



**HAZARDOUS SITES CLEANUP FUND
ANNUAL REPORT**

**FISCAL YEAR
2004-2005**

**Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Environmental Protection**

**Edward G. Rendell, Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania**

**Kathleen A. McGinty, Secretary
Department of Environmental Protection**

Introduction

The Hazardous Sites Cleanup Fund (HSCF) established in accordance with Chapter 9 of the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act (HSCA) provides the funding for all activities authorized by HSCA. In addition to funding response activities at HSCA sites, the Fund also supports other cleanup program activities and the Commonwealth's share of response costs at federal Superfund sites as explained in this annual report.

With the adoption of the State budget for the fiscal year 2002-03, the designated portion of the Capital Stock and Franchise Tax revenues for sustaining the HSCF was eliminated. Without the dedicated funding from the Capital Stock and Franchise Tax, the HSCF has faced serious challenges. The HSCA program continued to operate in FY 03-04 and FY 04-05 from funds generated by hazardous waste fees, cost recovery efforts, and the HSCF balance carried over from the previous fiscal year.

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is currently expending HSCF dollars on sites where only the public health is at risk and when reuse efforts that may benefit Commonwealth communities exist. Sites exhibiting only environmental risk are being referred to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for management under the federal CERCLA program, or they are being deferred until monies are available to address the identified risks.

This report provides basic accounting information regarding the HSCF, including site assessment and response expenditures, staffing levels and cost recovery activities for the State fiscal year July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005.

Personnel

The HSCF supports general operating costs for the cleanup program's personnel and administrative costs. As of June 30, 2005, there was an authorized complement of 315 positions, and 261 of those authorized positions were filled.

Cost Recovery

The Department is authorized to recover the costs expended by the Department from persons who are responsible for the conditions at contaminated sites. The Department recovered approximately \$5.2 million during the 2004-2005 fiscal year.

Since a portion of Capital Stock and Franchise Tax funding originally supporting the HSCF was diverted to the general fund, the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Program (HSCP) has had to rely on hazardous waste fees and recovered cleanup costs, but these financial sources do not provide enough dollars to preserve the long-term financial viability of a program that has operated on \$50 to \$60 million a year.

Annual Statement

Hazardous Sites Cleanup Fund receipts and expenditures for fiscal year 2004-2005 are summarized in the following pages and Table 1. The Interim Response and Remedial Services Contracts (IRRSC) are construction contracts and involve the commitment of funds over a two-

year period. In order to account for the total costs in a given year, the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Fund Annual Report is delayed one fiscal year to include all expenditures.

Hazardous Sites Cleanup Program

The Hazardous Sites Cleanup Program was established in 1988 and provides DEP with a means of protecting human health and the environment from contamination due to hazardous substance releases from commercial or industrial operations. HSCA, Act 108 of 1988, gives DEP the authority to investigate, assess and provide for the cleanup of sites that are currently releasing or threatening the release of hazardous substances or contaminants into the environment. It requires the replacement of contaminated water supplies and other appropriate response actions. HSCA provides DEP the authority to participate in the investigation, assessment and cleanup of sites under the Federal Superfund Act. HSCA also allows DEP to seek and recover remediation costs from viable, responsible parties at HSCA-funded cleanups.

Generally, HSCA sites are not active operating facilities. HSCA typically addresses abandoned industrial facilities and contaminated sites where the owner is financially unable to conduct the necessary cleanup. In these circumstances, DEP deploys state-funded contractors to investigate and assess the site.

In cases where a responsible party is financially able to remediate a site but chooses to ignore site conditions, HSCA also grants DEP the authority to enforce actions that ensure the site cleanup. In these cases, the responsible party will be forced to conduct the appropriate cleanup action or reimburse DEP for HSCA-expended funds.

When a contractor assesses a site, the contractor follows a Scope of Work (SOW) provided by the regional HSCP. The SOW supplies an outline of the work to be conducted. After the work is completed, the contractor files a site assessment report. Upon reviewing the assessment, the regional HSCP project manager proposes the next course of action. DEP's proposal is based on the extent of contamination, the risk it presents, and the time and monies required to remediate the site. Public notification and comments are also factored into the decision-making process. The response often includes the development of a remedial action plan. The remedial action may take the form of a prompt interim response, an interim response, or a remedial response, based on the severity of the contamination and the timeliness of the response action. The Land Recycling and Remediation Standards Act (Act 2 of 1995) provides the cleanup standards for the response under HSCA.

HSCP staff also coordinate with EPA on activities under the Federal Superfund program. The HSCF provides the Commonwealth with its share (10 percent) of the cleanup costs at Federally funded Superfund sites and also provides funding for the Department to conduct operation and maintenance requirements at Federally funded sites after site remediation is complete. The DEP currently has 18 existing State Superfund Contracts (SSCs) with EPA at Federal Superfund sites throughout the Commonwealth with a remaining balance of the contracts totaling \$4.3 million. The EPA anticipates another five SSCs to be signed with the DEP in the next three years requiring an additional \$1.3 million in State funds. The number of Superfund sites with construction completion has obligated DEP to expend approximately \$1 million at 12 Superfund sites to perform operation and maintenance responsibilities as required by the Federal Superfund Law.

There were 107 State HSCA projects worked on during fiscal year 2004-2005. These projects incurred costs through General Technical Assistance Contracts (GTAC), Interim Response and Remediation Services Contracts (IRRSC), Laboratory Services Contracts, Remedial Responses, Regional Contracts, or a combination of these services.

HSCF spent \$24.4 million on assessment, remediation, and disposal activities during the 2004-2005 fiscal year. Table 2 identifies sites where HSCA funds in excess of \$5,000 were expended in support of remediation activities during this report year.

Looking Ahead

HSCF has been critical to Pennsylvania's ability to take on many of the most serious environmental and emergency response issues, while promoting critically needed brownfields redevelopment and assuring land and water remediation to standards protective of public health and the environment. In July 2005, the General Assembly passed and Governor Edward G. Rendell signed into law Act 45, Growing Greener II, to provide \$50 million to the cleanup fund over a two-year period (\$20 million for FY 05-06 and \$30 million for FY 06-07). Although funding levels are lower than previous fiscal years, until this legislative action, the HSCF was facing bankruptcy. The leadership of the General Assembly and Governor Rendell have continued to sustain the program.

With \$50 million secured under the Governor's Growing Greener II initiative, this short-term funding represents an emergency stopgap for the program. A long-term solution is needed to assure the program's future beyond the 2006-07 fiscal year. The Legislature's continued support is essential to ensure that DEP has the finances to protect human health and the environment and provide funding for the redevelopment of contaminated brownfield sites. The details included in the HSCF Annual Report for the 2004-05 fiscal year demonstrate how important the program is and how vital it is that we ensure the program's success.

