

Cleanup Slowdown:

How Under-Funding the Superfund Program Harms
Communities Across America

Environment California Research & Policy Center
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Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

One in four people in America, including more than 10 million children, lives within four miles of a Superfund toxic waste site. Eighty-five percent of all Superfund sites have contaminated groundwater; half of Americans, including most of those living in rural areas, rely on groundwater for drinking water. Children born to parents living within one-quarter mile of a toxic waste site are at greater risk of suffering birth defects.

Superfund is the nation's preeminent law for cleaning up the country's most contaminated toxic waste sites. Superfund makes polluters pay to clean up contamination in two ways. First, Superfund makes companies pay to clean up contaminated sites for which they are specifically responsible. Second, Superfund assesses fees, known as "polluter pays" fees, on the purchase of chemicals and petroleum and levies a small corporate environmental income tax on large companies. These "polluter pays" fees should provide enough money to cover the operation of the program and allow the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to clean up sites when the agency cannot locate the polluters, the companies have gone bankrupt, or when they refuse to undertake cleanup activities.

In order to protect communities whose health is at risk, the Superfund program requires a commitment of resources. Two factors have deprived the program of necessary funds. First, the Bush administration has under-funded the program; estimates are that the program will be under-funded by a total of \$1.2 to \$1.8 billion from 2001 to 2004. An EPA Inspector General's report in October 2002 showed that 78 Superfund sites that requested funding in fiscal year 2002 received no or only partial funding. This under-funding coincides with a decline in the number of sites cleaned up annually under the Bush administration. By the late 1990s, EPA was cleaning up an average of 87 sites per year. The Bush administration has dramatically decreased the pace of cleanups by nearly 50 percent over the last two years.

Second, the polluter pays fees expired in 1995. The Bush administration opposes reinstatement of Superfund's fees, taking a position contrary to Presidents Reagan, George H.W. Bush, and Clinton, who all collected or supported reinstatement of the fees. When the fees expired in 1995, Superfund had a surplus of \$3.6 billion. At the end of 2004, the trust fund will be essentially gone.

By opposing collection of polluter pays fees, the administration has increased the share of the program's costs carried by regular taxpayers from 18 percent in 1995 to a proposed 79 percent or more in 2004. In 2005, taxpayers will pick up virtually the entire bill. The administration's policies mark a dramatic reversal of the standards that have guided the cleanup of toxic waste sites in this country for more than twenty years. The Bush administration is making taxpayers pay more and requiring polluters to pay less, while cleaning up fewer of the nation's worst toxic waste sites.

This report details the potential local impacts of the Bush administration's under-funding of the Superfund program and its failure to reinstate the polluter pays fees. 522 Superfund sites in 48 states and the U.S. territories—representing 42 percent of all Superfund sites—may be subject to a delayed cleanup or less stringent EPA oversight of cleanup activities conducted by polluters.

The ten states with the most Superfund sites potentially affected by a lack of funding are New Jersey (78), New York (49), Pennsylvania (37), California (37), Texas (25), Florida (24), Illinois (17), Michigan (16), Massachusetts (15), and Washington (13). The longer these sites remain polluted, the greater the threat to the health of neighboring communities.

Unfortunately, EPA has not publicly identified which Superfund sites could be affected by the slowdown in cleanups. As a result, this report can only project, not confirm, which sites will remain polluted longer or fall under lax EPA oversight. EPA is the only organization that can give the public this information. Citizens have a right to know whether sites in their community will be affected.

Policy Recommendations:

- To ensure that polluters, rather than taxpayers, pay to clean up the nation's Superfund sites, the Bush administration should support reinstatement of Superfund's polluter pays fees.
- To ensure EPA's ability to expeditiously clean up the nation's most heavily contaminated toxic waste sites, the Bush administration should fully fund the Superfund program in tandem with reinstating the polluter pays fees.
- To ensure the public's right-to-know, the Bush administration should inform the public which toxic waste sites will languish for a lack of funding.

A Brief History of Superfund

In 1980, in response to the massive contamination of Love Canal, a town in New York built on top of an abandoned toxic waste site, Congress passed the Superfund law to clean up the nation's worst toxic waste sites and thereby protect public health and environmental quality. Superfund embodies the nation's belief that innocent people and taxpayers should not bear the public health and financial burdens caused by toxic waste sites. Rather, Superfund makes polluters and those industries associated with the creation of toxic waste sites pay to clean up these public health threats.

Superfund applies the “polluter pays” principle in two ways. First, polluters must pay to clean up toxic waste sites for which they bear some responsibility, including contamination on their property or contamination elsewhere that resulted from their business activities or other ventures. Under Superfund, EPA can issue an administrative order that tells a polluter to clean up such contamination. If the polluter refuses to clean up the site, EPA can clean up the contamination—if it has the money—and thereafter hold the polluter liable for up to three times the cost of the cleanup, plus penalties.

Second, Congress created a trust fund to ensure that EPA could clean up contamination when polluters refuse to undertake such actions, when EPA cannot find polluters associated with a site, or when polluters do not have enough money to conduct cleanup activities. The trust fund also ensures a continuing supply of money for administration of the program. Congress created three main fees that polluters pay to fill Superfund's trust fund with money. The first is a fee on the purchase of dangerous chemicals commonly found at toxic waste sites. This fee not only provides funding but also creates a disincentive for the use of these chemicals, preventing future toxic waste sites. The second fee is on the purchase of crude oil by refineries; oil is a substance that creates health threats at many Superfund sites. In return for this fee, the oil industry convinced Congress to eliminate liability for most types of oil contamination at Superfund sites.¹ The third tax is called the Corporate Environment Income Tax, which applies to profits of large corporations in excess of \$2,000,000.

In the early years of the program, EPA was slow to clean up Superfund sites for several reasons. First, senior members of the Reagan administration intentionally mismanaged the program, met secretly with polluters, and de-emphasized enforcement of Superfund in the first years of the program. After a congressional inquiry, the head of the administration's Superfund program, Rita Lavelle, went to jail for lying to Congress about EPA's management of the Superfund program.

Second, after Congress created the program, EPA had the difficult task of setting up and launching a national hazardous waste cleanup program, inherently a complicated endeavor. The agency had to first investigate contamination at sites, develop ways to clean up contamination, and decide on the best ways to enforce the law. Consequently, the pace of cleanups was slow.

¹ Since Superfund's fee system lapsed in 1995, not only does the oil industry continue to not be held liable for cleanups, it also does not pay into the trust fund. Thus the oil industry is generally absolved of any financial responsibility for cleanups at oil-contaminated Superfund sites.

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

After a slow start from 1980 to 1990, EPA began to increase the pace of cleanups. The agency used the trust fund surplus to pay for running the program and in particular to vigorously apply the “enforcement first” policy, initiated in 1989. Under this policy, EPA starts by finding the polluters responsible for a site and makes them pay to clean up the contamination, before relying on trust fund monies and lawsuits against the polluting company to recover costs. This policy increased the number of polluters EPA identified and made pay for cleanups and improved the pace of cleanups during the 1990s, while also saving funds, compared with earlier years.

While taxpayers initially paid about one-eighth of Superfund’s budget, or \$250 million of annual expenses, Congress intended for polluting industries to pay the remainder. Polluter pays fees amounted to about \$1.5 billion per year in income until 1995. By 1995, there was \$3.6 billion in the Superfund trust fund.

Since 1995, Congress has enacted more than one dozen major changes to Superfund, and EPA has enacted more than 20 major changes affecting every aspect of the Superfund program. These changes have shaped Superfund’s enforcement, cleanup, state and tribal involvement, brownfields and public participation programs. Most recently, in the Brownfields Act of 2001, Congress reformed Superfund to vastly reduce liability for small parties (including small businesses and developers), protect people and small businesses from being sued by big polluters, substantially increase funds to redevelop brownfields, protect financial institutions, and expedite settlements for polluters, among other changes.

The combination of EPA’s growing experience and expertise in running the program, the agency’s increasing use of settlements to reduce liability for small contributors to toxic waste sites, and surplus money in the trust fund helped to reduce litigation, expedite the cleanup process, and spur the redevelopment of toxic waste sites.

Top 20 Contaminants of Concern at Superfund Sites (2001)	
2001 Rank	Substance Name
1	Arsenic
2	Lead
3	Mercury
4	Vinyl Chloride
5	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
6	Benzene
7	Cadmium
8	Benzo(a)pyrene
9	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
10	Benzo(b)fluoranthene
11	Chloroform
12	DDT, P,P’-
13	Aroclor 1254
14	Aroclor 1260
15	Trichloroethylene
16	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene
17	Dieldrin
18	Hexavalent Chromium
19	Chlordane
20	Hexachlorobutadiene

Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Note: This priority list is not a list of "most toxic" substances, but rather a prioritization of substances based on a combination of their frequency, toxicity, and potential for human exposure at NPL sites.

