alternative drinking water source under CERCLA removal authority.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022

The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil have been completed at 169 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 16 residences. Remedial action for an additional 293

The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 54 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 102 residences.

The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust, and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil has been completed at 181 properties. An alternative drinking

The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 18 properties. Cleanup is onging. An alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 42 residences.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027

The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies anticipated in 2020 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas. EPA has already overseen the completion of two Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)-lead removal actions to the waste rock and tailings associated with the Block P Mining Complex that resulted in over 500,000 cubic yards of waste being placed in an onsite repository. EPA also continues to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Parkville Water District supplies water to the majority of homes and businesses in the area. The OU12 Site-wide Water Quality remedy is in the remedial action phase to address groundwater contamination. The institutional controls limiting use of the groundwater, once implemented, will prevent unacceptable human exposure to contaminants of concern. Routine ground water monitoring indicates that contaminant levels have generally declined or remain stable. Human exposure to lead in soils is no longer occurring in the populated residential areas in Operable Unit 9. This area (OU9) was remediated and deleted from the National Priorities List on September 21, 2011. The Lake County Community Health Program is implementing phase two of a blood-lead testing, outreach and education program. Under this Program, if a child's blood lead test results are elevated, the home drinking water is one of the potential sources tested for lead. EPA has an ongoing community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially

The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this pathway at OU1 are to implement the selected remedial action to remove soils contaminated with lead and arsenic, and to implement institutional controls. A Record of Decision is planned for 2018 for OU2. EPA worked with ATSDR and the County Health Department on a fact sheet to provide the community with information on how to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities. As of September 2017, remedial activities at this site involve treatment of contaminated water and capping of tailings and waste rock piles. Impacts to the remedy from potential development and changes in future land use are being considered as well as the need for additional community outreach. A water treatment plant designed to remediate heavy metals at North Clear Creek was completed in March 2017. EPA is working to address unacceptable exposures.

The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations. The Site was placed on the National Priorities List in December 2014 and remedial investigations are underway. Initial sampling results from some residences indicated elevated levels of lead and arsenic in the residential soils and indoor dust. Emergency removal actions were conducted to address the indoor dust at 27 residences. A plan proposing an early interim action was issued for the residential properties in Operable Unit 1 in July 2017. EPA expects to sign a Record of Decision in September 2017 and begin additional cleanups of residential soils and indoor dust soon thereafter. EPA has an extensive and ongoing community outreach program. This includes working with the Pueblo City County Health Department who conducts blood-lead testing, consumer product testing, and an outreach and education program in the Site study area.

JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022
STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022

The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible. Remedial action has not been implemented at the Waterman Smelter and B&B subdivision portions of Operable Unit 2 (OU2). Some work has been completed by the Bureau of Land Management on OU5, however, the sufficiency of this work has yet to be determined. EPA plans to conduct additional investigative work at OU6 to assess the potential ecological and human health exposures. Cleanup activities have been completed at OU1, OU3, OU4 and at the Rawhide Ranchettes subdivision in OU2. These areas are protective of human health and the environment. Community outreach is being conducted and informational signs have been installed.

The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos. EPA selected a final remedy in early 2016 for residential and commercial properties in the communities of Libby and Troy (Operable Units 4 and 7), transportation corridors (OUs 6 and 8), and an industrial park (OU5). EPA has completed investigations at more than 7,500 properties and cleanup at 2,400 of these properties. EPA estimates that fewer than 100 additional properties will require cleanup. OUs 1, 2 and 5 (the former export plant, former screening plant, and the industrial park), where remedial actions are complete, are considered under control for human exposures. Investigations are underway at the former mine site (OU3). There are known elevated concentrations of Libby Amphibole asbestos which may pose a risk of exposure. Access to the area is controlled pending completion of EPA investigations and development of a Feasibility Study to evaluate alternatives to address the contamination. EPA has an extensive community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese. As of September 2017, the planned activity to address this pathway is to cap the remaining waste rock piles with either soil/rock caps or a vegetative cover. Community outreach is being conducted.

The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered to have the status of "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for direct contact and ingestion. This determination is based the potential for direct contact with contamination by the residents of the four remaining residential properties that have arsenic and/or lead levels which exceed the Record of Decision action levels and through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed. EPA continues to conduct cleanup activities as funds are made available for remedial action. The groundwater in the Rimini Community and Landmark subdivision is contaminated with arsenic, and residents are being supplied with bottled water or have been provided point-of-use treatment systems until the final remedy can be implemented. EPA is working with Lewis & Clark County to designate a Controlled Groundwater Area to prevent the installation of new domestic use wells. EPA is also working with the county to expand its Lead Education and Assessment Program for East Helena to include the Upper Tenmile Creek site.

As of September 2017, US Magnesium Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". An evaluation of the human health exposure and risk is ongoing at this site. Preliminary remedial investigations (PRI) are underway to collect data from soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air for organochlorine chemicals across eighteen segments of the study area. The initial risk assessment evaluation, are being overseen by the EPA and the State, (in collaboration with the Potentially Responsible Party), of this data has determined the chemicals of potential concern for baseline human and ecological risk assessments. The US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has posted signs at the major public access routes to inform the public of the site investigations, with EPA and BLM contacts.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040

This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was added to the NPL in September 2016. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles and sediment and possibly surface water at the edge of a residential neighborhood, as well as near a junior high and high school. Windblown dust inhalation exposures from mine waste are also possible. In 2015, EPA took several short-term removal actions to keep people from being exposed to the highest levels of contamination. This work included several residential yard cleanups, a cleanup at the vacant lot on the corner of Argonaut Lane and Pioneer Street, and the installation of a protective cover on steep slopes at Jackson Junior High School to prevent soil erosion and reduce exposure to the contamination. EPA also cleaned up contamination found in the Junior High lunch area next to the playing field.

The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. Asarco currently operates the smelter facility located in Hayden, Arizona. Asarco is finalizing a Phase 2 Remedial Investigation (RI) report to characterize soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater and air contamination. The most significant pathway for potential human exposure is inhalation of airborne contaminants from the currently operating smelter facility which is adjacent to the towns of Hayden and Winkelman. Asarco is currently upgrading the smelter facility in compliance with an EPA Air Division Consent Decree that was signed in December of 2015. Air monitoring continues at the site during the facility upgrades which will be completed in several phases in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

The Carson River, including the Lahontan Reservoir, is a recreational, fishing, and hunting destination in Nevada. EPA considers the Carson River Mercury Site "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for two reasons. First, people are known to catch, consume, or sell (for consumption) fish from the area. Second, people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil under the surface or on the surface.

People should not consume fish caught in the area. The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services has issued health advisories for fish consumption from Big and Little Washoe Lakes, Lahontan Reservoir, and the Carson River downstream from Dayton. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) recommends not eating fish downstream of the Mexican Mill Dam, which is further upstream from Dayton. Fish with very high levels of mercury have been found in these areas. At heavily used access locations to these water bodies, EPA and the NDEP have posted health advisory signs to warn the public that fish should not be consumed.

EPA is also concerned people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil located under the surface or on the surface in areas around the Virginia City, Silver City, Gold Canyon, Six-Mile Canyon, and within the Carson River 100 year flood plain. EPA has conducted multiple cleanup actions to dig up (excavate) or cover with clean fill (cap) mercury-contaminated surface soil in the surrounding area. However, some areas still have mercury-contaminated soils (as well as arsenic and lead associated with the mining) under the surface or on the surface. These areas must be managed appropriately. The EPA and NDEP work with local jurisdictions, residents, and commercial enterprises to implement the Long Term Sampling and Response Plan to address these concerns. In 2017, EPA is completing a Five-Year Review of the mercury-contaminated soil areas near the source (Operable Unit 1). The Five-Year Review will be issued in 2018, and will document how cleanup actions are working to protect human health and the environment.

In March 2017, EPA released a Remedial Investigation (RI) report for Operable Unit 2 of the Carson River and associated impacted waterways and wetlands. The RI gathered critical environmental information to help understand the nature and extent of site contamination and risks to the community. That information is being used to evaluate the costs and benefits of cleaning up the contamination (a Feasibility Study). In 2019, EPA plans to issue a document with our preferred cleanup remedy (a Proposed Plan for public comment) followed by the decision in 2020 (Record of Decision).

IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017

The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control". EPA has completed a remedial investigation and removal actions in 2006, 2011, and 2017 that have eliminated human exposures to contaminated residential soils. However, actions to address the mine tailings in tailings piles, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property, are ongoing, pending completion of the feasibility study. While exposure is not certain, there could be human contact with these tailings and occasional inhalation hazards in the tailings areas during high winds. The tailings can move to new locations by water migration, deposition, and scour. The primary chemicals of concern at the site are arsenic and lead. Sampling results indicate the presence of elevated levels of arsenic and lead that could present health risks if a person is exposed to these metals over an extended period of time. EPA has posted caution signs near contaminated areas and conducted door-to-door outreach for residents living near contaminated areas. EPA also sent flyers to the Humboldt Elementary School for distribution to the students and parents. EPA also communicates to Dewey-Humboldt residents on a regular basis via the Town Newsletter and meetings with the Town Council.

The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury, and fish tissue data has resulted in a advisory for Lake Nacimiento. The current completed human exposure pathway is ingestion of methyl mercury contaminated fish tissue.

The site consists of three OUs; OU 1) the 320 acre mercury mine site property, OU 2) seven miles of Las Tablas Creek downstream from the mine which includes a man-made reservoir of 7 acres with a 15 foot depth, and OU 3) which is Lake Nacimiento reservoir at the end of Las Tablas Creek which covers 1,800 acres is 14 miles long and up to 180 feet deep and is used for irrigation and drinking water.

The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007. People have been seen fishing in all of these water bodies in the recent past and are assumed to be doing so currently. The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007 and the state issued fishing licenses for Lake Nacimiento and Las Tablas Creek watershed also include the advisory. Additionally signage has been posted all of the water bodies providing an advisory concerning fish consumption and OU 1 has fencing and controlled access as do the private property owners along OU 2.

A Public Health Assessment was issued in July 2009 by ATSDR working with the State of California and community outreach is provided through the site's community advisory group meetings held twice a year. A great deal of characterization and sampling has already been performed, and is ongoing. The final cleanup approach will be determined once the nature and extent of contamination has been identified. In late 2010, a site stabilization emergency response is planned to address recent landslides on the site.

The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas. We have informed all the residents in the area of concern (this is not a public area and is on private lands) that there can be exposure to arsenic from the tailings if they walk or use vehicles (bikes, motorcycles, ATVs, etc.) in the area, but there is still evidence that people use the area for recreational purposes. The impacted area is a series of private properties that is too large to be fenced. We have not put signs up since the parcels are privately owned; however, we have informed each owner personally of the potential risk. Clean up of the Mine Area Operable Unit (OU) began in 2005 with the mine tailings cap construction completed in early 2007. Design for the surface water remedy at the mine area began in Spring 2008 and a pilot treatability study is in progress. The groundwater (OU) is currently being studied, but all current drinking water pathways have been addressed through the installation of drinking water treatment units. An Interim Record of Decision for groundwater was signed in September 2008, which selected a remedy that provides hook-ups of private residences to a public water supply. The design of this water supply system is ongoing.

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020

The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) in the sediment of a slough adjacent to the site have bioaccumulated in fish. The levels of contaminants in certain locally-caught fish species may pose a health risk to anglers who consume them. EPA posted signs advising people not to catch or eat the fish and conducted extensive public education campaigns about the fish contamination; however, there have been confirmed reports of people continuing to fish in the slough. In September 2006, EPA completed placement of a two-foot thick sand cap over the contaminated sediment to prevent direct human contact and to cut off the pathway for bioaccumulation in fish, but it will take several years for the existing population of contaminated fish to be replaced by clean fish. EPA will collect additional post-cap fish tissue data and continue its outreach programs to keep the public informed.

The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs. These contaminants impact fish that reside in the area, especially the white croaker. Human exposure occurs through consumption of contaminated fish caught with the Palos Verdes Shelf area. Recently released fish advisory from the State of California (OEHHA June 2009) added barred sand bass and topsmelt to the "do not consume" list for PV Shelf. There are institutional controls (ICs) in place, which include white croaker bag limits, advisories and warnings for the area, educational outreach programs, and a commercial fishing ban on catching white croaker from the PV Shelf.
However, periodic monitoring of the local fishing piers and local fish markets show that white croaker are being caught by independent fishermen for consumption and sale. The selected remedy includes continuation of the Institutional Controls (ICs) program along with monitored natural recovery (MNR) and capping the most contaminated sediments. The comprehensive ICs program has been effective in reducing-but not completely eliminating--the sale and consumption of white croaker and fishing of white croaker in the contaminated area. All aspects of the ICs program (education, outreach, monitoring and enforcement) will continue into the future. EPA will evaluate the effectiveness of capping through the Five-Year Review process and continue the ICs program until contaminants in fish reach cleanup levels.

The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish. EPA's human health risk assessment shows that the recreational trespass scenerio is an unacceptable risk due to the high levels of mercury and arsenic present in the mine waste. The risk assessment is based on exposures to youth, ages 6-17, that are most likely to recreate at the mine property. Mercury bioaccumulation in excess of the recommended Federal limit for human consumption has been documented in Clear Lake fish; one of the major health threats associated with the site is eating mercury contaminated fish. The State of California has issued an advisory for the consumption of Clear Lake fish which are distributed to resorts and posted at the lake. In 2007 EPA completed the removal of all of the contaminated mine wastes and soils from the residential area at the Elem Indian Colony. EPA installed a fence around the mine property and posted signs advising people not to trespass. EPA recently identified the presence of contaminated mine wastes that were used historically to maintain gravel roadways and parking areas in a nearby residential area. EPA is performing a feasibility study to select a cleanup plan to prevent the continued discharge of mercury and other contaminants to Clear Lake, to cleanup the contaminated mine wastes at the mine property and to cleanup the access road to the Elem Indian Colony and recently identified residential area roadways and parking areas. EPA is continuing its remedial investigation to characterize the nature and extent of contamination in Clear Lake sediments and the North Wetland. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues by holding community meetings, distributing outreach materials, and coordinating with the Clear Lake Environmental Action Network (CLEAN), a Technical Assistance Grantee, and the Elem Pomo Tribe.

The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060
COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020

The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed. The area is restricted by fencing and multilingual warning signs are posted on the upland fence and along the marine channel, visible to fishermen in boats; however, there have been reports of fishermen in the area. These measures do not prevent contaminated fish from migrating outside of the site where they might be harvested and consumed by fishermen. EPA is continuing preparation of a focused feasibility study to evaluate alternatives for addressing the remaining contamination. EPA presented to the National Remedy Review Board and is currently working on revising the focused feasibility study. In addition, EPA sends fact sheets to the site's mailing list and updates the site's Web page, and presents to the City as needed.

The upland (soil) portion of the site is considered under control. The 5 acre site has been capped and in reuse for industrial purpose since October 1999.

The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was placed on the National Priorities List in 2010. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals. The Cottage Grove Reservoir has collected mine tailings producing methyl mercury which bioaccumulates in fish. There currently is a fish advisory for the reservoir. EPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to collect and evaluate data on potential site risks at the mine site and, if necessary, develop options for cleanup as soon as possible. In addition, EPA intends to implement a removal action at the mine site in 2018 to reduce the erosion and delivery of mercury contaminated mine tailings into the watershed.

The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water. Site cleanups are underway for residential soils, recreational areas, and several mining areas that are used for recreational activities within the site. Areas affecting human health receive highest priority for cleanup. In the Bunker Hill Box communities (Operable Unit 2), about 3200 properties have been cleaned up and 17 contaminated residential drinking water wells have been closed, with a further 20 wells being provided with filters. In 2008, EPA certified as complete the Upstream Mining Group's remediation of residential and commercial properties and rights-of-way within Operable Unit 1. In Operable Unit 3 (the Coeur d'Alene Basin), about 3400 properties have been remediated to date. While the exact number of properties that will require remediation is not known at this time because sampling has not been completed, it is currently estimated that property cleanups will continue for 2-3 more years. The residential soil remedy reduces soil concentrations using information and intervention, community greening, and partial removal and replacement of residential soils. The drinking water exposure pathway is addressed by public information and multiple alternative sources. An Institutional Controls Program is in place which includes locally developed and enforced rules and regulations to protect the remedy and limit future exposure to contaminated soil that is left in place. Recreational sites and mine/mill sites idenfitied in the ROD with human health exposures are addressed using a combination of access controls, capping and removals. The site's vast size and high levels of contamination mean that cleanup will take several decades, but many of the worst areas that affect human health exposure have been addressed.

The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats CERCLA site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish consumption advisories issued by the local health department remain in effect. Contaminated sediment remediation has mostly been accomplished but some work remains within Hylebos Waterway, within Commencement Bay between Blair and Hylebos waterways, and within Commencement Bay offshore from the former Asarco smelter site. Areas of contaminated groundwater which discharge into surface water sediments will take several more years to address. Fish tissue sampling from the site will need to occur over the next several years to ascertain when shellfish and bottom fish can safely be consumed by humans.

HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048

The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for the following reasons: In Operable Unit 1, recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Also under current uses, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors. Discussions regarding fencing and signage along the west side of Berwick Creek have been initiated (there is already a fence along the east side of Berwick Creek adjacent to Interstate 5), but most likely will not take place until the OU1 interim Remedial Action is initiated in 2018. The City of Chehalis does have a "call before you dig" ordinance which would be used to educate and limit exposures in trenches within OU1. In Operable Unit 2, the remedial investigation has yet to be completed. A number of properties within OU2 were connected to the Chehalis public-water supply system via an EPA removal action in the early 2000s, but many still obtain their drinking and shower water from private wells. To date, no site contamination has been found in these private wells; however, if PCE in groundwater continues to exist there is concern that the contaminated plume will reach these properties in the future. In response, EPA installed two groundwater monitoring wells upgradient of Rice Road properties that still use private drinking water wells. These two wells act as sentinels should the PCE plume change direction. To date, no PCE has been detected in these wells.
Human Exposure is Not Under Control for the East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Under a legal consent order with EPA, the Port of Seattle is conducting a final Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (SRI/FS) that has assessed risk to human and environmental receptors for the East Waterway operable unit of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Sediments and fish tissue in East Waterway are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption. Dermal exposure is the next likely pathway. East Waterway is within the usual and accustomed fishing area of the Suquamish and Muckleshoot Tribes and there is anecdotal evidence that despite fish advisories people fish off the Spokane Street Bridge in East Waterway. All other operable units of this site have been cleaned up, have cleanups underway, or have been found not to need cleanup under Superfund. The results of the SRI/FS will enable EPA to make a cleanup decision for the EW OU of Harbor Island to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to control human exposures.
The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans. This site is within the Muckleshoot and Suquamish Tribes' Usual and Accustomed fishing area and is accessible by boat to the Tribe and the public. The shoreline is accessible to the public by boat but is not accessible by walking along the shoreline. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating shellfish from this area. A Record of Decision was signed in 2013 and Lockheed Martin is conducting the Remedial Design. Final cleanup will begin in 2018.
The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating bottom fish and shellfish from the river. Several Potentially Responsible Parties conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for this site to learn the full nature and extent of contamination. EPA selected a final cleanup plan in 2014 after consideration of public comments. The PRPs have initiated early cleanups at some particularly contaminated areas, mostly completed as of September 2017, and these cleanups have reduced exposure to a degree. Remedial design and remedial action will take many years. Monitoring should demonstrate improvements as progress continues.

MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020

The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Contaminant levels are above acceptable levels for the exposure pathways of concern, which include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking. To reduce exposure, the mined area is completely fenced in, warning signs are posted, access is restricted via locked gates, and warning signs are posted in affected areas outside the fence. EPA continues to work with the Spokane Tribe on advisories and outreach. Also, spilled uranium ore along public roads was removed and contaminated seeps from the mine are collected and treated onsite. EPA selected a site-wide cleanup plan calling for consolidations of waste in mine pits, vegetated soil covers, removal of drainage sediments, and long-term water collection and treatment. Pursuant to a 2012 RD/RA Consent Decree, the Remedial Design was approved in November 2015. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address these exposure pathways is to implement the cleanup. Remedial Action construction started in May 2016 and is estimated for completion in 2025.

The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities. EPA began a Remedial Action to address unacceptable exposures in September 2014 and has completed half of the necessary work thus far.

The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors. EPA is overseeing the active monitoring of vapor intrusion in this area and will provide tailored remediation of any house where TCE concentrations exceed the 2 µg/m3 over a three-week period. EPA anticipates that this threat will be addressed through remedial actions at the promulgation of a ROD amendment.

Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans. EPA has determined that the greatest health risk from exposure to contamination in Portland Harbor is from eating resident fish and to infants that are breast-fed by mothers who eat resident fish on a regular basis. The State Health Department has issued a health advisory and posted signs advising people to limit consumption of fish from the site. However, people are likely still eating the fish and fishing is observed daily at the site. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is working with upland facilities to investigate and control ongoing sources of contamination to the site. Two early cleanup actions to address hot spots of PAH contamination in the river have been completed under EPA oversight and a third was completed by DEQ. A separate CERCLA cleanup within the site, McCormick & Baxter, also addressed cleanup of PAHs in the river sediments. EPA issued a Record of Decision in 2017. EPA posts major documents on its website and sends information regarding meetings and availability of major documents to a listserv (over 1,000 people) and has monthly meetings with the Citizen Advisory Group (which are open to the public). EPA has also reached out to neighborhood associations, non-profit environmental representatives and local organizations to provide training, small group discussions, presentations and multilingual materials regarding human health risks.

The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. Mobile DNAPL has been transported by groundwater to off-shore sediments. Dissolved constituents of DNAPL are still being transported by groundwater and upwelling through lake sediments. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans. Benthic organisms, benthic macroinvertebrates, and terrestrial and aquatic-dependent wildlife are all subject to unacceptable ecological risks. No one is currently using contaminated water as a drinking water supply, installation of wells is currently prohibited, and the site is vacant, fenced and posted, thus limiting human exposure to contaminated soils. However, children may be exposed to contaminants when wading and, most importantly, EPA is concerned about shellfish consumption by the local community.

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021

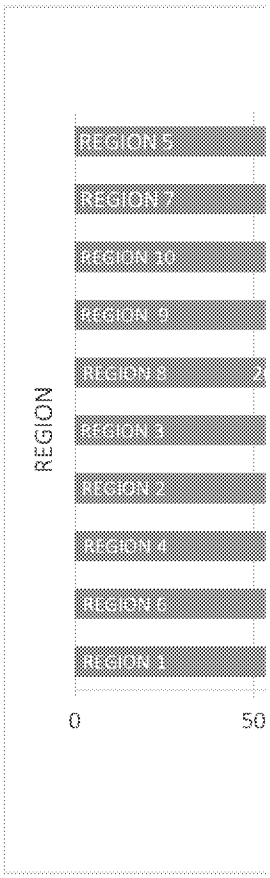
The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters. Signs are in place on the beach and in nearby parking lots and information kiosks to warn people of the risk. Fact sheets have been mailed to local residents and information about the beach contamination is available on EPA's web site. The beaches are closed to shellfish harvesting. The Washington Department of Health provides information about the closure on its web site. EPA released a Proposed Plan in April 2016, recommending additional cleanup actions. After considering public comments, EPA plans to issue a ROD amendment for the site in FY 2018. EPA will use signage, fact sheets and social media to advise people of the contamination on the beaches until cleanup goals are achieved.

Region	HEUC and HEID Sites	HENC Sites	Total Universe of Sites* Per Region	% HENC out of Total Universe of Sites* Per Region
1	100	5	105	5%
6	127	6	133	5%
4	242	7	249	3%
2	269	10	279	4%
3	178	10	188	5%
8	49	12	61	20%
9	93	12	105	11%
10	63	13	76	17%
7	76	14	90	16%
5	318	25	343	7%
Total	**1515**	**114**	**1629**	**7%**

*Sites include Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites

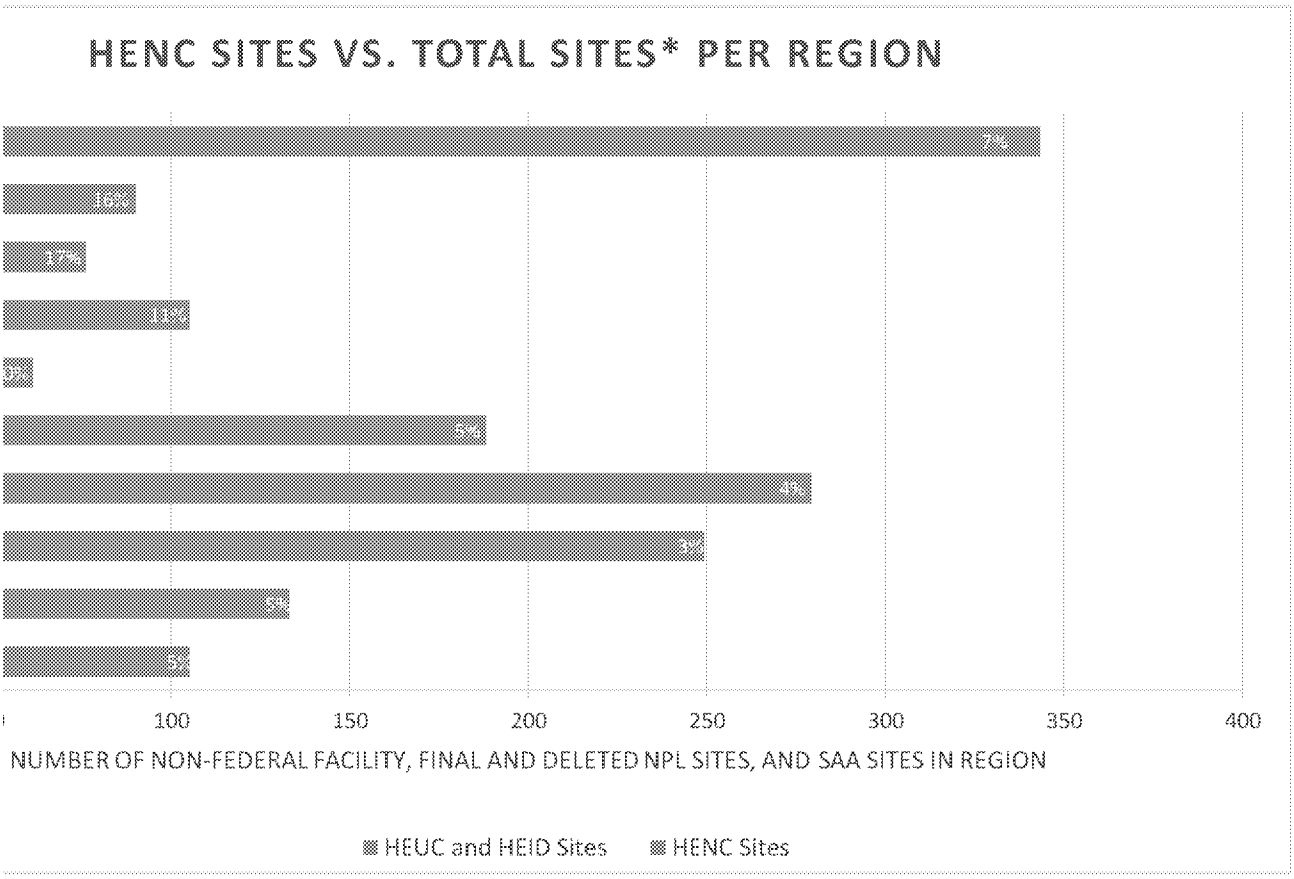
Hu

**Includes Non-Fed*



man Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Sites Per Region

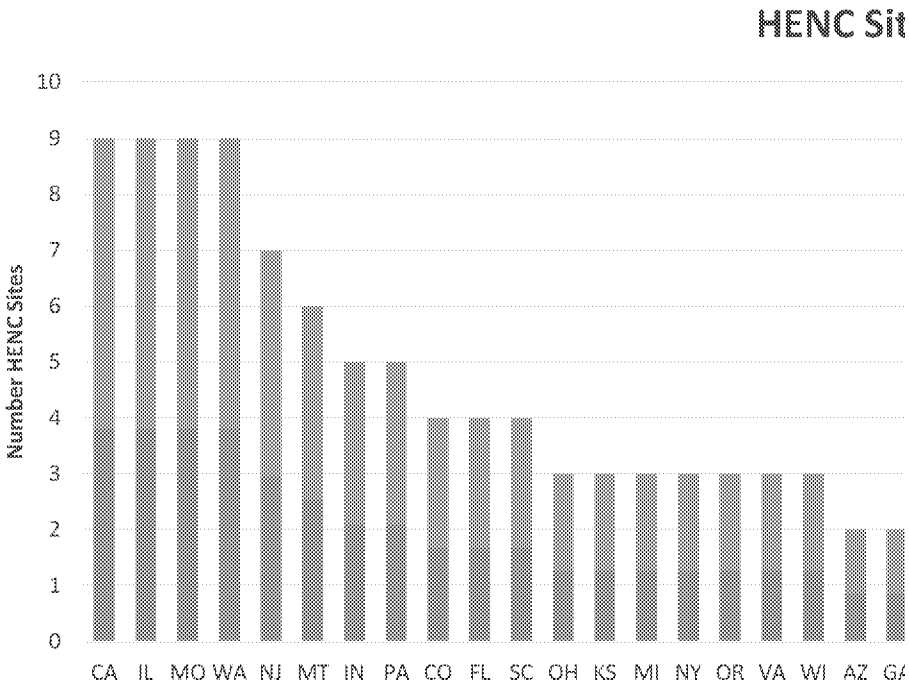
eral Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017



US States/Territories with Human Exposure N

Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, a

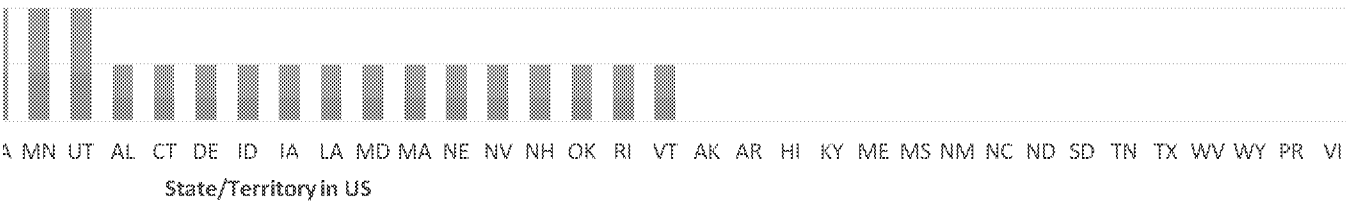
State	Number HENC Sites
CA	9
IL	9
MO	9
WA	9
NJ	7
MT	6
IN	5
PA	5
CO	4
FL	4
SC	4
OH	3
KS	3
MI	3
NY	3
OR	3
VA	3
WI	3
AZ	2
GA	2
MN	2
UT	2
AL	1
CT	1
DE	1
ID	1
IA	1
LA	1
MD	1
MA	1
NE	1
NV	1
NH	1
OK	1
RI	1
VT	1
AK	0
AR	0
HI	0
KY	0
ME	0
MS	0
NM	0
NC	0



Not Under Control (HENC) Sites

nd SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017

tes Distribution by State/Territory



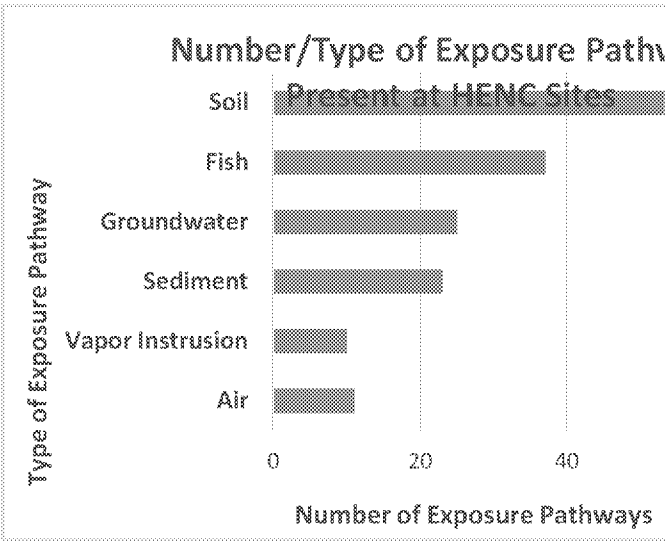
ND	0
SD	0
TN	0
TX	0
WV	0
WY	0
PR	0
VI	0
Total	**114**

Key Human Exposure Pathway

Note: There are currently 114 non-federal facilty, Final and Deleted NPL sites c

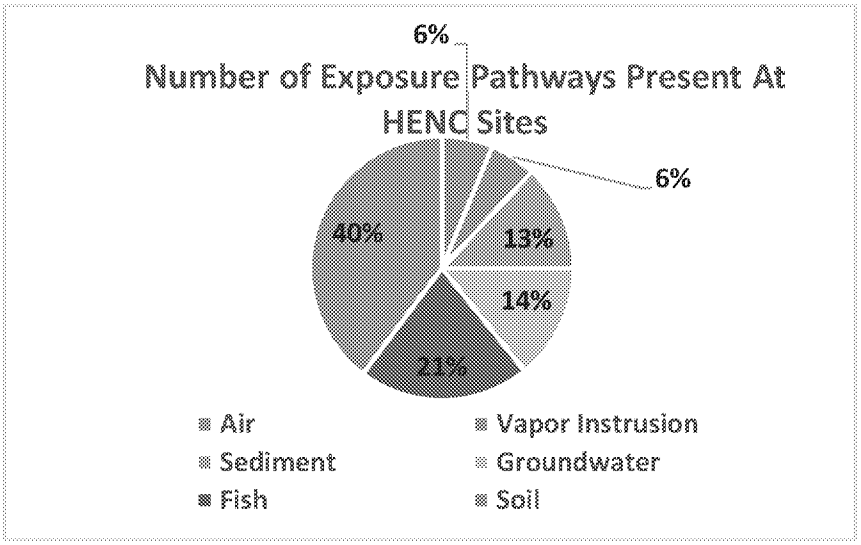
Main Exposure Pathway Type	Number of Times An Exposure Pathway is Present At HENC Sites
Air	11
Vapor Instrusion	10
Sediment	23
Groundwater	25
Fish	37
Soil	70
Total Exposure Pathways Identified at HENC Sites	**176**

Note: Each site may have more than one exposure



's Present at HENC Sites

ınd SAA sites that are designated HENC. SEMS data as of 10/17/2017.



Message

From: Davis, Patrick [davis.patrick@epa.gov]
Sent: 7/21/2017 3:53:19 PM
To: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Fwd: Inside EPA: Communities Ready Task Force To Resist Pruitt Superfund Reform Effort, 7/14/17

Patrick Davis
Environmental Protection Agency
Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Land and Emergency Management
202-564-3103 office
202-380-8341 cell

Information sent to this email address may be subject to FOIA.

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Sorokin, Nicholas" <sorokin.nicholas@epa.gov>
Date: July 14, 2017 at 11:12:12 AM CDT
To: AO OPA OMR CLIPS <AO_OPA_OMR_CLIPS@epa.gov>
Subject: Inside EPA: Communities Ready Task Force To Resist Pruitt Superfund Reform Effort, 7/14/17

Inside EPA
https://insideepa.com/daily-news/communities-ready-task-force-resist-pruitt-superfund-reform-effort
Communities Ready Task Force To Resist Pruitt Superfund Reform Effort
By Suzanne Yohannan, 7/13/17

Grassroots community groups are forming a task force to help them push back against EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's efforts to reform the Superfund program, arguing that his endeavor raises significant concerns about curtailing cleanup oversight and planning to come up with alternative approaches to offer the administrator.

Pruitt's May 22 memo creating an internal agency task force to reexamine Superfund and recommend revisions "raises major concerns about decreasing cleanup oversight, privileging corporate interests over public health, and a lack of community involvement," says a July 12 email to community groups from Lois Gibbs, the long-time Superfund activist and founder of The Center for Health, Environment & Justice (CHEJ), the group leading the effort.

"The focus of Superfund cleanup must place public health as a priority, when weighed against private interests and money," the nascent task force says in a draft memorandum, signaling the task force plans to push for stricter cleanup requirements, limited flexibility for responsible parties and greater consultation with affected communities.

For example it is seeking to limit EPA's ability to avoid listing contaminated sites on the National Priorities List (NPL), limit the use of containment remedies, ensure public health remains a higher priority goal for cleanups than economic development, strengthen health studies at contaminated sites, and reinstate the expired Superfund taxes, among other measures.

While details of Pruitt's plans are not available, many of the groups' calls are at odds with approaches that Pruitt is expected to adopt.

In the email, Gibbs says that the Trump administration and Pruitt "claim to desire to return Superfund cleanups 'to their rightful place at the center of the EPA's core mission,' however their actions speak differently: their proposed budget includes a 30% cut in funding to the Superfund."

"We aren't going to let him get away with this," she writes in the email.

She says organizers from communities around Superfund sites have coalesced to create the People's Task Force "to advocate our recommendations on the future of Superfund, based on our years of on-the-ground experience."

The People's Task Force recommendations include 20 initial signatory groups, including Center for Public Environmental Oversight, Edison Wetlands Association, Maryland Environmental Health Network, Tri-Valley Cares and others.

Several of the groups are located adjacent to Superfund sites, including LEAD Agency, Inc., which seeks to address the Tar Creek Superfund Site in Picher, OK; Citizens Against Toxic Exposure, which advocates on the Escambia Treating Company site in Pensacola, FL; Food & Water Watch, which works on the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site in Brooklyn, NY; and many others.

CHEJ is seeking additional signatures from environmental and political groups and local Superfund advocacy groups, the email says. The sign-on web page indicates CHEJ plans a media release soon, alluding to a possible news release on July 25.

CHEJ could not be reached at press time to respond to questions about the effort.

Pruitt's Reforms

The new task force is seeking to influence Pruitt as he works to overhaul aspects of the Superfund program.

In his May 22 memo, Pruitt notes complaints of Superfund cleanups taking too long to commence and complete, and assigned an internal task force, led by banker Albert Kelly, to produce recommendations within 30 days on streamlining the Superfund program.

The memo called on the internal task force to make recommendations on "how the agency can restructure the cleanup process, realign incentives of all involved parties to promote expeditious remediation, reduce the burden on cooperating parties, incentivize parties to remediate sites, encourage private investment in cleanups and sites and promote the revitalization of properties across the country."

The EPA task force completed its work and Pruitt was expected to be briefed in late June on the recommendations, an informed source says.

Details have not emerged of those recommendations, but an EPA spokeswoman said July 13 that the agency "will have more information to share on the Superfund task force's report soon."

While details of EPA's plans are not available, Sen. Steve Daines (R-MT), who faces home state concerns over slow cleanups due to planned budget cuts, recently released an outline of recommendations for improving the program's implementation, including limiting the use of the NPL, prioritizing the program

for funding and revising metrics for determining cleanup success, that could be viewed as a model for how EPA will proceed.

But the People's Task Force's recommendations criticize aspects of Pruitt's May 22 memo and recent industry calls for certain Superfund changes.

For example, they take issue with the memo's proposal to lower administrative and overhead costs, with the groups noting that such spending mainly funds enforcement and community involvement. "We strongly caution that these are not corners to be cut -- without proper oversight and public accountability, the Superfund would lose much of its remaining efficacy," the groups say.

In their recommendations, the groups that comprise the People's Task Force also express concern over industry proponents' calls for developing "exit strategies," which usually include removing sites from the NPL. They say proponents of that approach concurrently push for containment-type cleanup strategies rather than full removal or complete remediation required by law.

With such "Band-Aid" methods, "exit strategies will not be possible, as the sites require continual maintenance and monitoring," the groups say.

Therefore, these two industry goals are not compatible, they say. "If Responsible Parties want their sites to be delisted from the NPL, they must either pursue complete cleanup or accept the necessary continual oversight to ensure that toxic hazards are under control," they say.

They also question any potential expansion of the Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) -- the approach advocated by Daines that entails the same cleanup process and standards but avoids an NPL listing.

PRP Benefits

But the community groups say while the SAA offers benefits to potentially responsible parties (PRPs), it impedes citizen participation that the Superfund program ordinarily provides.

For instance, under the alternative approach, PRPs, rather than EPA -- a neutral party -- award technical assistance grants, when provided, to communities. The approach allows PRPs to avoid the stigma of NPL listings as well as declaring a Superfund liability on financial documents -- which the groups say can have a significant impact particularly if a company is sold. The alternative approach also raises concerns over decreased community input and EPA oversight, they say.

The groups also question the memo's failure to list communities among the stakeholders with which EPA wants to improve interactions. "These communities have the right to information and input on these decisions upon which their health and welfare hinges," the groups say. "Economic development, while important to community revitalization, can never supersede public health."

They also call for reinstating the "polluters pay" tax under Superfund -- a long-time issue that has failed to gain any traction in Congress in recent years -- if the agency, as Pruitt says, is committed to restoring Superfund cleanups "to their rightful place at the center of the agency's core mission."

Further, they take aim at Pruitt's advocacy for using private investment and "alternative funding mechanisms" for the program. These "can't come close to compensating for the Superfund budget cuts and the high volume of abandoned sites," the groups say.

The groups also argue EPA transparency is key to improving relations between EPA and stakeholders. "Cleanup goals must be set in an explicit and interactive manner, beginning with the disclosure of all site information as soon as it is available," the recommendations say.

In her email on the task force, Gibbs notes that EPA under Pruitt "has been markedly secretive." She alleges, "unlike previous administrators, he has never made his schedule publicly available, ignores Freedom of Information Act requests, and has imposed silence upon the Administrative Office's phone line." He has also not disclosed details about the Superfund task force, such as who staffed it and its recommendations.

Nicholas Sorokin
Office of Media Relations Intern
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (202) 564-5334
sorokin.nicholas@epa.gov

Message

From: Rothenstein, Cliff L. [Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com]
Sent: 3/7/2018 9:59:44 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]

Nick - if you get a chance to run down what Kell is interested in at Tar Creek I can follow up.

K&L GATES

Cliff Rothenstein
K&L Gates LLP
1601 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Phone: 202-778-9381
Cell: 240-778-3247
cliff.rothenstein@klgates.com
www.klgates.com

This electronic message contains information from the law firm of K&L Gates LLP. The contents may be privileged and confidential and are intended for the use of the intended addressee(s) only. If you are not an intended addressee, note that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or use of the contents of this message is prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error, please contact me at Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com.

Message

From: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
Sent: 9/25/2017 4:57:53 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: FW: Sept. 25 ECOS Superfund Workgroup Agenda and Materials
Attachments: Sept. 25 Attachment 1 - Oklahoma Letter.pdf; Sept. 25 Attachment 2 - Oklahoma Comments.docx; Sept. 25 Attachment 3 - ASTSWMO Comments.pdf; Sept. 25 Attachment 4 - Minnesota Comments.pdf; Sept. 25 Attachment 5 - Superfund Roundtable Summary.docx

Albert Kelly
Senior Advisor to the Administrator
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
202 306 8830

From: Cindy Przekurat [mailto: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy] **On Behalf Of** Scott Thompson
Sent: Monday, September 25, 2017 12:46 PM
To: Kelly, Albert <kelly.albert@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Sept. 25 ECOS Superfund Workgroup Agenda and Materials

FYI from Scott -

From: Lia Parisien [mailto: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
Sent: Friday, September 22, 2017 2:14 PM
To: Lia Parisien
Subject: Sept. 25 ECOS Superfund Workgroup Agenda and Materials

ECOS Superfund Workgroup Members:

Our next call on **Sept. 25 at 2:30-3:30 p.m. Eastern** will focus on:

1) State comments submitted to date on the recent recommendations of the U.S. EPA Superfund Task Force (see https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force-recommendations); and
2) The September 19 EPA Inspector General report on Superfund regional workload.

A Google calendar invitation has been sent; call Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy **and enter passcode** Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy.

CALL AGENDA*

2:30-2:35 p.m. Roll Call, Lia Parisien, ECOS Waste Committee Staff
2:35-2:45 p.m. Welcome and Overview of Oklahoma Comments on Task Force Recommendations, Scott Thompson of Oklahoma, ECOS Waste Committee Chair [Attachments 1 & 2]
2:45-2:50 p.m. Overview of ASTSWMO Comments on Task Force Recommendations, Bonnie Buthker of Ohio, ASTSWMO Past President [Attachment 3]
2:50-3:10 p.m. Open Discussion of State Comments with Kell Kelly, Senior Advisor to the EPA Administrator and Superfund Task Force Chair
3:10-3:15 p.m. Overview of U.S. EPA Office of Inspector General Report: *EPA's Distribution of Superfund Human Resources Does Not Support Current Regional Workload* Dana Stalcup, Deputy Director, Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation, EPA Office of Land and Emergency and Technology

Innovation [see https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general/report-pas-distribution-superfund-human-resources-does-not-support-current]
3:15-3:25 p.m. Open Discussion of State Feedback with Dana Stalcup
3:25-3:30 p.m. Wrap-up and Next Steps, Scott Thompson.

*For informational purposes, please also see Attachment 4 (Minnesota's comments on the task force recommendations) and Attachment 5 (summary report of an August 10 Superfund Initiative Roundtable in Washington, DC, organized by The Horinko Group and HSW Engineering and attended by state and U.S. EPA officials, ECOS and ITRC staff, and others).

Enjoy your weekend!

--
Lia Parisien
Executive Project Manager
Environmental Council of the States (ECOS)
(202) 266-4931 (M, W, F)
(443) 878-4568 (T, Th)
www.ecos.org
Mark your calendar for the March 20-22 ECOS Spring Meeting in St. Paul, MN!

SCOTT A. THOMPSON
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

MARY FALLIN
Governor

August 29, 2017

RECEIVED
2017 SEP 11 PM 12:06
OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Mr. Scott Pruitt, Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
William Jefferson Clinton Building (WJC North)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Administrator Pruitt:

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) was pleased to see the recommendations made by the Superfund Task Force released by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on July 25, 2017. The implementation schedule is very aggressive; we encourage EPA to reach out to states for input during the development of the proposed initiatives and guidance.

DEQ is very interested in working with EPA to improve state involvement in the Superfund process. A true collaborative effort between EPA and states is the best guarantee that a site will be remediated in the most effective manner. This would entail EPA engaging states in a meaningful way in the very earliest stages of planning and decision making. States should always be offered the opportunity to be the lead agency on Fund Lead and/or Special Account-funded National Priorities List (NPL) sites per the National Contingency Plan. As each site progresses, states need to be integral in the final remedy selection and any "worst first" interim actions to ensure the state perspective, especially related to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) requirements and cost, is incorporated in the decision. This collaboration should work at all levels of EPA, not only with the regional technical and administrative staff but a state, especially when the lead agency, should have more direct access and communication with regional and headquarter experts and to Office of Research and Development (ORD) experts.

DEQ supports EPA's proposal to increase efforts to reuse Superfund sites. There are considerable opportunities and benefits to continue integrating reuse planning into Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) cleanups and to move toward including this valuable process at Fund Lead sites. Lessons learned in the redevelopment of brownfield sites should inform the preparation of Superfund sites for reuse. In the past, EPA has not often been able to be flexible enough to respond to innovative ideas to promote reuse or move oversight of sites to other regulatory programs. EPA's reluctance to develop Prospective Purchaser Agreements derailed a few reuse opportunities in Oklahoma. DEQ has seen that this has led to missed reuse opportunities or taken a very long time to move through EPA.

ED_001863D_00008395-00001

DEQ supports evaluating programmatic barriers and developing new strategies that will allow EPA to be more flexible. Oklahoma is willing to work with EPA to look at using interim Records of Decision to quickly respond to site where human exposure is not under control. DEQ would like to pilot the use of an interim remedy at the Eagle Industries site (OKN000607068).

DEQ supports optimization efforts; they have been shown to be successful and suggest that at very large sites, several rounds of optimization could be of value. DEQ suggests that another round of optimization be performed at the Tar Creek Superfund site (OKD980629844).

In addition to the recommendations made by the Superfund Task Force, DEQ has the following additional suggestions for EPA to consider:

- EPA should encourage the performance of treatability studies and pilot studies in the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) phase. This would greatly improve the selected remedy and save considerable monies and time in the most expensive construction phase of remediation.
- EPA should evaluate barriers to state lead on PRP cleanups and develop and consider ways to remove these barriers when appropriate. Oklahoma might consider a pilot on state lead of a PRP site.
- EPA should allow states more flexibility in utilizing match monies and make the process of documenting in-kind and match credit easier. EPA should also consider providing matching credit to out of pocket expenditures that states incur prior to remedial action.

DEQ looks forward to working with EPA on the implementation of the Superfund Task Force Recommendations.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Thompson
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
707 NORTH ROBINSON, P.O. BOX 1677
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73101-1677

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Mr. Scott Pruitt, Administrator *** 09-01-17
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
William Jefferson Clinton Building (WJC North)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, DC 20004

FCL 2069879

GRCYNAB 20004

ED_001863D_00008395-00003

Message

From: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/28/2018 2:43:37 PM
To: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]; Patterson, Kenneth [Patterson.Kenneth@epa.gov]; Gardner, Monica [Gardner.Monica@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX
Attachments: AEL Updates 6.28.2018.docx

Updated with comments in emails below from Cyndy, Jim, and Steven Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Cook, Steven
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 6:50 PM
To: Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
Cc: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Patterson, Kenneth <Patterson.Kenneth@epa.gov>; Gardner, Monica <Gardner.Monica@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

Concur

From: Mackey, Cyndy
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 4:25 PM
To: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
Cc: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Patterson, Kenneth <Patterson.Kenneth@epa.gov>; Gardner, Monica <Gardner.Monica@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

All

Below are OSRE suggestions to the AEL:

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Thanks for your consideration.

Cyndy Mackey
Director, Office of Site Remediation Enforcement
EPA-Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (Mail Code-2271A)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. (Room-WJC 5206) Washington, DC 20460
202 564-8206 (Direct Line)
202 564-5110 (Office Line)
202 591-6184(Office Cell)

This email is for the intended recipient only and may contain material that is privileged and/or confidential. If you believe you have received this email in error, please notify the sender. Thank you

---

From: Woolford, James
Sent: Wednesday, June 27, 2018 9:20 AM
To: Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
Cc: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

Attached is my markup on the AEL – still waiting to hear from my NPL listing staff a definitive answer on Orange County. I should have that in the next couple hours.

I have made a few edits in the table and comments on a few sites. There is an ask of OSRE on the PH negs.

Jim Woolford, Director
Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation
Office of Land and Emergency Management
US Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
(Mail Code 5201-P)

Our mission is to return the most contaminated areas of the country to communities for safe reuse in a healthy environment.

Phone: (703) 603 8960– Main Office Line

Physically located at:

Room 5622
One Potomac Yard (South)
2777 S. Crystal Dr.
Arlington, VA 22202

From: Fonseca, Silvina
Sent: Tuesday, June 26, 2018 7:58 PM
To: Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

Got it! Thank you!!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 26, 2018, at 7:55 PM, Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov> wrote:

Couple of comments –

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

From: Fonseca, Silvina
Sent: Tuesday, June 26, 2018 6:35 PM
To: Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

Good evening,

Attached is the most recent revised version of the AEL that incorporates Erin's comments. I would like to send out to the Regions, OECA and others in OLEM by Thursday morning, so please send me your comments by the COB tomorrow. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you!

Silvina Fonseca
Special Assistant
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.1955
Cell: 202.306.6844

Message

From: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/16/2018 8:11:55 PM
To: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]; Darwin, Veronica [darwin.veronica@epa.gov]
Subject: Site List
Attachments: Sites List.docx

Hi Steven,

We've split up the sites, and that list is attached. If you have any questions or edits, please let us know.

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor
Counsel to the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(202) 566-1757 (office)
(202) 731-2835 (cell)
chancellor.erin@epa.gov

Active Superfund Sites

Erin – 23 sites; Nick – 24 sites; Silvina – 30 sites; Veronica – 25 sites

Region 1

- Connecticut
  - Raymark Industries, Inc. – Veronica
- Maine – None active at this time.
- Massachusetts
  - Housatonic River/GE-Pittsfield – Nick
  - Industri-Plex – Nick
  - New Bedford Harbor – Erin
  - Norwood PCBs – Veronica
  - Olin Chemical – Veronica
  - W.R. Grace & Co., Inc. – Veronica
- New Hampshire
  - Coakley Landfill – Erin
  - Mohawk Tannery – Silvina
  - South Municipal Water Supply Well/New Hampshire Ball Bearings – Nick
- Rhode Island
  - Centerdale Manor – Nick
- Vermont – None active at this time.

Region 2

- New Jersey
  - American Cyanamid Co. – Silvina
  - Berry's Creek/Ventron/Velsicol – Silvina
  - Lower Passaic River/Diamond Alkali Co. – Silvina
  - Matteo & Sons Inc. – Silvina
  - Pierson's Creek – Nick
  - Quanta Resources – Veronica
  - Woodbrook Road Dump – Silvina
- New York
  - Dewey Loeffel Landfill – Veronica
  - Gowanus Canal – Silvina
  - Hoosick Falls/Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics – Erin
  - Hudson River PCBs – Silvina
  - Newtown Creek – Nick
- Puerto Rico
  - PROTECO – Veronica
- USVI – None active at this time.

Active Superfund Sites

Region 3

- Delaware
  - Delaware Sand & Gravel Landfill – Silvina
  - E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Inc./Newport Pigment Plant Landfill – Veronica
  - Hockessin Groundwater – Veronica
- Maryland – None active at this time.
- Pennsylvania – None active at this time.
- Virginia
  - L.A. Clarke & Son – Silvina
- Washington, D.C.
  - Washington Navy Yard – Nick
- West Virginia
  - Minden/Shaffer Equipment Co. – Erin

Region 4

- Alabama
  - 35th Avenue – Silvina
- Florida
  - Cabot/Koppers – Erin
- Georgia – None at this time.
- Kentucky
  - B.F. Goodrich/Calvert City – Silvina
  - Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (U.S. DOE) – Nick
- Mississippi
  - Grenada/Rockwell International Wheel & Trim – Silvina
  - Mississippi Phosphates – Nick
- North Carolina
  - CTS of Ashville, Inc. – Silvina
- South Carolina
  - Burlington Industries Cheraw – Veronica
  - Columbia Nitrogen – Veronica
- Tennessee
  - Oak Ridge Reservation – Silvina
  - Southside Chattanooga Lead – Erin

Active Superfund Sites

Region 5

- Illinois - None active at this time.
- Indiana
  - Federated Metals Corp. – Silvina
  - Franklin Street Groundwater Contamination – Veronica
  - USS Lead/East Chicago/U.S. Smelter & Lead Refinery, Inc. – Silvina
  - West Vermont Drinking Water Contamination – Nick
- Michigan
  - Aircraft Components/D&L Sales – Veronica
  - Allied Paper/Kalamazoo/Portage Creek – Erin
  - DSC McLouth Steel Gibralter Plant – Nick
  - Pall Corporation/Gelman Sciences – Nick
  - Tittabawassee River, Saginaw River & Bay – Nick
  - Torch Lake/Stamp Sands – Nick
  - Velsicol (Michigan) Chemical Corp. – Nick
  - Wolverine Worldwide Former Tannery – Nick
- Minnesota
  - Arrowhead Refinery – Veronica
  - General Mills/Henkel Corp. – Nick
  - Spring Park Municipal Well Field – Veronica
  - St. Louis River/Interlake Duluth Tar/SLRIDT – Erin
  - St. Regis Paper Co. – Silvina
- Ohio
  - Chemical & Minerals Reclamation – Erin
  - Donnelsville Contaminated Aquifer – Veronica
- Wisconsin – None at this time.

Region 6

- Arkansas – None active at this time.
- Louisiana
  - Camp Minden – Veronica
- New Mexico
  - Griggs & Walnut Groundwater Plume – Nick
  - San Mateo Creek Basin – Erin
- Oklahoma
  - Eagle Industries – Veronica
  - Tar Creek/Ottawa County – Erin
- Texas
  - Delfasco Forge – Veronica
  - Donna Reservoir & Canal System – Veronica
  - Lane Plating Works, Inc. – Erin
  - Many Diversified Interests/MDI – Erin
  - River City Metal Finishing – Nick
  - San Jacinto River Waste Pits – Silvina

Region 7

- Iowa
  - Des Moines TCE/Dico Company – Erin
  - Peoples Natural Gas Co. – Nick
- Kansas – None active at this time.
- Missouri
  - Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joe Minerals Corp. – Silvina
  - Carter Carburetor – Veronica
  - Southwestern Jefferson County Mining – Nick
  - West Lake Landfill/Bridgeton – Silvina
- Nebraska – None active at this time.

Active Superfund Sites

Region 8

- Colorado
  - Bonita Peak Mining District/Gold King Mine – Erin
  - Colorado Smelter – Silvina
  - Lowry Landfill – Veronica
- Montana
  - Anaconda Co. Smelter – Erin
  - East Helena – Erin
  - Libby Asbestos Site – Erin
  - Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area – Erin
- North Dakota – None active at this time.
- South Dakota – None active at this time.
- Utah
  - Richardson Flats/United Park City Mines – Nick
- Wyoming – None active at this time.

Region 9

- Arizona
  - Motorola/52nd Street Plant – Silvina
  - Tucson International Airport – Silvina
- California
  - Aerojet General Corp. – Veronica
  - Casmalia Resources – Silvina
  - Halaco Engineering Company – Veronica
  - Orange County North Basin – Nick
  - Treasure Island Naval Station – Hunters Point Annex – Erin
- Hawaii – None active at this time.
- Nevada
  - Anaconda Copper Mine – Veronica
- Territories (Guam, Trust Territories, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands) – None active at this time.

Active Superfund Sites

Region 10

- Alaska
  - Dutch Harbor Station (USDOT) – Nick
- Idaho
  - Bunker Hill Mining/Coeur d'Alene Basin Cleanup – Erin
  - Eastern Michaud Flats/FMC – Silvina
- Oregon
  - Portland Harbor – Silvina
- Washington
  - Hanford 100-Area – Silvina
  - Quendall Terminal – Silvina
  - Wyckoff Co./Eagle Harbor – Silvina

Active Brownfields Sites

- Weirton, WV – Erin

Other Superfund Projects

- AEL Process – Silvina
- Ducks Unlimited SF Partnership – Erin
- Midas Gold/Stibnite – Erin
- Superfund Task Force – Veronica

Message

From: Rodrick, Christian [rodrick.christian@epa.gov]
Sent: 4/23/2018 7:50:00 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: FW: Mullin possibly questioning in Enviro Sub

Could you give me a holler if you get a shot?

Christian Rodrick
Special Assistant
Congressional Affairs U.S. EPA
O: (202) 564-4828

From: Ringel, Aaron
Sent: Monday, April 23, 2018 3:41 PM
To: Rodrick, Christian <rodrick.christian@epa.gov>; Frye, Tony (Robert) <frye.robert@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Mullin possibly questioning in Enviro Sub

Can you guys look into anything we can send?

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** "Brownlee, Matthew" <Matthew.Brownlee@mail.house.gov>
> **Date:** April 23, 2018 at 3:36:29 PM EDT
> **To:** "ringel.aaron@epa.gov" <ringel.aaron@epa.gov>
> **Subject: Mullin possibly questioning in Enviro Sub**
>
> Hey Aaron,
>
> Congressman Mullin was invited to question at the end of the Environment Subcommittee hearing on Thursday with Administrator Pruitt. With Congressman Mullin's schedule, I'm not sure if he will have time but I am putting together questions anyway.
> I was hoping to steer the questioning to highlight some of the good stuff EPA is doing in Oklahoma like with Tar Creek and the Illinois River. Is there anything Oklahoma related that the EPA would like to talk about?
>
> Thanks,
>
> Matthew Brownlee, *Legislative Aide*
> **CONGRESSMAN MARKWAYNE MULLIN**
> 1113 Longworth | Washington, D.C. 20515
> p 202-225-2701

Message

From: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/16/2018 4:58:42 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Fwd: Proposed SF Site Assignments
Attachments: Sites List.docx; ATT00001.htm

Erin E. Chancellor

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** "Chancellor, Erin" <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
> **Date:** May 14, 2018 at 3:44:09 PM MDT
> **To:** "Veronica Darwin (darwin.veronica@epa.gov)" <darwin.veronica@epa.gov>, "Silvina Fonseca (Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov)" <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>, Nick Falvo <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
> **Subject: Proposed SF Site Assignments**
>
> Hey team,
>
> After reviewing Kell's notes, my notes, and Nick's notes, I think I have split up the sites pretty well (at least I hope I did)! Doing it by region or by state was too hard with how much work people have already put into certain sites. The perk of doing it this way, is we all get an array of sites with different contaminants, issues, terrains, and regional contacts.
>
> We don't all have the same number, but the number of sites that comes through our team is so fluid, I think it will work itself out over time. Can you let me know if this list works for you?
>
> As a reminder, all of Kell's hard files are in my office. If you would like to look through any for your site, or make copies for your own file, please do! But the file does need to stay intact and in one place, so please make sure the entire file gets back in my drawer ASAP (...at least that's my understanding from the records people).
>
> Congrats on making it through Monday!
>
> Thanks,
>
> **Erin E. Chancellor**
> Counsel to the Administrator
> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
> (202) 566-1757 (office)
> (202) 731-2835 (cell)
> chancellor.erin@epa.gov

Active Superfund Sites

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  - W.R. Grace & Co., Inc. – Veronica
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- Rhode Island
  - Centerdale Manor – Nick
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Region 2

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  - Matteo & Sons Inc. – Silvina
  - Pierson's Creek – Nick
  - Quanta Resources – Veronica
  - Woodbrook Road Dump – Silvina
- New York
  - Dewey Loeffel Landfill – Veronica
  - Gowanus Canal – Silvina
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  - Hudson River PCBs – Silvina
  - Newtown Creek – Nick
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  - PROTECO – Nick
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Active Superfund Sites

Region 3

- Delaware
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  - L.A. Clarke & Son – Silvina
- Washington, D.C.
  - Washington Navy Yard – Nick
- West Virginia
  - Minden/Shaffer Equipment Co. – Erin

Region 4

- Alabama
  - 35th Avenue – Silvina
- Florida
  - Cabot/Koppers – Erin
- Georgia – None at this time.
- Kentucky
  - B.F. Goodrich/Calvert City – Silvina
  - Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (U.S. DOE) – Nick
- Mississippi
  - Grenada/Rockwell International Wheel & Trim – Silvina
  - Mississippi Phosphates – Nick
- North Carolina
  - CTS of Ashville, Inc. – Silvina
- South Carolina
  - Burlington Industries Cheraw – Veronica
  - Columbia Nitrogen – Veronica
- Tennessee
  - Oak Ridge Reservation – Silvina
  - Southside Chattanooga Lead – Erin

Active Superfund Sites

Region 5

- Illinois - None active at this time.
- Indiana
  - Federated Metals Corp. – Silvina
  - Franklin Street Groundwater Contamination – Veronica
  - USS Lead/East Chicago/U.S. Smelter & Lead Refinery, Inc. – Silvina
  - West Vermont Drinking Water Contamination – Nick
- Michigan
  - Aircraft Components/D&L Sales – Veronica
  - Allied Paper/Kalamazoo/Portage Creek – Erin
  - DSC McLouth Steel Gibralter Plant – Nick
  - Pall Corporation/Gelman Sciences – Nick
  - Tittabawassee River, Saginaw River & Bay – Nick
  - Torch Lake/Stamp Sands – Nick
  - Velsicol (Michigan) Chemical Corp. – Nick
  - Wolverine Worldwide Former Tannery – Nick
- Minnesota
  - Arrowhead Refinery – Veronica
  - General Mills/Henkel Corp. – Nick
  - Spring Park Municipal Well Field – Veronica
  - St. Louis River/Interlake Duluth Tar/SLRIDT – Erin
  - St. Regis Paper Co. – Silvina
- Ohio
  - Chemical & Minerals Reclamation – Erin
  - Donnelsville Contaminated Aquifer – Veronica
- Wisconsin – None at this time.

Region 6

- Arkansas – None active at this time.
- Louisiana
  - Camp Minden – Veronica
- New Mexico
  - Griggs & Walnut Groundwater Plume – Nick
  - San Mateo Creek Basin – Erin
- Oklahoma
  - Eagle Industries – Veronica
  - Tar Creek/Ottawa County – Erin
- Texas
  - Delfasco Forge – Veronica
  - Donna Reservoir & Canal System – Veronica
  - Lane Plating Works, Inc. – Erin
  - Many Diversified Interests/MDI – Erin
  - River City Metal Finishing – Nick
  - San Jacinto River Waste Pits – Silvina

Region 7

- Iowa
  - Des Moines TCE/Dico Company – Erin
  - Peoples Natural Gas Co. – Nick
- Kansas – None active at this time.
- Missouri
  - Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joe Minerals Corp. – Silvina
  - Carter Carburetor – Veronica
  - Southwestern Jefferson County Mining – Nick
  - West Lake Landfill/Bridgeton – Silvina
- Nebraska – None active at this time.

Active Superfund Sites

Region 8

- Colorado
  - Bonita Peak Mining District/Gold King Mine – Erin
  - Colorado Smelter – Silvina
  - Lowry Landfill – Veronica
- Montana
  - Anaconda Co. Smelter – Erin
  - East Helena – Erin
  - Libby Asbestos Site – Erin
  - Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area – Erin
- North Dakota – None active at this time.
- South Dakota – None active at this time.
- Utah
  - Richardson Flats/United Park City Mines – Nick
- Wyoming – None active at this time.

Region 9

- Arizona
  - Motorola/52nd Street Plant – Silvina
  - Tucson International Airport – Silvina
- California
  - Aerojet General Corp. – Veronica
  - Casmalia Resources – Silvina
  - Halaco Engineering Company – Veronica
  - Orange County North Basin – Nick
  - Treasure Island Naval Station – Hunters Point Annex – Erin
- Hawaii – None active at this time.
- Nevada
  - Anaconda Copper Mine – Veronica
- Territories (Guam, Trust Territories, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands) – None active at this time.

Active Superfund Sites

Region 10

- Alaska
  - Dutch Harbor Station (USDOT) – Nick
- Idaho
  - Bunker Hill Mining/Coeur d'Alene Basin Cleanup – Erin
  - Eastern Michaud Flats/FMC – Silvina
- Oregon
  - Portland Harbor – Silvina
- Washington
  - Hanford 100-Area – Silvina
  - Quendall Terminal – Silvina
  - Wyckoff Co./Eagle Harbor – Silvina

Active Brownfields Sites

- Weirton, WV – Erin

Other Superfund Projects

- AEL Process – Silvina
- Ducks Unlimited SF Partnership – Erin
- Midas Gold/Stibnite – Erin
- Superfund Task Force – Veronica

Message

From: Lia Parisien Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: 9/22/2017 7:14:29 PM
To: Lia Parisien Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: Sept. 25 ECOS Superfund Workgroup Agenda and Materials
Attachments: Sept. 25 Attachment 1 - Oklahoma Letter.pdf; Sept. 25 Attachment 2 - Oklahoma Comments.docx; Sept. 25 Attachment 3 - ASTSWMO Comments.pdf; Sept. 25 Attachment 4 - Minnesota Comments.pdf; Sept. 25 Attachment 5 - Superfund Roundtable Summary.docx

ECOS Superfund Workgroup Members:

Our next call on **Sept. 25 at 2:30-3:30 p.m. Eastern** will focus on:

1) State comments submitted to date on the recent recommendations of the U.S. EPA Superfund Task Force (see https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force-recommendations); and
2) The September 19 EPA Inspector General report on Superfund regional workload.

A Google calendar invitation has been sent; call Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy **and enter passcode** Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy.

CALL AGENDA*

2:30-2:35 p.m. Roll Call, Lia Parisien, ECOS Waste Committee Staff
2:35-2:45 p.m. Welcome and Overview of Oklahoma Comments on Task Force Recommendations, Scott Thompson of Oklahoma, ECOS Waste Committee Chair [Attachments 1 & 2]
2:45-2:50 p.m. Overview of ASTSWMO Comments on Task Force Recommendations, Bonnie Buthker of Ohio, ASTSWMO Past President [Attachment 3]
2:50-3:10 p.m. Open Discussion of State Comments with Kell Kelly, Senior Advisor to the EPA Administrator and Superfund Task Force Chair
3:10-3:15 p.m. Overview of U.S. EPA Office of Inspector General Report: *EPA's Distribution of Superfund Human Resources Does Not Support Current Regional Workload* Dana Stalcup, Deputy Director, Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation, EPA Office of Land and Emergency and Technology Innovation [see https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general/report-pas-distribution-superfund-human-resources-does-not-support-current]
3:15-3:25 p.m. Open Discussion of State Feedback with Dana Stalcup
3:25-3:30 p.m. Wrap-up and Next Steps, Scott Thompson.

*For informational purposes, please also see Attachment 4 (Minnesota's comments on the task force recommendations) and Attachment 5 (summary report of an August 10 Superfund Initiative Roundtable in Washington, DC, organized by The Horinko Group and HSW Engineering and attended by state and U.S. EPA officials, ECOS and ITRC staff, and others).

Enjoy your weekend!

--
Lia Parisien
Executive Project Manager
Environmental Council of the States (ECOS)
(202) 266-4931 (M, W, F)
(443) 878-4568 (T, Th)
www.ecos.org
Mark your calendar for the March 20-22 ECOS Spring Meeting in St. Paul, MN!

SCOTT A. THOMPSON
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

MARY FALLIN
Governor

August 29, 2017

RECEIVED
2017 SEP 11 PM 12:06
OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Mr. Scott Pruitt, Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
William Jefferson Clinton Building (WJC North)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Administrator Pruitt:

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) was pleased to see the recommendations made by the Superfund Task Force released by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on July 25, 2017. The implementation schedule is very aggressive; we encourage EPA to reach out to states for input during the development of the proposed initiatives and guidance.

DEQ is very interested in working with EPA to improve state involvement in the Superfund process. A true collaborative effort between EPA and states is the best guarantee that a site will be remediated in the most effective manner. This would entail EPA engaging states in a meaningful way in the very earliest stages of planning and decision making. States should always be offered the opportunity to be the lead agency on Fund Lead and/or Special Account-funded National Priorities List (NPL) sites per the National Contingency Plan. As each site progresses, states need to be integral in the final remedy selection and any "worst first" interim actions to ensure the state perspective, especially related to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) requirements and cost, is incorporated in the decision. This collaboration should work at all levels of EPA, not only with the regional technical and administrative staff but a state, especially when the lead agency, should have more direct access and communication with regional and headquarter experts and to Office of Research and Development (ORD) experts.

DEQ supports EPA's proposal to increase efforts to reuse Superfund sites. There are considerable opportunities and benefits to continue integrating reuse planning into Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) cleanups and to move toward including this valuable process at Fund Lead sites. Lessons learned in the redevelopment of brownfield sites should inform the preparation of Superfund sites for reuse. In the past, EPA has not often been able to be flexible enough to respond to innovative ideas to promote reuse or move oversight of sites to other regulatory programs. EPA's reluctance to develop Prospective Purchaser Agreements derailed a few reuse opportunities in Oklahoma. DEQ has seen that this has led to missed reuse opportunities or taken a very long time to move through EPA.

ED_001863D_00008409-00001

DEQ supports evaluating programmatic barriers and developing new strategies that will allow EPA to be more flexible. Oklahoma is willing to work with EPA to look at using interim Records of Decision to quickly respond to site where human exposure is not under control. DEQ would like to pilot the use of an interim remedy at the Eagle Industries site (OKN000607068).

DEQ supports optimization efforts; they have been shown to be successful and suggest that at very large sites, several rounds of optimization could be of value. DEQ suggests that another round of optimization be performed at the Tar Creek Superfund site (OKD980629844).

In addition to the recommendations made by the Superfund Task Force, DEQ has the following additional suggestions for EPA to consider:

- EPA should encourage the performance of treatability studies and pilot studies in the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) phase. This would greatly improve the selected remedy and save considerable monies and time in the most expensive construction phase of remediation.
- EPA should evaluate barriers to state lead on PRP cleanups and develop and consider ways to remove these barriers when appropriate. Oklahoma might consider a pilot on state lead of a PRP site.
- EPA should allow states more flexibility in utilizing match monies and make the process of documenting in-kind and match credit easier. EPA should also consider providing matching credit to out of pocket expenditures that states incur prior to remedial action.

DEQ looks forward to working with EPA on the implementation of the Superfund Task Force Recommendations.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Thompson
Executive Director

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
707 NORTH ROBINSON, P.O. BOX 1677
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73101-1677

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Mr. Scott Pruitt, Administrator *** 09-01-17
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
William Jefferson Clinton Building (WJC North)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, DC 20004

FCL 2069879

GRCYNAB 20004

ED_001863D_00008409-00003

Appointment

From: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/27/2018 1:25:17 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Kenely, Caroline [Kenely.Caroline@epa.gov]; Hill, Teresa [Hill.Teresa@epa.gov]; Brooks, Becky [Brooks.Becky@epa.gov]

Subject: Tar Creek
Location: 5621 call in: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Start: 6/29/2018 5:00:00 PM
End: 6/29/2018 5:45:00 PM
Show Time As: Tentative

Follow-up discussion to Tuesday's call. Please forward invite as appropriate.
POC: Lois Gartner, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Message

From: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/27/2018 1:19:48 PM
To: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]; Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]
CC: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX
Attachments: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

Attached is my markup on the AEL – **Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process**
Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process I should have that in the next couple hours.

I have made a few edits in the table and comments on a few sites. There is an ask of OSRE on the PH negs.

Jim Woolford, Director
Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation
Office of Land and Emergency Management
US Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
(Mail Code 5201-P)

Our mission is to return the most contaminated areas of the country to communities for safe reuse in a healthy environment.

Phone: (703) 603 8960– Main Office Line

Physically located at:

Room 5622
One Potomac Yard (South)
2777 S. Crystal Dr.
Arlington, VA 22202

From: Fonseca, Silvina
Sent: Tuesday, June 26, 2018 7:58 PM
To: Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

Got it! Thank you!!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 26, 2018, at 7:55 PM, Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov> wrote:

Couple of comments –

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

From: Fonseca, Silvina
Sent: Tuesday, June 26, 2018 6:35 PM
To: Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

Good evening,

Attached is the most recent revised version of the AEL that incorporates Erin's comments. I would like to send out to the Regions, OECA and others in OLEM by Thursday morning, so please send me your comments by the COB tomorrow. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you!

Silvina Fonseca
Special Assistant
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.1955
Cell: 202.306.6844

Message

From: Newton, Jonathan [Newton.Jonathan@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/15/2018 2:06:25 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
CC: Nguyen, Quoc [Nguyen.Quoc@epa.gov]; McLendon, Wanda [McLendon.Wanda@epa.gov]; Hilosky, Nick [Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov]; Brooks, Becky [Brooks.Becky@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Tar Creek FOIA

Good Morning Nicholas,

I am in WJCN Room 2411, Mail Code 1105A (but teleworking today) if you want to use inter-office mail. Otherwise I can try to swing by to retrieve them. Approximately how many pages are we talking?

Thanks,
Jonathan

Jonathan V. Newton, Attorney-Advisor
U.S. EPA, Office of the Executive Secretariat
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC 1105A)
Washington, D.C. 20460
(202) 564-6164

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2018 1:47 PM
To: Newton, Jonathan <Newton.Jonathan@epa.gov>
Cc: Nguyen, Quoc <Nguyen.Quoc@epa.gov>; McLendon, Wanda <McLendon.Wanda@epa.gov>; Hilosky, Nick <Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov>; Brooks, Becky <Brooks.Becky@epa.gov>
Subject: Tar Creek FOIA

Jonathan –
Regarding FOIA #0244 pertaining to Tar Creek Superfund Site, Kell did have some hard copy materials given to him that I am now in possession of. Please let me know how I can get these to you to adequately fulfill the request.

Nicholas Falvo
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator
Falvo.Nicholas@epa.gov
Office: (202) 564-5075
Cell: (202) 760-0581

Message

From: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/26/2018 10:34:38 PM
To: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]; Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX
Attachments: AEL Updates 6.21.2018_EC revised 6.25.2018.DOCX

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Silvina Fonseca
Special Assistant
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.1955
Cell: 202.306.6844

Message

From: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/14/2018 9:44:09 PM
To: Darwin, Veronica [darwin.veronica@epa.gov]; Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Proposed SF Site Assignments
Attachments: Sites List.docx

Hey team,

After reviewing Kell's notes, my notes, and Nick's notes, I think I have split up the sites pretty well (at least I hope I did)! Doing it by region or by state was too hard with how much work people have already put into certain sites. The perk of doing it this way, is we all get an array of sites with different contaminants, issues, terrains, and regional contacts.

We don't all have the same number, but the number of sites that comes through our team is so fluid, I think it will work itself out over time. Can you let me know if this list works for you?

As a reminder, all of Kell's hard files are in my office. If you would like to look through any for your site, or make copies for your own file, please do! But the file does need to stay intact and in one place, so please make sure the entire file gets back in my drawer ASAP (...at least that's my understanding from the records people).

Congrats on making it through Monday!

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor
Counsel to the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(202) 566-1757 (office)
(202) 731-2835 (cell)
chancellor.erin@epa.gov

Message

From: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 10:36:09 PM
To: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]; Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
CC: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Can I listen in?

From: Fonseca, Silvina
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 6:15 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Please include me. Thank you!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 25, 2018, at 5:00 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Woolford, James
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 4:55 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

I had not planned to include you all. But am happy to.

Carl had for me a handful of items.

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Now scheduled for tomorrow PM.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 25, 2018, at 4:39 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

Just spoke to Carl for the biweekly R6 call. Jim, are you setting up a call for all of us later this week? Or want me to? He said he hadn't heard about a Tar Creek call.