Project Descriptions

The following site descriptions represent a select group of sites where the HSCP expended funds for conducting a cleanup response activity during the 2004-05 fiscal year. Detailed site investigations are not included. The site descriptions provide a brief, current summary of the site activities, including activities conducted within the July 2005 - June 2006 fiscal year. For detailed information regarding any of these sites, please contact the appropriate DEP Regional Office.

Attachments:

	Site Summaries
Table 1	HSCF Receipts and Expenditures
Table 2	Detailed spreadsheet of projects, locations, and costs > \$5,000

Southeast Regional Office - Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties

DEP
2 East Main Street
Norristown, PA 19401

Chem-Fab Corporation
Doylestown, Bucks County

Chem-Fab Corporation (CFC) was an electroforming and etching operation, which began in 1965 but has been idle since 1994. The new owner has redeveloped the property for office space. The CFC has had a long history of pollution incidents, dating back to at least 1967. Heavy rains leached chromium wastes from the soils. A vapor degreasing process was also used until 1973. In 1994 and 1995, the EPA conducted an emergency removal at the site. The removal was in response to the many drums of hazardous wastes left on the site. There are 20 monitoring wells installed on the site and neighboring properties. The total extent of the plume has not yet been determined; however, it appears to be moving towards and endangering the Doylestown Municipal Water Supply. Sampling has shown high levels of metals in many of the site wells. Surface water in the drainage swale at the southeast corner of the property showed elevated levels of metals. Analysis from surface water and macro invertebrate samples collected from Cooks Run Creek shows that Fish and Aquatic Life are impaired.

A Final Site Characterization Report and the Final Phase II Supplemental Groundwater Investigation Report have been received. The Engineering Study Report detailing groundwater remedial alternatives has been received. The Region has installed five groundwater extraction and ten reinjection wells and has conducted bench scale treatability studies to help in the design phase of the remedial action. The Department is considering locations for the treatment plant, which must be chosen before the design can be completed so that piping, pumps, and electrical equipment can be located and sized for the completed system.

The site was listed on the HSCA Pennsylvania Priority List (PAPL) in January 2004. A Technical Evaluation Grant was approved for Doylestown Borough for public evaluation of the proposed alternatives. The Analysis of Alternatives was signed in April 2004 and noticed in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* on May 15. The public hearing was held at Doylestown Borough Hall on June 22, 2004. The comment period closed August 16, 2004. The Statement of Decision ("the SOD") was signed by the Regional ECP Manager on October 25, 2004, and letters including copies of the SOD and the Response to Public Comments were mailed to PRPs, Commenters, and the Municipalities on October 27, 2004. The SOD calls for the installation and operation of a groundwater treatment facility to remove the volatiles and metals from the water before reinjection into the aquifer.

Due to the HSCA funding issue, DEP could not re-sample during this reporting period, so the Report was finalized noting the problem and follow-up will be needed before the Remedial Design can actually begin. The Department has attempted to collect monies owed by the site

owner under an Order of Commonwealth Court issued in October 1999. Two hearings have been held in Commonwealth Court, in June 2004 and June 2005 to recover costs from the site owner. To date, none of the money due to the Department have been collected. Commonwealth Court ordered the owner to begin paying the Department; however, the owner has appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and did not make the first or subsequent payments. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the Commonwealth Court Order in May 2006. However, the site owner has not made any of the required payments to the Department.

Valley Forge Asbestos Release Site

Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County

The Valley Forge National Historic Park Asbestos Release Site (VFNHP AR site) is located within the VFNHP, in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, approximately 18 miles west of Philadelphia. The VFNHP encompasses approximately 3,600 acres and receives nearly 7 million visitors a year. The contamination is in the northeastern section of the park, and straddles both sides of County Line Road to where it joins State Route 23. Part of the site follows a drainage ditch along County Line Road that crosses Route 23 and continues on for another 1000 feet, crossing under railroad tracks used by SEPTA and Conrail, before emptying into the Schuylkill River. The Schuylkill River traverses the northern portion of the park. The asbestos release site boundaries enclose nearly 482 acres, but the actual releases appear to have occurred over less than 10 acres.

Following discovery of asbestos in the soil during installation of an underground fiber optics cable in January 1997, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) undertook an emergency removal action under CERCLA. In accordance with an Executive Order, following the completion of emergency removal action, the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), by and through the National Park Service (NPS), exercised lead agency responsibilities and initiated additional response action to address several sites where hazardous substances had been released into the environment.

In February 1999, DEP and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with NPS and DOI, and agreed to work cooperatively to perform a final Remedial Investigation (RI) of the Asbestos Waste Site. This final RI will be performed by a PADEP contractor and represent a contribution by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania toward cleanup costs at the site.

NPS approved the RI in February 2005. A Draft Feasibility Study was submitted to NPS on February 28, 2006. After several revisions, the Feasibility Study is currently being finalized. The project will then proceed to selecting a final cleanup remedy for the site.

Wolf Run

Upper Pottsgrove Township, Montgomery County

The site was referred by the Montgomery County Health Department after it discovered six (6) residential wells with contamination. The Department responded by providing bottled water to

the five (5) residences that did not have carbon filtration units. The site was deemed for further investigation on December 19, 2003. To date, 244 private wells have been sampled, and 111 were found to have some detectable contamination. The Department is currently providing bottled water to all residents with a detectable contamination and has installed 9 carbon filtration units. A DEP contractor has been retained for carbon filter monitoring and maintenance. An investigation into 7 possible source areas began in October 2004.

The Department was working on providing municipal water to all of the affected residents. The Administrative Record with regard to this project opened on June 26 and closed on September 23, 2004. The public hearing was held on August 3, 2004. There were 22 oral and written comments submitted by the public during the comment period, mostly in favor of the water line. The water line project was put on hold due to funding issues in 2005.

The Department continued to investigate for contamination source areas. The Department sampled approximately 45 wells at the Site in September 2005 that resulted in 2 new home wells with levels of TCE that required bottled water. In March 2006, the Department collected soil borings from 4 properties in the site area, with the results and evaluation pending.

The Department issued a grant for the water line and is currently obtaining signatures from Upper Pottsgrove Township. The water line is being installed by Superior Water to keep the project moving while the grant is being signed. Superior is taking the cost of the water line installation on itself until the grant is completed.