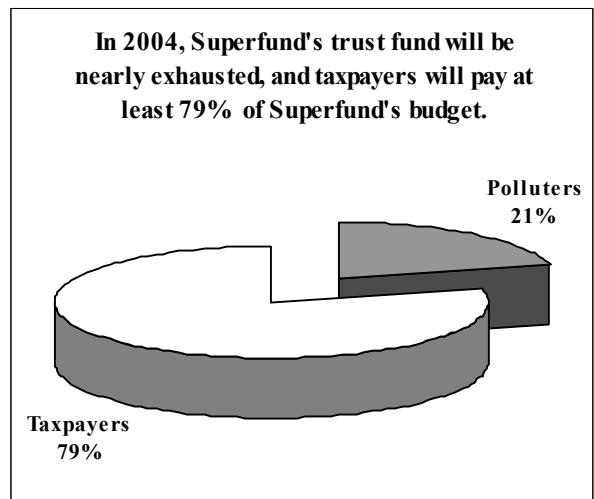
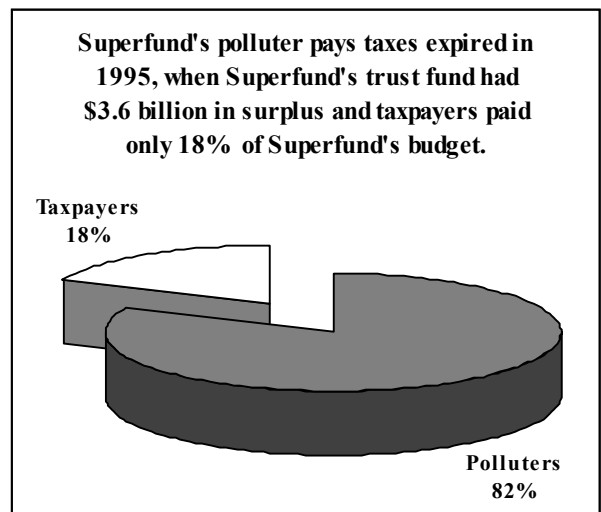
Betraying the “Polluter Pays” Principle

A well-funded Superfund program should be the lynchpin in America’s system for cleaning up toxic waste sites and discouraging the creation of such sites in the future. Superfund’s effectiveness, and that of other federal and state clean up programs, is predicated on EPA having resources to pay for cleanups. With adequate resources, EPA can protect public health at Superfund sites, help other federal and state toxic waste cleanup programs protect public health, and provide a vital federal safety net when other cleanup programs fail to adequately protect public health. Unfortunately, the Bush administration has failed to reinstate Superfund’s primary funding mechanism—the polluter pays fees.

Taxpayers Pay More, Polluters Pay Less

The trust fund that gave Superfund its name is running out of money. Superfund’s polluter pays fees expired in 1995, and since then, polluters have enjoyed a \$4 million-a-day tax break, totaling more than \$10 billion. Superfund’s reserves, at a high of \$3.6 billion in 1995, will be nearly exhausted by the end of this year.² Presidents Reagan, George H.W. Bush, and Clinton all either supported or collected the polluter pays fees. President Clinton called for reinstatement of the fees every year after their expiration but faced tough opposition from industry supporters in the House and Senate.

Contrary to its predecessors, the Bush administration opposes reinstatement of Superfund’s polluter pays fees. As a result, the amount of money taken from regular taxpayers to pay for cleaning up toxic waste sites has increased. Taxpayers likely will pay at least 79 percent of the program’s costs in 2004 compared with 18 percent in 1995, the last year that Superfund’s polluter pays fees were collected. In 2005, taxpayer dollars will support virtually the entire program.³



² The Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, page 876, The White House, February 2003.

³ The Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, page 877, The White House, February 2003.

**Case Study: Continental Steel NPL Site,
Kokomo, Indiana**

Continental Steel operated a plant in Kokomo, Indiana between 1914 and 1986, all the while polluting the air, groundwater, and the nearby Wildcat Creek with PCBs, TCE, lead, and various other toxic chemicals. EPA removed 2,450 drums of chemicals after the site was listed on the NPL on March 31, 1989. PCBs, TCE, and lead have contaminated both the groundwater and soil and are associated with many adverse health effects. Lead can cause damage to nearly every part of the human body, including the central nervous system, kidneys, and the immune system. It also causes developmental problems such as slow growth and lower IQ scores. PCBs are a known carcinogen.

Wildcat Creek is the main watershed for Kokomo and is used by many for recreation. Unfortunately, the river is under a fish consumption advisory as a result of PCB contamination.

The Continental Steel site, a short walk from downtown Kokomo, received no funding for cleanup in fiscal year 2002 or fiscal year 2003. A request for funds has been submitted, but Pat Likins of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management says that there are “so many sites and so little money.” More than \$30 million has been requested, yet not a single penny came through last year. Lifetime Kokomo resident Kent Blacklidge, who lives a few blocks from the site, says that work on the cleanup has come to a “screeching halt.”

EPA often responds to calls to “make polluters pay” by stating that polluters are paying for 70 percent of Superfund cleanups. While it is true that responsible parties are forced to pay for cleanups at approximately 70 percent of sites, EPA is side-stepping the fact that taxpayer funds, not funds collected from polluter pays fees, pay for the vast majority of overall Superfund program costs.

**Industry and the Administration
Argue for Weakening the Program**

The Bush administration has said it wants to “reform” Superfund before reinstating the polluter pays fees. The administration’s position mirrors the argument made by polluting industries that the slow pace of cleanup and extensive litigation costs necessitate weakening Superfund’s cleanup standards and liability provisions. This argument ignores the dramatic increase in the pace of cleanups and the reduction in litigation that were the defining trends in the program throughout the 1990s. The administration’s statements also have ignored the vast changes that Superfund has already undergone. When asked which “reforms” it desires, the Bush administration lists changes that the President himself signed into law.⁴ In effect, the administration’s argument for

reforms presents the public with a false choice between protective cleanup standards combined with a tough liability system, and reinstatement of the polluter pays fees that would enable the whole system to work.

In addition, the Bush administration convened a federal advisory committee on Superfund in June 2002, known as the NACEPT Superfund Subcommittee. This group is a subcommittee of the full National Advisory Committee for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT). The administration charged the subcommittee with recommending potential reforms to the Superfund program. Unfortunately, the administration packed the committee with representatives from the largest Superfund polluters in the nation and other special interests that have traditionally sought to weaken Superfund’s polluter pays principle and EPA’s ability to protect public health at Superfund sites. A small contingent of public interest and environmental representatives on the committee are trying to strengthen the program. However, they are

⁴ The White House, Press Briefing by Ari Fleischer, February 24 & 25, 2002.

outnumbered, and the administration appears to be moving forward with administrative reforms that could undo any potential pro-environmental recommendation.

Superfund's Dwindling Surplus Weakens Protections

By refusing to reinstate the polluter pays fees, the Bush administration is threatening the vital public health protections afforded by the Superfund program. If EPA does not have a surplus in the fund to draw on in times of need, then toxic waste sites will languish while polluters benefit from inadequate enforcement of cleanup laws. This could undo the great strides that EPA has made in ensuring that Superfund expeditiously cleans up contaminated sites.

Superfund's success in compelling polluters to conduct 70 percent of all cleanups depends heavily on EPA's ability to pay for cleanups. Under Superfund, EPA can issue an order to a polluter to clean up its contamination. If a polluter disobeys the order, EPA can—if it has the money—clean up the site and then sue the polluter to recover up to three times the agency's cleanup costs, plus penalties. However, if EPA cannot pay for a cleanup, the agency cannot file suit to make the polluter pay. In fact, Superfund enforcement declined from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002, such that private party commitments to clean up Superfund sites dropped by more than half, from \$1.3 billion to \$627 million.⁵

The success of state toxic waste cleanup programs also heavily depends on the federal Superfund program providing a credible deterrent against polluters that refuse to clean up sites under state programs. For example, polluters, particularly industries that are politically powerful within a state, may negotiate in bad faith with state officials over

Case Study: Jennison-Wright Corporation NPL Site, Granite City, Illinois

The Jennison-Wright Corporation began treating railroad ties on the Granite City site in 1940, running the facility until it went bankrupt in 1989. Over the course of its operation, the company used creosote, pentachlorophenol, and other highly toxic chemicals to treat the railroad ties. When operations stopped, the company left behind a toxic mess that seeped from a buried railroad car, two contaminated lagoons, and storage tanks into the soil and groundwater. Creosote is a probable carcinogen, and its ingestion can lead to stomach pain and a burning sensation. Pentachlorophenol can cause harm to the liver and immune system as well as negative reproductive and developmental effects.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) reports that the "Jennison-Wright site poses a public health hazard because of the risk to human health resulting from past, present, and future chronic exposure to contaminated soil on and off the site."

EPA officials at the Jennison-Wright site estimated that they would need at least \$12.5 million in 2002 to clean up the site. They received nothing in 2002 or 2003. State environmental officials have reiterated the dire need for funding. "As I am sure you are aware, the Jennison-Wright site has sat idle for some time. The remedy for the site has been selected, but in the absence of federal funding, the complete cleanup cannot go forward," said Fred Nika, Jr. of Illinois EPA in a 2003 letter to the mayor of Granite City.

The health of the 30,000 people who live within one mile of the site is currently at risk, and children often play in an alley right next to the site. Resident Kathy Andrea notes that children have even found their way through the fences and onto the toxic waste site. "We need answers before any further damage to our communities and to the public health is done," stated Senator Richard Durbin in testimony before the Superfund subcommittee.

⁵ Letter to EPA Administrator Whitman from Congressman John Dingell, January 30, 2003. Available at http://www.house.gov/commerce_democrats/press/108ltr6.htm.

how to conduct a cleanup. With an effective Superfund program, the state officials can threaten to request that EPA list the site under Superfund. This threat can make polluters quickly negotiate in good faith with state officials. Federal cleanup programs other than Superfund, such as the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act, also rely on the threat of a Superfund listing to make intransigent polluters agree to clean up their contamination.