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor
Counsel to the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(202) 566-1757 (office)
(202) 731-2835 (cell)
chancellor.erin@epa.gov

From: Chancellor, Erin
Sent: Friday, June 22, 2018 2:22 PM
To: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
Cc: Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Woolford, James
Sent: Friday, June 22, 2018 2:13 PM
To: Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
Cc: Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Trying to set up call next week with Carl Edlund in R 6 to discuss.

It would be useful to have a clearer picture of the Administrator's thoughts.

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 22, 2018, at 1:24 PM, Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov> wrote:

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 22, 2018, at 12:52 PM, Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov> wrote:

No specific edits from me – just one comment, Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

From: Fonseca, Silvina
Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2018 9:49 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>
Subject: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Good evening,

Attached is a draft revised AEL (internal working version) based on the briefing with the Administrator this week and subsequent conversations with the Regions. Please review and provide any changes/revisions. I would like to have a draft ready to send to the Regions for their awareness and input as we start to move forward to revise the AEL for the July Quarterly release. (Please note that not all this information will be on the public AEL that will be released in July).

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you!

Silvina Fonseca
Special Assistant
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.1955
Cell: 202.306.6844

Message

From: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 10:16:08 PM
To: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]; Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
CC: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Absolutely.

Jim Woolford, Director
Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation
Office of Land and Emergency Management
US Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
(Mail Code 5201-P)

Our mission is to return the most contaminated areas of the country to communities for safe reuse in a healthy environment.

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Physically located at:

Room 5622
One Potomac Yard (South)
2777 S. Crystal Dr.
Arlington, VA 22202

From: Fonseca, Silvina
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 6:15 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Please include me. Thank you!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 25, 2018, at 5:00 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Woolford, James
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 4:55 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

I had not planned to include you all. But am happy to.

Carl had for me a handful of items.

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Now scheduled for tomorrow PM.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 25, 2018, at 4:39 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

> Just spoke to Carl for the biweekly R6 call. Jim, are you setting up a call for all of us later this week? Or want me to? He said he hadn't heard about a Tar Creek call.
>
> Thanks,
>
> **Erin E. Chancellor**
> Counsel to the Administrator
> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
> (202) 566-1757 (office)
> (202) 731-2835 (cell)
> chancellor.erin@epa.gov
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Chancellor, Erin
> **Sent:** Friday, June 22, 2018 2:22 PM
> **To:** Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
> **Cc:** Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
> **Subject:** RE: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Woolford, James
Sent: Friday, June 22, 2018 2:13 PM
To: Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
Cc: Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Trying to set up call next week with Carl Edlund in R 6 to discuss.

It would be useful to have a clearer picture of the Administrator's thoughts.

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 22, 2018, at 1:24 PM, Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov> wrote:

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 22, 2018, at 12:52 PM, Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov> wrote:

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

From: Fonseca, Silvina
Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2018 9:49 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>
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Good evening,

Attached is a draft revised AEL (internal working version) based on the briefing with the Administrator this week and subsequent conversations with the Regions. Please review and provide any changes/revisions. I would like to have a draft ready to send to the Regions for their awareness and input as we start to move forward to revise the AEL for the July Quarterly release. (Please note that not all this information will be on the public AEL that will be released in July).

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you!

Silvina Fonseca
Special Assistant
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.1955
Cell: 202.306.6844

Message

From: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/14/2018 1:07:01 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: FW: Sites
Attachments: Sites List.docx

Can you please add to this today?

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Chancellor, Erin
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2018 4:49 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Sites

New list with those sites included (I had NH Ball Bearings as South Municipal Water Supply Well bc that's what it is on the website so I added the NHBB too).

Basically just need sites that this group has worked on, not like every site.

Don't worry about this now!

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2018 4:42 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Sites

Two I noticed were New Hampshire Ball Bearings and Matteo and Sons in NJ (new site John mentioned yesterday)

Sent from my iPhone

On May 11, 2018, at 4:40 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

> Do it when you can, first thing Monday is fine? If you have a running list, you can send it over and I can incorporate it. THANK YOU!!!
>
> Erin E. Chancellor
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Falvo, Nicholas
> **Sent:** Friday, May 11, 2018 4:40 PM
> **To:** Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
> **Subject:** Re: Sites
>
> I'll work on some over the weekend.
>
> Sent from my iPhone

On May 11, 2018, at 4:39 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

Yeah, it's internal. I know a lot are missing, that's why I'm asking you! Steven wants us to split up the sites, but we need to have site universe to split them up. These are just the ones I have personal knowledge of or Kell has a file for.

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2018 4:38 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Sites

Is this an internal list? Many missing.

Sent from my iPhone

On May 11, 2018, at 4:22 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

I'll add the ones from the new NPL listings:

- Hockessin Groundwater in Hockessin, Delaware;
- Burlington Industries Cheraw in Cheraw, South Carolina;
- Franklin Street Groundwater Contamination in Spencer, Indiana;
- Spring Park Municipal Well Field in Spring Park, Minnesota;
- Lane Plating Works, Inc. in Dallas, Texas; and
- River City Metal Finishing in San Antonio, Texas.

The following sites are being proposed for addition to the NPL:

- PROTECO in Peñuelas, Puerto Rico;
- Donnelsville Contaminated Aquifer in Donnelsville, Ohio; and
- Delfasco Forge in Grand Prairie, Texas.

Erin E. Chancellor

From: Chancellor, Erin
Sent: Friday, May 11, 2018 4:19 PM
To: Nick Falvo <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: Sites

Do you have any to add? These are the sites I can tell from my meetings and Kell's files.

Gracias!

Erin E. Chancellor
Counsel to the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(202) 566-1757 (office)
(202) 731-2835 (cell)

chancellor.erin@epa.gov

Active Superfund Sites

Region 1

- Connecticut
  - Raymark Industries, Inc. (1-CT)
- Maine
  - None active at this time.
- Massachusetts
  - Housatonic River/GE-Pittsfield (1-MA)
  - Industri-Plex (1-MA)
  - New Bedford Harbor (1-MA)
  - Olin Chemical (1-MA)
  - W.R. Grace & Co., Inc (1-MA)
- New Hampshire
  - Coakley Landfill (1-NH)
  - Mohawk Tannery (1-NH)
  - South Municipal Water Supply Well/New Hampshire Ball Bearings (1-NH)
- Rhode Island
  - Centerdale Manor (1-RI)
- Vermont
  - None active at this time.

Region 2

- New Jersey
  - American Cyanamid Co. (2-NJ)
  - Berry's Creek/Ventron/Velsicol (2-NJ)
  - Lower Passaic River/Diamond Alkali Co. (2-NJ)
  - Matteo & Sons Inc. (2-NJ)
  - Pierson's Creek (2-NJ)
  - Quanta Resources (2-NJ)
  - Raritan Bay Slag (2-NJ)
  - Woodbrook Road Dump (2-NJ)
- New York
  - Dewey Loeffel Landfill (2-NY)
  - Hicksville/New Cassel/Hicksville Groundwater (2-NY)
  - Hoosick Falls/Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics (2-NY)
  - Hudson River PCBs (2-NY)
  - Newtown Creek (2-NY)
- Puerto Rico
  - PROTECO (2-PR)
- USVI
  - None active at this time.

Region 3

- Delaware
  - Delaware Sand & Gravel Landfill (3-DE)
  - E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Inc./Newport Pigment Plant Landfill (3-DE)
  - Hockessin Groundwater (3-DE)
- Maryland
  - N/A
- Pennsylvania
  - Lower Darby Creek Area/Folcroft Landfill (3-PA)
- Virginia
  - L.A. Clarke & Son (3-VA)
- West Virginia
  - Minden/Shaffer Equipment Company (3-WV)

Region 4

- Alabama
  - 35th Avenue (4-AL)
- Florida
  - Cabot/Koppers (4-FL)
  - Orlando Gasification Plant (4-FL)
- Georgia
  - Grenada/Rockwell International Wheel & Trim (4-GA)
- Kentucky
  - B.F. Goodrich/Calvert City (4-KY)
- Mississippi
  - Mississippi Phosphates (4-MS)
  - Newson Brothers/Old Reichhold Chemicals (4-MS)
- North Carolina
  - CTS of Ashville, Inc. (4-NC)
- South Carolina
  - Burlington Industries Cheraw (4-SC)
- Tennessee
  - Oak Ridge Reservation (4-TN)

Region 5

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  - None active at this time.
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  - Franklin Street Groundwater Contamination (5-IN)
  - USS Lead/East Chicago/U.S. Smelter & Lead Refinery, Inc. (5-IN)
  - West Vermont Drinking Water Contamination (5-IN)

- Michigan
    - Aircraft Components/D&L Sales (5-MI)
    - Allied Paper/Kalamazoo/Portage Creek (5-MI)
    - DSC McLouth Steel Gibralter Plant (5-MI)
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    - Tittabawassee River, Saginaw River & Bay (5-MI)
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    - Velsicol (Michigan) Chemical Corp. (5-MI)
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- Minnesota
    - Arrowhead Refinery (5-MN)
    - General Mills/Henkel Corp. (5-MN)
    - Spring Park Municipal Well Field (5-MN)
    - St. Louis River/Interlake.Duluth Tar/SLRIDT (5-MN)
    - St. Regis Paper Co. (5-MN)
- Ohio
    - Donnelsville Contaminated Aquifer (5-OH)
- Wisconsin
    - Fox River NRDA/PCB (5-WI)

Region 6

- Arkansas
    - None active at this time.
- Louisiana
    - Camp Minden (6-LA)
- New Mexico
    - San Mateo Creek Basin (6-NM)
- Oklahoma
    - Eagle Industries (6-OK)
    - Tar Creek/Ottawa County (6-OK)
- Texas
    - Delfasco Forge (6-TX)
    - Donna Reservoir & Canal System (6-TX)
    - Lane Plating Works, Inc. (6-TX)
    - Many Diversified Interests/MDI (6-TX)
    - River City Metal Finishing (6-TX)
    - San Jacinto River Waste Pits (6-TX)

Region 7

- Iowa
    - Des Moines TCE/Dico Company (7-IA)
- Kansas

    - None active at this time.
- Missouri
    - Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joe Minerals Corp. (7-MO)
    - Carter Carburetor (7-MO)
    - Southwestern Jefferson County Mining (7-MO)
    - West Lake Landfill/Bridgeton (7-MO)
- Nebraska
    - None active at this time.

Region 8

- Colorado
    - Bonita Peak Mining District/Gold King Mine (8-CO)
    - Colorado Smelter (8-CO)
    - Lowry Landfill (8-CO)
- Montana
    - Anaconda Co. Smelter (8-MT)
    - East Helena (8-MT)
    - Libby Asbestos Site (8-MT)
    - Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area (8-MT)
- North Dakota
    - None active at this time.
- South Dakota
    - None active at this time.
- Utah
    - None active at this time.
- Wyoming
    - None active at this time.

Region 9

- Arizona
    - Motorola/52nd Street Plant (9-AZ)
    - Tucson International Airport (9-AZ)
- California
    - Casmalia Resources (9-CA)
    - Halaco Engineering Company (9-CA)
    - Operating Industries, Inc./OII (9-CA)
    - Orange County North Basin (9-CA)
    - Treasure Island Naval Station – Hunters Point Annex (9-CA)
- Hawaii
    - None active at this time.
- Nevada
    - Anaconda Copper Mine (9-NV)

- Territories (Guam, Trust Territories, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands)
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- Idaho
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    - Eastern Michaud Flats/FMC (10-ID)
- Oregon
    - Portland Harbor (10-OR)
- Washington
    - Hanford 100-Area (10-WA)
    - Quendall Terminal (10-WA)
    - Wyckoff Co./Eagle Harbor (10-WA)

Active Brownfields Sites

- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency West Site (7-MO)
- Weirton, WV (3-WV)

Other Superfund Projects

- Ducks Unlimited SF Partnership
- Midas Gold (10-ID)

Message

From: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 10:14:32 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
CC: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Please include me. Thank you!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 25, 2018, at 5:00 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

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Cc: Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
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Special Assistant
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.1955
Cell: 202.306.6844

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From: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/11/2018 8:19:11 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
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Attachments: Sites List.docx

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Sent: Thursday, June 21, 2018 9:49 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>
Subject: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

Good evening,

Attached is a draft revised AEL (internal working version) based on the briefing with the Administrator this week and subsequent conversations with the Regions. Please review and provide any changes/revisions. I would like to have a draft ready to send to the Regions for their awareness and input as we start to move forward to revise the AEL for the July Quarterly release. (Please note that not all this information will be on the public AEL that will be released in July).

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you!

Silvina Fonseca
Special Assistant
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.1955
Cell: 202.306.6844

Message

From: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 8:55:29 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
CC: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]; Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: AEL Updates 6.21.2018 .docx

I had not planned to include you all. But am happy to.

Carl had for me a handful of items.

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Now scheduled for tomorrow PM.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 25, 2018, at 4:39 PM, Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov> wrote:

> Just spoke to Carl for the biweekly R6 call. Jim, are you setting up a call for all of us later this week? Or want me to? He said he hadn't heard about a Tar Creek call.
>
> Thanks,
>
> **Erin E. Chancellor**
> Counsel to the Administrator
> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
> (202) 566-1757 (office)
> (202) 731-2835 (cell)
> chancellor.erin@epa.gov
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Chancellor, Erin
> **Sent:** Friday, June 22, 2018 2:22 PM
> **To:** Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
> **Cc:** Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Mackey, Cyndy <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
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Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Thanks,

Erin E. Chancellor

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Trying to set up call next week with Carl Edlund in R 6 to discuss.

It would be useful to have a clearer picture of the Administrator's thoughts.

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On Jun 22, 2018, at 1:24 PM, Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov> wrote:

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Cell: 202.306.6844

Message

From: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 7:12:18 PM
To: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]
CC: Stalcup, Dana [Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: Most expensive sites

Yep. - The original ROD for Hudson was I think about $500 M. (or less) The final cost for the sediment remedy (dredging plus capping) as reported by GE but which we can not validate was slightly less than $2 Billion. GE likes using the $2B number.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 25, 2018, at 2:59 PM, Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov> wrote:

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> **Sent:** Monday, June 25, 2018 2:56 PM
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>
> Dana Stalcup
> Deputy Director
> OLEM/Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)
> Desk – 703-603-8702
> Cell – 202-309-5473
> Follow us on Twitter @EPALand
>
> **From:** Cook, Steven
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> **To:** Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
> **Cc:** Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
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Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
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1	MA	MAD980731335	NEW BEDFORD	Final	$517.8 Millic
8	MT	MT0009083840	LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	Final	$418.0 Millic
2	NJ	NJD986620995	WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	Final	$346.6 Millic
6	OK	OKD980629844	TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	Final	$271.7 Millic

Source: IFMS/Compass data as of EOFY 2017 (in nominal dollars)

Dana Stalcup
Deputy Director
OLEM/Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)

Desk – 703-603-8702
Cell – 202-309-5473
Follow us on Twitter @EPALand

-----Original Message-----
From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 4:05 PM
To: Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
Subject: Most expensive sites

Dana -
OCIR received a inquiry on the most expensive sites. The requester understands this could mean both PRP- and Fund-lead. I think we'll also need to break down both individual PRP and combined PRP sites.

Do we have this information?

Thanks
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Sent from my iPhone

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Sent: 6/25/2018 7:11:41 PM
To: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
CC: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Probably true; more to come. Thanks - Dana

Dana Stalcup
Deputy Director
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Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
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Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Thank you!

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Source: IFMS/Compass data as of EOFY 2017 (in nominal dollars)

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Do we have this information?

Thanks
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Sent from my iPhone

Message

From: Miller, Sophie (Daines) [Sophie_Miller@daines.senate.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 7:04:12 PM
To: Palich, Christian [palich.christian@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Frye, Tony (Robert) [frye.robert@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Most expensive Superfund sites

Thank you very much, all.

-Sophie

From: Palich, Christian <palich.christian@epa.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 3:01 PM
To: Miller, Sophie (Daines) <Sophie_Miller@daines.senate.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Frye, Tony (Robert) <frye.robert@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive Superfund sites

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Christian R. Palich
Deputy Associate Administrator
Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S Environmental Protection Agency
O: 202.564.4944
C: 202.306.4656
E: Palich.Christian@epa.gov

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To: Palich, Christian <palich.christian@epa.gov>
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--

Sophie Miller
Legislative Assistant
U.S. Senator Steve Daines (MT)
202.224.2651 (o)
www.daines.senate.gov

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To: Sophie Miller [Sophie_Miller@daines.senate.gov]
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2	NJ	NJD986620995	WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	Final	$346.6 Million
6	OK	OKD980629844	TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	Final	$271.7 Million

Source: IFMS/Compass data as of EOFY 2017 (in nominal dollars)

Dana Stalcup
Deputy Director
OLEM/Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)
Desk – 703-603-8702
Cell – 202-309-5473
Follow us on Twitter @EPALand

-----Original Message-----
From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 4:05 PM
To: Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
Subject: Most expensive sites

Dana -
OCIR received a inquiry on the most expensive sites. The requester understands this could mean both PRP- and Fund-lead. I think we'll also need to break down both individual PRP and combined PRP sites.

Do we have this information?

Thanks
Nick

Sent from my iPhone

Message

From: Stalcup, Dana [Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 6:55:59 PM
To: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
CC: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Steven,

We have some data regarding ROD estimates, but we need to check on a few challenges with that data (how accurate is it? how dated is it? what about sites with multiple RODs? Etc.). We'll get back with you soon. - Dana

Dana Stalcup
Deputy Director
OLEM/Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)
Desk – 703-603-8702
Cell – 202-309-5473
Follow us on Twitter @EPALand

From: Cook, Steven
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:49 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Nick – it's important that we don't lose the point highlighted in yellow below when this goes back to Congress. If we had data to include regarding PRP expenditures, the list would likely look very different.

Dana – is there a way to compile a list based on the estimated costs in the RODs?

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:45 PM
To: Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Thank you!

From: Stalcup, Dana
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:42 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Nick, let me know if you have trouble reading this. Thanks - Dana

Question: What are the most expensive sites?

Answer: The following table lists those sites where EPA has spent the most Superfund resources through the end of FY 2017. With the exception of reimbursable funds from other federal agencies, Homeland Security Supplemental appropriation, and Brownfields expenditures, the data include all EPA expenditures of Superfund appropriated and reimbursable (e.g., funds from settlements with potentially responsible parties (PRPs)) resources for these sites through the end of FY 2017, including intramural (e.g., payroll) and extramural (e.g., contract, grant) expenditures. These data do not include costs incurred by PRPs as they are not required to provide that information to EPA.

Region	State	EPA ID	Site Name	NPL Status	EPA Superfund expenditures through end of FY 2017
10	ID	IDD048340921	BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	Final	$604.2 Million
1	MA	MAD980731335	NEW BEDFORD	Final	$517.8 Million
8	MT	MT0009083840	LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	Final	$418.0 Million
2	NJ	NJD986620995	WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	Final	$346.6 Million
6	OK	OKD980629844	TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	Final	$271.7 Million

Source: IFMS/Compass data as of EOFY 2017 (in nominal dollars)

Dana Stalcup
Deputy Director
OLEM/Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)
Desk – 703-603-8702
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-----Original Message-----
From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 4:05 PM
To: Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
Subject: Most expensive sites

Dana -
OCIR received a inquiry on the most expensive sites. The requester understands this could mean both PRP- and Fund-lead. I think we'll also need to break down both individual PRP and combined PRP sites.

Do we have this information?

Thanks
Nick

Sent from my iPhone

Message

From: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 6:52:34 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Most expensive Superfund sites

Thank you!!

Erin E. Chancellor
Counsel to the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(202) 566-1757 (office)
(202) 731-2835 (cell)
chancellor.erin@epa.gov

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:52 PM
To: Palich, Christian <palich.christian@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Frye, Tony (Robert) <frye.robert@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive Superfund sites

Ok to send with one edit –
Please make sure she recognizes the last line: "These data do not include costs incurred by PRPs as they are not required to provide that information to EPA."
Bold/highlight/underline if necessary followed by a call to ensure she understands.

Note from Steven Cook, if we had data to include PRP expenditures, this list would look very different.
Thanks

From: Palich, Christian
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:49 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Frye, Tony (Robert) <frye.robert@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive Superfund sites

Ok for me to send this to Daines office? Thanks Nick & Erin!

Christian R. Palich
Deputy Associate Administrator
Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S Environmental Protection Agency
O: 202.564.4944
C: 202.306.4656
E: Palich.Christian@epa.gov

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:45 PM
To: Palich, Christian <palich.christian@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>

Cc: Frye, Tony (Robert) <frye.robert@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive Superfund sites

The following table lists those sites where EPA has spent the most Superfund resources through the end of FY 2017. With the exception of reimbursable funds from other federal agencies, Homeland Security Supplemental appropriation, and Brownfields expenditures, the data include all EPA expenditures of Superfund appropriated and reimbursable (e.g., funds from settlements with potentially responsible parties (PRPs)) resources for these sites through the end of FY 2017, including intramural (e.g., payroll) and extramural (e.g., contract, grant) expenditures. These data do not include costs incurred by PRPs as they are not required to provide that information to EPA.

Region	State	EPA ID	Site Name	NPL Status	EPA Superfund expenditures through end of FY 2017
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6	OK	OKD980629844	TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	Final	$271.7 Million

Source: IFMS/Compass data as of EOFY 2017 (in nominal dollars)

From: Palich, Christian
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 3:48 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Frye, Tony (Robert) <frye.robert@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Most expensive Superfund sites

Hi Nick & Erin,

Can you help with this? Not sure where we would find this info.

Thanks!

Christian R. Palich
Deputy Associate Administrator
Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S Environmental Protection Agency
O: 202.564.4944
C: 202.306.4656
E: Palich.Christian@epa.gov

From: Miller, Sophie (Daines) [mailto:Sophie_Miller@daines.senate.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 3:41 PM
To: Palich, Christian <palich.christian@epa.gov>
Subject: Most expensive Superfund sites

Hello Christian,

Would you be able to share which Superfund sites are the most expensive? I understand there may be two categories: EPA-funded and PRP-funded. If that's the case, two separate lists would be fine.

Thank you.

-Sophie

--

Sophie Miller
Legislative Assistant
U.S. Senator Steve Daines (MT)
202.224.2651 (o)
www.daines.senate.gov

Message

From: Stalcup, Dana [Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov]
Sent: 9/22/2017 12:40:14 PM
To: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
CC: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Bertrand, Charlotte [Bertrand.Charlotte@epa.gov]; Gervais, Gregory [Gervais.Gregory@epa.gov]; Darwin, Veronica [darwin.veronica@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]; Davis, Patrick [davis.patrick@epa.gov]; Simon, Nigel [Simon.Nigel@epa.gov]; Crossland, Ronnie [Crossland.Ronnie@epa.gov]; Fitz-James, Schatzi [Fitz-James.Schatzi@epa.gov]; Jennings, Robert [Jennings.Robert@epa.gov]; Flaks, Art [Flaks.Art@epa.gov]; Hovis, Jennifer [Hovis.Jennifer@epa.gov]; Sutton, Jennifer [sutton.jennifer@epa.gov]; Gartner, Lois [Gartner.Lois@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; DeLeon, Rafael [Deleon.Rafael@epa.gov]; Melvin, Karen [Melvin.Karen@epa.gov]; Hilosky, Nick [Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov]; Brooks, Becky [Brooks.Becky@epa.gov]; Barr, Pamela [Barr.Pamela@epa.gov]; OLEM SF Reg DDs [OLEMSFRegDDs@epa.gov]; OLEM SF Reg Branch Chiefs [OLEMSFRegBranchChiefs@epa.gov]
Subject: Task Force deliverables - Deletions and Human Exposure Information
Attachments: HENC Sites and Estimated Dates_9-14-17.xlsx; FY2018 Planned Deletions.9.14.2017.xlsx

Importance: High

Kell,

On behalf of Jim Woolford and Charlotte Bertrand, as well as on behalf of the Regions, I am transmitting the following two near term action items from the Task Force directive, identified by Administrator Pruitt as high priorities:

- *Within 60 days, Regions should formulate a list of NPL sites expected to be proposed for deletion or deleted within 12 months of today's date and submit the list to the Chair of the Task Force.*
- *Within 60 days, Regions should prepare a report to the Chair of the Task Force that identifies these sites [where the risk of human exposure is not fully controlled] and describes when such risks are expected to be controlled.*

OSRTI and FFRRO worked closely with all ten regions to develop a response to these action items. Additional information is provided below to describe the two attachments.

HUMAN EXPOSURE

The first attachment [*HENC Sites and Estimated Dates_9-14-17.xlsx*] identifies sites where the risk of human exposure is not currently controlled and the dates when human exposure is anticipated to be controlled. Federal Facilities and private sites appear in separate tabs. The Federal Facilities tab includes notes regarding the exposure scenario that is not controlled. Given the much larger universe of private sites, OSRTI is still working to compile comparable information in support of Recommendation #1. This report only includes sites where human exposure is not currently controlled. Future Task Force efforts will consider sites where there is insufficient data to determine exposure.

The "Human Exposure" environmental indicator is a program measure that denotes a site-wide accomplishment. Determinations for sites can change over time as conditions across portions of a site change. For example, a site can shift from "Human Exposure Under Control" to either of the other indications of "Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC)" or "Human Exposure Insufficient Data (HEID)". The change often occurs when a previously unknown exposure pathway (i.e. vapor intrusion) or contaminant (i.e. lead, PFAS, etc.) is discovered and a reasonable expectation exists that people could be exposed or there is insufficient data to make such a determination until further investigation takes place. Furthermore, the estimated dates when exposure is anticipated to be controlled are subject to change as site information becomes available.

If you have any questions regarding the human exposure information, please contact Jen Hovis, OSRTI, for private sites or Greg Gervais, FFRRO, for Federal Facilities.

NPL DELETIONS

The second attachment [*FY2018 Planned Deletions.9.14.2017.xlsx*] details the NPL deletions and partial deletions that are currently projected for private sites for FY 2018. Given prior interest in the specific status of each site in the 10-step

deletion process, the report includes a column noting the current step, with a key that defines each step. Many of these sites have not yet begun the deletion process and are identified as being at Step 0. We anticipate that some sites may drop off this list as we evaluate site-specific conditions, new sites may be added as the year progresses, and the projected deletion dates may change. We will update this information routinely to address the Administrator's Office's interest in deletions. As we discussed in our A3 review meeting last week, this report pertains only to private sites.

If you have any questions regarding the attached deletion projections, please contact Jen Hovis, OSRTI, lead for Task Force Recommendation #2.

Please let us know if you have any questions. Thanks - Dana

Dana Stalcup
Deputy Director
OLEM/Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)
Desk – 703-603-8702
Cell – 202-309-5473
Follow us on Twitter @EPALand

Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) and Estimated Control Dates

Data pulled from SEMS on 09/14/2017

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	NPL Status	Federal Facility	HE Status	HE Estimated Control Date
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	P	N	HENC	12-31-2017
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	F	N	HENC	09-30-2030
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	F	N	HENC	12-30-2020
ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	N	N	HENC	12-30-2019
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER	05	MI	MID006007306	F	N	HENC	09-30-2026
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	F	N	HENC	12-31-2019
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	F	N	HENC	12-31-2022
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	N	N	HENC	12-31-2023
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	F	N	HENC	07-27-2022
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	F	N	HENC	12-30-2021
ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	F	N	HENC	06-30-2020
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	N	N	HENC	09-30-2023
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	F	N	HENC	12-30-2020
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.	03	VA	VAD990710410	F	N	HENC	10-01-2020
BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	F	N	HENC	09-30-2019
BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	F	N	HENC	03-31-2032
BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	F	N	HENC	12-31-2022
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	F	N	HENC	12-31-2025
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	F	N	HENC	04-30-2023
BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	N	N	HENC	12-31-2020
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	F	N	HENC	09-30-2060
CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	F	N	HENC	03-31-2021
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	F	N	HENC	12-31-2026
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	F	N	HENC	01-01-2040
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	N	N	HENC	06-30-2018
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	F	N	HENC	09-30-2019
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	F	N	HENC	09-29-2020
CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	F	N	HENC	03-31-2027
COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	F	N	HENC	03-30-2020
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	F	N	HENC	09-28-2018
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	F	N	HENC	09-30-2030
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	F	N	HENC	09-30-2023
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	F	N	HENC	03-31-2022
DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	F	N	HENC	09-30-2037
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	F	N	HENC	09-30-2026
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	F	N	HENC	12-31-2019
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	F	N	HENC	07-31-2018
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	F	N	HENC	03-30-2018

FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	F	N	HENC	12-31-2017
GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	F	N	HENC	09-30-2025
HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	F	N	HENC	12-30-2024
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	F	N	HENC	01-01-2025
JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	N	N	HENC	12-31-2020
JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	F	N	HENC	09-30-2028
JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	F	N	HENC	09-28-2018
KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	F	N	HENC	12-31-2018
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	F	N	HENC	03-30-2029
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	F	N	HENC	12-31-2017
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	F	N	HENC	12-30-2020
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	F	N	HENC	12-31-2022
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	F	N	HENC	06-18-2028
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	F	N	HENC	12-28-2018
LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	F	N	HENC	09-30-2048
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	F	N	HENC	12-31-2018
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	F	N	HENC	09-21-2018
MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	F	N	HENC	09-30-2027
MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	F	N	HENC	12-31-2018
MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	F	N	HENC	09-30-2025
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	F	N	HENC	09-30-2035
NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	F	N	HENC	06-30-2019
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	F	N	HENC	06-30-2019
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	N	N	HENC	12-31-2026
OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	F	N	HENC	12-31-2020
OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
OMEGA CHEMICAL CORPORATION	09	CA	CAD042245001	F	N	HENC	10-31-2017
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	F	N	HENC	09-30-2025
ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	F	N	HENC	12-31-2020
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	F	N	HENC	09-30-2024
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	F	N	HENC	06-30-2021
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
PORTLAND HARBOR	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	F	N	HENC	09-20-2028
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	F	N	HENC	06-30-2019
QUENDALL TERMINAL	10	WA	WAD980639215	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	F	N	HENC	09-30-2021

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	D	N	HENC	09-30-2018
RINGWOOD MINES/LANDFILL	02	NJ	NJD980529739	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	F	N	HENC	12-31-2025
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	F	N	HENC	11-01-2019
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	F	N	HENC	06-23-2022
ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	F	N	HENC	12-30-2030
STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	F	N	HENC	12-31-2018
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	F	N	HENC	09-30-2040
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	06	OK	OKD980629844	F	N	HENC	02-20-2038
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	N	N	HENC	12-31-2017
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	F	N	HENC	12-30-2020
U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.	05	IN	IND047030226	F	N	HENC	12-31-2019
UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	F	N	HENC	12-31-2020
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	F	N	HENC	09-30-2027
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	F	N	HENC	09-30-2027
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	F	N	HENC	01-20-2027
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)	05	MI	MID000722439	F	N	HENC	09-30-2026
VENTRON/VELSICOL	02	NJ	NJD980529879	F	N	HENC	09-30-2034
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	F	N	HENC	06-30-2035
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	F	N	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	F	N	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	F	N	HENC	09-30-2043
WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	F	N	HENC	09-30-2024
WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	F	N	HENC	09-30-2017
WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	F	N	HENC	05-02-2021

Federal Facility Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC

Data pulled from SEMS on 09/14/2017

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	NPL Status	Federal Agency	HE Status	HE Estimated Control Date
ATLANTIC FLEET WEAPONS TRAINING AREA	2	PR	PRN000204694	F	US Navy	HENC	09-30-2025
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE	4	FL	FL1570024124	F	US Air Force	HENC	09-30-2017
HILL AIR FORCE BASE	8	UT	UT0571724350	F	US Air Force	HENC	12-31-2025
FORT ORD	9	CA	CA7210020676	F	US Army	HENC	09-30-2025
PEARL HARBOR NAVAL COMPLEX	9	HI	HI4170090076	F	US Navy	HENC	06-30-2030
JACKSON PARK HOUSING COMPLEX (USNAVY)	10	WA	WA3170090044	F	US Navy	HENC	02-04-2019
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD COMPLEX	10	WA	WA2170023418	F	US Navy	HENC	09-30-2023

:) and Estimated Control Dates

HE Scenario	Pathway Description
Trespasser	Trespassers ignoring land use control, including signage, may be exposed to munitions. Ongoing sweeps of the area occur to minimize exposure.
Trespasser	Trespassers ignoring site controls may be exposed to contaminated fish and sediment within Shoal Point Bayou.
Resident	Ongoing investigation and response actions related to vapor intrusion in a community adjacent to the base.
Trespasser	Trespassers ignoring signage may be exposed to munitions despite an extensive site security program.
Trespasser	Recreational tresspassers ignoring signage may be exposed to contaminated seafood through consumption.
Recreational users	Recreational users may come in contact with munitions. Proposed Plan in development will address the concern.
Recreational users	Recreational user may be exposed to contaminated seafood through consumption.

Message

From: Palich, Christian [palich.christian@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 6:49:23 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
CC: Frye, Tony (Robert) [frye.robert@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Most expensive Superfund sites

Ok for me to send this to Daines office? Thanks Nick & Erin!

Christian R. Palich
Deputy Associate Administrator
Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S Environmental Protection Agency
O: 202.564.4944
C: 202.306.4656
E: Palich.Christian@epa.gov

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:45 PM
To: Palich, Christian <palich.christian@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
Cc: Frye, Tony (Robert) <frye.robert@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive Superfund sites

The following table lists those sites where EPA has spent the most Superfund resources through the end of FY 2017. With the exception of reimbursable funds from other federal agencies, Homeland Security Supplemental appropriation, and Brownfields expenditures, the data include all EPA expenditures of Superfund appropriated and reimbursable (e.g., funds from settlements with potentially responsible parties (PRPs)) resources for these sites through the end of FY 2017, including intramural (e.g., payroll) and extramural (e.g., contract, grant) expenditures. These data do not include costs incurred by PRPs as they are not required to provide that information to EPA.

Region	State	EPA ID	Site Name	NPL Status	EPA Superfund expenditures through end of FY 2017
10	ID	IDD048340921	BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	Final	$604.2 Million
1	MA	MAD980731335	NEW BEDFORD	Final	$517.8 Million
8	MT	MT0009083840	LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	Final	$418.0 Million
2	NJ	NJD986620995	WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	Final	$346.6 Million
6	OK	OKD980629844	TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	Final	$271.7 Million

Source: IFMS/Compass data as of EOFY 2017 (in nominal dollars)

From: Palich, Christian
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 3:48 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>

Cc: Frye, Tony (Robert) <frye.robert@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Most expensive Superfund sites

Hi Nick & Erin,

Can you help with this? Not sure where we would find this info.

Thanks!

Christian R. Palich
Deputy Associate Administrator
Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S Environmental Protection Agency
O: 202.564.4944
C: 202.306.4656
E: Palich.Christian@epa.gov

From: Miller, Sophie (Daines) [mailto:Sophie_Miller@daines.senate.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 3:41 PM
To: Palich, Christian <palich.christian@epa.gov>
Subject: Most expensive Superfund sites

Hello Christian,

Would you be able to share which Superfund sites are the most expensive? I understand there may be two categories: EPA-funded and PRP-funded. If that's the case, two separate lists would be fine.

Thank you.

-Sophie

--

Sophie Miller
Legislative Assistant
U.S. Senator Steve Daines (MT)
202.224.2651 (o)
www.daines.senate.gov

Message

From: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 6:48:36 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Stalcup, Dana [Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov]
CC: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Nick – it's important that we don't lose the point highlighted in yellow below when this goes back to Congress. If we had data to include regarding PRP expenditures, the list would likely look very different.

Dana – is there a way to compile a list based on the estimated costs in the RODs?

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:45 PM
To: Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Thank you!

From: Stalcup, Dana
Sent: Monday, June 25, 2018 2:42 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Cc: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Nick, let me know if you have trouble reading this. Thanks - Dana

Question: What are the most expensive sites?

Answer: The following table lists those sites where EPA has spent the most Superfund resources through the end of FY 2017. With the exception of reimbursable funds from other federal agencies, Homeland Security Supplemental appropriation, and Brownfields expenditures, the data include all EPA expenditures of Superfund appropriated and reimbursable (e.g., funds from settlements with potentially responsible parties (PRPs)) resources for these sites through the end of FY 2017, including intramural (e.g., payroll) and extramural (e.g., contract, grant) expenditures. These data do not include costs incurred by PRPs as they are not required to provide that information to EPA.

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Source: IFMS/Compass data as of EOFY 2017 (in nominal dollars)

Dana Stalcup
Deputy Director
OLEM/Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)
Desk – 703-603-8702
Cell – 202-309-5473
Follow us on Twitter @EPALand

-----Original Message-----
From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 4:05 PM
To: Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
Subject: Most expensive sites

Dana -
OCIR received a inquiry on the most expensive sites. The requester understands this could mean both PRP- and Fund-lead. I think we'll also need to break down both individual PRP and combined PRP sites.

Do we have this information?

Thanks
Nick

Sent from my iPhone

Message

From: Stalcup, Dana [Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov]
Sent: 6/25/2018 6:41:51 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
CC: Woolford, James [Woolford.James@epa.gov]; Breen, Barry [Breen.Barry@epa.gov]; Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Most expensive sites

Nick, let me know if you have trouble reading this. Thanks - Dana

Question: What are the most expensive sites?

Answer: The following table lists those sites where EPA has spent the most Superfund resources through the end of FY 2017. With the exception of reimbursable funds from other federal agencies, Homeland Security Supplemental appropriation, and Brownfields expenditures, the data include all EPA expenditures of Superfund appropriated and reimbursable (e.g., funds from settlements with potentially responsible parties (PRPs)) resources for these sites through the end of FY 2017, including intramural (e.g., payroll) and extramural (e.g., contract, grant) expenditures. These data do not include costs incurred by PRPs as they are not required to provide that information to EPA.

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Source: IFMS/Compass data as of EOFY 2017 (in nominal dollars)

Dana Stalcup
Deputy Director
OLEM/Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)
Desk – 703-603-8702
Cell – 202-309-5473
Follow us on Twitter @EPALand

-----Original Message-----
From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2018 4:05 PM
To: Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>
Subject: Most expensive sites

Dana -

OCIR received a inquiry on the most expensive sites. The requester understands this could mean both PRP- and Fund-lead. I think we'll also need to break down both individual PRP and combined PRP sites.

Do we have this information?

Thanks
Nick

Sent from my iPhone

Message

From: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia [Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov]
Sent: 2/19/2018 10:31:30 PM
To: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]; Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]; Wagner, Kenneth [wagner.kenneth@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Travel Itinerary for February 20th
Attachments: Tar Creek Superfund SiteTrip Itinerary 2 20 and 21 2018Final.docx

Good Afternoon,

Here is the final agenda with key updates.

Best Regards,

Latonia

Latonia Cheatham Strickland
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor
for Regional and State Affairs
Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Relations
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office Phone: (202) 564-7930
EPA Cellphone: (202) 379-8493
Cheatham-strickland.latonia@epa.gov

Tar Creek Superfund Site Trip Itinerary

February 20-21, 2018

February 20, 2018

9:00am – Kell, Ken and Erin meet with Rebecca Jim, LEAD Agency

11:00am - Kell, Ken and Erin meet with Chairman Berrey, Quapaw Tribe

Chairman Berrey expecting the group to arrive around 11:15 and to depart 12:45pm
Lunch at Downstream (20 -30 minute drive to downtown Miami, OK)

9:35am *– Region 6 arrives Tulsa Airport from Dallas*
12:00pm *– Region 6 arrives in Miami, OK*

12:00pm-1:00pm – Lunch with the Chairman

1:00pm-3:00pm – Meeting with representatives from Miami and Commerce to discuss economic development project and potential acquisition of property and inactive BNSF rail spur that are both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site.

Meeting Location (same as lunch):
Miami Main - 11 South Main Street, Miami, OK 74354
Meeting Attendees:
EPA Region 6
Casey Luckett Snyder, Superfund Reuse Coordinator and Tar Creek RPM
Blake Atkins, Acting Associate Director, Superfund Division
EPA Senior Advisors to the Administrator
Albert "Kell" Kelley
Ken Wagner
Erin Chancellor
Local Representatives
Dean Kruithof, City Manager
Kristi McClain, Community and Economic Development Director
Steve Gilbert, Miami Regional Chamber of Commerce
Tommy Long, City of Commerce
ODEQ
Brian Stanilla, Zach Paden, Ramsey Mauldin - Tar Creek Team
Agenda for the Miami Meeting:

I. Introductions
II. Overview of the City's Redevelopment Project and its importance to the City and several local businesses
III. Potential acquisition of commercial property and inactive rail spur, both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site
IV. Questions posed by the City and responses from EPA and ODEQ

V. Collaboration on site sampling, remediation, disposal, etc. for the property and rail spur
VI. Tour

February 20, 2018 (con't)

3:30pm-5:00pm – Site Tour with BIA and Quapaw: Site tour will focus on restricted properties where EPA is requesting the BIA implement institutional controls to ensure long term protectiveness.

Site Tour Meeting Location:
Quapaw Environmental Office, 334 Main Street, Quapaw, OK 74363
Site Tour Attendees:
EPA Region 6
Casey Luckett Snyder, Superfund Reuse Coordinator and Tar Creek RPM
Blake Atkins, Acting Associate Director, Superfund Division
EPA Senior Advisors to the Administrator
Albert "Kell" Kelley
Erin Chancellor
BIA Miami Agency
Rhonda Loftin, Deputy Superintendent
Sammy Beats
Quapaw Tribe
Tim Kent, Environmental Director
Trenton Stand, Realty Director
5:00pm – Kell and Erin return to Tulsa

February 21, 2018 - REGION 6 EPA ONLY

9:00am – 2:00pm – Tar Creek Monthly Meeting

Meeting Location: Quapaw Environmental Office, 334 Main Street, Quapaw, OK 74363

Meeting Attendees: Representatives EPA Region 6, BIA, ODEQ, Quapaw and Jacobs (formerly CH2M Hill). Meeting agenda under development. Focus of monthly meeting is site updates and remedial activities for all operable units.

2:00pm – Meeting with Quapaw Environmental and Quapaw Attorneys Office to discuss IC options for properties owned by tribal members which are held in restricted status

Agenda for the City of Miami/Tar Creek Meeting:

I. Introductions

II. Overview of the City's Redevelopment Project and its importance to the City and several local businesses

III. Potential acquisition of commercial property and inactive rail spur, both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site

IV. Questions posed by the City and responses from EPA and ODEQ

V. Collaboration on site sampling, remediation, disposal, etc. for the property and rail spur

VI. Tour

Message

From: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia [Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov]
Sent: 2/19/2018 8:21:47 PM
To: Luckett, Casey [Luckett.Casey@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Atkins, Blake [Atkins.Blake@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: Tar creek Meeting - No working lunch on Tuesday as previously discussed - Revised agenda attached

Thanks!

Best Regards,

Latonia

Latonia Cheatham Strickland
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor to the Administrator for Regional and State Affairs
OCIR
Cheatham-Strickland.latonia@epa.gov
Cell: 202-379-8493
Phone: 202-564-7930

On Feb 19, 2018, at 3:15 PM, Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov> wrote:

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:58 PM
To: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <atkins.blake@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek Meeting - No working lunch on Tuesday as previously discussed

Latonia and Nick,
Please note that we are not having a working lunch on Tuesday. We are meeting as originally planned at 1pm. I assume that Kell, Ken and Erin will have lunch with Chairman Berrey prior to our 1pm meeting since they're meeting him at 11am.

My cell # is 210-273-3991 if anyone needs to be in contact with me on Tuesday morning while we're traveling to Tar Creek.

Thanks,
Casey

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
Superfund Reuse Coordinator
214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

From: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 4:56 PM

To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek - Chairman Berrey Contact

Thanks! If I have any questions, I'll email you.

Best Regards,

Latonia

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 4:57 PM
To: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek - Chairman Berrey Contact

You're welcome. Also, here's the contact information for Chairman Berrey's executive assistant:

Tena Smith
Executive Office Manager
Downstream Casino Resort
69300 E Nee Rd
Quapaw, OK 74363
918-919-6054 (o)
918-542-6254 (f)
tsmith@downstreamcasino.com

From: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 3:55 PM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Tar creek - Chairman Berrey Contact

Thanks!

Best Regards,

Latonia

Latonia Cheatham Strickland
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor to the Administrator for Regional and State Affairs
OCIR
Cheatham-Strickland.latonia@epa.gov
Cell: 202-379-8493
Phone: 202-564-7930

On Feb 14, 2018, at 4:36 PM, Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov> wrote:

> Here's is the email contact for Chairman John Berrey, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma:
>
> jberrey@ogahpah.com

Thanks,
Casey

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
Superfund Reuse Coordinator
214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 10:55 AM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Meeting with Rebecca Jim at 9:00. Her email follows. Ms. Jim would like her meeting to run from 9-11, but I think we'll need to cut that meeting off at 10:30 to give Kell and Erin time to potentially meet with Chairman Berry at 11:00.

It's a work in progress at this point.

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 11:48 AM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Hi Nick,
Thanks for letting me know that, at this time, Ken Wagner is not planning to join us at Tar Creek.

I've update the Tar Creek itinerary for Feb 20 and highlighted the changes, including a location change for the Miami meeting. Please let me know if Kell and Erin can join the City Manager and Directors, EPA Region 6 and the State for a working lunch starting at 12:00pm. That lunch would roll into the already scheduled 1:00pm meeting with the City of Miami.

Also, please share the times for the meetings with Rebecca Jim and Chairman Berrey when you have them.

Feel free to give my cell number to Kell and Erin in the event that we need to be in contact on Tuesday morning.
Its 210-273-3991.

Thanks,
Casey

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
Superfund Reuse Coordinator
214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 4:01 PM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Let me check with Kell to see what he would like, and to confirm that 1:00 meeting would still work for him.
I'm not aware if anyone is joining Erin and Kell at this time. I think Latonia was just trying to bug me….

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 4:07 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Nick,
I can schedule the meeting with Chairman Berrey on the morning of 2/20 right now if you'd like.

The City Manager in Miami, Oklahoma has invited EPA to a light working lunch preceding our scheduled 1:00pm meeting. Would that work for Kell's?

So, is someone in addition to Kell and Erin Chancellor planning to join Region 6 for the Tar Creek meetings on the schedule for the afternoon of 2/20? I hadn't heard that Ken Wagner may join…

Casey

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 3:02 PM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Following back around on this and including Ken Wagner's SA Latonia...I'm assuming Ken will be part of this?

Kell personally reached out to Rebecca Jim yesterday to arrange a meeting. Unfortunately he didn't share any information with me. He has not touched base with Chairman Berry yet.

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 4:33 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Please let me know who'll take care of scheduling the meetings with Chairman Berrey and Rebecca Jim on 2/20.
Thanks,
Casey

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 9:26 AM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

I think Erin will be coming in earlier, perhaps Monday night. So as of right now, she's covered.

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 10:12 AM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Ok, thanks much. If plans change and she needs to travel with us to Tar Creek on Tuesday morning from the Tulsa airport, please let me know. We arrive Tulsa at 9:30am, pick up the rental car and then its approximately a 1.5 hour trip to Miami, OK.
Casey

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 9:07 AM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

She's our new Senior Counsel for OLEM.
Previously served at the TCEQ.

I would imagine she will be traveling with Kell.

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 10:02 AM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Tar creek

Quick question – who is Erin Chancellor and are we making the same or alternate arrangements for her travel and participation?

Thanks,
Casey

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
Superfund Reuse Coordinator
214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

From: Edlund, Carl
Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 3:03 PM
To: Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>; Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>; Coltrain, Katrina <coltrain.katrina@epa.gov>; Casanova, Rafael <Casanova.Rafael@epa.gov>
Cc: Phillips, Pam <phillips.pam@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Tar creek

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** "Kelly, Albert" <kelly.albert@epa.gov>
> **Date:** February 8, 2018 at 12:46:08 PM CST
> **To:** "Edlund, Carl" <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov>
> **Subject: Re: Tar creek**
>
> Hello Carl. Erin Chancellor is going to join us at Tar Creek. When should we have agenda? I would like to see Mrs. Jim while there. Also, should we visit Chairman Berry?
>
> Sent from my iPad
>
> On Feb 5, 2018, at 10:58 AM, Edlund, Carl <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov> wrote:
>
>> Great...I'll ask my folks to send you schedules and agendas for the 20th. No inconvenience at all.
>>
>> Sent from my iPad

On Feb 5, 2018, at 9:30 AM, Kelly, Albert <kelly.albert@epa.gov> wrote:

> Thanks. Would it be acceptable to plan for the 20th? I don't want to inconvenience anyone.
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
> On Feb 5, 2018, at 7:20 AM, Edlund, Carl <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov> wrote:
>
>> Thanks Blake....a good list.
>>
>> Kell- interested in any of these events?
>>
>> Sent from my iPad
>>
>> On Feb 5, 2018, at 8:41 AM, Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov> wrote:
>>
>>> Carl, here are some upcoming Tar Creek trips that might be of interest. The reuse/redevelopment opportunity in Miami, and

discussion regarding institutional controls with BIA may be of particular interest.

2/20/18: Meeting with the City of Miami and ODEQ to discuss Miami's interest in acquiring a commercial property and inactive rail spur located within the Tar Creek Superfund site. T

he acquisition is an economic development project for the City which will provide rail access to several companies located near the rail spur. A local chat processors has expressed interest in using the commercial property to ship chat.

2/20/18: Host a Tar Creek site tour for the

BIA Miami Agency. The tour will include visits to restricted properties which need institutional controls (ICs) to protect the cleanup and ensure long term stewardship. EPA is working with BIA to reach an agreement on the ICs issue since the BIA is the federal agency with the regulatory

authority to place deed notices on restricted properties.

2/21/18: Monthly Tar Creek meeting. Meeting attendees include representatives from EPA, ODEQ, the Quapaw Tribe and the BIA. All entities are involved with on-going remedial activities at the site.

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Blake Atkins, Chief LA/NM/OK Remediation Section EPA Region 6 Superfund Division 1445 Ross Ave (6SF-RL) Dallas, TX 75202 214-665-2297 w 214-406-5907 c

---

From: Edlund, Carl
Sent: Sunday, February 04, 2018 7:40 PM
To: Phillips, Pam <phillips.pam@epa.gov>;

Sanchez, Carlos <sanchez.carlos@epa.gov>; Casanova, Rafael <Casanova.Rafael@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>

Subject: Fwd: Tarcreek

Any thoughts? Events that he could hook into?

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

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<Tar Creek Superfund SiteTrip Itinerary 2.20 and 21.2018.docx>

Message

From: Luckett, Casey [Luckett.Casey@epa.gov]
Sent: 2/19/2018 8:15:03 PM
To: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia [Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Atkins, Blake [Atkins.Blake@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Tar creek Meeting - No working lunch on Tuesday as previously discussed - Revised agenda attached
Attachments: Tar Creek Superfund SiteTrip Itinerary 2.20 and 21.2018.docx

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My cell # is 210-273-3991 if anyone needs to be in contact with me on Tuesday morning while we're traveling to Tar Creek.

Thanks,
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214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

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>>>
>>>> Thanks Blake....a good list.
>>>>
>>>> Kell- interested in any of these events?
>>>>
>>>> Sent from my iPad
>>>>
>>>> On Feb 5, 2018, at 8:41 AM, Atkins,

Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
wrote:

> Carl, here are some upcoming Tar Creek trips that might be of interest. The reuse/redevelopment opportunity in Miami, and discussion regarding institutional controls with BIA may be of particular interest.
>
> 2/20/18: Meeting with the City of Miami and ODEQ to discuss Miami's interest in acquiring a commercial property and inactive rail spur located within the Tar Creek Superfund site. The acquisition is an economic development project for the City which will provide rail access to several companies located near the rail spur. A local chat processors has expressed interest in using the commercial property to ship chat.
>
> 2/20/18: Host a Tar Creek site tour for the BIA Miami Agency. The tour will include visits to restricted properties which need institutional controls (ICs) to protect the cleanup and ensure long term

stewardship. EPA is working with BIA to reach an agreement on the ICs issue since the BIA is the federal agency with the regulatory authority to place deed notices on restricted properties.

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Remediation Section
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> **To:** "Edlund, Carl" <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov>
> **Subjec**

t: Tar creek

I would like to schedule a visit to Tar Creek. What would you suggest?

Sent from my iPhone

Tar Creek Superfund Site Trip Itinerary

February 20-21, 2018

February 20, 2018

9:00am – Kell, Ken and Erin meet with Rebecca Jim, LEAD Agency

11:00am - Kell, Ken and Erin meet with Chairman Berrey, Quapaw Tribe

9:35am – Region 6 arrives Tulsa Airport from Dallas
12:00pm – Region 6 arrives in Miami, OK for working lunch with Miami

12:00pm-1:00pm – Lunch

1:00pm-3:00pm – Meeting with representatives from Miami and Commerce to discuss economic development project and potential acquisition of property and inactive BNSF rail spur that are both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site.

Meeting Location (same as lunch):
Miami Main - 11 South Main Street, Miami, OK 74354
Meeting Attendees:
EPA Region 6
Casey Luckett Snyder, Superfund Reuse Coordinator and Tar Creek RPM
Blake Atkins, Acting Associate Director, Superfund Division
EPA Senior Advisors to the Administrator
Albert "Kell" Kelley
Ken Wagner
Erin Chancellor
Local Representatives
Dean Kruithof, City Manager
Kristi McClain, Community and Economic Development Director
Steve Gilbert, Miami Regional Chamber of Commerce
Tommy Long, City of Commerce
ODEQ
Brian Stanilla, Zach Paden, Ramsey Mauldin - Tar Creek Team
Agenda for the Miami Meeting:

I. Introductions
II. Overview of the City's Redevelopment Project and its importance to the City and several local businesses
III. Potential acquisition of commercial property and inactive rail spur, both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site
IV. Questions posed by the City and responses from EPA and ODEQ
V. Collaboration on site sampling, remediation, disposal, etc. for the property and rail spur
VI. Tour

February 20, 2018 (con't)

3:30pm-5:00pm – Site Tour with BIA and Quapaw: Site tour will focus on restricted properties where EPA is requesting the BIA implement institutional controls to ensure long term protectiveness.

Site Tour Meeting Location:

Quapaw Environmental Office, 334 Main Street, Quapaw, OK 74363

Site Tour Attendees:

EPA Region 6

Casey Luckett Snyder, Superfund Reuse Coordinator and Tar Creek RPM

Blake Atkins, Acting Associate Director, Superfund Division

EPA Senior Advisors to the Administrator

Albert "Kell" Kelley

Erin Chancellor

BIA Miami Agency

Rhonda Loftin, Deputy Superintendent

Sammy Beats

Quapaw Tribe

Tim Kent, Environmental Director

Trenton Stand, Realty Director

5:00pm – Kell and Erin return to Tulsa

February 21, 2018 - REGION 6 EPA ONLY

9:00am – 2:00pm – Tar Creek Monthly Meeting

Meeting Location: Quapaw Environmental Office, 334 Main Street, Quapaw, OK 74363

Meeting Attendees: Representatives EPA Region 6, BIA, ODEQ, Quapaw and Jacobs (formerly CH2M Hill). Meeting agenda under development. Focus of monthly meeting is site updates and remedial activities for all operable units.

2:00pm – Meeting with Quapaw Environmental and Quapaw Attorneys Office to discuss IC options for properties owned by tribal members which are held in restricted status

Agenda for the City of Miami/Tar Creek Meeting:

I. Introductions

II. Overview of the City's Redevelopment Project and its importance to the City and several local businesses

III. Potential acquisition of commercial property and inactive rail spur, both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site

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>>> Sent from my iPad
>>>
>>> On Feb 5, 2018, at 8:41 AM, Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov> wrote:
>>>
>>>> Carl, here are some upcoming Tar Creek trips that might be of interest. The reuse/redevelopment opportunity in Miami, and discussion regarding institutional controls

with BIA may be of particular interest.

2/20/18: Meeting with the City of Miami and ODEQ to discuss Miami's interest in acquiring a commercial property and inactive rail spur located within the Tar Creek Superfund site. The acquisition is an economic development project for the City which will provide rail access to several companies located near the rail spur. A local chat processors has expressed interest in using the commercial property to ship chat.

2/20/18: Host a Tar Creek site tour for the BIA Miami Agency. The tour will include visits to restricted properties which need institutional controls (ICs) to protect the cleanup and ensure long term stewardship. EPA is working with BIA to reach an agreement on the ICs issue since the BIA is the federal agency with the regulatory authority to place deed notices on restricted properties.

2/21/18: Monthly Tar Creek meeting. Meeting attendees include representatives from EPA, ODEQ, the Quapaw Tribe and the BIA. All entities are involved with on-going remedial activities at the site.

3/28/18: Region 6 and Region 7 Managers meeting to discuss coordinated efforts for all operable units of the Tar Creek Superfund site.

3/28/18: Tar Creek Stakeholder meeting: EPA Regions 6 and 7 will participate in a meeting with the Tar Creek stakeholders to provide site updates and action status.

Blake Atkins, Chief
LA/NM/OK
Remediation Section
EPA Region 6
Superfund Division
1445 Ross Ave (6SF-RL)
Dallas, TX 75202
214-665-2297 w
214-406-5907 c

From: Edlund, Carl
Sent: Sunday, February 04, 2018 7:40 PM
To: Phillips, Pam <phillips.pam@epa.gov

>; Sanchez, Carlos <sanchez.carlos@epa.gov>; Casanova, Rafael <Casanova.Rafael@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Tar creek

Any thoughts? Events that he could hook into?

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** "Kelly, Albert" <kelly.albert@epa.gov>
> **Date:** February 4, 2018 at 2:01:17 PM CST
> **To:** "Edlund, Carl" <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov>
> **Subject: Tar creek**
>
> I would like to schedule a visit to Tar Creek.

What would you suggest ?

Sent from my iPhone

Message

From: Manges, Ellen [Manges.Ellen@epa.gov]
Sent: 2/15/2018 3:49:57 PM
To: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]; Darwin, Veronica [darwin.veronica@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
CC: Wilson, Erika [Wilson.Erika@epa.gov]
Subject: Latest Plans for TWRAP SFTF Sessions on Feb. 21
Attachments: TWRAP Letter Responses 2-14-18 V8.docx; Agenda_02202018_SC.DOC; 2017 Superfund Recomendation Letter - Tribal Waste and Response Steering....pdf

Hi Kell and Veronica – Here are the latest *draft* agenda and internal responses to the TWRAP steering committee comments on the SFTF.

You will see two sessions on Wednesday, Feb 21 for SFTF discussion:

10:00 – 10:30 am Meeting with Office of the Administrator's Superfund Task Force Members

3:00 – 4:00 pm Meeting to Discuss Steering Committee Comments on the EPA SFTF Recommendations

Sorry Kell that we could not schedule this so that you could attend. For the first session, we are hoping to have Veronica give a 10-15 minute overview on the purpose, key accomplishments and future direction of the SFTF. We are thinking it would be best to keep it as a verbal presentation w/o visuals, and then allow for 15+ min for questions and discussion. Jim Woolford and/or Dana Stalcup will be there as well as someone from OECA. Erika and I will also be present along with other key staff from the tribal office and OLEM.

For the second session at 3:00, we plan to review their comments in more detail. Jim has agreed to lead the discussion and Dana, OECA leads and I will be there to help. Of course Veronica and Nick and anyone else you'd like to have in the room will be more than welcome if available.

I've attached the latest internal responses to the TWRAP comments that we will use for the discussion. Jim/OSRTI has pulled this together with input from OECA and me. We are still working on it and welcome any edits or additional ideas you may have.

Based on the TWRAP discussions, we will then finalize a formal response to their comments in a letter from Barry. I'm also hoping that we will lay out any next steps or process that we work out with them for involving tribes in the recommendations.

I've talked to Veronica and Nick about setting up a pre-meeting on Tuesday 2/20 to prep for the Wednesday 10:00 session – and will get an invite out soon. Thanks - Ellen

Tribal Waste Response and Assistance Program Steering Committee Comments on Superfund Task Force Recommendations

Goal 1: Expediting Cleanup and Remediation

Q1: Tribes have worked long and hard with their colleagues at EPA to ensure that high standards are set for cleanup. For example, in the past, EPA Remedial Project Managers (RPM's) have worked with Tribes and their Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO's} during Cultural Resource investigations prior to remediation implementation. Another example would be that there are a number of Tribe's that have Water Quality Standards (WQS) that have been promulgated by EPA wherein those Tribes have also received Treatment in the Same Manner as a State (TAS) status. In some cases, these Tribal WQS have played critical roles in remediation work. As EPA moves forward with Superfund activities, we recommend they continue to consider those Tribe's with TAS status and design their remedial activities to meet downstream WQS for affected Tribes.

A1. As discussed in the "EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes" (May 4, 2011), EPA's policy is to consult with tribes when Agency actions and decisions may affect tribal interests. The Superfund Task Force report does not change this policy. EPA will continue to work closely with our tribal counterparts during development and selection of remedial actions.

Q2. Due to recent cutbacks in RPM's throughout all regions, will this work continue as a priority for EPA? How does EPA propose to expedite clean up when they are losing Superfund RPM's and not back filling their positions?

A2. Yes, Superfund cleanup is still a priority. We will work with whatever resources we are given, and we will continue to prioritize sites based on risks to human health and other factors. We hope that some of the processes under examination can be changed to increase capacity while protecting human health and the environment.

Q3: Given that many Superfund sites affecting Tribes are located in remote areas, and often facing extreme climactic conditions, how will EPA recognize that expediting the process will face season and access challenges?

A3: Program staff routinely encounter remote locations and seasonal impacts when investigating sites and implementing remedial actions. These issues are incorporated into site plans but do not affect priority setting. The program does not anticipate unique obstacles here, although we agree that we have to recognize limitations associated with expediting cleanup of these types of sites.

Q4: Given the fact that throughout the document various priority numbers are used (e.g. "Administrator's Top Ten", "Identify 20 Sites with Greatest Potential Reuse", and "identification of fifteen sites") we sincerely hope that EPA does not overlook the sites seriously affecting Tribal nations and Alaskan Native Villages simply because of their remoteness or complexity. We recommend creating an "Administrator's top ten for Indian Country" with similar designation that led to the "Administrator's top ten."

ED_001863D_00008469-00001

A4. While the Agency will continue to consider any and all sites that may benefit from focused attention, regardless of location, please note that nine of the sites included on the initial release of the Administrator's Emphasis List are identified as either being on tribal land or as having Native American interest. Those sites are **Centredale Manor Restoration, Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River, Tar Creek, Bonita Peak Mining District, Anaconda Co. Smelter, Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area, Anaconda Copper Mine, Portland Harbor, and Quendall Terminal**. At this time, the Agency does not believe that separate list unique to sites in Indian Country is needed. If a tribe believes that a particular site in Indian Country warrants the Administrator's attention, the tribe should work with the appropriate region to bring that site forward for consideration.

Q5: EPA will need to keep in mind that many Tribes think in terms of Seven Generations in the past and in the future. Therefore, Tribal perspectives may be different when it comes to "near or long term use" restrictions, as mentioned in Recommendation #6 pertaining to groundwater use and designation. We recommend that early consultation and collaboration take place with Tribes to include Tribal perspectives on site history, and site remediation and re-use goals.

A5: As previously mentioned, the Superfund Task Force report does not affect EPA's tribal consultation policy. EPA strives to work closely with our tribal counterparts throughout the Superfund process. Regions typically engage in continued collaboration, in addition to formal consultation, to address tribal perspectives on such topics as site history, site remediation, and site reuse goals (see Q12). Furthermore, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) requires EPA to consider long-term effectiveness when selecting a remedy.

Q6: Tribes are interested and capable of taking the lead on remediation work. Therefore, we recommend developing and funding Tribal Remediation Authorities, to make it possible for Tribes and their members to engage in cleanup and remediation activities (see Recommendation #11) and it should be a priority.

A6:

- Existing statute and regulation enable tribes to be designated the lead for remedial action at sites on the National Priorities List. In these circumstances, EPA provides funding to tribes through remedial cooperative agreements (CAs). Unlike states, tribes are not required to provide cost share for remedial action. The decision to designate a tribe the lead agency is made site specifically.
- EPA supports building tribal capacity to ensure that tribes are able to provide meaningful and substantial involvement in response activities. EPA supports the Tribal Superfund Working Group, which conducts both in-person and webinar training events. EPA also supports the Tribal Lands and Environment Forum, a well-attended training conference for tribal environmental professionals. Additionally, per CERCLA Subpart O, EPA provides opportunities for tribes to apply for five types of cooperative agreements, including core program and support agency CAs. Core program CAs are intended to develop and maintain a Tribe's ability to participate in the CERCLA response program while support agency CAs are meant to ensure a Tribe's meaningful and substantial involvement in response activities. EPA continues to support building tribal capacity to ensure tribal involvement in response activities.

Q7: We are also concerned about how EPA proposes to specifically examine sole source contracts and contractors and whether the justifications for those contracts will be publicly available. Why has EPA decided to do away with Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women Business Enterprises (WBE's) in their Superfund Cooperative Agreement requirements? This is one area, MBE, where Tribes can provide cost effective remedial services to EPA whereas now, itis no longer a requirement.

A7: These requirements were eliminated at the Administrator's direction.

Goal 2: Re-Invigorating Responsible Party Cleanup and Reuse

Q8: Under Recommendation 13, last bullet, please add Tribes as potentially designated leads on Superfund Sites.

A8: EPA already considers Tribes as possible leads; we will change the recommendation accordingly.

Goal 3: Encouraging Private Investment

Q9: Encouraging private investment can of course be highly beneficial, but many Tribes have seen projects stall, or cease completely, because private investors have pulled out. In instances where private investment is being pursued, we strongly recommend that EPA work closely with Tribes to ensure that remediation and/or reuse activities are secure and that Tribal interests and priorities are not jeopardized in this manner.

A9: The Agency agrees it is important to work closely with Tribes when implementing response actions and/or reuse activities to ensure they are protective and secure. Generally, federal cleanup and/or reuse agreements include provisions for federal oversight of PRP or third party response work, as well as financial assurance where appropriate.

Q10: Remote areas lacking inherent commercial, industrial or retail potential languish due to the vast scale of the cleanup and due to the absence of infrastructure and the need for specialized workers. As an example, contaminants due to uranium mining pose a threat not only to those living nearby, to others downstream and downwind. These sites tend to be in remote areas, which have less infrastructure and economic potential. When exploring the use of private investment, we recommend that Tribes be fully involved in the process, especially in regard to training their own members to be competitive for potential jobs involved in remediation and reuse activities. We further recommend that Tribes be involved in natural resource and health assessments that expose risks to the impacted communities. Tribes want to be involved in exploring how private investment can be encouraged in these remote areas while at the same time lessening the health risks of the affected communities.

A10: Tribal engagement is an important element of outreach during the exploration of redevelopment options at all sites. See A12. EPA can further explore what options are most applicable and beneficial for tribal lands.

Q11: How does EPA propose to invest federal dollars with private investments? Unless private Trusts are established during negotiated settlements with Potential Responsible Parties (PRP's), it isour understanding that federal funds cannot be invested.

A11: To clarify, under Goal 3, EPA is exploring opportunities to encourage third party investment but does not contemplate additional investment of Superfund dollars.

Goal 4: Promoting Redevelopment and Community Revitalization

Q12: How will the recommendations under [SF task force Goal 4: Promoting Redevelopment & Community Revitalization] be related to activities being undertaken as part of Brownfields programs?

A12: EPA's Brownfields Program primarily supports the site redevelopment and community revitalization efforts under Goal 4. In particular, the Brownfields Program is helping to advance Recommendations 35 and 38 by:

- Developing training for EPA staff that clarifies the redevelopment process and promotes tools to facilitate the redevelopment of contaminated properties.
- Providing brownfields communities with technical assistance opportunities that support local land revitalization goals for cleaning up and reusing contaminated or potentially contaminated properties.

Q13: The Tribes are concerned that unless they are involved early and often during the remedial design process that post remedy development and re-use of sites might not be technically feasible. We suggest that consultation and collaboration with Tribes be a priority for successful re-use.

A13:

- As previously mentioned, the Superfund Task Force report does not affect EPA's tribal consultation policy. EPA strives to work closely with our tribal counterparts throughout the Superfund process.
- EPA expects to work with communities to remove barriers and encourage appropriate reuse by assessing the reuse potential of sites. Reuse planning, including performing reuse assessments and developing reuse plans, enhances community engagement during Superfund cleanups by proactively including communities in the decision-making process. Reuse planning can fit into the Superfund cleanup process, both pre- and post-remedy. Tribes interested in reuse planning support are encouraged to reach out to their regional Superfund Redevelopment Coordinator.
- EPA agrees that early involvement is key to selecting and implementing remedies that support reasonably anticipated future land uses, in addition to providing a host of other benefits that are a win-win for Tribes and EPA. This focus has been reinforced within EPA through the distribution of guidance such as *Considering Reasonably Anticipated Future Land Use and Reducing Barriers to Reuse at EPA-lead Superfund Remedial Sites*, training that helps RPMs understand how to consider reuse throughout the cleanup process, and case studies that explore the critical role community involvement, including tribal involvement, and reuse play in the cleanup process. Examples and information can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment-initiative.

- Tribes interested in supplementary support or tools relating to consideration of reuse throughout the cleanup process are encouraged to reach out to their regional Superfund Redevelopment Coordinator, who work with members of the cleanup team to bring additional Superfund redevelopment expertise to the table. Coordinator contact information can be found at https://www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment-initiative/regional-redevelopment-contacts.
- EPA's focus on the consideration of reuse in the cleanup process began at the national level in 1999, and there may be sites where remedies were selected prior to the emphasis on reuse. EPA has been able to work with communities to achieve successful reuse outcomes at many of these sites, and any community with a Superfund site, at any stage in the cleanup process, is encouraged to come forward to discuss reuse barriers. However, as cited in *Considering Reasonably Anticipated Future Land Use and Reducing Barriers to Reuse at EPA-lead Superfund Remedial Sites*, "EPA believes early community involvement, with a particular focus on the community's desired future uses of property associated with the CERCLA site, should result in a more democratic decision-making process; greater community support for remedies selected as a result of this process; and more expedited, cost effective cleanups."

Q14: How will the recommendations under [SF task force Goal 4: Promoting Redevelopment & Community Revitalization] be related to activities being undertaken as part of Brownfields programs?

A14. EPA's Brownfields Program primarily supports the site redevelopment and community revitalization efforts under Goal 4. In particular, the Brownfields Program is helping to advance Recommendations 35 and 38 by:

- EPA can work with communities to remove barriers and encourage appropriate reuse by assessing the reuse potential of sites. Tribes can contact the Regional Brownfields Coordinator to discuss reuse at specific sites.
- Developing training for EPA staff that clarifies the redevelopment process and promotes tools to facilitate the redevelopment of contaminated properties.
- Providing brownfields communities with technical assistance opportunities that support local land revitalization goals for cleaning up and reusing contaminated or potentially contaminated properties.

Goal 5: Engaging Partners and Stakeholders

Q15: Throughout the document there are timeframes based on FY quarters and the Tribes are concerned on whether EPA will be able to provide deliverables in those timeframes, especially if full consultation with Tribes is to take place.

A15: In most cases, the FY quarters identified in the Superfund Task Force report are timeframes to begin each of the recommendations. In addition, the schedule for most recommendations is evolving. We also don't know if full consultation is necessary, but we would not complete a recommendation without appropriate Tribal opportunity for input under our partnership and stakeholder engagement strategy.

Q16: We would also suggest that Tribes be listed in these recommendations as they are currently absent from most of the goals and recommendations. Acknowledgement of Tribal, State, and Federal collaboration and partnerships on superfund issues should be given high priority.

A16: The partnership and stakeholder engagement strategy specifies Tribal input, as appropriate, for all recommendation implementation. EPA would like to discuss how we can effectively engage Tribes in the progress for those recommendations that are important to tribes.

Message

From: Neok(rjim) Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: 2/15/2018 12:28:43 AM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: Meeting with Kell Kelly

Hi Nick,
Of course, I know Mr. Kelly's day is stacked. We appreciate the opportunity to visit and will be most respectful with his time. My cell is Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy, our office number is Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Thanks for all you are doing to line up the visit.
Rebecca Jim

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 3:55 PM
To: rjim@neok.com
Subject: RE: Meeting with Kell Kelly

Thanks Rebecca.
As you know, Kell's schedule is very packed and tight. In an effort to maximize time, he might have a hard stop at 11:00 to head out to his next meeting.
Kell will be joined by Erin Chancellor, Counsel to the Administrator, and possibly one other EPA staffer.
Lastly, can you shoot me your phone number so I can put it in Kell's travel itinerary.
Thanks
Nick

Nicholas Falvo
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator
Falvo.Nicholas@epa.gov
Office: (202) 564-5075
Cell: (202) 760-0581

From: Neok(rjim) [mailto:rjim@neok.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 9:55 AM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Meeting with Kell Kelly

Hi Nick, Thank you again for all the work you are doing to connect people with Mr. Kelly. Yes, the address is correct and there is parking in the back of the building with an entrance. It is a white house with a green roof. I understand the rest of his day will be stacked with meetings.

9:00 I have invited only a few community members to join us. But have asked a few of the medical professionals who have been involved with the children to come at 10:00 and expect it to end by 11:00.

In the time we have if it is appropriate and if needed, I would be glad to give a quick overview of the work done at Tar Creek from the beginning so he will be set for the rest of the day. I know building the plans for the future needs to be well-grounded on what happened thus far.
We are looking forward to the day.
Rebecca Jim

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 8:12 AM
To: rjim@neok.com
Subject: Meeting with Kell Kelly

Ms. Jim:
Wanted to touch base and confirm logistics for next Tuesday's meeting with Kell Kelly.
We have Kell meeting you at 9:00 at the LEAD Agency offices located at 223 A Street, SE in Miami OK.

Do you have any additional information, such as the duration of the meeting and any other attendees?

Thanks
Nick

Nicholas Falvo
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator
Falvo.Nicholas@epa.gov
Office: (202) 564-5075
Cell: (202) 760-0581

Virus-free. www.avast.com

Message

From: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia [Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov]
Sent: 2/14/2018 10:55:48 PM
To: Luckett, Casey [Luckett.Casey@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Atkins, Blake [Atkins.Blake@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Tar creek - Chairman Berrey Contact

Thanks! If I have any questions, I'll email you.

Best Regards,

Latonia

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 4:57 PM
To: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek - Chairman Berrey Contact

You're welcome. Also, here's the contact information for Chairman Berrey's executive assistant:

Tena Smith
Executive Office Manager
Downstream Casino Resort
69300 E Nee Rd
Quapaw, OK 74363

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 3:55 PM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Tar creek - Chairman Berrey Contact

Thanks!

Best Regards,

Latonia

Latonia Cheatham Strickland
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor to the Administrator for Regional and State Affairs
OCIR
Cheatham-Strickland.latonia@epa.gov
Cell: 202-379-8493
Phone: 202-564-7930

On Feb 14, 2018, at 4:36 PM, Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov> wrote:

Here's is the email contact for Chairman John Berrey, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma:

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Thanks,
Casey

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
Superfund Reuse Coordinator
214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 10:55 AM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Meeting with Rebecca Jim at 9:00. Her email follows. Ms. Jim would like her meeting to run from 9-11, but I think we'll need to cut that meeting off at 10:30 to give Kell and Erin time to potentially meet with Chairman Berry at 11:00.

It's a work in progress at this point.

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 11:48 AM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>; Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Hi Nick,
Thanks for letting me know that, at this time, Ken Wagner is not planning to join us at Tar Creek.

I've update the Tar Creek itinerary for Feb 20 and highlighted the changes, including a location change for the Miami meeting. Please let me know if Kell and Erin can join the City Manager and Directors, EPA Region 6 and the State for a working lunch starting at 12:00pm. That lunch would roll into the already scheduled 1:00pm meeting with the City of Miami.

Also, please share the times for the meetings with Rebecca Jim and Chairman Berrey when you have them.

Feel free to give my cell number to Kell and Erin in the event that we need to be in contact on Tuesday morning.
Its 210-273-3991.

Thanks,
Casey

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
Superfund Reuse Coordinator
214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 4:01 PM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Let me check with Kell to see what he would like, and to confirm that 1:00 meeting would still work for him.
I'm not aware if anyone is joining Erin and Kell at this time. I think Latonia was just trying to bug me....

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 4:07 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Nick,
I can schedule the meeting with Chairman Berrey on the morning of 2/20 right now if you'd like.

The City Manager in Miami, Oklahoma has invited EPA to a light working lunch preceding our scheduled 1:00pm meeting. Would that work for Kell's?

So, is someone in addition to Kell and Erin Chancellor planning to join Region 6 for the Tar Creek meetings on the schedule for the afternoon of 2/20? I hadn't heard that Ken Wagner may join...

Casey

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 3:02 PM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Cc: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia <Cheatham-Strickland.Latonia@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Following back around on this and including Ken Wagner's SA Latonia…I'm assuming Ken will be part of this?

Kell personally reached out to Rebecca Jim yesterday to arrange a meeting. Unfortunately he didn't share any information with me. He has not touched base with Chairman Berry yet.

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 4:33 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Please let me know who'll take care of scheduling the meetings with Chairman Berrey and Rebecca Jim on 2/20.
Thanks,
Casey

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 9:26 AM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

I think Erin will be coming in earlier, perhaps Monday night. So as of right now, she's covered.