Southcentral Regional Office - Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mifflin, Perry and York Counties

DEP
909 Elmerton Avenue
Harrisburg, PA 17110-8200

Boyertown TCE

Colebrookdale Township, Berks County

The site is located on the outskirts of the Boyertown Borough. The project area is situated within three municipalities: Boyertown Borough and Colebrookdale Township, Berks County, and Douglass Township, Montgomery County. The project area to date has been located primarily between Montgomery Avenue and Berks Street, with the majority of the residential groundwater sampling being performed along East Fifth Street and East Sixth Street. In September 2003, the Department's Reading District Water Supply Program became aware of the trichloroethylene (TCE) groundwater contamination as a result of independent real estate transactions involving analytical testing of select private water supply wells. These analytical results showed elevated concentrations of TCE. The Department collected a round of confirmatory groundwater samples in November 2003.

The Department delivered notification letters in February 2004 of the groundwater contamination problem and to solicit participation for more inclusive groundwater sampling. In March 2004, the Department collected samples from thirty-five (35) residential water supply wells and a groundwater sample from the Boyertown Sewage Treatment Plant well. Analytical results showed twenty-three (23) private wells contained elevated levels of TCE, two (2) with low levels, and eleven (11) were non-detect for TCE. Eight properties have existing carbon treatment units, and the Department is supplying eighteen (18) properties with bottled water until a more permanent remedial alternative can be implemented.

The Department's contractor performed investigative work to evaluate concentrations of organic and inorganic compounds in the surface water and sediments at the site, locate additional human and ecological receptors, and identify potential source areas and direction and extent of the TCE plume. An additional contractor was tasked with extending water line laterals from the existing public water main into the 13 homes and providing individual carbon treatment units for 5 residential wells with high levels of TCE that were beyond the public water line service area.

A draft Investigation Report was submitted in February 2005. The report summarized the complete investigation results. Bottled water continued to be delivered to the Sixth Street residents without treatment systems. It was determined that a water main must be installed for the residents on Sixth Street and North Berks Street for connection to the public water supply.

The budget appropriation was received in November 2005 to secure a water line grant to the Boyertown Water Authority for the Sixth and North Berks Streets extension. The sole source contract for the grant and the mailing for authority signature occurred January 2006. The Boyertown Authority released the water line extension for bid in April 2006. The Boyertown

Water Authority awarded the contract to Bulldog Construction in June 2006. Water line construction began July 17, 2006.

Gettysburg Foundry

Cumberland Township, Adams County

The Gettysburg Foundry site is located approximately 5 miles south of Gettysburg Borough on Business Route 15. The 49-acre secondary aluminum smelting plant site contains a foundry building, maintenance garage, and ball mill building. Aluminum was recycled to produce aluminum ingots. Gettysburg Foundry Specialties Company filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in February 1996, and the plant ceased operations in March 1997. Two pits encompassing 3.75 acres contain waste generated from plant operations. The groundwater is contaminated with aluminum, lead, chromium, iron, manganese, sodium, chlorides and ammonia.

An interim action to secure the site was conducted on August 11 and 12, 1997. Under this action, the fence around the facility was repaired and the dross fines piles were transferred to the foundry building to prevent exposure to weather. In April 1998, a site investigation was initiated to determine the extent of contamination at the site. The remedial investigation report was completed October 1, 1999. A second interim response was initiated to remove bag-house waste drums in deteriorating condition from the site in June 1998.

A Statement of Decision was signed on April 19, 2001, to select the final cleanup remedy for the site. Under the selected remedy, the DEP excavated two on-site waste pits and sent the waste off-site for disposal at a permitted facility. The ball mill building and a portion of the foundry building were demolished, including the bag-house system. DEP installed point-source treatment systems on residential wells that were impacted by site-related contaminants in excess of Act 2 Statewide Health Standards. The Hazardous Ranking Scoring (HRS) package was completed on May 20, 1999, with a score of 38.20. The site was placed on the PA Priority List on May 26, 2001.

On February 26, 2004, there was an explosion of unknown origin and resulting fire at the facility. Responding firefighters discovered that fighting the fire with water caused further explosions. The Southcentral Regional Office Emergency Response Team assisted local CEMA and fire companies during the incident. It has been determined that the explosions were caused by drums of small, unmarked aluminum canisters of metallic sodium that were piled together with other drums of foundry wastes.

The Remedial Design was finalized on March 4, 2004. Penn Environmental and Remediation, Inc. of Hatfield, PA, was awarded the construction bid on June 10, 2005, for \$4,559,447, and the Notice to Proceed was effective June 28, 2004.

An estimated 60,500 tons of non-hazardous waste and 44 tons of hazardous waste have been excavated and disposed offsite. The last of the dross waste was shipped out on January 29, 2005. Confirmation samples were collected to ensure all waste has been removed. Clean fill was brought in to fill the excavation area. Initial conductivity tests in the sediment trap at the southern end of the site and in seeps in the excavated areas indicated that the groundwater

remained high in salt chlorides. Filling and regrading activities were completed, and the site was reseeded the week of May 16, 2005.

Post-remediation groundwater monitoring of site wells and several residential wells is being conducted by regional staff. Salinity monitoring of the wetland area groundwater and surface water is being conducted to track results of the remedial action. Actions to address erosion and revegetation in the wetland area is scheduled for the fall of 2006.

The Department has been contacted by Cumberland Township, which hopes to purchase the property and jointly operate with Gettysburg Borough a composting facility on the site. We have indicated our willingness to work with the Township in order to facilitate the implementation of this plan to allow the property to return to productive use.

Raymark Industries (Lower Mill Landfill)

Manheim Borough, Lancaster County

The Raymark Lower Mill Landfill Site was a part of the 92-acre Raymark Industries Plant. The Site is located in the southeast portion of Manheim Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The major portion of the property was sold and has undergone redevelopment under Act 2 after Raymark Industries underwent bankruptcy in November 1998. Ownership of the Lower Mill Landfill has been retained by Raymark Industries because of environmental concerns. The 4.7-acre Lower Mill Landfill Area is located at the southern and southeastern borders of the old plant.

The Lower Landfill Area was originally used as a settling basin. Currently this area contains lead and asbestos contaminated soil and solid waste with lead and asbestos content. Several previous investigation activities performed at the Lower Landfill Area have shown waste situated in the railroad right-of-way. Soil samples in the right-of-way contained lead concentrations ranging from 14 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) to 140,000 mg/kg. These concentrations exceed the non-residential statewide health standard soil to groundwater numeric value of 450 mg/kg, and the direct contact value of 1,000 mg/kg for lead. The Department is conducting additional investigations to determine the extent of cleanup actions.

The trustee for the bankrupt Raymark Industries, Inc. and Raymark Corporation has entered into a proposed settlement with the Department for past and future response costs. Raymark has paid the Department \$250,000 under this settlement.