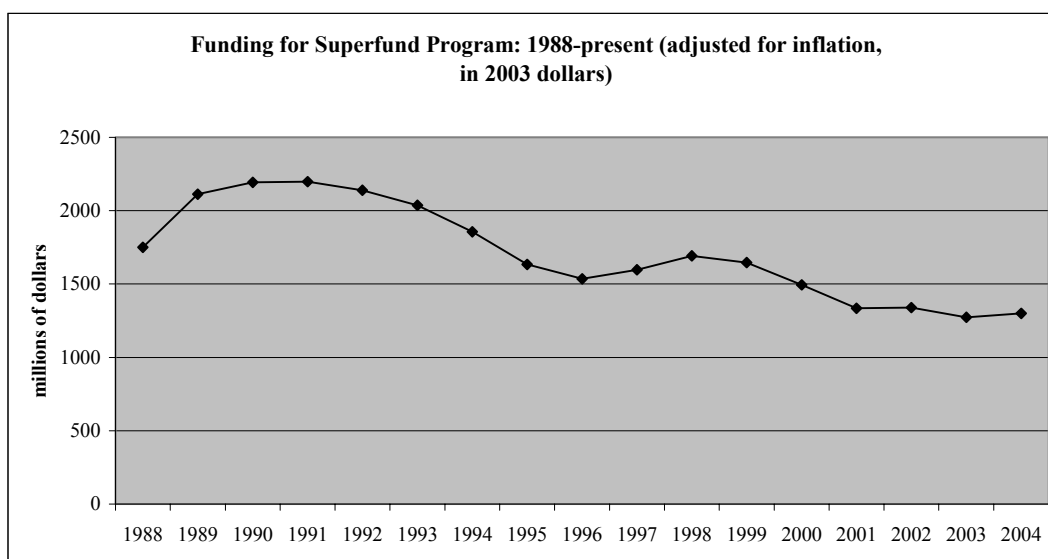
Data on state programs also demonstrate that some states lack adequate financial resources for, and assurances of public participation in, cleaning up hazardous waste sites.⁶ Additionally, state officials acknowledge that state programs need Superfund's financial assistance, technical support, and program guidance.⁷ Therefore, reducing the effectiveness of Superfund has negative ramifications for toxic waste cleanup that reach much more broadly than the communities affected by sites in the federal Superfund program.

⁶ Katherine Probst and David Konisky, *Superfund's Future*, (Washington, DC: Resources for the Future, 2001); Environmental Law Institute, *An Analysis of State Superfund Programs*, November 2002.

⁷ GAO, *Hazardous Waste, Unaddressed Risks at Many Potential Superfund Sites*, GAO/RECD-99-8, 74-75, November 1998; GAO, *Hazardous Waste Sites, State Cleanup Practices*, GAO/RECD-99-39, December 1998.

Under-Funding Superfund

Cleaning up the nation's worst toxic waste sites is an expensive undertaking. In 1980, Congress authorized \$1.5 billion per year to run Superfund and then increased that amount to \$1.7 billion per year in 1986. In the 1990s, Superfund used between \$1.5 billion and more than \$2 billion per year (in 2003 dollars) to clean up toxic waste sites. Although appropriations for fiscal year 2004 are not yet finalized, the Bush administration and Congress likely will allocate approximately \$1.3 billion for Superfund for the upcoming fiscal year. As detailed in this section, this funding is not sufficient to meet the program's needs and expeditiously clean up the nation's worst toxic waste sites.



The Financial Needs of Superfund

To understand Superfund's financial needs after 2000, Congress commissioned a study by Resources for the Future (RFF) that examined the expected costs for the program from 2000 to 2009.⁸ This study provides the Bush administration with a blueprint for making budgetary requests for Superfund, but the administration has requested substantially less money than is needed to clean up sites and less than previous administrations.

The RFF study used EPA data and interviews with federal and state officials to determine the expected future costs of Superfund. The study projects a "low," "baseline," and "high" estimate of projected costs, concluding that the program needs \$14 to \$16.4 billion from 2000 to 2009, with annual needs of between \$1.4 and \$1.7 billion. Based on the study's findings, the administration will under-fund Superfund by a total of \$1.2 to \$1.8 billion from 2001 to 2004.

⁸ Katherine Probst and David Konisky, *Superfund's Future*, (Washington, DC: Resources for the Future, 2001).

From 2001 to 2003, Superfund appropriations averaged \$1.316 billion, while from 1992 to 2000, appropriations averaged \$1.736 billion (when adjusted for inflation).⁹

**The Bush Administration Under-Funded Superfund by \$1.2-\$1.8 Billion
Between 2001-2004.**

Year*	Superfund Budget \$	Low-end Estimate of Superfund Program Needs	Difference Between Superfund Budget & Low-end Estimate	High-end Estimate of Superfund Program Needs	Difference Between Superfund Budget & High-end Estimate
2001	1,286,000,000	1,502,098,076	-216,098,076	1,574,612,059	-288,612,059
2002	1,330,000,000	1,654,842,632	-324,842,632	1,799,618,401	-469,618,401
2003	1,272,888,000	1,704,814,441	-431,926,441	1,929,263,867	-656,375,867
2004	1,300,000,000	1,577,474,135	-277,474,135	1,739,106,992	-439,106,992
Amount of Under-Funding 2001-2004			-1,250,341,284		-1,853,713,319

Source: Estimates based on a congressionally requested report authored by Resources for the Future, 2001.

* The figure for 2004 is a projection. FY2004 appropriations for the Superfund program were not finalized at the time of the printing of this report.

Dozens of Sites Receive Inadequate or No Funding

In fiscal year 2002, the Bush administration’s dramatic under-funding of the Superfund program slowed down or halted cleanup at 78 sites, leaving communities exposed to dangerous toxic waste.

An EPA Inspector General’s report released in October 2002 showed that 78 Superfund sites that requested funding in fiscal year 2002 received no or only partial funding. 47 of these sites had requested funding for remedial actions (16 received no funding at all), and 31 sites had requested funding for long-term operation, maintenance, or cleanup activities, such as groundwater treatment systems that run years after major site cleanup is complete (11 received no funding at all). EPA regions requested approximately \$510 million for remedial action cleanups, while EPA headquarters “obligated” approximately \$280 million, resulting in a funding shortfall of approximately \$229 million, or 45 percent.¹⁰

The Inspector General’s report also provided a list of sites where construction is complete, meaning cleanup systems have been set up and major initial cleanup has happened, but funding for long-term operation and maintenance activities is necessary for the site to be fully cleaned up. For fiscal year 2002, regions requested approximately \$47 million for long-term operations, and EPA headquarters obligated approximately \$27 million, resulting in a funding shortfall of approximately \$20 million, or 43 percent. 31 sites received no or only partial funding for long-

⁹ Mark Reisch & David Michael Bearden, Congressional Research Service, *Superfund Fact Book*, available at <http://www.nceonline.org/NLE/CRSreports/Waste/waste-1a.cfm#Appropriations>; Office of Management and Budget, Budget Appendix for the Environmental Protection Agency, for years 1994 and 2004.

¹⁰ Nikki L. Tinsley, USEPA Inspector General’s Report, October 25, 2002. Available at http://www.epa.gov/oigearth/ereading_room/DingellFinal.pdf.

term operation and maintenance activities. Under-funding the relatively smaller cost of long-term remediation may cause a site that has already been largely remediated to become contaminated again, leaving neighboring communities at risk of future chemical exposure.

Delaying cleanup at Superfund sites can cause a bad situation to get worse. Toxic contamination can migrate, so if EPA stops or dramatically slows down an existing cleanup, the scope of the public health threat can expand. Furthermore, the studies and cleanup plans that the agency created for the site could become out-dated and require expensive and time-consuming revisions. The Elizabeth Mine Superfund site in Strafford, Vermont was one of 16 sites to receive no funding in fiscal year 2002. The Vermont site is a 200-year-old abandoned copper mine seeping acid waste into a nearby river. In April 2003, new studies showed that the 110-foot-tall pile of mine tailings acting as a dam to a reservoir of toxic mining waste was on the verge of collapse. A collapse could send toxic mud down the river toward people living nearby (see case study, page 16).

16 Superfund Sites Requiring Funding Receiving No EPA Funding in FY 2002

1. Atlas Tack Corp, MA
2. Elizabeth Mine, VT
3. Jennison-Wright Corporation, IL
4. Continental Steel Corp., IN
5. Central Wood Preserving Co., LA
6. Hart Creosoting Company, TX
7. Jasper Creosoting Company, TX
8. New Hampshire Plating Co., NH
9. North Penn – Area 6, PA
10. FCX, Inc. (Statesville Plant), NC
11. Parsons Casket Hardware Co., IL
12. Vasquez Boulevard and I-70, CO
13. Newmark Ground Water Contamination, CA
14. Northwest Pipe & Casing/Hall Process Co., OR
15. Hastings Groundwater Contamination, NE
16. 57th and North Broadway Streets Site, KS

31 Superfund Sites Requiring Funding Receiving Only Partial EPA Funding in FY2002

1. New Bedford Site, MA
2. Eastland Woolen Mill, ME
3. Burnt Fly Bog, NJ
4. Chemical Insecticide Corp., NJ
5. Combe Fill South Landfill, NJ
6. Glen Ridge Radium Site, NJ
7. Roebling Steel Co., NJ
8. U.S. Radium Corp., NJ
9. Vineland Chemical Co., Inc., NJ
10. Welsbach & Gen. Gas Mantle (Camden), NJ
11. GCL Tie & Treating Inc., NY
12. Tutu Wellfield, VI
13. American Creosote Works (Pensacola), FL
14. Coleman-Evans Wood Preserving Co., FL
15. Solitron Microwave, FL
16. Southern Solvents, Inc., FL
17. Tower Chemical Co., FL
18. Carolina Transformer Co., NC
19. Velsicol Chemical Corp., MI
20. Hudson Refinery, OK
21. Tar Creek (Ottawa County), OK
22. Sprague Road Ground Water Plume, TX
23. 10th Street Site, NE
24. Denver Radium Site, CO
25. Basin Mining Area, MT
26. Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area, MT
27. Gilt Edge Mine, SD
28. Modesto Ground Water Contamination, CA
29. Bunker Hill Mining & Metallurgical, ID
30. Frontier Hard Chrome, Inc., WA
31. Wyckoff Co./Eagle Harbour, WA

Source: US EPA Inspector General Report (10/25/02)