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 10:12 AM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

Ok, thanks much. If plans change and she needs to travel with us to Tar Creek on Tuesday morning from the Tulsa airport, please let me know. We arrive Tulsa at 9:30am, pick up the rental car and then its approximately a 1.5 hour trip to Miami, OK.
Casey

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 9:07 AM
To: Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Tar creek

She's our new Senior Counsel for OLEM.
Previously served at the TCEQ.

I would imagine she will be traveling with Kell.

From: Luckett, Casey
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2018 10:02 AM
To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Tar creek

Quick question – who is Erin Chancellor and are we making the same or alternate arrangements for her travel and participation?

Thanks,
Casey

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
Superfund Reuse Coordinator
214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

From: Edlund, Carl
Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 3:03 PM
To: Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov>; Luckett, Casey <Luckett.Casey@epa.gov>; Coltrain, Katrina <coltrain.katrina@epa.gov>; Casanova, Rafael <Casanova.Rafael@epa.gov>
Cc: Phillips, Pam <phillips.pam@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Tar creek

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** "Kelly, Albert" <kelly.albert@epa.gov>
> **Date:** February 8, 2018 at 12:46:08 PM CST
> **To:** "Edlund, Carl" <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov>
> **Subject: Re: Tar creek**
>
> Hello Carl. Erin Chancellor is going to join us at Tar Creek. When should we have agenda? I would like to see Mrs. Jim while there. Also, should we visit Chairman Berry?
>
> Sent from my iPad
>
> On Feb 5, 2018, at 10:58 AM, Edlund, Carl <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov> wrote:
>
>> Great...I'll ask my folks to send you schedules and agendas for the 20th. No inconvenience at all.
>>
>> Sent from my iPad
>>
>> On Feb 5, 2018, at 9:30 AM, Kelly, Albert <kelly.albert@epa.gov> wrote:
>>
>>> Thanks. Would it be acceptable to plan for the 20th? I don't want to inconvenience anyone.
>>>
>>> Sent from my iPhone

On Feb 5, 2018, at 7:20 AM, Edlund, Carl <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov> wrote:

> Thanks Blake....a good list.
>
> Kell- interested in any of these events?
>
> Sent from my iPad
>
> On Feb 5, 2018, at 8:41 AM, Atkins, Blake <Atkins.Blake@epa.gov> wrote:
>
>> Carl, here are some upcoming Tar Creek trips that might be of interest. The reuse/redevelopment opportunity in Miami, and discussion regarding institutional controls with BIA may be of particular interest.
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>> 2/20/18: Meeting with the City of Miami and ODEQ to discuss Miami's interest in acquiring a commercial property and inactive rail spur located within the Tar Creek Superfund site. The acquisition is an economic development project for the City which will provide rail access to several companies located near the rail spur. A local chat processors has expressed interest in

using the commercial property to ship chat.

2/20/18: Host a Tar Creek site tour for the BIA Miami Agency. The tour will include visits to restricted properties which need institutional controls (ICs) to protect the cleanup and ensure long term stewardship. EPA is working with BIA to reach an agreement on the ICs issue since the BIA is the federal agency with the regulatory authority to place deed notices on restricted properties.

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1445 Ross Ave (6SF-RL)
Dallas, TX 75202
214-665-2297 w
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February 4, 2018 at 2:01:17 PM CST

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Sent from my iPhone

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Sent: 2/14/2018 10:31:32 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: Tar Creek Superfund SiteTrip Itinerary 2.20 and 21.2018.docx

We are suppose to figure that out we are doing a line by line...☺

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 5:30 PM
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Subject: RE: Tar Creek Superfund SiteTrip Itinerary 2.20 and 21.2018.docx

Works for me. As long as the Chairman picks a lunch location other than the Miami Main. Not sure how much time they'll need to get from the LEAD agency to lunch with the Chairman.

From: Cheatham-Strickland, Latonia
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Attachments: Tar Creek Superfund SiteTrip Itinerary 2 20 and 21 2018lmc.docx

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Tar Creek Superfund Site Trip Itinerary

February 20-21, 2018

February 20, 2018

9:00am – 11:00am: Meeting with Rebecca Jim, Lead Agency. 223 A Street, SE Miami OK

9:35am – Region 6 EPA arrives Tulsa Airport from Dallas

11:15am – 12:45pm: Meeting and Lunch with Chairman Berrey, Quapaw Tribe
Chairman will decide the lunch location

12:00pm – Region 6 EPA arrives in Miami, OK

12:00pm-1:00pm – Working lunch invitation from Miami City Manager
Lunch location: Miami Main - 11 South Main Street, Miami, OK 74354

1:00pm-3:00pm – Meeting with representatives from Miami and Commerce to discuss economic development project and potential acquisition of property and inactive BNSF rail spur that are both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site.

Meeting Location (same as lunch):

Miami Main - 11 South Main Street, Miami, OK 74354

Meeting Attendees:

EPA Region 6

Casey Luckett Snyder, Superfund Reuse Coordinator and Tar Creek RPM
Blake Atkins, Acting Associate Director, Superfund Division

EPA Senior Advisors to the Administrator

Albert "Kell" Kelley
Erin Chancellor

Local Representatives

Dean Kruithof, City Manager
Kristi McClain, Community and Economic Development Director
Steve Gilbert, Miami Regional Chamber of Commerce
Tommy Long, City of Commerce

ODEQ

Brian Stanilla, Zach Paden, Ramsey Mauldin - Tar Creek Team

Agenda for the Miami Meeting:

I. Introductions
II. Overview of the City's Redevelopment Project and its importance to the City and several local businesses

III. Potential acquisition of commercial property and inactive rail spur, both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site
IV. Questions posed by the City and responses from EPA and ODEQ
V. Collaboration on site sampling, remediation, disposal, etc. for the property and rail spur
VI. Tour

3:30pm-5:00pm – Site Tour with BIA and Quapaw: Site tour will focus on restricted properties where EPA is requesting the BIA implement institutional controls to ensure long term protectiveness.

Site Tour Meeting Location:
Quapaw Environmental Office, 334 Main Street, Quapaw, OK 74363
Site Tour Attendees:
EPA Region 6
Casey Luckett Snyder, Superfund Reuse Coordinator and Tar Creek RPM
Blake Atkins, Acting Associate Director, Superfund Division
EPA Senior Advisors to the Administrator
Albert "Kell" Kelley
Erin Chancellor
Ken Wagner
BIA Miami Agency
Rhonda Loftin, Deputy Superintendent
Sammy Beats
Quapaw Tribe
Tim Kent, Environmental Director
Trenton Stand, Realty Director

5:00pm – Kell and Erin return to Tulsa

February 21, 2018 - REGION 6 EPA ONLY

9:00am – 2:00pm – Tar Creek Monthly Meeting

Meeting Location: Quapaw Environmental Office, 334 Main Street, Quapaw, OK 74363

Meeting Attendees: Representatives EPA Region 6, BIA, ODEQ, Quapaw and Jacobs (formerly CH2M Hill). Meeting agenda under development. Focus of monthly meeting is site updates and remedial activities for all operable units.

2:00pm – Meeting with Quapaw Environmental and Quapaw Attorneys Office to discuss IC options for properties owned by tribal members which are held in restricted status

CONTACTS:

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
Superfund Reuse Coordinator
214.665.7393
210-273-3991 (cell)
luckett.casey@epa.gov

Tena Smith
Executive Office Manager
Downstream Casino Resort
69300 E Nee Rd
Quapaw, OK 74363
918-919-6054 (o)
918-542-6254 (f)
tsmith@downstreamcasino.com

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Subject: RE: Tar creek - Chairman Berrey Contact

You're welcome. Also, here's the contact information for Chairman Berrey's executive assistant:

Tena Smith
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Downstream Casino Resort
69300 E Nee Rd
Quapaw, OK 74363

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

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Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Thanks,
Casey

Casey Luckett Snyder
EPA R6 Project Manager and
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214.665.7393
luckett.casey@epa.gov

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Ok thanks. I'll add those meetings to the itinerary and resend. I know its evolving and we can make updates as needed.

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February 20-21, 2018

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9:35am – Region 6 EPA arrives Tulsa Airport from Dallas
12:00pm – Region 6 EPA arrives in Miami, OK

12:00pm-1:00pm – Working lunch invitation from Miami City Manager
Lunch location: Miami Main - 11 South Main Street, Miami, OK 74354

1:00pm-3:00pm – Meeting with representatives from Miami and Commerce to discuss economic development project and potential acquisition of property and inactive BNSF rail spur that are both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site.

Meeting Location (same as lunch):
Miami Main - 11 South Main Street, Miami, OK 74354
Meeting Attendees:
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Casey Luckett Snyder, Superfund Reuse Coordinator and Tar Creek RPM
Blake Atkins, Acting Associate Director, Superfund Division
EPA Senior Advisors to the Administrator
Albert "Kell" Kelley
Erin Chancellor
Local Representatives
Dean Kruithof, City Manager
Kristi McClain, Community and Economic Development Director
Steve Gilbert, Miami Regional Chamber of Commerce
Tommy Long, City of Commerce
ODEQ
Brian Stanilla, Zach Paden, Ramsey Mauldin - Tar Creek Team
Agenda for the Miami Meeting:

I. Introductions
II. Overview of the City's Redevelopment Project and its importance to the City and several local businesses
III. Potential acquisition of commercial property and inactive rail spur, both part of the Tar Creek Superfund site
IV. Questions posed by the City and responses from EPA and ODEQ
V. Collaboration on site sampling, remediation, disposal, etc. for the property and rail spur
VI. Tour

February 20, 2018 (con't)

3:30pm-5:00pm – Site Tour with BIA and Quapaw: Site tour will focus on restricted properties where EPA is requesting the BIA implement institutional controls to ensure long term protectiveness.

Site Tour Meeting Location:

Quapaw Environmental Office, 334 Main Street, Quapaw, OK 74363

Site Tour Attendees:

EPA Region 6

Casey Luckett Snyder, Superfund Reuse Coordinator and Tar Creek RPM

Blake Atkins, Acting Associate Director, Superfund Division

EPA Senior Advisors to the Administrator

Albert "Kell" Kelley

Erin Chancellor

BIA Miami Agency

Rhonda Loftin, Deputy Superintendent

Sammy Beats

Quapaw Tribe

Tim Kent, Environmental Director

Trenton Stand, Realty Director

5:00pm – Kell and Erin return to Tulsa

February 21, 2018 - REGION 6 EPA ONLY

9:00am – 2:00pm – Tar Creek Monthly Meeting

Meeting Location: Quapaw Environmental Office, 334 Main Street, Quapaw, OK 74363

Meeting Attendees: Representatives EPA Region 6, BIA, ODEQ, Quapaw and Jacobs (formerly CH2M Hill). Meeting agenda under development. Focus of monthly meeting is site updates and remedial activities for all operable units.

2:00pm – Meeting with Quapaw Environmental and Quapaw Attorneys Office to discuss IC options for properties owned by tribal members which are held in restricted status

Message

From: Neok(rjim) [rjim@neok.com]
Sent: 2/14/2018 2:55:24 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: Meeting with Kell Kelly

Hi Nick, Thank you again for all the work you are doing to connect people with Mr. Kelly. Yes, the address is correct and there is parking in the back of the building with an entrance. It is a white house with a green roof. I understand the rest of his day will be stacked with meetings.

9:00 I have invited only a few community members to join us. But have asked a few of the medical professionals who have been involved with the children to come at 10:00 and expect it to end by 11:00.
In the time we have if it is appropriate and if needed, I would be glad to give a quick overview of the work done at Tar Creek from the beginning so he will be set for the rest of the day. I know building the plans for the future needs to be well-grounded on what happened thus far.
We are looking forward to the day.
Rebecca Jim

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 8:12 AM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: Meeting with Kell Kelly

Ms. Jim:
Wanted to touch base and confirm logistics for next Tuesday's meeting with Kell Kelly.
We have Kell meeting you at 9:00 at the LEAD Agency offices located at 223 A Street, SE in Miami OK.

Do you have any additional information, such as the duration of the meeting and any other attendees?

Thanks
Nick

Nicholas Falvo
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator
Falvo.Nicholas@epa.gov
Office: (202) 564-5075
Cell: (202) 760-0581

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Message

From: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
Sent: 2/14/2018 1:49:00 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: FW: call

Albert Kelly
Senior Advisor to the Administrator
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
202 306 8830

From: Neok(rjim) [mailto: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 10:54 AM
To: Kelly, Albert <kelly.albert@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: call

Safe travels. Glad you are coming later this month.

From: Kelly, Albert
Sent: Monday, February 5, 2018 9:43 AM
To: rjim@neok.com
Subject: Re: call

Thanks I will call. I am in Nevada today. I am trying to come to the area on Feb 20 if possible

Sent from my iPhone

On Feb 5, 2018, at 7:41 AM, Neok(rjim) <rjim@neok.com> wrote:

> Hello Mr. Kelly,
> We have had a little snow and Ottawa County stops moving when accident numbers mount. I would like to talk to you about Tar Creek, my time is certainly more flexible than yours so please call when you can wedge in a moment. My cell is probably the easiest number and it is Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy For your records, my home number is Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy and our office number is Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
> Thank you for your interest in Tar Creek. ~ Rebecca Jim
>
> **From:** Kelly, Albert
> **Sent:** Friday, February 2, 2018 4:13 PM
> **To:** rjim@neok.com
> **Subject:** call
>
> Hello Ms. Jim, I hope you are well. I wanted to inquire and see if you would have time for a call so I can get your suggestions and ideas on the way forward at Tar Creek. If you would be so inclined, please give me a couple convenient times and the best number for you. Thank you.
>
> Albert Kelly
> Senior Advisor to the Administrator

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
202 306 8830

Virus-free. www.avast.com

Message

From: Brooks, Becky [Brooks.Becky@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/9/2018 7:58:31 PM
To: Nguyen, Quoc [Nguyen.Quoc@epa.gov]; Newton, Jonathan [Newton.Jonathan@epa.gov]; Wooden-Aguilar, Helena [Wooden-Aguilar.Helena@epa.gov]; McLendon, Wanda [McLendon.Wanda@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Hilosky, Nick [Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: FOIAs
Attachments: EPA-HQ-2018-006273.pdf; EPA-18-0244.pdf; EPA-HQ-2018-006399.pdf; document_pm_08.pdf

Attached are the FOIAs for discussion tomorrow. Thanks.

Becky Brooks
Special Assistant
Office of Land and Emergency Management
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ph. 202-566-2762

From: Nguyen, Quoc
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 1:04 PM
To: Brooks, Becky <Brooks.Becky@epa.gov>; Newton, Jonathan <Newton.Jonathan@epa.gov>; Wooden-Aguilar, Helena <Wooden-Aguilar.Helena@epa.gov>; McLendon, Wanda <McLendon.Wanda@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Hilosky, Nick <Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: FOIAs

Hi Becky,

Could you send us the 4 FOIA requests before this meeting? Thanks!
Quoc

From: Brooks, Becky
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 1:03 PM
To: Newton, Jonathan <Newton.Jonathan@epa.gov>; Wooden-Aguilar, Helena <Wooden-Aguilar.Helena@epa.gov>; McLendon, Wanda <McLendon.Wanda@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Nguyen, Quoc <Nguyen.Quoc@epa.gov>; Hilosky, Nick <Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: FOIAs

It's more than assignments, but we can have the meeting without Helena. We'll keep it scheduled as is. We will just be doing it as a phone call, if that's ok for folks. I will pass along a pdf of the FOIAs. Thanks.

Becky Brooks
Special Assistant
Office of Land and Emergency Management
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ph. 202-566-2762

From: Newton, Jonathan
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 12:54 PM
To: Wooden-Aguilar, Helena <Wooden-Aguilar.Helena@epa.gov>; McLendon, Wanda <McLendon.Wanda@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Nguyen, Quoc <Nguyen.Quoc@epa.gov>; Brooks, Becky <Brooks.Becky@epa.gov>; Hilosky, Nick <Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: FOIAs

Becky/Wanda,

Is this just a question of FOIA assignments? The first time this was bought to my attention is when I received the meeting invite. Does the Deputy Chief of Staff really need to be involved?

Thanks,
Jonathan

Jonathan V. Newton, Attorney-Advisor
U.S. EPA, Office of the Executive Secretariat
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC 1105A)
Washington, D.C. 20460
(202) 564-6164

From: Wooden-Aguilar, Helena
Sent: Wednesday, May 09, 2018 12:38 PM
To: McLendon, Wanda <McLendon.Wanda@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Nguyen, Quoc <Nguyen.Quoc@epa.gov>; Brooks, Becky <Brooks.Becky@epa.gov>; Newton, Jonathan <Newton.Jonathan@epa.gov>; Hilosky, Nick <Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov>
Subject: FOIAs

All - I have a conflict tomorrow at 10 am-11 am. I am leading the meeting. Can we reschedule?

Helena

FOIAs
Scheduled: Thursday, May 10, 2018 from 10:00 AM to 10:30 AM
Location: 3146 EPA West or 202-991-0477, conf id 6227389
Invitees: McLendon, Wanda, Falvo, Nicholas, Nguyen, Quoc, Brooks, Becky, Newton, Jonathan, Hilosky, Nick

Helena Wooden-Aguilar
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
202-564-0792 (office)
202-302-6846 (mobile)
wooden-aguilar.helena@epa.gov

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

April 5, 2018

VIA ONLINE PORTAL

Records, FOIA, and Privacy Branch
Office of Environmental Information
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW (2822T)
Washington, DC 20460
Via FOIAOnline

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request

Dear Freedom of Information Officer:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, and the implementing regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 40 C.F.R. Part 2, American Oversight makes the following request for records.

In May of last year, EPA announced that EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt had appointed former Oklahoma banker Albert Kelly to head the EPA's efforts to streamline the Superfund program.[1] This appointment was notwithstanding reports that Mr. Kelly had been fined by the FDIC for illegal activities in his banking practices, which ultimately resulted in his being banned from banking for life.[2]

Separately, Mr. Pruitt has been facing scrutiny back in Oklahoma over his decision as Oklahoma Attorney General to withhold from the public the results of an audit into possible criminal wrongdoing in the cleanup of a local Superfund site known as Tar Creek.[3]

American Oversight seeks to determine whether Mr. Kelly has had any involvement in the Tar Creek Superfund site.

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[1] *See* News Release, *EPA Announces Superfund Task Force*, EPA (May 22, 2017), https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-superfund-task-force.
[2] Sharon Lerner, *Banned from the Banking Industry for Life, a Scott Pruitt Friend Finds a New Home at the EPA*, THE INTERCEPT (Dec. 28, 2017, 11:00 AM), https://theintercept.com/2017/12/28/scott-pruitt-failed-banker-running-epa-superfund-program/.
[3] *See* Malcolm Burnley, *The Environmental Scandal in Scott Pruitt's Backyard*, POLITICO, Dec. 6, 2017, https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2017/12/06/scott-pruitt-tar-creek-oklahoma-investigation-215854.

Requested Records

American Oversight requests that EPA produce the following within twenty business days:

1) All communications to, from, or including Albert (Kell) Kelly (or anyone acting on his behalf) containing any of the following terms:
    a. "Tar Creek"
    b. Picher
    c. Cardin
    d. Ottawa
    e. Tri-State
    f. "Lead-Impact Communities Relocation Assistance Trust"
    g. LICRAT

2) All communications to, from, or including Albert (Kell) Kelly (or anyone acting on his behalf) concerning any of the following individuals or entities:
    a. Andy Lester (attorney for LICRAT)
    b. Jack Dalrymple (vendor for LICRAT)
    c. Susan Chandler (vendor for LICRAT)
    d. CWF Enterprises
    e. First National Bank & Trust Company of Miami
    f. Mike Hunter (Oklahoma Attorney General)
    g. Gary Jones (Oklahoma State Auditor)

3) All communications between Albert (Kell) Kelly (or anyone acting on his behalf) and Senator Jim Inhofe or any member of his staff.

Please provide all responsive records from February 17, 2017, to the date the search is conducted.

In addition to the records requested above, we also request records describing the processing of this request, including records sufficient to identify search terms used and locations and custodians searched and any tracking sheets used to track the processing of this request. If EPA uses FOIA questionnaires or certifications completed by individual custodians or components to determine whether they possess responsive materials or to describe how they conducted searches, we also request any such records prepared in connection with the processing of this request.

American Oversight seeks all responsive records regardless of format, medium, or physical characteristics. In conducting your search, please understand the terms "record," "document," and "information" in their broadest sense, to include any written, typed, recorded, graphic, printed, or audio material of any kind. We seek records of any kind, including electronic records, audiotapes, videotapes, and photographs, as well as letters, emails, facsimiles, telephone messages, voice mail messages and transcripts, notes, or minutes of any meetings, telephone conversations or discussions. Our request includes any attachments to these records. **No category of material should be omitted from search, collection, and production.**

Please search all records regarding agency business. **You may not exclude searches of files or emails in the personal custody of your officials, such as personal email accounts.** Records of official business conducted using unofficial systems or stored outside of official files is subject to the Federal Records Act and FOIA.[4] **It is not adequate to rely on policies and procedures that require officials to move such information to official systems within a certain period of time; we have a right to records contained in those files even if material has not yet been moved to official systems or if officials have, through negligence or willfulness, failed to meet their obligations.**[5] In addition, please note that in conducting a "reasonable search" as required by law, you must employ the most up-to-date technologies and tools available, in addition to searches by individual custodians likely to have responsive information. Recent technology may have rendered EPA's prior FOIA practices unreasonable. **In light of the government-wide requirements to manage information electronically by the end of 2016, it is no longer reasonable to rely exclusively on custodian-driven searches.**[6] **Furthermore, agencies that have adopted the National Archives and Records Agency (NARA) Capstone program, or similar policies, now maintain emails in a form that is reasonably likely to be more complete than individual custodians' files.** For example, a custodian may have deleted a responsive email from his or her email program, but EPA's archiving tools would capture that email under Capstone. Accordingly, American Oversight insist that EPA use the most up-to-date technologies to search for responsive information and take steps to ensure that the most complete repositories of information are searched. We are available to work with you to craft appropriate search terms. **However, custodian searches are still required; agencies may not have direct access to files stored in .PST files, outside of network drives, in paper format, or in personal email accounts.**

Under the FOIA Improvement Act of 2016, agencies must adopt a presumption of disclosure, withholding information "only if . . . disclosure would harm an interest protected by an exemption" or "disclosure is prohibited by law."[7] If it is your position that any portion of the requested records is exempt from disclosure, we request that you provide an index of those documents as required under *Vaughn v. Rosen*, 484 F.2d 820 (D.C. Cir. 1973), *cert. denied*, 415 U.S. 977 (1974). As you

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[4] *See Competitive Enter. Inst. v. Office of Sci. & Tech. Policy*, 827 F.3d 145, 149–50 (D.C. Cir. 2016); *cf. Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Kerry*, 844 F.3d 952, 955–56 (D.C. Cir. 2016).

[5] *See Competitive Enter. Inst. v. Office of Sci. & Tech. Policy*, No. 14-cv-765, slip op. at 8 (D.D.C. Dec. 12, 2016) ("The Government argues that because the agency had a policy requiring [the official] to forward all of his emails from his [personal] account to his business email, the [personal] account only contains duplicate agency records at best. Therefore, the Government claims that any hypothetical deletion of the [personal account] emails would still leave a copy of those records intact in [the official's] work email. However, policies are rarely followed to perfection by anyone. At this stage of the case, the Court cannot assume that each and every work related email in the [personal] account was duplicated in [the official's] work email account." (citations omitted)).

[6] Presidential Memorandum—Managing Government Records, 76 Fed. Reg. 75,423 (Nov. 28, 2011), https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2011/11/28/presidential-memorandum-managing-government-records; Office of Mgmt. & Budget, Exec. Office of the President, Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments & Independent Agencies, "Managing Government Records Directive," M-12-18 (Aug. 24, 2012), https://www.archives.gov/files/records-mgmt/m-12-18.pdf.

[7] FOIA Improvement Act of 2016 § 2 (Pub. L. No. 114–185).

are aware, a *Vaughn* index must describe each document claimed as exempt with sufficient specificity "to permit a reasoned judgment as to whether the material is actually exempt under FOIA."[8] Moreover, the *Vaughn* index "must describe *each* document or portion thereof withheld, and for *each* withholding it must discuss the consequences of disclosing the sought-after information."[9] Further, "the withholding agency must supply 'a relatively detailed justification, specifically identifying the reasons why a particular exemption is relevant and correlating those claims with the particular part of a withheld document to which they apply.'"[10]

In the event some portions of the requested records are properly exempt from disclosure, please disclose any reasonably segregable non-exempt portions of the requested records. If it is your position that a document contains non-exempt segments, but that those non-exempt segments are so dispersed throughout the document as to make segregation impossible, please state what portion of the document is non-exempt, and how the material is dispersed throughout the document.[11] Claims of nonsegregability must be made with the same degree of detail as required for claims of exemptions in a *Vaughn* index. If a request is denied in whole, please state specifically that it is not reasonable to segregate portions of the record for release.

You should institute a preservation hold on information responsive to this request. American Oversight intends to pursue all legal avenues to enforce its right of access under FOIA, including litigation if necessary. Accordingly, EPA is on notice that litigation is reasonably foreseeable.

To ensure that this request is properly construed, that searches are conducted in an adequate but efficient manner, and that extraneous costs are not incurred, we welcome an opportunity to discuss its request with you before you undertake your search or incur search or duplication costs. By working together at the outset, we can decrease the likelihood of costly and time-consuming litigation in the future.

Where possible, please provide responsive material in electronic format by email or in PDF or TIF format on a USB drive. Please send any responsive material being sent by mail to American Oversight, 1030 15th Street, NW, Suite B255, Washington, DC 20005. If it will accelerate release of responsive records, please also provide responsive material on a rolling basis.

Fee Waiver Request

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) and 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l), American Oversight requests a waiver of fees associated with processing this request for records. The subject of this request concerns the operations of the federal government, and the disclosures will likely contribute to a better understanding of relevant government procedures by the general public in a

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[8] *Founding Church of Scientology v. Bell*, 603 F.2d 945, 949 (D.C. Cir. 1979).
[9] *King v. U.S. Dep't of Justice*, 830 F.2d 210, 223–24 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (emphasis in original).
[10] *Id.* at 224 (citing *Mead Data Central, Inc. v. U.S. Dep't of the Air Force*, 566 F.2d 242, 251 (D.C. Cir. 1977)).
[11] *Mead Data Central*, 566 F.2d at 261.

significant way.[12] Moreover, the request is primarily and fundamentally for non-commercial purposes.[13]

American Oversight requests a waiver of fees because disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of government operations and activities.[14] As discussed above, Scott Pruitt has received significant media attention of late relating to his handling of an audit conducted to evaluate the cleanup of the Tar Creek Superfund site in his home state of Oklahoma. The public deserves to know how the head of EPA's Superfund task force—who himself is from Oklahoma—is handling the Tar Creek cleanup and related investigations.

This request is primarily and fundamentally for non-commercial purposes.[15] As a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, American Oversight does not have a commercial purpose and the release of the information requested is not in American Oversight's financial interest. American Oversight's mission is to promote transparency in government, to educate the public about government activities, and to ensure the accountability of government officials. American Oversight uses the information gathered, and its analysis of it, to educate the public through reports, press releases, or other media. American Oversight also makes materials it gathers available on its public website and promotes their availability on social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter.[16] American Oversight has demonstrated its commitment to the public disclosure of documents and creation of editorial content. For example, after receiving records regarding an ethics waiver received by a senior DOJ attorney,[17] American Oversight promptly posted the records to its website and published an analysis of what the records reflected about DOJ's process for ethics waivers.[18] As another example, American Oversight has a project called "Audit the Wall," where the organization is gathering and analyzing information and commenting on public releases of information related to the administration's proposed construction of a barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border.[19]

Accordingly, this request qualifies for a fee waiver.

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[12] 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(1).
[13] *Id.*
[14] *Id.*; *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(i)-(iv).
[15] 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(1); 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(3)(i)-(ii).
[16] American Oversight currently has over 11,800 page likes on Facebook, and nearly 41,600 followers on Twitter. American Oversight, FACEBOOK, https://www.facebook.com/weareoversight/ (last visited Mar. 30, 2018); American Oversight (@weareoversight), TWITTER, https://twitter.com/weareoversight (last visited Mar. 30, 2018).
[17] *DOJ Civil Division Response Noel Francisco Compliance*, AMERICAN OVERSIGHT, https://www.americanoversight.org/document/doj-civil-division-response-noel-francisco-compliance.
[18] *Francisco & the Travel Ban: What We Learned from the DOJ Documents*, AMERICAN OVERSIGHT, https://www.americanoversight.org/francisco-the-travel-ban-what-we-learned-from-the-doj-documents.
[19] *Audit the Wall*, AMERICAN OVERSIGHT, https://www.americanoversight.org/investigation/audit-the-wall.

Conclusion

We share a common mission to promote transparency in government. We look forward to working with EPA on this request. If you do not understand any part of this request, have any questions, or foresee any problems in fully releasing the requested records, please contact Sara Creighton at foia@americanoversight.org or 202.869.5245. Also, if our request for a fee waiver is not granted in full, please contact us immediately upon making such a determination.

Sincerely,

Austin R. Evers
Executive Director
American Oversight

Request Details
Request Type : *FOIA*

Status : *Assignment Determination* **Due Date :** *05/04/2018*
17

Submitted Evaluation Assignment Processing Closed

Request Details

Tracking Number :	EPA-HQ-2018-006273	Submitted Date :	04/05/2018
Requester :	Austin R. Evers	Perfected Date :	04/06/2018
Organization :	American Oversight	Last Assigned Date :	04/26/2018
Requester Has Account :	Yes	Fee Limit :	$0.00
Email Address :	foia@americanoversight.org	Request Track :	Simple
Phone Number :	202-869-5246	Due Date :	05/04/2018
Fax Number :	N/A	Assigned To :	Office of Land and Emergency Management
Address :	1030 15th Street NW Suite B255	Last Assigned By :	Jonathan Newton (Office of the Administrator)
City :	Washington		
State/Province :	DC		
Zip Code/Postal Code :	20005		

Submission Details | Case File | Admin Cost | Assigned Tasks | Comments (0) | Review

Request Handling

Requester Info Available to the Public :	Yes	Request Perfected :	Yes
		Perfected Date :	04/06/2018
Request Track :	Simple	Acknowledgement Sent Date:	
Fee Category :	Other	Unusual Circumstances ? :	No
Fee Waiver Requested:	Yes	5 Day Notifications:	☐
Fee Waiver Status:	Pending Decision	Litigation :	No
Expedited Processing Requested :	No		
Expedited Processing Status :	N/A		

Request Description

Short Description :

Please see attached. EPA-18-0244.

Description Available to the Public : No

Has Description Been Modified? ☑

1036/2000

American Oversight requests that EPA produce the following within twenty business days:

1) All communications to, from, or including Albert (Kell) Kelly (or anyone acting on his behalf) containing any of the following terms:

a. “Tar Creek”

Attached Supporting Files

Attachments Available to the Public : No

Attached File	Type	Size (MB)	Remove
EPA-18-0244.pdf	PDF	0.23	

Upload Supporting Files

No attachments have been added.

Message

From: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/29/2018 3:28:01 PM
To: Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; McPherson, Marvin [mcpherson.marvin@epa.gov]
Subject: AO Sites
Attachments: AO SF Team - Site List - 05.24.18.pdf; AO SF Team - Site List - 05.24.18.docx

Cyndy- Nick is going to send this out at some point, but here it is in the meantime! If you edit the word doc, feel free to send it back to me ☺ Or even if you do it by hand scan it in and I'll edit!

Thanks!

Erin E. Chancellor
Counsel to the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(202) 566-1757 (office)
(202) 731-2835 (cell)
chancellor.erin@epa.gov

Erin; Nick; Silvina; Veronica

Region 1

- Connecticut
  - Raymark Industries, Inc. – Veronica
- Maine – None active at this time.
- Massachusetts
  - Housatonic River/GE-Pittsfield – Nick
  - Industri-Plex – Nick
  - New Bedford Harbor – Erin
  - Norwood PCBs – Veronica
  - Olin Chemical – Veronica
  - W.R. Grace & Co., Inc. – Veronica
- New Hampshire
  - Coakley Landfill – Erin
  - Mohawk Tannery – Silvina
  - South Municipal Water Supply Well/New Hampshire Ball Bearings – Nick
- Rhode Island
  - Centerdale Manor – Nick
- Vermont – None active at this time.

Region 2

- New Jersey
  - American Cyanamid Co. – Silvina
  - Berry's Creek/Ventron/Velsicol – Silvina
  - Lower Passaic River/Diamond Alkali Co. – Silvina
  - Matteo & Sons Inc. – Silvina
  - Pierson's Creek – Nick
  - Quanta Resources – Veronica
  - Woodbrook Road Dump – Silvina
- New York
  - Dewey Loeffel Landfill – Veronica
  - Gowanus Canal – Silvina
  - Hoosick Falls/Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics – Erin
  - Hudson River PCBs – Silvina
  - Newtown Creek – Nick
- Puerto Rico
  - PROTECO – Veronica
- USVI – None active at this time.

Active Superfund Sites

Region 3

- Delaware
  - Delaware Sand & Gravel Landfill – Silvina
  - E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Inc./Newport Pigment Plant Landfill – Veronica
  - Hockessin Groundwater – Veronica
- Maryland – None active at this time.
- Pennsylvania
  - Lower Darby Creek Area – Nick
- Virginia
  - L.A. Clarke & Son – Silvina
- Washington, D.C.
  - Washington Navy Yard – Nick
- West Virginia
  - Minden/Shaffer Equipment Co. – Erin

Region 4

- Alabama
  - 35th Avenue – Silvina
- Florida
  - Cabot/Koppers – Erin
- Georgia – None at this time.
- Kentucky
  - B.F. Goodrich/Calvert City – Silvina
  - Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (U.S. DOE) – Nick
- Mississippi
  - Grenada/Rockwell International Wheel & Trim – Silvina
  - Mississippi Phosphates – Nick
- North Carolina
  - CTS of Ashville, Inc. – Silvina
- South Carolina
  - Burlington Industries Cheraw – Veronica
  - Columbia Nitrogen – Veronica
- Tennessee
  - Oak Ridge Reservation – Silvina
  - Southside Chattanooga Lead – Erin

Active Superfund Sites

Region 5

- Illinois - None active at this time.
- Indiana
  - Federated Metals Corp. – Silvina
  - Franklin Street Groundwater Contamination – Veronica
  - USS Lead/East Chicago/U.S. Smelter & Lead Refinery, Inc. – Silvina
  - West Vermont Drinking Water Contamination – Nick
- Michigan
  - Aircraft Components/D&L Sales – Veronica
  - Allied Paper/Kalamazoo/Portage Creek – Erin
  - DSC McLouth Steel Gibralter Plant – Nick
  - Forest Waste Products – Erin
  - Pall Corporation/Gelman Sciences – Nick
  - Tittabawassee River, Saginaw River & Bay – Nick
  - Torch Lake/Stamp Sands – Nick
  - Velsicol (Michigan) Chemical Corp. – Nick
  - Wolverine Worldwide Former Tannery – Nick
- Minnesota
  - Arrowhead Refinery – Veronica
  - General Mills/Henkel Corp. – Nick
  - Spring Park Municipal Well Field – Veronica
  - St. Louis River/Interlake Duluth Tar/SLRIDT – Erin
  - St. Regis Paper Co. – Silvina
- Ohio
  - Chemical & Minerals Reclamation – Erin
  - Donnelsville Contaminated Aquifer – Veronica
- Wisconsin – None at this time.

Region 6

- Arkansas – None active at this time.
- Louisiana
  - Camp Minden – Veronica
- New Mexico
  - Griggs & Walnut Groundwater Plume – Nick
  - San Mateo Creek Basin – Erin
- Oklahoma
  - Eagle Industries – Veronica
  - Tar Creek/Ottawa County – Erin
- Texas
  - Delfasco Forge – Veronica
  - Donna Reservoir & Canal System – Veronica
  - Lane Plating Works, Inc. – Erin
  - Many Diversified Interests/MDI – Erin
  - River City Metal Finishing – Nick
  - San Jacinto River Waste Pits – Silvina

Region 7

- Iowa
  - Des Moines TCE/Dico Company – Erin
  - Peoples Natural Gas Co. – Nick
- Kansas – None active at this time.
- Missouri
  - Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joe Minerals Corp. – Silvina
  - Carter Carburetor – Veronica
  - Southwestern Jefferson County Mining – Nick
  - West Lake Landfill/Bridgeton – Silvina
- Nebraska – None active at this time.

Active Superfund Sites

Region 8

- Colorado
  - Bonita Peak Mining District/Gold King Mine – Erin
  - Colorado Smelter – Silvina
  - Lowry Landfill – Veronica
- Montana
  - Anaconda Co. Smelter – Erin
  - East Helena – Erin
  - Libby Asbestos Site – Erin
  - Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area – Erin
  - Smurfit-Stone Mill Frenchtown – Erin
- North Dakota – None active at this time.
- South Dakota – None active at this time.
- Utah
  - Richardson Flats/United Park City Mines – Nick
- Wyoming – None active at this time.

Region 9

- Arizona
  - Motorola/52nd Street Plant – Silvina
  - Tucson International Airport – Silvina
- California
  - Aerojet General Corp. – Veronica
  - Casmalia Resources – Silvina
  - Halaco Engineering Company – Veronica
  - Orange County North Basin – Nick
  - Treasure Island Naval Station – Hunters Point Annex – Erin
- Hawaii – None active at this time.
- Nevada
  - Anaconda Copper Mine – Veronica
- Territories (Guam, Trust Territories, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands) – None active at this time.

Active Superfund Sites

Region 10

- Alaska
  - Dutch Harbor Station (USDOT) – Nick
- Idaho
  - Bunker Hill Mining/Coeur d'Alene Basin Cleanup – Erin
  - Eastern Michaud Flats/FMC – Silvina
- Oregon
  - Portland Harbor – Silvina
- Washington
  - Hanford 100-Area – Silvina
  - Quendall Terminal – Silvina
  - Wyckoff Co./Eagle Harbor – Silvina

Active Brownfields Sites

- Weirton, WV – Erin

Other Superfund Projects

- AEL Process – Silvina
- Ducks Unlimited SF Partnership – Erin
- Midas Gold/Stibnite – Erin
- Superfund Task Force – Veronica

Message

From: Peterson, Mary [Peterson.Mary@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/29/2018 3:01:47 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
CC: Jackson, Robert W. [Jackson.Robertw@epa.gov]
Subject: R7 Talking Points for Superfund Work in KS.docx
Attachments: R7 Talking Points for Superfund Work in KS.docx; ATT00001.txt

Hi Nick,

As requested, attached are talking points for sites in KS with an emphasis on Wichita area. I hope this is helpful.

EPA REGION 7
Talking Points for Superfund Work in Kansas
Emphasis on Wichita, KS

57th and North Broadway | Wichita, Kansas | NPL Site

- Listed on NPL in 1992 due to VOC groundwater contamination impacting drinking water wells. EPA restored safe water supply through removal and remedial actions in 1990's.
- 1999 ROD called for vapor extraction to address contaminated soil and groundwater – remedy determined to be insufficient in 2008 and was taken out of service.
- After extensive technical evaluation and coordination with KDHE, EPA has prepared a Proposed Plan with a combination of remediation methods including groundwater extraction and treatment, in situ chemical oxidation, and targeted soil excavation and offsite disposal.
- EPA plans to issue the proposed Plan for public comment in June 2018. KDHE supports the preferred remedy. EPA is also currently evaluating the potential for vapor intrusion in homes and businesses near the site.

Former United Zinc | Iola, KS | NPL Site

- EPA is addressing lead released from historic smelters that has impacted residential properties throughout the City of Iola.
- Nearly 400 highly contaminated properties (Pb>800 ppm) have been cleaned up under CERCLA removal authority at a cost of about $10 million.
- The Remedial Action will include cleanup of an additional 900 properties. This action will begin in the fall of 2018 at an estimated cost of $33 million.

Caney Residential Yards | Caney, KS | NPL Site

- EPA is addressing lead released from historic smelting operations that has impacted approximately 350 residential properties in and around Caney, KS.
- EPA has completed cleanup of about 200 properties so far at a cost of about $5.2 million and is currently assessing the need to place the site on the NPL.

Cherokee County Lead Site | Southeast Kansas | NPL Site

- EPA is addressing lead contamination in Cherokee County as part of the Tri-State Mining District (KS, MO, and OK). EPA works closely with all three states and EPA Region 6.
- To date, 800 residential properties have been addressed, safe drinking water has been restored for 500 households, and 11 million cubic yards of mine waste has been cleaned up.
- Remaining work include addressing sediments in Spring River Basin and Tar Creek watershed, as well as addressing contamination along abandoned rail lines.

Radium Dial Sites | Wichita, Kansas | Removal Site

- EPA continues to address former radium luminescent paint sites in Wichita and related releases of solvents, heavy metal, and radium in buildings, soils, and groundwater. The facilities operated in the Wichita area from 1950-1990 and were referred to EPA by KDHE from 2007-2016.
- Under CERCLA removal authority, EPA cleaned up 10 radiation sites in Wichita from 2008-2018, removing approximately 5,356.32 tons of radium contaminated waste material

Message

From: Block, Molly [block.molly@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/25/2018 2:02:42 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]
CC: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]; Darwin, Veronica [darwin.veronica@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: SF Site Visits and Community Meetings

Yes, I'll make sure that is stressed.

From: Falvo, Nicholas
Sent: Friday, May 25, 2018 10:00 AM
To: Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
Cc: Block, Molly <block.molly@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Darwin, Veronica <darwin.veronica@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: SF Site Visits and Community Meetings

Do we need to note this is only HQ/AO staff and doesn't include what the Regions have done?
Also, it doesn't include anything Ken Wagner has done, and he's made some site visits as well. (Although I think that would be included in Kell's and Erin's tally)

Sent from my iPhone

On May 25, 2018, at 9:51 AM, Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov> wrote:

> Looks good to me!
>
> *Silvina Fonseca*
> *Special Assistant*
> *Office of the Administrator*
> *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*
> *Desk: 202.564.1955*
> *Cell:* 202.306.6844
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Block, Molly
> **Sent:** Friday, May 25, 2018 9:37 AM
> **To:** Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
> **Cc:** Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Darwin, Veronica <darwin.veronica@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
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Sent: Friday, May 25, 2018 9:16 AM
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To: Block, Molly <block.molly@epa.gov>
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Office of the Administrator

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Cell: (202) 760-0581

Message

From: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/25/2018 1:51:07 PM
To: Block, Molly [block.molly@epa.gov]; Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
CC: Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]; Darwin, Veronica [darwin.veronica@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: SF Site Visits and Community Meetings

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Message

From: Block, Molly [block.molly@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/25/2018 1:16:01 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
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Message

From: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]
Sent: 5/24/2018 5:12:35 PM
To: Cook, Steven [cook.steven@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Chancellor, Erin [chancellor.erin@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: SF Site Visits and Community Meetings

LOL!

Sent from my iPhone

On May 24, 2018, at 1:01 PM, Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov> wrote:

> I sat in the office and read rule drafts - does that count?
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
> On May 24, 2018, at 11:17 AM, Darwin, Veronica <darwin.veronica@epa.gov> wrote:
>
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>> V.
>>
>> **From:** Fonseca, Silvina
>> **Sent:** Thursday, May 24, 2018 10:40 AM
>> **To:** Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>; Darwin, Veronica <darwin.veronica@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>
>> **Cc:** Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
>> **Subject:** RE: SF Site Visits and Community Meetings
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>> I also went to Westlake Public meeting and visited East Waterway in Washington. Additionally, we meet on a quarterly basis with Lois Gibbs and other community groups that represent community interests at several Superfund Sites.
>>
>> *Silvina Fonseca*
>> *Special Assistant*
>> *Office of the Administrator*
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>> *Desk: 202.564.1955*
>> *Cell:* 202.306.6844
>>
>> **From:** Falvo, Nicholas
>> **Sent:** Thursday, May 24, 2018 9:36 AM
>> **To:** Darwin, Veronica <darwin.veronica@epa.gov>; Chancellor, Erin <chancellor.erin@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
>> **Cc:** Cook, Steven <cook.steven@epa.gov>
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>> All –

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Tar Creek, three other sites,

Silvina:
BF Goodrich, Mississippi Phosphates,

Me:
East Chicago, Mississippi Phosphates, Operating Industries Inc, Stamp Sands/Torch Lake, Fox River

Community Meetings:
Westlake (multiple meetings), East Chicago (multiple meetings), Hoosick Falls, Montana (3 - need to make sure I get the right ones), Idaho (2 - need to get right groups), Tar Creek, Shoshone Bannock Tribe, Quapaw Tribe, Kansas City (Richard Mabion), Tucson Airport, Texas (three different groups with Lois Gibbs), CTS of Ashville, Newson Brothers/Old Reichold Chemicals (Mississippi), Coakley Landfill, Minden,

Nicholas Falvo
Special Assistant to the Senior Advisor
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator
Falvo.Nicholas@epa.gov
Office: (202) 564-5075
Cell: (202) 760-0581

Message

From: Peterson, Mary [Peterson.Mary@epa.gov]
Sent: 8/24/2017 8:19:33 PM
To: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]; Mackey, Cyndy [Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov]; Jackson, Robert W. [Jackson.Robertw@epa.gov]
Subject: Region 7 Lead Site Summary
Attachments: R7 Mine Site Summary (Aug 24 2017).pdf

Hi Kell,

As promised during our call a few weeks ago, I am providing a summary of our lead sites. I think this will serve as a good backdrop for our call scheduled for next Tuesday afternoon. I will have Gene Gunn and Dan Kellerman on the call to answer any detailed questions you have about our lead site cleanup strategy.

Mary P. Peterson, Director

Superfund Division
EPA Region 7 | 11201 Renner Blvd | Lenexa, KS 66219
913-551-7882 (o) | 816-398-3945 (c) | peterson.mary@epa.gov

Cleaning Up & Restoring the Heartland

Under the foundational principles of integrity, sound science, & rule of law, we value: *Accountability* ★ *Teamwork* ★ *Service* ★ *Respect*

Message

From: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
Sent: 8/15/2017 11:51:52 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Fwd: San Jacinto Background Materials

Please set these recurring meetings up

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** "Woolford, James" <Woolford.James@epa.gov>
> **Date:** August 15, 2017 at 10:09:16 AM CDT
> **To:** "Kelly, Albert" <kelly.albert@epa.gov>
> **Cc:** "Mackey, Cyndy" <Mackey.Cyndy@epa.gov>
> **Subject: RE: San Jacinto Background Materials**
>
> When you get back in, I would like to set up having a an hour long weekly or biweekly conf call or face-to-face with Cyndy and me, since many of our topics overlap. Check-in on topics, what you are hearing from Regions, task-force, etc.
>
> I am out on annual leave 8/21-9/4. So would like to pick this up after Labor Day.
>
> Hope your trips go well.
>
> Couple quick observations.
>
> On East Chicago – we are working with R 5 on remedy alternatives for zone 1 - They will want to come in to DC in a few weeks to discuss with you and others. Bob Kaplan, Barry and I had a call about this today.
>
> Bunker Hill – Couer d'Alene is a major challenge and a great success story. It is one of those sites listed in 1983 that is and will take decades to complete because of its size and complexity and cost. Our last Interim ROD had an estimated cost over $500 M and did not address to full extent of contamination in what is called the upper basin. The redevelopment/re-vegetation work is a great story, but more impressive is the reduction in blood lead levels in the impacted communities that comprise Silver Valley.

Jim Woolford, Director
Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation
Office of Land and Emergency Management
US Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
(Mail Code 5201-P)

Our mission is to return the most contaminated areas of country to communities for safe reuse in a healthy environment.

Phone: (703) 603 8960– Main Office Line

Physically located at:

Room 5622
One Potomac Yard (South)
2777 S. Crystal Dr.
Arlington, VA 22202

From: Kelly, Albert
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 12:25 PM
To: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>
Cc: Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: San Jacinto Background Materials

Thanks Jim. I appreciate your thoughtfulness. I didn't think my tour was too important. I was really just getting some familiarity with the site and to try to be responsive. Just to be sure that you don't have to hear from the Regions where I might be wandering, I will give you any scheduled locations that I might be invited to or planning to visit. After Houston, I am going to the Tribal event in Tulsa and am going to tour the Tar Creek site. I am trying to travel to Des Moines after that to see the Dico site and then on Thursday to go with Region 10 to the Coeur D'Lane site. Then I am going back to East Chicago on the 19th for their monthly meeting.

If there is anything I need to know in advance of these visits, please let me know. Also, voice any concerns that you have that I need to know as well. I value your advice. Thank you.

Albert Kelly
Senior Advisor to the Administrator
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
202 306 8830

From: Woolford, James
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 11:42 AM
To: Kelly, Albert <kelly.albert@epa.gov>; Darwin, Veronica <darwin.veronica@epa.gov>; Fonseca, Silvina <Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov>; Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
Cc: Edlund, Carl <Edlund.Carl@epa.gov>; Breen, Barry <Breen.Barry@epa.gov>; Hilosky, Nick <Hilosky.Nick@epa.gov>; Davis, Patrick <davis.patrick@epa.gov>; Brooks, Becky <Brooks.Becky@epa.gov>; Stalcup, Dana <Stalcup.Dana@epa.gov>; Crossland, Ronnie <Crossland.Ronnie@epa.gov>; Poore, Christine <Poore.Christine@epa.gov>; Phillips, Pam <phillips.pam@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: San Jacinto Background Materials

Kell, we heard from Region 6 that you will be visiting the San Jacinto site near Houston Friday. Following the NRRB review, OSRTI has been working closely with Region 6 on this remedy. The PRPs came and did

a presentation to me and my staff last December. We've been working collectively through issues raised by the PRPs and others over the past 8 months.

I asked my staff to prepare some materials for your visit. They are attached:

1. <!--[if !supportLists]--><!--[endif]-->Power point with schedule as of July 24 (also part of the 6 page summary)
2. <!--[if !supportLists]--><!--[endif]-->S/WP Proposed plan pdf – diagrams, pictures of site over time
3. <!--[if !supportLists]--><!--[endif]-->State comment – pdf – we found comments from Texas to be an objective view of the site/challenges
4. <!--[if !supportLists]--><!--[endif]-->A 6-7 page summary with a bit of the history & background on the site, main issues, NRRB comments, OSRTI/regional interactions, etc.
5. <!--[if !supportLists]--><!--[endif]-->An attachment that lays out in some detail the issues at hand from the 2 main alternatives.

Jim Woolford, Director
Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation
Office of Land and Emergency Management
US Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
(Mail Code 5201-P)

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Physically located at:

Room 5622
One Potomac Yard (South)
2777 S. Crystal Dr.
Arlington, VA 22202

From: Gartner, Lois
Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 9:47 AM
To: Woolford, James <Woolford.James@epa.gov>
Cc: Crossland, Ronnie <Crossland.Ronnie@epa.gov>; Fitz-James, Schatzi <Fitz-James.Schatzi@epa.gov>; Ammon, Doug <Ammon.Doug@epa.gov>; Poore, Christine <Poore.Christine@epa.gov>; Legare, Amy <Legare.Amy@epa.gov>
Subject: SJC Material -- All Items Attached

Jim- Attached are the updated fact sheet and alternatives summary along with the State's letter, Gary Miller's (RPM) 2-page PPT update from the 7/24 and 7 figures from the proposed plan.

Lois Haas Gartner
Special Assistant
Office of Superfund Remediation
and Technology Innovation
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
703.603.8711

Message

From: Grantham, Nancy [Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov]
Sent: 8/15/2017 5:46:16 PM
To: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
CC: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: RE: tar creek press release

Bob Kaplan will pick you up at your hotel .. will get the time

Nancy Grantham
Office of Public Affairs
US Environmental Protection Agency
202-564-6879 (desk)
202-253-7056 (mobile)

From: Kelly, Albert
Sent: Tuesday, August 15, 2017 12:16 PM
To: Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: tar creek press release

No I am coming from Idaho on Friday so I am at some hotel. No big deal if I can't get a ride

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 15, 2017, at 9:58 AM, Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov> wrote:

> Will do .. presume you are arriving at ohare on Saturday morning
>
> Thanks ng
>
> **Nancy Grantham**
> **Office of Public Affairs**
> **US Environmental Protection Agency**
> **202-564-6879 (desk)**
> **202-253-7056 (mobile)**
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Kelly, Albert
> **Sent:** Tuesday, August 15, 2017 10:56 AM
> **To:** Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov>
> **Subject:** Re: tar creek press release
>
> Also, would you mind seeing if anyone in Region 5 is available for convenient transportation on Saturday to East Chicago? If no, no big deal. Don't want to put anyone out.
>
> Sent from my iPad
>
> On Aug 15, 2017, at 9:53 AM, Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov> wrote:
>
> > Will do
> >
> > **Nancy Grantham**

Office of Public Affairs
US Environmental Protection Agency
202-564-6879 (desk)
202-253-7056 (mobile)

From: Kelly, Albert
Sent: Tuesday, August 15, 2017 10:05 AM
To: Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: tar creek press release

Probably néed to include Ken Wagner and Sam Coleman in the text

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 15, 2017, at 7:25 AM, Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov> wrote:

> Good morning, Kell –
>
> Please take a look at this press release and let us know if it works for you. Gratitude to David Gray and his team for pulling this together. David has photos that Sam Coleman provided.
>
> Once you approve, we will get this out this morning.
>
> Thanks ng
>
> EPA and Tribal Officials Tour Tar Creek Superfund Site
>
> DALLAS - (Aug. 15, 2017) On Monday, officials from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) toured the Tar Creek Superfund site in Northeast Oklahoma as part of this week's Tribal Lands Forum conference in Tulsa, OK. Participants discussed progress with the site and future goals for the continuing cleanup.
>
> Among those attending the tour was Albert "Kell" Kelley, senior advisor to EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt specializing in land revitalization, as well as Jane Nishida, acting associate administrator for the Office of Indian and Tribal Affairs; Sarah Greenwalt, policy advisor to the administrator on cross-cutting issues; Felicia Wright, acting direct of the American Indian Office; and Jessica Snyder, tribal program coordinator in the Office of Land and Emergency Management.
>
> Tar Creek, a former lead and zinc mine in Ottawa County, Okla., is one of the nation's oldest and most complex Superfund sites. In addition to addressing mining waste and other environmental issues within the site, EPA's work has also included cleanup of nearby residential properties and job training for area residents. EPA has joined with partners from the state of Oklahoma and the Quapaw Tribe throughout the cleanup process, with the tribe and Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality handling much of the oversight and cleanup work today.

"People from all across the country count on the Superfund program to address pollution and revitalize their communities," said Albert "Kell" Kelley. "Tar Creek cleanup is an excellent example of how the program should work. State and local partners, Tribal partners, and EPA - all working together year-after-year to address historical pollution at this mega-site. It's cooperative federalism working at its best."

Superfund cleanups benefit the health of those who live on or near Superfund sites. Academic research has shown these cleanups reduce birth defects close to a site by as much as 25 percent. When EPA cleans up a site or a portion of a site, it frequently returns to beneficial uses. More than 850 Superfund sites nationwide have some type of actual or planned reuse underway. Cleanups also increase tax revenue and create jobs during and after cleanup. EPA reviewed 454 Superfund sites supporting use or reuse activities and found that these sites had approximately 3,900 businesses with 108,000 employees and annual sales of more than $29 billion.

Community partnerships are critical to Superfund site cleanups. EPA's goal is to work with community partners at every site by establishing an effective process to fully explore future uses before the cleanup remedy's selection. This approach gives EPA the best chance of ensuring remedies are consistent with a site's likely future use.

For information about Superfund and the NPL:
http://www.epa.gov/superfund

Nancy Grantham
Office of Public Affairs
US Environmental Protection Agency
202-564-6879 (desk)
202-253-7056 (mobile)

From: Grantham, Nancy
Sent: Tuesday, August 15, 2017 8:24 AM
To: Grantham, Nancy <Grantham.Nancy@epa.gov>
Subject: tar creek

<Document1.docx>

Message

From: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
Sent: 8/14/2017 8:55:46 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: Meeting update

Call him. He expects us to contact him

Sent from my iPad

> On Aug 14, 2017, at 3:54 PM, Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov> wrote:
>
> Cliff prefers that you are included in the meeting, so they're willing to wait until early next week to meet with you and Bryan Olson. Tentative 10:00 Tuesday morning.
>
> Do you want me to reach out to Bryan or do you want to?
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Kelly, Albert
> Sent: Monday, August 14, 2017 10:19 AM
> To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
> Subject: Re: Meeting update
>
> To have a no attorneys meeting
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
>> On Aug 14, 2017, at 9:15 AM, Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov> wrote:
>>
>> Cleared for what?
>>
>> Attendees other than you?
>>
>>
>> -----Original Message-----
>> From: Kelly, Albert
>> Sent: Monday, August 14, 2017 10:12 AM
>> To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
>> Subject: Re: Meeting update
>>
>> I have this meeting cleared. The question is whether Clif wants me to be there. If so, it won't be until at least Monday. If he doesn't care, then have him give me an available date this week
>>
>> Sent from my iPad
>>
>>> On Aug 14, 2017, at 8:56 AM, Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov> wrote:
>>>
>>> I know you're at Tar Creek today. Anything I can do to get this thing solved? He's emailed/called me every day for the past week.
>>>
>>>
>>> -----Original Message-----
>>> From: Rothenstein, Cliff L. [mailto:Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com]
>>> Sent: Monday, August 14, 2017 9:54 AM
>>> To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
>>> Subject: Meeting update
>>>
>>> Hi Nick,
>>>
>>> Just checking back to see if any word on Stanley Black & Decker meeting.
>>>
>>> If helpful l I'm available to chat with you and a Kell today.
>>>
>>> Cliff
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> Sent from my iPhone
>>>
>>> This electronic message contains information from the law firm of K&L Gates LLP. The contents may be privileged and confidential and are intended for the use of the intended addressee(s) only. If you are not an intended addressee, note that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or use of the contents of

this message is prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error, please contact me at Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com<mailto:Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com>.-4

Message

From: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
Sent: 8/14/2017 2:18:33 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: Meeting update

To have a no attorneys meeting

Sent from my iPhone

> On Aug 14, 2017, at 9:15 AM, Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov> wrote:
>
> Cleared for what?
>
> Attendees other than you?
>
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Kelly, Albert
> Sent: Monday, August 14, 2017 10:12 AM
> To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
> Subject: Re: Meeting update
>
> I have this meeting cleared. The question is whether Clif wants me to be there. If so, it won't be until at least Monday. If he doesn't care, then have him give me an available date this week
>
> Sent from my iPad
>
>> On Aug 14, 2017, at 8:56 AM, Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov> wrote:
>>
>> I know you're at Tar Creek today. Anything I can do to get this thing solved? He's emailed/called me every day for the past week.
>>
>>
>> -----Original Message-----
>> From: Rothenstein, Cliff L. [mailto:Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com]
>> Sent: Monday, August 14, 2017 9:54 AM
>> To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
>> Subject: Meeting update
>>
>> Hi Nick,
>>
>> Just checking back to see if any word on Stanley Black & Decker meeting.
>>
>> If helpful l I'm available to chat with you and a Kell today.
>>
>> Cliff
>>
>>
>>
>> Sent from my iPhone
>>
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Message

From: Kelly, Albert [kelly.albert@epa.gov]
Sent: 8/14/2017 2:12:02 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: Re: Meeting update

I have this meeting cleared. The question is whether Clif wants me to be there. If so, it won't be until at least Monday. If he doesn't care, then have him give me an available date this week

Sent from my iPad

> On Aug 14, 2017, at 8:56 AM, Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov> wrote:
>
> I know you're at Tar Creek today. Anything I can do to get this thing solved? He's emailed/called me every day for the past week.
>
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Rothenstein, Cliff L. [mailto:Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com]
> Sent: Monday, August 14, 2017 9:54 AM
> To: Falvo, Nicholas <falvo.nicholas@epa.gov>
> Subject: Meeting update
>
> Hi Nick,
>
> Just checking back to see if any word on Stanley Black & Decker meeting.
>
> If helpful l I'm available to chat with you and a Kell today.
>
> Cliff
>
>
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
> This electronic message contains information from the law firm of K&L Gates LLP. The contents may be privileged and confidential and are intended for the use of the intended addressee(s) only. If you are not an intended addressee, note that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or use of the contents of this message is prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error, please contact me at Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com<mailto:Cliff.Rothenstein@klgates.com>.-4

Message

From: Fonseca, Silvina [Fonseca.Silvina@epa.gov]
Sent: 1/25/2018 4:10:00 PM
To: Falvo, Nicholas [falvo.nicholas@epa.gov]
Subject: SFTF FOIA documents
Attachments: The Superfund program is a cornerstone of the EPA.docx; Adminstrator's Emphasis List press release 12.7.17 sf comments.docx; comms planning tool_Administrator's Emphasis List_12_1_17 sf comments.docx; XSEL 12.6.17 sf comments.xlsx; XSEL 12.7.17 draft final 1.20 pm.xlsx; XSEL 12.7.17 draft final 5.03 pm.xlsx; XSEL 12.7.17 draft final.xlsx; XSEL 12.8.17 draft final 10.13 am.xlsx; XSEL 12.8.17 draft final 11.32 am.xlsx; XSEL_QAs_after PR final draft 12.8.17 sf comments.docx; receipt_of_superfund_task_force_report_and_next_steps_for_revitalizing_the_superfund_program_memo.pdf; Superfund Task Force OMB Followup Items 8.24.17.docx; Superfund Task Force OMB Followup Items final 9.5.2017.docx; Superfund Task Force OSRTI FFRO AO Meeting 9.27.2017.docx; superfund_task_force_report.pdf; Top 10 10.12.17 v3 sf comments 10.17.2017.docx; Copy of FY2018 Planned Deletions.9.14.2017.xlsx; Copy of HENC Sites and Estimated Dates_9-14-17.xlsx; Copy of HENC Sites with Descriptions_Final 10 31 17.xlsx; Copy of National Indirect_Costs_Billed_Claimed 9_25_2017.xlsx; Copy of National Indirect_Costs_Billed_Claimed 10_09_2017.xlsx; FY 2015 Indirect Rate Memo Dated 9-28-2016.pdf; HENC Exposure Statistics 12.1.2017.pptx; SF Tables for HENC_9-23-17 revised 12.10.17.xlsx; SF Tables for HENC_9-23-17.xlsx; Superfund Task Force 1st Deliverabel 9.25.2017 final draft.pptx; Superfund Task Force 1st deliverable graphs 9.23.2017.pptx; HENUC 12.7.2017 Site names only.xlsx; Human Exposure Not Under Control message draft write up 12.11.17 .docx

Nick,

Here are my documents.

Silvina Fonseca
Special Assistant
Office of the Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Desk: 202.564.1955
Cell: 202.306.6844

Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) and Estimated Control Dates

Data pulled from SEMS on 09/14/2017

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	NPL Status	Federal Facility	HE Status	HE Estimated Control Date
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	P	N	HENC	12-31-2017
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	F	N	HENC	09-30-2030
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	F	N	HENC	12-30-2020
ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	N	N	HENC	12-30-2019
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER	05	MI	MID006007306	F	N	HENC	09-30-2026
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	F	N	HENC	12-31-2019
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	F	N	HENC	12-31-2022
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	N	N	HENC	12-31-2023
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	F	N	HENC	07-27-2022
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	F	N	HENC	12-30-2021
ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	F	N	HENC	06-30-2020
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	N	N	HENC	09-30-2023
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	F	N	HENC	12-30-2020
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.	03	VA	VAD990710410	F	N	HENC	10-01-2020
BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	F	N	HENC	09-30-2019
BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	F	N	HENC	03-31-2032
BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	F	N	HENC	12-31-2022
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	F	N	HENC	12-31-2025
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	F	N	HENC	04-30-2023
BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	N	N	HENC	12-31-2020
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	F	N	HENC	09-30-2060
CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	F	N	HENC	03-31-2021
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	F	N	HENC	12-31-2026
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	F	N	HENC	01-01-2040
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	N	N	HENC	06-30-2018
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	F	N	HENC	09-30-2019

CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	F	N	HENC	09-29-2020
CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	F	N	HENC	03-31-2027
COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	F	N	HENC	03-30-2020
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	F	N	HENC	09-28-2018
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	F	N	HENC	09-30-2030
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	F	N	HENC	09-30-2023
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	F	N	HENC	03-31-2022
DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	F	N	HENC	09-30-2037
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	F	N	HENC	09-30-2026
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	F	N	HENC	12-31-2019
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	F	N	HENC	07-31-2018
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	F	N	HENC	03-30-2018
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	F	N	HENC	12-31-2017
GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	F	N	HENC	09-30-2025
HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	F	N	HENC	12-30-2024
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	F	N	HENC	01-01-2025
JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	N	N	HENC	12-31-2020
JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	F	N	HENC	09-30-2028
JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	F	N	HENC	09-28-2018
KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	F	N	HENC	12-31-2018
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	F	N	HENC	03-30-2029
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	F	N	HENC	12-31-2017
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	F	N	HENC	12-30-2020
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	F	N	HENC	12-31-2022
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	F	N	HENC	06-18-2028
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	F	N	HENC	12-28-2018

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	F	N	HENC	09-30-2048
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	F	N	HENC	12-31-2018
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	F	N	HENC	09-21-2018
MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	F	N	HENC	09-30-2027
MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	F	N	HENC	12-31-2018
MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	F	N	HENC	09-30-2025
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	F	N	HENC	09-30-2035
NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	F	N	HENC	06-30-2019
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	F	N	HENC	06-30-2019
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	N	N	HENC	12-31-2026
OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	F	N	HENC	12-31-2020
OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
OMEGA CHEMICAL CORPORATION	09	CA	CAD042245001	F	N	HENC	10-31-2017
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	F	N	HENC	09-30-2025
ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	F	N	HENC	12-31-2020
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	F	N	HENC	09-30-2024
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	F	N	HENC	06-30-2021
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
PORTLAND HARBOR	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	F	N	HENC	09-20-2028
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	F	N	HENC	06-30-2019
QUENDALL TERMINAL	10	WA	WAD980639215	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	F	N	HENC	09-30-2021
RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	D	N	HENC	09-30-2018
RINGWOOD MINES/LANDFILL	02	NJ	NJD980529739	F	N	HENC	09-30-2018
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	F	N	HENC	12-31-2025
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	F	N	HENC	11-01-2019
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	F	N	HENC	06-23-2022
ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	F	N	HENC	12-30-2030
STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	F	N	HENC	12-31-2018

SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	F	N	HENC	09-30-2040
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	06	OK	OKD980629844	F	N	HENC	02-20-2038
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	N	N	HENC	12-31-2017
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	F	N	HENC	12-30-2020
U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.	05	IN	IND047030226	F	N	HENC	12-31-2019
UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	F	N	HENC	12-31-2020
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	F	N	HENC	09-30-2027
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	F	N	HENC	09-30-2027
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	F	N	HENC	09-30-2022
VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	F	N	HENC	01-20-2027
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)	05	MI	MID000722439	F	N	HENC	09-30-2026
VENTRON/VELSICOL	02	NJ	NJD980529879	F	N	HENC	09-30-2034
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	F	N	HENC	06-30-2035
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	F	N	HENC	09-30-2020
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	F	N	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	F	N	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	F	N	HENC	09-30-2043
WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	F	N	HENC	09-30-2024
WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	F	N	HENC	09-30-2017
WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	F	N	HENC	05-02-2021

Federal Facility Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) and Estimated Control Dates

Data pulled from SEMS on 09/14/2017

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	NPL Status	Federal Agency	HE Status	HE Estimated Control Date	HE Scenario	Pathway Description
ATLANTIC FLEET WEAPONS TRAINING AREA	2	PR	PRN000204694	F	US Navy	HENC	09-30-2025	Trespasser	Trespassers ignoring land use control, including signage, may be exposed to munitions. Ongoing sweeps of the area occur to minimize exposure.
TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE	4	FL	FL1570024124	F	US Air Force	HENC	09-30-2017	Trespasser	Trespassers ignoring site controls may be exposed to contaminated fish and sediment within Shoal Point Bayou.
HILL AIR FORCE BASE	8	UT	UT0571724350	F	US Air Force	HENC	12-31-2025	Resident	Ongoing investigation and response actions related to vapor intrusion in a community adjacent to the base.
FORT ORD	9	CA	CA7210020676	F	US Army	HENC	09-30-2025	Trespasser	Trespassers ignoring signage may be exposed to munitions despite an extensive site security program.
PEARL HARBOR NAVAL COMPLEX	9	HI	HI4170090076	F	US Navy	HENC	06-30-2030	Trespasser	Recreational tresspassers ignoring signage may be exposed to contaminated seafood through consumption.
JACKSON PARK HOUSING COMPLEX (USNAVY)	10	WA	WA3170090044	F	US Navy	HENC	02-04-2019	Recreational users	Recreational users may come in contact with munitions. Proposed Plan in development will address the concern.
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD COMPLEX	10	WA	WA2170023418	F	US Navy	HENC	09-30-2023	Recreational users	Recreational user may be exposed to contaminated seafood through consumption.

Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Designations - Brief Descriptions, Pathways, and Main Contaminants Overview

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

**Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.*

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date	Why HENC?	Main Exposure Pathways	Main Contaminants of Concern
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants if they come into contact with sediment in the river and floodplain or through ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River.	sediment, fish	dioxin
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding.	groundwater, air	VOCs
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels.	fish	PCBs
NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022	The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated fish.	fish	PCBs
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants or through inhalation of dust associated with manufacturing waste at residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas.	soil	lead, asbestos, PCBs
CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018	The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane.	groundwater	VOCs
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.	sediment, fish	PCBs

DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin, mercury
GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025	The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Though remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River and the average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining, they have not yet reached protective levels.	fish	PCBs
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State.	fish	PCBs
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034	This site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish tissue.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035	The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish.	fish	arsenic
WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing.	soil	radioactive materials
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017	The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead.	soil	PCBs, PAHs, lead

ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020	The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building.	vapor intrusion	TCE, PCE, Acetone, 111-TCA, 1,2-DCE and 1,4-Dioxane
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020	The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils.	soil	creosote, PCBs, dioxin
BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018	The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. At this time, there there is potential for people to be exposured to TCE via vapor intrusion in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site.	vapor intrusion	TCE
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023	The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility and historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has led to surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)that pose a potential exposure pathway to humans. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium.	soil	CCA, PAHs
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018	The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote.	soil, sediment	creosote
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018	The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site.	soil	PAHs
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019	The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination.	sediment, fish	lead

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018	The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination.	soil	organic solvents, resin, leachate
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019	The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the potential risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the two business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2).	soil	manganese
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018	The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil.	soil	dioxin
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023	The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. Additionally, PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).	soil, fish	PCBs
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021	The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue.	sediment, fish	metals, PCB, PAHs, PCBs
BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020	The Brown’s Dump Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation.	soil	PAHs, dioxin, lead

JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020	The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash from the City of Jacksonville’s municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation.	soil	lead, arsenic, PAHs, dioxin
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020	EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present.	fish	methylmercury and PCBs
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018	The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. EPA has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic.	soil	arsenic
ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019	The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils.	soil	lead, radium
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026	The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Additionally, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users.	fish, soil	PCBs
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019	The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds.	fish, sediment	PCBs
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020	The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property.	soil	lead

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022	The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018	The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek.	fish, sediment	PCBs
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022	The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019	The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. Additionally, VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field.	groundwater, vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs, PCE
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017	The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	TCE
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028	The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated.	soil	lead, arsenic
KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018	The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018	The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway.	vapor intrusion, groundwater, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE, chloroform, vinyl chloride, benzene

MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027	The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026	The NSG South Plant is considered “current human exposure not under control” because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils.	soil	PAHs
OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020	The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024	The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to one remaining area (NPL-8) where there is potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.	soil	radium
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025	The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels.	soil	lead
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022	The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc.	fish	PCBs, arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, zinc
ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030	The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT).	soil, sediment	PAHs
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022	The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs.	soil, fish	PCBs
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017	The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use.	soil	arsenic

U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019	The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to lead and arsenic contaminated soils in residential areas.	soil	lead, arsenic
VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027	The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE).	groundwater, soil, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026	The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposure not under control" because dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others, have been released at the Site contaminating soil, sediment, fish, and groundwater.	soil, sediment, groundwater, fish	DDT, polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028	The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater.	sediment, soil, groundwater	PAHs
BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019	The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination.	soil, vapor, groundwater	tetrachloroethene (PCE)
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026	The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.	sediment, fish	PCBs
JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018	The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the residents can be exposed to tetrachloroethene and other chlorinated solvent degradation products that have contaminated the ground water.	groundwater	tetrachloroethene
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018	The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted.	sediment, soil, groundwater	creosote
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038	The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes.	soil	lead

WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021	The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water.	groundwater	chromium
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025	The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women.	soil	lead
CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022	The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human "Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes.	soil, mine waste	lead
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020	The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.	soil	lead
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020	The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead.	mine waste, soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	lead
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019	The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles.	soil, mine waste, groundwater, surface water	lead
OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022	The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust.	soil	lead

ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020	The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site.	soil, mine waste	lead
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018	The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main Contaminant of Concern associated with the site.	vapor intrusion	PCE
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020	The Plating, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium.	groundwater	hexavalent chromium
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022	The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties.	soil	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020	The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043	The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030	The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022	The Anaconda Co. Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032	The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil, mine waste	manganese, lead, arsenic
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021	The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to groundwater and soil contamination. Residents and recreationalists could potentially be exposured to lead in contaminated areas.	soil, indoor dust	lead
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026	The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019	The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027	The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations.	soil	lead, arsenic
JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022	The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible.	soil	lead, arsenic
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022	The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos.	soil, building materials	asbestos

STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018	The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese.	soil, mine waste	manganese
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027	The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potential direct contact by the residents of four properties with arsenic and/or lead contamination as well as through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022	The US Magnesium Superfund Site is "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potencial exposure to organochlorine chemicals in soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air.	soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, air	organochlorine chemicals
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020	The Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control due to a vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor intrusion	trichloroethylene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022	The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles, sediment, surface water, and inhalation of windblown mine waste dust. The site is in close proximity to a residential neighborhood and two schools.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water	mine waste
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023	The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. The PRP is currently conducting an RI/FS to characterize air, soil and water contamination. The major COCs at the site are lead, arsenic and copper in the air and soil.	dust from tailings, surface deposition, soil, air, water	arsenic, lead, copper
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040	The Carson River Mercury Site (CRMS) is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because people could be exposed to mercury contaminated soils and/or consume fish contaminated with mercury from the site.	fish, soils	mercury
IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025	The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control"due to elevated levels of arsenic and lead in mine tailings, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property.	mine waste, soil	arsenic, lead
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029	The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury in fish tissue.	soils, surface water, fish	mercury
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017	The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas.	mine waste, soil, air, sediment	arsenic, mine waste

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018	The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) have bioaccumulated in fish.	fish	dioxin, PAHs, arsenic, chromium, copper
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035	The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs which has resulted in contaminated fish.	fish	DDT, PCBs
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040	The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish.	fish	mercury, arsenic, antimony
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020	The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control due to risk of vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor instrusion	trichloroethylene and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene
UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020	The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered Current Human Exposure Not Under Control because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed.	fish, biota	DDT, dieldrin
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023	The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals.	fish	mercury
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060	The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water.	soil, air, groundwater	arsenic, lead

COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020	The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish/shellfish are contaminated.	sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	Antimony, Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, Napthalene, Acenaphthene, Fluorine, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, 2-Methylnapthalene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benz(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzofluoranthenes, Benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Benzo(g,h)perylene, Hexachlorobenzene, 1,2 and 1,3 and 1,4 Dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene, total PCBs, Pthalates, Phenols
HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018	The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Additionally, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors.	sediment, soil, vapor intrusion	PCE, TCE
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024	The East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to sediments and fish tissue that are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption and dermal exposure.	sediment, fish	PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs, metals
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018	The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans.	fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, dioxin, furans

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048	The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans.	sediment, fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, dioxin, furans
MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025	The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Exposure pathways of concern include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater	radionuclides, metals
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019	The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities.	soil, air	asbestos
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021	The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors.	groundwater, vapor intrusion	TCE
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028	Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans.	sediment, surface water, groundwater, fish	metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, dioxin, furans
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020	The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans.	soil, groundwater, fish	coal tars, creosote, arsenic

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021	The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters.	sediment, fish	creosote

Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Co

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and

KEY: Blue text indicates what actions are being taken to address contamination a

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018

ntrol (HENC) Designations - Full Pathway Descriptions

Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

at the site. * Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.