Actions to close out the landfill have been delayed because of the borough's development and redevelopment concerns related to flooding issues. The Water Obstruction and Encroachment Report was received on October 14, 2003. A meeting with Manheim Borough, Rapho Township, Penn Township and their respective engineers was held on November 24, 2003, to discuss this report. The report indicates that increasing the elevation of the current landfill area will not increase downstream flooding effects. In fact, the proposed remedy will decrease the present berm slopes that allow increased water flows in this area, thus reducing downstream flooding potential. The municipal attendees accepted the study and encouraged the Department to move forward in its cleanup efforts. The Analysis of Alternatives was published in the

Pennsylvania Bulletin on December 20, 2003. The proposed alternative is to excavate contaminated soil/waste from the railroad right-of-way and incorporate on the present landfill area. This area will be covered with two feet of soil and vegetated.

Site remedial work began on October 27, 2004. Characterization of the railroad bed was completed on November 11, 2004. Site grubbing was completed on November 24, and excavation of the railroad right-of-way began on November 29, 2004.

As of January 28, 2005, the entire former disposal area, including side slopes, was covered with 18 inches of clay soil, compacted and contoured to final slope except in the gravel pad area used to unload soil delivery trucks.

Southwest Regional Office - Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Cambria, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Somerset, Washington and Westmoreland Counties

DEP
400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745

Eastmont Dry Cleaner Site

Monroeville Borough, Allegheny County

The Eastmont Dry Cleaners site is approximately one half acre in size, and is located in a commercial district adjacent to other businesses and bordered by residential areas to the North. The property has been operated as a dry cleaner under different names since approximately 1970. The Kenmar Drive residences are located in an urbanized residential area adjacent to and downgradient of the Eastmont Dry Cleaners. The Department performed an investigation in the Kenmar Drive area due to possible concerns regarding vapor intrusion of PCE into residences.

The investigation demonstrated that PCE and other contaminants exceeded the residential Act 2 indoor air criteria. Based on that information, the Department conducted an interim response and installed sub-slab pressurization systems to mitigate indoor air contaminants from eight homes on Kenmar Drive. The installation of the systems was completed in August of 2004. Follow-up sampling will be conducted to ensure effectiveness of the remediation systems. The Department's response was limited to those homes that were believed to be most immediately impacted by the migration of PCE contamination from the Eastmont Dry Cleaners Site. Additional investigation will be needed in order to positively identify the source of contamination, delineate the extent of the plume, and finally to ensure that other residents in the area will not be exposed to hazardous levels of PCE due to vapor intrusion into their homes. Failure to conduct the investigation could result in unnecessary exposure to PCE.

The property owner has indicated to the Department that he does not have the assets to complete further site investigation or remediation work. The site is located in a residential area, and neither complete characterization of the site nor delineation of the contaminant plume has been completed. Therefore, the possibility still exists for additional residences to be affected by indoor air intrusion of PCE. If the Department is unsuccessful in getting the property owner to perform further investigation and/or site remediation, it will be necessary to perform these activities using HSCA funding.

Tri-State Petroleum Recovery Inc. Site

Kennedy Township, Allegheny County

The Tri-State Petroleum Recovery Site is located along Creek Road in Kennedy Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Tri-State Petroleum Inc. operated an unpermitted waste oil transfer facility on the site from 1989 to 1998. Tri-State has stored and processed millions of gallons of waste oil at its facility since 1989. Tri-State is presently engaged in accepting non-

hazardous aqueous, solid, and semi-solid oil materials for recycling into industrial alternative fuels and lubricants. The Department issued Tri-State a residual waste transfer station permit on June 16, 1998.

Tri-State and the Department signed a Consent Order and Agreement (CO&A) on December 22, 1997, to address violations at the site. The Consent Order and Agreement required that Tri-State obtain a permit for their operation and conduct a site investigation. Tri-State failed to comply with all of the conditions of the CO&A. Tri-State and the Department signed a second Consent Order and Agreement on February 12, 2002, to address the Department's planned actions at the site. Under the terms of the CO&A, Tri-State has agreed to reimburse the Department for the costs the Department expends in investigating and remediating the site.

A limited site investigation was conducted by Tri-State in August 2000. The site investigation revealed the presence of hazardous substances in the soils and groundwater. The Department conducted an investigation of the site from September 2002 through November 2002. The Department completed a Remedial Alternatives Analysis for the site in December 2003. The analysis concluded that the appropriate remedial response for the soil contamination is excavation and removal and that additional information is required to determine the appropriate remedial strategy for groundwater. The Department conducted a supplemental groundwater investigation from July through September 2004. The supplemental investigation concluded that site-related contaminants are present in groundwater within and beyond Tri-State property above Statewide Health Standards, groundwater contaminants discharge to Chartiers Creek under normal surface water flow conditions, and that the concentrations of PCBs exceed the effluent and daily maximum limits for discharge to Chartiers Creek. The Department has proposed an interim response for the soils consisting of excavation and off-site disposal of the PCB contaminated soil.

Classic Auto Restoration Services of Pittsburgh, Inc. Site

Union Township, Washington County

The Classic Auto Restoration Service (CARS) of Pittsburgh, Inc. site consists of a vacant building situated on 13 lots located at 28 Davidson Street in Elrama, Pennsylvania. The property once functioned under three different operators as a specialty electroplating facility, primarily for car parts. Each of the operators leased the property from the owner. CARS, the most recent company to operate the facility, ceased operation in November 2004 and abandoned the building along with chemicals used in the electroplating process. The hazardous substances include various corrosives, oxidizers, cyanide compounds, metals (nickel, chromium, lead, cadmium, copper, etc.), and listed hazardous wastes. The chemicals are stored in many different containers (metal, cardboard, plastic, etc.) in deteriorating condition, some of which are exposed to the elements. The facility is located in a residential area and is in close proximity to occupied homes. The nearest home is less than 30 feet away.

DEP's Waste Management Program had inspected the facility under the three different electroplating operators. A Notice of Violation was issued to CARS, which was not complied with. An Administrative Order was then issued to CARS and also was not complied with. Access to the site is not fully restricted, and there are threats to trespassers and residents from direct contact with inhalation or ingestion of the hazardous substances and listed hazardous

wastes. In October 2005, DEP initiated an Interim Response action at this site to characterize, remove and dispose of hazardous substances. In response to public comments received during the administrative record open period, DEP began a focused investigation of the potential extent of soil and water contamination at the site in June 2006. This is not a final remedial response, and additional responses may be necessary to address contaminated soils, structures, groundwater, and surface water at the Site. The majority of the previous operators of the facility are bankrupt and the current property owner lives in North Carolina. Cost recovery efforts from PRPs will be initiated under HSCA.