11 Superfund Sites Requiring Long-Term Funding Receiving No EPA Funding in FY 2002

1. Douglass Road/Uniroyal, Inc. LF, IN
2. Charles-George Reclamation Trust Landfill, MA
3. Groveland Wells, MA
4. Duell & Gardner, MI
5. HI Mill Manufacturing, MI
6. Peloskey Municipal Well Field, MI
7. U.S. Aviex, MI
8. Summitville Mine, CO
9. Chemical Sales Co., CO
10. Savage Municipal Water Supply, NH
11. Lasalle Electric Utilities, IL

20 Superfund Sites Requiring Long-Term Funding Receiving Partial EPA Funding in FY 2002

1. Ellis Property, NJ	11. Hellertown Manufacturing Co., PA
2. Higgins Farm, NJ	12. Havertown PCP, PA
3. Garden State Cleaners Co., NJ	13. Peerless Plating Co., MI
4. South Jersey Clothing Co., NJ	14. Ott/Story/Cordova Chemical Co., MI
5. Bog Creek Farm, NJ	15. Onalaska Municipal Landfill, WI
6. Stanton Cleaners Area GW Contaminator, NY	16. MacGillis & Gibbs Co./Bell Lumber & Pole Co., MN
7. Claremont Polychemical, NY	17. Gilt Edge Mine, SD
8. Double Eagle Refinery Co., OK	18. Newmark Groundwater Contamination, CA
9. Fourth Street Abandoned Refinery, OK	19. Elmore Waste Disposal, SC
10. Berks Sand Pit, PA	20. Cape Fear Wood Preserving, NC

Source: US EPA Inspector General Report (10/25/02)

Bush Administration Withholds Information on Sites to Be Under-Funded in Fiscal Year 2003

On July 16, 2003, EPA provided limited information on a few of the Superfund sites that will receive cleanup funds in fiscal year 2003. EPA will fund only 10 new starts – sites or projects ready for funding for the first time – and will deny funding to 10 others. Five of the 10 sites that will not receive funds also did not receive cleanup funds last year. These include some of the nation’s most toxic waste sites: Atlas Tack (MA), Continental Steel (IN), Jennison-Wright (IL), Jasper Creosoting (TX), and Hart Creosoting (TX).

In addition, for the vast majority of sites with ongoing remedial actions, EPA’s announcement did not indicate which sites requested funding, which sites will receive funding, and how much funding those sites will receive. This means that people living in communities near toxic waste sites all over the country do not know if the site in their neighborhood will receive funding and whether the funding it receives will adequately address the problem. Furthermore, EPA did not provide information on how much funding long-term sites and new starts requested compared with what they will actually receive.

Ten “New Starts” that Will Not Receive Funding in FY03

1. *Jennison-Wright Corp., IL*
2. *Continental Steel Corp., IN**
3. Marion Pressure Treating Co., LA
4. *Atlas Tack Corp., MA*
5. New Hampshire Plating Co., NH
6. Mohawk Tannery, NH
7. North Railroad Ave. Plume, NM
8. McCormick and Baxter Creosoting Co., OR
9. *Hart Creosoting Co., TX*
10. *Jasper Creosoting Co., TX*

Ten “New Starts” Will Receive Some Funding in FY03

1. Vasquez Boulevard and Interstate 70, CO
2. Central Wood Preserving Co., LA
3. Mallard Bay Landing Bulk Plant, LA
4. Newton County Wells, MO
5. DeRewal Chemical Co., NJ
6. Fruit Avenue Plume, NM
7. United Creosoting Co., TX
8. Eureka Mills, UT
9. Pownal Tannery, VT
10. Bunker Hill, ID**

Italicized sites also did not receive funding in FY02.

*Three separate projects at this site were not funded.

**Only two of three separate projects at this site were funded

Case Study: Elizabeth Mine NPL Site, Strafford, Vermont

The Elizabeth Mine in Strafford, Vermont is one of the oldest mines in the country. Over the course of 200 years, massive piles of acidic waste and heavy metals, including lead and copper, have seeped into the Ompompanoosuc River, the Copperas Brook and the groundwater. Despite its status as a high-priority site, the Elizabeth Mine Superfund site received no funding in fiscal year 2002. According to EPA Remedial Project Manager Ed Hathaway, they are “still waiting on funding” before the site can be fully cleaned up.

Then, in the spring of 2003, a new study at the site revealed that a 110-foot-high pile of mine tailings, which acts as a makeshift dam holding back acidic waste, is eroding and could give way. If the dam collapses as the study suggests is possible, it would send a toxic flood down the river toward residents below. Families living downstream of the site have been equipped with beepers so that officials can alert them if and when an emergency arises.

“Clearly, I want to see the project fully funded so the ongoing acid rock drainage and associated ecological impacts can be addressed, but with the limited funding available in the Superfund program, the first priority must be to address the protection of the downstream residents and avert an ecological catastrophe by stabilizing the tailing dam,” said Hathaway. The EPA was able to find enough emergency funds this year to provide a temporary solution to this serious problem. However, by failing to supply funding initially for cleanup, the risks at the site grew exponentially, and EPA was forced to apply an expensive band-aid to a bigger problem.

Under-Funding Could Affect 522 Superfund Sites

In order to determine which Superfund sites could be affected by funding shortfalls, we compiled a list of all Superfund sites on the National Priority List, excluding those sites that under law should be cleaned up by other federal agencies (such as Department of Defense Superfund sites) and sites where major cleanup activities are already complete. **In total, we found that 522 cleanups in 48 states and the territories, representing 42 percent of all Superfund sites, could be slowed down or halted due to a lack of funds.**

Refer to Appendix A for a list of sites that could be affected by state.

Rank	State	Total Number of NPL Sites	# of Sites Potentially Affected by a Lack of Funding
46	AK	6	1
25	AL	13	6
41	AR	12	2
32	AZ	9	5
3	CA	96	37
16	CO	15	8
16	CT	15	8
38	DE	15	3
6	FL	51	24
25	GA	14	6
46	HI	3	1
41	IA	13	2
41	ID	6	2
7	IL	39	17
12	IN	28	10
20	KS	10	7
41	KY	14	2
16	LA	13	8
9	MA	31	15
32	MD	18	5
38	ME	12	3
8	MI	67	16
32	MN	24	5
11	MO	23	11
41	MS	2	2
12	MT	14	10

Rank	State	Total Number of NPL Sites	# of Sites Potentially Affected by a Lack of Funding
12	NC	28	10
50	ND	0	0
20	NE	11	7
16	NH	18	8
1	NJ	112	78
32	NM	11	5
46	NV	1	1
2	NY	90	49
25	OH	28	6
25	OK	10	6
25	OR	10	6
4	PA	94	37
20	RI	12	7
25	SC	25	6
46	SD	2	1
38	TN	12	3
5	TX	41	25
20	UT	15	7
15	VA	30	9
32	VT	9	5
10	WA	47	13
37	WI	39	4
20	WV	9	7
50	WY	2	0
25	Territories	14	6
Total		1233	522

Case Study: Eastland Woolen Mill NPL Site, Corinna, Maine

For 60 years, Eastland Woolen Mill operated a mill on a 21-acre site on Main Street in the center of the small New England town of Corinna, Maine. Until it shut down in 1996, the mill employed many local workers. Unfortunately, the company left behind a toxic legacy that has torn apart the heart of downtown.

Eastland used the chemical chlorobenzene at the mill to dye the wool. Chlorobenzene can cause damage to the liver, kidneys, and brain. After using the chemical, Eastland discharged it, often directly into the East Branch of the Sebasticook River. The chemical contaminated the river and seeped into the soil where it eventually contaminated the groundwater. Residents can no longer drink the water from many of the city's wells, and due to the significant level of contamination, part of the remediation plan includes the diversion of the East Branch of the Sebasticook River away from the source of pollution.

The mill site was added to the NPL as a Superfund site on July 7, 1999. The EPA demolished the mill in order to dig up the contaminated soil and connected the town with an alternate source of water. However, the Eastland Woolen Mill was one of the 78 sites receiving zero or only partial funding in fiscal year 2002. The site requested \$12 million, receiving only \$5 million.

Currently, a huge construction site occupies the space on Main Street where part of downtown used to be. According to Corinna resident Ken Dow, "there is nothing left of the businesses and homes that used to be in the center of town." Downtown Corinna, says Mr. Dow, "probably will never be the little commercial center that it once was." A major part of the downtown has been excavated, and several homes and businesses have been moved. 115,000 tons of contaminated soil sits in huge piles awaiting treatment.