Official HE Pathway Description
The Centredale Manor Restoration Project Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants through contact with sediment in the river and floodplain. Ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River also poses an unacceptable risk. The river and riverbank are active recreational areas. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. EPA has removed contaminated soil located in the backyards of residences immediately adjacent to the river and installed fences restricting access to contaminated sediment in these areas. EPA has also capped three source areas of contamination, reconstructed the Allendale Dam, and excavated source material that was contributing to groundwater contamination in order to prevent further migration of contamination. EPA evaluated numerous remedial alternatives to address river and floodplain sediments containing unacceptable levels of dioxin contamination. EPA released a Proposed Plan outlining the proposed cleanup approach in October 2011, and a Proposed Plan Amendment in July 2012. In conjunction with the release of the Proposed Plans, numerous public informational meetings and public hearings were held. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2012. The primary component of the remedy outlined in the ROD calls for excavation of a large volume of contaminated material. A Rhode Island Department of Public Health fishing advisory has been in place since the mid-1990s. EPA continues to work with the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council to develop annual fact sheets that remind residents about using the river responsibly. EPA also holds periodic dialogue forums with community groups, local citizens, elected officials, and state and federal agencies to discuss the cleanup for the site.
The Commerce Street Plume Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding. In addition, an area of VOC-contaminated soil in the yard of the same residence is above acceptable levels. The soil contamination is the result of groundwater being removed from the basement via a sump pump to the yard. The 2015 Record of Decision requires actions to excavate the soil and address the sump in the home to mitigate these risks. Plans to complete this work are in development. It is anticipated that the required mitigation activities will be completed by September 2018. EPA and the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation continue to work directly with the
The Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. The first Five-Year Review for the site is in progress. As part of this Five-Year Review, EPA will verify that the “no fishing” signs are still in place and remain effective. EPA expects to complete the Five-Year Review by March 2018. All other current threats to human exposure have been addressed. EPA addressed immediate threats to human exposure within other known source areas (e.g., through drum removals, building demolition, installation of fences, warning signs and temporary caps). The contaminated soil at the Elm and Mill Street areas of the site, and the contaminated Souhegan River sediments were excavated and transported off-site for proper disposal during the 2016 and 2017 construction seasons. This work was completed pursuant to a 1998 OU1 Record of Decision, as amended in 2009, and a 2016 OU2 Souhegan River Sediments Action Memorandum for a Non-Time Critical Removal Action. EPA has held a number of meetings with citizens, local officials and the PRP to discuss the status of work at the site.

NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021

The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated seafood. This Human Exposure Control determination is based on site-specific risk assessments that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account.

EPA's full scale dredging program began in 2004 and accelerated in 2014 after a cash-out settlement with the main responsible party.

EPA operates an outreach campaign to dissuade the consumption of local PCB-contaminated seafood. This effort includes the education and medical communities, as well as meetings with stakeholders and local officials. Signs are posted in multiple languages around the harbor shoreline describing the existing fishing ban. Additionally, EPA produced and posted a video on the its New Bedford Harbor project website about the hazards of consuming contaminated fish from various areas of the harbor. Nonetheless, EPA continues to receive reports that consumption of seafood from posted areas is ongoing

The Raymark Industries, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants above acceptable levels at approximately 30 locations throughout the town of Stratford, Connecticut. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site. Current land use at these 30 locations varies and includes residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas. Direct contact with and inhalation of the dust associated with manufacturing waste exceeds acceptable levels.

EPA issued a Record of Decision in July 2011 outlining final source control remedies at four locations and interim actions to reduce or restrict exposures through the use of institutional controls at the other locations. In September 2016, EPA issued another Record of Decision outlining permanent remedies for 22 additional properties as well as Ferry Creek. Waste in soil, wetland soil, and sediment will be excavated and transported to OU4 (a former ballfield at the Raymark facility where some waste has already been placed), where it will be consolidated and capped. Designs of these remedies has begun, and EPA expects to implement them over the next several years. For OU2 (the contaminated groundwater area), the remedy includes installation of vapor ventilation systems at approximately 20 additional properties (mostly residential), work which EPA expects to be completed by September 2018. Investigations are ongoing at four additional OUs, for which EPA expects to issue cleanup proposals in the next two to three years.

EPA has expended approximately $200 million in previous work at the Site, including sampling and investigation of over 200 individual properties throughout the town of Stratford; the removal of Raymark Waste at 47 residential properties; the capping and redevelopment of the former Raymark facility; and the prior installation of approximately 100 indoor air ventilation systems.

There has been significant community engagement at the Site, most recently with the neighborhoods abutting the former Ballfield area prior to the 2016 Record of Decision. EPA is currently working with the Town of Stratford's Health Department, the Connecticut Department of Energy & the Environment, and the Connecticut Department of Public Health on a plan to actively engage each impacted community during design and implementation of the selected remedies. EPA has met with stakeholders regularly (most recently in January 2017 and May 2017). On-going coordination will consist of regular meetings with a newly-formed Community Advisory Group.

CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030
DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037

The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the Site. The soils at the Site have been remediated and the Site is fenced. Some control has been achieved by removing VOCs from groundwater that has seeped to the surface. However, additional contamination in the seep area has been discovered. The PRPs have just recently completed a replacement and upgrade to the seep system air stripper, repairs to the original seep system capture area and repairs and improvements to the seep system French drain system. Analytical results from this recent work are under review to determine the improvements achieved in capturing VOC contamination in the Seep area.

Near the source of the groundwater contamination, VOCs will be contained with a groundwater pump and treatment system. Installation of groundwater recovery wells was completed in 2007. EPA approved the design of a treatment system in April 2008 and the system was constructed and placed into operation in 2009. The system has proved effective for containing contaminated groundwater in the central lagoon area of the Site. In addition, the groundwater in the central lagoon area and north lagoon area receive treatments to enhance biological breakdown of the VOCs.

In addition, there is a newly identified exposure pathway. This pathway involves the inhalation of VOCs that have potentially migrated from groundwater to indoor air. The activities planned to make the Human Exposure determination include additional sampling and investigation necessary to determine the extent of possible human exposure through this pathway. Over 100 residences and commercial properties were evaluated for vapor intrusion and approximately 20 mitigation systems have been installed since the initiation of the vapor intrusion investigation. The PRPs continue to monitor the VI pathway and have submitted a draft operation and maintenance manual which is under EPA review.

The Cornell Dubilier Electronics Inc. site (NJD981557879) was finalized for the NPL on July 28, 1998. This Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.

As of April 2016, the planned activities to address this pathway are continuation of ongoing removal of arsenic and lead contaminated sediment and floodplain soils and the implementation of institutional controls. These include fish advisory already established by NJDEP. Also, NJDEP's residential (unrestricted use) standard for PCBs of 0.2 mg/kg is not an ARAR for properties in the floodplains that constitute the majority of the land to be addressed by this remedial action, which are mostly municipal or county land (such as park land or designated open space), and not subject to future residential use; however, land use restrictions, in the form of a deed notice or similar control, may be needed on a few privately owned parcels, to assure remedy protectiveness. The deed notice or other legal instrument would assure that the land use does not become residential/unrestricted in the future.

The remedy requires continued signage to remind anglers and other recreational users of the Bound Brook corridor of the presence of PCBs in sediments and fish, and the need to take preventative measures, such as catch-and-release, when in the area.

EPA is currently designing the cleanup of contaminated sediment and flood plain soils.

The Diamond Alkali Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, the on-going remediation of contaminated material at the former Diamond Alkali facility which will prevent further migration of contamination to the Passaic River and Newark Bay, and the continuation of the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025

The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, to clean up some of the former industrial sites along the canal's banks, reduce sewage overflows, and improve water quality. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests in the community has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public comments on project activities.

The Hudson River PCBs Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Fully Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River. As expected in the Record of Decision, average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining but have not yet reached protective levels. Because the remedy includes not only the dredging component but also the subsequent period of monitored natural attenuation, remedy is not complete until the natural attenuation component also has been completed. EPA believes it is likely that improvement will occur gradually over several decades at least. In the interim, the State of New York has in place fishing restrictions and advisories against consumption of fish to control human exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks. EPA acknowledges that the consumption advisories are not fully effective in that they rely on voluntary compliance in order to prevent or limit fish consumption. EPA will continue to work with New York State to ensure the ongoing maximum effectiveness of the advisories.

Dredging work was completed in 2015. EPA estimates that the dredging project removed about 72% of the mass of PCBs in the Upper Hudson River. The dredging project resulted in the removal of about 2.75 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment. Approximately 310,000 pounds of PCBs (twice the mass anticipated) were permanently removed from the river.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests along the river has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public

The Onondaga Lake Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the State to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted and addressing the sources that are resulting in unacceptable fish tissue concentrations. The Lake Bottom dredging and capping has been completed with more than 2 million cubic yards of sediment removed and close to 500 acres of cap placed. Cleanup of several subsites that contributed to contamination in the Lake have been completed or are underway. Additional planned activities to address the exposure pathway include the continuation of several remedial designs and remedial actions and several ongoing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035

The Universal Oil Products Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs. Remedial actions that address the contaminated soils and a portion of the groundwater have been completed. PCB/PAH contaminated soil has been addressed through a combination of thermal desorption and offsite disposal. A portion of the volatile organic compound contaminated soils has been treated using soil vapor extraction. Lead-contaminated soils have been excavated and placed under the on-site cap. Groundwater was remediated by an on-site treatment system which operated from October 1997 through November 1998. Field studies to evaluate the wetland/creek areas are expected to be completed in 2011. Fish consumption advisory signs are posted in the area.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the

The Ventron/Velsicol Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.

EPA has already initiated cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a remedy has been implemented for the uplands portion of the site. Mercury-contaminated soils have been excavated from the uplands area and disposed of off-site. Areas with soils containing mercury above residential levels have been capped and prepared for industrial redevelopment, and ICs have been placed on eight properties. Mercury-contaminated soils have also been removed from ditches that lead from the uplands to the wetlands of Berry's Creek. A vertical hydraulic barrier system was installed to capture contaminated groundwater and prevent migration into the Berry's Creek watershed. ICs in the form of a Classification Exception Area and Well Restriction Area are in place to prevent use of contaminated groundwater. The Berry's Creek portion of the Site, OU2, is currently in RI/FS and has identified sediments and marsh soils contaminated with mercury, methylmercury and PCBs. Methylmercury and PCBs have also been identified in fish and crab tissue. A remedy for this OU is expected in FY18.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.
EPA has already completed a significant portion of cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a groundwater extraction and treatment system is operating to manage the off-site migration of groundwater contaminated with arsenic; institutional controls are also in place to restrict potable use of the contaminated groundwater until the aquifer is restored. In addition, treatment of plant site soils, considered the primary source of the arsenic contamination, is complete. Contaminated sediments from the stream and wetland have been removed and that area has been restored. The present focus of remedial activities is on preventing groundwater seeps from contaminating sediments in a limited section of the stream. EPA continues to perform periodic monitoring of water and sediment, and review this data with property owners and local and State government representatives. Several years of sediment and surface water monitoring data at recreational areas downstream have shown no unacceptable risk.

WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017
ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing. EPA and the State have reduced the short-term risks at the Site from gamma radiation by installing shielding on some of the site properties, removing surface contamination from three residential properties and a public park, and demolishing the former General Gas Mantle building in Camden.

EPA is continuing the cleanup to address longer-term risks, and has completed the cleanup of the Gloucester City Swim Club and the surrounding residential properties, a recreational complex that includes ball fields, a large open area in Gloucester City that was to be the location of a new middle school, and the former General Gas Mantle facility in Camden. EPA has also completed its cleanup on about 133 residential properties in Camden and Gloucester City by removing the radiological contamination from these properties. What remains to be cleaned up are approximately 20 residential properties and industrial properties that represent over half of the total contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets.

An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. In addition, a field office has been established in the community. It serves as a meeting place and resource center

The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead. EPA recently negotiated a Consent Decree with the responsible parties. Access to the 239 acre site is partially restricted by active rail lines, Interstate I-95, and waterways and fence and signage have been placed throughout the Site to reduce the risk to trespassers. A Health and Safety Plan will be prepared during the initial phase of the Remedial Design which will include recommendations to minimize risks to site workers while the selected remedy requires construction of access barriers and implementation of a Site Security Program. EPA will re-evaluate the protectiveness of the Site in early 2018 following the implementation of the Health and Safety Plan.

The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building. The manufacturing building is above a contaminated groundwater plume. An indoor vapor mitigation system has been installed in the manufacturing building and the HVAC system has been upgraded to prevent VI. Ongoing monitoring will continue to assure that VI is not occurring. Surface water in the streams will also be sampled. Recent modifications to the operation of the HVAC system used in conjunction with the vapor mitigation system have further reduced contaminant levels. EPA will re-evaluate the space in early FY 2018 using results from recently collected indoor air confirmation samples. The Screening of Potential Alternatives memo to remediate the groundwater beneath the building is scheduled to be submitted for review in late October 2017. EPA is coordinating regularly with the building tenant to discourage use of the

The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils. EPA is undertaking a cleanup to address the unacceptable exposures. The steps include: stabilizing creosote-soaked soils; dredging and consolidating contaminated sediments, and covering contaminated soils.

The AWI site is the former location of a creosote and pentachlorophenol wood treater. The site is located on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and is surrounded by the Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY), also a Superfund site. During WWII, the Navy leased part of the site and filled the area with used blast sand that contained heavy metals. The river contains co-mingled contamination from the AWI site and the NNSY site. Current human exposure is currently considered not under control for several reasons. One, EPA recently completed dredging contaminated sediment from the river. Part of the river cleanup includes monitored natural recovery (MNR), which EPA expects to take slightly less than 10 years to complete. EPA plans to begin oyster sampling next year to determine the initial risk reduction from the dredging. Whether EPA can consider the river (Operable Unit 3) to have human exposure under control next year will depend on the results of that data. Two, the on-site landfill for the dredged sediment is currently under construction and sediment is in stockpiles. Workers, for example, at the pre-cast concrete manufacturing facility at the site have access to the stockpiles. The facility owner, which is also a PRP, has not provided access to all the area required for the landfill construction. EPA is negotiating with the owner and Virginia to obtain access and complete landfill construction and capping. EPA is pushing for resolution of this issue, however, an exact timetable is uncertain. EPA will re-evaluate in 2018

BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019

The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. EPA performed a removal assessment and emergency removal action in 2009 to address vapor intrusion from TCE in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site, consisting primarily of installing portable air filtration units. The potentially responsible party (PRP) performed additional response actions to address vapor intrusion in 2011, consisting primarily of addressing basement sumps. The property owner subsequently installed a basement exhaust system in 2013 without notice to EPA or the PRP. Sampling performed by EPA has indicated that the exhaust system has reduced indoor air concentrations to below removal action levels; however, indoor air concentrations continue to exceed EPA's current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA is currently developing an administrative order on consent (AOC) for the property owner and PRP to install a vapor intrusion mitigation system to reduce indoor air concentrations to below the current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA expects the AOC to be signed in mid-FY18 and the vapor mitigation system completed shortly thereafter.

The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility located in Culpeper, VA. Historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has impacted various media at the site. The use of CCA was discontinued in 2002 and the facility has since used other preservative methods. Currently, surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) poses a potential exposure pathway to human receptors. Portions of this surficial soil contamination have since been paved to reduce risk. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium and are being provided with bottled water to mitigate risks associated with groundwater ingestion. The remedial investigation has recently been finalized and Culpeper Wood Preservers is in the process of completing the Feasibility Study. Fact sheets have been distributed to nearby residents and EPA recently conducted a community availability session and went door to door to impacted residents (June 2017) to share site

The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote. A protracted remedial design delayed by a comprehensive cultural resource evaluation and modifications to the design resulting from additional data has delayed the start of the cleanup. EPA is re-evaluating the potential impacts on human health from creosote (primarily PAHs) in surface soils using current policies and guidelines. Ecological concerns were the primary risk drivers during the original risk assessment evaluation. Recent groundwater data will be used to locate additional monitoring wells to be installed in the late fall/early winter of 2017. There is a significant potential that the re-evaluation to be performed in 2018 coupled with the additional data will lead to a more favorable evaluation of human health under current conditions. The potential for Site access is limited by fencing, an adjacent active RCRA facility and a rail line.

The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site. EPA performed a removal action to address the contaminated soil at 33 residential properties with the highest PAH concentrations in 2016 and early 2017. EPA began a remedial action to address the remaining residential properties starting in September 2017, which is expected to last into 2019. Additionally, EPA began a separate remedial action to relocate businesses from the Site in September 2017. It is anticipated that these remedial actions will address current human exposures at the Site. EPA meets regularly with the Community Advisory Group and has prepared multiple Fact Sheets on a variety of topics. EPA has worked closely with the community to develop a Community Health and Safety Plan which provides recommendations and advice to minimize exposures in a practical way prior to EPA completing the residential soil cleanup.

The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." EPA is currently preparing the fund-lead ecological risk assessment of the surface water (operable unit 3) as part of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Price Battery Lead Smelter Site. Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination. EPA is focused on completing the RI/FS and a future ROD to fully evaluate risk, make a human health determination, and select a final remedy. Additionally, EPA will need to determine how to respond to the lowering of the lead RSL to 200 ppm and its potential impact to residential yards. EPA held a public availability session on October 3, 2017 and cleanup plans for the facility were well received by the community. EPA is available to answer questions and address community concerns as they

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021

The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination. Construction of the larger and improved leachate treatment system was completed in 2017. The Responsible Party is currently evaluating down gradient sediments potentially contaminated from historic releases. EPA will re-evaluate human exposure determination in FY 2018 and anticipates that human health will be considered under control based on the successful operation of the improved leachate treatment facility.
The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the estimated unacceptable risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the 2 business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2). A company called, Dunbar, is the PRP at one of the business locations, an asphalt company, and is performing a Remedial Action to cover the two business properties with a planned completion date of November 2019. The cleanup action includes covering all exposed slag and soil with clean material (e.g., compacted aggregate, clean soil) at a minimum thickness of one (1) foot if clean soil or aggregate, or minimum of 3 inches if asphalt concrete or Portland cement concrete to prevent direct contact with and wind erosion of slag and soil, and alleviate migration of contaminants to surface water.
The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil. A site wide Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2017. The residential exposure units are triggered into CERCLA action by EPA's HI=1 of 50 parts per trillion (ppt). In each exposure unit, the residential yards will be cleaned up to FDEP's Soil Cleanup Target Level (SCTL) of 7 ppt. The Remedial Design begins in October 2017 and is expected to be completed by March 2019. The remedial action is expected to start in April 2019 and finish by December 2021.
The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. A ROD is expected in 2017 to address residual PCBs existing under soil caps or structures on residential properties, and provide a plan on how to address the residuals long-term. The remedial investigation on commercial properties has been completed. A ROD to select a remedy for PCB contamination on non-residential properties, in Snow Creek sediment, and in a small area with groundwater contamination is expected in late 2017. PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. The RI/FS for the Creek will be completed in 2019. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).
The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue. The public has been informed not to eat fish from Rocky Creek and signs are posted at Houston Road. However, people have been observed trespassing on site to fish in the creek. As of October 2017, EPA is negotiating an agreement with the responsible parties to conduct the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The RI is expected to begin in 2018, and will provide EPA with the necessary information about site contaminants to ensure that any potentially unacceptable risks to human health are addressed in the cleanup design.

BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020
JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020

The Brown's Dump Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation. All parcels have been sampled. As of October2017, about 216 mostly residential properties have been remediated, which makes the remedial action about 97% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 12 parcels are addressed.

The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash from the City of Jacksonville's municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation. Of the 221 parcels that need remediation about 140 are residential parcels, 22 parcels are commercial/industrial parcels and the remaining 55 are Florida Department of Transportation parcels, the contaminated soil staging area and Lonnie Miller Sr. Park. About 73 parcels have not yet been sampled. As of October, 2017, mostly residential properties have been remediated which makes the remedial action about 94% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. ATSDR has determined that there is not an immediate health threat, but the exposure is a long-term health threat. Contaminants of concern include lead, arsenic PAHs and Dioxin. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 221 parcels are addressed.

The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. The remedial investigation for the Fairfax Wood Treaters site has been completed and has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic. The Record of Decision selected excavation and disposal of contaminated soil from residential properties found to exceed the cleanup levels. A public meeting was held on May 16, 2017 to discuss the findings of the remedial investigation and present the preferred remedy. The Record of Decision was issued on August 22, 2017. The remedial design is underway and expected to be completed by October 2018. EPA continues to engage the community and conduct monthly site inspections and report sampling results to the residents. The remedial action is expected to begin by late 2018.

EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present. The cleanup plan for the marsh (Operable Unit 1) was issued by the Region in September 2015. The remedial design is currently being conducted and expected to be completed in 2019. The remedial action is expected to begin in 2019. EPA will continue to advise that fish at the site should not be consumed.

ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020

The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils. The actions to address this pathway will be to construct a solid waste landfill cap to cover the exposed soils. The cap construction began in 2014 and it is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2016. A construction trailer is on site and site security measures are in place with periodic site patrols to limit opportunities for trespassing. The OU2 remedial investigation is ongoing and covers the rest of the site where waste materials are similar to those in the OU1 area. A Record of Decision is anticipated in late 2017 that will select a remedy for the remainder of the site. A Community Involvement Plan was completed in 2014 following community interviews and is available at the site information repositories. Ongoing community outreach includes public meetings and informational mailings.

The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Although there is a fish advisory for the river, and warning signs posted along the floodplains, there is evidence of subsistence fishing from the river. The warning signs have been vandalized in the past and repaired by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. In addition, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users. A large portion of this land is owned by the State; there is evidence that this property is used as a recreational area, but it is not practical to fence all the floodplain areas or to keep people out of these areas. From 2007-2009, an excavation and dredging removal action was conducted to address these exposure pathways in a portion of the river near Plainwell, MI, and 130,000 cubic yards (CY) of PCB-contaminated sediment was removed. A second removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Plainwell No. 2 Dam area was conducted in 2009-2010 and removed 14,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. A third removal project was conducted in 2011-2013 and removed 23,700 CY of PCB-contaminated sediment from Portage Creek. A fourth removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Otsego Township Dam area began in August 2016 and will be completed in 2018, and will remove approximately 20,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. Approximately 75 additional miles of contaminated river sediments remain to be addressed. A supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study in the Kalamazoo River is ongoing. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the first river area (Area 1), which includes Portage Creek, in late 2015, and that remedy is currently in the remedial design phase. Investigative activities for Area 2 were completed in 2015 and EPA anticipates issuing a ROD for Area 2 in late 2017. Investigative activities for Area 3 began in 2012 and were completed in 2016, with a ROD anticipated in FY2019. Investigative activitiesfor Area 4 began in 2014 and will be completed by the end of 2017. Investigative activities for the entire river will

The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds. One of the ponds is located in a city park. Signs are posted along the ponds warning people not to eat the fish, and that swimming and wading are not allowed. In addition, people could be exposed to PCB-contaminated soils on their property. EPA contacted nearby residents providing information regarding the Site and collected soil samples from their yards; then went door to door notifying residents of the results. Community outreach activities have included the establishment of public information repositories, meetings and informational mailings. EPA also provides updates on the Amcast web site on a regular basis.

The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property. A Removal Action completed in 2008 addressed residential properties that had lead contamination above 1,200 parts per million (ppm). Approximately 50 residential properties with lead contamination above 400 ppm were not addressed by the removal action. The Illinois Department of Public Health sent letters to the residents whose properties were sampled, discussing the potential contamination in their yards. At the former plant property, surface soil contamination for lead is above likely acceptable levels for the current trespasser exposure scenario. Access at the former plant property is restricted via a fence that encloses it. In April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RI/FS in October 2016. The Site is currently in the final stage of the RI, and the draft FS Report is expected to be submitted in early 2018.

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028

The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency began addressing direct contact exposures through a series of removal actions completed in 2009and 2012. The Feasibility Study to address the remainder of the Site contamination will be complete in 2017. Public outreach efforts, including fact sheets and public meetings, will continue as cleanup progresses at the Site.

The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek. Community outreach has included public meetings and fact sheets. Signs are posted along the creek warning people not to eat the fish or swim/wade in the creek. In addition, a fish consumption advisory has been issued for the creek. The creek runs through a populated area in the center of town, and is adjacent to a large city park. There is evidence that the signs and fish consumption advisories are not effectively preventing exposures to the contaminated sediments. EPA completed the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis in late 2015. On May 31, 2016, EPA signed an Action Memorandum selecting a remedy for the site addressing the contaminated sediments. Following that, the potentially responsible party signed an administrative order on consent to conduct the cleanup, called a "non-time critical removal action". The cleanup began

The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium. This is based on data collected in the 2011 Removal Action Limit Assessment Report as well as the 2013 Off-Site Soils Pilot Study Report, which collected samples from 41 out of 814 properties, including garden areas at 14 properties. Illinois EPA plans to issue a Record of Decision (ROD) by the end of 2017 for portions of operable unit 4. The ROD will require excavation of metals-contaminated soils at residential properties, parks, and alleys. The remaining portions of operable unit 4 have not yet been tested and will be evaluated by 2020.

The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. EPA addressed the indoor air health risk by installing vapor abate-ment systems in 16 homes and at the St. Patrick Elementary School in the summer of 2007. VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field. To address this, Ohio EPA and the City of Troy have taken steps to contain one potential source of the contamination, and are treating contaminated groundwater prior to use as drinking water. As of August 2017, the planned activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway will be evaluated in a Focused Feasibility Study and a remedy will be selected in a Record of Decision in 2018. Community outreach activities have included informational mailings to homeowners, public meeting, and fact sheets.

The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has overseen sub-slab sampling and installation of mitigation systems by General Mills, the potentially responsible party. General Mills mitigated approximately 95% of the properties, but has stopped work. MPCA is completing the work. Currently MPCA is installing vapor mitigation for an apartment building. Owners of six residences have refused access for investigation and MPCA is pursuing property affidavits for those properties. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 2017. Informational letters have been sent to all of the potentially affected property owners.

The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated. The first phase of the cleanup began in 2007. Subsequent cleanup phases have taken place in 2008 and 2010-2017. The combined cleanups through the beginning of 2017 have resulted in the removal of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil from over 2,000 residential properties in Evansville. EPA estimates that a total of 4,000 residential properties will require cleanup. Cleanup of the residential areas is on-going. Information availability sessions are held before and during the remedial work, and fact sheets are periodically mailed to inform residents of the risks associated with the contaminated soil and about the cleanup.

KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018
MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026

The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017. EPA is evaluating the VI exposure pathway as part of the ongoing remedial investigation. In April 2017, preliminary draft results from sub-slab and/or indoor air sampling indicated exceedances of EPA's VI screening levels and/or removal management levels at both residential and commercial/industrial buildings. Shortly after this discovery, during a May 2017 time-critical removal action, EPA installed vapor mitigation systems at two residential properties where indoor air concentrations exceeded removal management levels. EPA anticipates issuing an Interim Record of Decision (ROD) to address impacted commercial/industrial properties, as well as other residential properties where sub-slab and/or indoor air concentrations did not warrant a removal action but would warrant a remedial action. The Interim ROD is currently planned for FY2018. All property owners have been notified of their draft results and informed about ways to reduce short-term exposure to vapors.

The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management provided and maintains water filters on homes whose private wells are impacted by contaminants above drinking water standards. A Record of Decision for Interim Action was finalized in September 2014 and provides for municipal water supply connections to all residents on groundwater within the plume area and provides for installa-tion of vapor intrusion mitigation systems to individual homes with complete pathway for vapor intrusion exposure. A Consent Decree with the potentially responsible parties was entered on March 29, 2016 to complete the municipal water hookups to and install vapor mitigation systems in homes in the main groundwater plume area and vapor intrusion zone.

The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. The M&H facility was historically used primarily for mining and smelting activities and is currently inactive, except for a portion operated by Carus Chemical Company which was never involved in smelting activities. The site also includes a large residential area (approximately 5,000 homes) surrounding the former facility. A remedial investigation (RI), which included testing a few hundred of the residential properties, was finalized in 2012. After completion of the feasibility study to evaluate various cleanup options for the site, EPA issued a Record of Decision in April 2017 which selected remedies for all areas of the site.

Thousands of properties will need to be tested during remedial design to determine which properties require cleanup. Given the extent and cost of the required cleanup work, it will be a number of years before the human exposure control status will be considered "under control." During the proposed plan public comment period, EPA held two public meetings and an informational session informing residents of the potential contamination

in the residential area. In addition, EPA mailed information to residents informing them about safe gardening practices to minimize ingestion of contaminated soil. EPA will conduct additional public outreach after the remedial design gets

The NSG South Plant is considered "current human exposure not under control" because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils. EPA has conducted community interviews and continues to attend monthly meetings with the Waukegan Citizens' Advisory Group to provide relevant information on the contamination found at the site and update members on plans for cleaning up the contamination. An Interim Action Record of Decision for (ROD) for DNAPL remediation was signed in July 2015, with Remedial Design is underway for the DNAPL cleanup. EPA expects remedial action (RA) to be initiated in 2018, with work expected to be completed in 8 years. A final ROD is expected to be issued once the DNAPL cleanup is completed.

OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022

The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. In 2002 and 2003 a removal action was conducted by the PRPs to address lead contamination in residential yards, commercial lots, and vacant lots. Some contaminated residential yards were not cleaned up during the removal action because the owners refused access for the cleanup work. In addition, the March 2009 RI Report documents concentrations of metals, including lead, zinc, cadmium, and arsenic, that exceed long-term health-based limits for human exposure in soils in several other residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways near the site. Owners of contaminated residential property have been informed, via fact sheets and community interviews, about the contamination and how to control exposures. Contaminated properties will need to be remediated as part of the remedial action
selected in EPA's September 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy includes excavation of contaminated soils from residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways. The remedial design (RD) began in fall 2014, but in April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the RD work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RD in December 2016 and will conduct sampling of additional off-site properties in summer 2017. EPA anticipates completing the RD by the end of 2018, and expects to negotiate with other PRPs for the performance of the remedial action.

The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." The site includes sixteen areas of concern; some adjacent to the original facility, and others in the City of Ottawa where, in the past, site-contaminated materials were used as fill. Removal actions were completed at nine of the areas and remedial actions were completed at six of the areas. Current human exposures are under control in these fifteen areas. EPA prioritized the cleanup of those sites because they are in more densely populated areas. The one remaining area (NPL-8) is designated as "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because of the potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.
EPA has not implemented the remedy at NPL-8. The timing for implementation of NPL-8 remedy is dependent on the availability of state funding for their 50% cost share. NPL-8 is fenced. The structural integrity of the fence is in good condition. There is no evidence of trespassing. NPL-8 is
covered with a dense vegetation. No soil disturbances are observed at NPL-8.
Remedial action at NPL-4 including the auto storage garage was completed the summer 2016.

The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels. Concentrations of lead at some properties are well above 400 parts per million (ppm), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5’s current interim default lead cleanup number for residential exposure. Additionally, some of those properties exceed 1200 ppm and are being evaluated for potential removal actions. EPA conducted lead bioavailability testing during the summer of 2017, and also conducted extensive outreach to inform the community about site status and how to mitigate the risks posed by lead-contaminated soil. EPA is preparing the feasibility study and expects to issue the Record of Decision in early 2019 to select a remedy to address the lead-contaminated soils.

The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc. There is a fish advisory in place and numerous signs are posted throughout the area warning against fish consumption, however, fishing has been observed. Fish are taken off-site and likely consumed. During the remedial action, approximately 33,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment were dredged from the Upper River and approximately 50,000 cubic yards were dredged from the Lower River and Inner Harbor. The remedial action sediment dredging work in the river was completed in December 2012. Monitored natural recovery is the selected remedy for the Middle River. Although the active cleanup work is complete, it may take some time for sediments to reach the selected long-term cleanup level and for fish tissue concentrations to decrease.

ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017
U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019

The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT). The site is currently designated as State Enforcement Lead. Contaminated portions of both areas are fenced to prevent access; however, there is evidence of site trespassing. The State issues regular fact sheet mailings to the local community and periodically holds public meetings to inform the public about continuing risks and cleanup progress. The PRPs have completed several phases of cleanup under State oversight in both areas. Tar seep cleanup at SLRIDT and sediment cleanup at US Steel are expected to be completed by PRP actions in the coming several years, but the remaining soil cleanup at US

The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. EPA conducted a removal action in 2014 to address 10 properties with PCB concentrations exceeding removal action levels, but approximately 10 other properties remain with PCB concentrations exceeding likely remedial action cleanup levels. EPA is developing cleanup options and plans to issue a Record of Decision in FY18 for the residential/commercial properties. EPA implemented a second interim remedial action at the site in summer 2015 to address the highly-impacted backfill and bedding materials adjacent to two manhole vaults, and the 120-foot concrete pipe beneath Harper Avenue connecting these two vaults within the Ten Mile drain utility corridor. EPAis also developing cleanup options for the remainder of the site, including sediments in the Lange and Revere Street canal. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs, after which MDHHS has issued a "do not eat advisory" for fish taken from the canals. Furthermore, the EPA's site-wide human health risk assessment concluded that for fish consumption exposures by recreational anglers exceeded the hazard index threshold and target risk range for both adult and children receptors. EPA has observed people ice-fishing and believes the fish are being consumed. PCBs continue to infiltrate into the Ten Mile storm sewer drain system, which empties into the Lange and Revere Street canals connected to Lake St. Clair. The MDHHS periodically sends a mailing to the residents who live along the canals and to local schools, with the "Eat Safe Fish" guidelines for Lake St. Clair, and EPA hosts public meetings to provide updates on the progress of the Superfund site and upcoming activities.

The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use. The planned activities to address this pathway include a time critical removal action. All property owners have been notified, and the removal action is on-going, and expected to be completed in the fall of 2017.

The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." During the remedial investigation (RI), EPA sampled more than 90 of the roughly 1,200 properties in operable unit 1 (OU1), the residential portion of the site. About half of the sampled properties had lead levels exceeding the 400 ppm selected cleanup level. EPA contacted those residents whose yards were sampled and informed them of their lead levels. EPA provided guidance to everyone whose property was sampled regarding how to reduce their risk of lead exposure, and EPA has repeatedly shared this guidance at public meetings for the site. Additionally, 29 properties with lead levels exceeding 1,200 ppm have been remediated through time-critical removal actions. The remaining contaminated properties identified during the RI, as well as other contaminated properties that will be identified through remedial design (RD) sampling, will be addressed by the upcoming remedial action (RA). EPA selected a remedy for OU1 in a November 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy for OU1 includes excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils. EPA reached a settlement with two potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in late 2014 that addresses two-thirds of OU1. The settlement requires the PRPs to (1) fully fund the RD and RA work to be conducted by EPA, and (2) implement the transportation and disposal portion of the RA work. EPA's RD work is complete. EPA has initiated excavation work in Zones 2 (under the removal program) and 3 of the site. Demolition of the West Calumet Housing Complex in Zone 1 is expected to be completed in 2018, and the Zone 1 remedy will be amended and completed after that. EPA will continue to inform residents as to the lead and arsenic concentrations in their yards as EPA samples properties and finalizes data.

VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028

The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Data from 2011-2015 investigations lead by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have shown that indoor air at certain residences at the site has been contaminated by VOCs above the Ohio Department of Health screening levels. In 2013, the EPA Removal Program began activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway by sampling at homes and installing vapor mitigation systems in homes where VOCs exceed public health screening level values. In January 2016, Mullins Rubber Products, Inc. agreed to conduct a removal action which includes evaluation and mitigation of residential vapor intrusion and a source control action under EPA oversight.

The Valley Pike VOCs site was finalized on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 9, 2016. Currently the EPA Remedial Program is conducting negotiations for a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study. There is limited data regarding groundwater contamination from Valley Pike VOCs, and the RI will include a comprehensive groundwater investigation to gather further information. The site is located near the Dayton Mad River Well Field to the south, and the Dayton Miami Well Field to the west. Collectively, these well fields provide drinking water for approximately 400,000 residents in Dayton and Riverside. Both towns municipalities monitor the wells in their distribution system to ensure that safe drinking water is being provided to the residents.

EPA prepared a Multi-Site Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to engage and support the community affected by three Superfund sites located in Montgomery County, Ohio. This CIP focuses on the Behr Dayton and Valleycrest Landfill sites in Dayton, and the Valley Pike site in Riverside. See the CIP at: https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/05/919629. Outreach activities included an informal open house and public meeting, development and distribution of fact sheets for homes within the impacted neighborhood, and interviews regarding the contamination and removal efforts at the site. Since the NPL

The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposures are not under control" until the completion of the remedy on the former Site plant property. The former Site plant property is fenced but hazardous chemicals remain uncontrolled on-site under an inadequate landfill cap. Hazardous substances that have been released at the Site in soil, sediment and groundwater include dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others. In June 2012, EPA signed a Record of Decision for the former plant property. The remedial action objectives include prevention of ingestion, inhalation, and direct contact of site-related contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater to human and ecological receptors. While fish tissue data has shown a significant decrease in DDT concentrations as a result of the sediment clean up, fish consumption advisories remain in place for the Pine River fish. Warning signs advising against eating fish are also posted at river access points. At the former plant property, the two largest contaminated areas are referred to as Areas 1 and 2. The following remedy implementation is in process: in situ thermal treatment of Area 1, in situ thermal treatment design for Area 2, and groundwater modeling for groundwater pump and treatment system. The following remedy implementation is slated to occur in the future: cleanup design for additional potential source areas, predesign investigation for groundwater collection trench, construction design for a vertical barrier wall, and construction design of an engineered cap. The community is kept up to date on the site and any potential site risks through mailings of factsheets, and holding public meetings and availability sessions.

The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. A Proposed Plan was provided to the public and comments were received. The response from the public was positive to the recommendation in the Record of Decision. EPA issued a Record of Decision on June 17, 2016 to address OU 1. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater. EPA will address OU 2 at a later date once Ohio EPA completes enforcement proceedings at Baker Wood and an adjacent site. EPA will ensure any

BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026

The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater. The site RI has been completed and the 2013 ROD selected remedies for soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination. The start of the remedial design/remedial action is pending enforcement negotiations with the PRPs. However, all residents whose drinking water wells were found to be impacted by PCE contamination, have been hooked up to the local public water supply for their drinking water needs, eliminating the exposure pathway for contaminated ground water. The indoor air exposure pathway has been addressed, in the short term, by interim actions at two impacted buildings in AOI1. However, follow-up monitoring is needed to verify if those interim indoor air systems continue to be protective, in the short-term. The HE Determination is driven in the short-term by insufficient data to verify protectiveness for indoor air. Ground water is supplied by the Leon Valley municipal system, so that pathway is no longer complete. To ensure that Human Exposure is under control for the long-term, the source of the contamination to both ground water and indoor air must be mitigated. The Site determination should remain as "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" until the vapor source is mitigated and the exposure pathway is eliminated, as the remedy is implemented. EPA plans to monitor and verify the indoor air levels and will take action to ensure that the necessary steps will be taken to address any unacceptable exposure. The community will be kept informed if any unacceptable exposure is detected and advised on follow-up actions.

The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.

An Institutional Control (IC), in the form of an aquatic life order, has been implemented at the reservoir and canal system (DRCS) for a number of years. The Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) issued "Aquatic Life Order Number 9" in February 1994. This order stated that ". . . the Donna Irrigation System [Donna Site] located in Hidalgo County is declared a prohibited area for the taking of all species of aquatic life." According to a sign posted by the Texas Department of Health at Donna Lake, there is a $500 fine for keeping fish from the reservoir and canal system. This sign also states that, "Warning, it is illegal to possess fish from this water, fish caught from this water may contain harmful chemicals." The enforcement authority for this order is the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (i.e., Game Wardens). The EPA expects that the TDSHS's aquatic life order will remain in place under all of the appropriate alternatives described in the Proposed Plan.

Informational ICs include the information distributed by the TDSHS concerning PCBs and the cooking options for fish caught from the DRCS. This document is titled "Guide on Fish Consumption and the Effects on Human Health" (Publication No. 09-14639, July 2015). To increase the awareness of the prohibitions on the taking of fish from the DRCS, each alternative would include enhanced outreach efforts conducted by the EPA, TDSHS, and other entities associated with the Site, and emphasize that they will remain in place during and after remediation until the Remedial Action Objectives identified in the Record of Decision have been achieved.

Other informational ICs include the fact sheets and pamphlets, in both English and Spanish, distributed by the TDSHS to the staff/owners of sixty restaurants located in Donna and Alamo. These visits, conducted from June 3 thru June 5, 2013, were prompted by a report that local residents were selling the fish to local restaurants.

The EPA and county representatives (Precinct 2) are currently considering access restrictions to Donna Lake, in the form of security gates. Several issues related to implementation will need to be resolved. The Donna Irrigation District, the owner/operator of the Site, is currently considering placing signs at the Donna Reservoir, constructed within the waters of the lake to prevent vandalism. The EPA is also considering the implementation of land use and zoning restrictions in the Proposed Plan.

The EPA's Superfund program has been working closely with the EPA's Environmental Justice program to address the concerns of the local communities and the non-governmental organizations. The concerns are mainly that anglers continue to have access to the reservoir and canal system and continue to consume the fish known to be contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, chemicals that are known to cause cancer and non-cancer effects.

JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038
WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025

The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because residents are dependent on private wells for their domestic water supply and can be exposed to a tetrachloroethene (and other chlorinated solvent degradation products) plume in the ground water. In November of 2008, an alternate water supply line was completed and 144 residential and commercial users were connected to a municipal water supply system. A small number of residences chose not to be connected to the municipal supply and may still be exposed to the contaminated ground water. On September 29, 2017, EPA amended the Record of Decision to addressetwo key soil zones, the Shallow Source Area Soil and the Deep Unsaturated Chicot Sand, with vapor-phase contaminant concentrations with the potential to impact the underlying groundwater in the "Shallow Water-Bearing Zone" ("Shallow WBZ") and the "Deep Chicot Aquifer". The purpose of the Selected Remedy is to implement a sitewide strategy to reduce the source of contaminants in the soil to the underlying groundwater. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues and activities by awarding a Technical Assistance Grant to a local citizens' group, conducting community interviews, implementing a community relations plan, briefing local government officials, holding public meetings and/or availability sessions, mailing fact sheets about the site to residents, publishing ads in local newspapers; and assigning an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator to the site to answer community member questions and concerns. Additional community involvement activities will occur throughout the Superfund activities for the site.

The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted. The site Feasibility Study Reassessment has been completed. An Amended Record of Decision was issued on September 30, 2016 to address the creosote contamination in source material. The groundwater will be monitored and an Amended Record of Decision for groundwater will be issued at a later date. The site is fenced and secured with warning signs that this is a Superfund site.

The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes. The contaminated area is vast, and it is not possible to prevent all access to the waste. Consequently, EPA is overseeing the cleanup of contaminated source areas and conducting community outreach to educate people with respect to avoiding exposure to the contamination. These actions will significantly reduce the exposure of Tribal members to the contamination. In addition, the voluntary buyout EPA worked with the State of Oklahoma to perform in the former mining towns of Picher, Cardin, and Hockerville was completed in 2011. This effort relocated more than 700 residences. With this milestone achieved, and the continued outreach efforts in adjacent communities that are within the site's boundary, EPA views the exposure to site contamination to be Under Control within those areas.

The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water. The State of Texas has installed and maintains filtration systems pending the availability of a public water supply line. An alternative water supply is not currently available for this Site. Groundwater monitoring is continuing to determine if other residential wells are being impacted.

The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women. The planned activities to address this pathway were a series of removal actions to stabilize waste piles, replace highly contaminated surface soil in residential yards and child high-use areas, and complete two remedial actions to address remaining yard soils and watershed sediments. A total of 2,100 yards have been sampled. Of those 1,775 had one or more areas > 400 parts per million lead. Over 300 removals have been completed where high levels of lead were found in residential properties or where children with elevated blood lead were identified. The third of seven mine waste piles is nearly stabilized. Stabilization Activity is ongoing at the fourth and fifth of seven mine waste piles. Surface water, sediment, and various forms of biota contain elevated concentrations of lead throughout the mining area. Fish in Big River have shown elevated concentrations of lead. Fish advisories have been in place at the site since 1981. EPA has worked with the St. Francois County Watershed Group, a group of local concerned citizens and other federal and state agencies, to help educate the community on the effects of lead contaminated soil, sediment, and surface water.

CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019

The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human " Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes. Mine waste cleanups and health education have been successfully implemented in many portions of the site; however, there are additional areas that remain to be addressed. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) Amendment in 2006 to address the remaining mine waste in Cherokee County. The cleanup plan would consolidate and cover the mine waste as much as possible to minimize the potential for exposure, and implement controls to maintain the integrity of the capped areas. Cleanup work began in 2008 on the remaining areas and is currently ongoing.

The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.

EPA is continuing to perform a time critical removal action on highly contaminated (i.e. lead concentrations above 800 parts per million) soil at residential properties. A proposed plan to address residences between 400 and 800 parts per million is being written. This plan will be made available for public comment during the summer. Comments received during the comment period will be considered while the Plan is finalized into a Record of Decision. The Record of Decision will be completed by September 30, 2016. The cleanup described by the ROD is planned to begin in the Summer of 2017.

The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead. A significant site-related health risk is to children from elevated levels of lead in soil at unremediated residential properties. Another potential health risk would be exposure of pregnant commercial workers to elevated levels of lead in soil. Additional exposure scenarios of potential concern include ingestion of groundwater in current residential wells by residents and commercial workers; hypothetical future ingestion of groundwater at mine areas by residents and commercial workers; ingestion and inhalation of soil at mine areas by ATV riders; ingestion of fish by both child and adult recreational visitors at some of the mine areas; and ingestion of surface water, sediment, and floodplain soil by a recreational child at some of the mine areas.

In response, the EPA Superfund program has made a concerted effort to protect human health at the site. To date, EPA has sampled the majority of residential properties in Madison County and has removed lead-contaminated residential soil at over 800 of the most highly contaminated properties as part of time critical removal actions. As a result of these cleanups, the site has been designated as Some Exposure Control Achieved. Due to extensive investigation activities, it is estimated that over 1,000 additional residential properties in Madison County will require soil remediation as a result of elevated heavy metal concentrations. The EPA issued an Interim Record of Decision for soil at residential properties in July 2008. The RA contract for addressing approximately 800 residences was issued in September 2008 and construction began in Janurary 2009.

The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at approximately 300 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminate yards has been completed. However, many residences are located immediately adjacent to the uncontrolled mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children. The piles are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil, including residential yards, and surface water through erosion and run-off. EPA has completed a remedial investigation of the mine waste piles and is currently preparing a feasibility study to determine appropriate methods to control the risks to human health. A Record of Decision that will describe the cleanup plans for the mine waste piles is scheduled for 2010.

OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022
ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022

The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. EPA has completed soil remediation at more than 3,800 highly contaminated residential properties at the Omaha Lead Site and these actions are ongoing. EPA plans cleanup for an additional 10,000 residential properties with more moderate levels of contamination. EPA is actively funding health education activities in the Omaha community to increase awareness and reduce exposure levels during the period until the soil cleanup is completed for all affected properties. There are a number of action community groups including the OLS Community Advisory Group, Lead Safe Omaha Coalition, and Omaha Healthy Kids Alliance. EPA has entered into partnering agreements with the city, county, and state governments to implement the cleanup.

The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminated yards has been completed. Also, alternate sources of drinking water have been provided to homes with lead and cadmium contaminated groundwater used as drinking water throughout the site. However, many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off. Significant development within the communities has also resulted in encroachment of new housing into contaminated mine areas with new homes being built very near mine waste piles. EPA has issued a Record of Decision to address the mine waste at the site, and the remedial action has begun on a portion of these waste piles. The remedial action will consolidate and cover the mine waste to minimize the risk of exposures. EPA will develop controls to maintain the integrity of these wastes. Due to the large size of this site, it is expected the cleanup action will take approximately ten years to complete. Existing institutional controls on the use of contaminated areas as residential property are in place. Extensive public outreach by EPA and the local health department are helping to inform the communities about the dangers of exposure to the mine waste area.

The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main COC associated with the site. Additional rounds of vapor intrusion sampling is warranted to ensure exposures above risk based levels are not occurring.

The Plating, Inc. site was put on the National Priorities List on March 19, 2008 due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium. There have been several discussions (internal to EPA) to try and come up with a risk number that would be relevant to this site. There is no Maximum Contaminant Level for hexavalent, only total chrome which is 100 ppb. In 2010, Region 7 came up with a regional policy to support the use of 3.5 ppb (at 10-4 level) as a human health risk number for hexavalent chromium in drinking water. If the Region continues to use the 3.5 ppb number, the number of wells affected by the contaminated groundwater will increase to about 20 wells. Planned activities to bring HEUC is to have Superfund and Risk Managers determine if 3.5 ug/L will continue to be used as the drinking water risk number for hexavalent chromium. If the 3.5 ug/L number is used, a proposal to remove the Plating, Inc. building and its source area will be initiated to cut-off the source of the contamination in the groundwater. The proposal will also need to include bottled water for residents with contaminated drinking water.

The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. As of April 20, 2009, EPA has completed remediation of soil at 129 residences. Residential soil remediation is ongoing as an additional 294 properties have been identified with elevated lead contamination that will need to be addressed. Site assessment activities are ongoing as all of the properties at the site have not been screened for soil lead contamination. 41 properties have been identified lead contamination exceeding the federal drinking water standard and are currently being provided an alternative drinking water source under CERCLA removal authority.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022

The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil have been completed at 169 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 16 residences. Remedial action for an additional 293

The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 54 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 102 residences.

The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust, and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil has been completed at 181 properties. An alternative drinking

The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 18 properties. Cleanup is onging. An alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 42 residences.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027

The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies anticipated in 2020 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas. EPA has already overseen the completion of two Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)-lead removal actions to the waste rock and tailings associated with the Block P Mining Complex that resulted in over 500,000 cubic yards of waste being placed in an onsite repository. EPA also continues to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Parkville Water District supplies water to the majority of homes and businesses in the area. The OU12 Site-wide Water Quality remedy is in the remedial action phase to address groundwater contamination. The institutional controls limiting use of the groundwater, once implemented, will prevent unacceptable human exposure to contaminants of concern. Routine ground water monitoring indicates that contaminant levels have generally declined or remain stable. Human exposure to lead in soils is no longer occurring in the populated residential areas in Operable Unit 9. This area (OU9) was remediated and deleted from the National Priorities List on September 21, 2011. The Lake County Community Health Program is implementing phase two of a blood-lead testing, outreach and education program. Under this Program, if a child's blood lead test results are elevated, the home drinking water is one of the potential sources tested for lead. EPA has an ongoing community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially

The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this pathway at OU1 are to implement the selected remedial action to remove soils contaminated with lead and arsenic, and to implement institutional controls. A Record of Decision is planned for 2018 for OU2. EPA worked with ATSDR and the County Health Department on a fact sheet to provide the community with information on how to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities. As of September 2017, remedial activities at this site involve treatment of contaminated water and capping of tailings and waste rock piles. Impacts to the remedy from potential development and changes in future land use are being considered as well as the need for additional community outreach. A water treatment plant designed to remediate heavy metals at North Clear Creek was completed in March 2017. EPA is working to address unacceptable exposures.

The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations. The Site was placed on the National Priorities List in December 2014 and remedial investigations are underway. Initial sampling results from some residences indicated elevated levels of lead and arsenic in the residential soils and indoor dust. Emergency removal actions were conducted to address the indoor dust at 27 residences. A plan proposing an early interim action was issued for the residential properties in Operable Unit 1 in July 2017. EPA expects to sign a Record of Decision in September 2017 and begin additional cleanups of residential soils and indoor dust soon thereafter. EPA has an extensive and ongoing community outreach program. This includes working with the Pueblo City County Health Department who conducts blood-lead testing, consumer product testing, and an outreach and education program in the Site study area.

JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022
STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022

The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible. Remedial action has not been implemented at the Waterman Smelter and B&B subdivision portions of Operable Unit 2 (OU2). Some work has been completed by the Bureau of Land Management on OU5, however, the sufficiency of this work has yet to be determined. EPA plans to conduct additional investigative work at OU6 to assess the potential ecological and human health exposures. Cleanup activities have been completed at OU1, OU3, OU4 and at the Rawhide Ranchettes subdivision in OU2. These areas are protective of human health and the environment. Community outreach is being conducted and informational signs have been installed.

The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos. EPA selected a final remedy in early 2016 for residential and commercial properties in the communities of Libby and Troy (Operable Units 4 and 7), transportation corridors (OUs 6 and 8), and an industrial park (OU5). EPA has completed investigations at more than 7,500 properties and cleanup at 2,400 of these properties. EPA estimates that fewer than 100 additional properties will require cleanup. OUs 1, 2 and 5 (the former export plant, former screening plant, and the industrial park), where remedial actions are complete, are considered under control for human exposures. Investigations are underway at the former mine site (OU3). There are known elevated concentrations of Libby Amphibole asbestos which may pose a risk of exposure. Access to the area is controlled pending completion of EPA investigations and development of a Feasibility Study to evaluate alternatives to address the contamination. EPA has an extensive community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese. As of September 2017, the planned activity to address this pathway is to cap the remaining waste rock piles with either soil/rock caps or a vegetative cover. Community outreach is being conducted.

The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered to have the status of "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for direct contact and ingestion. This determination is based the potential for direct contact with contamination by the residents of the four remaining residential properties that have arsenic and/or lead levels which exceed the Record of Decision action levels and through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed. EPA continues to conduct cleanup activities as funds are made available for remedial action. The groundwater in the Rimini Community and Landmark subdivision is contaminated with arsenic, and residents are being supplied with bottled water or have been provided point-of-use treatment systems until the final remedy can be implemented. EPA is working with Lewis & Clark County to designate a Controlled Groundwater Area to prevent the installation of new domestic use wells. EPA is also working with the county to expand its Lead Education and Assessment Program for East Helena to include the Upper Tenmile Creek site.

As of September 2017, US Magnesium Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". An evaluation of the human health exposure and risk is ongoing at this site. Preliminary remedial investigations (PRI) are underway to collect data from soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air for organochlorine chemicals across eighteen segments of the study area. The initial risk assessment evaluation, are being overseen by the EPA and the State, (in collaboration with the Potentially Responsible Party), of this data has determined the chemicals of potential concern for baseline human and ecological risk assessments. The US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has posted signs at the major public access routes to inform the public of the site investigations, with EPA and BLM contacts.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040

This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was added to the NPL in September 2016. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles and sediment and possibly surface water at the edge of a residential neighborhood, as well as near a junior high and high school. Windblown dust inhalation exposures from mine waste are also possible. In 2015, EPA took several short-term removal actions to keep people from being exposed to the highest levels of contamination. This work included several residential yard cleanups, a cleanup at the vacant lot on the corner of Argonaut Lane and Pioneer Street, and the installation of a protective cover on steep slopes at Jackson Junior High School to prevent soil erosion and reduce exposure to the contamination. EPA also cleaned up contamination found in the Junior High lunch area next to the playing field.

The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. Asarco currently operates the smelter facility located in Hayden, Arizona. Asarco is finalizing a Phase 2 Remedial Investigation (RI) report to characterize soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater and air contamination. The most significant pathway for potential human exposure is inhalation of airborne contaminants from the currently operating smelter facility which is adjacent to the towns of Hayden and Winkelman. Asarco is currently upgrading the smelter facility in compliance with an EPA Air Division Consent Decree that was signed in December of 2015. Air monitoring continues at the site during the facility upgrades which will be completed in several phases in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

The Carson River, including the Lahontan Reservoir, is a recreational, fishing, and hunting destination in Nevada. EPA considers the Carson River Mercury Site "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for two reasons. First, people are known to catch, consume, or sell (for consumption) fish from the area. Second, people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil under the surface or on the surface.

People should not consume fish caught in the area. The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services has issued health advisories for fish consumption from Big and Little Washoe Lakes, Lahontan Reservoir, and the Carson River downstream from Dayton. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) recommends not eating fish downstream of the Mexican Mill Dam, which is further upstream from Dayton. Fish with very high levels of mercury have been found in these areas. At heavily used access locations to these water bodies, EPA and the NDEP have posted health advisory signs to warn the public that fish should not be consumed.

EPA is also concerned people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil located under the surface or on the surface in areas around the Virginia City, Silver City, Gold Canyon, Six-Mile Canyon, and within the Carson River 100 year flood plain. EPA has conducted multiple cleanup actions to dig up (excavate) or cover with clean fill (cap) mercury-contaminated surface soil in the surrounding area. However, some areas still have mercury-contaminated soils (as well as arsenic and lead associated with the mining) under the surface or on the surface. These areas must be managed appropriately. The EPA and NDEP work with local jurisdictions, residents, and commercial enterprises to implement the Long Term Sampling and Response Plan to address these concerns. In 2017, EPA is completing a Five-Year Review of the mercury-contaminated soil areas near the source (Operable Unit 1). The Five-Year Review will be issued in 2018, and will document how cleanup actions are working to protect human health and the environment.

In March 2017, EPA released a Remedial Investigation (RI) report for Operable Unit 2 of the Carson River and associated impacted waterways and wetlands. The RI gathered critical environmental information to help understand the nature and extent of site contamination and risks to the community. That information is being used to evaluate the costs and benefits of cleaning up the contamination (a Feasibility Study). In 2019, EPA plans to issue a document with our preferred cleanup remedy (a Proposed Plan for public comment) followed by the decision in 2020 (Record of Decision).

IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017

The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control". EPA has completed a remedial investigation and removal actions in 2006, 2011, and 2017 that have eliminated human exposures to contaminated residential soils. However, actions to address the mine tailings in tailings piles, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property, are ongoing, pending completion of the feasibility study. While exposure is not certain, there could be human contact with these tailings and occasional inhalation hazards in the tailings areas during high winds. The tailings can move to new locations by water migration, deposition, and scour. The primary chemicals of concern at the site are arsenic and lead. Sampling results indicate the presence of elevated levels of arsenic and lead that could present health risks if a person is exposed to these metals over an extended period of time. EPA has posted caution signs near contaminated areas and conducted door-to-door outreach for residents living near contaminated areas. EPA also sent flyers to the Humboldt Elementary School for distribution to the students and parents. EPA also communicates to Dewey-Humboldt residents on a regular basis via the Town Newsletter and meetings with the Town Council.

The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury, and fish tissue data has resulted in a advisory for Lake Nacimiento. The current completed human exposure pathway is ingestion of methyl mercury contaminated fish tissue.

The site consists of three OUs; OU 1) the 320 acre mercury mine site property, OU 2) seven miles of Las Tablas Creek downstream from the mine which includes a man-made reservoir of 7 acres with a 15 foot depth, and OU 3) which is Lake Nacimiento reservoir at the end of Las Tablas Creek which covers 1,800 acres is 14 miles long and up to 180 feet deep and is used for irrigation and drinking water.

The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007. People have been seen fishing in all of these water bodies in the recent past and are assumed to be doing so currently. The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007 and the state issued fishing licenses for Lake Nacimiento and Las Tablas Creek watershed also include the advisory. Additionally signage has been posted all of the water bodies providing an advisory concerning fish consumption and OU 1 has fencing and controlled access as do the private property owners along OU 2.

A Public Health Assessment was issued in July 2009 by ATSDR working with the State of California and community outreach is provided through the site's community advisory group meetings held twice a year. A great deal of characterization and sampling has already been performed, and is ongoing. The final cleanup approach will be determined once the nature and extent of contamination has been identified. In late 2010, a site stabilization emergency response is planned to address recent landslides on the site.

The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas. We have informed all the residents in the area of concern (this is not a public area and is on private lands) that there can be exposure to arsenic from the tailings if they walk or use vehicles (bikes, motorcycles, ATVs, etc.) in the area, but there is still evidence that people use the area for recreational purposes. The impacted area is a series of private properties that is too large to be fenced. We have not put signs up since the parcels are privately owned; however, we have informed each owner personally of the potential risk. Clean up of the Mine Area Operable Unit (OU) began in 2005 with the mine tailings cap construction completed in early 2007. Design for the surface water remedy at the mine area began in Spring 2008 and a pilot treatability study is in progress. The groundwater (OU) is currently being studied, but all current drinking water pathways have been addressed through the installation of drinking water treatment units. An Interim Record of Decision for groundwater was signed in September 2008, which selected a remedy that provides hook-ups of private residences to a public water supply. The design of this water supply system is ongoing.

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020

The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) in the sediment of a slough adjacent to the site have bioaccumulated in fish. The levels of contaminants in certain locally-caught fish species may pose a health risk to anglers who consume them. EPA posted signs advising people not to catch or eat the fish and conducted extensive public education campaigns about the fish contamination; however, there have been confirmed reports of people continuing to fish in the slough. In September 2006, EPA completed placement of a two-foot thick sand cap over the contaminated sediment to prevent direct human contact and to cut off the pathway for bioaccumulation in fish, but it will take several years for the existing population of contaminated fish to be replaced by clean fish. EPA will collect additional post-cap fish tissue data and continue its outreach programs to keep the public informed.

The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs. These contaminants impact fish that reside in the area, especially the white croaker. Human exposure occurs through consumption of contaminated fish caught with the Palos Verdes Shelf area. Recently released fish advisory from the State of California (OEHHA June 2009) added barred sand bass and topsmelt to the "do not consume" list for PV Shelf. There are institutional controls (ICs) in place, which include white croaker bag limits, advisories and warnings for the area, educational outreach programs, and a commercial fishing ban on catching white croaker from the PV Shelf.
However, periodic monitoring of the local fishing piers and local fish markets show that white croaker are being caught by independent fishermen for consumption and sale. The selected remedy includes continuation of the Institutional Controls (ICs) program along with monitored natural recovery (MNR) and capping the most contaminated sediments. The comprehensive ICs program has been effective in reducing-but not completely eliminating--the sale and consumption of white croaker and fishing of white croaker in the contaminated area. All aspects of the ICs program (education, outreach, monitoring and enforcement) will continue into the future. EPA will evaluate the effectiveness of capping through the Five-Year Review process and continue the ICs program until contaminants in fish reach cleanup levels.

The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish. EPA's human health risk assessment shows that the recreational trespass scenerio is an unacceptable risk due to the high levels of mercury and arsenic present in the mine waste. The risk assessment is based on exposures to youth, ages 6-17, that are most likely to recreate at the mine property. Mercury bioaccumulation in excess of the recommended Federal limit for human consumption has been documented in Clear Lake fish; one of the major health threats associated with the site is eating mercury contaminated fish. The State of California has issued an advisory for the consumption of Clear Lake fish which are distributed to resorts and posted at the lake. In 2007 EPA completed the removal of all of the contaminated mine wastes and soils from the residential area at the Elem Indian Colony. EPA installed a fence around the mine property and posted signs advising people not to trespass. EPA recently identified the presence of contaminated mine wastes that were used historically to maintain gravel roadways and parking areas in a nearby residential area. EPA is performing a feasibility study to select a cleanup plan to prevent the continued discharge of mercury and other contaminants to Clear Lake, to cleanup the contaminated mine wastes at the mine property and to cleanup the access road to the Elem Indian Colony and recently identified residential area roadways and parking areas. EPA is continuing its remedial investigation to characterize the nature and extent of contamination in Clear Lake sediments and the North Wetland. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues by holding community meetings, distributing outreach materials, and coordinating with the Clear Lake Environmental Action Network (CLEAN), a Technical Assistance Grantee, and the Elem Pomo Tribe.

The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060
COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020

The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed. The area is restricted by fencing and multilingual warning signs are posted on the upland fence and along the marine channel, visible to fishermen in boats; however, there have been reports of fishermen in the area. These measures do not prevent contaminated fish from migrating outside of the site where they might be harvested and consumed by fishermen. EPA is continuing preparation of a focused feasibility study to evaluate alternatives for addressing the remaining contamination. EPA presented to the National Remedy Review Board and is currently working on revising the focused feasibility study. In addition, EPA sends fact sheets to the site's mailing list and updates the site's Web page, and presents to the City as needed.

The upland (soil) portion of the site is considered under control. The 5 acre site has been capped and in reuse for industrial purpose since October 1999.

The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was placed on the National Priorities List in 2010. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals. The Cottage Grove Reservoir has collected mine tailings producing methyl mercury which bioaccumulates in fish. There currently is a fish advisory for the reservoir. EPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to collect and evaluate data on potential site risks at the mine site and, if necessary, develop options for cleanup as soon as possible. In addition, EPA intends to implement a removal action at the mine site in 2018 to reduce the erosion and delivery of mercury contaminated mine tailings into the watershed.

The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water. Site cleanups are underway for residential soils, recreational areas, and several mining areas that are used for recreational activities within the site. Areas affecting human health receive highest priority for cleanup. In the Bunker Hill Box communities (Operable Unit 2), about 3200 properties have been cleaned up and 17 contaminated residential drinking water wells have been closed, with a further 20 wells being provided with filters. In 2008, EPA certified as complete the Upstream Mining Group's remediation of residential and commercial properties and rights-of-way within Operable Unit 1. In Operable Unit 3 (the Coeur d'Alene Basin), about 3400 properties have been remediated to date. While the exact number of properties that will require remediation is not known at this time because sampling has not been completed, it is currently estimated that property cleanups will continue for 2-3 more years. The residential soil remedy reduces soil concentrations using information and intervention, community greening, and partial removal and replacement of residential soils. The drinking water exposure pathway is addressed by public information and multiple alternative sources. An Institutional Controls Program is in place which includes locally developed and enforced rules and regulations to protect the remedy and limit future exposure to contaminated soil that is left in place. Recreational sites and mine/mill sites idenfitied in the ROD with human health exposures are addressed using a combination of access controls, capping and removals. The site's vast size and high levels of contamination mean that cleanup will take several decades, but many of the worst areas that affect human health exposure have been addressed.

The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats CERCLA site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish consumption advisories issued by the local health department remain in effect. Contaminated sediment remediation has mostly been accomplished but some work remains within Hylebos Waterway, within Commencement Bay between Blair and Hylebos waterways, and within Commencement Bay offshore from the former Asarco smelter site. Areas of contaminated groundwater which discharge into surface water sediments will take several more years to address. Fish tissue sampling from the site will need to occur over the next several years to ascertain when shellfish and bottom fish can safely be consumed by humans.

HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048

The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for the following reasons: In Operable Unit 1, recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Also under current uses, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors. Discussions regarding fencing and signage along the west side of Berwick Creek have been initiated (there is already a fence along the east side of Berwick Creek adjacent to Interstate 5), but most likely will not take place until the OU1 interim Remedial Action is initiated in 2018. The City of Chehalis does have a "call before you dig" ordinance which would be used to educate and limit exposures in trenches within OU1. In Operable Unit 2, the remedial investigation has yet to be completed. A number of properties within OU2 were connected to the Chehalis public-water supply system via an EPA removal action in the early 2000s, but many still obtain their drinking and shower water from private wells. To date, no site contamination has been found in these private wells; however, if PCE in groundwater continues to exist there is concern that the contaminated plume will reach these properties in the future. In response, EPA installed two groundwater monitoring wells upgradient of Rice Road properties that still use private drinking water wells. These two wells act as sentinels should the PCE plume change direction. To date, no PCE has been detected in these wells.
Human Exposure is Not Under Control for the East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Under a legal consent order with EPA, the Port of Seattle is conducting a final Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (SRI/FS) that has assessed risk to human and environmental receptors for the East Waterway operable unit of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Sediments and fish tissue in East Waterway are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption. Dermal exposure is the next likely pathway. East Waterway is within the usual and accustomed fishing area of the Suquamish and Muckleshoot Tribes and there is anecdotal evidence that despite fish advisories people fish off the Spokane Street Bridge in East Waterway. All other operable units of this site have been cleaned up, have cleanups underway, or have been found not to need cleanup under Superfund. The results of the SRI/FS will enable EPA to make a cleanup decision for the EW OU of Harbor Island to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to control human exposures.
The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans. This site is within the Muckleshoot and Suquamish Tribes' Usual and Accustomed fishing area and is accessible by boat to the Tribe and the public. The shoreline is accessible to the public by boat but is not accessible by walking along the shoreline. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating shellfish from this area. A Record of Decision was signed in 2013 and Lockheed Martin is conducting the Remedial Design. Final cleanup will begin in 2018.
The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating bottom fish and shellfish from the river. Several Potentially Responsible Parties conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for this site to learn the full nature and extent of contamination. EPA selected a final cleanup plan in 2014 after consideration of public comments. The PRPs have initiated early cleanups at some particularly contaminated areas, mostly completed as of September 2017, and these cleanups have reduced exposure to a degree. Remedial design and remedial action will take many years. Monitoring should demonstrate improvements as progress continues.

MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020

The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Contaminant levels are above acceptable levels for the exposure pathways of concern, which include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking. To reduce exposure, the mined area is completely fenced in, warning signs are posted, access is restricted via locked gates, and warning signs are posted in affected areas outside the fence. EPA continues to work with the Spokane Tribe on advisories and outreach. Also, spilled uranium ore along public roads was removed and contaminated seeps from the mine are collected and treated onsite. EPA selected a site-wide cleanup plan calling for consolidations of waste in mine pits, vegetated soil covers, removal of drainage sediments, and long-term water collection and treatment. Pursuant to a 2012 RD/RA Consent Decree, the Remedial Design was approved in November 2015. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address these exposure pathways is to implement the cleanup. Remedial Action construction started in May 2016 and is estimated for completion in 2025.

The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities. EPA began a Remedial Action to address unacceptable exposures in September 2014 and has completed half of the necessary work thus far.

The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors. EPA is overseeing the active monitoring of vapor intrusion in this area and will provide tailored remediation of any house where TCE concentrations exceed the 2 µg/m3 over a three-week period. EPA anticipates that this threat will be addressed through remedial actions at the promulgation of a ROD amendment.

Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans. EPA has determined that the greatest health risk from exposure to contamination in Portland Harbor is from eating resident fish and to infants that are breast-fed by mothers who eat resident fish on a regular basis. The State Health Department has issued a health advisory and posted signs advising people to limit consumption of fish from the site. However, people are likely still eating the fish and fishing is observed daily at the site. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is working with upland facilities to investigate and control ongoing sources of contamination to the site. Two early cleanup actions to address hot spots of PAH contamination in the river have been completed under EPA oversight and a third was completed by DEQ. A separate CERCLA cleanup within the site, McCormick & Baxter, also addressed cleanup of PAHs in the river sediments. EPA issued a Record of Decision in 2017. EPA posts major documents on its website and sends information regarding meetings and availability of major documents to a listserv (over 1,000 people) and has monthly meetings with the Citizen Advisory Group (which are open to the public). EPA has also reached out to neighborhood associations, non-profit environmental representatives and local organizations to provide training, small group discussions, presentations and multilingual materials regarding human health risks.

The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. Mobile DNAPL has been transported by groundwater to off-shore sediments. Dissolved constituents of DNAPL are still being transported by groundwater and upwelling through lake sediments. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans. Benthic organisms, benthic macroinvertebrates, and terrestrial and aquatic-dependent wildlife are all subject to unacceptable ecological risks. No one is currently using contaminated water as a drinking water supply, installation of wells is currently prohibited, and the site is vacant, fenced and posted, thus limiting human exposure to contaminated soils. However, children may be exposed to contaminants when wading and, most importantly, EPA is concerned about shellfish consumption by the local community.

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021

The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters. Signs are in place on the beach and in nearby parking lots and information kiosks to warn people of the risk. Fact sheets have been mailed to local residents and information about the beach contamination is available on EPA's web site. The beaches are closed to shellfish harvesting. The Washington Department of Health provides information about the closure on its web site. EPA released a Proposed Plan in April 2016, recommending additional cleanup actions. After considering public comments, EPA plans to issue a ROD amendment for the site in FY 2018. EPA will use signage, fact sheets and social media to advise people of the contamination on the beaches until cleanup goals are achieved.

Region	HEUC and HEID Sites	HENC Sites	Total Universe of Sites* Per Region	% HENC out of Total Universe of Sites* Per Region
1	100	5	105	5%
6	127	6	133	5%
4	242	7	249	3%
2	269	10	279	4%
3	178	10	188	5%
8	49	12	61	20%
9	93	12	105	11%
10	63	13	76	17%
7	76	14	90	16%
5	318	25	343	7%
Total	**1515**	**114**	**1629**	**7%**

*Sites include Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites

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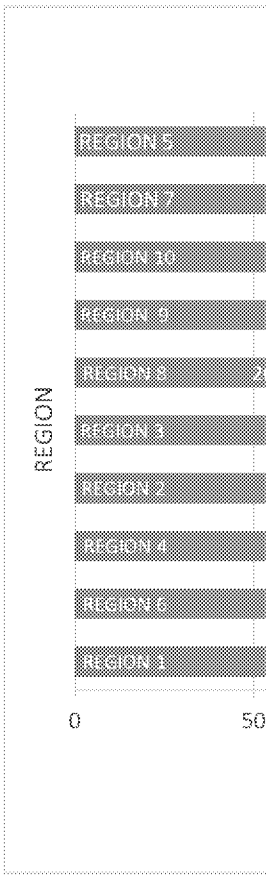
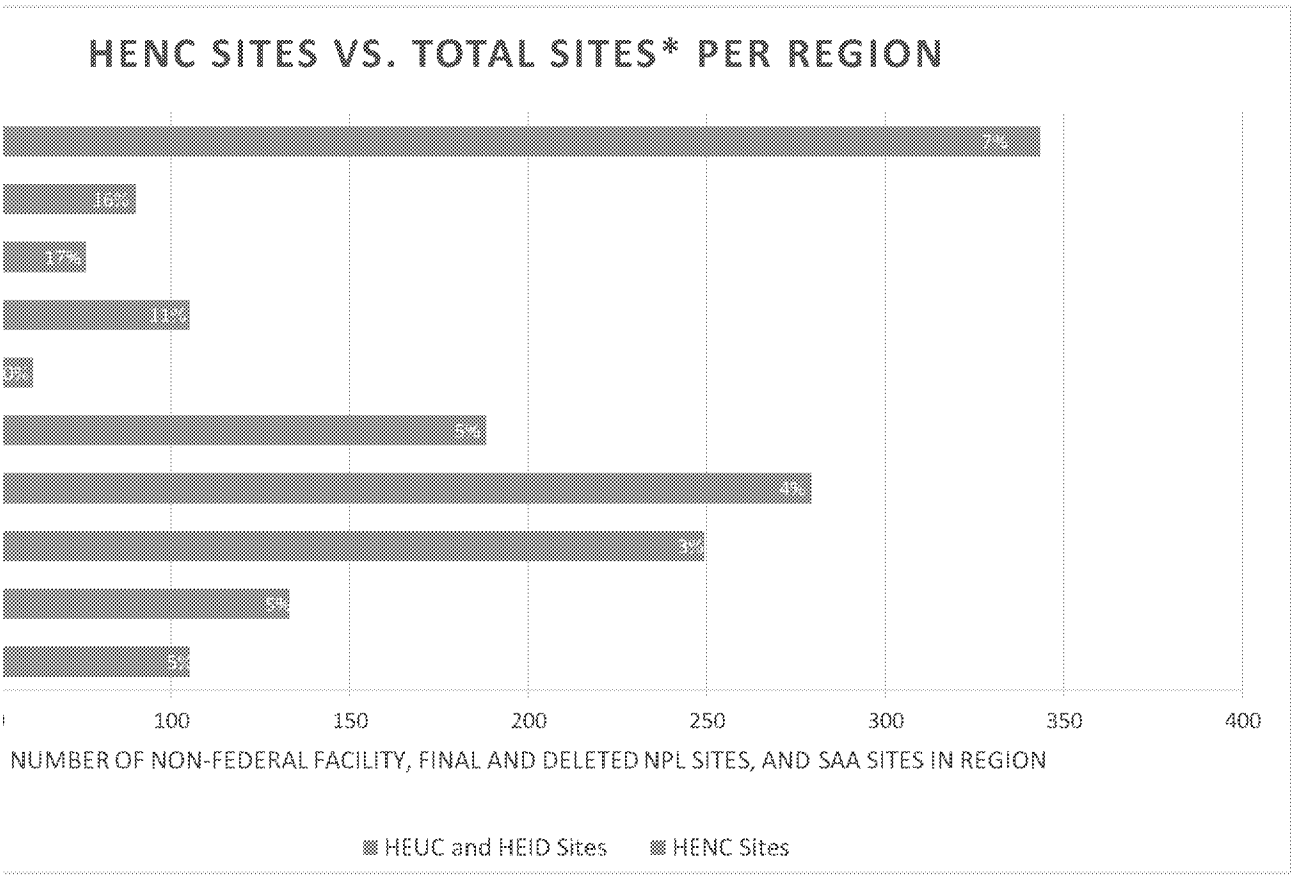
**Includes Non-Fed*



man Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Sites Per Region

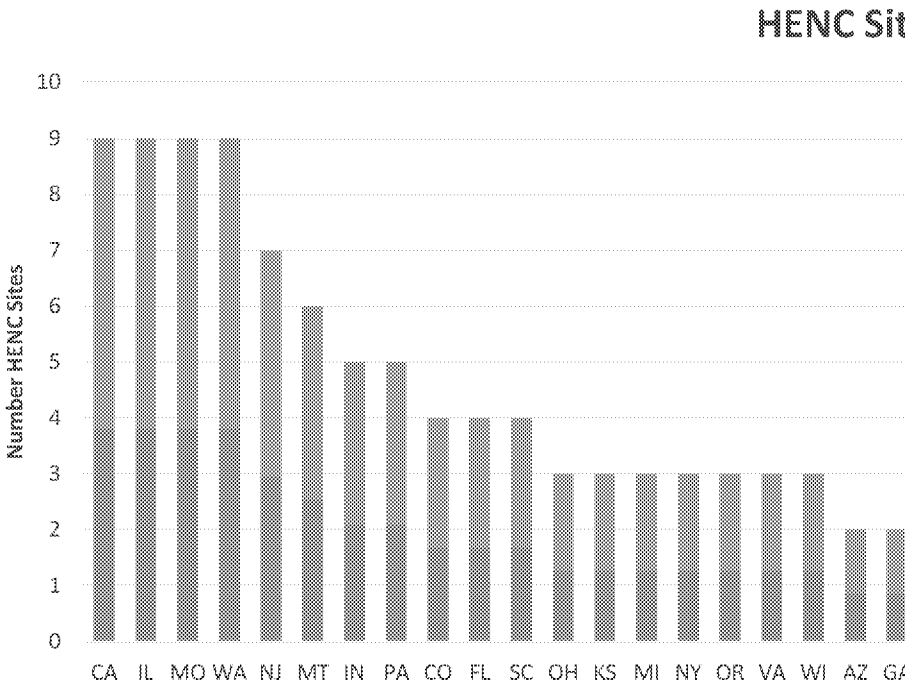
eral Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017



US States/Territories with Human Exposure N

Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, a

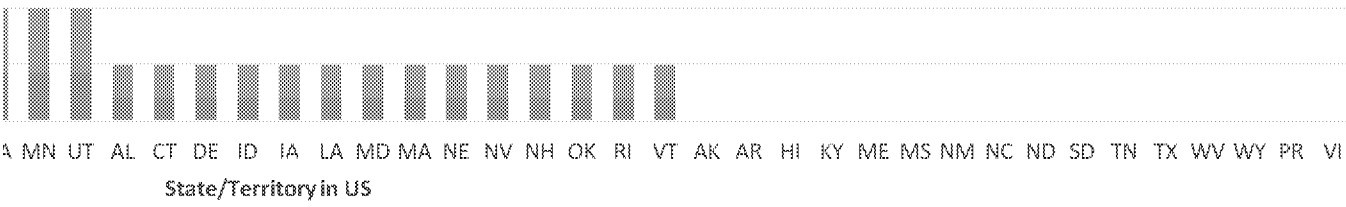
State	Number HENC Sites
CA	9
IL	9
MO	9
WA	9
NJ	7
MT	6
IN	5
PA	5
CO	4
FL	4
SC	4
OH	3
KS	3
MI	3
NY	3
OR	3
VA	3
WI	3
AZ	2
GA	2
MN	2
UT	2
AL	1
CT	1
DE	1
ID	1
IA	1
LA	1
MD	1
MA	1
NE	1
NV	1
NH	1
OK	1
RI	1
VT	1
AK	0
AR	0
HI	0
KY	0
ME	0
MS	0
NM	0
NC	0



Not Under Control (HENC) Sites

nd SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017

tes Distribution by State/Territory



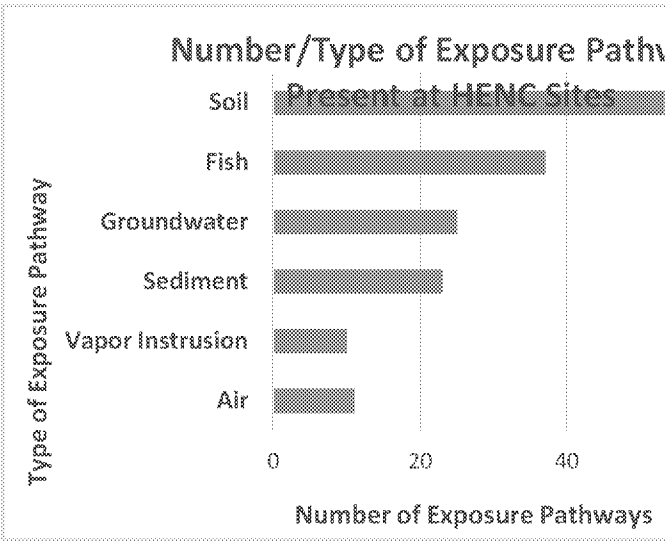
ND	0
SD	0
TN	0
TX	0
WV	0
WY	0
PR	0
VI	0
Total	**114**

Key Human Exposure Pathway

Note: There are currently 114 non-federal facilty, Final and Deleted NPL sites c

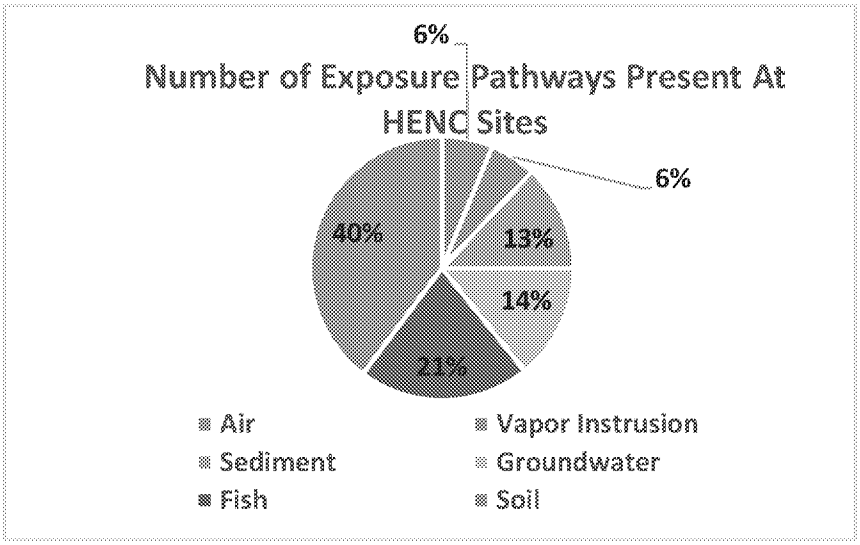
Main Exposure Pathway Type	Number of Times An Exposure Pathway is Present At HENC Sites
Air	11
Vapor Instrusion	10
Sediment	23
Groundwater	25
Fish	37
Soil	70
Total Exposure Pathways Identified at HENC Sites	**176**

Note: Each site may have more than one exposure



's Present at HENC Sites

ınd SAA sites that are designated HENC. SEMS data as of 10/17/2017.



Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Designations - Brief Descriptions, Pathways, and Main Contaminants Overview

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

**Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.*

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date	Why HENC?	Main Exposure Pathways	Main Contaminants of Concern
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants if they come into contact with sediment in the river and floodplain or through ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River.	sediment, fish	dioxin
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding.	groundwater, air	VOCs
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels.	fish	PCBs
NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022	The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated fish.	fish	PCBs
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants or through inhalation of dust associated with manufacturing waste at residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas.	soil	lead, asbestos, PCBs
CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018	The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane.	groundwater	VOCs
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.	sediment, fish	PCBs

DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin, mercury
GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025	The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Though remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River and the average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining, they have not yet reached protective levels.	fish	PCBs
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State.	fish	PCBs
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034	This site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish tissue.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035	The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish.	fish	arsenic
WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing.	soil	radioactive materials
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017	The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead.	soil	PCBs, PAHs, lead

ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020	The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building.	vapor intrusion	TCE, PCE, Acetone, 111-TCA, 1,2-DCE and 1,4-Dioxane
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020	The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils.	soil	creosote, PCBs, dioxin
BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018	The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. At this time, there there is potential for people to be exposured to TCE via vapor intrusion in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site.	vapor intrusion	TCE
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023	The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility and historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has led to surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)that pose a potential exposure pathway to humans. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium.	soil	CCA, PAHs
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018	The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote.	soil, sediment	creosote
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018	The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site.	soil	PAHs
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019	The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination.	sediment, fish	lead

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018	The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination.	soil	organic solvents, resin, leachate
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019	The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the potential risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the two business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2).	soil	manganese
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018	The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil.	soil	dioxin
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023	The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. Additionally, PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).	soil, fish	PCBs
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021	The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue.	sediment, fish	metals, PCB, PAHs, PCBs
BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020	The Brown’s Dump Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation.	soil	PAHs, dioxin, lead

JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020	The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash from the City of Jacksonville’s municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation.	soil	lead, arsenic, PAHs, dioxin
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020	EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present.	fish	methylmercury and PCBs
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018	The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. EPA has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic.	soil	arsenic
ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019	The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils.	soil	lead, radium
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026	The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Additionally, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users.	fish, soil	PCBs
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019	The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds.	fish, sediment	PCBs
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020	The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property.	soil	lead

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022	The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018	The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek.	fish, sediment	PCBs
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022	The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019	The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. Additionally, VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field.	groundwater, vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs, PCE
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017	The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	TCE
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028	The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated.	soil	lead, arsenic
KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018	The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018	The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway.	vapor intrusion, groundwater, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE, chloroform, vinyl chloride, benzene

MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027	The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026	The NSG South Plant is considered “current human exposure not under control” because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils.	soil	PAHs
OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020	The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024	The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to one remaining area (NPL-8) where there is potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.	soil	radium
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025	The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels.	soil	lead
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022	The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc.	fish	PCBs, arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, zinc
ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030	The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT).	soil, sediment	PAHs
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022	The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs.	soil, fish	PCBs
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017	The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use.	soil	arsenic

U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019	The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to lead and arsenic contaminated soils in residential areas.	soil	lead, arsenic
VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027	The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE).	groundwater, soil, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026	The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposure not under control" because dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others, have been released at the Site contaminating soil, sediment, fish, and groundwater.	soil, sediment, groundwater, fish	DDT, polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028	The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater.	sediment, soil, groundwater	PAHs
BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019	The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination.	soil, vapor, groundwater	tetrachloroethene (PCE)
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026	The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.	sediment, fish	PCBs
JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018	The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the residents can be exposed to tetrachloroethene and other chlorinated solvent degradation products that have contaminated the ground water.	groundwater	tetrachloroethene
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018	The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted.	sediment, soil, groundwater	creosote
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038	The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes.	soil	lead

WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021	The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water.	groundwater	chromium
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025	The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women.	soil	lead
CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022	The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human "Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes.	soil, mine waste	lead
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020	The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.	soil	lead
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020	The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead.	mine waste, soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	lead
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019	The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles.	soil, mine waste, groundwater, surface water	lead
OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022	The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust.	soil	lead

ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020	The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site.	soil, mine waste	lead
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018	The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main Contaminant of Concern associated with the site.	vapor intrusion	PCE
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020	The Plating, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium.	groundwater	hexavalent chromium
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022	The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties.	soil	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020	The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043	The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030	The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022	The Anaconda Co. Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032	The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil, mine waste	manganese, lead, arsenic
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021	The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to groundwater and soil contamination. Residents and recreationalists could potentially be exposured to lead in contaminated areas.	soil, indoor dust	lead
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026	The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019	The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027	The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations.	soil	lead, arsenic
JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022	The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible.	soil	lead, arsenic
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022	The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos.	soil, building materials	asbestos

STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018	The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese.	soil, mine waste	manganese
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027	The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potential direct contact by the residents of four properties with arsenic and/or lead contamination as well as through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022	The US Magnesium Superfund Site is "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potencial exposure to organochlorine chemicals in soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air.	soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, air	organochlorine chemicals
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020	The Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control due to a vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor intrusion	trichloroethylene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022	The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles, sediment, surface water, and inhalation of windblown mine waste dust. The site is in close proximity to a residential neighborhood and two schools.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water	mine waste
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023	The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. The PRP is currently conducting an RI/FS to characterize air, soil and water contamination. The major COCs at the site are lead, arsenic and copper in the air and soil.	dust from tailings, surface deposition, soil, air, water	arsenic, lead, copper
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040	The Carson River Mercury Site (CRMS) is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because people could be exposed to mercury contaminated soils and/or consume fish contaminated with mercury from the site.	fish, soils	mercury
IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025	The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control"due to elevated levels of arsenic and lead in mine tailings, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property.	mine waste, soil	arsenic, lead
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029	The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury in fish tissue.	soils, surface water, fish	mercury
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017	The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas.	mine waste, soil, air, sediment	arsenic, mine waste

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018	The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) have bioaccumulated in fish.	fish	dioxin, PAHs, arsenic, chromium, copper
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035	The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs which has resulted in contaminated fish.	fish	DDT, PCBs
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040	The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish.	fish	mercury, arsenic, antimony
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020	The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control due to risk of vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor instrusion	trichloroethylene and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene
UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020	The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered Current Human Exposure Not Under Control because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed.	fish, biota	DDT, dieldrin
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023	The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals.	fish	mercury
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060	The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water.	soil, air, groundwater	arsenic, lead

COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020	The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish/shellfish are contaminated.	sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	Antimony, Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, Napthalene, Acenaphthene, Fluorine, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, 2-Methylnapthalene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benz(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzofluoranthenes, Benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Benzo(g,h)perylene, Hexachlorobenzene, 1,2 and 1,3 and 1,4 Dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene, total PCBs, Pthalates, Phenols
HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018	The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Additionally, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors.	sediment, soil, vapor intrusion	PCE, TCE
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024	The East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to sediments and fish tissue that are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption and dermal exposure.	sediment, fish	PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs, metals
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018	The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans.	fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, dioxin, furans

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048	The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans.	sediment, fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, dioxin, furans
MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025	The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Exposure pathways of concern include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater	radionuclides, metals
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019	The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities.	soil, air	asbestos
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021	The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors.	groundwater, vapor intrusion	TCE
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028	Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans.	sediment, surface water, groundwater, fish	metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, dioxin, furans
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020	The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans.	soil, groundwater, fish	coal tars, creosote, arsenic

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021	The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters.	sediment, fish	creosote

Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Co

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and

KEY: Blue text indicates what actions are being taken to address contamination a

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018

ntrol (HENC) Designations - Full Pathway Descriptions

Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

at the site. * Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.

Official HE Pathway Description
The Centredale Manor Restoration Project Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants through contact with sediment in the river and floodplain. Ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River also poses an unacceptable risk. The river and riverbank are active recreational areas. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. EPA has removed contaminated soil located in the backyards of residences immediately adjacent to the river and installed fences restricting access to contaminated sediment in these areas. EPA has also capped three source areas of contamination, reconstructed the Allendale Dam, and excavated source material that was contributing to groundwater contamination in order to prevent further migration of contamination. EPA evaluated numerous remedial alternatives to address river and floodplain sediments containing unacceptable levels of dioxin contamination. EPA released a Proposed Plan outlining the proposed cleanup approach in October 2011, and a Proposed Plan Amendment in July 2012. In conjunction with the release of the Proposed Plans, numerous public informational meetings and public hearings were held. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2012. The primary component of the remedy outlined in the ROD calls for excavation of a large volume of contaminated material. A Rhode Island Department of Public Health fishing advisory has been in place since the mid-1990s. EPA continues to work with the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council to develop annual fact sheets that remind residents about using the river responsibly. EPA also holds periodic dialogue forums with community groups, local citizens, elected officials, and state and federal agencies to discuss the cleanup for the site.
The Commerce Street Plume Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding. In addition, an area of VOC-contaminated soil in the yard of the same residence is above acceptable levels. The soil contamination is the result of groundwater being removed from the basement via a sump pump to the yard. The 2015 Record of Decision requires actions to excavate the soil and address the sump in the home to mitigate these risks. Plans to complete this work are in development. It is anticipated that the required mitigation activities will be completed by September 2018. EPA and the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation continue to work directly with the
The Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. The first Five-Year Review for the site is in progress. As part of this Five-Year Review, EPA will verify that the “no fishing” signs are still in place and remain effective. EPA expects to complete the Five-Year Review by March 2018. All other current threats to human exposure have been addressed. EPA addressed immediate threats to human exposure within other known source areas (e.g., through drum removals, building demolition, installation of fences, warning signs and temporary caps). The contaminated soil at the Elm and Mill Street areas of the site, and the contaminated Souhegan River sediments were excavated and transported off-site for proper disposal during the 2016 and 2017 construction seasons. This work was completed pursuant to a 1998 OU1 Record of Decision, as amended in 2009, and a 2016 OU2 Souhegan River Sediments Action Memorandum for a Non-Time Critical Removal Action. EPA has held a number of meetings with citizens, local officials and the PRP to discuss the status of work at the site.

NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021

The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated seafood. This Human Exposure Control determination is based on site-specific risk assessments that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account.

EPA's full scale dredging program began in 2004 and accelerated in 2014 after a cash-out settlement with the main responsible party.

EPA operates an outreach campaign to dissuade the consumption of local PCB-contaminated seafood. This effort includes the education and medical communities, as well as meetings with stakeholders and local officials. Signs are posted in multiple languages around the harbor shoreline describing the existing fishing ban. Additionally, EPA produced and posted a video on the its New Bedford Harbor project website about the hazards of consuming contaminated fish from various areas of the harbor. Nonetheless, EPA continues to receive reports that consumption of seafood from posted areas is ongoing

The Raymark Industries, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants above acceptable levels at approximately 30 locations throughout the town of Stratford, Connecticut. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site. Current land use at these 30 locations varies and includes residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas. Direct contact with and inhalation of the dust associated with manufacturing waste exceeds acceptable levels.

EPA issued a Record of Decision in July 2011 outlining final source control remedies at four locations and interim actions to reduce or restrict exposures through the use of institutional controls at the other locations. In September 2016, EPA issued another Record of Decision outlining permanent remedies for 22 additional properties as well as Ferry Creek. Waste in soil, wetland soil, and sediment will be excavated and transported to OU4 (a former ballfield at the Raymark facility where some waste has already been placed), where it will be consolidated and capped. Designs of these remedies has begun, and EPA expects to implement them over the next several years. For OU2 (the contaminated groundwater area), the remedy includes installation of vapor ventilation systems at approximately 20 additional properties (mostly residential), work which EPA expects to be completed by September 2018. Investigations are ongoing at four additional OUs, for which EPA expects to issue cleanup proposals in the next two to three years.

EPA has expended approximately $200 million in previous work at the Site, including sampling and investigation of over 200 individual properties throughout the town of Stratford; the removal of Raymark Waste at 47 residential properties; the capping and redevelopment of the former Raymark facility; and the prior installation of approximately 100 indoor air ventilation systems.

There has been significant community engagement at the Site, most recently with the neighborhoods abutting the former Ballfield area prior to the 2016 Record of Decision. EPA is currently working with the Town of Stratford's Health Department, the Connecticut Department of Energy & the Environment, and the Connecticut Department of Public Health on a plan to actively engage each impacted community during design and implementation of the selected remedies. EPA has met with stakeholders regularly (most recently in January 2017 and May 2017). On-going coordination will consist of regular meetings with a newly-formed Community Advisory Group.

CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030
DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037

The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the Site. The soils at the Site have been remediated and the Site is fenced. Some control has been achieved by removing VOCs from groundwater that has seeped to the surface. However, additional contamination in the seep area has been discovered. The PRPs have just recently completed a replacement and upgrade to the seep system air stripper, repairs to the original seep system capture area and repairs and improvements to the seep system French drain system. Analytical results from this recent work are under review to determine the improvements achieved in capturing VOC contamination in the Seep area.

Near the source of the groundwater contamination, VOCs will be contained with a groundwater pump and treatment system. Installation of groundwater recovery wells was completed in 2007. EPA approved the design of a treatment system in April 2008 and the system was constructed and placed into operation in 2009. The system has proved effective for containing contaminated groundwater in the central lagoon area of the Site. In addition, the groundwater in the central lagoon area and north lagoon area receive treatments to enhance biological breakdown of the VOCs.

In addition, there is a newly identified exposure pathway. This pathway involves the inhalation of VOCs that have potentially migrated from groundwater to indoor air. The activities planned to make the Human Exposure determination include additional sampling and investigation necessary to determine the extent of possible human exposure through this pathway. Over 100 residences and commercial properties were evaluated for vapor intrusion and approximately 20 mitigation systems have been installed since the initiation of the vapor intrusion investigation. The PRPs continue to monitor the VI pathway and have submitted a draft operation and maintenance manual which is under EPA review.

The Cornell Dubilier Electronics Inc. site (NJD981557879) was finalized for the NPL on July 28, 1998. This Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.

As of April 2016, the planned activities to address this pathway are continuation of ongoing removal of arsenic and lead contaminated sediment and floodplain soils and the implementation of institutional controls. These include fish advisory already established by NJDEP. Also, NJDEP's residential (unrestricted use) standard for PCBs of 0.2 mg/kg is not an ARAR for properties in the floodplains that constitute the majority of the land to be addressed by this remedial action, which are mostly municipal or county land (such as park land or designated open space), and not subject to future residential use; however, land use restrictions, in the form of a deed notice or similar control, may be needed on a few privately owned parcels, to assure remedy protectiveness. The deed notice or other legal instrument would assure that the land use does not become residential/unrestricted in the future.

The remedy requires continued signage to remind anglers and other recreational users of the Bound Brook corridor of the presence of PCBs in sediments and fish, and the need to take preventative measures, such as catch-and-release, when in the area.

EPA is currently designing the cleanup of contaminated sediment and flood plain soils.

The Diamond Alkali Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, the on-going remediation of contaminated material at the former Diamond Alkali facility which will prevent further migration of contamination to the Passaic River and Newark Bay, and the continuation of the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025

The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, to clean up some of the former industrial sites along the canal's banks, reduce sewage overflows, and improve water quality. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests in the community has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public comments on project activities.

The Hudson River PCBs Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Fully Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River. As expected in the Record of Decision, average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining but have not yet reached protective levels. Because the remedy includes not only the dredging component but also the subsequent period of monitored natural attenuation, remedy is not complete until the natural attenuation component also has been completed. EPA believes it is likely that improvement will occur gradually over several decades at least. In the interim, the State of New York has in place fishing restrictions and advisories against consumption of fish to control human exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks. EPA acknowledges that the consumption advisories are not fully effective in that they rely on voluntary compliance in order to prevent or limit fish consumption. EPA will continue to work with New York State to ensure the ongoing maximum effectiveness of the advisories.

Dredging work was completed in 2015. EPA estimates that the dredging project removed about 72% of the mass of PCBs in the Upper Hudson River. The dredging project resulted in the removal of about 2.75 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment. Approximately 310,000 pounds of PCBs (twice the mass anticipated) were permanently removed from the river.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests along the river has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public

The Onondaga Lake Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the State to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted and addressing the sources that are resulting in unacceptable fish tissue concentrations. The Lake Bottom dredging and capping has been completed with more than 2 million cubic yards of sediment removed and close to 500 acres of cap placed. Cleanup of several subsites that contributed to contamination in the Lake have been completed or are underway. Additional planned activities to address the exposure pathway include the continuation of several remedial designs and remedial actions and several ongoing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035

The Universal Oil Products Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs. Remedial actions that address the contaminated soils and a portion of the groundwater have been completed. PCB/PAH contaminated soil has been addressed through a combination of thermal desorption and offsite disposal. A portion of the volatile organic compound contaminated soils has been treated using soil vapor extraction. Lead-contaminated soils have been excavated and placed under the on-site cap. Groundwater was remediated by an on-site treatment system which operated from October 1997 through November 1998. Field studies to evaluate the wetland/creek areas are expected to be completed in 2011. Fish consumption advisory signs are posted in the area.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the

The Ventron/Velsicol Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.

EPA has already initiated cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a remedy has been implemented for the uplands portion of the site. Mercury-contaminated soils have been excavated from the uplands area and disposed of off-site. Areas with soils containing mercury above residential levels have been capped and prepared for industrial redevelopment, and ICs have been placed on eight properties. Mercury-contaminated soils have also been removed from ditches that lead from the uplands to the wetlands of Berry's Creek. A vertical hydraulic barrier system was installed to capture contaminated groundwater and prevent migration into the Berry's Creek watershed. ICs in the form of a Classification Exception Area and Well Restriction Area are in place to prevent use of contaminated groundwater. The Berry's Creek portion of the Site, OU2, is currently in RI/FS and has identified sediments and marsh soils contaminated with mercury, methylmercury and PCBs. Methylmercury and PCBs have also been identified in fish and crab tissue. A remedy for this OU is expected in FY18.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.
EPA has already completed a significant portion of cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a groundwater extraction and treatment system is operating to manage the off-site migration of groundwater contaminated with arsenic; institutional controls are also in place to restrict potable use of the contaminated groundwater until the aquifer is restored. In addition, treatment of plant site soils, considered the primary source of the arsenic contamination, is complete. Contaminated sediments from the stream and wetland have been removed and that area has been restored. The present focus of remedial activities is on preventing groundwater seeps from contaminating sediments in a limited section of the stream. EPA continues to perform periodic monitoring of water and sediment, and review this data with property owners and local and State government representatives. Several years of sediment and surface water monitoring data at recreational areas downstream have shown no unacceptable risk.

WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017
ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing. EPA and the State have reduced the short-term risks at the Site from gamma radiation by installing shielding on some of the site properties, removing surface contamination from three residential properties and a public park, and demolishing the former General Gas Mantle building in Camden.

EPA is continuing the cleanup to address longer-term risks, and has completed the cleanup of the Gloucester City Swim Club and the surrounding residential properties, a recreational complex that includes ball fields, a large open area in Gloucester City that was to be the location of a new middle school, and the former General Gas Mantle facility in Camden. EPA has also completed its cleanup on about 133 residential properties in Camden and Gloucester City by removing the radiological contamination from these properties. What remains to be cleaned up are approximately 20 residential properties and industrial properties that represent over half of the total contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets.

An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. In addition, a field office has been established in the community. It serves as a meeting place and resource center

The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead. EPA recently negotiated a Consent Decree with the responsible parties. Access to the 239 acre site is partially restricted by active rail lines, Interstate I-95, and waterways and fence and signage have been placed throughout the Site to reduce the risk to trespassers. A Health and Safety Plan will be prepared during the initial phase of the Remedial Design which will include recommendations to minimize risks to site workers while the selected remedy requires construction of access barriers and implementation of a Site Security Program. EPA will re-evaluate the protectiveness of the Site in early 2018 following the implementation of the Health and Safety Plan.

The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building. The manufacturing building is above a contaminated groundwater plume. An indoor vapor mitigation system has been installed in the manufacturing building and the HVAC system has been upgraded to prevent VI. Ongoing monitoring will continue to assure that VI is not occurring. Surface water in the streams will also be sampled. Recent modifications to the operation of the HVAC system used in conjunction with the vapor mitigation system have further reduced contaminant levels. EPA will re-evaluate the space in early FY 2018 using results from recently collected indoor air confirmation samples. The Screening of Potential Alternatives memo to remediate the groundwater beneath the building is scheduled to be submitted for review in late October 2017. EPA is coordinating regularly with the building tenant to discourage use of the

The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils. EPA is undertaking a cleanup to address the unacceptable exposures. The steps include: stabilizing creosote-soaked soils; dredging and consolidating contaminated sediments, and covering contaminated soils.

The AWI site is the former location of a creosote and pentachlorophenol wood treater. The site is located on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and is surrounded by the Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY), also a Superfund site. During WWII, the Navy leased part of the site and filled the area with used blast sand that contained heavy metals. The river contains co-mingled contamination from the AWI site and the NNSY site. Current human exposure is currently considered not under control for several reasons. One, EPA recently completed dredging contaminated sediment from the river. Part of the river cleanup includes monitored natural recovery (MNR), which EPA expects to take slightly less than 10 years to complete. EPA plans to begin oyster sampling next year to determine the initial risk reduction from the dredging. Whether EPA can consider the river (Operable Unit 3) to have human exposure under control next year will depend on the results of that data. Two, the on-site landfill for the dredged sediment is currently under construction and sediment is in stockpiles. Workers, for example, at the pre-cast concrete manufacturing facility at the site have access to the stockpiles. The facility owner, which is also a PRP, has not provided access to all the area required for the landfill construction. EPA is negotiating with the owner and Virginia to obtain access and complete landfill construction and capping. EPA is pushing for resolution of this issue, however, an exact timetable is uncertain. EPA will re-evaluate in 2018

BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019

The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. EPA performed a removal assessment and emergency removal action in 2009 to address vapor intrusion from TCE in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site, consisting primarily of installing portable air filtration units. The potentially responsible party (PRP) performed additional response actions to address vapor intrusion in 2011, consisting primarily of addressing basement sumps. The property owner subsequently installed a basement exhaust system in 2013 without notice to EPA or the PRP. Sampling performed by EPA has indicated that the exhaust system has reduced indoor air concentrations to below removal action levels; however, indoor air concentrations continue to exceed EPA's current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA is currently developing an administrative order on consent (AOC) for the property owner and PRP to install a vapor intrusion mitigation system to reduce indoor air concentrations to below the current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA expects the AOC to be signed in mid-FY18 and the vapor mitigation system completed shortly thereafter.

The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility located in Culpeper, VA. Historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has impacted various media at the site. The use of CCA was discontinued in 2002 and the facility has since used other preservative methods. Currently, surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) poses a potential exposure pathway to human receptors. Portions of this surficial soil contamination have since been paved to reduce risk. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium and are being provided with bottled water to mitigate risks associated with groundwater ingestion. The remedial investigation has recently been finalized and Culpeper Wood Preservers is in the process of completing the Feasibility Study. Fact sheets have been distributed to nearby residents and EPA recently conducted a community availability session and went door to door to impacted residents (June 2017) to share site

The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote. A protracted remedial design delayed by a comprehensive cultural resource evaluation and modifications to the design resulting from additional data has delayed the start of the cleanup. EPA is re-evaluating the potential impacts on human health from creosote (primarily PAHs) in surface soils using current policies and guidelines. Ecological concerns were the primary risk drivers during the original risk assessment evaluation. Recent groundwater data will be used to locate additional monitoring wells to be installed in the late fall/early winter of 2017. There is a significant potential that the re-evaluation to be performed in 2018 coupled with the additional data will lead to a more favorable evaluation of human health under current conditions. The potential for Site access is limited by fencing, an adjacent active RCRA facility and a rail line.

The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site. EPA performed a removal action to address the contaminated soil at 33 residential properties with the highest PAH concentrations in 2016 and early 2017. EPA began a remedial action to address the remaining residential properties starting in September 2017, which is expected to last into 2019. Additionally, EPA began a separate remedial action to relocate businesses from the Site in September 2017. It is anticipated that these remedial actions will address current human exposures at the Site. EPA meets regularly with the Community Advisory Group and has prepared multiple Fact Sheets on a variety of topics. EPA has worked closely with the community to develop a Community Health and Safety Plan which provides recommendations and advice to minimize exposures in a practical way prior to EPA completing the residential soil cleanup.

The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." EPA is currently preparing the fund-lead ecological risk assessment of the surface water (operable unit 3) as part of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Price Battery Lead Smelter Site. Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination. EPA is focused on completing the RI/FS and a future ROD to fully evaluate risk, make a human health determination, and select a final remedy. Additionally, EPA will need to determine how to respond to the lowering of the lead RSL to 200 ppm and its potential impact to residential yards. EPA held a public availability session on October 3, 2017 and cleanup plans for the facility were well received by the community. EPA is available to answer questions and address community concerns as they

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021

The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination. Construction of the larger and improved leachate treatment system was completed in 2017. The Responsible Party is currently evaluating down gradient sediments potentially contaminated from historic releases. EPA will re-evaluate human exposure determination in FY 2018 and anticipates that human health will be considered under control based on the successful operation of the improved leachate treatment facility.

The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the estimated unacceptable risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the 2 business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2). A company called, Dunbar, is the PRP at one of the business locations, an asphalt company, and is performing a Remedial Action to cover the two business properties with a planned completion date of November 2019. The cleanup action includes covering all exposed slag and soil with clean material (e.g., compacted aggregate, clean soil) at a minimum thickness of one (1) foot if clean soil or aggregate, or minimum of 3 inches if asphalt concrete or Portland cement concrete to prevent direct contact with and wind erosion of slag and soil, and alleviate migration of contaminants to surface water.

The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil. A site wide Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2017. The residential exposure units are triggered into CERCLA action by EPA's HI=1 of 50 parts per trillion (ppt). In each exposure unit, the residential yards will be cleaned up to FDEP's Soil Cleanup Target Level (SCTL) of 7 ppt. The Remedial Design begins in October 2017 and is expected to be completed by March 2019. The remedial action is expected to start in April 2019 and finish by December 2021.

The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. A ROD is expected in 2017 to address residual PCBs existing under soil caps or structures on residential properties, and provide a plan on how to address the residuals long-term. The remedial investigation on commercial properties has been completed. A ROD to select a remedy for PCB contamination on non-residential properties, in Snow Creek sediment, and in a small area with groundwater contamination is expected in late 2017. PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. The RI/FS for the Creek will be completed in 2019. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).

The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue. The public has been informed not to eat fish from Rocky Creek and signs are posted at Houston Road. However, people have been observed trespassing on site to fish in the creek. As of October 2017, EPA is negotiating an agreement with the responsible parties to conduct the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The RI is expected to begin in 2018, and will provide EPA with the necessary information about site contaminants to ensure that any potentially unacceptable risks to human health are addressed in the cleanup design.

BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020
JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020

The Brown's Dump Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation. All parcels have been sampled. As of October2017, about 216 mostly residential properties have been remediated, which makes the remedial action about 97% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 12 parcels are addressed.

The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash from the City of Jacksonville's municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation. Of the 221 parcels that need remediation about 140 are residential parcels, 22 parcels are commercial/industrial parcels and the remaining 55 are Florida Department of Transportation parcels, the contaminated soil staging area and Lonnie Miller Sr. Park. About 73 parcels have not yet been sampled. As of October, 2017, mostly residential properties have been remediated which makes the remedial action about 94% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. ATSDR has determined that there is not an immediate health threat, but the exposure is a long-term health threat. Contaminants of concern include lead, arsenic PAHs and Dioxin. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 221 parcels are addressed.

The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. The remedial investigation for the Fairfax Wood Treaters site has been completed and has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic. The Record of Decision selected excavation and disposal of contaminated soil from residential properties found to exceed the cleanup levels. A public meeting was held on May 16, 2017 to discuss the findings of the remedial investigation and present the preferred remedy. The Record of Decision was issued on August 22, 2017. The remedial design is underway and expected to be completed by October 2018. EPA continues to engage the community and conduct monthly site inspections and report sampling results to the residents. The remedial action is expected to begin by late 2018.

EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present. The cleanup plan for the marsh (Operable Unit 1) was issued by the Region in September 2015. The remedial design is currently being conducted and expected to be completed in 2019. The remedial action is expected to begin in 2019. EPA will continue to advise that fish at the site should not be consumed.

ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020

The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils. The actions to address this pathway will be to construct a solid waste landfill cap to cover the exposed soils. The cap construction began in 2014 and it is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2016. A construction trailer is on site and site security measures are in place with periodic site patrols to limit opportunities for trespassing. The OU2 remedial investigation is ongoing and covers the rest of the site where waste materials are similar to those in the OU1 area. A Record of Decision is anticipated in late 2017 that will select a remedy for the remainder of the site. A Community Involvement Plan was completed in 2014 following community interviews and is available at the site information repositories. Ongoing community outreach includes public meetings and informational mailings.

The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Although there is a fish advisory for the river, and warning signs posted along the floodplains, there is evidence of subsistence fishing from the river. The warning signs have been vandalized in the past and repaired by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. In addition, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users. A large portion of this land is owned by the State; there is evidence that this property is used as a recreational area, but it is not practical to fence all the floodplain areas or to keep people out of these areas. From 2007-2009, an excavation and dredging removal action was conducted to address these exposure pathways in a portion of the river near Plainwell, MI, and 130,000 cubic yards (CY) of PCB-contaminated sediment was removed. A second removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Plainwell No. 2 Dam area was conducted in 2009-2010 and removed 14,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. A third removal project was conducted in 2011-2013 and removed 23,700 CY of PCB-contaminated sediment from Portage Creek. A fourth removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Otsego Township Dam area began in August 2016 and will be completed in 2018, and will remove approximately 20,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. Approximately 75 additional miles of contaminated river sediments remain to be addressed. A supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study in the Kalamazoo River is ongoing. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the first river area (Area 1), which includes Portage Creek, in late 2015, and that remedy is currently in the remedial design phase. Investigative activities for Area 2 were completed in 2015 and EPA anticipates issuing a ROD for Area 2 in late 2017. Investigative activities for Area 3 began in 2012 and were completed in 2016, with a ROD anticipated in FY2019. Investigative activitiesfor Area 4 began in 2014 and will be completed by the end of 2017. Investigative activities for the entire river will

The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds. One of the ponds is located in a city park. Signs are posted along the ponds warning people not to eat the fish, and that swimming and wading are not allowed. In addition, people could be exposed to PCB-contaminated soils on their property. EPA contacted nearby residents providing information regarding the Site and collected soil samples from their yards; then went door to door notifying residents of the results. Community outreach activities have included the establishment of public information repositories, meetings and informational mailings. EPA also provides updates on the Amcast web site on a regular basis.

The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property. A Removal Action completed in 2008 addressed residential properties that had lead contamination above 1,200 parts per million (ppm). Approximately 50 residential properties with lead contamination above 400 ppm were not addressed by the removal action. The Illinois Department of Public Health sent letters to the residents whose properties were sampled, discussing the potential contamination in their yards. At the former plant property, surface soil contamination for lead is above likely acceptable levels for the current trespasser exposure scenario. Access at the former plant property is restricted via a fence that encloses it. In April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RI/FS in October 2016. The Site is currently in the final stage of the RI, and the draft FS Report is expected to be submitted in early 2018.

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028

The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency began addressing direct contact exposures through a series of removal actions completed in 2009and 2012. The Feasibility Study to address the remainder of the Site contamination will be complete in 2017. Public outreach efforts, including fact sheets and public meetings, will continue as cleanup progresses at the Site.

The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek. Community outreach has included public meetings and fact sheets. Signs are posted along the creek warning people not to eat the fish or swim/wade in the creek. In addition, a fish consumption advisory has been issued for the creek. The creek runs through a populated area in the center of town, and is adjacent to a large city park. There is evidence that the signs and fish consumption advisories are not effectively preventing exposures to the contaminated sediments. EPA completed the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis in late 2015. On May 31, 2016, EPA signed an Action Memorandum selecting a remedy for the site addressing the contaminated sediments. Following that, the potentially responsible party signed an administrative order on consent to conduct the cleanup, called a "non-time critical removal action". The cleanup began

The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium. This is based on data collected in the 2011 Removal Action Limit Assessment Report as well as the 2013 Off-Site Soils Pilot Study Report, which collected samples from 41 out of 814 properties, including garden areas at 14 properties. Illinois EPA plans to issue a Record of Decision (ROD) by the end of 2017 for portions of operable unit 4. The ROD will require excavation of metals-contaminated soils at residential properties, parks, and alleys. The remaining portions of operable unit 4 have not yet been tested and will be evaluated by 2020.

The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. EPA addressed the indoor air health risk by installing vapor abate-ment systems in 16 homes and at the St. Patrick Elementary School in the summer of 2007. VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field. To address this, Ohio EPA and the City of Troy have taken steps to contain one potential source of the contamination, and are treating contaminated groundwater prior to use as drinking water. As of August 2017, the planned activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway will be evaluated in a Focused Feasibility Study and a remedy will be selected in a Record of Decision in 2018. Community outreach activities have included informational mailings to homeowners, public meeting, and fact sheets.

The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has overseen sub-slab sampling and installation of mitigation systems by General Mills, the potentially responsible party. General Mills mitigated approximately 95% of the properties, but has stopped work. MPCA is completing the work. Currently MPCA is installing vapor mitigation for an apartment building. Owners of six residences have refused access for investigation and MPCA is pursuing property affidavits for those properties. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 2017. Informational letters have been sent to all of the potentially affected property owners.

The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated. The first phase of the cleanup began in 2007. Subsequent cleanup phases have taken place in 2008 and 2010-2017. The combined cleanups through the beginning of 2017 have resulted in the removal of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil from over 2,000 residential properties in Evansville. EPA estimates that a total of 4,000 residential properties will require cleanup. Cleanup of the residential areas is on-going. Information availability sessions are held before and during the remedial work, and fact sheets are periodically mailed to inform residents of the risks associated with the contaminated soil and about the cleanup.

KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018
MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026

The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017. EPA is evaluating the VI exposure pathway as part of the ongoing remedial investigation. In April 2017, preliminary draft results from sub-slab and/or indoor air sampling indicated exceedances of EPA's VI screening levels and/or removal management levels at both residential and commercial/industrial buildings. Shortly after this discovery, during a May 2017 time-critical removal action, EPA installed vapor mitigation systems at two residential properties where indoor air concentrations exceeded removal management levels. EPA anticipates issuing an Interim Record of Decision (ROD) to address impacted commercial/industrial properties, as well as other residential properties where sub-slab and/or indoor air concentrations did not warrant a removal action but would warrant a remedial action. The Interim ROD is currently planned for FY2018. All property owners have been notified of their draft results and informed about ways to reduce short-term exposure to vapors.

The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management provided and maintains water filters on homes whose private wells are impacted by contaminants above drinking water standards. A Record of Decision for Interim Action was finalized in September 2014 and provides for municipal water supply connections to all residents on groundwater within the plume area and provides for installa-tion of vapor intrusion mitigation systems to individual homes with complete pathway for vapor intrusion exposure. A Consent Decree with the potentially responsible parties was entered on March 29, 2016 to complete the municipal water hookups to and install vapor mitigation systems in homes in the main groundwater plume area and vapor intrusion zone.

The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. The M&H facility was historically used primarily for mining and smelting activities and is currently inactive, except for a portion operated by Carus Chemical Company which was never involved in smelting activities. The site also includes a large residential area (approximately 5,000 homes) surrounding the former facility. A remedial investigation (RI), which included testing a few hundred of the residential properties, was finalized in 2012. After completion of the feasibility study to evaluate various cleanup options for the site, EPA issued a Record of Decision in April 2017 which selected remedies for all areas of the site.

Thousands of properties will need to be tested during remedial design to determine which properties require cleanup. Given the extent and cost of the required cleanup work, it will be a number of years before the human exposure control status will be considered "under control." During the proposed plan public comment period, EPA held two public meetings and an informational session informing residents of the potential contamination

in the residential area. In addition, EPA mailed information to residents informing them about safe gardening practices to minimize ingestion of contaminated soil. EPA will conduct additional public outreach after the remedial design gets

The NSG South Plant is considered "current human exposure not under control" because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils. EPA has conducted community interviews and continues to attend monthly meetings with the Waukegan Citizens' Advisory Group to provide relevant information on the contamination found at the site and update members on plans for cleaning up the contamination. An Interim Action Record of Decision for (ROD) for DNAPL remediation was signed in July 2015, with Remedial Design is underway for the DNAPL cleanup. EPA expects remedial action (RA) to be initiated in 2018, with work expected to be completed in 8 years. A final ROD is expected to be issued once the DNAPL cleanup is completed.

OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022

The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. In 2002 and 2003 a removal action was conducted by the PRPs to address lead contamination in residential yards, commercial lots, and vacant lots. Some contaminated residential yards were not cleaned up during the removal action because the owners refused access for the cleanup work. In addition, the March 2009 RI Report documents concentrations of metals, including lead, zinc, cadmium, and arsenic, that exceed long-term health-based limits for human exposure in soils in several other residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways near the site. Owners of contaminated residential property have been informed, via fact sheets and community interviews, about the contamination and how to control exposures. Contaminated properties will need to be remediated as part of the remedial action
selected in EPA's September 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy includes excavation of contaminated soils from residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways. The remedial design (RD) began in fall 2014, but in April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the RD work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RD in December 2016 and will conduct sampling of additional off-site properties in summer 2017. EPA anticipates completing the RD by the end of 2018, and expects to negotiate with other PRPs for the performance of the remedial action.

The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." The site includes sixteen areas of concern; some adjacent to the original facility, and others in the City of Ottawa where, in the past, site-contaminated materials were used as fill. Removal actions were completed at nine of the areas and remedial actions were completed at six of the areas. Current human exposures are under control in these fifteen areas. EPA prioritized the cleanup of those sites because they are in more densely populated areas. The one remaining area (NPL-8) is designated as "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because of the potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.
EPA has not implemented the remedy at NPL-8. The timing for implementation of NPL-8 remedy is dependent on the availability of state funding for their 50% cost share. NPL-8 is fenced. The structural integrity of the fence is in good condition. There is no evidence of trespassing. NPL-8 is
covered with a dense vegetation. No soil disturbances are observed at NPL-8.
Remedial action at NPL-4 including the auto storage garage was completed the summer 2016.

The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels. Concentrations of lead at some properties are well above 400 parts per million (ppm), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5’s current interim default lead cleanup number for residential exposure. Additionally, some of those properties exceed 1200 ppm and are being evaluated for potential removal actions. EPA conducted lead bioavailability testing during the summer of 2017, and also conducted extensive outreach to inform the community about site status and how to mitigate the risks posed by lead-contaminated soil. EPA is preparing the feasibility study and expects to issue the Record of Decision in early 2019 to select a remedy to address the lead-contaminated soils.

The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc. There is a fish advisory in place and numerous signs are posted throughout the area warning against fish consumption, however, fishing has been observed. Fish are taken off-site and likely consumed. During the remedial action, approximately 33,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment were dredged from the Upper River and approximately 50,000 cubic yards were dredged from the Lower River and Inner Harbor. The remedial action sediment dredging work in the river was completed in December 2012. Monitored natural recovery is the selected remedy for the Middle River. Although the active cleanup work is complete, it may take some time for sediments to reach the selected long-term cleanup level and for fish tissue concentrations to decrease.

ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017
U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019

The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT). The site is currently designated as State Enforcement Lead. Contaminated portions of both areas are fenced to prevent access; however, there is evidence of site trespassing. The State issues regular fact sheet mailings to the local community and periodically holds public meetings to inform the public about continuing risks and cleanup progress. The PRPs have completed several phases of cleanup under State oversight in both areas. Tar seep cleanup at SLRIDT and sediment cleanup at US Steel are expected to be completed by PRP actions in the coming several years, but the remaining soil cleanup at US

The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. EPA conducted a removal action in 2014 to address 10 properties with PCB concentrations exceeding removal action levels, but approximately 10 other properties remain with PCB concentrations exceeding likely remedial action cleanup levels. EPA is developing cleanup options and plans to issue a Record of Decision in FY18 for the residential/commercial properties. EPA implemented a second interim remedial action at the site in summer 2015 to address the highly-impacted backfill and bedding materials adjacent to two manhole vaults, and the 120-foot concrete pipe beneath Harper Avenue connecting these two vaults within the Ten Mile drain utility corridor. EPAis also developing cleanup options for the remainder of the site, including sediments in the Lange and Revere Street canal. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs, after which MDHHS has issued a "do not eat advisory" for fish taken from the canals. Furthermore, the EPA's site-wide human health risk assessment concluded that for fish consumption exposures by recreational anglers exceeded the hazard index threshold and target risk range for both adult and children receptors. EPA has observed people ice-fishing and believes the fish are being consumed. PCBs continue to infiltrate into the Ten Mile storm sewer drain system, which empties into the Lange and Revere Street canals connected to Lake St. Clair. The MDHHS periodically sends a mailing to the residents who live along the canals and to local schools, with the "Eat Safe Fish" guidelines for Lake St. Clair, and EPA hosts public meetings to provide updates on the progress of the Superfund site and upcoming activities.

The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use. The planned activities to address this pathway include a time critical removal action. All property owners have been notified, and the removal action is on-going, and expected to be completed in the fall of 2017.

The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." During the remedial investigation (RI), EPA sampled more than 90 of the roughly 1,200 properties in operable unit 1 (OU1), the residential portion of the site. About half of the sampled properties had lead levels exceeding the 400 ppm selected cleanup level. EPA contacted those residents whose yards were sampled and informed them of their lead levels. EPA provided guidance to everyone whose property was sampled regarding how to reduce their risk of lead exposure, and EPA has repeatedly shared this guidance at public meetings for the site. Additionally, 29 properties with lead levels exceeding 1,200 ppm have been remediated through time-critical removal actions. The remaining contaminated properties identified during the RI, as well as other contaminated properties that will be identified through remedial design (RD) sampling, will be addressed by the upcoming remedial action (RA). EPA selected a remedy for OU1 in a November 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy for OU1 includes excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils. EPA reached a settlement with two potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in late 2014 that addresses two-thirds of OU1. The settlement requires the PRPs to (1) fully fund the RD and RA work to be conducted by EPA, and (2) implement the transportation and disposal portion of the RA work. EPA's RD work is complete. EPA has initiated excavation work in Zones 2 (under the removal program) and 3 of the site. Demolition of the West Calumet Housing Complex in Zone 1 is expected to be completed in 2018, and the Zone 1 remedy will be amended and completed after that. EPA will continue to inform residents as to the lead and arsenic concentrations in their yards as EPA samples properties and finalizes data.

VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028

The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Data from 2011-2015 investigations lead by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have shown that indoor air at certain residences at the site has been contaminated by VOCs above the Ohio Department of Health screening levels. In 2013, the EPA Removal Program began activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway by sampling at homes and installing vapor mitigation systems in homes where VOCs exceed public health screening level values. In January 2016, Mullins Rubber Products, Inc. agreed to conduct a removal action which includes evaluation and mitigation of residential vapor intrusion and a source control action under EPA oversight.

The Valley Pike VOCs site was finalized on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 9, 2016. Currently the EPA Remedial Program is conducting negotiations for a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study. There is limited data regarding groundwater contamination from Valley Pike VOCs, and the RI will include a comprehensive groundwater investigation to gather further information. The site is located near the Dayton Mad River Well Field to the south, and the Dayton Miami Well Field to the west. Collectively, these well fields provide drinking water for approximately 400,000 residents in Dayton and Riverside. Both towns municipalities monitor the wells in their distribution system to ensure that safe drinking water is being provided to the residents.

EPA prepared a Multi-Site Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to engage and support the community affected by three Superfund sites located in Montgomery County, Ohio. This CIP focuses on the Behr Dayton and Valleycrest Landfill sites in Dayton, and the Valley Pike site in Riverside. See the CIP at: https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/05/919629. Outreach activities included an informal open house and public meeting, development and distribution of fact sheets for homes within the impacted neighborhood, and interviews regarding the contamination and removal efforts at the site. Since the NPL

The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposures are not under control" until the completion of the remedy on the former Site plant property. The former Site plant property is fenced but hazardous chemicals remain uncontrolled on-site under an inadequate landfill cap. Hazardous substances that have been released at the Site in soil, sediment and groundwater include dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others. In June 2012, EPA signed a Record of Decision for the former plant property. The remedial action objectives include prevention of ingestion, inhalation, and direct contact of site-related contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater to human and ecological receptors. While fish tissue data has shown a significant decrease in DDT concentrations as a result of the sediment clean up, fish consumption advisories remain in place for the Pine River fish. Warning signs advising against eating fish are also posted at river access points. At the former plant property, the two largest contaminated areas are referred to as Areas 1 and 2. The following remedy implementation is in process: in situ thermal treatment of Area 1, in situ thermal treatment design for Area 2, and groundwater modeling for groundwater pump and treatment system. The following remedy implementation is slated to occur in the future: cleanup design for additional potential source areas, predesign investigation for groundwater collection trench, construction design for a vertical barrier wall, and construction design of an engineered cap. The community is kept up to date on the site and any potential site risks through mailings of factsheets, and holding public meetings and availability sessions.

The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. A Proposed Plan was provided to the public and comments were received. The response from the public was positive to the recommendation in the Record of Decision. EPA issued a Record of Decision on June 17, 2016 to address OU 1. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater. EPA will address OU 2 at a later date once Ohio EPA completes enforcement proceedings at Baker Wood and an adjacent site. EPA will ensure any

BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026

The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater. The site RI has been completed and the 2013 ROD selected remedies for soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination. The start of the remedial design/remedial action is pending enforcement negotiations with the PRPs. However, all residents whose drinking water wells were found to be impacted by PCE contamination, have been hooked up to the local public water supply for their drinking water needs, eliminating the exposure pathway for contaminated ground water. The indoor air exposure pathway has been addressed, in the short term, by interim actions at two impacted buildings in AOI1. However, follow-up monitoring is needed to verify if those interim indoor air systems continue to be protective, in the short-term. The HE Determination is driven in the short-term by insufficient data to verify protectiveness for indoor air. Ground water is supplied by the Leon Valley municipal system, so that pathway is no longer complete. To ensure that Human Exposure is under control for the long-term, the source of the contamination to both ground water and indoor air must be mitigated. The Site determination should remain as "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" until the vapor source is mitigated and the exposure pathway is eliminated, as the remedy is implemented. EPA plans to monitor and verify the indoor air levels and will take action to ensure that the necessary steps will be taken to address any unacceptable exposure. The community will be kept informed if any unacceptable exposure is detected and advised on follow-up actions.

The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.

An Institutional Control (IC), in the form of an aquatic life order, has been implemented at the reservoir and canal system (DRCS) for a number of years. The Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) issued "Aquatic Life Order Number 9" in February 1994. This order stated that ". . . the Donna Irrigation System [Donna Site] located in Hidalgo County is declared a prohibited area for the taking of all species of aquatic life." According to a sign posted by the Texas Department of Health at Donna Lake, there is a $500 fine for keeping fish from the reservoir and canal system. This sign also states that, "Warning, it is illegal to possess fish from this water, fish caught from this water may contain harmful chemicals." The enforcement authority for this order is the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (i.e., Game Wardens). The EPA expects that the TDSHS's aquatic life order will remain in place under all of the appropriate alternatives described in the Proposed Plan.

Informational ICs include the information distributed by the TDSHS concerning PCBs and the cooking options for fish caught from the DRCS. This document is titled "Guide on Fish Consumption and the Effects on Human Health" (Publication No. 09-14639, July 2015). To increase the awareness of the prohibitions on the taking of fish from the DRCS, each alternative would include enhanced outreach efforts conducted by the EPA, TDSHS, and other entities associated with the Site, and emphasize that they will remain in place during and after remediation until the Remedial Action Objectives identified in the Record of Decision have been achieved.

Other informational ICs include the fact sheets and pamphlets, in both English and Spanish, distributed by the TDSHS to the staff/owners of sixty restaurants located in Donna and Alamo. These visits, conducted from June 3 thru June 5, 2013, were prompted by a report that local residents were selling the fish to local restaurants.

The EPA and county representatives (Precinct 2) are currently considering access restrictions to Donna Lake, in the form of security gates. Several issues related to implementation will need to be resolved. The Donna Irrigation District, the owner/operator of the Site, is currently considering placing signs at the Donna Reservoir, constructed within the waters of the lake to prevent vandalism. The EPA is also considering the implementation of land use and zoning restrictions in the Proposed Plan.

The EPA's Superfund program has been working closely with the EPA's Environmental Justice program to address the concerns of the local communities and the non-governmental organizations. The concerns are mainly that anglers continue to have access to the reservoir and canal system and continue to consume the fish known to be contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, chemicals that are known to cause cancer and non-cancer effects.

JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038
WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025

The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because residents are dependent on private wells for their domestic water supply and can be exposed to a tetrachloroethene (and other chlorinated solvent degradation products) plume in the ground water. In November of 2008, an alternate water supply line was completed and 144 residential and commercial users were connected to a municipal water supply system. A small number of residences chose not to be connected to the municipal supply and may still be exposed to the contaminated ground water. On September 29, 2017, EPA amended the Record of Decision to addressetwo key soil zones, the Shallow Source Area Soil and the Deep Unsaturated Chicot Sand, with vapor-phase contaminant concentrations with the potential to impact the underlying groundwater in the "Shallow Water-Bearing Zone" ("Shallow WBZ") and the "Deep Chicot Aquifer". The purpose of the Selected Remedy is to implement a sitewide strategy to reduce the source of contaminants in the soil to the underlying groundwater. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues and activities by awarding a Technical Assistance Grant to a local citizens' group, conducting community interviews, implementing a community relations plan, briefing local government officials, holding public meetings and/or availability sessions, mailing fact sheets about the site to residents, publishing ads in local newspapers; and assigning an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator to the site to answer community member questions and concerns. Additional community involvement activities will occur throughout the Superfund activities for the site.

The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted. The site Feasibility Study Reassessment has been completed. An Amended Record of Decision was issued on September 30, 2016 to address the creosote contamination in source material. The groundwater will be monitored and an Amended Record of Decision for groundwater will be issued at a later date. The site is fenced and secured with warning signs that this is a Superfund site.

The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes. The contaminated area is vast, and it is not possible to prevent all access to the waste. Consequently, EPA is overseeing the cleanup of contaminated source areas and conducting community outreach to educate people with respect to avoiding exposure to the contamination. These actions will significantly reduce the exposure of Tribal members to the contamination. In addition, the voluntary buyout EPA worked with the State of Oklahoma to perform in the former mining towns of Picher, Cardin, and Hockerville was completed in 2011. This effort relocated more than 700 residences. With this milestone achieved, and the continued outreach efforts in adjacent communities that are within the site's boundary, EPA views the exposure to site contamination to be Under Control within those areas.

The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water. The State of Texas has installed and maintains filtration systems pending the availability of a public water supply line. An alternative water supply is not currently available for this Site. Groundwater monitoring is continuing to determine if other residential wells are being impacted.

The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women. The planned activities to address this pathway were a series of removal actions to stabilize waste piles, replace highly contaminated surface soil in residential yards and child high-use areas, and complete two remedial actions to address remaining yard soils and watershed sediments. A total of 2,100 yards have been sampled. Of those 1,775 had one or more areas > 400 parts per million lead. Over 300 removals have been completed where high levels of lead were found in residential properties or where children with elevated blood lead were identified. The third of seven mine waste piles is nearly stabilized. Stabilization Activity is ongoing at the fourth and fifth of seven mine waste piles. Surface water, sediment, and various forms of biota contain elevated concentrations of lead throughout the mining area. Fish in Big River have shown elevated concentrations of lead. Fish advisories have been in place at the site since 1981. EPA has worked with the St. Francois County Watershed Group, a group of local concerned citizens and other federal and state agencies, to help educate the community on the effects of lead contaminated soil, sediment, and surface water.

CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019

The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human " Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes. Mine waste cleanups and health education have been successfully implemented in many portions of the site; however, there are additional areas that remain to be addressed. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) Amendment in 2006 to address the remaining mine waste in Cherokee County. The cleanup plan would consolidate and cover the mine waste as much as possible to minimize the potential for exposure, and implement controls to maintain the integrity of the capped areas. Cleanup work began in 2008 on the remaining areas and is currently ongoing.

The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.

EPA is continuing to perform a time critical removal action on highly contaminated (i.e. lead concentrations above 800 parts per million) soil at residential properties. A proposed plan to address residences between 400 and 800 parts per million is being written. This plan will be made available for public comment during the summer. Comments received during the comment period will be considered while the Plan is finalized into a Record of Decision. The Record of Decision will be completed by September 30, 2016. The cleanup described by the ROD is planned to begin in the Summer of 2017.

The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead. A significant site-related health risk is to children from elevated levels of lead in soil at unremediated residential properties. Another potential health risk would be exposure of pregnant commercial workers to elevated levels of lead in soil. Additional exposure scenarios of potential concern include ingestion of groundwater in current residential wells by residents and commercial workers; hypothetical future ingestion of groundwater at mine areas by residents and commercial workers; ingestion and inhalation of soil at mine areas by ATV riders; ingestion of fish by both child and adult recreational visitors at some of the mine areas; and ingestion of surface water, sediment, and floodplain soil by a recreational child at some of the mine areas.

In response, the EPA Superfund program has made a concerted effort to protect human health at the site. To date, EPA has sampled the majority of residential properties in Madison County and has removed lead-contaminated residential soil at over 800 of the most highly contaminated properties as part of time critical removal actions. As a result of these cleanups, the site has been designated as Some Exposure Control Achieved. Due to extensive investigation activities, it is estimated that over 1,000 additional residential properties in Madison County will require soil remediation as a result of elevated heavy metal concentrations. The EPA issued an Interim Record of Decision for soil at residential properties in July 2008. The RA contract for addressing approximately 800 residences was issued in September 2008 and construction began in Janurary 2009.

The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at approximately 300 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminate yards has been completed. However, many residences are located immediately adjacent to the uncontrolled mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children. The piles are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil, including residential yards, and surface water through erosion and run-off. EPA has completed a remedial investigation of the mine waste piles and is currently preparing a feasibility study to determine appropriate methods to control the risks to human health. A Record of Decision that will describe the cleanup plans for the mine waste piles is scheduled for 2010.

OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022
ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022

The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. EPA has completed soil remediation at more than 3,800 highly contaminated residential properties at the Omaha Lead Site and these actions are ongoing. EPA plans cleanup for an additional 10,000 residential properties with more moderate levels of contamination. EPA is actively funding health education activities in the Omaha community to increase awareness and reduce exposure levels during the period until the soil cleanup is completed for all affected properties. There are a number of action community groups including the OLS Community Advisory Group, Lead Safe Omaha Coalition, and Omaha Healthy Kids Alliance. EPA has entered into partnering agreements with the city, county, and state governments to implement the cleanup.

The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminated yards has been completed. Also, alternate sources of drinking water have been provided to homes with lead and cadmium contaminated groundwater used as drinking water throughout the site. However, many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off. Significant development within the communities has also resulted in encroachment of new housing into contaminated mine areas with new homes being built very near mine waste piles. EPA has issued a Record of Decision to address the mine waste at the site, and the remedial action has begun on a portion of these waste piles. The remedial action will consolidate and cover the mine waste to minimize the risk of exposures. EPA will develop controls to maintain the integrity of these wastes. Due to the large size of this site, it is expected the cleanup action will take approximately ten years to complete. Existing institutional controls on the use of contaminated areas as residential property are in place. Extensive public outreach by EPA and the local health department are helping to inform the communities about the dangers of exposure to the mine waste area.

The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main COC associated with the site. Additional rounds of vapor intrusion sampling is warranted to ensure exposures above risk based levels are not occurring.

The Plating, Inc. site was put on the National Priorities List on March 19, 2008 due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium. There have been several discussions (internal to EPA) to try and come up with a risk number that would be relevant to this site. There is no Maximum Contaminant Level for hexavalent, only total chrome which is 100 ppb. In 2010, Region 7 came up with a regional policy to support the use of 3.5 ppb (at 10-4 level) as a human health risk number for hexavalent chromium in drinking water. If the Region continues to use the 3.5 ppb number, the number of wells affected by the contaminated groundwater will increase to about 20 wells. Planned activities to bring HEUC is to have Superfund and Risk Managers determine if 3.5 ug/L will continue to be used as the drinking water risk number for hexavalent chromium. If the 3.5 ug/L number is used, a proposal to remove the Plating, Inc. building and its source area will be initiated to cut-off the source of the contamination in the groundwater. The proposal will also need to include bottled water for residents with contaminated drinking water.

The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. As of April 20, 2009, EPA has completed remediation of soil at 129 residences. Residential soil remediation is ongoing as an additional 294 properties have been identified with elevated lead contamination that will need to be addressed. Site assessment activities are ongoing as all of the properties at the site have not been screened for soil lead contamination. 41 properties have been identified lead contamination exceeding the federal drinking water standard and are currently being provided an alternative drinking water source under CERCLA removal authority.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022

The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil have been completed at 169 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 16 residences. Remedial action for an additional 293

The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 54 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 102 residences.

The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust, and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil has been completed at 181 properties. An alternative drinking

The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 18 properties. Cleanup is onging. An alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 42 residences.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027

The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies anticipated in 2020 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas. EPA has already overseen the completion of two Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)-lead removal actions to the waste rock and tailings associated with the Block P Mining Complex that resulted in over 500,000 cubic yards of waste being placed in an onsite repository. EPA also continues to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Parkville Water District supplies water to the majority of homes and businesses in the area. The OU12 Site-wide Water Quality remedy is in the remedial action phase to address groundwater contamination. The institutional controls limiting use of the groundwater, once implemented, will prevent unacceptable human exposure to contaminants of concern. Routine ground water monitoring indicates that contaminant levels have generally declined or remain stable. Human exposure to lead in soils is no longer occurring in the populated residential areas in Operable Unit 9. This area (OU9) was remediated and deleted from the National Priorities List on September 21, 2011. The Lake County Community Health Program is implementing phase two of a blood-lead testing, outreach and education program. Under this Program, if a child's blood lead test results are elevated, the home drinking water is one of the potential sources tested for lead. EPA has an ongoing community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially

The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this pathway at OU1 are to implement the selected remedial action to remove soils contaminated with lead and arsenic, and to implement institutional controls. A Record of Decision is planned for 2018 for OU2. EPA worked with ATSDR and the County Health Department on a fact sheet to provide the community with information on how to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities. As of September 2017, remedial activities at this site involve treatment of contaminated water and capping of tailings and waste rock piles. Impacts to the remedy from potential development and changes in future land use are being considered as well as the need for additional community outreach. A water treatment plant designed to remediate heavy metals at North Clear Creek was completed in March 2017. EPA is working to address unacceptable exposures.

The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations. The Site was placed on the National Priorities List in December 2014 and remedial investigations are underway. Initial sampling results from some residences indicated elevated levels of lead and arsenic in the residential soils and indoor dust. Emergency removal actions were conducted to address the indoor dust at 27 residences. A plan proposing an early interim action was issued for the residential properties in Operable Unit 1 in July 2017. EPA expects to sign a Record of Decision in September 2017 and begin additional cleanups of residential soils and indoor dust soon thereafter. EPA has an extensive and ongoing community outreach program. This includes working with the Pueblo City County Health Department who conducts blood-lead testing, consumer product testing, and an outreach and education program in the Site study area.

JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022
STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022

The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible. Remedial action has not been implemented at the Waterman Smelter and B&B subdivision portions of Operable Unit 2 (OU2). Some work has been completed by the Bureau of Land Management on OU5, however, the sufficiency of this work has yet to be determined. EPA plans to conduct additional investigative work at OU6 to assess the potential ecological and human health exposures. Cleanup activities have been completed at OU1, OU3, OU4 and at the Rawhide Ranchettes subdivision in OU2. These areas are protective of human health and the environment. Community outreach is being conducted and informational signs have been installed.

The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos. EPA selected a final remedy in early 2016 for residential and commercial properties in the communities of Libby and Troy (Operable Units 4 and 7), transportation corridors (OUs 6 and 8), and an industrial park (OU5). EPA has completed investigations at more than 7,500 properties and cleanup at 2,400 of these properties. EPA estimates that fewer than 100 additional properties will require cleanup. OUs 1, 2 and 5 (the former export plant, former screening plant, and the industrial park), where remedial actions are complete, are considered under control for human exposures. Investigations are underway at the former mine site (OU3). There are known elevated concentrations of Libby Amphibole asbestos which may pose a risk of exposure. Access to the area is controlled pending completion of EPA investigations and development of a Feasibility Study to evaluate alternatives to address the contamination. EPA has an extensive community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese. As of September 2017, the planned activity to address this pathway is to cap the remaining waste rock piles with either soil/rock caps or a vegetative cover. Community outreach is being conducted.

The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered to have the status of "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for direct contact and ingestion. This determination is based the potential for direct contact with contamination by the residents of the four remaining residential properties that have arsenic and/or lead levels which exceed the Record of Decision action levels and through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed. EPA continues to conduct cleanup activities as funds are made available for remedial action. The groundwater in the Rimini Community and Landmark subdivision is contaminated with arsenic, and residents are being supplied with bottled water or have been provided point-of-use treatment systems until the final remedy can be implemented. EPA is working with Lewis & Clark County to designate a Controlled Groundwater Area to prevent the installation of new domestic use wells. EPA is also working with the county to expand its Lead Education and Assessment Program for East Helena to include the Upper Tenmile Creek site.

As of September 2017, US Magnesium Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". An evaluation of the human health exposure and risk is ongoing at this site. Preliminary remedial investigations (PRI) are underway to collect data from soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air for organochlorine chemicals across eighteen segments of the study area. The initial risk assessment evaluation, are being overseen by the EPA and the State, (in collaboration with the Potentially Responsible Party), of this data has determined the chemicals of potential concern for baseline human and ecological risk assessments. The US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has posted signs at the major public access routes to inform the public of the site investigations, with EPA and BLM contacts.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040

This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was added to the NPL in September 2016. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles and sediment and possibly surface water at the edge of a residential neighborhood, as well as near a junior high and high school. Windblown dust inhalation exposures from mine waste are also possible. In 2015, EPA took several short-term removal actions to keep people from being exposed to the highest levels of contamination. This work included several residential yard cleanups, a cleanup at the vacant lot on the corner of Argonaut Lane and Pioneer Street, and the installation of a protective cover on steep slopes at Jackson Junior High School to prevent soil erosion and reduce exposure to the contamination. EPA also cleaned up contamination found in the Junior High lunch area next to the playing field.

The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. Asarco currently operates the smelter facility located in Hayden, Arizona. Asarco is finalizing a Phase 2 Remedial Investigation (RI) report to characterize soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater and air contamination. The most significant pathway for potential human exposure is inhalation of airborne contaminants from the currently operating smelter facility which is adjacent to the towns of Hayden and Winkelman. Asarco is currently upgrading the smelter facility in compliance with an EPA Air Division Consent Decree that was signed in December of 2015. Air monitoring continues at the site during the facility upgrades which will be completed in several phases in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

The Carson River, including the Lahontan Reservoir, is a recreational, fishing, and hunting destination in Nevada. EPA considers the Carson River Mercury Site "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for two reasons. First, people are known to catch, consume, or sell (for consumption) fish from the area. Second, people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil under the surface or on the surface.

People should not consume fish caught in the area. The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services has issued health advisories for fish consumption from Big and Little Washoe Lakes, Lahontan Reservoir, and the Carson River downstream from Dayton. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) recommends not eating fish downstream of the Mexican Mill Dam, which is further upstream from Dayton. Fish with very high levels of mercury have been found in these areas. At heavily used access locations to these water bodies, EPA and the NDEP have posted health advisory signs to warn the public that fish should not be consumed.

EPA is also concerned people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil located under the surface or on the surface in areas around the Virginia City, Silver City, Gold Canyon, Six-Mile Canyon, and within the Carson River 100 year flood plain. EPA has conducted multiple cleanup actions to dig up (excavate) or cover with clean fill (cap) mercury-contaminated surface soil in the surrounding area. However, some areas still have mercury-contaminated soils (as well as arsenic and lead associated with the mining) under the surface or on the surface. These areas must be managed appropriately. The EPA and NDEP work with local jurisdictions, residents, and commercial enterprises to implement the Long Term Sampling and Response Plan to address these concerns. In 2017, EPA is completing a Five-Year Review of the mercury-contaminated soil areas near the source (Operable Unit 1). The Five-Year Review will be issued in 2018, and will document how cleanup actions are working to protect human health and the environment.

In March 2017, EPA released a Remedial Investigation (RI) report for Operable Unit 2 of the Carson River and associated impacted waterways and wetlands. The RI gathered critical environmental information to help understand the nature and extent of site contamination and risks to the community. That information is being used to evaluate the costs and benefits of cleaning up the contamination (a Feasibility Study). In 2019, EPA plans to issue a document with our preferred cleanup remedy (a Proposed Plan for public comment) followed by the decision in 2020 (Record of Decision).

IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017

The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control". EPA has completed a remedial investigation and removal actions in 2006, 2011, and 2017 that have eliminated human exposures to contaminated residential soils. However, actions to address the mine tailings in tailings piles, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property, are ongoing, pending completion of the feasibility study. While exposure is not certain, there could be human contact with these tailings and occasional inhalation hazards in the tailings areas during high winds. The tailings can move to new locations by water migration, deposition, and scour. The primary chemicals of concern at the site are arsenic and lead. Sampling results indicate the presence of elevated levels of arsenic and lead that could present health risks if a person is exposed to these metals over an extended period of time. EPA has posted caution signs near contaminated areas and conducted door-to-door outreach for residents living near contaminated areas. EPA also sent flyers to the Humboldt Elementary School for distribution to the students and parents. EPA also communicates to Dewey-Humboldt residents on a regular basis via the Town Newsletter and meetings with the Town Council.

The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury, and fish tissue data has resulted in a advisory for Lake Nacimiento. The current completed human exposure pathway is ingestion of methyl mercury contaminated fish tissue.

The site consists of three OUs; OU 1) the 320 acre mercury mine site property, OU 2) seven miles of Las Tablas Creek downstream from the mine which includes a man-made reservoir of 7 acres with a 15 foot depth, and OU 3) which is Lake Nacimiento reservoir at the end of Las Tablas Creek which covers 1,800 acres is 14 miles long and up to 180 feet deep and is used for irrigation and drinking water.

The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007. People have been seen fishing in all of these water bodies in the recent past and are assumed to be doing so currently. The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007 and the state issued fishing licenses for Lake Nacimiento and Las Tablas Creek watershed also include the advisory. Additionally signage has been posted all of the water bodies providing an advisory concerning fish consumption and OU 1 has fencing and controlled access as do the private property owners along OU 2.

A Public Health Assessment was issued in July 2009 by ATSDR working with the State of California and community outreach is provided through the site's community advisory group meetings held twice a year. A great deal of characterization and sampling has already been performed, and is ongoing. The final cleanup approach will be determined once the nature and extent of contamination has been identified. In late 2010, a site stabilization emergency response is planned to address recent landslides on the site.

The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas. We have informed all the residents in the area of concern (this is not a public area and is on private lands) that there can be exposure to arsenic from the tailings if they walk or use vehicles (bikes, motorcycles, ATVs, etc.) in the area, but there is still evidence that people use the area for recreational purposes. The impacted area is a series of private properties that is too large to be fenced. We have not put signs up since the parcels are privately owned; however, we have informed each owner personally of the potential risk. Clean up of the Mine Area Operable Unit (OU) began in 2005 with the mine tailings cap construction completed in early 2007. Design for the surface water remedy at the mine area began in Spring 2008 and a pilot treatability study is in progress. The groundwater (OU) is currently being studied, but all current drinking water pathways have been addressed through the installation of drinking water treatment units. An Interim Record of Decision for groundwater was signed in September 2008, which selected a remedy that provides hook-ups of private residences to a public water supply. The design of this water supply system is ongoing.

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020

The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) in the sediment of a slough adjacent to the site have bioaccumulated in fish. The levels of contaminants in certain locally-caught fish species may pose a health risk to anglers who consume them. EPA posted signs advising people not to catch or eat the fish and conducted extensive public education campaigns about the fish contamination; however, there have been confirmed reports of people continuing to fish in the slough. In September 2006, EPA completed placement of a two-foot thick sand cap over the contaminated sediment to prevent direct human contact and to cut off the pathway for bioaccumulation in fish, but it will take several years for the existing population of contaminated fish to be replaced by clean fish. EPA will collect additional post-cap fish tissue data and continue its outreach programs to keep the public informed.

The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs. These contaminants impact fish that reside in the area, especially the white croaker. Human exposure occurs through consumption of contaminated fish caught with the Palos Verdes Shelf area. Recently released fish advisory from the State of California (OEHHA June 2009) added barred sand bass and topsmelt to the "do not consume" list for PV Shelf. There are institutional controls (ICs) in place, which include white croaker bag limits, advisories and warnings for the area, educational outreach programs, and a commercial fishing ban on catching white croaker from the PV Shelf.

However, periodic monitoring of the local fishing piers and local fish markets show that white croaker are being caught by independent fishermen for consumption and sale. The selected remedy includes continuation of the Institutional Controls (ICs) program along with monitored natural recovery (MNR) and capping the most contaminated sediments. The comprehensive ICs program has been effective in reducing-but not completely eliminating--the sale and consumption of white croaker and fishing of white croaker in the contaminated area. All aspects of the ICs program (education, outreach, monitoring and enforcement) will continue into the future. EPA will evaluate the effectiveness of capping through the Five-Year Review process and continue the ICs program until contaminants in fish reach cleanup levels.

The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish. EPA's human health risk assessment shows that the recreational trespass scenerio is an unacceptable risk due to the high levels of mercury and arsenic present in the mine waste. The risk assessment is based on exposures to youth, ages 6-17, that are most likely to recreate at the mine property. Mercury bioaccumulation in excess of the recommended Federal limit for human consumption has been documented in Clear Lake fish; one of the major health threats associated with the site is eating mercury contaminated fish. The State of California has issued an advisory for the consumption of Clear Lake fish which are distributed to resorts and posted at the lake. In 2007 EPA completed the removal of all of the contaminated mine wastes and soils from the residential area at the Elem Indian Colony. EPA installed a fence around the mine property and posted signs advising people not to trespass. EPA recently identified the presence of contaminated mine wastes that were used historically to maintain gravel roadways and parking areas in a nearby residential area. EPA is performing a feasibility study to select a cleanup plan to prevent the continued discharge of mercury and other contaminants to Clear Lake, to cleanup the contaminated mine wastes at the mine property and to cleanup the access road to the Elem Indian Colony and recently identified residential area roadways and parking areas. EPA is continuing its remedial investigation to characterize the nature and extent of contamination in Clear Lake sediments and the North Wetland. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues by holding community meetings, distributing outreach materials, and coordinating with the Clear Lake Environmental Action Network (CLEAN), a Technical Assistance Grantee, and the Elem Pomo Tribe.

The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060
COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020

The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed. The area is restricted by fencing and multilingual warning signs are posted on the upland fence and along the marine channel, visible to fishermen in boats; however, there have been reports of fishermen in the area. These measures do not prevent contaminated fish from migrating outside of the site where they might be harvested and consumed by fishermen. EPA is continuing preparation of a focused feasibility study to evaluate alternatives for addressing the remaining contamination. EPA presented to the National Remedy Review Board and is currently working on revising the focused feasibility study. In addition, EPA sends fact sheets to the site's mailing list and updates the site's Web page, and presents to the City as needed.

The upland (soil) portion of the site is considered under control. The 5 acre site has been capped and in reuse for industrial purpose since October 1999.

The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was placed on the National Priorities List in 2010. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals. The Cottage Grove Reservoir has collected mine tailings producing methyl mercury which bioaccumulates in fish. There currently is a fish advisory for the reservoir. EPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to collect and evaluate data on potential site risks at the mine site and, if necessary, develop options for cleanup as soon as possible. In addition, EPA intends to implement a removal action at the mine site in 2018 to reduce the erosion and delivery of mercury contaminated mine tailings into the watershed.