Northeast Regional Office - Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming Counties

DEP
2 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711-0790

Bachman Fuel Spill

Washington Township, Lehigh County

A fuel spill occurred on the Haas Trucking Property in Washington Township, Lehigh County on April 7, 2003. During a fuel delivery, an unknown volume of product was released by Bachman Fuels, which impacted the surrounding wetland, soil, groundwater, and a nearby residence. An emergency contractor was hired to work on the property on April 23, 2003. The work included extending the interceptor trench, installing recovery wells in the trench to remove free-product, mobilization of a temporary treatment system, recovering free-product, excavating affected vegetation from the wetland, reconstructing the two inversion dams, and removing product from the neighboring residential property. The Department collected samples from the two piles of excavated soils for disposal parameter analysis, and from private wells nearby for volatile organic analysis. The soil piles were removed on May 6-7, 2003. A round of indoor air sampling was performed at the affected residence on January 3-4, 2006. Residential well sampling was conducted on June 6, 2006, along with the site's monitoring wells. Trace levels of BTEX compounds were detected in the residential well sample. Additional indoor air sampling of the residential home was conducted in July 2006, with results pending.

Crown Industries

Lackawaxen Township, Pike County

The Crown Industries site is located off Route 590 near the town of Bohemia, in Lackawaxen Township, Pike County. The site is 3.5 acres in size and was used for metal salvaging operations from approximately 1965 to 1989. The site consisted of an incinerator, numerous scrap piles, junk vehicles, an open burn area, and two areas of ponded water. The site was determined to be a source of soil and groundwater contamination resulting from the burning of electrical equipment, oil soaked paper, and drums of kerosene and hydraulic oil. Soil at the site was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl's (PCB's), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (dioxin), and metals. In addition, PCE has been detected in several nearby residential drinking supply wells.

The Department deemed the site for an Interim Response Action on October 4, 1989. Six residences in the area of the site, whose wells had been contaminated with PCE, were supplied with an alternate water supply. A 1,834-foot long, by six-foot high, chain link fence was installed around the perimeter of the site. On July 18, 1991, removal of 131 tons of lead-contaminated ash from the site was completed. The site was listed on the Pennsylvania Priority List (PPL) on August 1, 1992. Future site activities include a groundwater-monitoring program and home filter maintenance. The groundwater-monitoring program consists of sampling the site wells (total of 12 on a semi-annual basis). The home filter maintenance program consists of sampling the residential water supplies to ensure both the filter systems are operating

satisfactorily and no other homes have been impacted by site contaminants. This sampling is also conducted on a semi-annual basis.

An agreement for cost recovery was reached in the amount of \$3,165,000 with two of the Responsible Parties (RP). The first RP paid the Department \$3.15 million and the second RP paid the Department \$15,000. The last known RP did not agree to the Department's settlement offer and chose to present their case to the Environmental Hearing Board. The Department received several favorable rulings from the EHB, including liability and a portion of the response costs. Subsequently, the RP agreed in principle to a settlement offer of \$700,000 over five years and the EHB approved the Consent Adjudication agreed to by the Department. The Department has received the first three payments totaling \$350,000 from the RP. The Department did not receive the 4th payment and was informed that the RP had filed for bankruptcy. At this time, the remaining payments of \$150,000 and \$200,000 are uncertain.

Freeland/Garland TCE Site

Freeland Borough, Luzerne County

The Freeland/Garland TCE site is located in Freeland Borough and the Garland Industries property in Luzerne County. The Department's Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program utilized a contractor (AMEC) to perform site characterization work after visible petroleum and odors were observed at a mine subsidence during July 2000. AMEC conducted the fieldwork from August 28 - September 1, 2000, which included the installation of eight groundwater-monitoring wells and subsurface soil samples. The summary of the Draft Report indicated that the presence of BTEX petroleum compounds were related to the former underground storage tanks in the immediate area of the subsidence. The detection of TCE and PCE in several of the monitoring wells was likely due to an off-site source of hazardous waste contamination which initiated the HSCA Program involvement.

The Scope of Work for the groundwater characterization was completed and finalized during early June 2001. Access agreements were finalized with Garland Industries and Freeland Borough during July 2001. The Work Plan was approved during August 2001. A site visit with a representative of the Department of Health (DOH) was completed on October 2, 2001.

The Department of Health completed the groundwater Health Consultation (June 21, 2005). The Health Consultation states that TCE and other VOCs pose no health threat for the residents that are currently using their well water for drinking, bathing, showering, and cooking. However, the evaluation of groundwater flow indicates that the Freeland Borough wells are influencing the migration of PCE towards the water supply system. The lack of any action could lead to future PCE contamination of one or more of the Freeland Borough Water Supply wells.

The Scope of Work for Phase III remedial action was submitted in July 2005. Copies of the Scope of Work and the ATSDR Health Consultations were provided to the Freeland Water Authority and the Freeland Borough Secretary on July 25, 2005. The Scoping meeting with the HSCP contractor (Weston Solutions) and DEP representatives of the Bureau of Water Supply and HSCP Regional and Central Office Staff was held on August 30, 2005. Weston and DEP Project Managers met with the Freeland Borough Water Authority on January 5, 2006, and discussed mobilization and data coordination between the Borough's pumping rates and the HSCP monitoring well transducers.

Northwest Regional Office - Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Venango and Warren Counties

DEP
230 Chestnut Street
Meadville, PA 16335-3481

Bear Creek Area Chemical Site

Fairview, Parker, Concord, and Perry Townships, Butler and Armstrong Counties

The site includes at least 24 areas where the Department knows or has evidence to suggest that industrial wastes were historically disposed, and the potential exists for surface water, groundwater, soils and sediments to have been contaminated from hazardous substances and contaminants that migrated from the wastes. The industrial wastes were generated and disposed onsite during the 1950s into the 1970s. Various hazardous substances are present in the disposal areas and associated surface water, groundwater, and soils within the site. Site contaminants have been detected in the groundwater and springs over a wide geographical area, including numerous private and public drinking water wells. Beginning on March 21, 2002, the Department began supplying bottled water to residences, businesses and institutions in the site area whose wells contain or are threatened by contamination.