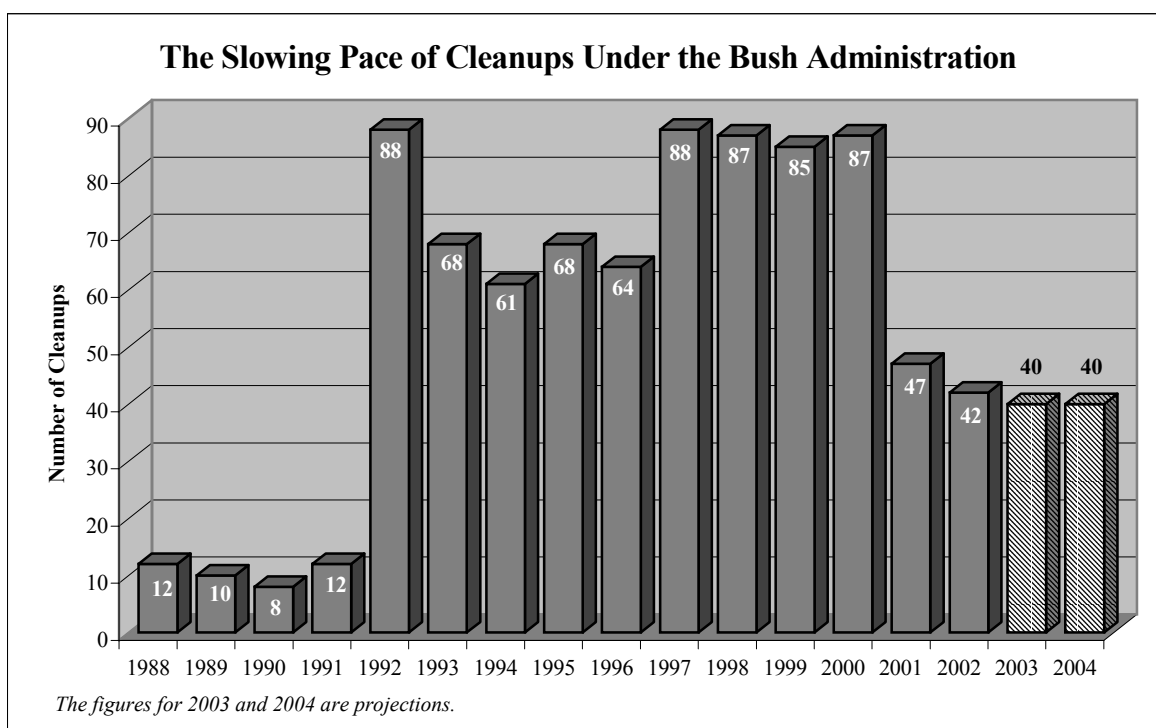
Without adequate funding for the cleanup of the site, the health of Corinna's citizens and of the local economy is uncertain. The citizens of Corinna want the cleanup to happen. "It will be very frustrating if the funds dry up and we are left not being able to redevelop," says Linda Smith of the Corinna Revitalization Committee. Unfortunately, this may turn out to be the case. Initially scheduled for completion in 2004, a lack of funding has already delayed the cleanup. As a result of cuts to the Superfund program, the Eastland Woolen Mill, which for so many years provided jobs and bolstered the local economy, is now doing more harm than good both to the economy and to human health.

Slowing the Pace of Cleanups and Site Listings

The Bush Administration is Cleaning Up Fewer Sites

After a slow start from 1980 to 1990, EPA initiated its “enforcement first” policy in 1989, and with almost a decade of experience under its belt, EPA increased the pace of cleanups to an average of 70 per year between 1992 and 1996. Then, from 1997 to 2000, relying on the more than \$3 billion trust fund surplus and vigorous application of the polluter pays principle, Superfund cleaned up an average of 87 sites per year.¹¹

In its first two years, the Bush administration reduced the pace of cleanups by nearly 50 percent from the late 1990s – from an average of 87 sites per year to just 47 sites in 2001 and 42 sites in 2002. Similarly, the administration expects to only clean up 40 sites in 2003 and 2004.



The administration has attempted to avoid blame for the current slowdown in cleanups by saying that Superfund is now cleaning up more difficult or complex sites. This is implausible for a number of reasons. In 2000, EPA estimated that it would clean up 900 total Superfund sites by 2002.¹² EPA used timely information about the types of sites in the program to make this estimate.

¹¹ U.S. EPA, <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/query/queryhtm/nplccl1.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/query/queryhtm/nplfy.htm>.

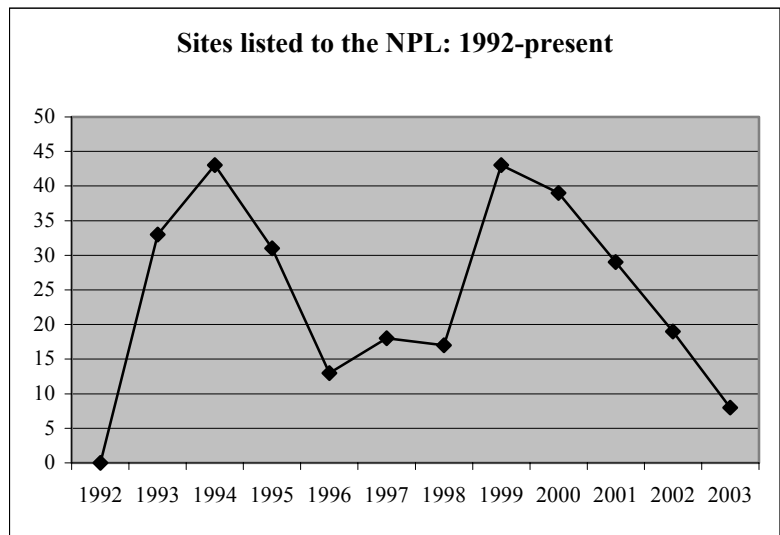
¹² Environment Budget Highlights, FY2004 Request. Analysis prepared by Democratic Staff, Committee on Energy and Commerce, February 26, 2003. Available at http://www.house.gov/commerce_democrats/press/bu-envirofy04.htm.

Furthermore, the RFF study commissioned by Congress on Superfund and EPA’s own data show that the majority of sites slotted for remediation this decade are similar to sites that EPA has 20 years of experience cleaning up. The report noted that EPA might *list* more Superfund sites between 2000 and 2009 that have a “higher proportion of groundwater contamination, contaminated sediments, mining sites, and smelter sites,”¹³ which might be more complex than some other types of Superfund sites, and that EPA might list between 1-3 “mega sites” per year. Mega sites are extremely complex sites that take on average more time and money to clean up than other Superfund sites. However, sites *listed* to the NPL right now and in the future should not affect EPA’s ability to maintain its current pace of cleanup activities. The composition of the sites in Superfund—especially sites nearing the construction complete phase—would not dramatically change in one or two years such that the pace of cleanups would decline by more than 50 percent.

The under-funding of Superfund provides a far more plausible explanation for this slowdown. If the polluter pays fees had been reinstated to fill the trust fund, and if the administration had adequately funded the Superfund program, then EPA could maintain a high pace of cleanups even if there were an unexpected increase in the complexity of cleanups.

The Bush Administration is Placing Fewer Sites on the National Priority List

The Bush administration also has decreased listings to the National Priority List (NPL) of Superfund sites to be cleaned up. According to EPA, the purpose of the NPL is primarily to serve as an informational tool for use by EPA in identifying sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health or the environment.¹⁴ Between 1993 and 2000, EPA listed an average of 30 sites to the NPL each year, with the number increasing dramatically in 1999 and 2000 to an average of 41 sites per year.¹⁵



The Bush administration has failed to propose and add many toxic waste sites to the NPL. The Bush administration listed 29 sites in 2001, 19 sites in 2002 and eight sites so far in fiscal year 2003. It is unclear whether EPA will list more sites in the waning months of this fiscal year. The Bush administration proposed an additional 14 sites for listing on the NPL in April 2003; however reports in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*¹⁶ and elsewhere¹⁷ show that regional staff and state

¹³ Katherine Probst and David Konisky, *Superfund’s Future*, (Washington, DC: Resources for the Future, 2001).

¹⁴ U.S. EPA, <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/f840508.htm>.

¹⁵ U.S. EPA, <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/query/queryhtm/nplfy.htm>. No sites were listed in 1992 because EPA was in the process of revising the National Contingency Plan.

¹⁶ Tom Avril, “Two PA Sites are Denied Federal Cleanup Funding,” *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 25 April 2003.

Metal Banks NPL Site, Philadelphia, PA

The Metal Banks facility processed transformers and oil contaminated with PCBs until closing its doors in 1972. Spills of PCB-laden oil have caused soil and groundwater contamination on the property; a U.S. Coast Guard study revealed that up to 20,000 gallons of PCB-contaminated oil had contaminated the groundwater under the site and was leaking into the Delaware River. Two million people obtain their drinking water from the Delaware River and are at risk because of the contamination at the Metal Banks Superfund site. PCBs can cause cancer, diminished IQ, low birth weight and immune system disorders. Residents who consume fish caught in this stretch of river are also at risk of these health effects.

Unfortunately, the cleanup has nearly come to a halt, since EPA is tied up in litigation with the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). Because of the dwindling Superfund trust fund, EPA does not have enough money to finish remediation of the site without funding from the polluters. Lou Iatarola, Vice-President of the Tacony Civic Association, has “little immediate hope for the future” of the cleanup of the Metal Banks site.

Citizens are eager to eliminate this public health risk and redevelop the site, which sits on several acres of prime waterfront property. However, until the contamination is removed, nothing can be done with the area.

officials recommended a total of 30 sites proposed for listing. In the past, EPA has accepted these recommendations.

Contamination at sites that remain unlisted will continue to spread, poisoning ever-greater amounts of groundwater and soil, increasing cleanup costs with each passing year.

The RFF study commissioned by Congress projected that EPA would annually list an average of 35 sites under Superfund between 2000 and 2009. According to RFF, EPA officials made even more ambitious projections, estimating that the agency would list between 49 and 63 sites per year during that time.¹⁸ RFF chose not to use EPA’s estimates, arguing that EPA “did not give adequate weight to the political pressures” that may limit EPA’s willingness to list sites and that recent trends in listing argued for a lower number than EPA’s estimates. If EPA’s original projections are correct, then Superfund’s future financial needs could be greater than the study concluded.¹⁹ Despite this difference in numbers, the RFF study and EPA both agree that the agency would list more Superfund sites on an annual basis between 2000-2009 than the program had listed during the 1990s.

The RFF report showed that EPA officials cited three reasons for this expected increase in listings. First, there is pent up demand to list sites because EPA had focused on increasing the pace of cleanups throughout the 1990s rather than listing new sites.

Second, EPA has relied more heavily on the listing process as a way to clean up sites. Superfund gives EPA two ways to clean up contaminated sites. One way is for EPA to list a site on the National Priority List and begin site investigations, searches for potentially responsible parties, and cleanup activities; the other is to clean up the contamination immediately using its authority to conduct emergency or short-term removals. EPA normally uses this authority to clean up spills or severe contamination that presents an immediate threat to the public. For a number of

¹⁷ Rachel Urdan, To Address Budget Woes, EPA Weighs Cost in New Superfund Listings, *Inside Washington Publishers*, 24 April 2003; Damon Franz, EPA Nominates New Sites for Cleanup, *Greenwire*, 7 May 2003.