The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water. Site cleanups are underway for residential soils, recreational areas, and several mining areas that are used for recreational activities within the site. Areas affecting human health receive highest priority for cleanup. In the Bunker Hill Box communities (Operable Unit 2), about 3200 properties have been cleaned up and 17 contaminated residential drinking water wells have been closed, with a further 20 wells being provided with filters. In 2008, EPA certified as complete the Upstream Mining Group's remediation of residential and commercial properties and rights-of-way within Operable Unit 1. In Operable Unit 3 (the Coeur d'Alene Basin), about 3400 properties have been remediated to date. While the exact number of properties that will require remediation is not known at this time because sampling has not been completed, it is currently estimated that property cleanups will continue for 2-3 more years. The residential soil remedy reduces soil concentrations using information and intervention, community greening, and partial removal and replacement of residential soils. The drinking water exposure pathway is addressed by public information and multiple alternative sources. An Institutional Controls Program is in place which includes locally developed and enforced rules and regulations to protect the remedy and limit future exposure to contaminated soil that is left in place. Recreational sites and mine/mill sites idenfitied in the ROD with human health exposures are addressed using a combination of access controls, capping and removals. The site's vast size and high levels of contamination mean that cleanup will take several decades, but many of the worst areas that affect human health exposure have been addressed.

The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats CERCLA site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish consumption advisories issued by the local health department remain in effect. Contaminated sediment remediation has mostly been accomplished but some work remains within Hylebos Waterway, within Commencement Bay between Blair and Hylebos waterways, and within Commencement Bay offshore from the former Asarco smelter site. Areas of contaminated groundwater which discharge into surface water sediments will take several more years to address. Fish tissue sampling from the site will need to occur over the next several years to ascertain when shellfish and bottom fish can safely be consumed by humans.

HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048

The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for the following reasons: In Operable Unit 1, recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Also under current uses, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors. Discussions regarding fencing and signage along the west side of Berwick Creek have been initiated (there is already a fence along the east side of Berwick Creek adjacent to Interstate 5), but most likely will not take place until the OU1 interim Remedial Action is initiated in 2018. The City of Chehalis does have a "call before you dig" ordinance which would be used to educate and limit exposures in trenches within OU1. In Operable Unit 2, the remedial investigation has yet to be completed. A number of properties within OU2 were connected to the Chehalis public-water supply system via an EPA removal action in the early 2000s, but many still obtain their drinking and shower water from private wells. To date, no site contamination has been found in these private wells; however, if PCE in groundwater continues to exist there is concern that the contaminated plume will reach these properties in the future. In response, EPA installed two groundwater monitoring wells upgradient of Rice Road properties that still use private drinking water wells. These two wells act as sentinels should the PCE plume change direction. To date, no PCE has been detected in these wells.
Human Exposure is Not Under Control for the East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Under a legal consent order with EPA, the Port of Seattle is conducting a final Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (SRI/FS) that has assessed risk to human and environmental receptors for the East Waterway operable unit of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Sediments and fish tissue in East Waterway are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption. Dermal exposure is the next likely pathway. East Waterway is within the usual and accustomed fishing area of the Suquamish and Muckleshoot Tribes and there is anecdotal evidence that despite fish advisories people fish off the Spokane Street Bridge in East Waterway. All other operable units of this site have been cleaned up, have cleanups underway, or have been found not to need cleanup under Superfund. The results of the SRI/FS will enable EPA to make a cleanup decision for the EW OU of Harbor Island to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to control human exposures.
The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans. This site is within the Muckleshoot and Suquamish Tribes' Usual and Accustomed fishing area and is accessible by boat to the Tribe and the public. The shoreline is accessible to the public by boat but is not accessible by walking along the shoreline. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating shellfish from this area. A Record of Decision was signed in 2013 and Lockheed Martin is conducting the Remedial Design. Final cleanup will begin in 2018.
The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating bottom fish and shellfish from the river. Several Potentially Responsible Parties conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for this site to learn the full nature and extent of contamination. EPA selected a final cleanup plan in 2014 after consideration of public comments. The PRPs have initiated early cleanups at some particularly contaminated areas, mostly completed as of September 2017, and these cleanups have reduced exposure to a degree. Remedial design and remedial action will take many years. Monitoring should demonstrate improvements as progress continues.

MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020

The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Contaminant levels are above acceptable levels for the exposure pathways of concern, which include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking. To reduce exposure, the mined area is completely fenced in, warning signs are posted, access is restricted via locked gates, and warning signs are posted in affected areas outside the fence. EPA continues to work with the Spokane Tribe on advisories and outreach. Also, spilled uranium ore along public roads was removed and contaminated seeps from the mine are collected and treated onsite. EPA selected a site-wide cleanup plan calling for consolidations of waste in mine pits, vegetated soil covers, removal of drainage sediments, and long-term water collection and treatment. Pursuant to a 2012 RD/RA Consent Decree, the Remedial Design was approved in November 2015. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address these exposure pathways is to implement the cleanup. Remedial Action construction started in May 2016 and is estimated for completion in 2025.

The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities. EPA began a Remedial Action to address unacceptable exposures in September 2014 and has completed half of the necessary work thus far.

The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors. EPA is overseeing the active monitoring of vapor intrusion in this area and will provide tailored remediation of any house where TCE concentrations exceed the 2 µg/m3 over a three-week period. EPA anticipates that this threat will be addressed through remedial actions at the promulgation of a ROD amendment.

Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans. EPA has determined that the greatest health risk from exposure to contamination in Portland Harbor is from eating resident fish and to infants that are breast-fed by mothers who eat resident fish on a regular basis. The State Health Department has issued a health advisory and posted signs advising people to limit consumption of fish from the site. However, people are likely still eating the fish and fishing is observed daily at the site. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is working with upland facilities to investigate and control ongoing sources of contamination to the site. Two early cleanup actions to address hot spots of PAH contamination in the river have been completed under EPA oversight and a third was completed by DEQ. A separate CERCLA cleanup within the site, McCormick & Baxter, also addressed cleanup of PAHs in the river sediments. EPA issued a Record of Decision in 2017. EPA posts major documents on its website and sends information regarding meetings and availability of major documents to a listserv (over 1,000 people) and has monthly meetings with the Citizen Advisory Group (which are open to the public). EPA has also reached out to neighborhood associations, non-profit environmental representatives and local organizations to provide training, small group discussions, presentations and multilingual materials regarding human health risks.

The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. Mobile DNAPL has been transported by groundwater to off-shore sediments. Dissolved constituents of DNAPL are still being transported by groundwater and upwelling through lake sediments. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans. Benthic organisms, benthic macroinvertebrates, and terrestrial and aquatic-dependent wildlife are all subject to unacceptable ecological risks. No one is currently using contaminated water as a drinking water supply, installation of wells is currently prohibited, and the site is vacant, fenced and posted, thus limiting human exposure to contaminated soils. However, children may be exposed to contaminants when wading and, most importantly, EPA is concerned about shellfish consumption by the local community.

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021

The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters. Signs are in place on the beach and in nearby parking lots and information kiosks to warn people of the risk. Fact sheets have been mailed to local residents and information about the beach contamination is available on EPA's web site. The beaches are closed to shellfish harvesting. The Washington Department of Health provides information about the closure on its web site. EPA released a Proposed Plan in April 2016, recommending additional cleanup actions. After considering public comments, EPA plans to issue a ROD amendment for the site in FY 2018. EPA will use signage, fact sheets and social media to advise people of the contamination on the beaches until cleanup goals are achieved.

Region	HEUC and HEID Sites	HENC Sites	Total Universe of Sites* Per Region	% HENC out of Total Universe of Sites* Per Region
1	100	5	105	5%
6	127	6	133	5%
4	242	7	249	3%
2	269	10	279	4%
3	178	10	188	5%
8	49	12	61	20%
9	93	12	105	11%
10	63	13	76	17%
7	76	14	90	16%
5	318	25	343	7%
Total	**1515**	**114**	**1629**	**7%**

*Sites include Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites

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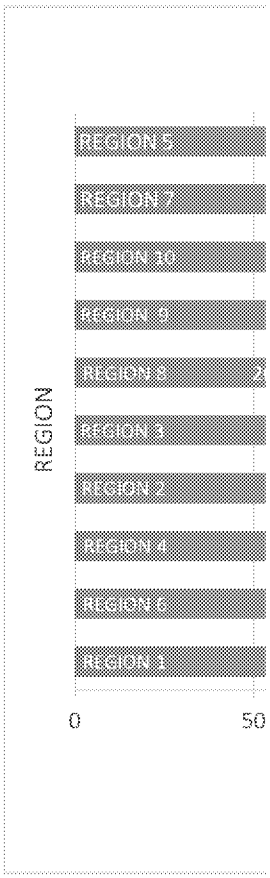
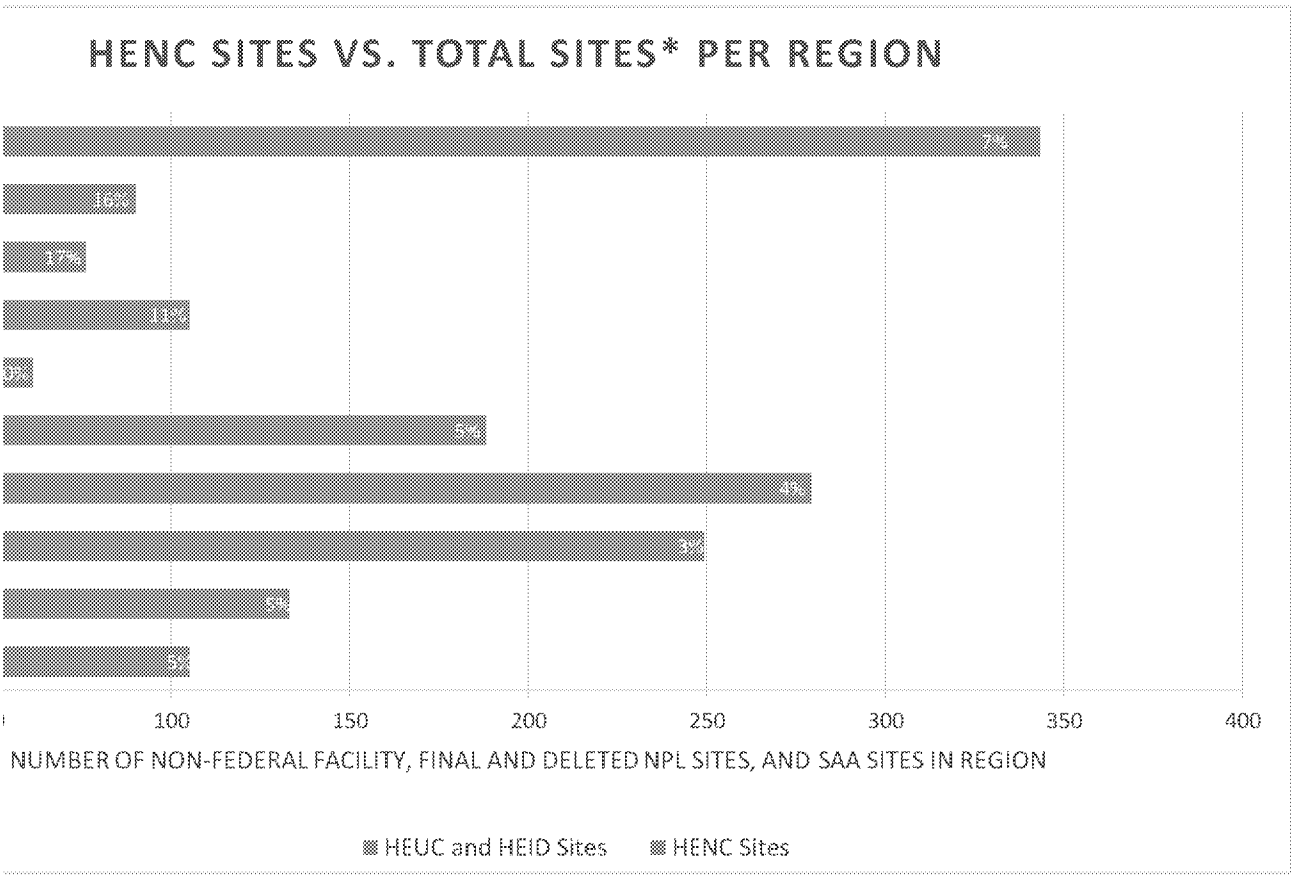
**Includes Non-Fed*



man Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Sites Per Region

eral Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017



US States/Territories with Human Exposure N

Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, a

State	Number HENC Sites
CA	9
IL	9
MO	9
WA	9
NJ	7
MT	6
IN	5
PA	5
CO	4
FL	4
SC	4
OH	3
KS	3
MI	3
NY	3
OR	3
VA	3
WI	3
AZ	2
GA	2
MN	2
UT	2
AL	1
CT	1
DE	1
ID	1
IA	1
LA	1
MD	1
MA	1
NE	1
NV	1
NH	1
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VT	1
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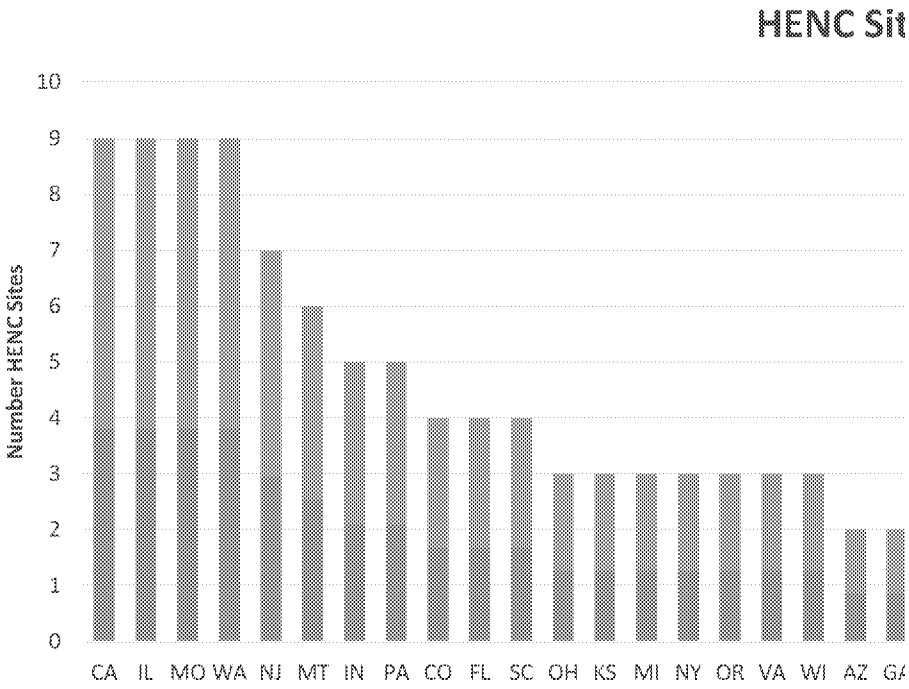
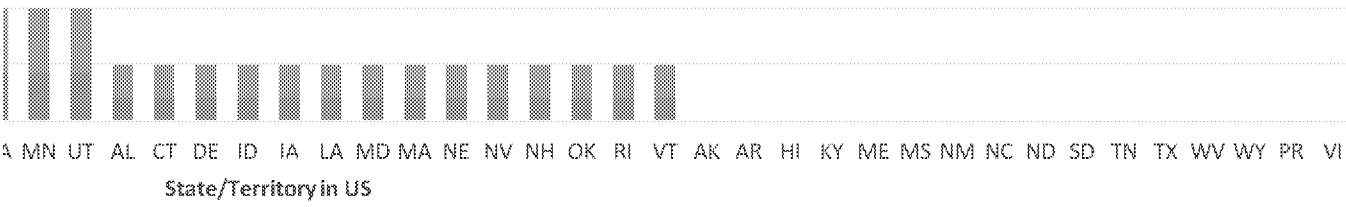
AR	0
HI	0
KY	0
ME	0
MS	0
NM	0
NC	0



Not Under Control (HENC) Sites

and SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017

tes Distribution by State/Territory



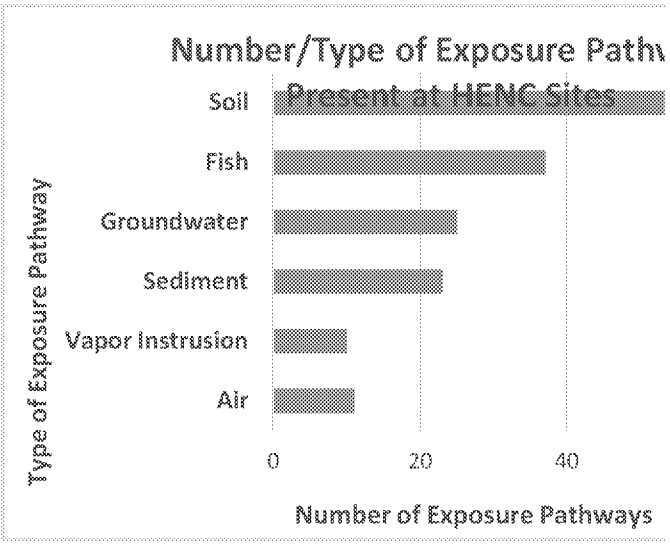
ND	0
SD	0
TN	0
TX	0
WV	0
WY	0
PR	0
VI	0
Total	**114**

Key Human Exposure Pathway

Note: There are currently 114 non-federal facilty, Final and Deleted NPL sites c

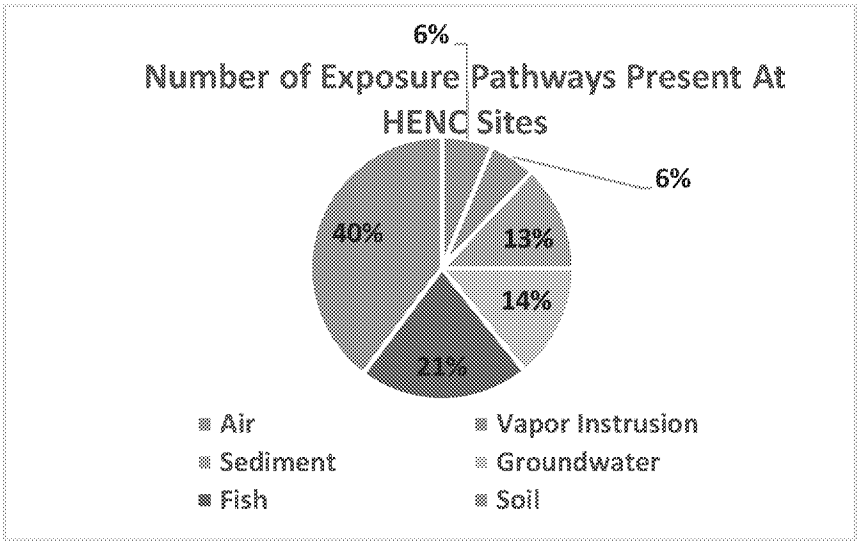
Main Exposure Pathway Type	Number of Times An Exposure Pathway is Present At HENC Sites
Air	11
Vapor Instrusion	10
Sediment	23
Groundwater	25
Fish	37
Soil	70
Total Exposure Pathways Identified at HENC Sites	**176**

Note: Each site may have more than one exposure



's Present at HENC Sites

ınd SAA sites that are designated HENC. SEMS data as of 10/17/2017.



Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Designations - Brief Descriptions, Pathways, and Main Contaminants Overview

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

**Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.*

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date	Why HENC?	Main Exposure Pathways	Main Contaminants of Concern
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants if they come into contact with sediment in the river and floodplain or through ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River.	sediment, fish	dioxin
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding.	groundwater, air	VOCs
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels.	fish	PCBs
NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022	The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated fish.	fish	PCBs
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants or through inhalation of dust associated with manufacturing waste at residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas.	soil	lead, asbestos, PCBs
CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018	The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane.	groundwater	VOCs
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.	sediment, fish	PCBs

DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin, mercury
GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025	The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Though remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River and the average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining, they have not yet reached protective levels.	fish	PCBs
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State.	fish	PCBs
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034	This site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish tissue.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035	The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish.	fish	arsenic
WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing.	soil	radioactive materials
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017	The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead.	soil	PCBs, PAHs, lead

ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020	The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building.	vapor intrusion	TCE, PCE, Acetone, 111-TCA, 1,2-DCE and 1,4-Dioxane
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020	The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils.	soil	creosote, PCBs, dioxin
BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018	The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. At this time, there there is potential for people to be exposured to TCE via vapor intrusion in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site.	vapor intrusion	TCE
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023	The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility and historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has led to surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)that pose a potential exposure pathway to humans. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium.	soil	CCA, PAHs
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018	The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote.	soil, sediment	creosote
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018	The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site.	soil	PAHs
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019	The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination.	sediment, fish	lead

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018	The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination.	soil	organic solvents, resin, leachate
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019	The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the potential risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the two business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2).	soil	manganese
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018	The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil.	soil	dioxin
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023	The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. Additionally, PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).	soil, fish	PCBs
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021	The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue.	sediment, fish	metals, PCB, PAHs, PCBs
BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020	The Brown’s Dump Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation.	soil	PAHs, dioxin, lead

JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020	The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash from the City of Jacksonville’s municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation.	soil	lead, arsenic, PAHs, dioxin
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020	EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present.	fish	methylmercury and PCBs
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018	The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. EPA has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic.	soil	arsenic
ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019	The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils.	soil	lead, radium
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026	The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Additionally, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users.	fish, soil	PCBs
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019	The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds.	fish, sediment	PCBs
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020	The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property.	soil	lead

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022	The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018	The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek.	fish, sediment	PCBs
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022	The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019	The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. Additionally, VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field.	groundwater, vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs, PCE
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017	The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	TCE
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028	The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated.	soil	lead, arsenic
KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018	The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018	The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway.	vapor intrusion, groundwater, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE, chloroform, vinyl chloride, benzene

MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027	The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026	The NSG South Plant is considered “current human exposure not under control” because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils.	soil	PAHs
OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020	The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024	The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to one remaining area (NPL-8) where there is potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.	soil	radium
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025	The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels.	soil	lead
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022	The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc.	fish	PCBs, arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, zinc
ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030	The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT).	soil, sediment	PAHs
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022	The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs.	soil, fish	PCBs
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017	The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use.	soil	arsenic

U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019	The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to lead and arsenic contaminated soils in residential areas.	soil	lead, arsenic
VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027	The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE).	groundwater, soil, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026	The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposure not under control" because dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others, have been released at the Site contaminating soil, sediment, fish, and groundwater.	soil, sediment, groundwater, fish	DDT, polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028	The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater.	sediment, soil, groundwater	PAHs
BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019	The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination.	soil, vapor, groundwater	tetrachloroethene (PCE)
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026	The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.	sediment, fish	PCBs
JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018	The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the residents can be exposed to tetrachloroethene and other chlorinated solvent degradation products that have contaminated the ground water.	groundwater	tetrachloroethene
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018	The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted.	sediment, soil, groundwater	creosote
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038	The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes.	soil	lead

WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021	The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water.	groundwater	chromium
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025	The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women.	soil	lead
CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022	The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human "Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes.	soil, mine waste	lead
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020	The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.	soil	lead
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020	The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead.	mine waste, soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	lead
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019	The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles.	soil, mine waste, groundwater, surface water	lead
OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022	The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust.	soil	lead

ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020	The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site.	soil, mine waste	lead
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018	The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main Contaminant of Concern associated with the site.	vapor intrusion	PCE
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020	The Plating, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium.	groundwater	hexavalent chromium
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022	The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties.	soil	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020	The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043	The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030	The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022	The Anaconda Co. Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032	The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil, mine waste	manganese, lead, arsenic
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021	The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to groundwater and soil contamination. Residents and recreationalists could potentially be exposured to lead in contaminated areas.	soil, indoor dust	lead
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026	The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019	The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027	The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations.	soil	lead, arsenic
JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022	The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible.	soil	lead, arsenic
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022	The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos.	soil, building materials	asbestos

STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018	The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese.	soil, mine waste	manganese
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027	The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potential direct contact by the residents of four properties with arsenic and/or lead contamination as well as through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022	The US Magnesium Superfund Site is "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potencial exposure to organochlorine chemicals in soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air.	soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, air	organochlorine chemicals
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020	The Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control due to a vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor intrusion	trichloroethylene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022	The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles, sediment, surface water, and inhalation of windblown mine waste dust. The site is in close proximity to a residential neighborhood and two schools.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water	mine waste
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023	The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. The PRP is currently conducting an RI/FS to characterize air, soil and water contamination. The major COCs at the site are lead, arsenic and copper in the air and soil.	dust from tailings, surface deposition, soil, air, water	arsenic, lead, copper
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040	The Carson River Mercury Site (CRMS) is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because people could be exposed to mercury contaminated soils and/or consume fish contaminated with mercury from the site.	fish, soils	mercury
IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025	The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control"due to elevated levels of arsenic and lead in mine tailings, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property.	mine waste, soil	arsenic, lead
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029	The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury in fish tissue.	soils, surface water, fish	mercury
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017	The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas.	mine waste, soil, air, sediment	arsenic, mine waste

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018	The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) have bioaccumulated in fish.	fish	dioxin, PAHs, arsenic, chromium, copper
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035	The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs which has resulted in contaminated fish.	fish	DDT, PCBs
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040	The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish.	fish	mercury, arsenic, antimony
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020	The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control due to risk of vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor instrusion	trichloroethylene and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene
UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020	The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered Current Human Exposure Not Under Control because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed.	fish, biota	DDT, dieldrin
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023	The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals.	fish	mercury
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060	The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water.	soil, air, groundwater	arsenic, lead

COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020	The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish/shellfish are contaminated.	sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	Antimony, Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, Napthalene, Acenaphthene, Fluorine, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, 2-Methylnapthalene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benz(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzofluoranthenes, Benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Benzo(g,h)perylene, Hexachlorobenzene, 1,2 and 1,3 and 1,4 Dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene, total PCBs, Pthalates, Phenols
HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018	The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Additionally, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors.	sediment, soil, vapor intrusion	PCE, TCE
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024	The East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to sediments and fish tissue that are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption and dermal exposure.	sediment, fish	PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs, metals
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018	The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans.	fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, dioxin, furans

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048	The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans.	sediment, fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, dioxin, furans
MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025	The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Exposure pathways of concern include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater	radionuclides, metals
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019	The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities.	soil, air	asbestos
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021	The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors.	groundwater, vapor intrusion	TCE
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028	Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans.	sediment, surface water, groundwater, fish	metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, dioxin, furans
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020	The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans.	soil, groundwater, fish	coal tars, creosote, arsenic

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021	The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters.	sediment, fish	creosote

Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Co

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and

KEY: Blue text indicates what actions are being taken to address contamination a

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018

ntrol (HENC) Designations - Full Pathway Descriptions

Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

at the site. * Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.

Official HE Pathway Description
The Centredale Manor Restoration Project Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants through contact with sediment in the river and floodplain. Ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River also poses an unacceptable risk. The river and riverbank are active recreational areas. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. EPA has removed contaminated soil located in the backyards of residences immediately adjacent to the river and installed fences restricting access to contaminated sediment in these areas. EPA has also capped three source areas of contamination, reconstructed the Allendale Dam, and excavated source material that was contributing to groundwater contamination in order to prevent further migration of contamination. EPA evaluated numerous remedial alternatives to address river and floodplain sediments containing unacceptable levels of dioxin contamination. EPA released a Proposed Plan outlining the proposed cleanup approach in October 2011, and a Proposed Plan Amendment in July 2012. In conjunction with the release of the Proposed Plans, numerous public informational meetings and public hearings were held. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2012. The primary component of the remedy outlined in the ROD calls for excavation of a large volume of contaminated material. A Rhode Island Department of Public Health fishing advisory has been in place since the mid-1990s. EPA continues to work with the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council to develop annual fact sheets that remind residents about using the river responsibly. EPA also holds periodic dialogue forums with community groups, local citizens, elected officials, and state and federal agencies to discuss the cleanup for the site.
The Commerce Street Plume Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding. In addition, an area of VOC-contaminated soil in the yard of the same residence is above acceptable levels. The soil contamination is the result of groundwater being removed from the basement via a sump pump to the yard. The 2015 Record of Decision requires actions to excavate the soil and address the sump in the home to mitigate these risks. Plans to complete this work are in development. It is anticipated that the required mitigation activities will be completed by September 2018. EPA and the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation continue to work directly with the
The Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. The first Five-Year Review for the site is in progress. As part of this Five-Year Review, EPA will verify that the “no fishing” signs are still in place and remain effective. EPA expects to complete the Five-Year Review by March 2018. All other current threats to human exposure have been addressed. EPA addressed immediate threats to human exposure within other known source areas (e.g., through drum removals, building demolition, installation of fences, warning signs and temporary caps). The contaminated soil at the Elm and Mill Street areas of the site, and the contaminated Souhegan River sediments were excavated and transported off-site for proper disposal during the 2016 and 2017 construction seasons. This work was completed pursuant to a 1998 OU1 Record of Decision, as amended in 2009, and a 2016 OU2 Souhegan River Sediments Action Memorandum for a Non-Time Critical Removal Action. EPA has held a number of meetings with citizens, local officials and the PRP to discuss the status of work at the site.

NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021

The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated seafood. This Human Exposure Control determination is based on site-specific risk assessments that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account.

EPA's full scale dredging program began in 2004 and accelerated in 2014 after a cash-out settlement with the main responsible party.

EPA operates an outreach campaign to dissuade the consumption of local PCB-contaminated seafood. This effort includes the education and medical communities, as well as meetings with stakeholders and local officials. Signs are posted in multiple languages around the harbor shoreline describing the existing fishing ban. Additionally, EPA produced and posted a video on the its New Bedford Harbor project website about the hazards of consuming contaminated fish from various areas of the harbor. Nonetheless, EPA continues to receive reports that consumption of seafood from posted areas is ongoing

The Raymark Industries, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants above acceptable levels at approximately 30 locations throughout the town of Stratford, Connecticut. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site. Current land use at these 30 locations varies and includes residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas. Direct contact with and inhalation of the dust associated with manufacturing waste exceeds acceptable levels.

EPA issued a Record of Decision in July 2011 outlining final source control remedies at four locations and interim actions to reduce or restrict exposures through the use of institutional controls at the other locations. In September 2016, EPA issued another Record of Decision outlining permanent remedies for 22 additional properties as well as Ferry Creek. Waste in soil, wetland soil, and sediment will be excavated and transported to OU4 (a former ballfield at the Raymark facility where some waste has already been placed), where it will be consolidated and capped. Designs of these remedies has begun, and EPA expects to implement them over the next several years. For OU2 (the contaminated groundwater area), the remedy includes installation of vapor ventilation systems at approximately 20 additional properties (mostly residential), work which EPA expects to be completed by September 2018. Investigations are ongoing at four additional OUs, for which EPA expects to issue cleanup proposals in the next two to three years.

EPA has expended approximately $200 million in previous work at the Site, including sampling and investigation of over 200 individual properties throughout the town of Stratford; the removal of Raymark Waste at 47 residential properties; the capping and redevelopment of the former Raymark facility; and the prior installation of approximately 100 indoor air ventilation systems.

There has been significant community engagement at the Site, most recently with the neighborhoods abutting the former Ballfield area prior to the 2016 Record of Decision. EPA is currently working with the Town of Stratford's Health Department, the Connecticut Department of Energy & the Environment, and the Connecticut Department of Public Health on a plan to actively engage each impacted community during design and implementation of the selected remedies. EPA has met with stakeholders regularly (most recently in January 2017 and May 2017). On-going coordination will consist of regular meetings with a newly-formed Community Advisory Group.

CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030
DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037

The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the Site. The soils at the Site have been remediated and the Site is fenced. Some control has been achieved by removing VOCs from groundwater that has seeped to the surface. However, additional contamination in the seep area has been discovered. The PRPs have just recently completed a replacement and upgrade to the seep system air stripper, repairs to the original seep system capture area and repairs and improvements to the seep system French drain system. Analytical results from this recent work are under review to determine the improvements achieved in capturing VOC contamination in the Seep area.

Near the source of the groundwater contamination, VOCs will be contained with a groundwater pump and treatment system. Installation of groundwater recovery wells was completed in 2007. EPA approved the design of a treatment system in April 2008 and the system was constructed and placed into operation in 2009. The system has proved effective for containing contaminated groundwater in the central lagoon area of the Site. In addition, the groundwater in the central lagoon area and north lagoon area receive treatments to enhance biological breakdown of the VOCs.

In addition, there is a newly identified exposure pathway. This pathway involves the inhalation of VOCs that have potentially migrated from groundwater to indoor air. The activities planned to make the Human Exposure determination include additional sampling and investigation necessary to determine the extent of possible human exposure through this pathway. Over 100 residences and commercial properties were evaluated for vapor intrusion and approximately 20 mitigation systems have been installed since the initiation of the vapor intrusion investigation. The PRPs continue to monitor the VI pathway and have submitted a draft operation and maintenance manual which is under EPA review.

The Cornell Dubilier Electronics Inc. site (NJD981557879) was finalized for the NPL on July 28, 1998. This Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.

As of April 2016, the planned activities to address this pathway are continuation of ongoing removal of arsenic and lead contaminated sediment and floodplain soils and the implementation of institutional controls. These include fish advisory already established by NJDEP. Also, NJDEP's residential (unrestricted use) standard for PCBs of 0.2 mg/kg is not an ARAR for properties in the floodplains that constitute the majority of the land to be addressed by this remedial action, which are mostly municipal or county land (such as park land or designated open space), and not subject to future residential use; however, land use restrictions, in the form of a deed notice or similar control, may be needed on a few privately owned parcels, to assure remedy protectiveness. The deed notice or other legal instrument would assure that the land use does not become residential/unrestricted in the future.

The remedy requires continued signage to remind anglers and other recreational users of the Bound Brook corridor of the presence of PCBs in sediments and fish, and the need to take preventative measures, such as catch-and-release, when in the area.

EPA is currently designing the cleanup of contaminated sediment and flood plain soils.

The Diamond Alkali Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, the on-going remediation of contaminated material at the former Diamond Alkali facility which will prevent further migration of contamination to the Passaic River and Newark Bay, and the continuation of the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025

The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, to clean up some of the former industrial sites along the canal's banks, reduce sewage overflows, and improve water quality. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests in the community has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public comments on project activities.

The Hudson River PCBs Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Fully Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River. As expected in the Record of Decision, average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining but have not yet reached protective levels. Because the remedy includes not only the dredging component but also the subsequent period of monitored natural attenuation, remedy is not complete until the natural attenuation component also has been completed. EPA believes it is likely that improvement will occur gradually over several decades at least. In the interim, the State of New York has in place fishing restrictions and advisories against consumption of fish to control human exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks. EPA acknowledges that the consumption advisories are not fully effective in that they rely on voluntary compliance in order to prevent or limit fish consumption. EPA will continue to work with New York State to ensure the ongoing maximum effectiveness of the advisories.

Dredging work was completed in 2015. EPA estimates that the dredging project removed about 72% of the mass of PCBs in the Upper Hudson River. The dredging project resulted in the removal of about 2.75 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment. Approximately 310,000 pounds of PCBs (twice the mass anticipated) were permanently removed from the river.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests along the river has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public

The Onondaga Lake Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the State to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted and addressing the sources that are resulting in unacceptable fish tissue concentrations. The Lake Bottom dredging and capping has been completed with more than 2 million cubic yards of sediment removed and close to 500 acres of cap placed. Cleanup of several subsites that contributed to contamination in the Lake have been completed or are underway. Additional planned activities to address the exposure pathway include the continuation of several remedial designs and remedial actions and several ongoing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035

The Universal Oil Products Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs. Remedial actions that address the contaminated soils and a portion of the groundwater have been completed. PCB/PAH contaminated soil has been addressed through a combination of thermal desorption and offsite disposal. A portion of the volatile organic compound contaminated soils has been treated using soil vapor extraction. Lead-contaminated soils have been excavated and placed under the on-site cap. Groundwater was remediated by an on-site treatment system which operated from October 1997 through November 1998. Field studies to evaluate the wetland/creek areas are expected to be completed in 2011. Fish consumption advisory signs are posted in the area.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the

The Ventron/Velsicol Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.

EPA has already initiated cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a remedy has been implemented for the uplands portion of the site. Mercury-contaminated soils have been excavated from the uplands area and disposed of off-site. Areas with soils containing mercury above residential levels have been capped and prepared for industrial redevelopment, and ICs have been placed on eight properties. Mercury-contaminated soils have also been removed from ditches that lead from the uplands to the wetlands of Berry's Creek. A vertical hydraulic barrier system was installed to capture contaminated groundwater and prevent migration into the Berry's Creek watershed. ICs in the form of a Classification Exception Area and Well Restriction Area are in place to prevent use of contaminated groundwater. The Berry's Creek portion of the Site, OU2, is currently in RI/FS and has identified sediments and marsh soils contaminated with mercury, methylmercury and PCBs. Methylmercury and PCBs have also been identified in fish and crab tissue. A remedy for this OU is expected in FY18.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.
EPA has already completed a significant portion of cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a groundwater extraction and treatment system is operating to manage the off-site migration of groundwater contaminated with arsenic; institutional controls are also in place to restrict potable use of the contaminated groundwater until the aquifer is restored. In addition, treatment of plant site soils, considered the primary source of the arsenic contamination, is complete. Contaminated sediments from the stream and wetland have been removed and that area has been restored. The present focus of remedial activities is on preventing groundwater seeps from contaminating sediments in a limited section of the stream. EPA continues to perform periodic monitoring of water and sediment, and review this data with property owners and local and State government representatives. Several years of sediment and surface water monitoring data at recreational areas downstream have shown no unacceptable risk.

WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017
ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing. EPA and the State have reduced the short-term risks at the Site from gamma radiation by installing shielding on some of the site properties, removing surface contamination from three residential properties and a public park, and demolishing the former General Gas Mantle building in Camden.

EPA is continuing the cleanup to address longer-term risks, and has completed the cleanup of the Gloucester City Swim Club and the surrounding residential properties, a recreational complex that includes ball fields, a large open area in Gloucester City that was to be the location of a new middle school, and the former General Gas Mantle facility in Camden. EPA has also completed its cleanup on about 133 residential properties in Camden and Gloucester City by removing the radiological contamination from these properties. What remains to be cleaned up are approximately 20 residential properties and industrial properties that represent over half of the total contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets.

An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. In addition, a field office has been established in the community. It serves as a meeting place and resource center

The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead. EPA recently negotiated a Consent Decree with the responsible parties. Access to the 239 acre site is partially restricted by active rail lines, Interstate I-95, and waterways and fence and signage have been placed throughout the Site to reduce the risk to trespassers. A Health and Safety Plan will be prepared during the initial phase of the Remedial Design which will include recommendations to minimize risks to site workers while the selected remedy requires construction of access barriers and implementation of a Site Security Program. EPA will re-evaluate the protectiveness of the Site in early 2018 following the implementation of the Health and Safety Plan.

The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building. The manufacturing building is above a contaminated groundwater plume. An indoor vapor mitigation system has been installed in the manufacturing building and the HVAC system has been upgraded to prevent VI. Ongoing monitoring will continue to assure that VI is not occurring. Surface water in the streams will also be sampled. Recent modifications to the operation of the HVAC system used in conjunction with the vapor mitigation system have further reduced contaminant levels. EPA will re-evaluate the space in early FY 2018 using results from recently collected indoor air confirmation samples. The Screening of Potential Alternatives memo to remediate the groundwater beneath the building is scheduled to be submitted for review in late October 2017. EPA is coordinating regularly with the building tenant to discourage use of the

The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils. EPA is undertaking a cleanup to address the unacceptable exposures. The steps include: stabilizing creosote-soaked soils; dredging and consolidating contaminated sediments, and covering contaminated soils.

The AWI site is the former location of a creosote and pentachlorophenol wood treater. The site is located on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and is surrounded by the Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY), also a Superfund site. During WWII, the Navy leased part of the site and filled the area with used blast sand that contained heavy metals. The river contains co-mingled contamination from the AWI site and the NNSY site. Current human exposure is currently considered not under control for several reasons. One, EPA recently completed dredging contaminated sediment from the river. Part of the river cleanup includes monitored natural recovery (MNR), which EPA expects to take slightly less than 10 years to complete. EPA plans to begin oyster sampling next year to determine the initial risk reduction from the dredging. Whether EPA can consider the river (Operable Unit 3) to have human exposure under control next year will depend on the results of that data. Two, the on-site landfill for the dredged sediment is currently under construction and sediment is in stockpiles. Workers, for example, at the pre-cast concrete manufacturing facility at the site have access to the stockpiles. The facility owner, which is also a PRP, has not provided access to all the area required for the landfill construction. EPA is negotiating with the owner and Virginia to obtain access and complete landfill construction and capping. EPA is pushing for resolution of this issue, however, an exact timetable is uncertain. EPA will re-evaluate in 2018

BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019

The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. EPA performed a removal assessment and emergency removal action in 2009 to address vapor intrusion from TCE in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site, consisting primarily of installing portable air filtration units. The potentially responsible party (PRP) performed additional response actions to address vapor intrusion in 2011, consisting primarily of addressing basement sumps. The property owner subsequently installed a basement exhaust system in 2013 without notice to EPA or the PRP. Sampling performed by EPA has indicated that the exhaust system has reduced indoor air concentrations to below removal action levels; however, indoor air concentrations continue to exceed EPA's current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA is currently developing an administrative order on consent (AOC) for the property owner and PRP to install a vapor intrusion mitigation system to reduce indoor air concentrations to below the current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA expects the AOC to be signed in mid-FY18 and the vapor mitigation system completed shortly thereafter.

The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility located in Culpeper, VA. Historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has impacted various media at the site. The use of CCA was discontinued in 2002 and the facility has since used other preservative methods. Currently, surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) poses a potential exposure pathway to human receptors. Portions of this surficial soil contamination have since been paved to reduce risk. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium and are being provided with bottled water to mitigate risks associated with groundwater ingestion. The remedial investigation has recently been finalized and Culpeper Wood Preservers is in the process of completing the Feasibility Study. Fact sheets have been distributed to nearby residents and EPA recently conducted a community availability session and went door to door to impacted residents (June 2017) to share site

The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote. A protracted remedial design delayed by a comprehensive cultural resource evaluation and modifications to the design resulting from additional data has delayed the start of the cleanup. EPA is re-evaluating the potential impacts on human health from creosote (primarily PAHs) in surface soils using current policies and guidelines. Ecological concerns were the primary risk drivers during the original risk assessment evaluation. Recent groundwater data will be used to locate additional monitoring wells to be installed in the late fall/early winter of 2017. There is a significant potential that the re-evaluation to be performed in 2018 coupled with the additional data will lead to a more favorable evaluation of human health under current conditions. The potential for Site access is limited by fencing, an adjacent active RCRA facility and a rail line.

The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site. EPA performed a removal action to address the contaminated soil at 33 residential properties with the highest PAH concentrations in 2016 and early 2017. EPA began a remedial action to address the remaining residential properties starting in September 2017, which is expected to last into 2019. Additionally, EPA began a separate remedial action to relocate businesses from the Site in September 2017. It is anticipated that these remedial actions will address current human exposures at the Site. EPA meets regularly with the Community Advisory Group and has prepared multiple Fact Sheets on a variety of topics. EPA has worked closely with the community to develop a Community Health and Safety Plan which provides recommendations and advice to minimize exposures in a practical way prior to EPA completing the residential soil cleanup.

The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." EPA is currently preparing the fund-lead ecological risk assessment of the surface water (operable unit 3) as part of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Price Battery Lead Smelter Site. Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination. EPA is focused on completing the RI/FS and a future ROD to fully evaluate risk, make a human health determination, and select a final remedy. Additionally, EPA will need to determine how to respond to the lowering of the lead RSL to 200 ppm and its potential impact to residential yards. EPA held a public availability session on October 3, 2017 and cleanup plans for the facility were well received by the community. EPA is available to answer questions and address community concerns as they

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021

The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination. Construction of the larger and improved leachate treatment system was completed in 2017. The Responsible Party is currently evaluating down gradient sediments potentially contaminated from historic releases. EPA will re-evaluate human exposure determination in FY 2018 and anticipates that human health will be considered under control based on the successful operation of the improved leachate treatment facility.
The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the estimated unacceptable risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the 2 business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2). A company called, Dunbar, is the PRP at one of the business locations, an asphalt company, and is performing a Remedial Action to cover the two business properties with a planned completion date of November 2019. The cleanup action includes covering all exposed slag and soil with clean material (e.g., compacted aggregate, clean soil) at a minimum thickness of one (1) foot if clean soil or aggregate, or minimum of 3 inches if asphalt concrete or Portland cement concrete to prevent direct contact with and wind erosion of slag and soil, and alleviate migration of contaminants to surface water.
The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil. A site wide Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2017. The residential exposure units are triggered into CERCLA action by EPA's HI=1 of 50 parts per trillion (ppt). In each exposure unit, the residential yards will be cleaned up to FDEP's Soil Cleanup Target Level (SCTL) of 7 ppt. The Remedial Design begins in October 2017 and is expected to be completed by March 2019. The remedial action is expected to start in April 2019 and finish by December 2021.
The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. A ROD is expected in 2017 to address residual PCBs existing under soil caps or structures on residential properties, and provide a plan on how to address the residuals long-term. The remedial investigation on commercial properties has been completed. A ROD to select a remedy for PCB contamination on non-residential properties, in Snow Creek sediment, and in a small area with groundwater contamination is expected in late 2017. PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. The RI/FS for the Creek will be completed in 2019. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).
The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue. The public has been informed not to eat fish from Rocky Creek and signs are posted at Houston Road. However, people have been observed trespassing on site to fish in the creek. As of October 2017, EPA is negotiating an agreement with the responsible parties to conduct the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The RI is expected to begin in 2018, and will provide EPA with the necessary information about site contaminants to ensure that any potentially unacceptable risks to human health are addressed in the cleanup design.

BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020
JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020

The Brown's Dump Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation. All parcels have been sampled. As of October2017, about 216 mostly residential properties have been remediated, which makes the remedial action about 97% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 12 parcels are addressed.

The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash from the City of Jacksonville's municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation. Of the 221 parcels that need remediation about 140 are residential parcels, 22 parcels are commercial/industrial parcels and the remaining 55 are Florida Department of Transportation parcels, the contaminated soil staging area and Lonnie Miller Sr. Park. About 73 parcels have not yet been sampled. As of October, 2017, mostly residential properties have been remediated which makes the remedial action about 94% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. ATSDR has determined that there is not an immediate health threat, but the exposure is a long-term health threat. Contaminants of concern include lead, arsenic PAHs and Dioxin. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 221 parcels are addressed.

The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. The remedial investigation for the Fairfax Wood Treaters site has been completed and has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic. The Record of Decision selected excavation and disposal of contaminated soil from residential properties found to exceed the cleanup levels. A public meeting was held on May 16, 2017 to discuss the findings of the remedial investigation and present the preferred remedy. The Record of Decision was issued on August 22, 2017. The remedial design is underway and expected to be completed by October 2018. EPA continues to engage the community and conduct monthly site inspections and report sampling results to the residents. The remedial action is expected to begin by late 2018.

EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present. The cleanup plan for the marsh (Operable Unit 1) was issued by the Region in September 2015. The remedial design is currently being conducted and expected to be completed in 2019. The remedial action is expected to begin in 2019. EPA will continue to advise that fish at the site should not be consumed.

ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020

The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils. The actions to address this pathway will be to construct a solid waste landfill cap to cover the exposed soils. The cap construction began in 2014 and it is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2016. A construction trailer is on site and site security measures are in place with periodic site patrols to limit opportunities for trespassing. The OU2 remedial investigation is ongoing and covers the rest of the site where waste materials are similar to those in the OU1 area. A Record of Decision is anticipated in late 2017 that will select a remedy for the remainder of the site. A Community Involvement Plan was completed in 2014 following community interviews and is available at the site information repositories. Ongoing community outreach includes public meetings and informational mailings.

The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Although there is a fish advisory for the river, and warning signs posted along the floodplains, there is evidence of subsistence fishing from the river. The warning signs have been vandalized in the past and repaired by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. In addition, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users. A large portion of this land is owned by the State; there is evidence that this property is used as a recreational area, but it is not practical to fence all the floodplain areas or to keep people out of these areas. From 2007-2009, an excavation and dredging removal action was conducted to address these exposure pathways in a portion of the river near Plainwell, MI, and 130,000 cubic yards (CY) of PCB-contaminated sediment was removed. A second removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Plainwell No. 2 Dam area was conducted in 2009-2010 and removed 14,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. A third removal project was conducted in 2011-2013 and removed 23,700 CY of PCB-contaminated sediment from Portage Creek. A fourth removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Otsego Township Dam area began in August 2016 and will be completed in 2018, and will remove approximately 20,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. Approximately 75 additional miles of contaminated river sediments remain to be addressed. A supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study in the Kalamazoo River is ongoing. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the first river area (Area 1), which includes Portage Creek, in late 2015, and that remedy is currently in the remedial design phase. Investigative activities for Area 2 were completed in 2015 and EPA anticipates issuing a ROD for Area 2 in late 2017. Investigative activities for Area 3 began in 2012 and were completed in 2016, with a ROD anticipated in FY2019. Investigative activitiesfor Area 4 began in 2014 and will be completed by the end of 2017. Investigative activities for the entire river will

The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds. One of the ponds is located in a city park. Signs are posted along the ponds warning people not to eat the fish, and that swimming and wading are not allowed. In addition, people could be exposed to PCB-contaminated soils on their property. EPA contacted nearby residents providing information regarding the Site and collected soil samples from their yards; then went door to door notifying residents of the results. Community outreach activities have included the establishment of public information repositories, meetings and informational mailings. EPA also provides updates on the Amcast web site on a regular basis.

The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property. A Removal Action completed in 2008 addressed residential properties that had lead contamination above 1,200 parts per million (ppm). Approximately 50 residential properties with lead contamination above 400 ppm were not addressed by the removal action. The Illinois Department of Public Health sent letters to the residents whose properties were sampled, discussing the potential contamination in their yards. At the former plant property, surface soil contamination for lead is above likely acceptable levels for the current trespasser exposure scenario. Access at the former plant property is restricted via a fence that encloses it. In April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RI/FS in October 2016. The Site is currently in the final stage of the RI, and the draft FS Report is expected to be submitted in early 2018.

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028

The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency began addressing direct contact exposures through a series of removal actions completed in 2009and 2012. The Feasibility Study to address the remainder of the Site contamination will be complete in 2017. Public outreach efforts, including fact sheets and public meetings, will continue as cleanup progresses at the Site.

The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek. Community outreach has included public meetings and fact sheets. Signs are posted along the creek warning people not to eat the fish or swim/wade in the creek. In addition, a fish consumption advisory has been issued for the creek. The creek runs through a populated area in the center of town, and is adjacent to a large city park. There is evidence that the signs and fish consumption advisories are not effectively preventing exposures to the contaminated sediments. EPA completed the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis in late 2015. On May 31, 2016, EPA signed an Action Memorandum selecting a remedy for the site addressing the contaminated sediments. Following that, the potentially responsible party signed an administrative order on consent to conduct the cleanup, called a "non-time critical removal action". The cleanup began

The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium. This is based on data collected in the 2011 Removal Action Limit Assessment Report as well as the 2013 Off-Site Soils Pilot Study Report, which collected samples from 41 out of 814 properties, including garden areas at 14 properties. Illinois EPA plans to issue a Record of Decision (ROD) by the end of 2017 for portions of operable unit 4. The ROD will require excavation of metals-contaminated soils at residential properties, parks, and alleys. The remaining portions of operable unit 4 have not yet been tested and will be evaluated by 2020.

The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. EPA addressed the indoor air health risk by installing vapor abate-ment systems in 16 homes and at the St. Patrick Elementary School in the summer of 2007. VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field. To address this, Ohio EPA and the City of Troy have taken steps to contain one potential source of the contamination, and are treating contaminated groundwater prior to use as drinking water. As of August 2017, the planned activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway will be evaluated in a Focused Feasibility Study and a remedy will be selected in a Record of Decision in 2018. Community outreach activities have included informational mailings to homeowners, public meeting, and fact sheets.

The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has overseen sub-slab sampling and installation of mitigation systems by General Mills, the potentially responsible party. General Mills mitigated approximately 95% of the properties, but has stopped work. MPCA is completing the work. Currently MPCA is installing vapor mitigation for an apartment building. Owners of six residences have refused access for investigation and MPCA is pursuing property affidavits for those properties. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 2017. Informational letters have been sent to all of the potentially affected property owners.

The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated. The first phase of the cleanup began in 2007. Subsequent cleanup phases have taken place in 2008 and 2010-2017. The combined cleanups through the beginning of 2017 have resulted in the removal of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil from over 2,000 residential properties in Evansville. EPA estimates that a total of 4,000 residential properties will require cleanup. Cleanup of the residential areas is on-going. Information availability sessions are held before and during the remedial work, and fact sheets are periodically mailed to inform residents of the risks associated with the contaminated soil and about the cleanup.

KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018
MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026

The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017. EPA is evaluating the VI exposure pathway as part of the ongoing remedial investigation. In April 2017, preliminary draft results from sub-slab and/or indoor air sampling indicated exceedances of EPA's VI screening levels and/or removal management levels at both residential and commercial/industrial buildings. Shortly after this discovery, during a May 2017 time-critical removal action, EPA installed vapor mitigation systems at two residential properties where indoor air concentrations exceeded removal management levels. EPA anticipates issuing an Interim Record of Decision (ROD) to address impacted commercial/industrial properties, as well as other residential properties where sub-slab and/or indoor air concentrations did not warrant a removal action but would warrant a remedial action. The Interim ROD is currently planned for FY2018. All property owners have been notified of their draft results and informed about ways to reduce short-term exposure to vapors.

The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management provided and maintains water filters on homes whose private wells are impacted by contaminants above drinking water standards. A Record of Decision for Interim Action was finalized in September 2014 and provides for municipal water supply connections to all residents on groundwater within the plume area and provides for installa-tion of vapor intrusion mitigation systems to individual homes with complete pathway for vapor intrusion exposure. A Consent Decree with the potentially responsible parties was entered on March 29, 2016 to complete the municipal water hookups to and install vapor mitigation systems in homes in the main groundwater plume area and vapor intrusion zone.

The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. The M&H facility was historically used primarily for mining and smelting activities and is currently inactive, except for a portion operated by Carus Chemical Company which was never involved in smelting activities. The site also includes a large residential area (approximately 5,000 homes) surrounding the former facility. A remedial investigation (RI), which included testing a few hundred of the residential properties, was finalized in 2012. After completion of the feasibility study to evaluate various cleanup options for the site, EPA issued a Record of Decision in April 2017 which selected remedies for all areas of the site.

Thousands of properties will need to be tested during remedial design to determine which properties require cleanup. Given the extent and cost of the required cleanup work, it will be a number of years before the human exposure control status will be considered "under control." During the proposed plan public comment period, EPA held two public meetings and an informational session informing residents of the potential contamination

in the residential area. In addition, EPA mailed information to residents informing them about safe gardening practices to minimize ingestion of contaminated soil. EPA will conduct additional public outreach after the remedial design gets

The NSG South Plant is considered "current human exposure not under control" because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils. EPA has conducted community interviews and continues to attend monthly meetings with the Waukegan Citizens' Advisory Group to provide relevant information on the contamination found at the site and update members on plans for cleaning up the contamination. An Interim Action Record of Decision for (ROD) for DNAPL remediation was signed in July 2015, with Remedial Design is underway for the DNAPL cleanup. EPA expects remedial action (RA) to be initiated in 2018, with work expected to be completed in 8 years. A final ROD is expected to be issued once the DNAPL cleanup is completed.

OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022

The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. In 2002 and 2003 a removal action was conducted by the PRPs to address lead contamination in residential yards, commercial lots, and vacant lots. Some contaminated residential yards were not cleaned up during the removal action because the owners refused access for the cleanup work. In addition, the March 2009 RI Report documents concentrations of metals, including lead, zinc, cadmium, and arsenic, that exceed long-term health-based limits for human exposure in soils in several other residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways near the site. Owners of contaminated residential property have been informed, via fact sheets and community interviews, about the contamination and how to control exposures. Contaminated properties will need to be remediated as part of the remedial action
selected in EPA's September 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy includes excavation of contaminated soils from residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways. The remedial design (RD) began in fall 2014, but in April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the RD work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RD in December 2016 and will conduct sampling of additional off-site properties in summer 2017. EPA anticipates completing the RD by the end of 2018, and expects to negotiate with other PRPs for the performance of the remedial action.

The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." The site includes sixteen areas of concern; some adjacent to the original facility, and others in the City of Ottawa where, in the past, site-contaminated materials were used as fill. Removal actions were completed at nine of the areas and remedial actions were completed at six of the areas. Current human exposures are under control in these fifteen areas. EPA prioritized the cleanup of those sites because they are in more densely populated areas. The one remaining area (NPL-8) is designated as "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because of the potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.
EPA has not implemented the remedy at NPL-8. The timing for implementation of NPL-8 remedy is dependent on the availability of state funding for their 50% cost share. NPL-8 is fenced. The structural integrity of the fence is in good condition. There is no evidence of trespassing. NPL-8 is
covered with a dense vegetation. No soil disturbances are observed at NPL-8.
Remedial action at NPL-4 including the auto storage garage was completed the summer 2016.

The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels. Concentrations of lead at some properties are well above 400 parts per million (ppm), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5’s current interim default lead cleanup number for residential exposure. Additionally, some of those properties exceed 1200 ppm and are being evaluated for potential removal actions. EPA conducted lead bioavailability testing during the summer of 2017, and also conducted extensive outreach to inform the community about site status and how to mitigate the risks posed by lead-contaminated soil. EPA is preparing the feasibility study and expects to issue the Record of Decision in early 2019 to select a remedy to address the lead-contaminated soils.

The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc. There is a fish advisory in place and numerous signs are posted throughout the area warning against fish consumption, however, fishing has been observed. Fish are taken off-site and likely consumed. During the remedial action, approximately 33,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment were dredged from the Upper River and approximately 50,000 cubic yards were dredged from the Lower River and Inner Harbor. The remedial action sediment dredging work in the river was completed in December 2012. Monitored natural recovery is the selected remedy for the Middle River. Although the active cleanup work is complete, it may take some time for sediments to reach the selected long-term cleanup level and for fish tissue concentrations to decrease.

ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017
U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019

The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT). The site is currently designated as State Enforcement Lead. Contaminated portions of both areas are fenced to prevent access; however, there is evidence of site trespassing. The State issues regular fact sheet mailings to the local community and periodically holds public meetings to inform the public about continuing risks and cleanup progress. The PRPs have completed several phases of cleanup under State oversight in both areas. Tar seep cleanup at SLRIDT and sediment cleanup at US Steel are expected to be completed by PRP actions in the coming several years, but the remaining soil cleanup at US

The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. EPA conducted a removal action in 2014 to address 10 properties with PCB concentrations exceeding removal action levels, but approximately 10 other properties remain with PCB concentrations exceeding likely remedial action cleanup levels. EPA is developing cleanup options and plans to issue a Record of Decision in FY18 for the residential/commercial properties. EPA implemented a second interim remedial action at the site in summer 2015 to address the highly-impacted backfill and bedding materials adjacent to two manhole vaults, and the 120-foot concrete pipe beneath Harper Avenue connecting these two vaults within the Ten Mile drain utility corridor. EPAis also developing cleanup options for the remainder of the site, including sediments in the Lange and Revere Street canal. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs, after which MDHHS has issued a "do not eat advisory" for fish taken from the canals. Furthermore, the EPA's site-wide human health risk assessment concluded that for fish consumption exposures by recreational anglers exceeded the hazard index threshold and target risk range for both adult and children receptors. EPA has observed people ice-fishing and believes the fish are being consumed. PCBs continue to infiltrate into the Ten Mile storm sewer drain system, which empties into the Lange and Revere Street canals connected to Lake St. Clair. The MDHHS periodically sends a mailing to the residents who live along the canals and to local schools, with the "Eat Safe Fish" guidelines for Lake St. Clair, and EPA hosts public meetings to provide updates on the progress of the Superfund site and upcoming activities.

The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use. The planned activities to address this pathway include a time critical removal action. All property owners have been notified, and the removal action is on-going, and expected to be completed in the fall of 2017.

The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." During the remedial investigation (RI), EPA sampled more than 90 of the roughly 1,200 properties in operable unit 1 (OU1), the residential portion of the site. About half of the sampled properties had lead levels exceeding the 400 ppm selected cleanup level. EPA contacted those residents whose yards were sampled and informed them of their lead levels. EPA provided guidance to everyone whose property was sampled regarding how to reduce their risk of lead exposure, and EPA has repeatedly shared this guidance at public meetings for the site. Additionally, 29 properties with lead levels exceeding 1,200 ppm have been remediated through time-critical removal actions. The remaining contaminated properties identified during the RI, as well as other contaminated properties that will be identified through remedial design (RD) sampling, will be addressed by the upcoming remedial action (RA). EPA selected a remedy for OU1 in a November 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy for OU1 includes excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils. EPA reached a settlement with two potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in late 2014 that addresses two-thirds of OU1. The settlement requires the PRPs to (1) fully fund the RD and RA work to be conducted by EPA, and (2) implement the transportation and disposal portion of the RA work. EPA's RD work is complete. EPA has initiated excavation work in Zones 2 (under the removal program) and 3 of the site. Demolition of the West Calumet Housing Complex in Zone 1 is expected to be completed in 2018, and the Zone 1 remedy will be amended and completed after that. EPA will continue to inform residents as to the lead and arsenic concentrations in their yards as EPA samples properties and finalizes data.

VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028

The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Data from 2011-2015 investigations lead by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have shown that indoor air at certain residences at the site has been contaminated by VOCs above the Ohio Department of Health screening levels. In 2013, the EPA Removal Program began activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway by sampling at homes and installing vapor mitigation systems in homes where VOCs exceed public health screening level values. In January 2016, Mullins Rubber Products, Inc. agreed to conduct a removal action which includes evaluation and mitigation of residential vapor intrusion and a source control action under EPA oversight.

The Valley Pike VOCs site was finalized on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 9, 2016. Currently the EPA Remedial Program is conducting negotiations for a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study. There is limited data regarding groundwater contamination from Valley Pike VOCs, and the RI will include a comprehensive groundwater investigation to gather further information. The site is located near the Dayton Mad River Well Field to the south, and the Dayton Miami Well Field to the west. Collectively, these well fields provide drinking water for approximately 400,000 residents in Dayton and Riverside. Both towns municipalities monitor the wells in their distribution system to ensure that safe drinking water is being provided to the residents.

EPA prepared a Multi-Site Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to engage and support the community affected by three Superfund sites located in Montgomery County, Ohio. This CIP focuses on the Behr Dayton and Valleycrest Landfill sites in Dayton, and the Valley Pike site in Riverside. See the CIP at: https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/05/919629. Outreach activities included an informal open house and public meeting, development and distribution of fact sheets for homes within the impacted neighborhood, and interviews regarding the contamination and removal efforts at the site. Since the NPL

The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposures are not under control" until the completion of the remedy on the former Site plant property. The former Site plant property is fenced but hazardous chemicals remain uncontrolled on-site under an inadequate landfill cap. Hazardous substances that have been released at the Site in soil, sediment and groundwater include dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others. In June 2012, EPA signed a Record of Decision for the former plant property. The remedial action objectives include prevention of ingestion, inhalation, and direct contact of site-related contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater to human and ecological receptors. While fish tissue data has shown a significant decrease in DDT concentrations as a result of the sediment clean up, fish consumption advisories remain in place for the Pine River fish. Warning signs advising against eating fish are also posted at river access points. At the former plant property, the two largest contaminated areas are referred to as Areas 1 and 2. The following remedy implementation is in process: in situ thermal treatment of Area 1, in situ thermal treatment design for Area 2, and groundwater modeling for groundwater pump and treatment system. The following remedy implementation is slated to occur in the future: cleanup design for additional potential source areas, predesign investigation for groundwater collection trench, construction design for a vertical barrier wall, and construction design of an engineered cap. The community is kept up to date on the site and any potential site risks through mailings of factsheets, and holding public meetings and availability sessions.

The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. A Proposed Plan was provided to the public and comments were received. The response from the public was positive to the recommendation in the Record of Decision. EPA issued a Record of Decision on June 17, 2016 to address OU 1. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater. EPA will address OU 2 at a later date once Ohio EPA completes enforcement proceedings at Baker Wood and an adjacent site. EPA will ensure any

BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026

The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater. The site RI has been completed and the 2013 ROD selected remedies for soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination. The start of the remedial design/remedial action is pending enforcement negotiations with the PRPs. However, all residents whose drinking water wells were found to be impacted by PCE contamination, have been hooked up to the local public water supply for their drinking water needs, eliminating the exposure pathway for contaminated ground water. The indoor air exposure pathway has been addressed, in the short term, by interim actions at two impacted buildings in AOI1. However, follow-up monitoring is needed to verify if those interim indoor air systems continue to be protective, in the short-term. The HE Determination is driven in the short-term by insufficient data to verify protectiveness for indoor air. Ground water is supplied by the Leon Valley municipal system, so that pathway is no longer complete. To ensure that Human Exposure is under control for the long-term, the source of the contamination to both ground water and indoor air must be mitigated. The Site determination should remain as "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" until the vapor source is mitigated and the exposure pathway is eliminated, as the remedy is implemented. EPA plans to monitor and verify the indoor air levels and will take action to ensure that the necessary steps will be taken to address any unacceptable exposure. The community will be kept informed if any unacceptable exposure is detected and advised on follow-up actions.

The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.

An Institutional Control (IC), in the form of an aquatic life order, has been implemented at the reservoir and canal system (DRCS) for a number of years. The Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) issued "Aquatic Life Order Number 9" in February 1994. This order stated that ". . . the Donna Irrigation System [Donna Site] located in Hidalgo County is declared a prohibited area for the taking of all species of aquatic life." According to a sign posted by the Texas Department of Health at Donna Lake, there is a $500 fine for keeping fish from the reservoir and canal system. This sign also states that, "Warning, it is illegal to possess fish from this water, fish caught from this water may contain harmful chemicals." The enforcement authority for this order is the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (i.e., Game Wardens). The EPA expects that the TDSHS's aquatic life order will remain in place under all of the appropriate alternatives described in the Proposed Plan.

Informational ICs include the information distributed by the TDSHS concerning PCBs and the cooking options for fish caught from the DRCS. This document is titled "Guide on Fish Consumption and the Effects on Human Health" (Publication No. 09-14639, July 2015). To increase the awareness of the prohibitions on the taking of fish from the DRCS, each alternative would include enhanced outreach efforts conducted by the EPA, TDSHS, and other entities associated with the Site, and emphasize that they will remain in place during and after remediation until the Remedial Action Objectives identified in the Record of Decision have been achieved.

Other informational ICs include the fact sheets and pamphlets, in both English and Spanish, distributed by the TDSHS to the staff/owners of sixty restaurants located in Donna and Alamo. These visits, conducted from June 3 thru June 5, 2013, were prompted by a report that local residents were selling the fish to local restaurants.

The EPA and county representatives (Precinct 2) are currently considering access restrictions to Donna Lake, in the form of security gates. Several issues related to implementation will need to be resolved. The Donna Irrigation District, the owner/operator of the Site, is currently considering placing signs at the Donna Reservoir, constructed within the waters of the lake to prevent vandalism. The EPA is also considering the implementation of land use and zoning restrictions in the Proposed Plan.

The EPA's Superfund program has been working closely with the EPA's Environmental Justice program to address the concerns of the local communities and the non-governmental organizations. The concerns are mainly that anglers continue to have access to the reservoir and canal system and continue to consume the fish known to be contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, chemicals that are known to cause cancer and non-cancer effects.

JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038
WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025

The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because residents are dependent on private wells for their domestic water supply and can be exposed to a tetrachloroethene (and other chlorinated solvent degradation products) plume in the ground water. In November of 2008, an alternate water supply line was completed and 144 residential and commercial users were connected to a municipal water supply system. A small number of residences chose not to be connected to the municipal supply and may still be exposed to the contaminated ground water. On September 29, 2017, EPA amended the Record of Decision to addressetwo key soil zones, the Shallow Source Area Soil and the Deep Unsaturated Chicot Sand, with vapor-phase contaminant concentrations with the potential to impact the underlying groundwater in the "Shallow Water-Bearing Zone" ("Shallow WBZ") and the "Deep Chicot Aquifer". The purpose of the Selected Remedy is to implement a sitewide strategy to reduce the source of contaminants in the soil to the underlying groundwater. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues and activities by awarding a Technical Assistance Grant to a local citizens' group, conducting community interviews, implementing a community relations plan, briefing local government officials, holding public meetings and/or availability sessions, mailing fact sheets about the site to residents, publishing ads in local newspapers; and assigning an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator to the site to answer community member questions and concerns. Additional community involvement activities will occur throughout the Superfund activities for the site.

The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted. The site Feasibility Study Reassessment has been completed. An Amended Record of Decision was issued on September 30, 2016 to address the creosote contamination in source material. The groundwater will be monitored and an Amended Record of Decision for groundwater will be issued at a later date. The site is fenced and secured with warning signs that this is a Superfund site.

The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes. The contaminated area is vast, and it is not possible to prevent all access to the waste. Consequently, EPA is overseeing the cleanup of contaminated source areas and conducting community outreach to educate people with respect to avoiding exposure to the contamination. These actions will significantly reduce the exposure of Tribal members to the contamination. In addition, the voluntary buyout EPA worked with the State of Oklahoma to perform in the former mining towns of Picher, Cardin, and Hockerville was completed in 2011. This effort relocated more than 700 residences. With this milestone achieved, and the continued outreach efforts in adjacent communities that are within the site's boundary, EPA views the exposure to site contamination to be Under Control within those areas.

The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water. The State of Texas has installed and maintains filtration systems pending the availability of a public water supply line. An alternative water supply is not currently available for this Site. Groundwater monitoring is continuing to determine if other residential wells are being impacted.

The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women. The planned activities to address this pathway were a series of removal actions to stabilize waste piles, replace highly contaminated surface soil in residential yards and child high-use areas, and complete two remedial actions to address remaining yard soils and watershed sediments. A total of 2,100 yards have been sampled. Of those 1,775 had one or more areas > 400 parts per million lead. Over 300 removals have been completed where high levels of lead were found in residential properties or where children with elevated blood lead were identified. The third of seven mine waste piles is nearly stabilized. Stabilization Activity is ongoing at the fourth and fifth of seven mine waste piles. Surface water, sediment, and various forms of biota contain elevated concentrations of lead throughout the mining area. Fish in Big River have shown elevated concentrations of lead. Fish advisories have been in place at the site since 1981. EPA has worked with the St. Francois County Watershed Group, a group of local concerned citizens and other federal and state agencies, to help educate the community on the effects of lead contaminated soil, sediment, and surface water.

CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019

The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human " Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes. Mine waste cleanups and health education have been successfully implemented in many portions of the site; however, there are additional areas that remain to be addressed. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) Amendment in 2006 to address the remaining mine waste in Cherokee County. The cleanup plan would consolidate and cover the mine waste as much as possible to minimize the potential for exposure, and implement controls to maintain the integrity of the capped areas. Cleanup work began in 2008 on the remaining areas and is currently ongoing.

The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.

EPA is continuing to perform a time critical removal action on highly contaminated (i.e. lead concentrations above 800 parts per million) soil at residential properties. A proposed plan to address residences between 400 and 800 parts per million is being written. This plan will be made available for public comment during the summer. Comments received during the comment period will be considered while the Plan is finalized into a Record of Decision. The Record of Decision will be completed by September 30, 2016. The cleanup described by the ROD is planned to begin in the Summer of 2017.

The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead. A significant site-related health risk is to children from elevated levels of lead in soil at unremediated residential properties. Another potential health risk would be exposure of pregnant commercial workers to elevated levels of lead in soil. Additional exposure scenarios of potential concern include ingestion of groundwater in current residential wells by residents and commercial workers; hypothetical future ingestion of groundwater at mine areas by residents and commercial workers; ingestion and inhalation of soil at mine areas by ATV riders; ingestion of fish by both child and adult recreational visitors at some of the mine areas; and ingestion of surface water, sediment, and floodplain soil by a recreational child at some of the mine areas.

In response, the EPA Superfund program has made a concerted effort to protect human health at the site. To date, EPA has sampled the majority of residential properties in Madison County and has removed lead-contaminated residential soil at over 800 of the most highly contaminated properties as part of time critical removal actions. As a result of these cleanups, the site has been designated as Some Exposure Control Achieved. Due to extensive investigation activities, it is estimated that over 1,000 additional residential properties in Madison County will require soil remediation as a result of elevated heavy metal concentrations. The EPA issued an Interim Record of Decision for soil at residential properties in July 2008. The RA contract for addressing approximately 800 residences was issued in September 2008 and construction began in Janurary 2009.

The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at approximately 300 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminate yards has been completed. However, many residences are located immediately adjacent to the uncontrolled mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children. The piles are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil, including residential yards, and surface water through erosion and run-off. EPA has completed a remedial investigation of the mine waste piles and is currently preparing a feasibility study to determine appropriate methods to control the risks to human health. A Record of Decision that will describe the cleanup plans for the mine waste piles is scheduled for 2010.

OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022
ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022

The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. EPA has completed soil remediation at more than 3,800 highly contaminated residential properties at the Omaha Lead Site and these actions are ongoing. EPA plans cleanup for an additional 10,000 residential properties with more moderate levels of contamination. EPA is actively funding health education activities in the Omaha community to increase awareness and reduce exposure levels during the period until the soil cleanup is completed for all affected properties. There are a number of action community groups including the OLS Community Advisory Group, Lead Safe Omaha Coalition, and Omaha Healthy Kids Alliance. EPA has entered into partnering agreements with the city, county, and state governments to implement the cleanup.

The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminated yards has been completed. Also, alternate sources of drinking water have been provided to homes with lead and cadmium contaminated groundwater used as drinking water throughout the site. However, many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off. Significant development within the communities has also resulted in encroachment of new housing into contaminated mine areas with new homes being built very near mine waste piles. EPA has issued a Record of Decision to address the mine waste at the site, and the remedial action has begun on a portion of these waste piles. The remedial action will consolidate and cover the mine waste to minimize the risk of exposures. EPA will develop controls to maintain the integrity of these wastes. Due to the large size of this site, it is expected the cleanup action will take approximately ten years to complete. Existing institutional controls on the use of contaminated areas as residential property are in place. Extensive public outreach by EPA and the local health department are helping to inform the communities about the dangers of exposure to the mine waste area.

The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main COC associated with the site. Additional rounds of vapor intrusion sampling is warranted to ensure exposures above risk based levels are not occurring.

The Plating, Inc. site was put on the National Priorities List on March 19, 2008 due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium. There have been several discussions (internal to EPA) to try and come up with a risk number that would be relevant to this site. There is no Maximum Contaminant Level for hexavalent, only total chrome which is 100 ppb. In 2010, Region 7 came up with a regional policy to support the use of 3.5 ppb (at 10-4 level) as a human health risk number for hexavalent chromium in drinking water. If the Region continues to use the 3.5 ppb number, the number of wells affected by the contaminated groundwater will increase to about 20 wells. Planned activities to bring HEUC is to have Superfund and Risk Managers determine if 3.5 ug/L will continue to be used as the drinking water risk number for hexavalent chromium. If the 3.5 ug/L number is used, a proposal to remove the Plating, Inc. building and its source area will be initiated to cut-off the source of the contamination in the groundwater. The proposal will also need to include bottled water for residents with contaminated drinking water.

The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. As of April 20, 2009, EPA has completed remediation of soil at 129 residences. Residential soil remediation is ongoing as an additional 294 properties have been identified with elevated lead contamination that will need to be addressed. Site assessment activities are ongoing as all of the properties at the site have not been screened for soil lead contamination. 41 properties have been identified lead contamination exceeding the federal drinking water standard and are currently being provided an alternative drinking water source under CERCLA removal authority.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022

The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil have been completed at 169 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 16 residences. Remedial action for an additional 293

The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 54 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 102 residences.

The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust, and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil has been completed at 181 properties. An alternative drinking

The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 18 properties. Cleanup is onging. An alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 42 residences.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027

The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies anticipated in 2020 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas. EPA has already overseen the completion of two Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)-lead removal actions to the waste rock and tailings associated with the Block P Mining Complex that resulted in over 500,000 cubic yards of waste being placed in an onsite repository. EPA also continues to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Parkville Water District supplies water to the majority of homes and businesses in the area. The OU12 Site-wide Water Quality remedy is in the remedial action phase to address groundwater contamination. The institutional controls limiting use of the groundwater, once implemented, will prevent unacceptable human exposure to contaminants of concern. Routine ground water monitoring indicates that contaminant levels have generally declined or remain stable. Human exposure to lead in soils is no longer occurring in the populated residential areas in Operable Unit 9. This area (OU9) was remediated and deleted from the National Priorities List on September 21, 2011. The Lake County Community Health Program is implementing phase two of a blood-lead testing, outreach and education program. Under this Program, if a child's blood lead test results are elevated, the home drinking water is one of the potential sources tested for lead. EPA has an ongoing community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially

The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this pathway at OU1 are to implement the selected remedial action to remove soils contaminated with lead and arsenic, and to implement institutional controls. A Record of Decision is planned for 2018 for OU2. EPA worked with ATSDR and the County Health Department on a fact sheet to provide the community with information on how to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities. As of September 2017, remedial activities at this site involve treatment of contaminated water and capping of tailings and waste rock piles. Impacts to the remedy from potential development and changes in future land use are being considered as well as the need for additional community outreach. A water treatment plant designed to remediate heavy metals at North Clear Creek was completed in March 2017. EPA is working to address unacceptable exposures.