The site consists of two operable units for the purposes of study and remediation. They are operable unit 1 (OU-1) which includes the various site disposal areas, and operable unit 2 (OU-2), the groundwater impacted or threatened by the release of hazardous substances and contaminants. The Department has proposed to implement a remedial response for OU-2, which abates the risks and potential risks to public health from the release and threatened release of hazardous substances and contaminants into the groundwater. The remedial response would include providing a new public water supply system to a site service area encompassing the homes, businesses and institutions whose public or private water supply wells have been contaminated or threatened with contamination by impacted site groundwater. The public water system will be designed and constructed by a newly formed regional water authority, Petroleum Valley Regional Water Authority (PVRWA) consisting of representatives of municipalities in the proposed service area. In November 2002, the Department concurred with recommending that East Brady be utilized as the source of water for the public water system. In June 2004, the Department negotiated a grant to pay for construction of the public water system, including the construction of lines to individual homes and businesses. Due to higher-than-anticipated bids to construct the public water system, the grant to the PVRWA had to be increased to \$22.3M.

For OU-1, the Department's contractor has completed a modified Phase 1 Investigation (soil and water samples) of 20 disposal areas. The Department is reviewing the modified Phase 1 reports. Work plans have been submitted for further characterization of the other four disposal areas, one of which, the Hemlock Road Site, has been characterized. The Department is reviewing the investigation report. In July 2004, the Department completed an interim cleanup of the Apple Road Site, one of the disposal areas. The cleanup consisted of the placement of an impermeable cap over two deposit areas. Due to higher costs to construct the public water system, further cleanup of disposal areas is in jeopardy due to the HSCA funding issue.

Lewis Run Municipal Well Site

Upper Allegheny Watershed

Borough of Lewis Run, McKean County

The site is located within the Borough of Lewis Run in the Upper Allegheny Watershed. The site consists of several parcels of land owned by various individuals and companies, where the groundwater has been contaminated. The Borough of Lewis Run uses the groundwater at the site as a supplemental public water supply source. From approximately 1978 until 1997 an electronic equipment manufacturing facility operated at the site.

In 1998 a Baseline Environmental Report was submitted to the Department, which concluded that soil and groundwater behind a facility building had been contaminated. In 1999, the Department collected samples from the Lewis Run Municipal Well for analysis. Results from these sampling events identified contaminants in the groundwater. The Department determined that it was necessary to pursue additional investigative activity upgradient of the property to thoroughly evaluate the potential sources of groundwater contamination.

In December 2001 the first phase of the field investigation began. The results of the first phase of investigation identified three potentially distinct and different sources of contaminants in the groundwater. High levels of hazardous contaminants were found in the surface and groundwater. Using information generated during the site investigation and the risk assessment, remedial alternatives were developed for the site. This document was reviewed by the Department in September 2004.

The Department is conducting an interim response at the Lewis Run Municipal Well site. The Department's objective is to replace the municipal well source with an alternative public water supply.

To support the completion of the HSCA interim response, the Region's Water Supply Management staff conducted an evaluation of the Borough's existing water supply system. This additional investigation provided the Department with information that strongly suggests that the Borough's other water supply sources (spring and two wells) may be under the influence of surface water. In 2005, benzene contamination was discovered in the Borough's remaining two wells (Wells #1 and #2). The benzene contamination is unrelated to and some distance removed from the original area of contamination. The Department has not identified a specific cause of the benzene contamination.

Because the only remaining source is a spring that does not sufficiently supply enough water to meet the Borough's needs during the summer months and the new "replacement" well could not be completed in a timely manner, the Department initiated a subsequent response action to construct a water line interconnection with the Bradford City Water Authority. The primary objective of the second interim response action was to construct an emergency interconnect with the Bradford City Water Authority to provide the Borough of Lewis Run with a supplemental source of water.

Borough officials are strongly opposed to the interconnection. The Water Supply Program is preparing a follow-up notification to the Borough of Lewis Run informing them of several deficiencies with their Public Water Supply system overall (including their spring and two wells). This follow-up information may impact the Borough's decision-making affecting their stance on the use of the water line connection.

Currie Landfill Site

Millcreek Township, Erie County

The Currie Landfill site (site) is an abandoned municipal and industrial waste landfill located along West 15th Street in Millcreek Township in Erie County, Pennsylvania. In 1947, Jim Currie purchased a 30.11-acre parcel in Millcreek Township. The landfill operated from 1950 through the 1960s accepting various types of waste including foundry sands, slag and other types of construction and municipal waste. Erie Drive-In Theater Corporation and Overnite Transportation Company currently own the site.

In 2000 and 2001, an onsite investigation was conducted on behalf of the Greater Erie Industrial Development Corporation ("GEIDC"), which is promoting the redevelopment of the two parcels of the site currently owned by Erie Drive-In Theater Corporation. The investigation included a geophysical investigation, soil vapor survey, monitoring well installation with groundwater sampling and analysis, deep soil/waste test boring and sampling, shallow soil/waste test boring and sampling, and surface water/sediment sampling and analysis.

Analytical results from the groundwater investigation indicated that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected above the standards at the site. Four VOCs were detected in the groundwater, including 1, 2-dichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, and vinyl chloride, and each of these parameters exceeded the standards in at least one well. The ecological screening evaluation identified multiple VOCs detected in Cascade Creek sediment at concentrations below screening values. The VOCs found in the sediments included 1, 2-dichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, vinyl chloride, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, and toluene.

In the fall 2004, the Department conducted an interim response cleanup to locate, identify, and remove the drums located along the surface of the landfill. All surface drums were located, sampled and staged for removal to an off-site facility. During the interim response a total of 205 drums were located and investigated, 126 were obviously empty and 79 drums required field analysis to determine hazardous categorization and compatibility. On January 7, 2005, 13 drums classified as hazardous were shipped by American Waste Management Services to the approved disposal facility General Environmental Management of Cleveland Ohio. The remaining empty and non-hazardous drums were crushed and sent to American Landfill in Waynesburg, Ohio.

The community is looking at this project for use as a park and recreational facility in addition to job creation anticipated by the redevelopment of a portion of the site by a local developer. The Department is negotiating an agreement with the interested parties to complete the cleanup, which is estimated at \$2.75 million. However, due to the HSCF shortfall, the budget to complete the design was cut. Also, the agreement with the developer and Millcreek Township is

threatened by the unavailability of funds to complete the remediation. This will become critical when the property goes up for tax sale.

Northcentral Regional Office - Bradford, Cameron, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Northumberland, Potter, Snyder, Sullivan, Tioga, Union

DEP
208 West Third Street, Suite 101
Williamsport, PA 17701

Berwick Seep

Berwick Borough, Columbia County

On January 18, 2004, a fisherman reported an unidentified liquid leaking into and causing a sheen and odor on the Susquehanna River from a seep along the riverbank in Berwick, Columbia County. DEP and local fire department personnel responded to the release by placing absorbent booms and pads around the seep. Ice flows, fluctuating river levels, and the steep bank limited efforts to contain the seep. The lack of any obvious responsible party or source for the contamination resulted in the Department's decision to undertake a local groundwater investigation.