¹⁸ Katherine Probst and David Konisky, *Superfund’s Future*, (Washington, DC: Resources for the Future, 2001).

¹⁹ Katherine Probst and David Konisky, *Superfund’s Future*, (Washington, DC: Resources for the Future, 2001).

years, EPA heavily relied on its short-term removal authority rather than listing sites. However, EPA developed guidance in 2001 aimed at reducing reliance on removal actions.²⁰

Third, the states have more confidence today in EPA's ability to quickly clean up sites than during the 1980s, because of the agency's solid track record of working closely with state officials to respond to their needs, so they are more willing to have EPA add their sites to the National Priority List.

EPA Using Cost as Factor in the Listing Process

According to press accounts, EPA has started to use cost as a factor in determining whether to list sites to the NPL.²¹ Because the NPL serves as a tool for prioritizing the most hazardous sites, using cost a listing factor undermines the purpose of the NPL. The Superfund program is designed to protect public health and environment first and foremost – the cost of a cleanup should not influence whether a site is classified as an NPL site. Sites not listed to the NPL risk sitting in limbo between state programs that do not have the funds to clean them up and a national Superfund program that will not take them on. After EPA adds a site to the NPL and investigates conditions at the site, the agency may make cleanup decisions based on the site's cost and available funding. Even if a site on the NPL does not receive funding, the listing gives communities leverage and at least minimal assurance that the site will be prioritized. EPA argues that it would be irresponsible to list sites to the NPL that, because of the required cost, will not be receiving cleanup funds anytime soon. It seems more likely that EPA is reluctant to publicly identify a highly hazardous waste site if doing so would point out that the program is under-funded. Ultimately the most important lesson here is that under-funding the program keeps communities at risk; hiding sites by not listing them only makes the problem worse.

²⁰ USEPA Guidance, Use of Non-Time Critical Removal Authority in Superfund Response Actions, February 2000.

²¹ Tom Avril, "Two PA Sites are Denied Federal Cleanup Funding," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 25 April 2003; Rachel Urdan, "To Address Budget Woes, EPA Weighs Cost in New Superfund Listings," *Inside Washington Publishers*, 24 April 2003; Damon Franz, "EPA Nominates New Sites for Cleanup," *Greenwire*, 7 May 2003.

Conclusions and Recommendations

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

The Bush administration has turned its back on the polluter pays principle by refusing to reinstate Superfund's polluter pays fees. The administration's refusal comes at time when Superfund's reserves, which in the 1990s enabled EPA to increase the pace of cleanups and make polluters responsible for cleaning up 70 percent of sites, have disappeared and the pace of cleanups has dramatically declined. At the same time, the administration has significantly increased the amount of money it takes from regular taxpayers to fund the program.

Policy Recommendations:

- To ensure that polluters, rather than taxpayers, pay to clean up the nation's Superfund sites, the Bush administration should support reinstatement of Superfund's polluter pays fees.
- To ensure EPA's ability to expeditiously clean up the nation's most heavily contaminated toxic waste sites, the Bush administration should fully fund the Superfund program in tandem with reinstating the polluter pays fees.
- To ensure the public's right-to-know, the Bush administration should inform the public which toxic waste sites will languish for lack of funding.

Appendix A. Sites Potentially Affected by Lack of Resources

Methodology

Sites Under-Funded in Fiscal Year 2002: Based on the October 2002 EPA Inspector General report, we compared the amount the site requested at the beginning of the year with the amount EPA headquarters obligated for that site in fiscal year 2002. We defined a site as “under-funded” if it did not receive the full amount of funding that it requested at the beginning of the year.

Sites Potentially Affected (detailed in Appendix A): For each state, we compiled a list of sites on the National Priority List as of June 2003, but which are not yet cleaned up. We then excluded all sites with contamination caused by federal agencies, called “federal facilities,” which are cleaned up using separate funds. We relied on EPA data that is publicly available (<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/query/advquery.htm>) to compile these lists.

Only the Bush administration knows for certain where cleanup could be slowed or oversight relaxed by under-funding the Superfund program. The administration is unable to provide a list of those sites that will receive funding and at what level. We encourage people living in neighborhoods near sites listed in this appendix to contact the Bush administration and ask if Superfund sites in their community will remain polluted because of a lack of resources.

Effects of Reduced Funding on Site Cleanups

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

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

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

program also provides a vital federal safety net that can protect public health when states do not have the ability to protect communities from toxic waste sites.

The following charts detail the Superfund sites in each state that already have been affected or could be affected by under-funding of the Superfund program.

KEY:

Shaded Sites - Received no or partial funding in fiscal year 2002

*** - Will not receive funding in fiscal year 2003**

- Will receive only partial funding in fiscal year 2003

ALABAMA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
AXIS	MOBILE	STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. (LEMOYNE PLANT)	Inorganics, Metals, Organics, VOCs
BUCKS	MOBILE	STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. (COLD CREEK PLANT)	Inorganics, Metals, Organics, Pesticides, VOCs
HEADLAND	HENRY	AMERICAN BRASS INC.	Ammonia, Boron, Metals, PCBs
LEEDS	JEFFERSON	INTERSTATE LEAD CO. (ILCO)	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Radioactives, VOCs
MCINTOSH	WASHINGTON	OLIN CORP. (MCINTOSH PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Pesticides, VOCs
SARALAND	MOBILE	REDWING CARRIERS, INC. (SARALAND)	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs

ALASKA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
FAIRBANKS	FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BORO	ARCTIC SURPLUS	Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs

ARIZONA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
GOODYEAR	MARICOPA	PHOENIX-GOODYEAR AIRPORT AREA	Metals, VOCs
PHOENIX	MARICOPA	MOTOROLA, INC. (52ND STREET PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, VOCs
SAINT DAVID	COCHISE	APACHE POWDER CO.	Inorganics, Metals, Nitroaromatics
SCOTTSDALE	MARICOPA	INDIAN BEND WASH AREA	Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
TUCSON	PIMA	TUCSON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AREA	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, VOCs

ARKANSAS

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
PLAINVIEW	YELL	MOUNTAIN PINE PRESSURE TREATING	Base Neutral Acids, Metals
READER	OUACHITA	OUACHITA NEVADA WOOD TREATER	Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, Organics, PCP, PAHs

CALIFORNIA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ALHAMBRA	LOS ANGELES	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY (AREA 3)	VOCs
ARVIN	KERN	BROWN & BRYANT, INC. (ARVIN PLANT)	Pesticides, VOCs
BALDWIN PARK	LOS ANGELES	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY (AREA 2)	VOCs
CASMALIA	SANTA BARBARA	CASMALIA RESOURCES	Inorganics, Metals, Pesticides, VOCs
CLEAR LAKE	LAKE	SULPHUR BANK MERCURY MINE	Metals
DAVIS	YOLO	FRONTIER FERTILIZER	Pesticides
EL MONTE	LOS ANGELES	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY (AREA 1)	VOCs
FRESNO	FRESNO	FRESNO MUNICIPAL SANITARY LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, VOCs
FRESNO	FRESNO	T.H. AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION CO.	Pesticides
GLENDALE	LOS ANGELES	SAN FERNANDO VALLEY (AREA 2)	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
GLENDALE	LOS ANGELES	SAN FERNANDO VALLEY (AREA 3)	VOCs
LA PUENTE	LOS ANGELES	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY (AREA 4)	Base Neutral Acids, PAHs, Pesticides, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, VOCs
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	DEL AMO	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, PAHs, VOCs
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	SAN FERNANDO VALLEY (AREA 4)	VOCs
MALAGA	FRESNO	PURITY OIL SALES, INC.	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
MARKLEEVILLE	ALPINE	LEVIATHAN MINE	Acids, Metals
MAYWOOD	LOS ANGELES	PEMACO MAYWOOD	VOCs
MIRA LOMA	RIVERSIDE	STRINGFELLOW	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Pesticides, VOCs
MODESTO	STANISLAUS	MODESTO GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	Inorganics, Metals, Radioactives, VOCs
MONTEREY PARK	LOS ANGELES	OPERATING INDUSTRIES LANDFILL	Inorganics, Organics
NEVADA CITY	NEVADA	LAVA CAP MINE	Arsenic
NORTH HOLLYWOOD	LOS ANGELES	SAN FERNANDO VALLEY (AREA 1)	Inorganics, VOCs

OROVILLE	BUTTE	KOPPERS CO., INC. (OROVILLE PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
RANCHO CORDOVA	SACRAMENTO	AEROJET GENERAL CORP.	VOCs
REDDING	SHASTA	IRON MOUNTAIN MINE	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals
RICHMOND	CONTRA COSTA	UNITED HECKATHORN CO.	Pesticides
RIVERSIDE	RIVERSIDE	ALARK HARD CHROME	Metals
SALINAS	MONTEREY	CRAZY HORSE SANITARY LANDFILL	VOCs
SAN BERNARDINO	SAN BERNARDINO	NEWMARK GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	VOCs
SANTA FE SPRINGS	LOS ANGELES	WASTE DISPOSAL, INC.	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
SELMA	FRESNO	SELMA TREATING CO.	Metals, Organics
SOUTH GATE	LOS ANGELES	COOPER DRUM CO.	VOCs
STOCKTON	SAN JOAQUIN	MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO.	Dioxin, NAPLs, PAHs, PCP
TORRANCE	LOS ANGELES	MONTROSE CHEMICAL CORP.	Pesticides, VOCs, Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
TURLOCK	STANISLAUS	VALLEY WOOD PRESERVING, INC.	Inorganics, Metals
UKIAH	MENDOCINO	COAST WOOD PRESERVING	Metals
WHITTIER	LOS ANGELES	OMEGA CHEMICAL CORPORATION	VOCs