The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations. The Site was placed on the National Priorities List in December 2014 and remedial investigations are underway. Initial sampling results from some residences indicated elevated levels of lead and arsenic in the residential soils and indoor dust. Emergency removal actions were conducted to address the indoor dust at 27 residences. A plan proposing an early interim action was issued for the residential properties in Operable Unit 1 in July 2017. EPA expects to sign a Record of Decision in September 2017 and begin additional cleanups of residential soils and indoor dust soon thereafter. EPA has an extensive and ongoing community outreach program. This includes working with the Pueblo City County Health Department who conducts blood-lead testing, consumer product testing, and an outreach and education program in the Site study area.

JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022
STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022

The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible. Remedial action has not been implemented at the Waterman Smelter and B&B subdivision portions of Operable Unit 2 (OU2). Some work has been completed by the Bureau of Land Management on OU5, however, the sufficiency of this work has yet to be determined. EPA plans to conduct additional investigative work at OU6 to assess the potential ecological and human health exposures. Cleanup activities have been completed at OU1, OU3, OU4 and at the Rawhide Ranchettes subdivision in OU2. These areas are protective of human health and the environment. Community outreach is being conducted and informational signs have been installed.

The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos. EPA selected a final remedy in early 2016 for residential and commercial properties in the communities of Libby and Troy (Operable Units 4 and 7), transportation corridors (OUs 6 and 8), and an industrial park (OU5). EPA has completed investigations at more than 7,500 properties and cleanup at 2,400 of these properties. EPA estimates that fewer than 100 additional properties will require cleanup. OUs 1, 2 and 5 (the former export plant, former screening plant, and the industrial park), where remedial actions are complete, are considered under control for human exposures. Investigations are underway at the former mine site (OU3). There are known elevated concentrations of Libby Amphibole asbestos which may pose a risk of exposure. Access to the area is controlled pending completion of EPA investigations and development of a Feasibility Study to evaluate alternatives to address the contamination. EPA has an extensive community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese. As of September 2017, the planned activity to address this pathway is to cap the remaining waste rock piles with either soil/rock caps or a vegetative cover. Community outreach is being conducted.

The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered to have the status of "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for direct contact and ingestion. This determination is based the potential for direct contact with contamination by the residents of the four remaining residential properties that have arsenic and/or lead levels which exceed the Record of Decision action levels and through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed. EPA continues to conduct cleanup activities as funds are made available for remedial action. The groundwater in the Rimini Community and Landmark subdivision is contaminated with arsenic, and residents are being supplied with bottled water or have been provided point-of-use treatment systems until the final remedy can be implemented. EPA is working with Lewis & Clark County to designate a Controlled Groundwater Area to prevent the installation of new domestic use wells. EPA is also working with the county to expand its Lead Education and Assessment Program for East Helena to include the Upper Tenmile Creek site.

As of September 2017, US Magnesium Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". An evaluation of the human health exposure and risk is ongoing at this site. Preliminary remedial investigations (PRI) are underway to collect data from soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air for organochlorine chemicals across eighteen segments of the study area. The initial risk assessment evaluation, are being overseen by the EPA and the State, (in collaboration with the Potentially Responsible Party), of this data has determined the chemicals of potential concern for baseline human and ecological risk assessments. The US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has posted signs at the major public access routes to inform the public of the site investigations, with EPA and BLM contacts.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040

This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was added to the NPL in September 2016. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles and sediment and possibly surface water at the edge of a residential neighborhood, as well as near a junior high and high school. Windblown dust inhalation exposures from mine waste are also possible. In 2015, EPA took several short-term removal actions to keep people from being exposed to the highest levels of contamination. This work included several residential yard cleanups, a cleanup at the vacant lot on the corner of Argonaut Lane and Pioneer Street, and the installation of a protective cover on steep slopes at Jackson Junior High School to prevent soil erosion and reduce exposure to the contamination. EPA also cleaned up contamination found in the Junior High lunch area next to the playing field.

The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. Asarco currently operates the smelter facility located in Hayden, Arizona. Asarco is finalizing a Phase 2 Remedial Investigation (RI) report to characterize soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater and air contamination. The most significant pathway for potential human exposure is inhalation of airborne contaminants from the currently operating smelter facility which is adjacent to the towns of Hayden and Winkelman. Asarco is currently upgrading the smelter facility in compliance with an EPA Air Division Consent Decree that was signed in December of 2015. Air monitoring continues at the site during the facility upgrades which will be completed in several phases in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

The Carson River, including the Lahontan Reservoir, is a recreational, fishing, and hunting destination in Nevada. EPA considers the Carson River Mercury Site "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for two reasons. First, people are known to catch, consume, or sell (for consumption) fish from the area. Second, people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil under the surface or on the surface.

People should not consume fish caught in the area. The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services has issued health advisories for fish consumption from Big and Little Washoe Lakes, Lahontan Reservoir, and the Carson River downstream from Dayton. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) recommends not eating fish downstream of the Mexican Mill Dam, which is further upstream from Dayton. Fish with very high levels of mercury have been found in these areas. At heavily used access locations to these water bodies, EPA and the NDEP have posted health advisory signs to warn the public that fish should not be consumed.

EPA is also concerned people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil located under the surface or on the surface in areas around the Virginia City, Silver City, Gold Canyon, Six-Mile Canyon, and within the Carson River 100 year flood plain. EPA has conducted multiple cleanup actions to dig up (excavate) or cover with clean fill (cap) mercury-contaminated surface soil in the surrounding area. However, some areas still have mercury-contaminated soils (as well as arsenic and lead associated with the mining) under the surface or on the surface. These areas must be managed appropriately. The EPA and NDEP work with local jurisdictions, residents, and commercial enterprises to implement the Long Term Sampling and Response Plan to address these concerns. In 2017, EPA is completing a Five-Year Review of the mercury-contaminated soil areas near the source (Operable Unit 1). The Five-Year Review will be issued in 2018, and will document how cleanup actions are working to protect human health and the environment.

In March 2017, EPA released a Remedial Investigation (RI) report for Operable Unit 2 of the Carson River and associated impacted waterways and wetlands. The RI gathered critical environmental information to help understand the nature and extent of site contamination and risks to the community. That information is being used to evaluate the costs and benefits of cleaning up the contamination (a Feasibility Study). In 2019, EPA plans to issue a document with our preferred cleanup remedy (a Proposed Plan for public comment) followed by the decision in 2020 (Record of Decision).

IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017

The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control". EPA has completed a remedial investigation and removal actions in 2006, 2011, and 2017 that have eliminated human exposures to contaminated residential soils. However, actions to address the mine tailings in tailings piles, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property, are ongoing, pending completion of the feasibility study. While exposure is not certain, there could be human contact with these tailings and occasional inhalation hazards in the tailings areas during high winds. The tailings can move to new locations by water migration, deposition, and scour. The primary chemicals of concern at the site are arsenic and lead. Sampling results indicate the presence of elevated levels of arsenic and lead that could present health risks if a person is exposed to these metals over an extended period of time. EPA has posted caution signs near contaminated areas and conducted door-to-door outreach for residents living near contaminated areas. EPA also sent flyers to the Humboldt Elementary School for distribution to the students and parents. EPA also communicates to Dewey-Humboldt residents on a regular basis via the Town Newsletter and meetings with the Town Council.

The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury, and fish tissue data has resulted in a advisory for Lake Nacimiento. The current completed human exposure pathway is ingestion of methyl mercury contaminated fish tissue.

The site consists of three OUs; OU 1) the 320 acre mercury mine site property, OU 2) seven miles of Las Tablas Creek downstream from the mine which includes a man-made reservoir of 7 acres with a 15 foot depth, and OU 3) which is Lake Nacimiento reservoir at the end of Las Tablas Creek which covers 1,800 acres is 14 miles long and up to 180 feet deep and is used for irrigation and drinking water.

The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007. People have been seen fishing in all of these water bodies in the recent past and are assumed to be doing so currently. The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007 and the state issued fishing licenses for Lake Nacimiento and Las Tablas Creek watershed also include the advisory. Additionally signage has been posted all of the water bodies providing an advisory concerning fish consumption and OU 1 has fencing and controlled access as do the private property owners along OU 2.

A Public Health Assessment was issued in July 2009 by ATSDR working with the State of California and community outreach is provided through the site's community advisory group meetings held twice a year. A great deal of characterization and sampling has already been performed, and is ongoing. The final cleanup approach will be determined once the nature and extent of contamination has been identified. In late 2010, a site stabilization emergency response is planned to address recent landslides on the site.

The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas. We have informed all the residents in the area of concern (this is not a public area and is on private lands) that there can be exposure to arsenic from the tailings if they walk or use vehicles (bikes, motorcycles, ATVs, etc.) in the area, but there is still evidence that people use the area for recreational purposes. The impacted area is a series of private properties that is too large to be fenced. We have not put signs up since the parcels are privately owned; however, we have informed each owner personally of the potential risk. Clean up of the Mine Area Operable Unit (OU) began in 2005 with the mine tailings cap construction completed in early 2007. Design for the surface water remedy at the mine area began in Spring 2008 and a pilot treatability study is in progress. The groundwater (OU) is currently being studied, but all current drinking water pathways have been addressed through the installation of drinking water treatment units. An Interim Record of Decision for groundwater was signed in September 2008, which selected a remedy that provides hook-ups of private residences to a public water supply. The design of this water supply system is ongoing.

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020

The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) in the sediment of a slough adjacent to the site have bioaccumulated in fish. The levels of contaminants in certain locally-caught fish species may pose a health risk to anglers who consume them. EPA posted signs advising people not to catch or eat the fish and conducted extensive public education campaigns about the fish contamination; however, there have been confirmed reports of people continuing to fish in the slough. In September 2006, EPA completed placement of a two-foot thick sand cap over the contaminated sediment to prevent direct human contact and to cut off the pathway for bioaccumulation in fish, but it will take several years for the existing population of contaminated fish to be replaced by clean fish. EPA will collect additional post-cap fish tissue data and continue its outreach programs to keep the public informed.

The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs. These contaminants impact fish that reside in the area, especially the white croaker. Human exposure occurs through consumption of contaminated fish caught with the Palos Verdes Shelf area. Recently released fish advisory from the State of California (OEHHA June 2009) added barred sand bass and topsmelt to the "do not consume" list for PV Shelf. There are institutional controls (ICs) in place, which include white croaker bag limits, advisories and warnings for the area, educational outreach programs, and a commercial fishing ban on catching white croaker from the PV Shelf.
However, periodic monitoring of the local fishing piers and local fish markets show that white croaker are being caught by independent fishermen for consumption and sale. The selected remedy includes continuation of the Institutional Controls (ICs) program along with monitored natural recovery (MNR) and capping the most contaminated sediments. The comprehensive ICs program has been effective in reducing-but not completely eliminating--the sale and consumption of white croaker and fishing of white croaker in the contaminated area. All aspects of the ICs program (education, outreach, monitoring and enforcement) will continue into the future. EPA will evaluate the effectiveness of capping through the Five-Year Review process and continue the ICs program until contaminants in fish reach cleanup levels.

The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish. EPA's human health risk assessment shows that the recreational trespass scenerio is an unacceptable risk due to the high levels of mercury and arsenic present in the mine waste. The risk assessment is based on exposures to youth, ages 6-17, that are most likely to recreate at the mine property. Mercury bioaccumulation in excess of the recommended Federal limit for human consumption has been documented in Clear Lake fish; one of the major health threats associated with the site is eating mercury contaminated fish. The State of California has issued an advisory for the consumption of Clear Lake fish which are distributed to resorts and posted at the lake. In 2007 EPA completed the removal of all of the contaminated mine wastes and soils from the residential area at the Elem Indian Colony. EPA installed a fence around the mine property and posted signs advising people not to trespass. EPA recently identified the presence of contaminated mine wastes that were used historically to maintain gravel roadways and parking areas in a nearby residential area. EPA is performing a feasibility study to select a cleanup plan to prevent the continued discharge of mercury and other contaminants to Clear Lake, to cleanup the contaminated mine wastes at the mine property and to cleanup the access road to the Elem Indian Colony and recently identified residential area roadways and parking areas. EPA is continuing its remedial investigation to characterize the nature and extent of contamination in Clear Lake sediments and the North Wetland. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues by holding community meetings, distributing outreach materials, and coordinating with the Clear Lake Environmental Action Network (CLEAN), a Technical Assistance Grantee, and the Elem Pomo Tribe.

The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060
COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020

The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed. The area is restricted by fencing and multilingual warning signs are posted on the upland fence and along the marine channel, visible to fishermen in boats; however, there have been reports of fishermen in the area. These measures do not prevent contaminated fish from migrating outside of the site where they might be harvested and consumed by fishermen. EPA is continuing preparation of a focused feasibility study to evaluate alternatives for addressing the remaining contamination. EPA presented to the National Remedy Review Board and is currently working on revising the focused feasibility study. In addition, EPA sends fact sheets to the site's mailing list and updates the site's Web page, and presents to the City as needed.

The upland (soil) portion of the site is considered under control. The 5 acre site has been capped and in reuse for industrial purpose since October 1999.

The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was placed on the National Priorities List in 2010. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals. The Cottage Grove Reservoir has collected mine tailings producing methyl mercury which bioaccumulates in fish. There currently is a fish advisory for the reservoir. EPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to collect and evaluate data on potential site risks at the mine site and, if necessary, develop options for cleanup as soon as possible. In addition, EPA intends to implement a removal action at the mine site in 2018 to reduce the erosion and delivery of mercury contaminated mine tailings into the watershed.

The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water. Site cleanups are underway for residential soils, recreational areas, and several mining areas that are used for recreational activities within the site. Areas affecting human health receive highest priority for cleanup. In the Bunker Hill Box communities (Operable Unit 2), about 3200 properties have been cleaned up and 17 contaminated residential drinking water wells have been closed, with a further 20 wells being provided with filters. In 2008, EPA certified as complete the Upstream Mining Group's remediation of residential and commercial properties and rights-of-way within Operable Unit 1. In Operable Unit 3 (the Coeur d'Alene Basin), about 3400 properties have been remediated to date. While the exact number of properties that will require remediation is not known at this time because sampling has not been completed, it is currently estimated that property cleanups will continue for 2-3 more years. The residential soil remedy reduces soil concentrations using information and intervention, community greening, and partial removal and replacement of residential soils. The drinking water exposure pathway is addressed by public information and multiple alternative sources. An Institutional Controls Program is in place which includes locally developed and enforced rules and regulations to protect the remedy and limit future exposure to contaminated soil that is left in place. Recreational sites and mine/mill sites idenfitied in the ROD with human health exposures are addressed using a combination of access controls, capping and removals. The site's vast size and high levels of contamination mean that cleanup will take several decades, but many of the worst areas that affect human health exposure have been addressed.

The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats CERCLA site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish consumption advisories issued by the local health department remain in effect. Contaminated sediment remediation has mostly been accomplished but some work remains within Hylebos Waterway, within Commencement Bay between Blair and Hylebos waterways, and within Commencement Bay offshore from the former Asarco smelter site. Areas of contaminated groundwater which discharge into surface water sediments will take several more years to address. Fish tissue sampling from the site will need to occur over the next several years to ascertain when shellfish and bottom fish can safely be consumed by humans.

HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048

The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for the following reasons: In Operable Unit 1, recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Also under current uses, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors. Discussions regarding fencing and signage along the west side of Berwick Creek have been initiated (there is already a fence along the east side of Berwick Creek adjacent to Interstate 5), but most likely will not take place until the OU1 interim Remedial Action is initiated in 2018. The City of Chehalis does have a "call before you dig" ordinance which would be used to educate and limit exposures in trenches within OU1. In Operable Unit 2, the remedial investigation has yet to be completed. A number of properties within OU2 were connected to the Chehalis public-water supply system via an EPA removal action in the early 2000s, but many still obtain their drinking and shower water from private wells. To date, no site contamination has been found in these private wells; however, if PCE in groundwater continues to exist there is concern that the contaminated plume will reach these properties in the future. In response, EPA installed two groundwater monitoring wells upgradient of Rice Road properties that still use private drinking water wells. These two wells act as sentinels should the PCE plume change direction. To date, no PCE has been detected in these wells.
Human Exposure is Not Under Control for the East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Under a legal consent order with EPA, the Port of Seattle is conducting a final Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (SRI/FS) that has assessed risk to human and environmental receptors for the East Waterway operable unit of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Sediments and fish tissue in East Waterway are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption. Dermal exposure is the next likely pathway. East Waterway is within the usual and accustomed fishing area of the Suquamish and Muckleshoot Tribes and there is anecdotal evidence that despite fish advisories people fish off the Spokane Street Bridge in East Waterway. All other operable units of this site have been cleaned up, have cleanups underway, or have been found not to need cleanup under Superfund. The results of the SRI/FS will enable EPA to make a cleanup decision for the EW OU of Harbor Island to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to control human exposures.
The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans. This site is within the Muckleshoot and Suquamish Tribes' Usual and Accustomed fishing area and is accessible by boat to the Tribe and the public. The shoreline is accessible to the public by boat but is not accessible by walking along the shoreline. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating shellfish from this area. A Record of Decision was signed in 2013 and Lockheed Martin is conducting the Remedial Design. Final cleanup will begin in 2018.
The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating bottom fish and shellfish from the river. Several Potentially Responsible Parties conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for this site to learn the full nature and extent of contamination. EPA selected a final cleanup plan in 2014 after consideration of public comments. The PRPs have initiated early cleanups at some particularly contaminated areas, mostly completed as of September 2017, and these cleanups have reduced exposure to a degree. Remedial design and remedial action will take many years. Monitoring should demonstrate improvements as progress continues.

MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020

The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Contaminant levels are above acceptable levels for the exposure pathways of concern, which include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking. To reduce exposure, the mined area is completely fenced in, warning signs are posted, access is restricted via locked gates, and warning signs are posted in affected areas outside the fence. EPA continues to work with the Spokane Tribe on advisories and outreach. Also, spilled uranium ore along public roads was removed and contaminated seeps from the mine are collected and treated onsite. EPA selected a site-wide cleanup plan calling for consolidations of waste in mine pits, vegetated soil covers, removal of drainage sediments, and long-term water collection and treatment. Pursuant to a 2012 RD/RA Consent Decree, the Remedial Design was approved in November 2015. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address these exposure pathways is to implement the cleanup. Remedial Action construction started in May 2016 and is estimated for completion in 2025.

The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities. EPA began a Remedial Action to address unacceptable exposures in September 2014 and has completed half of the necessary work thus far.

The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors. EPA is overseeing the active monitoring of vapor intrusion in this area and will provide tailored remediation of any house where TCE concentrations exceed the 2 µg/m3 over a three-week period. EPA anticipates that this threat will be addressed through remedial actions at the promulgation of a ROD amendment.

Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans. EPA has determined that the greatest health risk from exposure to contamination in Portland Harbor is from eating resident fish and to infants that are breast-fed by mothers who eat resident fish on a regular basis. The State Health Department has issued a health advisory and posted signs advising people to limit consumption of fish from the site. However, people are likely still eating the fish and fishing is observed daily at the site. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is working with upland facilities to investigate and control ongoing sources of contamination to the site. Two early cleanup actions to address hot spots of PAH contamination in the river have been completed under EPA oversight and a third was completed by DEQ. A separate CERCLA cleanup within the site, McCormick & Baxter, also addressed cleanup of PAHs in the river sediments. EPA issued a Record of Decision in 2017. EPA posts major documents on its website and sends information regarding meetings and availability of major documents to a listserv (over 1,000 people) and has monthly meetings with the Citizen Advisory Group (which are open to the public). EPA has also reached out to neighborhood associations, non-profit environmental representatives and local organizations to provide training, small group discussions, presentations and multilingual materials regarding human health risks.

The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. Mobile DNAPL has been transported by groundwater to off-shore sediments. Dissolved constituents of DNAPL are still being transported by groundwater and upwelling through lake sediments. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans. Benthic organisms, benthic macroinvertebrates, and terrestrial and aquatic-dependent wildlife are all subject to unacceptable ecological risks. No one is currently using contaminated water as a drinking water supply, installation of wells is currently prohibited, and the site is vacant, fenced and posted, thus limiting human exposure to contaminated soils. However, children may be exposed to contaminants when wading and, most importantly, EPA is concerned about shellfish consumption by the local community.

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021

The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters. Signs are in place on the beach and in nearby parking lots and information kiosks to warn people of the risk. Fact sheets have been mailed to local residents and information about the beach contamination is available on EPA's web site. The beaches are closed to shellfish harvesting. The Washington Department of Health provides information about the closure on its web site. EPA released a Proposed Plan in April 2016, recommending additional cleanup actions. After considering public comments, EPA plans to issue a ROD amendment for the site in FY 2018. EPA will use signage, fact sheets and social media to advise people of the contamination on the beaches until cleanup goals are achieved.

Region	HEUC and HEID Sites	HENC Sites	Total Universe of Sites* Per Region	% HENC out of Total Universe of Sites* Per Region
1	100	5	105	5%
6	127	6	133	5%
4	242	7	249	3%
2	269	10	279	4%
3	178	10	188	5%
8	49	12	61	20%
9	93	12	105	11%
10	63	13	76	17%
7	76	14	90	16%
5	318	25	343	7%
Total	**1515**	**114**	**1629**	**7%**

*Sites include Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites

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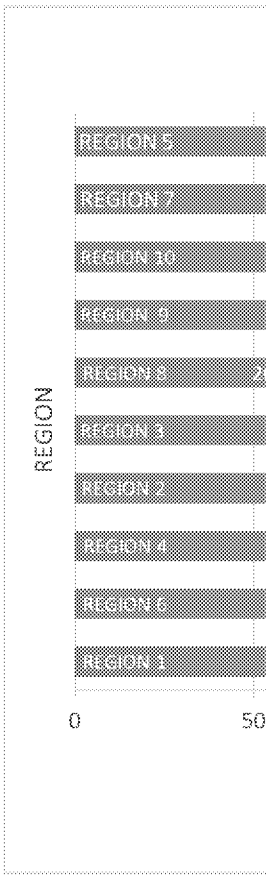
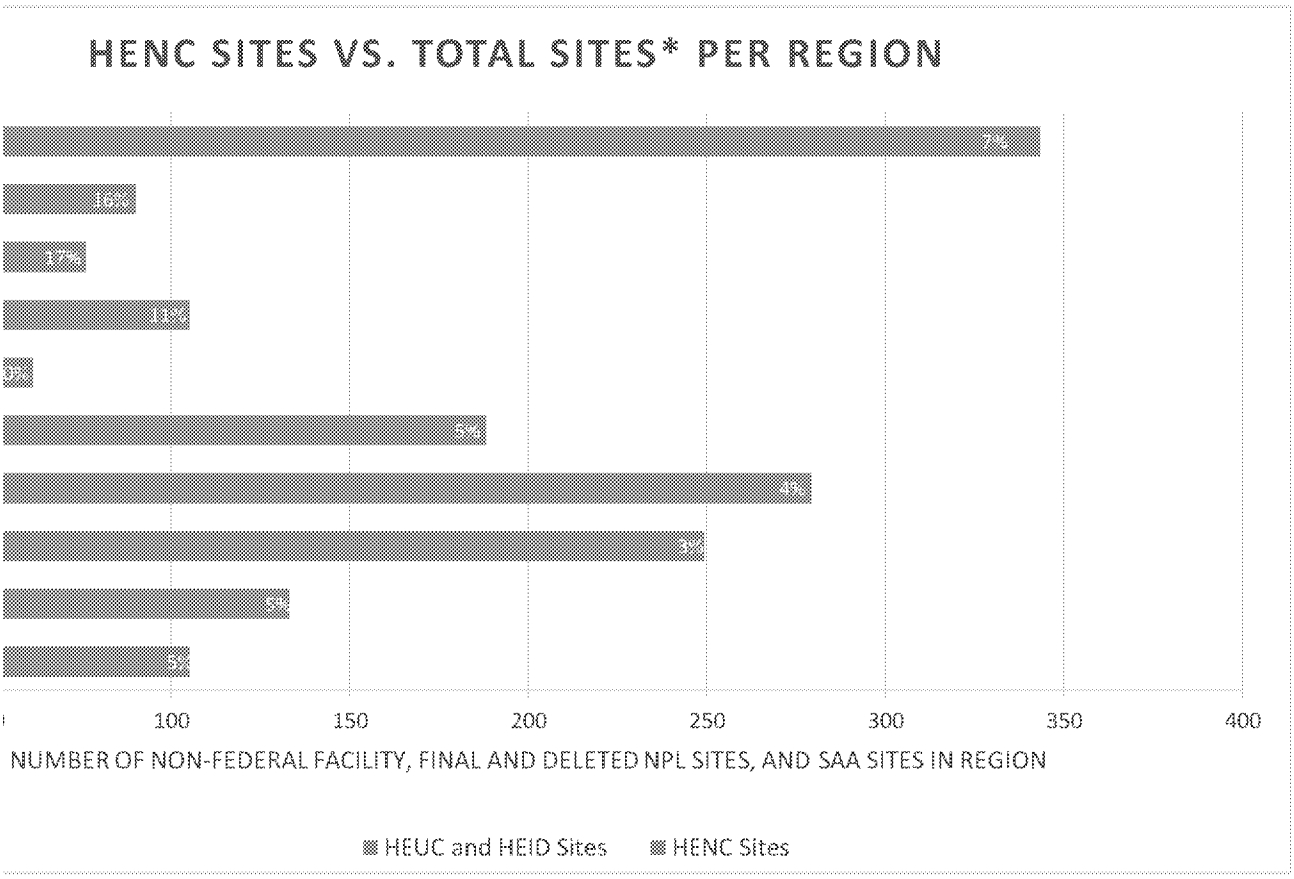
**Includes Non-Fed*



man Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Sites Per Region

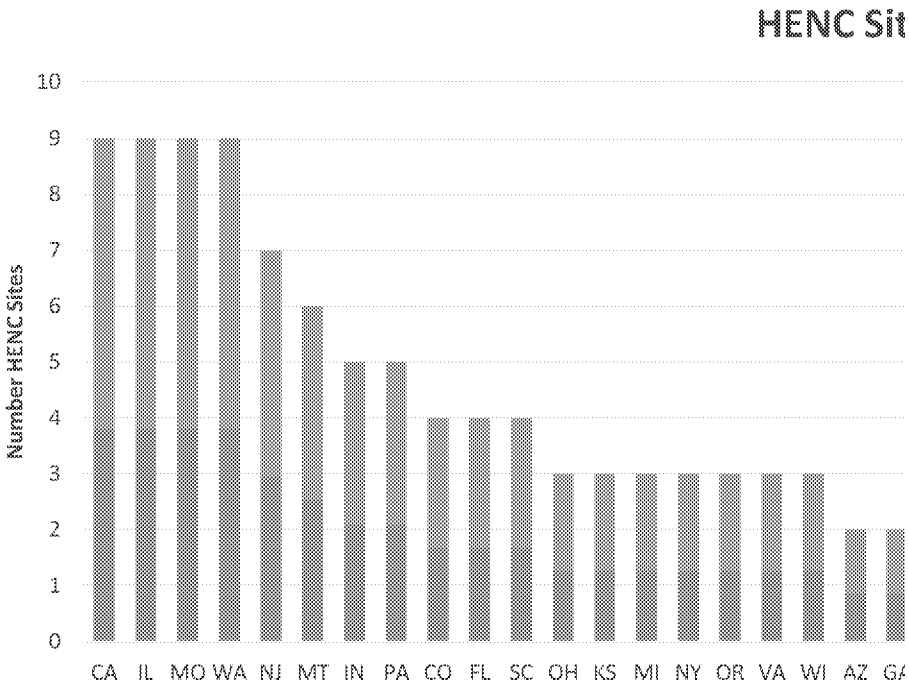
eral Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017



US States/Territories with Human Exposure N

Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, a

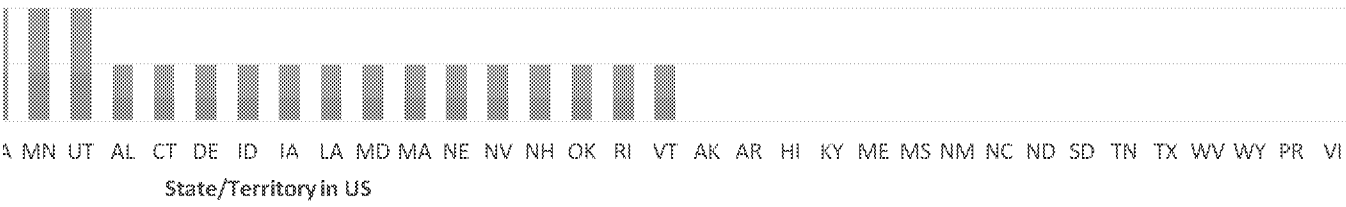
State	Number HENC Sites
CA	9
IL	9
MO	9
WA	9
NJ	7
MT	6
IN	5
PA	5
CO	4
FL	4
SC	4
OH	3
KS	3
MI	3
NY	3
OR	3
VA	3
WI	3
AZ	2
GA	2
MN	2
UT	2
AL	1
CT	1
DE	1
ID	1
IA	1
LA	1
MD	1
MA	1
NE	1
NV	1
NH	1
OK	1
RI	1
VT	1
AK	0
AR	0
HI	0
KY	0
ME	0
MS	0
NM	0
NC	0



Not Under Control (HENC) Sites

and SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017

tes Distribution by State/Territory



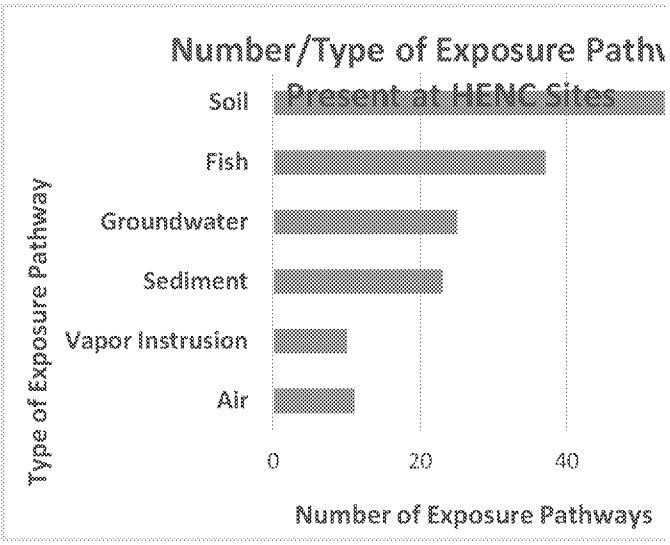
ND	0
SD	0
TN	0
TX	0
WV	0
WY	0
PR	0
VI	0
Total	**114**

Key Human Exposure Pathway

Note: There are currently 114 non-federal facilty, Final and Deleted NPL sites c

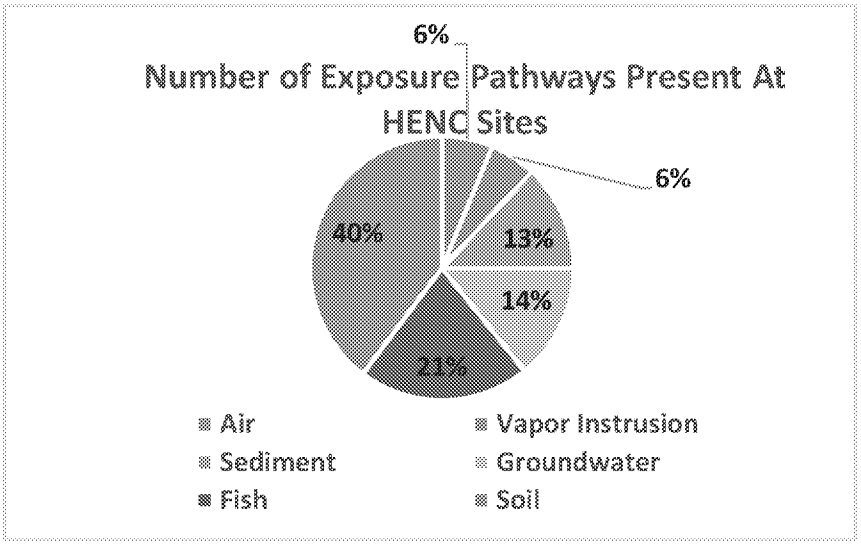
Main Exposure Pathway Type	Number of Times An Exposure Pathway is Present At HENC Sites
Air	11
Vapor Instrusion	10
Sediment	23
Groundwater	25
Fish	37
Soil	70
Total Exposure Pathways Identified at HENC Sites	**176**

Note: Each site may have more than one exposure



's Present at HENC Sites

ınd SAA sites that are designated HENC. SEMS data as of 10/17/2017.



Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Designations - Brief Descriptions, Pathways, and Main Contaminants Overview

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

**Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.*

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date	Why HENC?	Main Exposure Pathways	Main Contaminants of Concern
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants if they come into contact with sediment in the river and floodplain or through ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River.	sediment, fish	dioxin
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding.	groundwater, air	VOCs
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels.	fish	PCBs
NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022	The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated fish.	fish	PCBs
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants or through inhalation of dust associated with manufacturing waste at residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas.	soil	lead, asbestos, PCBs
CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018	The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane.	groundwater	VOCs
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030	This site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.	sediment, fish	PCBs

DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin, mercury
GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025	The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination.	fish	PCBs, dioxin
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Though remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River and the average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining, they have not yet reached protective levels.	fish	PCBs
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025	This site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State.	fish	PCBs
UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034	This site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish tissue.	fish	PCBs, mercury
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035	The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish.	fish	arsenic
WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024	This site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing.	soil	radioactive materials
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017	The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead.	soil	PCBs, PAHs, lead

ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020	The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building.	vapor intrusion	TCE, PCE, Acetone, 111-TCA, 1,2-DCE and 1,4-Dioxane
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020	The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils.	soil	creosote, PCBs, dioxin
BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018	The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. At this time, there there is potential for people to be exposured to TCE via vapor intrusion in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site.	vapor intrusion	TCE
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023	The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility and historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has led to surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)that pose a potential exposure pathway to humans. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium.	soil	CCA, PAHs
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018	The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote.	soil, sediment	creosote
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018	The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site.	soil	PAHs
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019	The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination.	sediment, fish	lead

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018	The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination.	soil	organic solvents, resin, leachate
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019	The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the potential risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the two business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2).	soil	manganese
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018	The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil.	soil	dioxin
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023	The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. Additionally, PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).	soil, fish	PCBs
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021	The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue.	sediment, fish	metals, PCB, PAHs, PCBs
BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020	The Brown’s Dump Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation.	soil	PAHs, dioxin, lead

JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020	The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because ash from the City of Jacksonville’s municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation.	soil	lead, arsenic, PAHs, dioxin
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020	EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present.	fish	methylmercury and PCBs
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018	The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. EPA has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic.	soil	arsenic
ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019	The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils.	soil	lead, radium
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026	The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Additionally, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users.	fish, soil	PCBs
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019	The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds.	fish, sediment	PCBs
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020	The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property.	soil	lead

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022	The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018	The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek.	fish, sediment	PCBs
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022	The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019	The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. Additionally, VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field.	groundwater, vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs, PCE
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017	The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	TCE
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028	The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated.	soil	lead, arsenic
KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018	The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017.	vapor intrusion, indoor air	VOCs
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018	The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway.	vapor intrusion, groundwater, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE, chloroform, vinyl chloride, benzene

MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027	The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026	The NSG South Plant is considered “current human exposure not under control” because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils.	soil	PAHs
OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020	The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels.	soil	lead
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024	The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to one remaining area (NPL-8) where there is potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.	soil	radium
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025	The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels.	soil	lead
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022	The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc.	fish	PCBs, arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, zinc
ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030	The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT).	soil, sediment	PAHs
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022	The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs.	soil, fish	PCBs
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017	The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use.	soil	arsenic

U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019	The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" due to lead and arsenic contaminated soils in residential areas.	soil	lead, arsenic
VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027	The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE).	groundwater, soil, indoor air	VOCs, PCE, TCE
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026	The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposure not under control" because dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others, have been released at the Site contaminating soil, sediment, fish, and groundwater.	soil, sediment, groundwater, fish	DDT, polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028	The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater.	sediment, soil, groundwater	PAHs
BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019	The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination.	soil, vapor, groundwater	tetrachloroethene (PCE)
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026	The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.	sediment, fish	PCBs
JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018	The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the residents can be exposed to tetrachloroethene and other chlorinated solvent degradation products that have contaminated the ground water.	groundwater	tetrachloroethene
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018	The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted.	sediment, soil, groundwater	creosote
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038	The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes.	soil	lead

WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021	The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water.	groundwater	chromium
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025	The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women.	soil	lead
CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022	The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human "Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes.	soil, mine waste	lead
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020	The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.	soil	lead
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020	The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead.	mine waste, soil, sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	lead
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019	The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles.	soil, mine waste, groundwater, surface water	lead
OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022	The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust.	soil	lead

ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020	The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site.	soil, mine waste	lead
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018	The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main Contaminant of Concern associated with the site.	vapor intrusion	PCE
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020	The Plating, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium.	groundwater	hexavalent chromium
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022	The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties.	soil	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020	The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044	The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043	The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed.	soil, groundwater	lead
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030	The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022	The Anaconda Co. Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032	The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils.	soil, mine waste	manganese, lead, arsenic
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021	The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to groundwater and soil contamination. Residents and recreationalists could potentially be exposured to lead in contaminated areas.	soil, indoor dust	lead
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026	The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils.	soil	lead, arsenic
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019	The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities.	soil	lead, arsenic, cadmium
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027	The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations.	soil	lead, arsenic
JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022	The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible.	soil	lead, arsenic
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022	The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos.	soil, building materials	asbestos

STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018	The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese.	soil, mine waste	manganese
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027	The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potential direct contact by the residents of four properties with arsenic and/or lead contamination as well as through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed.	soil, mine waste	arsenic, lead
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022	The US Magnesium Superfund Site is "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to potencial exposure to organochlorine chemicals in soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air.	soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, air	organochlorine chemicals
ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020	The Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control due to a vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor intrusion	trichloroethylene, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022	The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles, sediment, surface water, and inhalation of windblown mine waste dust. The site is in close proximity to a residential neighborhood and two schools.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water	mine waste
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023	The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. The PRP is currently conducting an RI/FS to characterize air, soil and water contamination. The major COCs at the site are lead, arsenic and copper in the air and soil.	dust from tailings, surface deposition, soil, air, water	arsenic, lead, copper
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040	The Carson River Mercury Site (CRMS) is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because people could be exposed to mercury contaminated soils and/or consume fish contaminated with mercury from the site.	fish, soils	mercury
IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025	The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control"due to elevated levels of arsenic and lead in mine tailings, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property.	mine waste, soil	arsenic, lead
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029	The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury in fish tissue.	soils, surface water, fish	mercury
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017	The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas.	mine waste, soil, air, sediment	arsenic, mine waste

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018	The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered ''Current Human Exposure Not Under Control'' because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) have bioaccumulated in fish.	fish	dioxin, PAHs, arsenic, chromium, copper
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035	The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs which has resulted in contaminated fish.	fish	DDT, PCBs
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040	The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish.	fish	mercury, arsenic, antimony
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020	The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control due to risk of vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings.	vapor instrusion	trichloroethylene and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene
UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020	The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered Current Human Exposure Not Under Control because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed.	fish, biota	DDT, dieldrin
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023	The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals.	fish	mercury
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060	The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water.	soil, air, groundwater	arsenic, lead

COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020	The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish/shellfish are contaminated.	sediment, groundwater, surface water, fish	Antimony, Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, Napthalene, Acenaphthene, Fluorine, Phenanthrene, Anthracene, 2-Methylnapthalene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benz(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzofluoranthenes, Benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, Benzo(g,h)perylene, Hexachlorobenzene, 1,2 and 1,3 and 1,4 Dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene, total PCBs, Pthalates, Phenols
HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018	The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Additionally, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors.	sediment, soil, vapor intrusion	PCE, TCE
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024	The East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to sediments and fish tissue that are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption and dermal exposure.	sediment, fish	PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs, metals
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018	The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans.	fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, dioxin, furans

LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048	The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans.	sediment, fish	PCBs, PAHs, arsenic, dioxin, furans
MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025	The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Exposure pathways of concern include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking.	mine waste, soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater	radionuclides, metals
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019	The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities.	soil, air	asbestos
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021	The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors.	groundwater, vapor intrusion	TCE
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028	Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans.	sediment, surface water, groundwater, fish	metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, dioxin, furans
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020	The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans.	soil, groundwater, fish	coal tars, creosote, arsenic

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021	The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters.	sediment, fish	creosote

Sites with Human Exposure Not Under Co

SEMS data as of 10/17/2017, includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and

KEY: Blue text indicates what actions are being taken to address contamination a

Site Name	Region	State	EPA ID	HE Status	HE Est. Control Date
CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	01	RI	RID981203755	HENC	09-29-2020
COMMERCE STREET PLUME	01	VT	VTD098352545	HENC	09-28-2018
FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	01	NH	NHD001079649	HENC	03-30-2018

ntrol (HENC) Designations - Full Pathway Descriptions

Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites; Estimated control dates are internal/delibrative

at the site. * Indicates site is proposed for the Administrator's Emphasis List, as of 10/30/2017.

Official HE Pathway Description
The Centredale Manor Restoration Project Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because nearby residents and recreational users of the Woonasquatucket River are reasonably anticipated to be exposed to unacceptable levels of dioxin and other contaminants through contact with sediment in the river and floodplain. Ingestion of fish from the Woonasquatucket River also poses an unacceptable risk. The river and riverbank are active recreational areas. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. EPA has removed contaminated soil located in the backyards of residences immediately adjacent to the river and installed fences restricting access to contaminated sediment in these areas. EPA has also capped three source areas of contamination, reconstructed the Allendale Dam, and excavated source material that was contributing to groundwater contamination in order to prevent further migration of contamination. EPA evaluated numerous remedial alternatives to address river and floodplain sediments containing unacceptable levels of dioxin contamination. EPA released a Proposed Plan outlining the proposed cleanup approach in October 2011, and a Proposed Plan Amendment in July 2012. In conjunction with the release of the Proposed Plans, numerous public informational meetings and public hearings were held. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2012. The primary component of the remedy outlined in the ROD calls for excavation of a large volume of contaminated material. A Rhode Island Department of Public Health fishing advisory has been in place since the mid-1990s. EPA continues to work with the Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council to develop annual fact sheets that remind residents about using the river responsibly. EPA also holds periodic dialogue forums with community groups, local citizens, elected officials, and state and federal agencies to discuss the cleanup for the site.
The Commerce Street Plume Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) is creating an unacceptable indoor air risk in one residential home when such groundwater enters the basement during times of flooding. In addition, an area of VOC-contaminated soil in the yard of the same residence is above acceptable levels. The soil contamination is the result of groundwater being removed from the basement via a sump pump to the yard. The 2015 Record of Decision requires actions to excavate the soil and address the sump in the home to mitigate these risks. Plans to complete this work are in development. It is anticipated that the required mitigation activities will be completed by September 2018. EPA and the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation continue to work directly with the
The Fletcher's Paint Works and Storage Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because an unacceptable exposure pathway exists in relation to consumption of fish from the Souhegan River. Fish in this area of the river are contaminated with PCBs above acceptable levels. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account. The first Five-Year Review for the site is in progress. As part of this Five-Year Review, EPA will verify that the “no fishing” signs are still in place and remain effective. EPA expects to complete the Five-Year Review by March 2018. All other current threats to human exposure have been addressed. EPA addressed immediate threats to human exposure within other known source areas (e.g., through drum removals, building demolition, installation of fences, warning signs and temporary caps). The contaminated soil at the Elm and Mill Street areas of the site, and the contaminated Souhegan River sediments were excavated and transported off-site for proper disposal during the 2016 and 2017 construction seasons. This work was completed pursuant to a 1998 OU1 Record of Decision, as amended in 2009, and a 2016 OU2 Souhegan River Sediments Action Memorandum for a Non-Time Critical Removal Action. EPA has held a number of meetings with citizens, local officials and the PRP to discuss the status of work at the site.

NEW BEDFORD	01	MA	MAD980731335	HENC	09-30-2022
RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	01	CT	CTD001186618	HENC	09-30-2021

The New Bedford Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because unacceptable exposure pathways exist related to consumption of PCB-contaminated seafood. This Human Exposure Control determination is based on site-specific risk assessments that took concentration of chemicals present and the frequency/duration of exposure to these chemicals, among other things, into account.

EPA's full scale dredging program began in 2004 and accelerated in 2014 after a cash-out settlement with the main responsible party.

EPA operates an outreach campaign to dissuade the consumption of local PCB-contaminated seafood. This effort includes the education and medical communities, as well as meetings with stakeholders and local officials. Signs are posted in multiple languages around the harbor shoreline describing the existing fishing ban. Additionally, EPA produced and posted a video on the its New Bedford Harbor project website about the hazards of consuming contaminated fish from various areas of the harbor. Nonetheless, EPA continues to receive reports that consumption of seafood from posted areas is ongoing

The Raymark Industries, Inc. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people could come into contact with soil contaminated with lead, asbestos, PCBs, and other contaminants above acceptable levels at approximately 30 locations throughout the town of Stratford, Connecticut. This Human Exposure Control determination is based primarily on risk assessment(s) prepared for the site. Current land use at these 30 locations varies and includes residential, recreational, and commercial properties, in addition to numerous floodplain/wetland areas. Direct contact with and inhalation of the dust associated with manufacturing waste exceeds acceptable levels.

EPA issued a Record of Decision in July 2011 outlining final source control remedies at four locations and interim actions to reduce or restrict exposures through the use of institutional controls at the other locations. In September 2016, EPA issued another Record of Decision outlining permanent remedies for 22 additional properties as well as Ferry Creek. Waste in soil, wetland soil, and sediment will be excavated and transported to OU4 (a former ballfield at the Raymark facility where some waste has already been placed), where it will be consolidated and capped. Designs of these remedies has begun, and EPA expects to implement them over the next several years. For OU2 (the contaminated groundwater area), the remedy includes installation of vapor ventilation systems at approximately 20 additional properties (mostly residential), work which EPA expects to be completed by September 2018. Investigations are ongoing at four additional OUs, for which EPA expects to issue cleanup proposals in the next two to three years.

EPA has expended approximately $200 million in previous work at the Site, including sampling and investigation of over 200 individual properties throughout the town of Stratford; the removal of Raymark Waste at 47 residential properties; the capping and redevelopment of the former Raymark facility; and the prior installation of approximately 100 indoor air ventilation systems.

There has been significant community engagement at the Site, most recently with the neighborhoods abutting the former Ballfield area prior to the 2016 Record of Decision. EPA is currently working with the Town of Stratford's Health Department, the Connecticut Department of Energy & the Environment, and the Connecticut Department of Public Health on a plan to actively engage each impacted community during design and implementation of the selected remedies. EPA has met with stakeholders regularly (most recently in January 2017 and May 2017). On-going coordination will consist of regular meetings with a newly-formed Community Advisory Group.

CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	02	NJ	NJD048798953	HENC	09-30-2018
CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	02	NJ	NJD981557879	HENC	09-30-2030
DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	02	NJ	NJD980528996	HENC	09-30-2037

The Caldwell Trucking Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminated groundwater continues to seep onto surface soils and discharge into surface water streams and into the Passaic River. Direct contact with the seep contamination is possible due to the location of the seep in a residential area. The contaminants of concern are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene and 1,1,1 trichloroethane. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the Site. The soils at the Site have been remediated and the Site is fenced. Some control has been achieved by removing VOCs from groundwater that has seeped to the surface. However, additional contamination in the seep area has been discovered. The PRPs have just recently completed a replacement and upgrade to the seep system air stripper, repairs to the original seep system capture area and repairs and improvements to the seep system French drain system. Analytical results from this recent work are under review to determine the improvements achieved in capturing VOC contamination in the Seep area.

Near the source of the groundwater contamination, VOCs will be contained with a groundwater pump and treatment system. Installation of groundwater recovery wells was completed in 2007. EPA approved the design of a treatment system in April 2008 and the system was constructed and placed into operation in 2009. The system has proved effective for containing contaminated groundwater in the central lagoon area of the Site. In addition, the groundwater in the central lagoon area and north lagoon area receive treatments to enhance biological breakdown of the VOCs.

In addition, there is a newly identified exposure pathway. This pathway involves the inhalation of VOCs that have potentially migrated from groundwater to indoor air. The activities planned to make the Human Exposure determination include additional sampling and investigation necessary to determine the extent of possible human exposure through this pathway. Over 100 residences and commercial properties were evaluated for vapor intrusion and approximately 20 mitigation systems have been installed since the initiation of the vapor intrusion investigation. The PRPs continue to monitor the VI pathway and have submitted a draft operation and maintenance manual which is under EPA review.

The Cornell Dubilier Electronics Inc. site (NJD981557879) was finalized for the NPL on July 28, 1998. This Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment for Bound Brook Operable Unit 4 confirms there is a potential for unacceptable cancer risk and non-cancer hazard from exposure to total PCB Aroclors in sediment, floodplain soil, fish, and shellfish that is relatively wide-spread throughout the Study Area. Residents and recreational users of the creek can be exposed through direct contact to arsenic and lead contaminated soils and sediments.

As of April 2016, the planned activities to address this pathway are continuation of ongoing removal of arsenic and lead contaminated sediment and floodplain soils and the implementation of institutional controls. These include fish advisory already established by NJDEP. Also, NJDEP's residential (unrestricted use) standard for PCBs of 0.2 mg/kg is not an ARAR for properties in the floodplains that constitute the majority of the land to be addressed by this remedial action, which are mostly municipal or county land (such as park land or designated open space), and not subject to future residential use; however, land use restrictions, in the form of a deed notice or similar control, may be needed on a few privately owned parcels, to assure remedy protectiveness. The deed notice or other legal instrument would assure that the land use does not become residential/unrestricted in the future.

The remedy requires continued signage to remind anglers and other recreational users of the Bound Brook corridor of the presence of PCBs in sediments and fish, and the need to take preventative measures, such as catch-and-release, when in the area.

EPA is currently designing the cleanup of contaminated sediment and flood plain soils.

The Diamond Alkali Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish and shellfish caught from the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay complex. The Lower Passaic River and Newark Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NJDEP based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), dioxin and/or mercury contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, the on-going remediation of contaminated material at the former Diamond Alkali facility which will prevent further migration of contamination to the Passaic River and Newark Bay, and the continuation of the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

GOWANUS CANAL	02	NY	NYN000206222	HENC	09-30-2025
HUDSON RIVER PCBS	02	NY	NYD980763841	HENC	09-30-2020
ONONDAGA LAKE	02	NY	NYD986913580	HENC	09-30-2025

The Gowanus Canal Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of on-going ingestion of fish caught from the Canal. The Gowanus Canal and Upper New York Bay are under fish and shellfish consumption advisories, issued by NYS DOH based on polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and dioxin contamination. EPA has already initiated clean-up activities at the site. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the state to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted, to clean up some of the former industrial sites along the canal's banks, reduce sewage overflows, and improve water quality. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests in the community has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public comments on project activities.

The Hudson River PCBs Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Fully Under Control because of the potential for ingestion of fish caught from the river by those who do not follow the fish consumption advisories and fishing restriction. Remedial activities completed to date (dredging) have substantially reduced PCB source materials in the Upper Hudson River. As expected in the Record of Decision, average PCB concentrations in fish in the Upper Hudson are declining but have not yet reached protective levels. Because the remedy includes not only the dredging component but also the subsequent period of monitored natural attenuation, remedy is not complete until the natural attenuation component also has been completed. EPA believes it is likely that improvement will occur gradually over several decades at least. In the interim, the State of New York has in place fishing restrictions and advisories against consumption of fish to control human exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks. EPA acknowledges that the consumption advisories are not fully effective in that they rely on voluntary compliance in order to prevent or limit fish consumption. EPA will continue to work with New York State to ensure the ongoing maximum effectiveness of the advisories.

Dredging work was completed in 2015. EPA estimates that the dredging project removed about 72% of the mass of PCBs in the Upper Hudson River. The dredging project resulted in the removal of about 2.75 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment. Approximately 310,000 pounds of PCBs (twice the mass anticipated) were permanently removed from the river.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. A Community Advisory Group (CAG) comprised of members representing diverse interests along the river has been established to disseminate site information and solicit public

The Onondaga Lake Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because of ongoing ingestion of fish caught from the lake and its tributaries. Fish tissue has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and fish consumption advisories have been issued by New York State. The planned activities to address this pathway include working with the State to ensure fish consumption advisory signs are posted and addressing the sources that are resulting in unacceptable fish tissue concentrations. The Lake Bottom dredging and capping has been completed with more than 2 million cubic yards of sediment removed and close to 500 acres of cap placed. Cleanup of several subsites that contributed to contamination in the Lake have been completed or are underway. Additional planned activities to address the exposure pathway include the continuation of several remedial designs and remedial actions and several ongoing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies to identify the nature and extent of contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	02	NJ	NJD002005106	HENC	09-30-2027
VENTRON/VELSICOL*	02	NJ	NJD980529879	HENC	09-30-2034
VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	02	NJ	NJD002385664	HENC	06-30-2035

The Universal Oil Products Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because of continued potential for ingestion of fish and crabs from Berry's Creek and Ackerman's Creek. Fish tissue collected from these water bodies has been found to contain elevated levels of mercury and PCBs. Remedial actions that address the contaminated soils and a portion of the groundwater have been completed. PCB/PAH contaminated soil has been addressed through a combination of thermal desorption and offsite disposal. A portion of the volatile organic compound contaminated soils has been treated using soil vapor extraction. Lead-contaminated soils have been excavated and placed under the on-site cap. Groundwater was remediated by an on-site treatment system which operated from October 1997 through November 1998. Field studies to evaluate the wetland/creek areas are expected to be completed in 2011. Fish consumption advisory signs are posted in the area.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. Additionally, an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the

The Ventron/Velsicol Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing exposure to mercury and PCBs in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.

EPA has already initiated cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a remedy has been implemented for the uplands portion of the site. Mercury-contaminated soils have been excavated from the uplands area and disposed of off-site. Areas with soils containing mercury above residential levels have been capped and prepared for industrial redevelopment, and ICs have been placed on eight properties. Mercury-contaminated soils have also been removed from ditches that lead from the uplands to the wetlands of Berry's Creek. A vertical hydraulic barrier system was installed to capture contaminated groundwater and prevent migration into the Berry's Creek watershed. ICs in the form of a Classification Exception Area and Well Restriction Area are in place to prevent use of contaminated groundwater. The Berry's Creek portion of the Site, OU2, is currently in RI/FS and has identified sediments and marsh soils contaminated with mercury, methylmercury and PCBs. Methylmercury and PCBs have also been identified in fish and crab tissue. A remedy for this OU is expected in FY18.

EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets. An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise.

The Vineland Chemical Superfund Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of continuing direct contact exposure to arsenic-contaminated sediments in nearby wetlands and surface water bodies as well as exposure to arsenic in fish. Key public areas have been posted with safety/security/public health signage while EPA collects additional data and works with the State on fish consumption advisories.
EPA has already completed a significant portion of cleanup activities at the site. Currently, a groundwater extraction and treatment system is operating to manage the off-site migration of groundwater contaminated with arsenic; institutional controls are also in place to restrict potable use of the contaminated groundwater until the aquifer is restored. In addition, treatment of plant site soils, considered the primary source of the arsenic contamination, is complete. Contaminated sediments from the stream and wetland have been removed and that area has been restored. The present focus of remedial activities is on preventing groundwater seeps from contaminating sediments in a limited section of the stream. EPA continues to perform periodic monitoring of water and sediment, and review this data with property owners and local and State government representatives. Several years of sediment and surface water monitoring data at recreational areas downstream have shown no unacceptable risk.

WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	02	NJ	NJD986620995	HENC	09-30-2024
68TH STREET DUMP/INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	03	MD	MDD980918387	HENC	12-31-2017
ARROWHEAD ASSOCIATES, INC./SCOVILL CORP.	03	VA	VAD042916361	HENC	06-30-2020
ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.*	03	VA	VAD990710410	HENC	10-01-2020

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" because the cleanup of radiologically contaminated soil in residential neighborhoods is ongoing. EPA and the State have reduced the short-term risks at the Site from gamma radiation by installing shielding on some of the site properties, removing surface contamination from three residential properties and a public park, and demolishing the former General Gas Mantle building in Camden.

EPA is continuing the cleanup to address longer-term risks, and has completed the cleanup of the Gloucester City Swim Club and the surrounding residential properties, a recreational complex that includes ball fields, a large open area in Gloucester City that was to be the location of a new middle school, and the former General Gas Mantle facility in Camden. EPA has also completed its cleanup on about 133 residential properties in Camden and Gloucester City by removing the radiological contamination from these properties. What remains to be cleaned up are approximately 20 residential properties and industrial properties that represent over half of the total contamination at the site. EPA ensures community participation throughout the remedial process by meeting with residents and affected stakeholders, issuing public notices and updating fact sheets.

An EPA Community Involvement Coordinator is assigned to the site and can address specific community concerns as they arise. In addition, a field office has been established in the community. It serves as a meeting place and resource center

The 68th Street Dump/Industrial Enterprises Superfund site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is a complete pathway for exposure of surface soil contamination to site workers and trespassers. The major contaminants of concern in the shallow soils are PCBs, PAHs, and lead. EPA recently negotiated a Consent Decree with the responsible parties. Access to the 239 acre site is partially restricted by active rail lines, Interstate I-95, and waterways and fence and signage have been placed throughout the Site to reduce the risk to trespassers. A Health and Safety Plan will be prepared during the initial phase of the Remedial Design which will include recommendations to minimize risks to site workers while the selected remedy requires construction of access barriers and implementation of a Site Security Program. EPA will re-evaluate the protectiveness of the Site in early 2018 following the implementation of the Health and Safety Plan.

The Human Exposure determination status at the Arrowhead Associates, Inc./Scovill Corp. Superfund site is currently Not Under Control. This site is considered Not Under Control due to finding Vapor Intrusion (VI) in the manufacturing building. The manufacturing building is above a contaminated groundwater plume. An indoor vapor mitigation system has been installed in the manufacturing building and the HVAC system has been upgraded to prevent VI. Ongoing monitoring will continue to assure that VI is not occurring. Surface water in the streams will also be sampled. Recent modifications to the operation of the HVAC system used in conjunction with the vapor mitigation system have further reduced contaminant levels. EPA will re-evaluate the space in early FY 2018 using results from recently collected indoor air confirmation samples. The Screening of Potential Alternatives memo to remediate the groundwater beneath the building is scheduled to be submitted for review in late October 2017. EPA is coordinating regularly with the building tenant to discourage use of the

The Atlantic Wood Industries (AWI) Superfund site, located along the Elizabeth River in Portsmouth, Virginia, is a former wood-treating site that has extensive creosote contamination. The site also has heavy metals, PCP, and dioxin contamination. The site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because 1) consumers of shellfish are exposed to unacceptably high levels of contaminants, and 2) AWI currently operates a pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete manufacturing business at the site where workers are exposed to surface soils. EPA is undertaking a cleanup to address the unacceptable exposures. The steps include: stabilizing creosote-soaked soils; dredging and consolidating contaminated sediments, and covering contaminated soils.

The AWI site is the former location of a creosote and pentachlorophenol wood treater. The site is located on the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River and is surrounded by the Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY), also a Superfund site. During WWII, the Navy leased part of the site and filled the area with used blast sand that contained heavy metals. The river contains co-mingled contamination from the AWI site and the NNSY site. Current human exposure is currently considered not under control for several reasons. One, EPA recently completed dredging contaminated sediment from the river. Part of the river cleanup includes monitored natural recovery (MNR), which EPA expects to take slightly less than 10 years to complete. EPA plans to begin oyster sampling next year to determine the initial risk reduction from the dredging. Whether EPA can consider the river (Operable Unit 3) to have human exposure under control next year will depend on the results of that data. Two, the on-site landfill for the dredged sediment is currently under construction and sediment is in stockpiles. Workers, for example, at the pre-cast concrete manufacturing facility at the site have access to the stockpiles. The facility owner, which is also a PRP, has not provided access to all the area required for the landfill construction. EPA is negotiating with the owner and Virginia to obtain access and complete landfill construction and capping. EPA is pushing for resolution of this issue, however, an exact timetable is uncertain. EPA will re-evaluate in 2018

BOARHEAD FARMS	03	PA	PAD047726161	HENC	09-30-2018
CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	03	VA	VAD059165282	HENC	09-30-2023
KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	03	DE	DED980552244	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	03	PA	PASFN0305521	HENC	12-28-2018
PRICE BATTERY LEAD SMELTER	03	PA	PAN000305679	HENC	06-30-2019

The Human Exposure determination status at the Boarhead Farms Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. EPA performed a removal assessment and emergency removal action in 2009 to address vapor intrusion from TCE in a residence located on the Boarhead Farms Site, consisting primarily of installing portable air filtration units. The potentially responsible party (PRP) performed additional response actions to address vapor intrusion in 2011, consisting primarily of addressing basement sumps. The property owner subsequently installed a basement exhaust system in 2013 without notice to EPA or the PRP. Sampling performed by EPA has indicated that the exhaust system has reduced indoor air concentrations to below removal action levels; however, indoor air concentrations continue to exceed EPA's current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA is currently developing an administrative order on consent (AOC) for the property owner and PRP to install a vapor intrusion mitigation system to reduce indoor air concentrations to below the current chronic inhalation reference concentration for TCE. EPA expects the AOC to be signed in mid-FY18 and the vapor mitigation system completed shortly thereafter.

The Culpeper Wood Preservers, Inc. Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site is an active wood treating facility located in Culpeper, VA. Historic use of chromated copper arsenate (CCA) to produce pressure treated lumber has impacted various media at the site. The use of CCA was discontinued in 2002 and the facility has since used other preservative methods. Currently, surface soil contamination consisting of metals (primarily arsenic and hexavalent chromium) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) poses a potential exposure pathway to human receptors. Portions of this surficial soil contamination have since been paved to reduce risk. Nearby private wells have also been impacted by arsenic and chromium and are being provided with bottled water to mitigate risks associated with groundwater ingestion. The remedial investigation has recently been finalized and Culpeper Wood Preservers is in the process of completing the Feasibility Study. Fact sheets have been distributed to nearby residents and EPA recently conducted a community availability session and went door to door to impacted residents (June 2017) to share site

The Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassers could come into contact with soils and sediments contaminated with creosote. A protracted remedial design delayed by a comprehensive cultural resource evaluation and modifications to the design resulting from additional data has delayed the start of the cleanup. EPA is re-evaluating the potential impacts on human health from creosote (primarily PAHs) in surface soils using current policies and guidelines. Ecological concerns were the primary risk drivers during the original risk assessment evaluation. Recent groundwater data will be used to locate additional monitoring wells to be installed in the late fall/early winter of 2017. There is a significant potential that the re-evaluation to be performed in 2018 coupled with the additional data will lead to a more favorable evaluation of human health under current conditions. The potential for Site access is limited by fencing, an adjacent active RCRA facility and a rail line.

The Lower Darby Creek Area Superfund sites is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) that are present at residential properties in the Eastwick Neighborhood, which is part of OU1 of the Lower Darby Creek Area Site. EPA performed a removal action to address the contaminated soil at 33 residential properties with the highest PAH concentrations in 2016 and early 2017. EPA began a remedial action to address the remaining residential properties starting in September 2017, which is expected to last into 2019. Additionally, EPA began a separate remedial action to relocate businesses from the Site in September 2017. It is anticipated that these remedial actions will address current human exposures at the Site. EPA meets regularly with the Community Advisory Group and has prepared multiple Fact Sheets on a variety of topics. EPA has worked closely with the community to develop a Community Health and Safety Plan which provides recommendations and advice to minimize exposures in a practical way prior to EPA completing the residential soil cleanup.

The Price Battery Lead Smelter Site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control." EPA is currently preparing the fund-lead ecological risk assessment of the surface water (operable unit 3) as part of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Price Battery Lead Smelter Site. Based on data collected and evaluations performed to date, there is a potential risk from recreational use of Kaercher Creek, Mill Creek, and the Schuylkill River from exposure to contaminated sediment and fish ingestion due to site-related metals (i.e., lead) contamination. EPA is focused on completing the RI/FS and a future ROD to fully evaluate risk, make a human health determination, and select a final remedy. Additionally, EPA will need to determine how to respond to the lowering of the lead RSL to 200 ppm and its potential impact to residential yards. EPA held a public availability session on October 3, 2017 and cleanup plans for the facility were well received by the community. EPA is available to answer questions and address community concerns as they

RESIN DISPOSAL	03	PA	PAD063766828	HENC	09-30-2018
SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	03	PA	PAD001933175	HENC	11-01-2019
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	04	FL	FLD008161994	HENC	09-30-2018
ANNISTON PCB SITE (MONSANTO CO)	04	AL	ALD000400123	HENC	12-31-2023
ARMSTRONG WORLD INDUSTRIES	04	GA	GAN000410033	HENC	12-30-2021

The Resin Disposal Superfund site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Resin Disposal Site is a two-acre landfill that received 85,000 tons of wastes including organic solvents, resin cakes, filter materials and oils from a resin manufacturing process. Several releases of untreated leachate in 2011 from the original leachate treatment system lead to this determination. Construction of the larger and improved leachate treatment system was completed in 2017. The Responsible Party is currently evaluating down gradient sediments potentially contaminated from historic releases. EPA will re-evaluate human exposure determination in FY 2018 and anticipates that human health will be considered under control based on the successful operation of the improved leachate treatment facility.
The Sharon Steel Corp. (Farrell Works Disposal Area) Superfund Site is considered human exposure not under control because of the estimated unacceptable risk from inhalation and/or ingestion of heavy metals (predominantly manganese) from soil and slag at the 2 business locations that are part of operable unit 2 (OU2). A company called, Dunbar, is the PRP at one of the business locations, an asphalt company, and is performing a Remedial Action to cover the two business properties with a planned completion date of November 2019. The cleanup action includes covering all exposed slag and soil with clean material (e.g., compacted aggregate, clean soil) at a minimum thickness of one (1) foot if clean soil or aggregate, or minimum of 3 inches if asphalt concrete or Portland cement concrete to prevent direct contact with and wind erosion of slag and soil, and alleviate migration of contaminants to surface water.
The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Pensacola Plant) Site is designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because 55 residential properties have levels of dioxin above EPA's cleanup level in soil. A site wide Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 2017. The residential exposure units are triggered into CERCLA action by EPA's HI=1 of 50 parts per trillion (ppt). In each exposure unit, the residential yards will be cleaned up to FDEP's Soil Cleanup Target Level (SCTL) of 7 ppt. The Remedial Design begins in October 2017 and is expected to be completed by March 2019. The remedial action is expected to start in April 2019 and finish by December 2021.
The Anniston PCB Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because there is direct exposure to contaminated soil. Cleanup of soils on residential properties contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls has been completed. However, some properties have not been cleaned-up because access has been denied or where no exposure occurs because the lots are wooded and overgrown. A ROD is expected in 2017 to address residual PCBs existing under soil caps or structures on residential properties, and provide a plan on how to address the residuals long-term. The remedial investigation on commercial properties has been completed. A ROD to select a remedy for PCB contamination on non-residential properties, in Snow Creek sediment, and in a small area with groundwater contamination is expected in late 2017. PCBs have been identified in floodplain soils and sediment for approximately 37 river miles of Choccolocco Creek. The RI/FS for the Creek will be completed in 2019. Unacceptable human exposure related to the creek is primarily attributed to consumption of PCB contaminated foods (i.e., contaminated fish or livestock grazing in the floodplains).
The Armstrong World Industries site is currently considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because workers and trespassers could be exposed to contaminated soil and fish/sediment from Rocky Creek. Contaminants of concern are metals, PCB and PAHs in sediment, and PCBs is fish tissue. The public has been informed not to eat fish from Rocky Creek and signs are posted at Houston Road. However, people have been observed trespassing on site to fish in the creek. As of October 2017, EPA is negotiating an agreement with the responsible parties to conduct the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The RI is expected to begin in 2018, and will provide EPA with the necessary information about site contaminants to ensure that any potentially unacceptable risks to human health are addressed in the cleanup design.

BROWN'S DUMP	04	FL	FLD980847016	HENC	12-31-2020
JACKSONVILLE ASH SITE	04	FL	FLSFN0407002	HENC	12-31-2020
FAIRFAX ST. WOOD TREATERS	04	FL	FLD000623041	HENC	07-31-2018
LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	04	GA	GAD099303182	HENC	12-30-2020

The Brown's Dump Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash contaminated soil with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals is present at or near the surface at 16 parcels. Four of the 16 parcels of have access for remediation and will be cleanup by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to the remaining twelve parcels that need remediation. All parcels have been sampled. As of October2017, about 216 mostly residential properties have been remediated, which makes the remedial action about 97% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 12 parcels are addressed.

The Jacksonville Ash Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because ash from the City of Jacksonville's municipal solid waste incinerators has contaminated soil in residential areas with lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin above remedial goals. Contaminants are present at or near the surface at about 221 residential parcels. Approximately 175 parcels have access for remediation and will be cleaned up by 2019. EPA has not been granted access to 46 parcels that need remediation. Of the 221 parcels that need remediation about 140 are residential parcels, 22 parcels are commercial/industrial parcels and the remaining 55 are Florida Department of Transportation parcels, the contaminated soil staging area and Lonnie Miller Sr. Park. About 73 parcels have not yet been sampled. As of October, 2017, mostly residential properties have been remediated which makes the remedial action about 94% complete. Some temporary engineering controls have been put in place. These controls include fencing, signs, grass cover and placing of clean soil over contaminated soil. ATSDR has determined that there is not an immediate health threat, but the exposure is a long-term health threat. Contaminants of concern include lead, arsenic PAHs and Dioxin. The human exposure indicator will continue to be "not under control" until the remaining 221 parcels are addressed.

The current Human Exposure status for the Fairfax St. Wood Treaters site is Not Under Control. The remedial investigation for the Fairfax Wood Treaters site has been completed and has identified a current human exposure pathway from direct contact with contaminated soil on residential properties. The primary off-site contaminant of concern is Arsenic. The Record of Decision selected excavation and disposal of contaminated soil from residential properties found to exceed the cleanup levels. A public meeting was held on May 16, 2017 to discuss the findings of the remedial investigation and present the preferred remedy. The Record of Decision was issued on August 22, 2017. The remedial design is underway and expected to be completed by October 2018. EPA continues to engage the community and conduct monthly site inspections and report sampling results to the residents. The remedial action is expected to begin by late 2018.

EPA considers the LCP Chemicals Georgia site to be "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because EPA is aware that people are consuming contaminated fish, despite warning signs and fish advisories. The levels of methylmercury and PCBs (primarily Aroclor 1268) detected in fish fillets resulted in a fish consumption advisory for the Turtle River/Brunswick Estuary issued by the Georgia DNR from 1995 to the present. The cleanup plan for the marsh (Operable Unit 1) was issued by the Region in September 2015. The remedial design is currently being conducted and expected to be completed in 2019. The remedial action is expected to begin in 2019. EPA will continue to advise that fish at the site should not be consumed.

ALCOA PROPERTIES	05	IL	ILSFN0508010	HENC	12-30-2019
ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER*	05	MI	MID006007306	HENC	09-30-2026
AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION	05	WI	WIN000510210	HENC	12-31-2019
ASARCO TAYLOR SPRINGS	05	IL	ILN000508170	HENC	12-30-2020

The Alcoa Properties Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the completed operable unit (OU) 1 risk assessment found unacceptable risks for residential and commercial/industrial exposure pathways through ingestion and/or inhalation for exposure to lead and radium compounds in soils. The actions to address this pathway will be to construct a solid waste landfill cap to cover the exposed soils. The cap construction began in 2014 and it is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2016. A construction trailer is on site and site security measures are in place with periodic site patrols to limit opportunities for trespassing. The OU2 remedial investigation is ongoing and covers the rest of the site where waste materials are similar to those in the OU1 area. A Record of Decision is anticipated in late 2017 that will select a remedy for the remainder of the site. A Community Involvement Plan was completed in 2014 following community interviews and is available at the site information repositories. Ongoing community outreach includes public meetings and informational mailings.

The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because the fish in the river are contaminated above health-based levels for human consumption due to PCB contamination. Although there is a fish advisory for the river, and warning signs posted along the floodplains, there is evidence of subsistence fishing from the river. The warning signs have been vandalized in the past and repaired by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. In addition, in the floodplains along several miles of the river there may be PCB-contaminated sediments above health-based limits for direct contact for recreational users. A large portion of this land is owned by the State; there is evidence that this property is used as a recreational area, but it is not practical to fence all the floodplain areas or to keep people out of these areas. From 2007-2009, an excavation and dredging removal action was conducted to address these exposure pathways in a portion of the river near Plainwell, MI, and 130,000 cubic yards (CY) of PCB-contaminated sediment was removed. A second removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Plainwell No. 2 Dam area was conducted in 2009-2010 and removed 14,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. A third removal project was conducted in 2011-2013 and removed 23,700 CY of PCB-contaminated sediment from Portage Creek. A fourth removal action to address the exposure pathways in the river near the Otsego Township Dam area began in August 2016 and will be completed in 2018, and will remove approximately 20,000 CY of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. Approximately 75 additional miles of contaminated river sediments remain to be addressed. A supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study in the Kalamazoo River is ongoing. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the first river area (Area 1), which includes Portage Creek, in late 2015, and that remedy is currently in the remedial design phase. Investigative activities for Area 2 were completed in 2015 and EPA anticipates issuing a ROD for Area 2 in late 2017. Investigative activities for Area 3 began in 2012 and were completed in 2016, with a ROD anticipated in FY2019. Investigative activitiesfor Area 4 began in 2014 and will be completed by the end of 2017. Investigative activities for the entire river will

The Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because people could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the ponds and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the ponds. One of the ponds is located in a city park. Signs are posted along the ponds warning people not to eat the fish, and that swimming and wading are not allowed. In addition, people could be exposed to PCB-contaminated soils on their property. EPA contacted nearby residents providing information regarding the Site and collected soil samples from their yards; then went door to door notifying residents of the results. Community outreach activities have included the establishment of public information repositories, meetings and informational mailings. EPA also provides updates on the Amcast web site on a regular basis.

The ASARCO Taylor Springs Superfund Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties near the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern but other metals are generally co-located with lead. Current known exposure pathways of concern are direct contact with soils in residential, public and industrial areas, and direct contact with soils on the ASARCO property. A Removal Action completed in 2008 addressed residential properties that had lead contamination above 1,200 parts per million (ppm). Approximately 50 residential properties with lead contamination above 400 ppm were not addressed by the removal action. The Illinois Department of Public Health sent letters to the residents whose properties were sampled, discussing the potential contamination in their yards. At the former plant property, surface soil contamination for lead is above likely acceptable levels for the current trespasser exposure scenario. Access at the former plant property is restricted via a fence that encloses it. In April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RI/FS in October 2016. The Site is currently in the final stage of the RI, and the draft FS Report is expected to be submitted in early 2018.

BAUTSCH-GRAY MINE	05	IL	ILN000510407	HENC	12-31-2022
CEDAR CREEK	05	WI	WID988590261	HENC	06-30-2018
DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	05	IL	ILD062340641	HENC	03-31-2022
EAST TROY CONTAMINATED AQUIFER	05	OH	OHSFN0507962	HENC	12-31-2019
GENERAL MILLS/HENKEL CORP.	05	MN	MND051441731	HENC	12-31-2017
JACOBSVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD SOIL CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000508142	HENC	09-30-2028

The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposures Not Under Control” because construction workers, utility workers, trespassers, and recreationalists can be exposed through direct contact with arsenic and lead contaminated soils and mine tailings.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency began addressing direct contact exposures through a series of removal actions completed in 2009and 2012. The Feasibility Study to address the remainder of the Site contamination will be complete in 2017. Public outreach efforts, including fact sheets and public meetings, will continue as cleanup progresses at the Site.

The Cedar Creek site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because humans could be exposed via dermal contact to the PCB-contaminated sediments in the creek and/or by eating the PCB-contaminated fish from the creek. Community outreach has included public meetings and fact sheets. Signs are posted along the creek warning people not to eat the fish or swim/wade in the creek. In addition, a fish consumption advisory has been issued for the creek. The creek runs through a populated area in the center of town, and is adjacent to a large city park. There is evidence that the signs and fish consumption advisories are not effectively preventing exposures to the contaminated sediments. EPA completed the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis in late 2015. On May 31, 2016, EPA signed an Action Memorandum selecting a remedy for the site addressing the contaminated sediments. Following that, the potentially responsible party signed an administrative order on consent to conduct the cleanup, called a "non-time critical removal action". The cleanup began

The DePue/New Jersey Zinc/Mobil Chemical Corp. Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because surface and subsurface soil samples at off-site residential properties (operable unit 4) exceed health-based residential screening levels for lead, arsenic, and cadmium. This is based on data collected in the 2011 Removal Action Limit Assessment Report as well as the 2013 Off-Site Soils Pilot Study Report, which collected samples from 41 out of 814 properties, including garden areas at 14 properties. Illinois EPA plans to issue a Record of Decision (ROD) by the end of 2017 for portions of operable unit 4. The ROD will require excavation of metals-contaminated soils at residential properties, parks, and alleys. The remaining portions of operable unit 4 have not yet been tested and will be evaluated by 2020.