Utilizing the HSCF, the HSCA staff retained the services of one of our General Technical Assistance Contractors to construct nine groundwater-monitoring wells in late August, 2004. The investigation generated over 70 environmental soil and groundwater samples that were analyzed by the DEP Bureau of Laboratories in Harrisburg. An evaluation of the results indicates that the oil seeping into the river is the same oil that is found beneath a nearby industrial complex. The Department has been unable to identify a viable responsible party to initiate the needed remedial actions to prevent the uncontrolled discharge into the river. The monitoring wells will continue to be evaluated to further monitor the movement of the contamination and determine the best methods to mitigate the seep.

DEP is pursuing several avenues of funding to clean up this environmental problem. On June 28, 2005, DEP representatives met with an EPA on-site coordinator to initiate an investigation of potential responsible parties and develop a remediation strategy to recover free product and mitigate the oil seep into the Susquehanna River.

DEP performed sampling of 40 drums of well development and purge water for analysis. Analyses showed the drum contents met the influent criteria for the local sewage treatment plant, where they were disposed of and the drums recycled. Drill cuttings and other investigative wastes were stored in 55-gallon drums and sampled for analysis. These wastes were determined to be non-hazardous and were disposed of by Waste Recovery Solutions, Inc.

DEP is currently negotiating with local redevelopment organizations in the area to utilize remediation equipment previously purchased with Industrial Sites Reuse Funds to remove floating product found in several monitoring wells. Up to 140 inches of diesel/heating oil has been measured on top of the water table at a site applying for an Act 2, Special Industrial Area release.

Quehanna Site Facility Cleanup Project

Covington Township, Clearfield County

The facility consists of several former businesses that used radioactive materials in their manufacturing processes. The site contains residual radioactivity left over from work conducted decades ago by a federal government contractor. From 1955 to 1960, a portion of state forestland was used to develop nuclear jet engines and conduct research in nucleonics, metallurgy, electronics, chemicals and plastics. The current property owner, a specialty wood and tile manufacturer, occupied the site and several of the former industrial buildings, from 1978 until December 2002 when they filed for bankruptcy.

In 1998 under an approved decommissioning plan by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the responsible federal regulatory agency, the Commonwealth began cleanup work. Although the levels of contamination at the site fall above the acceptable levels set by the NRC, the residual radioactivity is contained in the onsite buildings, and is not considered an immediate threat to the public. The project involved removing all residual low-level radioactive materials from hot cells, laboratories, and a small pool that held a research reactor, offices, decontamination areas, and waste processing and storage areas. The project also included decontamination of the hot cell structure down to safer working levels, removal of the steel liners on the walls and decontamination of the concrete behind the steel.

The Commonwealth took over stewardship of the entire facility following the bankruptcy at the end of 2002. DEP worked with DCNR and NRC during 2003 to begin the process of having the sources removed from the site and properly disposed of by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The bankruptcy also allowed our contractors to begin working in the areas that were formerly occupied by the manufacturer of specialty wood and tile flooring. Low levels of contamination were found throughout the facility. This required demolition of the entire interior office area including all the walls. Decontamination efforts were also necessary throughout the rest of the building. Other items that were necessary to be removed included the majority of the building electrical conduits and water system pipes and underground wastewater treatment lines. Much of the equipment was free of any contamination.

On September 29, 2003, the DEP announced the completion of an EPA removal action that removed and disposed of all cobalt-60 sources that were abandoned at the facility. The material was disposed of at Barnwell, S.C., at a cost of approximately \$2.5 million.

On March 13, 2006 representatives from DCNR and DEP met on-site to discuss regulatory requirements for properly closing the abandoned specialty wood and tile products facility. DCNR, who owns the property, intends to remove all aboveground structures and return the area to a natural state.

The DCNR consultant has begun the final site characterization sampling. Ultimately a scope of work will be prepared to complete activities required to terminate the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) radioactive materials license and meet applicable Act 2 standards as the site is restored to a natural state.

Table 2 – Hazardous Sites Cleanup Program Activities

Project Name	Expenditures	Activity	Region	County	Municipality
Quehanna	\$1,255,500.00	REMEDIAL	NCRO	Clearfield	Covington Township
Berwick Seep	\$88,600.00	GTAC	NCRO	Columbia	Berwick Borough
McCoy Dam	\$21,050.00	GTAC	NCRO	Centre	Boggs Township
Bachman Fuel Spill Site	\$55,244.00	IRRSC/LABS	NERO	Lehigh	Washington Township
Coaldale MGP	\$20,107.00	GTAC	NERO	Schuylkill	Coaldale
Crown Industries	\$14,793.00	IRRSC	NERO	Pike	Lackawaxen Township
Freeland/Garland TCE	\$20,157.00	GTAC	NERO	Luzerne	Freeland Borough
Girardville MGP	\$93,008.00	GTAC/LABS	NERO	Schuylkill	Girardville Borough
High Quality Plating	\$9,620.00	GTAC	NERO	Lehigh	Upper Milford Township
Lackawanna	\$5,000.00	REGIONAL	NERO	Lackawanna	Old Forge Borough
Mahanoy City MGP	\$28,527.00	GTAC	NERO	Schuylkill	Mahanoy City
Marjol Battery	\$20,735.00	GTAC	NERO	Lackawanna	Throop Borough
Plymouth MGP	\$5,021.00	GTAC	NERO	Luzerne	Plymouth Borough
Tobyhanna UXO	\$1,512,542.00	IRRSC	NERO	Monroe	Coolbaugh Township
Valley View Wood	\$21,431.00	GTAC	NERO	Luzerne	Nescopeck Township
American Plate and Glass	\$48,468.00	GTAC/LABS	NWRO	Elk	Highland Township
American Refining Group TTEC	\$31,847.00	GTAC	NWRO	Venago	Oil City
Bear Creek Area Site – Total	\$4,142,023.00	GRANTS/IRRSC /GTAC	NWRO	Butler &	Fairview, Parker, Concord,
Bear Creek Area Site	\$58,496.00	LABS/ REGIONAL		Armstrong	& Perry Townships
Bear Creek Area Site *Restricted	\$4,083,527.00	GRANTS/IRRSC /GTAC			
Currie Landfill	\$46,477.00	GTAC/IRRSC	NWRO	Erie	Millcreek Township
Keystone Ordnance Works	\$558,342.00	IRRSC	NWRO	Crawford	Greenwood Township
Kwiatkowski Landfill	\$244,455.00	GTAC/LABS	NWRO	Lawrence	Hickory Township
Langner Enterprises	\$158,251.00	GTAC/LABS	NWRO	Mercer	Pine Township
Lewis Run Borough Well	\$158,603.00	GTAC/IRRSC	NWRO	McKean	Borough of Lewis Run
Punxsutawney Groundwater	\$10,216.00	GTAC	NWRO	Jefferson	Punxsutawney Borough
Ridgeway Municipal Landfill	\$232,171.00	GTAC/LABS	NWRO	Elk	Ridgeway Borough
St. Mary's Landfill	\$9,675.00	GTAC	NWRO	Elk	Borough of Saint Marys & Jay Township
Table 2 – Hazardous Sites Cleanup Program Activities (continued)					
Tionesta Creek PCB	\$7,562.00	GTAC	NWRO	Warren	Clarendon Borough
Wright Elementary School	\$9,476.00	LABS	NWRO	Erie	Corry Township