COLORADO

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
AURORA	ARAPAHOE	LOWRY LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, Radioactives, VOCs
CANON CITY	FREMONT	LINCOLN PARK	Molybdenum, Uranium
DENVER	DENVER	DENVER RADIUM SITE	Inorganics, Metals, Pesticides, Radioactives
DENVER	DENVER	VASQUEZ BOULEVARD AND I-70#	Arsenic, Lead
IDAHO SPRINGS	CLEAR CREEK	CENTRAL CITY, CLEAR CREEK	Acids, Inorganics, Metals, VOCs
LEADVILLE	LAKE	CALIFORNIA GULCH	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals
RIO GRANDE COUNTY	RIO GRANDE	SUMMITVILLE MINE	Inorganics, Metals
URAVAN	MONTROSE	URAVAN URANIUM PROJECT (UNION CARBIDE CORP.)	Metals, Radioactives

CONNECTICUT

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
DURHAM	MIDDLESEX	DURHAM MEADOWS	VOCs
SOUTHINGTON	HARTFORD	OLD SOUTHINGTON LANDFILL	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
SOUTHINGTON	HARTFORD	SOLVENTS RECOVERY SERVICE OF NEW ENGLAND	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, PCBs, VOCs
STRATFORD	FAIRFIELD	RAYMARK INDUSTRIES, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, VOCs
VERNON	TOLLAND	PRECISION PLATING CORP.	Hexavalent and Trivalent Chromium
WATERBURY	NEW HAVEN	SCOVILL INDUSTRIAL LANDFILL	Organics, Metals, PCBs
WOLCOTT	NEW HAVEN	NUTMEG VALLEY ROAD	Inorganics, Metals
WOODSTOCK	WINDHAM	LINEMASTER SWITCH CORP.	Metals, VOCs

DELAWARE

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
DOVER	KENT	DOVER GAS LIGHT CO.	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
NEW CASTLE	NEW CASTLE	STANDARD CHLORINE OF DELAWARE, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Chlorobenzenes, VOCs
NEWPORT	NEW CASTLE	KOPPERS CO., INC. (NEWPORT PLANT)	PAHs

FLORIDA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
CLERMONT	LAKE	TOWER CHEMICAL CO.	Metals, Pesticides, VOCs
COTTONDALE	JACKSON	SAPP BATTERY SALVAGE	Metals
FORT LAUDERDALE	BROWARD	FLORIDA PETROLEUM REPROCESSORS	NAPLs, Oil
GAINESVILLE	ALACHUA	CABOT/KOPPERS	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, Nitroaromatics, Organics, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
JACKSONVILLE	DUVAL	PICKETTVILLE ROAD LANDFILL	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
LAKE ALFRED	POLK	CALLAWAY & SON DRUM SERVICE	PCE, TCE, Vinyl Chloride
LAKE PARK	PALM BEACH	TRANS CIRCUITS, INC.	PAHs, PCBs
LAKELAND	POLK	LANDIA CHEMICAL COMPANY	Metals, Pesticides
MARIANNA	JACKSON	UNITED METALS, INC.	Lead and other metals
NORTH MIAMI BEACH	MIAMI-DADE	ANODYNE, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
PEMBROKE PARK	BROWARD	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CORP.	Metals, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, VOCs
PENSACOLA	ESCAMBIA	AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (PENSACOLA PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, VOCs

PENSACOLA	ESCAMBIA	ESCAMBIA WOOD - PENSACOLA	Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs
PORT SALERNO	MARTIN	SOLITRON MICROWAVE	Metals, PCE, Vinyl Chloride
TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	ALARIC AREA GW PLUME	PCE, TCE
TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	HELENA CHEMICAL CO. (TAMPA PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	MRI CORP (TAMPA)	Lead and other metals
TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	PEAK OIL CO./BAY DRUM CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	REEVES SOUTHEASTERN GALVANIZING CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PCBs
TAMPA	HILLSBOROUGH	SOUTHERN SOLVENTS, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PCBs, Pesticides , VOCs
TARPON SPRINGS	PINELLAS	STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO. (TARPON SPRINGS)	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Nitroaromatics, PAHs, Pesticides, Radioactives, VOCs
WHITEHOUSE	DUVAL	COLEMAN-EVANS WOOD PRESERVING CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, PAHs
WHITEHOUSE	DUVAL	WHITEHOUSE OIL PITS	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
ZELLWOOD	ORANGE	ZELLWOOD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs

GEORGIA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ALBANY	DOUGHERTY	T.H. AGRICULTURE & NUTRITION CO. (ALBANY PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
BRUNSWICK	GLYNN	BRUNSWICK WOOD PRESERVING	Base Neutral Acids
BRUNSWICK	GLYNN	LCP CHEMICALS GEORGIA	Mercury, PCBs
CAMILLA	MITCHELL	CAMILLA WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY	Base Neutral Acids
FORT VALLEY	PEACH	WOOLFOLK CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
TIFTON	TIFT	MARZONE INC./CHEVRON CHEMICAL CO.	Pesticides, VOCs

HAWAII

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
KUNIA	HONOLULU	DEL MONTE CORP. (OAHU PLANTATION)	Benzene, EDB, DBCP, Lindane, TCP

IDAHO

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
POCATELLO	POWER, BANNOCK	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Radioactives, VOCs
SMELTERVILLE	SHOSHONE	BUNKER HILL MINING & METALLURGICAL COMPLEX#	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PCBs

ILLINOIS

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BELVIDERE	BOONE	MIG/DEWANE LANDFILL	Inorganics, Metals
BELVIDERE	BOONE	PARSONS CASKET HARDWARE CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
BYRON	OGLE	BYRON SALVAGE YARD	Inorganics, Metals, PCBs, VOCs
DEPUE	BUREAU	DEPUE/NEW JERSEY ZINC/MOBIL CHEMICAL CORP.	Lead and other metals
DUPAGE COUNTY	DUPAGE	KERR-MCGEE (KRESS CREEK/WEST BRANCH OF DUPAGE RIVER)	Thorium-contaminated radioactive wastes
GRANITE CITY	MADISON	JENNISON-WRIGHT CORPORATION*	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
JOLIET	WILL	AMOCO CHEMICALS (JOLIET LANDFILL)	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
LAWRENCEVILLE	LAWRENCE	INDIAN REFINERY- TEXACO LAWRENCEVILLE	Acidic Wastes, Metals, Oil, PAHs, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
LEMONT	DUPAGE	LENZ OIL SERVICE, INC.	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
OTTAWA	LA SALLE	OTTAWA RADIATION AREAS	Radioactives
ROCKFORD	WINNEBAGO	INTERSTATE POLLUTION CONTROL, INC.	Metals, VOCs
ROCKFORD	WINNEBAGO	SOUTHEAST ROCKFORD GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	VOCs
ROCKTON	WINNEBAGO	BELOIT CORP.	VOCs
WAUKEGAN	LAKE	OUTBOARD MARINE CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
WAUKEGAN	LAKE	YEOMAN CREEK LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
WEST CHICAGO	DUPAGE	KERR-MCGEE (RESIDENTIAL AREAS)	Radioactives
WEST CHICAGO	DUPAGE	KERR-MCGEE (SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT)	Radioactives

INDIANA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BLOOMINGTON	MONROE	LEMON LANE LANDFILL	Inorganics, PCBs
BLOOMINGTON	MONROE	NEAL'S LANDFILL (BLOOMINGTON)	Inorganics, Organics, PCBs
ELKHART	ELKHART	CONRAIL RAIL YARD (ELKHART)	VOCs
ELKHART	ELKHART	HIMCO DUMP	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
GARY	LAKE	MIDCO I	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
GARY	LAKE	MIDCO II	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
GRIFFITH	LAKE	AMERICAN CHEMICAL SERVICE, INC.	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Nitroaromatics, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, VOCs
KOKOMO	HOWARD	CONTINENTAL STEEL CORP.*	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
WESTVILLE	LA PORTE	CAM-OR INC.	PCBs, VOCs
ZIONSVILLE	BOONE	ENVIROCHEM CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs

IOWA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
DES MOINES	POLK	RAILROAD AVENUE GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION SITE	Benzene, DCE, TCE
MASON CITY	CERRO GORDO	MASON CITY COAL GASIFICATION PLANT	PAHs

KANSAS

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
CHEROKEE COUNTY	CHEROKEE	CHEROKEE COUNTY	Inorganics, Metals
COLBY	THOMAS	ACE SERVICES	Metals
COWLEY COUNTY	COWLEY	STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK	VOCs
HUTCHINSON	RENO	OBEE ROAD	VOCs
OLATHE	JOHNSON	CHEMICAL COMMODITIES, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, VOCs
WICHITA HEIGHTS	SEDGEWICK	57TH AND NORTH BROADWAY STREETS SITE	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs
WRIGHT	FORD	WRIGHT GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	Pesticides, VOCs

KENTUCKY

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
CHEROKEE COUNTY	CHEROKEE	CHEROKEE COUNTY	Inorganics, Metals
COLBY	THOMAS	ACE SERVICES	Metals
COWLEY COUNTY	COWLEY	STROTHER FIELD INDUSTRIAL PARK	VOCs
HUTCHINSON	RENO	OBEE ROAD	VOCs
OLATHE	JOHNSON	CHEMICAL COMMODITIES, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, VOCs
WRIGHT	FORD	WRIGHT GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	Pesticides, VOCs

LOUISIANA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ALEXANDRIA	RAPIDES PARISH	RUSTON FOUNDRY	Antimony, Lead
DARROW	ASCENSION PARISH	OLD INGER OIL REFINERY	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
DENHAM SPRINGS	LIVINGSTON PARISH	COMBUSTION, INC.	Benzene, Metals
GRAND CHENIERE	CAMERON PARISH	MALLARD BAY LANDING BULK PLANT#	Metals
MARION	UNION PARISH	MARION PRESSURE TREATING*	PAHs
PONCHATOULA	TANGIPARISHA PARISH	DELATTE METALS	Lead
SCOTLANDVILLE	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	PETRO-PROCESSORS OF LOUISIANA, INC.	Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Metals, Oils, PAHs
SLAUGHTER	EAST FELICIANA PARISH	CENTRAL WOOD PRESERVING CO.#	Inorganics, Metals