The East Troy Contaminated Aquifer Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because residents over the ground-water plume may be exposed to PCE in indoor air via the vapor intrusion pathway. EPA addressed the indoor air health risk by installing vapor abate-ment systems in 16 homes and at the St. Patrick Elementary School in the summer of 2007. VOCs have contaminated groundwater below the City of Troy as well as a local drinking water well field. To address this, Ohio EPA and the City of Troy have taken steps to contain one potential source of the contamination, and are treating contaminated groundwater prior to use as drinking water. As of August 2017, the planned activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway will be evaluated in a Focused Feasibility Study and a remedy will be selected in a Record of Decision in 2018. Community outreach activities have included informational mailings to homeowners, public meeting, and fact sheets.

The General Mills/Henkel Corp. Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because TCE in groundwater is causing a potential vapor intrusion risk for residences at the Site. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has overseen sub-slab sampling and installation of mitigation systems by General Mills, the potentially responsible party. General Mills mitigated approximately 95% of the properties, but has stopped work. MPCA is completing the work. Currently MPCA is installing vapor mitigation for an apartment building. Owners of six residences have refused access for investigation and MPCA is pursuing property affidavits for those properties. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 2017. Informational letters have been sent to all of the potentially affected property owners.

The Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because residential properties have lead and arsenic levels in surface soils and soils at depth greater than the site specific risk-based cleanup goals of 400 and 30 ppm, respectively. There is a potential risk to human health through direct contact with lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil should soil be excavated. The first phase of the cleanup began in 2007. Subsequent cleanup phases have taken place in 2008 and 2010-2017. The combined cleanups through the beginning of 2017 have resulted in the removal of lead- and arsenic-contaminated soil from over 2,000 residential properties in Evansville. EPA estimates that a total of 4,000 residential properties will require cleanup. Cleanup of the residential areas is on-going. Information availability sessions are held before and during the remedial work, and fact sheets are periodically mailed to inform residents of the risks associated with the contaminated soil and about the cleanup.

KEYSTONE CORRIDOR GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	INN000510399	HENC	12-31-2018
LUSHER STREET GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	05	IN	IND982073785	HENC	12-31-2018
MATTHIESSEN AND HEGELER ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	IL0000064782	HENC	09-30-2027
NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT	05	IL	ILD984809228	HENC	12-31-2026

The Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because of actual vapor intrusion (VI) issues discovered in spring 2017. EPA is evaluating the VI exposure pathway as part of the ongoing remedial investigation. In April 2017, preliminary draft results from sub-slab and/or indoor air sampling indicated exceedances of EPA's VI screening levels and/or removal management levels at both residential and commercial/industrial buildings. Shortly after this discovery, during a May 2017 time-critical removal action, EPA installed vapor mitigation systems at two residential properties where indoor air concentrations exceeded removal management levels. EPA anticipates issuing an Interim Record of Decision (ROD) to address impacted commercial/industrial properties, as well as other residential properties where sub-slab and/or indoor air concentrations did not warrant a removal action but would warrant a remedial action. The Interim ROD is currently planned for FY2018. All property owners have been notified of their draft results and informed about ways to reduce short-term exposure to vapors.

The Lusher Street Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because local residents may be exposed to Site contaminants of concern (COCs) via groundwater (private drinking water wells) and/or the vapor intrusion pathway. The following six VOCs were identified as COCs in groundwater: 1,1,1,-TCA, Chloroform, PCE, TCE, Vinyl chloride and Benzene. Six VOCs were identified as COCs in vapor, based on soil vapor, sub slab, and indoor air screening although only two of these, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, were confirmed to have a complete vapor intrusion pathway. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management provided and maintains water filters on homes whose private wells are impacted by contaminants above drinking water standards. A Record of Decision for Interim Action was finalized in September 2014 and provides for municipal water supply connections to all residents on groundwater within the plume area and provides for installa-tion of vapor intrusion mitigation systems to individual homes with complete pathway for vapor intrusion exposure. A Consent Decree with the potentially responsible parties was entered on March 29, 2016 to complete the municipal water hookups to and install vapor mitigation systems in homes in the main groundwater plume area and vapor intrusion zone.

The Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company (M&H) Site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because soil at many properties within the residential portion of the site contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. The M&H facility was historically used primarily for mining and smelting activities and is currently inactive, except for a portion operated by Carus Chemical Company which was never involved in smelting activities. The site also includes a large residential area (approximately 5,000 homes) surrounding the former facility. A remedial investigation (RI), which included testing a few hundred of the residential properties, was finalized in 2012. After completion of the feasibility study to evaluate various cleanup options for the site, EPA issued a Record of Decision in April 2017 which selected remedies for all areas of the site.

Thousands of properties will need to be tested during remedial design to determine which properties require cleanup. Given the extent and cost of the required cleanup work, it will be a number of years before the human exposure control status will be considered "under control." During the proposed plan public comment period, EPA held two public meetings and an informational session informing residents of the potential contamination

in the residential area. In addition, EPA mailed information to residents informing them about safe gardening practices to minimize ingestion of contaminated soil. EPA will conduct additional public outreach after the remedial design gets

The NSG South Plant is considered "current human exposure not under control" because industrial and commercial workers, per the baseline risk assessment in the approved Remedial Investigation, could potentially be exposed via direct contact to PAHs and other MGP-related contaminants in subsurface soils. EPA has conducted community interviews and continues to attend monthly meetings with the Waukegan Citizens' Advisory Group to provide relevant information on the contamination found at the site and update members on plans for cleaning up the contamination. An Interim Action Record of Decision for (ROD) for DNAPL remediation was signed in July 2015, with Remedial Design is underway for the DNAPL cleanup. EPA expects remedial action (RA) to be initiated in 2018, with work expected to be completed in 8 years. A final ROD is expected to be issued once the DNAPL cleanup is completed.

OLD AMERICAN ZINC PLANT	05	IL	IL0000034355	HENC	12-31-2020
OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	05	IL	ILD980606750	HENC	09-30-2024
SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY	05	IL	ILD053980454	HENC	12-31-2025
SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	05	WI	WID980996367	HENC	09-30-2022

The Old American Zinc Plant Superfund site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals above health-based levels. In 2002 and 2003 a removal action was conducted by the PRPs to address lead contamination in residential yards, commercial lots, and vacant lots. Some contaminated residential yards were not cleaned up during the removal action because the owners refused access for the cleanup work. In addition, the March 2009 RI Report documents concentrations of metals, including lead, zinc, cadmium, and arsenic, that exceed long-term health-based limits for human exposure in soils in several other residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways near the site. Owners of contaminated residential property have been informed, via fact sheets and community interviews, about the contamination and how to control exposures. Contaminated properties will need to be remediated as part of the remedial action
selected in EPA's September 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy includes excavation of contaminated soils from residential yards, vacant lots, and alleyways. The remedial design (RD) began in fall 2014, but in April 2016 the potentially responsible party discontinued the RD work at the site due to bankruptcy issues. EPA took over the RD in December 2016 and will conduct sampling of additional off-site properties in summer 2017. EPA anticipates completing the RD by the end of 2018, and expects to negotiate with other PRPs for the performance of the remedial action.

The Ottawa Radiation Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." The site includes sixteen areas of concern; some adjacent to the original facility, and others in the City of Ottawa where, in the past, site-contaminated materials were used as fill. Removal actions were completed at nine of the areas and remedial actions were completed at six of the areas. Current human exposures are under control in these fifteen areas. EPA prioritized the cleanup of those sites because they are in more densely populated areas. The one remaining area (NPL-8) is designated as "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because of the potential for exposure via direct contact, ingestion and/or inhalation to trespassers, construction workers, and/or commercial/industrial workers to radium contaminated soils.
EPA has not implemented the remedy at NPL-8. The timing for implementation of NPL-8 remedy is dependent on the availability of state funding for their 50% cost share. NPL-8 is fenced. The structural integrity of the fence is in good condition. There is no evidence of trespassing. NPL-8 is
covered with a dense vegetation. No soil disturbances are observed at NPL-8.
Remedial action at NPL-4 including the auto storage garage was completed the summer 2016.

The Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because soil at some residential properties contains concentrations of lead and other metals that exceed health-based levels. Concentrations of lead at some properties are well above 400 parts per million (ppm), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5’s current interim default lead cleanup number for residential exposure. Additionally, some of those properties exceed 1200 ppm and are being evaluated for potential removal actions. EPA conducted lead bioavailability testing during the summer of 2017, and also conducted extensive outreach to inform the community about site status and how to mitigate the risks posed by lead-contaminated soil. EPA is preparing the feasibility study and expects to issue the Record of Decision in early 2019 to select a remedy to address the lead-contaminated soils.

The Sheboygan River and Harbor Superfund site is considered ""Current Human Exposure Not Under Control"" because of human ingestion of contaminated fish. Fish contaminants of concern are PCBs and heavy metals, including arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc. There is a fish advisory in place and numerous signs are posted throughout the area warning against fish consumption, however, fishing has been observed. Fish are taken off-site and likely consumed. During the remedial action, approximately 33,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment were dredged from the Upper River and approximately 50,000 cubic yards were dredged from the Lower River and Inner Harbor. The remedial action sediment dredging work in the river was completed in December 2012. Monitored natural recovery is the selected remedy for the Middle River. Although the active cleanup work is complete, it may take some time for sediments to reach the selected long-term cleanup level and for fish tissue concentrations to decrease.

ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	05	MN	MND039045430	HENC	12-30-2030
TEN-MILE DRAIN	05	MI	MIN000510063	HENC	09-30-2022
TOWN OF PINES GROUNDWATER PLUME	05	IN	INN000508071	HENC	12-31-2017
U.S. SMELTER AND LEAD REFINERY, INC.*	05	IN	IND047030226	HENC	12-31-2019

The St. Louis River Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because trespassing recreational users of both the St. Louis River/US Steel and St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar (SLRIDT) portions of the Site can be exposed through direct contact to contaminated soil and sediments (US Steel) and tar seeps (SLRIDT). The site is currently designated as State Enforcement Lead. Contaminated portions of both areas are fenced to prevent access; however, there is evidence of site trespassing. The State issues regular fact sheet mailings to the local community and periodically holds public meetings to inform the public about continuing risks and cleanup progress. The PRPs have completed several phases of cleanup under State oversight in both areas. Tar seep cleanup at SLRIDT and sediment cleanup at US Steel are expected to be completed by PRP actions in the coming several years, but the remaining soil cleanup at US

The Ten-Mile Drain Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control" because EPA identified several residential properties with elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soils. EPA conducted a removal action in 2014 to address 10 properties with PCB concentrations exceeding removal action levels, but approximately 10 other properties remain with PCB concentrations exceeding likely remedial action cleanup levels. EPA is developing cleanup options and plans to issue a Record of Decision in FY18 for the residential/commercial properties. EPA implemented a second interim remedial action at the site in summer 2015 to address the highly-impacted backfill and bedding materials adjacent to two manhole vaults, and the 120-foot concrete pipe beneath Harper Avenue connecting these two vaults within the Ten Mile drain utility corridor. EPAis also developing cleanup options for the remainder of the site, including sediments in the Lange and Revere Street canal. In addition, fish in the Lange and Revere Street canals are contaminated above Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) health-based levels for human consumption due to PCBs, after which MDHHS has issued a "do not eat advisory" for fish taken from the canals. Furthermore, the EPA's site-wide human health risk assessment concluded that for fish consumption exposures by recreational anglers exceeded the hazard index threshold and target risk range for both adult and children receptors. EPA has observed people ice-fishing and believes the fish are being consumed. PCBs continue to infiltrate into the Ten Mile storm sewer drain system, which empties into the Lange and Revere Street canals connected to Lake St. Clair. The MDHHS periodically sends a mailing to the residents who live along the canals and to local schools, with the "Eat Safe Fish" guidelines for Lake St. Clair, and EPA hosts public meetings to provide updates on the progress of the Superfund site and upcoming activities.

The Town of Pines Superfund Alternative site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because a number of properties, including residential yards and a municipal park, were found to have levels of arsenic well above removal action levels. The soils impacted included surficial soils that could be inhaled or ingested through normal use. The planned activities to address this pathway include a time critical removal action. All property owners have been notified, and the removal action is on-going, and expected to be completed in the fall of 2017.

The U.S. Smelter Lead and Refinery, Inc. Site is considered "Current Human Exposures Not Under Control." During the remedial investigation (RI), EPA sampled more than 90 of the roughly 1,200 properties in operable unit 1 (OU1), the residential portion of the site. About half of the sampled properties had lead levels exceeding the 400 ppm selected cleanup level. EPA contacted those residents whose yards were sampled and informed them of their lead levels. EPA provided guidance to everyone whose property was sampled regarding how to reduce their risk of lead exposure, and EPA has repeatedly shared this guidance at public meetings for the site. Additionally, 29 properties with lead levels exceeding 1,200 ppm have been remediated through time-critical removal actions. The remaining contaminated properties identified during the RI, as well as other contaminated properties that will be identified through remedial design (RD) sampling, will be addressed by the upcoming remedial action (RA). EPA selected a remedy for OU1 in a November 2012 Record of Decision. The selected remedy for OU1 includes excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils. EPA reached a settlement with two potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in late 2014 that addresses two-thirds of OU1. The settlement requires the PRPs to (1) fully fund the RD and RA work to be conducted by EPA, and (2) implement the transportation and disposal portion of the RA work. EPA's RD work is complete. EPA has initiated excavation work in Zones 2 (under the removal program) and 3 of the site. Demolition of the West Calumet Housing Complex in Zone 1 is expected to be completed in 2018, and the Zone 1 remedy will be amended and completed after that. EPA will continue to inform residents as to the lead and arsenic concentrations in their yards as EPA samples properties and finalizes data.

VALLEY PIKE VOCS	05	OH	OHN000510489	HENC	01-20-2027
VELSICOL CHEMICAL CORP. (MICHIGAN)*	05	MI	MID000722439	HENC	09-30-2026
LITTLE SCIOTO RIVER	05	OH	OHN000509950	HENC	06-18-2028

The Valley Pike VOCs Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because groundwater, soil and indoor air have been contaminated by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Data from 2011-2015 investigations lead by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have shown that indoor air at certain residences at the site has been contaminated by VOCs above the Ohio Department of Health screening levels. In 2013, the EPA Removal Program began activities to address the vapor intrusion pathway by sampling at homes and installing vapor mitigation systems in homes where VOCs exceed public health screening level values. In January 2016, Mullins Rubber Products, Inc. agreed to conduct a removal action which includes evaluation and mitigation of residential vapor intrusion and a source control action under EPA oversight.

The Valley Pike VOCs site was finalized on the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 9, 2016. Currently the EPA Remedial Program is conducting negotiations for a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study. There is limited data regarding groundwater contamination from Valley Pike VOCs, and the RI will include a comprehensive groundwater investigation to gather further information. The site is located near the Dayton Mad River Well Field to the south, and the Dayton Miami Well Field to the west. Collectively, these well fields provide drinking water for approximately 400,000 residents in Dayton and Riverside. Both towns municipalities monitor the wells in their distribution system to ensure that safe drinking water is being provided to the residents.

EPA prepared a Multi-Site Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to engage and support the community affected by three Superfund sites located in Montgomery County, Ohio. This CIP focuses on the Behr Dayton and Valleycrest Landfill sites in Dayton, and the Valley Pike site in Riverside. See the CIP at: https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/05/919629. Outreach activities included an informal open house and public meeting, development and distribution of fact sheets for homes within the impacted neighborhood, and interviews regarding the contamination and removal efforts at the site. Since the NPL

The Velsicol Chemical Corp. (Michigan) site is considered "human exposures are not under control" until the completion of the remedy on the former Site plant property. The former Site plant property is fenced but hazardous chemicals remain uncontrolled on-site under an inadequate landfill cap. Hazardous substances that have been released at the Site in soil, sediment and groundwater include dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polybrominated biphenyls, hexabromobenzene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane and chlorobenzene, among others. In June 2012, EPA signed a Record of Decision for the former plant property. The remedial action objectives include prevention of ingestion, inhalation, and direct contact of site-related contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater to human and ecological receptors. While fish tissue data has shown a significant decrease in DDT concentrations as a result of the sediment clean up, fish consumption advisories remain in place for the Pine River fish. Warning signs advising against eating fish are also posted at river access points. At the former plant property, the two largest contaminated areas are referred to as Areas 1 and 2. The following remedy implementation is in process: in situ thermal treatment of Area 1, in situ thermal treatment design for Area 2, and groundwater modeling for groundwater pump and treatment system. The following remedy implementation is slated to occur in the future: cleanup design for additional potential source areas, predesign investigation for groundwater collection trench, construction design for a vertical barrier wall, and construction design of an engineered cap. The community is kept up to date on the site and any potential site risks through mailings of factsheets, and holding public meetings and availability sessions.

The Little Scioto River site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated sediment in the Little Scioto River, operable unit (OU) 1. The risks are driven by potential exposure to carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents in the sediment. A Proposed Plan was provided to the public and comments were received. The response from the public was positive to the recommendation in the Record of Decision. EPA issued a Record of Decision on June 17, 2016 to address OU 1. The Baker Wood Creosoting facility, OU 2, has soil and groundwater contamination as well as non-aqueous phase liquids in the soil and groundwater. EPA will address OU 2 at a later date once Ohio EPA completes enforcement proceedings at Baker Wood and an adjacent site. EPA will ensure any

BANDERA ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000606565	HENC	09-30-2019
DONNA RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM	06	TX	TX0000605363	HENC	09-30-2026

The Bandera Road Ground Water Plume site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to contaminated soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater. The site RI has been completed and the 2013 ROD selected remedies for soil, vapor, indoor air, and groundwater contamination. The start of the remedial design/remedial action is pending enforcement negotiations with the PRPs. However, all residents whose drinking water wells were found to be impacted by PCE contamination, have been hooked up to the local public water supply for their drinking water needs, eliminating the exposure pathway for contaminated ground water. The indoor air exposure pathway has been addressed, in the short term, by interim actions at two impacted buildings in AOI1. However, follow-up monitoring is needed to verify if those interim indoor air systems continue to be protective, in the short-term. The HE Determination is driven in the short-term by insufficient data to verify protectiveness for indoor air. Ground water is supplied by the Leon Valley municipal system, so that pathway is no longer complete. To ensure that Human Exposure is under control for the long-term, the source of the contamination to both ground water and indoor air must be mitigated. The Site determination should remain as "Current Human Exposure Not Controlled" until the vapor source is mitigated and the exposure pathway is eliminated, as the remedy is implemented. EPA plans to monitor and verify the indoor air levels and will take action to ensure that the necessary steps will be taken to address any unacceptable exposure. The community will be kept informed if any unacceptable exposure is detected and advised on follow-up actions.

The Donna Reservoir and Canal System site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" as a result of PCB-contaminated sediments and PCBs that are bioaccumulating and biomagnifying in fish tissue at the site.

An Institutional Control (IC), in the form of an aquatic life order, has been implemented at the reservoir and canal system (DRCS) for a number of years. The Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) issued "Aquatic Life Order Number 9" in February 1994. This order stated that ". . . the Donna Irrigation System [Donna Site] located in Hidalgo County is declared a prohibited area for the taking of all species of aquatic life." According to a sign posted by the Texas Department of Health at Donna Lake, there is a $500 fine for keeping fish from the reservoir and canal system. This sign also states that, "Warning, it is illegal to possess fish from this water, fish caught from this water may contain harmful chemicals." The enforcement authority for this order is the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (i.e., Game Wardens). The EPA expects that the TDSHS's aquatic life order will remain in place under all of the appropriate alternatives described in the Proposed Plan.

Informational ICs include the information distributed by the TDSHS concerning PCBs and the cooking options for fish caught from the DRCS. This document is titled "Guide on Fish Consumption and the Effects on Human Health" (Publication No. 09-14639, July 2015). To increase the awareness of the prohibitions on the taking of fish from the DRCS, each alternative would include enhanced outreach efforts conducted by the EPA, TDSHS, and other entities associated with the Site, and emphasize that they will remain in place during and after remediation until the Remedial Action Objectives identified in the Record of Decision have been achieved.

Other informational ICs include the fact sheets and pamphlets, in both English and Spanish, distributed by the TDSHS to the staff/owners of sixty restaurants located in Donna and Alamo. These visits, conducted from June 3 thru June 5, 2013, were prompted by a report that local residents were selling the fish to local restaurants.

The EPA and county representatives (Precinct 2) are currently considering access restrictions to Donna Lake, in the form of security gates. Several issues related to implementation will need to be resolved. The Donna Irrigation District, the owner/operator of the Site, is currently considering placing signs at the Donna Reservoir, constructed within the waters of the lake to prevent vandalism. The EPA is also considering the implementation of land use and zoning restrictions in the Proposed Plan.

The EPA's Superfund program has been working closely with the EPA's Environmental Justice program to address the concerns of the local communities and the non-governmental organizations. The concerns are mainly that anglers continue to have access to the reservoir and canal system and continue to consume the fish known to be contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, chemicals that are known to cause cancer and non-cancer effects.

JONES ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	06	TX	TXN000605460	HENC	09-28-2018
MARION PRESSURE TREATING	06	LA	LAD008473142	HENC	09-21-2018
TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)*	06	OK	OKD980629844	HENC	02-20-2038
WEST COUNTY ROAD 112 GROUND WATER	06	TX	TXN000606992	HENC	09-30-2021
BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	07	MO	MOD981126899	HENC	12-31-2025

The Jones Road Ground Water Plume Superfund Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because residents are dependent on private wells for their domestic water supply and can be exposed to a tetrachloroethene (and other chlorinated solvent degradation products) plume in the ground water. In November of 2008, an alternate water supply line was completed and 144 residential and commercial users were connected to a municipal water supply system. A small number of residences chose not to be connected to the municipal supply and may still be exposed to the contaminated ground water. On September 29, 2017, EPA amended the Record of Decision to addressetwo key soil zones, the Shallow Source Area Soil and the Deep Unsaturated Chicot Sand, with vapor-phase contaminant concentrations with the potential to impact the underlying groundwater in the "Shallow Water-Bearing Zone" ("Shallow WBZ") and the "Deep Chicot Aquifer". The purpose of the Selected Remedy is to implement a sitewide strategy to reduce the source of contaminants in the soil to the underlying groundwater. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues and activities by awarding a Technical Assistance Grant to a local citizens' group, conducting community interviews, implementing a community relations plan, briefing local government officials, holding public meetings and/or availability sessions, mailing fact sheets about the site to residents, publishing ads in local newspapers; and assigning an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator to the site to answer community member questions and concerns. Additional community involvement activities will occur throughout the Superfund activities for the site.

The Marion Pressure Treating Company Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to creosote contamination in sediment and soil. Creosote has impacted the groundwater beneath the site, however residents are on a public water supply that is not impacted. The site Feasibility Study Reassessment has been completed. An Amended Record of Decision was issued on September 30, 2016 to address the creosote contamination in source material. The groundwater will be monitored and an Amended Record of Decision for groundwater will be issued at a later date. The site is fenced and secured with warning signs that this is a Superfund site.

The Tar Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because local communities may be exposed to lead in soils, chat piles, chat bases, and mill ponds. Tribal members live throughout the area and eat plants grown on, or animals feeding near, the contaminated areas, and some people continue to trespass and use the contaminated areas for recreational purposes. The contaminated area is vast, and it is not possible to prevent all access to the waste. Consequently, EPA is overseeing the cleanup of contaminated source areas and conducting community outreach to educate people with respect to avoiding exposure to the contamination. These actions will significantly reduce the exposure of Tribal members to the contamination. In addition, the voluntary buyout EPA worked with the State of Oklahoma to perform in the former mining towns of Picher, Cardin, and Hockerville was completed in 2011. This effort relocated more than 700 residences. With this milestone achieved, and the continued outreach efforts in adjacent communities that are within the site's boundary, EPA views the exposure to site contamination to be Under Control within those areas.

The West County Road 112 Ground Water site is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to chromium contaminated ground water that has impacted private residential water supply wells used for drinking water. The State of Texas has installed and maintains filtration systems pending the availability of a public water supply line. An alternative water supply is not currently available for this Site. Groundwater monitoring is continuing to determine if other residential wells are being impacted.

The Big River Mine Tailings/St. Joseph Mineral Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead-contaminated waste piles and residential yard soils remain unaddressed. Contaminated soil and sediments pose a direct contact and ingestion threat to young children and pregnant women. The planned activities to address this pathway were a series of removal actions to stabilize waste piles, replace highly contaminated surface soil in residential yards and child high-use areas, and complete two remedial actions to address remaining yard soils and watershed sediments. A total of 2,100 yards have been sampled. Of those 1,775 had one or more areas > 400 parts per million lead. Over 300 removals have been completed where high levels of lead were found in residential properties or where children with elevated blood lead were identified. The third of seven mine waste piles is nearly stabilized. Stabilization Activity is ongoing at the fourth and fifth of seven mine waste piles. Surface water, sediment, and various forms of biota contain elevated concentrations of lead throughout the mining area. Fish in Big River have shown elevated concentrations of lead. Fish advisories have been in place at the site since 1981. EPA has worked with the St. Francois County Watershed Group, a group of local concerned citizens and other federal and state agencies, to help educate the community on the effects of lead contaminated soil, sediment, and surface water.

CHEROKEE COUNTY	07	KS	KSD980741862	HENC	09-30-2022
FORMER UNITED ZINC & ASSOCIATED SMELTERS	07	KS	KSN000705026	HENC	09-30-2020
MADISON COUNTY MINES	07	MO	MOD098633415	HENC	09-30-2020
NEWTON COUNTY MINE TAILINGS	07	MO	MOD981507585	HENC	06-30-2019

The Cherokee County Superfund site is considered Human " Exposure Not Under Control" because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off and movement of the mine waste for other purposes. Mine waste cleanups and health education have been successfully implemented in many portions of the site; however, there are additional areas that remain to be addressed. EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) Amendment in 2006 to address the remaining mine waste in Cherokee County. The cleanup plan would consolidate and cover the mine waste as much as possible to minimize the potential for exposure, and implement controls to maintain the integrity of the capped areas. Cleanup work began in 2008 on the remaining areas and is currently ongoing.

The Former United Zinc and Associated Smelters Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lawns of homes are contaminated with lead. Children six years of age and younger living at these homes have direct exposure to lead contaminated soil.

EPA is continuing to perform a time critical removal action on highly contaminated (i.e. lead concentrations above 800 parts per million) soil at residential properties. A proposed plan to address residences between 400 and 800 parts per million is being written. This plan will be made available for public comment during the summer. Comments received during the comment period will be considered while the Plan is finalized into a Record of Decision. The Record of Decision will be completed by September 30, 2016. The cleanup described by the ROD is planned to begin in the Summer of 2017.

The Madison County site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control due to ongoing exposures to heavy metals. Surficial mine and mill waste is the source of the heavy metal contamination at the site, which has affected surface soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue. The heavy metal of most urgent concern with regard to human health at the site is lead. A significant site-related health risk is to children from elevated levels of lead in soil at unremediated residential properties. Another potential health risk would be exposure of pregnant commercial workers to elevated levels of lead in soil. Additional exposure scenarios of potential concern include ingestion of groundwater in current residential wells by residents and commercial workers; hypothetical future ingestion of groundwater at mine areas by residents and commercial workers; ingestion and inhalation of soil at mine areas by ATV riders; ingestion of fish by both child and adult recreational visitors at some of the mine areas; and ingestion of surface water, sediment, and floodplain soil by a recreational child at some of the mine areas.

In response, the EPA Superfund program has made a concerted effort to protect human health at the site. To date, EPA has sampled the majority of residential properties in Madison County and has removed lead-contaminated residential soil at over 800 of the most highly contaminated properties as part of time critical removal actions. As a result of these cleanups, the site has been designated as Some Exposure Control Achieved. Due to extensive investigation activities, it is estimated that over 1,000 additional residential properties in Madison County will require soil remediation as a result of elevated heavy metal concentrations. The EPA issued an Interim Record of Decision for soil at residential properties in July 2008. The RA contract for addressing approximately 800 residences was issued in September 2008 and construction began in Janurary 2009.

The Newton County Mine Tailings Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control people can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high concentrations of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 1,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure of people living on the site, drinking shallow groundwater, or recreating on the piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at approximately 300 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminate yards has been completed. However, many residences are located immediately adjacent to the uncontrolled mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children. The piles are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil, including residential yards, and surface water through erosion and run-off. EPA has completed a remedial investigation of the mine waste piles and is currently preparing a feasibility study to determine appropriate methods to control the risks to human health. A Record of Decision that will describe the cleanup plans for the mine waste piles is scheduled for 2010.

OMAHA LEAD	07	NE	NESFN0703481	HENC	09-30-2022
ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	07	MO	MOD980686281	HENC	12-31-2020
PCE FORMER DRY CLEANER	07	IA	IAD039954300	HENC	09-30-2018
PLATING, INC.	07	KS	KSD065735912	HENC	09-30-2020
SOUTHWEST JEFFERSON COUNTY MINING	07	MO	MON000705443	HENC	06-23-2022

The Omaha Lead Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. EPA has completed soil remediation at more than 3,800 highly contaminated residential properties at the Omaha Lead Site and these actions are ongoing. EPA plans cleanup for an additional 10,000 residential properties with more moderate levels of contamination. EPA is actively funding health education activities in the Omaha community to increase awareness and reduce exposure levels during the period until the soil cleanup is completed for all affected properties. There are a number of action community groups including the OLS Community Advisory Group, Lead Safe Omaha Coalition, and Omaha Healthy Kids Alliance. EPA has entered into partnering agreements with the city, county, and state governments to implement the cleanup.

The Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because children and pregnant women can be exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and dust. Mine waste piles containing high levels of lead and other heavy metals are located on approximately 7,000 acres of land throughout this county wide site. These waste piles cause lead and other heavy metals contamination in surrounding soils, groundwater, and surface water resulting in potential exposure to people living in the site, drinking the shallow groundwater, or recreating on the waste piles. EPA identified unacceptable levels of lead in the yard soil at 2,700 residential properties in the site. The cleanup of those contaminated yards has been completed. Also, alternate sources of drinking water have been provided to homes with lead and cadmium contaminated groundwater used as drinking water throughout the site. However, many residential properties are located immediately adjacent to lead contaminated mine waste piles. These piles are used for recreation by nearby residents including young children, and are also a continual source of contamination to nearby soil and surface water through run-off. Significant development within the communities has also resulted in encroachment of new housing into contaminated mine areas with new homes being built very near mine waste piles. EPA has issued a Record of Decision to address the mine waste at the site, and the remedial action has begun on a portion of these waste piles. The remedial action will consolidate and cover the mine waste to minimize the risk of exposures. EPA will develop controls to maintain the integrity of these wastes. Due to the large size of this site, it is expected the cleanup action will take approximately ten years to complete. Existing institutional controls on the use of contaminated areas as residential property are in place. Extensive public outreach by EPA and the local health department are helping to inform the communities about the dangers of exposure to the mine waste area.

The PCE Former Dry Cleaner Superfund site is considered 'Current Human Exposure Not Under Control' because the vapor intrusion pathway requires additional investigation/evaluation. PCE is the main COC associated with the site. Additional rounds of vapor intrusion sampling is warranted to ensure exposures above risk based levels are not occurring.

The Plating, Inc. site was put on the National Priorities List on March 19, 2008 due to high concentrations of hexavalent chromium in groundwater. Human Exposure is not under control because at least two private wells are contaminated with hexavalent chromium. There have been several discussions (internal to EPA) to try and come up with a risk number that would be relevant to this site. There is no Maximum Contaminant Level for hexavalent, only total chrome which is 100 ppb. In 2010, Region 7 came up with a regional policy to support the use of 3.5 ppb (at 10-4 level) as a human health risk number for hexavalent chromium in drinking water. If the Region continues to use the 3.5 ppb number, the number of wells affected by the contaminated groundwater will increase to about 20 wells. Planned activities to bring HEUC is to have Superfund and Risk Managers determine if 3.5 ug/L will continue to be used as the drinking water risk number for hexavalent chromium. If the 3.5 ug/L number is used, a proposal to remove the Plating, Inc. building and its source area will be initiated to cut-off the source of the contamination in the groundwater. The proposal will also need to include bottled water for residents with contaminated drinking water.

The Southwest Jefferson County Mining Site is considered "Human Exposure Not Under Control" because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through direct contact and ingestion of contamination soil and dust. As of April 20, 2009, EPA has completed remediation of soil at 129 residences. Residential soil remediation is ongoing as an additional 294 properties have been identified with elevated lead contamination that will need to be addressed. Site assessment activities are ongoing as all of the properties at the site have not been screened for soil lead contamination. 41 properties have been identified lead contamination exceeding the federal drinking water standard and are currently being provided an alternative drinking water source under CERCLA removal authority.

WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - FURNACE CREEK	07	MO	MON000705842	HENC	09-30-2020
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - OLD MINES	07	MO	MON000705027	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - POTOSI	07	MO	MON000705023	HENC	03-31-2044
WASHINGTON COUNTY LEAD DISTRICT - RICHWOODS	07	MO	MON000705032	HENC	09-30-2043
ACM SMELTER AND REFINERY	08	MT	MTD093291599	HENC	09-30-2030
ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	08	MT	MTD093291656	HENC	12-31-2022

The Washington County Lead District-Furnace Creek site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil have been completed at 169 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 16 residences. Remedial action for an additional 293

The Washington County Lead District-Old Mines site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria in hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 54 properties. Cleanup is ongoing. In addition, an alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 102 residences.

The Washington County Lead District-Potosi site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust, and groundwater. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil has been completed at 181 properties. An alternative drinking

The Washington County Lead District-Richwoods site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because lead contamination in soil exceeds health-based cleanup criteria at hundreds of residential properties. The lead concentration in private drinking water wells also exceeds the Federal Drinking Water Standard at numerous properties where only bottled drinking water and point-of-use filters are being employed. The target population is children under seven years of age and pregnant women that are exposed to lead contamination through ingestion of soil, dust and ground water. Time critical removal actions to replace lead-contaminated surface soil had been completed at 18 properties. Cleanup is onging. An alternative drinking water supply is being provided to 42 residences.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The ACM Smelter & Refinery Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in early 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies in 2018/2019 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas and lead and arsenic soils. EPA has already completed a removal action to remove contaminated soils associated with a residential development. EPA has also coordinated with the Montana Department of Transportation to remove and treat contaminated waste associated with a street project. EPA has coordinated with the Potentially Responsible Party to reduce exposures to waste and soils in the community park. EPA continues to coordinate with the Cascade County Health Department to provide residents with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT6122307485	HENC	03-31-2032
CALIFORNIA GULCH	08	CO	COD980717938	HENC	03-31-2021
CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	08	MT	MT0001096353	HENC	12-31-2026
CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	08	CO	COD980717557	HENC	09-30-2019
COLORADO SMELTER	08	CO	CON000802700	HENC	03-31-2027

The Barker Hughesville Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents and recreationalists can be exposed, through direct contact, to mine waste containing thallium, manganese, lead and arsenic in contaminated source materials and residential soils. EPA has completed the remedial investigations. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this exposure are to finalize a record of decision in 2018, followed by the remedial designs and implementation of the selected remedies anticipated in 2020 to reduce exposures to contaminated source areas. EPA has already overseen the completion of two Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)-lead removal actions to the waste rock and tailings associated with the Block P Mining Complex that resulted in over 500,000 cubic yards of waste being placed in an onsite repository. EPA also continues to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources and residential soils.

The California Gulch site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". The Parkville Water District supplies water to the majority of homes and businesses in the area. The OU12 Site-wide Water Quality remedy is in the remedial action phase to address groundwater contamination. The institutional controls limiting use of the groundwater, once implemented, will prevent unacceptable human exposure to contaminants of concern. Routine ground water monitoring indicates that contaminant levels have generally declined or remain stable. Human exposure to lead in soils is no longer occurring in the populated residential areas in Operable Unit 9. This area (OU9) was remediated and deleted from the National Priorities List on September 21, 2011. The Lake County Community Health Program is implementing phase two of a blood-lead testing, outreach and education program. Under this Program, if a child's blood lead test results are elevated, the home drinking water is one of the potential sources tested for lead. EPA has an ongoing community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially

The Carpenter Snow Creek Mining District Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because permanent and seasonal residents can be exposed, through direct contact, to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address this pathway at OU1 are to implement the selected remedial action to remove soils contaminated with lead and arsenic, and to implement institutional controls. A Record of Decision is planned for 2018 for OU2. EPA worked with ATSDR and the County Health Department on a fact sheet to provide the community with information on how to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.

The Central City, Clear Creek Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human health hazards from this site involve potential exposure to heavy metals (primarily lead, arsenic and cadmium), from historic mining activities. As of September 2017, remedial activities at this site involve treatment of contaminated water and capping of tailings and waste rock piles. Impacts to the remedy from potential development and changes in future land use are being considered as well as the need for additional community outreach. A water treatment plant designed to remediate heavy metals at North Clear Creek was completed in March 2017. EPA is working to address unacceptable exposures.

The Colorado Smelter Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because residents are being exposed to lead and arsenic in contaminated residential soils and, in some cases, to contaminated indoor dust from former smelting operations. The Site was placed on the National Priorities List in December 2014 and remedial investigations are underway. Initial sampling results from some residences indicated elevated levels of lead and arsenic in the residential soils and indoor dust. Emergency removal actions were conducted to address the indoor dust at 27 residences. A plan proposing an early interim action was issued for the residential properties in Operable Unit 1 in July 2017. EPA expects to sign a Record of Decision in September 2017 and begin additional cleanups of residential soils and indoor dust soon thereafter. EPA has an extensive and ongoing community outreach program. This includes working with the Pueblo City County Health Department who conducts blood-lead testing, consumer product testing, and an outreach and education program in the Site study area.

JACOBS SMELTER	08	UT	UT0002391472	HENC	09-30-2022
LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	08	MT	MT0009083840	HENC	12-31-2022
STANDARD MINE	08	CO	CO0002378230	HENC	12-31-2018
UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	08	MT	MTSFN7578012	HENC	09-30-2027
US MAGNESIUM	08	UT	UTN000802704	HENC	09-30-2022

The Jacobs Smelter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because human exposure to lead and arsenic through inhalation or ingestion of contaminated soil is possible. Remedial action has not been implemented at the Waterman Smelter and B&B subdivision portions of Operable Unit 2 (OU2). Some work has been completed by the Bureau of Land Management on OU5, however, the sufficiency of this work has yet to be determined. EPA plans to conduct additional investigative work at OU6 to assess the potential ecological and human health exposures. Cleanup activities have been completed at OU1, OU3, OU4 and at the Rawhide Ranchettes subdivision in OU2. These areas are protective of human health and the environment. Community outreach is being conducted and informational signs have been installed.
The Libby Asbestos Superfund Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" due to current and ongoing exposures to soil and building materials contaminated with Libby Amphibole asbestos. EPA selected a final remedy in early 2016 for residential and commercial properties in the communities of Libby and Troy (Operable Units 4 and 7), transportation corridors (OUs 6 and 8), and an industrial park (OU5). EPA has completed investigations at more than 7,500 properties and cleanup at 2,400 of these properties. EPA estimates that fewer than 100 additional properties will require cleanup. OUs 1, 2 and 5 (the former export plant, former screening plant, and the industrial park), where remedial actions are complete, are considered under control for human exposures. Investigations are underway at the former mine site (OU3). There are known elevated concentrations of Libby Amphibole asbestos which may pose a risk of exposure. Access to the area is controlled pending completion of EPA investigations and development of a Feasibility Study to evaluate alternatives to address the contamination. EPA has an extensive community outreach program including continuing to provide residents and recreationalists with information to reduce exposures to potentially contaminated sources.
The Standard Mine Site is considered “Current Human Exposure Not Under Control” because recreational All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) users can be exposed to manganese dust while riding ATVs across waste rock piles containing high levels of manganese. As of September 2017, the planned activity to address this pathway is to cap the remaining waste rock piles with either soil/rock caps or a vegetative cover. Community outreach is being conducted.
The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area Site is considered to have the status of "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for direct contact and ingestion. This determination is based the potential for direct contact with contamination by the residents of the four remaining residential properties that have arsenic and/or lead levels which exceed the Record of Decision action levels and through recreational exposure to unreclaimed mine wastes and discharging acid mine drainage in the watershed. EPA continues to conduct cleanup activities as funds are made available for remedial action. The groundwater in the Rimini Community and Landmark subdivision is contaminated with arsenic, and residents are being supplied with bottled water or have been provided point-of-use treatment systems until the final remedy can be implemented. EPA is working with Lewis & Clark County to designate a Controlled Groundwater Area to prevent the installation of new domestic use wells. EPA is also working with the county to expand its Lead Education and Assessment Program for East Helena to include the Upper Tenmile Creek site.
As of September 2017, US Magnesium Site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control". An evaluation of the human health exposure and risk is ongoing at this site. Preliminary remedial investigations (PRI) are underway to collect data from soils, sediments, solid-wastes, surface- and ground-water and air for organochlorine chemicals across eighteen segments of the study area. The initial risk assessment evaluation, are being overseen by the EPA and the State, (in collaboration with the Potentially Responsible Party), of this data has determined the chemicals of potential concern for baseline human and ecological risk assessments. The US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has posted signs at the major public access routes to inform the public of the site investigations, with EPA and BLM contacts.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.	09	CA	CAD048634059	HENC	12-30-2020
ARGONAUT MINE	09	CA	CAD983650011	HENC	07-27-2022
ASARCO HAYDEN PLANT	09	AZ	AZD008397127	HENC	09-30-2023
CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	09	NV	NVD980813646	HENC	01-01-2040

This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

The Argonaut Mine Superfund site is currently Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was added to the NPL in September 2016. The primary exposure pathways are dermal exposure from direct contact with mine waste piles and sediment and possibly surface water at the edge of a residential neighborhood, as well as near a junior high and high school. Windblown dust inhalation exposures from mine waste are also possible. In 2015, EPA took several short-term removal actions to keep people from being exposed to the highest levels of contamination. This work included several residential yard cleanups, a cleanup at the vacant lot on the corner of Argonaut Lane and Pioneer Street, and the installation of a protective cover on steep slopes at Jackson Junior High School to prevent soil erosion and reduce exposure to the contamination. EPA also cleaned up contamination found in the Junior High lunch area next to the playing field.

The Asarco Hayden Plant is currently designated as Human Exposure Not Under Control. Asarco currently operates the smelter facility located in Hayden, Arizona. Asarco is finalizing a Phase 2 Remedial Investigation (RI) report to characterize soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater and air contamination. The most significant pathway for potential human exposure is inhalation of airborne contaminants from the currently operating smelter facility which is adjacent to the towns of Hayden and Winkelman. Asarco is currently upgrading the smelter facility in compliance with an EPA Air Division Consent Decree that was signed in December of 2015. Air monitoring continues at the site during the facility upgrades which will be completed in several phases in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

The Carson River, including the Lahontan Reservoir, is a recreational, fishing, and hunting destination in Nevada. EPA considers the Carson River Mercury Site "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for two reasons. First, people are known to catch, consume, or sell (for consumption) fish from the area. Second, people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil under the surface or on the surface.

People should not consume fish caught in the area. The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services has issued health advisories for fish consumption from Big and Little Washoe Lakes, Lahontan Reservoir, and the Carson River downstream from Dayton. The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) recommends not eating fish downstream of the Mexican Mill Dam, which is further upstream from Dayton. Fish with very high levels of mercury have been found in these areas. At heavily used access locations to these water bodies, EPA and the NDEP have posted health advisory signs to warn the public that fish should not be consumed.

EPA is also concerned people may be exposed to mercury-contaminated soil located under the surface or on the surface in areas around the Virginia City, Silver City, Gold Canyon, Six-Mile Canyon, and within the Carson River 100 year flood plain. EPA has conducted multiple cleanup actions to dig up (excavate) or cover with clean fill (cap) mercury-contaminated surface soil in the surrounding area. However, some areas still have mercury-contaminated soils (as well as arsenic and lead associated with the mining) under the surface or on the surface. These areas must be managed appropriately. The EPA and NDEP work with local jurisdictions, residents, and commercial enterprises to implement the Long Term Sampling and Response Plan to address these concerns. In 2017, EPA is completing a Five-Year Review of the mercury-contaminated soil areas near the source (Operable Unit 1). The Five-Year Review will be issued in 2018, and will document how cleanup actions are working to protect human health and the environment.

In March 2017, EPA released a Remedial Investigation (RI) report for Operable Unit 2 of the Carson River and associated impacted waterways and wetlands. The RI gathered critical environmental information to help understand the nature and extent of site contamination and risks to the community. That information is being used to evaluate the costs and benefits of cleaning up the contamination (a Feasibility Study). In 2019, EPA plans to issue a document with our preferred cleanup remedy (a Proposed Plan for public comment) followed by the decision in 2020 (Record of Decision).

IRON KING MINE - HUMBOLDT SMELTER	09	AZ	AZ0000309013	HENC	01-01-2025
KLAU/BUENA VISTA MINE	09	CA	CA1141190578	HENC	03-30-2029
LAVA CAP MINE	09	CA	CAD983618893	HENC	12-31-2017

The Iron King Mine Humboldt Smelter is currently designated as "Human Exposure Not Under Control". EPA has completed a remedial investigation and removal actions in 2006, 2011, and 2017 that have eliminated human exposures to contaminated residential soils. However, actions to address the mine tailings in tailings piles, drainages, flood plains, behind the dam, and on the former smelter property, are ongoing, pending completion of the feasibility study. While exposure is not certain, there could be human contact with these tailings and occasional inhalation hazards in the tailings areas during high winds. The tailings can move to new locations by water migration, deposition, and scour. The primary chemicals of concern at the site are arsenic and lead. Sampling results indicate the presence of elevated levels of arsenic and lead that could present health risks if a person is exposed to these metals over an extended period of time. EPA has posted caution signs near contaminated areas and conducted door-to-door outreach for residents living near contaminated areas. EPA also sent flyers to the Humboldt Elementary School for distribution to the students and parents. EPA also communicates to Dewey-Humboldt residents on a regular basis via the Town Newsletter and meetings with the Town Council.

The Klau / Buena Vista Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. This mercury mine has released large amounts of mercury to on-site soils and surface water bodies. Contaminated sediment downstream indicate elevated levels of mercury, and fish tissue data has resulted in a advisory for Lake Nacimiento. The current completed human exposure pathway is ingestion of methyl mercury contaminated fish tissue.

The site consists of three OUs; OU 1) the 320 acre mercury mine site property, OU 2) seven miles of Las Tablas Creek downstream from the mine which includes a man-made reservoir of 7 acres with a 15 foot depth, and OU 3) which is Lake Nacimiento reservoir at the end of Las Tablas Creek which covers 1,800 acres is 14 miles long and up to 180 feet deep and is used for irrigation and drinking water.

The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007. People have been seen fishing in all of these water bodies in the recent past and are assumed to be doing so currently. The State of California has issued fish consumption advisories for methyl mercury in fish tissue in Lake Nacimiento in 1994 and 2007 and the state issued fishing licenses for Lake Nacimiento and Las Tablas Creek watershed also include the advisory. Additionally signage has been posted all of the water bodies providing an advisory concerning fish consumption and OU 1 has fencing and controlled access as do the private property owners along OU 2.

A Public Health Assessment was issued in July 2009 by ATSDR working with the State of California and community outreach is provided through the site's community advisory group meetings held twice a year. A great deal of characterization and sampling has already been performed, and is ongoing. The final cleanup approach will be determined once the nature and extent of contamination has been identified. In late 2010, a site stabilization emergency response is planned to address recent landslides on the site.

The Lava Cap Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because recreational users of the area below the mine (the Lost Lake operable unit) can be exposed to mine tailings, leading to incidental ingestion of arsenic in soil and airborne particulates and skin contact with contaminated sediments that are deposited along shoreline and upland areas. We have informed all the residents in the area of concern (this is not a public area and is on private lands) that there can be exposure to arsenic from the tailings if they walk or use vehicles (bikes, motorcycles, ATVs, etc.) in the area, but there is still evidence that people use the area for recreational purposes. The impacted area is a series of private properties that is too large to be fenced. We have not put signs up since the parcels are privately owned; however, we have informed each owner personally of the potential risk. Clean up of the Mine Area Operable Unit (OU) began in 2005 with the mine tailings cap construction completed in early 2007. Design for the surface water remedy at the mine area began in Spring 2008 and a pilot treatability study is in progress. The groundwater (OU) is currently being studied, but all current drinking water pathways have been addressed through the installation of drinking water treatment units. An Interim Record of Decision for groundwater was signed in September 2008, which selected a remedy that provides hook-ups of private residences to a public water supply. The design of this water supply system is ongoing.

MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	09	CA	CAD009106527	HENC	12-31-2018
MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	09	CA	CAD008242711	HENC	09-30-2035
SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	09	CA	CAD980893275	HENC	09-30-2040
TRW MICROWAVE, INC (BUILDING 825)	09	CA	CAD009159088	HENC	12-30-2020

The McCormick & Baxter Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because contaminants (including dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, chromium & copper) in the sediment of a slough adjacent to the site have bioaccumulated in fish. The levels of contaminants in certain locally-caught fish species may pose a health risk to anglers who consume them. EPA posted signs advising people not to catch or eat the fish and conducted extensive public education campaigns about the fish contamination; however, there have been confirmed reports of people continuing to fish in the slough. In September 2006, EPA completed placement of a two-foot thick sand cap over the contaminated sediment to prevent direct human contact and to cut off the pathway for bioaccumulation in fish, but it will take several years for the existing population of contaminated fish to be replaced by clean fish. EPA will collect additional post-cap fish tissue data and continue its outreach programs to keep the public informed.

The Montrose superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because the Palos Verdes Operable Unit has ocean sediment contaminated with significant levels of DDT and PCBs. These contaminants impact fish that reside in the area, especially the white croaker. Human exposure occurs through consumption of contaminated fish caught with the Palos Verdes Shelf area. Recently released fish advisory from the State of California (OEHHA June 2009) added barred sand bass and topsmelt to the "do not consume" list for PV Shelf. There are institutional controls (ICs) in place, which include white croaker bag limits, advisories and warnings for the area, educational outreach programs, and a commercial fishing ban on catching white croaker from the PV Shelf.
However, periodic monitoring of the local fishing piers and local fish markets show that white croaker are being caught by independent fishermen for consumption and sale. The selected remedy includes continuation of the Institutional Controls (ICs) program along with monitored natural recovery (MNR) and capping the most contaminated sediments. The comprehensive ICs program has been effective in reducing-but not completely eliminating--the sale and consumption of white croaker and fishing of white croaker in the contaminated area. All aspects of the ICs program (education, outreach, monitoring and enforcement) will continue into the future. EPA will evaluate the effectiveness of capping through the Five-Year Review process and continue the ICs program until contaminants in fish reach cleanup levels.

The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because nearby residents and recreational trespassers on the mine property come into contact with mine wastes and soils contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony and the consumption of mercury contaminated fish. EPA's human health risk assessment shows that the recreational trespass scenerio is an unacceptable risk due to the high levels of mercury and arsenic present in the mine waste. The risk assessment is based on exposures to youth, ages 6-17, that are most likely to recreate at the mine property. Mercury bioaccumulation in excess of the recommended Federal limit for human consumption has been documented in Clear Lake fish; one of the major health threats associated with the site is eating mercury contaminated fish. The State of California has issued an advisory for the consumption of Clear Lake fish which are distributed to resorts and posted at the lake. In 2007 EPA completed the removal of all of the contaminated mine wastes and soils from the residential area at the Elem Indian Colony. EPA installed a fence around the mine property and posted signs advising people not to trespass. EPA recently identified the presence of contaminated mine wastes that were used historically to maintain gravel roadways and parking areas in a nearby residential area. EPA is performing a feasibility study to select a cleanup plan to prevent the continued discharge of mercury and other contaminants to Clear Lake, to cleanup the contaminated mine wastes at the mine property and to cleanup the access road to the Elem Indian Colony and recently identified residential area roadways and parking areas. EPA is continuing its remedial investigation to characterize the nature and extent of contamination in Clear Lake sediments and the North Wetland. EPA ensures community members know about and participate in site issues by holding community meetings, distributing outreach materials, and coordinating with the Clear Lake Environmental Action Network (CLEAN), a Technical Assistance Grantee, and the Elem Pomo Tribe.

The TRW Microwave, Inc. site is currently designated Human Exposure Not Under Control. This site was transferred from the State back to EPA in August 2014, subsequent to which EPA ordered the Responsible Parties to conduct vapor intrusion evaluations at on- and off-property buildings associated with the site to determine whether the vapor intrusion pathway is complete and whether a remedy is required. The on-property evaluation showed evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion and a mitigation system was installed and confirmed to be working effectively. The off-property evaluations are in progress and show evidence of unacceptable vapor intrusion in residential and school buildings. Steps were taken to address the immediate risk, primarily consisting of building ventilation improvements and upgrades. Additionally, residents, parents, school staff and school administrators were informed via fact sheets and community meetings. To address long-term risk, reliable mitigation systems are being designed for the affected buildings and further outreach and investigation is ongoing to fully delineate the extent of the vapor intrusion-affected area.

UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	09	CA	CAD981436363	HENC	12-31-2020
BLACK BUTTE MINE	10	OR	OR0000515759	HENC	04-30-2023
BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX	10	ID	IDD048340921	HENC	09-30-2060
COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	10	WA	WAD980726368	HENC	03-30-2020

The United Heckathorn Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because fishermen and their families may be exposed to dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and dieldrin when fish or other edible biota (e.g. mussels) from the site are consumed. The area is restricted by fencing and multilingual warning signs are posted on the upland fence and along the marine channel, visible to fishermen in boats; however, there have been reports of fishermen in the area. These measures do not prevent contaminated fish from migrating outside of the site where they might be harvested and consumed by fishermen. EPA is continuing preparation of a focused feasibility study to evaluate alternatives for addressing the remaining contamination. EPA presented to the National Remedy Review Board and is currently working on revising the focused feasibility study. In addition, EPA sends fact sheets to the site's mailing list and updates the site's Web page, and presents to the City as needed.

The upland (soil) portion of the site is considered under control. The 5 acre site has been capped and in reuse for industrial purpose since October 1999.

The Black Butte Mine Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. The site was placed on the National Priorities List in 2010. The main pathway of concern is surface water, with the potential for people to eat fish which have bioaccumulated mercury or other heavy metals. The Cottage Grove Reservoir has collected mine tailings producing methyl mercury which bioaccumulates in fish. There currently is a fish advisory for the reservoir. EPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to collect and evaluate data on potential site risks at the mine site and, if necessary, develop options for cleanup as soon as possible. In addition, EPA intends to implement a removal action at the mine site in 2018 to reduce the erosion and delivery of mercury contaminated mine tailings into the watershed.

The Bunker Hill Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because some people in the area are exposed to hazardous levels of lead and arsenic via residential soils, house dust, and drinking water. Site cleanups are underway for residential soils, recreational areas, and several mining areas that are used for recreational activities within the site. Areas affecting human health receive highest priority for cleanup. In the Bunker Hill Box communities (Operable Unit 2), about 3200 properties have been cleaned up and 17 contaminated residential drinking water wells have been closed, with a further 20 wells being provided with filters. In 2008, EPA certified as complete the Upstream Mining Group's remediation of residential and commercial properties and rights-of-way within Operable Unit 1. In Operable Unit 3 (the Coeur d'Alene Basin), about 3400 properties have been remediated to date. While the exact number of properties that will require remediation is not known at this time because sampling has not been completed, it is currently estimated that property cleanups will continue for 2-3 more years. The residential soil remedy reduces soil concentrations using information and intervention, community greening, and partial removal and replacement of residential soils. The drinking water exposure pathway is addressed by public information and multiple alternative sources. An Institutional Controls Program is in place which includes locally developed and enforced rules and regulations to protect the remedy and limit future exposure to contaminated soil that is left in place. Recreational sites and mine/mill sites idenfitied in the ROD with human health exposures are addressed using a combination of access controls, capping and removals. The site's vast size and high levels of contamination mean that cleanup will take several decades, but many of the worst areas that affect human health exposure have been addressed.

The Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats CERCLA site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Despite considerable remedial action within this site, which covers approximately 12 square miles, isolated areas of contaminated sediment remain within the biologically active zone, areas of contaminated groundwater discharge through bottom sediments into surface water, and fish consumption advisories issued by the local health department remain in effect. Contaminated sediment remediation has mostly been accomplished but some work remains within Hylebos Waterway, within Commencement Bay between Blair and Hylebos waterways, and within Commencement Bay offshore from the former Asarco smelter site. Areas of contaminated groundwater which discharge into surface water sediments will take several more years to address. Fish tissue sampling from the site will need to occur over the next several years to ascertain when shellfish and bottom fish can safely be consumed by humans.

HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WASFN1002174	HENC	09-30-2018
HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	10	WA	WAD980722839	HENC	12-30-2024
LOCKHEED WEST SEATTLE	10	WA	WAN001002655	HENC	09-30-2018
LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	10	WA	WA0002329803	HENC	09-30-2048

The Hamilton/Labree Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" for the following reasons: In Operable Unit 1, recreational users can be exposed to PCE contamination by ingestion and inhalation of Berwick Creek sediment and soil. Also under current uses, construction and utility workers who work in trenches can be exposed to PCE via inhalation of PCE and TCE in groundwater vapors. Discussions regarding fencing and signage along the west side of Berwick Creek have been initiated (there is already a fence along the east side of Berwick Creek adjacent to Interstate 5), but most likely will not take place until the OU1 interim Remedial Action is initiated in 2018. The City of Chehalis does have a "call before you dig" ordinance which would be used to educate and limit exposures in trenches within OU1. In Operable Unit 2, the remedial investigation has yet to be completed. A number of properties within OU2 were connected to the Chehalis public-water supply system via an EPA removal action in the early 2000s, but many still obtain their drinking and shower water from private wells. To date, no site contamination has been found in these private wells; however, if PCE in groundwater continues to exist there is concern that the contaminated plume will reach these properties in the future. In response, EPA installed two groundwater monitoring wells upgradient of Rice Road properties that still use private drinking water wells. These two wells act as sentinels should the PCE plume change direction. To date, no PCE has been detected in these wells.
Human Exposure is Not Under Control for the East Waterway (EW) Operable Unit (OU) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Under a legal consent order with EPA, the Port of Seattle is conducting a final Supplemental Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (SRI/FS) that has assessed risk to human and environmental receptors for the East Waterway operable unit of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. Sediments and fish tissue in East Waterway are contaminated with PCBs, tributyl tin, TCDD, PAHs and metals. The most likely exposure pathway for people is fish and shellfish consumption. Dermal exposure is the next likely pathway. East Waterway is within the usual and accustomed fishing area of the Suquamish and Muckleshoot Tribes and there is anecdotal evidence that despite fish advisories people fish off the Spokane Street Bridge in East Waterway. All other operable units of this site have been cleaned up, have cleanups underway, or have been found not to need cleanup under Superfund. The results of the SRI/FS will enable EPA to make a cleanup decision for the EW OU of Harbor Island to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to control human exposures.
The Lockheed West Seattle Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river and Elliott Bay may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants on the Site include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPAH) arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and dioxins/furans. This site is within the Muckleshoot and Suquamish Tribes' Usual and Accustomed fishing area and is accessible by boat to the Tribe and the public. The shoreline is accessible to the public by boat but is not accessible by walking along the shoreline. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating shellfish from this area. A Record of Decision was signed in 2013 and Lockheed Martin is conducting the Remedial Design. Final cleanup will begin in 2018.
The Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because sediment and tissue data samples have shown that eating certain fish and shellfish from the river may result in unacceptable exposures to humans. The contaminants in the waterway sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, and dioxins/furans. The Washington Department of Health has posted and publicized fishing advisories, but people are still harvesting and eating bottom fish and shellfish from the river. Several Potentially Responsible Parties conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for this site to learn the full nature and extent of contamination. EPA selected a final cleanup plan in 2014 after consideration of public comments. The PRPs have initiated early cleanups at some particularly contaminated areas, mostly completed as of September 2017, and these cleanups have reduced exposure to a degree. Remedial design and remedial action will take many years. Monitoring should demonstrate improvements as progress continues.

MIDNITE MINE	10	WA	WAD980978753	HENC	09-30-2025
NORTH RIDGE ESTATES	10	OR	ORN001002476	HENC	06-30-2019
PALERMO WELL FIELD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	10	WA	WA0000026534	HENC	06-30-2021
PORTLAND HARBOR*	10	OR	ORSFN1002155	HENC	09-20-2028
QUENDALL TERMINAL*	10	WA	WAD980639215	HENC	09-30-2020

The Midnite Mine Superfund site is considered "Current Human Exposure Not Under Control" because people visiting areas affected by contaminant migration may be exposed to radionuclides and metals from mine waste, soil, sediments, and surface water. Contaminant levels are above acceptable levels for the exposure pathways of concern, which include ingestion of water, sediments, soil, plants and animals. The levels are higher in the mined areas than other adjacent affected areas. Areas near the mine are used for recreation, hunting and gathering, and traditional tribal activities, and sediment and surface water in these areas are affected by acid mine drainage. Groundwater is affected but not currently used for drinking. To reduce exposure, the mined area is completely fenced in, warning signs are posted, access is restricted via locked gates, and warning signs are posted in affected areas outside the fence. EPA continues to work with the Spokane Tribe on advisories and outreach. Also, spilled uranium ore along public roads was removed and contaminated seeps from the mine are collected and treated onsite. EPA selected a site-wide cleanup plan calling for consolidations of waste in mine pits, vegetated soil covers, removal of drainage sediments, and long-term water collection and treatment. Pursuant to a 2012 RD/RA Consent Decree, the Remedial Design was approved in November 2015. As of September 2017, the planned activities to address these exposure pathways is to implement the cleanup. Remedial Action construction started in May 2016 and is estimated for completion in 2025.

The North Ridge Estates site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because asbestos contamination in soils poses current human health risk by inhalation of asbestos fibers in air released during soil disturbance activities. EPA began a Remedial Action to address unacceptable exposures in September 2014 and has completed half of the necessary work thus far.

The Palermo Well Field Ground Water Contamination Superfund site is currently considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because there is a residential portion of the site where groundwater contaminant conditions exist that may pose a threat to human health from TCE vapors. EPA is overseeing the active monitoring of vapor intrusion in this area and will provide tailored remediation of any house where TCE concentrations exceed the 2 µg/m3 over a three-week period. EPA anticipates that this threat will be addressed through remedial actions at the promulgation of a ROD amendment.

Portland Harbor is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control based on data collected as part of the Remedial Investigation. The Portland Harbor Potentially Responsible Parties, under EPA and DEQ oversight, have collected and analyzed sediment, surface water, groundwater, and fish tissue data at the site. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, pesticides, PCBs, PAHs, and dioxins/furans. The known exposure pathways for people are fish and shellfish consumption, ingestion of surface water, and direct contact with sediments. All of these pathways result in unacceptable exposures to humans. EPA has determined that the greatest health risk from exposure to contamination in Portland Harbor is from eating resident fish and to infants that are breast-fed by mothers who eat resident fish on a regular basis. The State Health Department has issued a health advisory and posted signs advising people to limit consumption of fish from the site. However, people are likely still eating the fish and fishing is observed daily at the site. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is working with upland facilities to investigate and control ongoing sources of contamination to the site. Two early cleanup actions to address hot spots of PAH contamination in the river have been completed under EPA oversight and a third was completed by DEQ. A separate CERCLA cleanup within the site, McCormick & Baxter, also addressed cleanup of PAHs in the river sediments. EPA issued a Record of Decision in 2017. EPA posts major documents on its website and sends information regarding meetings and availability of major documents to a listserv (over 1,000 people) and has monthly meetings with the Citizen Advisory Group (which are open to the public). EPA has also reached out to neighborhood associations, non-profit environmental representatives and local organizations to provide training, small group discussions, presentations and multilingual materials regarding human health risks.

The Quendall Terminal Superfund site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control because surface and subsurface soil, groundwater, and off-shore sediments are contaminated with coal tars, creosote, creosote by-products and arsenic. Mobile DNAPL has been transported by groundwater to off-shore sediments. Dissolved constituents of DNAPL are still being transported by groundwater and upwelling through lake sediments. The risk assessment indicates that use of groundwater for drinking water, dermal contact with surface and subsurface soils, vapor intrusion into occupied buildings, and consumption of even modest quantities of shellfish would all pose unreasonable risks to humans. Benthic organisms, benthic macroinvertebrates, and terrestrial and aquatic-dependent wildlife are all subject to unacceptable ecological risks. No one is currently using contaminated water as a drinking water supply, installation of wells is currently prohibited, and the site is vacant, fenced and posted, thus limiting human exposure to contaminated soils. However, children may be exposed to contaminants when wading and, most importantly, EPA is concerned about shellfish consumption by the local community.

WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	10	WA	WAD009248295	HENC	05-02-2021

The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Site is considered Human Exposure Not Under Control. Ongoing creosote seeps on the beaches adjacent to a former wood treating facility provide a complete and direct exposure pathway to recreational and tribal beach users. Dermal contact and incidental ingestion of contaminated beach sediments results in a cancer risk above EPA's risk range. Contaminant levels in shellfish tissue pose an unacceptable risk to both recreational and tribal shellfish harvesters. Signs are in place on the beach and in nearby parking lots and information kiosks to warn people of the risk. Fact sheets have been mailed to local residents and information about the beach contamination is available on EPA's web site. The beaches are closed to shellfish harvesting. The Washington Department of Health provides information about the closure on its web site. EPA released a Proposed Plan in April 2016, recommending additional cleanup actions. After considering public comments, EPA plans to issue a ROD amendment for the site in FY 2018. EPA will use signage, fact sheets and social media to advise people of the contamination on the beaches until cleanup goals are achieved.

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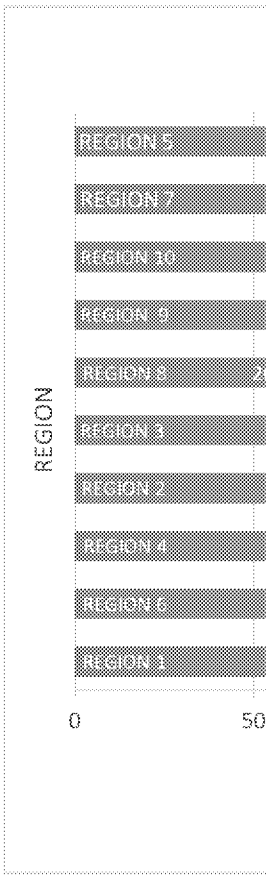
**Includes Non-Fed*

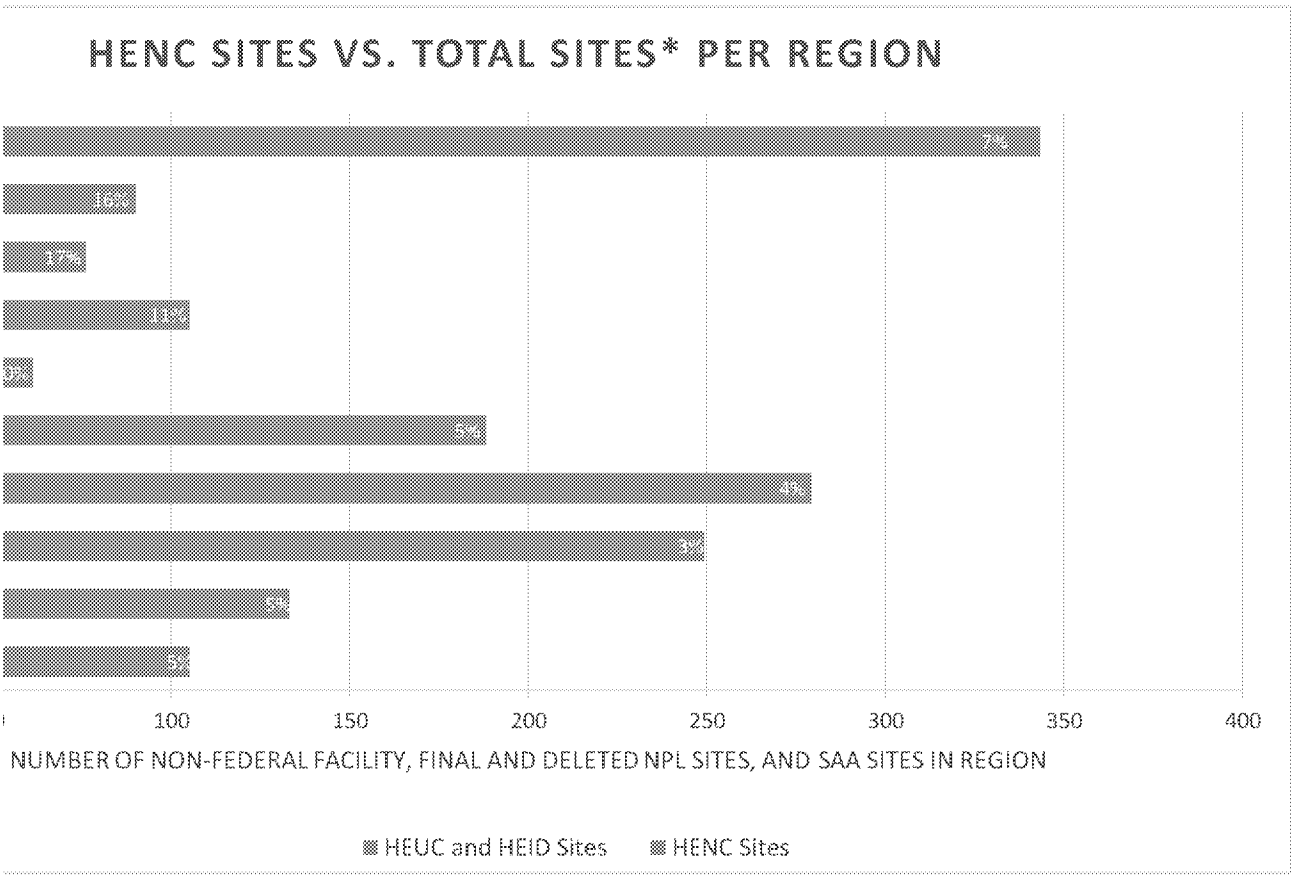
Region	HEUC and HEID Sites	HENC Sites	Total Universe of Sites* Per Region	% HENC out of Total Universe of Sites* Per Region
1	100	5	105	5%
6	127	6	133	5%
4	242	7	249	3%
2	269	10	279	4%
3	178	10	188	5%
8	49	12	61	20%
9	93	12	105	11%
10	63	13	76	17%
7	76	14	90	16%
5	318	25	343	7%
Total	**1515**	**114**	**1629**	**7%**

*Sites include Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites



man Exposure Not Under Control (HENC) Sites Per Region

eral Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, and SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017



US States/Territories with Human Exposure N

Includes Non-Federal Facility, Final and Deleted NPL Sites, a

State	Number HENC Sites
CA	9
IL	9
MO	9
WA	9
NJ	7
MT	6
IN	5
PA	5
CO	4
FL	4
SC	4
OH	3
KS	3
MI	3
NY	3
OR	3
VA	3
WI	3
AZ	2
GA	2
MN	2
UT	2
AL	1
CT	1
DE	1
ID	1
IA	1
LA	1
MD	1
MA	1
NE	1
NV	1
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VT	1
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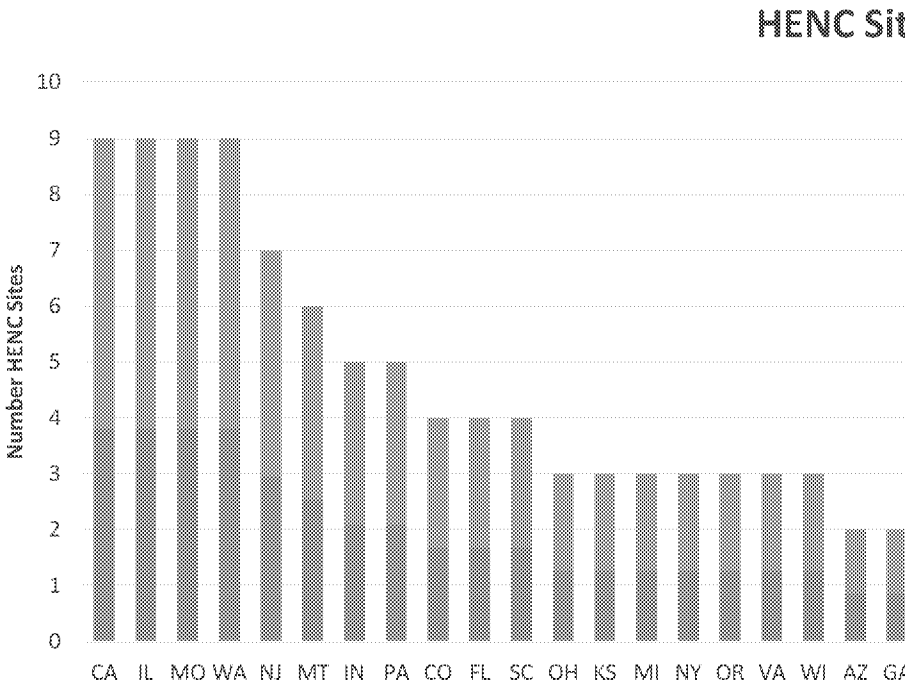
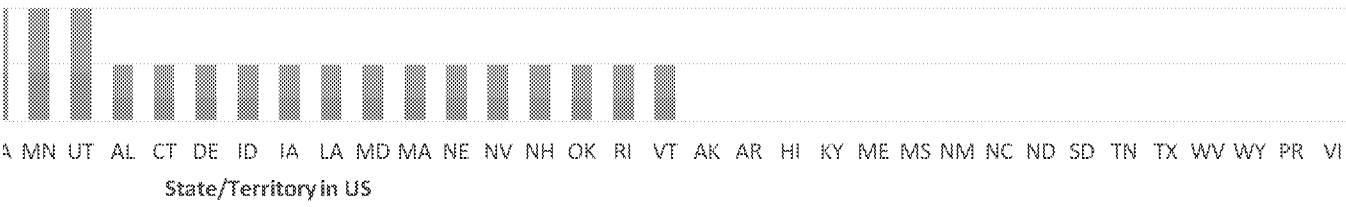
AR	0
HI	0
KY	0
ME	0
MS	0
NM	0
NC	0



Not Under Control (HENC) Sites

and SAA Sites - SEMS data as of 10/17/2017

tes Distribution by State/Territory



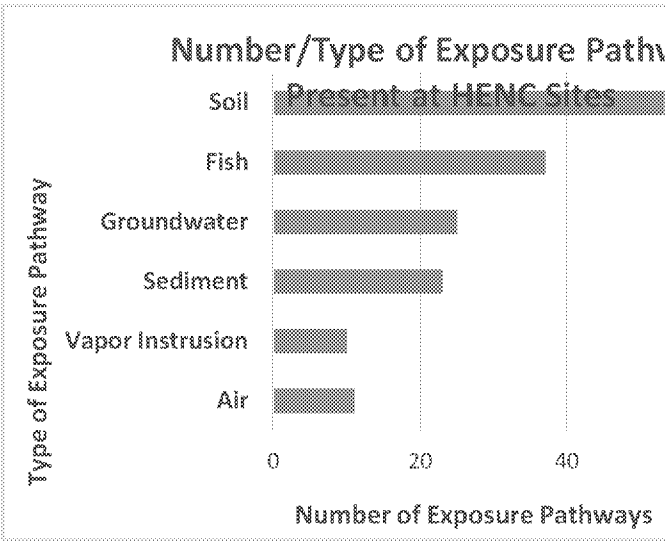
ND	0
SD	0
TN	0
TX	0
WV	0
WY	0
PR	0
VI	0
Total	**114**

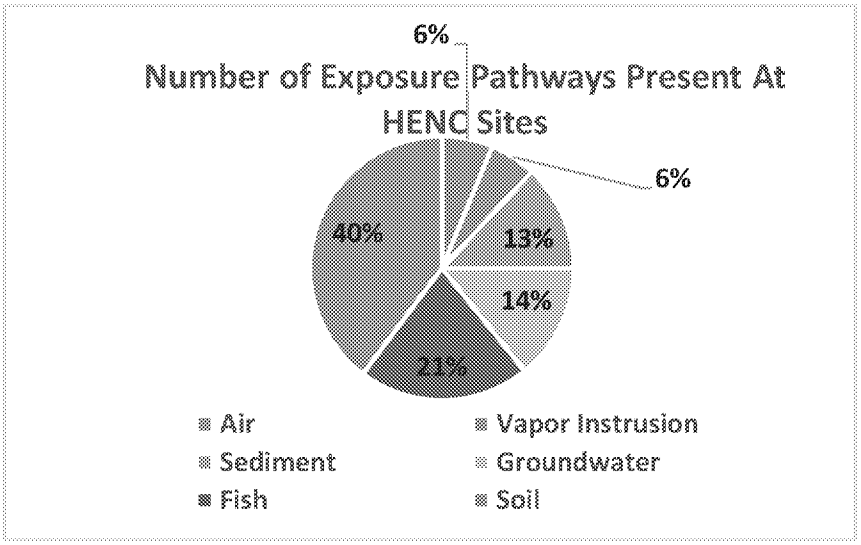
Key Human Exposure Pathway

Note: There are currently 114 non-federal facilty, Final and Deleted NPL sites c

Main Exposure Pathway Type	Number of Times An Exposure Pathway is Present At HENC Sites
Air	11
Vapor Instrusion	10
Sediment	23
Groundwater	25
Fish	37
Soil	70
Total Exposure Pathways Identified at HENC Sites	**176**

Note: Each site may have more than one exposure



's Present at HENC Sites

ınd SAA sites that are designated HENC. SEMS data as of 10/17/2017.