ADSCO	\$25,050.00	IRRSC/LABS/REGIONAL	SCRO	Adams	Tyrone Township
Algonquin Chemical	\$54,553.00	IRRSC	SCRO	Berks	Windsor Township & Hamburg Borough
Berkley Products Plant	\$27,268.00	GTAC/LABS	SCRO	Lancaster	West Earl Township
Berkley Products Landfill	\$27,268.00	IRRSC	SCRO	Lancaster	West Cocalico Township
Boyertown TCE	\$167,656.00	GTAC/ REGIONAL	SCRO	Berks	Colebrook Township
Clements Landfill	\$8,825.00	IRRSC/LABS	SCRO	Berks	Perry and Ontelaunee Townships
Conestoga Pines	\$18,173.00	GTAC	SCRO	Lancaster	City of Lancaster
Crossley Farms	\$19,663.00	IRRSC	SCRO	Berks	Hereford Township
East Mt. Zion	\$36,274.00	GTAC	SCRO	York	Springettsbury Township
FE Cooper	\$7,603.00	GTAC	SCRO	Bedford	Broad Top Township
Gettysburg Foundry	\$4,815,214.00	GTAC/IRRSC/REMEDIAL	SCRO	Adams	Cumberland Township
Industrial Solvents Chemical Co.	\$26,068.00	GTAC/LABS	SCRO	York	Newberry Township
J.C. Cleaners	\$121,385.00	GTAC/ IRRSC/REGIONAL	SCRO	Adams	Gettysburg Borough
Mount Union Creosote	\$70,845.00	IRRSC	SCRO	Huntingdon	Mount Union
Oreville	\$11,409.00	GTAC/IRRSC	SCRO	Berks	Longswamp Township
Puritan Cleaners	\$35,786.00	GTAC	SCRO	Blair	Altoona Borough
Raymark Industries Inc	\$487,047.00	IRRSC	SCRO	Lancaster	Manheim Borough
Reading Industrial Scrap Co.	\$255,471.00	IRRSC	SCRO	Berks	Reading Borough
Rife Road PCE	\$68,782.00	GTAC/ IRRSC	SCRO	Dauphin	Upper Paxton Township
Topton	\$38,913.00	IRRSC	SCRO	Berks	Topton Borough
Baghurst Alley	\$109,351.00	GTAC/IRRSC	SERO	Montgomery	Upper Salford Township
Bishop Tube	\$29,371.00	GTAC	SERO	Chester	East Whiteland Township
Boyertown Landfill	\$39,688.00	IRRSC/REGIONAL	SERO	Montgomery	Douglas Township
Camp Council Road	\$16,093.00	GTAC	SERO	Chester	East Pikeland Township
Chem-Fab	\$404,079.00	GTAC/LABS	SERO	Bucks	Doylestown Township/Borough
Chemigraphic	\$5,926.00	IRRSC/LABS	SERO	Montgomery	Whitpain Township
Croyden TCE	\$11,521.00	IRRSC	SERO	Bucks	Bristol Township

Table 2 – Hazardous Sites Cleanup Program Activities (continued)

Gilbertsville PCE	\$67,233.00	GTAC	SERO	Montgomery	Douglass Township
Macoby Creek	\$130,987.00	GTAC/LABS	SERO	Montgomery	Upper Hanover Township
Methacton Road	\$73,375.00	GTAC/REGIONAL	SERO	Montgomery	Worcester Township
Morris Run TCE	\$37,699.00	GTAC/LABS	SERO	Bucks	Hilltown & Bedminster Townships
Moyers Landfill	\$43,343.00	IRRSC/REGIONAL	SERO	Montgomery	Lower Providence Township

Quality Service Cleaners	\$14,930.00	GTAC	SERO	Chester	Oxford Borough
Raymark OU#1&3	\$13,561.00	IRRSC	SERO	Montgomery	Hatboro
Sellersville Landfill	\$13,822.00	LABS	SERO	Bucks	Sellersville Borough
Strasburg Landfill	\$243,028.00	IRRSC/REGIONAL	SERO	Chester	West Bradford & Newlin Townships
Valley Forge Park	\$294,956.00	GTAC	SERO	Montgomery	Upper Merion Township
Vaughn Run TCE	\$15,667.00	GTAC/IRRSC	SERO	Montgomery	Upper Salford
Wade	\$5,248.00	LABS	SERO	Delaware	City of Chester
Warrington TCE	\$52,043.00	GTAC/ LABS	SERO	Bucks	Warrington Township
Wolf Run TCE	\$185,790.00	GTAC/IRRSC/LABS	SERO	Montgomery	Upper Pottsgrove Township
Zeiglerville TCE	\$19,452.00	GTAC	SERO	Montgomery	Lower Frederick Township
American Industrial Chrome	\$8,053.00	IRRSC	SWRO	Allegheny	Swissvale Borough
Boldan Landfill	\$99,774.00	IRRSC/LABS	SWRO	Westmoreland	Penn Township
Boldan-Davis Property	\$45,193.00	GTAC/IRRSC/LABS	SWRO	Westmoreland	Penn Township
Eastmont Dry Cleaners	\$47,120.00	GTAC/IRRSC/LABS	SWRO	Allegheny	Monroeville
HK Porter	\$6,378.00	GTAC	SWRO	Beaver	Hopewell Township
Shannopin Mine	\$309,776.00	IRRSC	SWRO	Greene	Dunkard & Monongahela Townships
Tri-State Oil	\$178,254.00	GTAC/LABS	SWRO	Allegheny	Kennedy Township
Washington Drum	\$136,943.00	IRRSC	SWRO	Washington	Robinson Township

Summary of Projects Expending more than \$5,000

Pennsylvania's Hazardous Sites Cleanup Program

DEP

RCSOB Building

400 Market Street

Harrisburg, PA 17105-8471

(717) 783-9475

For more information,
visit DEP's Website at www.dep.state.pa.us, Keyword: "HSCA"

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