MAINE

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BROOKSVILLE (CAPE ROSIER)	HANCOCK	CALLAHAN MINING CORP	Metals
CORINNA	PENOBSCOT	EASTLAND WOOLEN MILL	Chlorobenzenes, NAPLs
PLYMOUTH	PENOBSCOT	WEST SITE/HOWS CORNERS	Base Neutral Acids, PCBs, VOCs

MARYLAND

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BALTIMORE	BALTIMORE CITY	KANE & LOMBARD STREET DRUMS	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
ELKTON	CECIL	SAND, GRAVEL AND STONE	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
ELKTON	CECIL	SPECTRON, INC.	Inorganics, PCBs, VOCs
HAGERSTOWN	WASHINGTON	CENTRAL CHEMICAL (HAGERSTOWN)	Benzene, Metals, Pesticides
NORTH EAST	CECIL	ORDNANCE PRODUCTS, INC.	Metals, Organics, VOCs

MASSACHUSETTS

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ACTON	MIDDLESEX	W.R. GRACE & CO., INC. (ACTON PLANT)	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
ASHLAND	MIDDLESEX	NYANZA CHEMICAL WASTE DUMP	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
BILLERICA	MIDDLESEX	IRON HORSE PARK	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
CONCORD	MIDDLESEX	NUCLEAR METALS, INC.	Metals, Radionuclides, VOCs
FAIRHAVEN	BRISTOL	ATLAS TACK CORP.*	Cyanide, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
HAVERHILL	ESSEX	HAVERHILL MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	Inorganics, Metals, PCBs, VOCs
HOLBROOK	NORFOLK	BAIRD & MCGUIRE	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
LOWELL	MIDDLESEX	SILRESIM CHEMICAL CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
MANSFIELD	BRISTOL	HATHEWAY & PATTERSON	Dioxins, Phenols
NEW BEDFORD	BRISTOL	NEW BEDFORD	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Oil & Grease, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
NORTON/ATTLEBORO	BRISTOL	SHPACK LANDFILL	
TEWKSBURY	MIDDLESEX	SUTTON BROOK DISPOSAL AREA	Inorganics, PCBs, VOCs
WALPOLE	NORFOLK	BLACKBURN & UNION PRIVILEGES	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs
WOBURN	MIDDLESEX	INDUSTRI-PLEX	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
WOBURN	MIDDLESEX	WELLS G&H	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs

MICHIGAN

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ALLEGAN	ALLEGAN	ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL CORP. (ALLEGAN PLANT)	Metals, PAHs
BENTON HARBOR	BERRIEN	AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS (D & L SALES)	Radium-226
BRONSON	BRANCH	NORTH BRONSON INDUSTRIAL AREA	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
GRAND RAPIDS	KENT	STATE DISPOSAL LANDFILL, INC.	Inorganics, Metals, VOCs
GRANDVILLE	KENT	ORGANIC CHEMICALS, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
HOUGHTON COUNTY	HOUGHTON	TORCH LAKE	Metals
HOWELL	LIVINGSTON	SHIAWASSEE RIVER	PCBs
KALAMAZOO	KALAMAZOO	ALLIED PAPER, INC./PORTAGE CREEK/KALAMAZOO RIVER	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
LANSING	INGHAM	BARRELS, INC.	Heavy Metals, Inorganics, Lead, Oil & Grease, PCBs, Volatile Hydrocarbons, Zinc
MACOMB TOWNSHIP	MACOMB	SOUTH MACOMB DISPOSAL AUTHORITY (LANDFILLS #9 AND #9A)	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Oil & Grease, PAHs, Pesticide, VOCs
MANCELONA TOWNSHIP	ANTRIM	TAR LAKE	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, PAHs, VOCs
MUSKEGON	MUSKEGON	BOFORS NOBEL, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Pesticides, VOCs
MUSKEGON	MUSKEGON	KAYDON CORP.	Metals, Organics
OSHTEMO TOWNSHIP	KALAMAZOO	K&L AVENUE LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
ST. LOUIS	GRATIOT	VELISCOL CHEMICAL CORP.	Chlorobenzene, DDT, TCE
WYOMING	KENT	SPARTAN CHEMICAL CO.	Organics, VOCs

MINNESOTA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BAYTOWN TOWNSHIP	WASHINGTON	BAYTOWN TOWNSHIP GROUND WATER PLUME	Carbon Tetrachloride, TCE
BURNSVILLE	DAKOTA	FREEWAY SANITARY LANDFILL	Metals, VOCs
CASS LAKE	CASS	ST. REGIS PAPER CO.	Dioxins, PAHs
FRIDLEY	ANOKA	FRIDLEY COMMONS PARK WELL FIELD	VOCs
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	ST. LOUIS	ST. LOUIS RIVER SITE	Organics, PAHs, VOCs

MISSISSIPPI

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
HATTIESBURG	LAMAR, FORREST	DAVIS TIMBER COMPANY	Chlorodibenzofurans, Dioxins, PCP
LOUISVILLE	WINSTON	AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS INC	Creosote

MISSOURI

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BRIDGETON	ST. LOUIS	WESTLAKE LANDFILL	Radioactive Waste
CAPE GIRARDEAU	CAPE GIRARDEAU	MISSOURI ELECTRIC WORKS	Base Neutral Acids, PCBs, VOCs
DESLOGE	ST. FRANCOIS	BIG RIVER MINE TAILINGS/ST. JOE MINERALS CORP.	Cadmium, Lead, Zinc
JASPER COUNTY	JASPER	ORONOGO-DUENWEG MINING BELT	Metals
JOPLIN	NEWTON	NEWTON COUNTY WELLS#	VOCs
NEOSHO	NEWTON	POOLS PRAIRIE	VOCs
NEW HAVEN	FRANKLIN	RIVERFRONT	PCE
NORTH KANSAS CITY	CLAY	ARMOUR ROAD	Base Neutral Acids
OAK GROVE	FRANKLIN	OAK GROVE VILLAGE WELL	PCE, TCE
ST. LOUIS	ST. LOUIS	ST. LOUIS AIRPORT/HAZELWOOD INTERIM STORAGE/FUTURA COATINGS CO.	Metals, PAHs, Radioactives, VOCs
VALLEY PARK	ST. LOUIS	VALLEY PARK TCE	Metals, PAHs, VOCs

MONTANA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ANACONDA	DEER LODGE	ANACONDA CO. SMELTER	Inorganics, Metals, Radioactives
BASIN	JEFFERSON	BASIN MINING AREA	Arsenic, Metals
BILLINGS	YELLOWSTONE	LOCKWOOD SOLVENT GROUND WATER PLUME	VOCs
BUTTE	SILVER BOW, DEER LODGE	SILVER BOW CREEK/BUTTE AREA	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals
EAST HELENA	LEWIS AND CLARK	EAST HELENA SITE	Metals
GREAT FALLS	CASCADE, JUDITH BASIN	BARKER HUGHESVILLE MINING DISTRICT	Arsenic, Metals
HELENA	LEWIS AND CLARK	UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA	Metals
LIBBY	LINCOLN	LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE	Asbestos
MILLTOWN	MISSOULA	MILLTOWN RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS	Metals
NEIHART	CASCADE	CARPENTER SNOW CREEK MINING DISTRICT	Metals

NEBRASKA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BRUNO	BUTLER	BRUNO CO-OP ASSOCIATION/ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES	VOCs
COLUMBUS	PLATTE	10TH STREET SITE	Metals, VOCs
GRAND ISLAND	HALL	CLEBURN STREET WELL	VOCs
HASTINGS	ADAMS	HASTINGS GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	Metals, Nitroaromatics, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
MEAD	SAUNDERS	NEBRASKA ORDNANCE PLANT (FORMER)	Nitroaromatics, VOCs
OGALLALA	KEITH	OGALLALA GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	PAHs, VOCs
OMAHA	DOUGLAS	OMAHA LEAD	Metals

NEVADA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
DAYTON	LYON	CARSON RIVER MERCURY SITE	Metals

NEW HAMPSHIRE

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
DOVER	STRAFFORD	DOVER MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, VOCs
KINGSTON	ROCKINGHAM	OTTATI & GOSS/KINGSTON STEEL DRUM	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
MERRIMACK	HILLSBOROUGH	NEW HAMPSHIRE PLATING CO.*	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
MILFORD	HILLSBOROUGH	FLETCHER'S PAINT WORKS & STORAGE	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
MILFORD	HILLSBOROUGH	SAVAGE MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY	Inorganics, Metals, PCBs, VOCs
PLAISTOW	ROCKINGHAM	BEEDE WASTE OIL	Lead, PAHs, PCBs, PHCs, VOCs
SOMERSWORTH	STRAFFORD	SOMERSWORTH SANITARY LANDFILL	Metals, VOCs
NASHUA	HILLSBOROUGH	MOHAWK TANNERY* - not listed to NPL	Metals, Phenol, Dioxins

NEW JERSEY

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BEVERLY	BURLINGTON	COSDEN CHEMICAL COATINGS CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs Pesticides, VOCs
BOUND BROOK	SOMERSET	AMERICAN CYANAMID CO	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
BOUND BROOK	SOMERSET	BROOK INDUSTRIAL PARK	Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
BRICK TOWNSHIP	OCEAN	BRICK TOWNSHIP LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, VOCs
BRIDGEPORT	GLOUCESTER	BRIDGEPORT RENTAL & OIL SERVICES	Metals, Oil & Grease, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
BRIDGEPORT	GLOUCESTER	CHEMICAL LEAMAN TANK LINES, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Dissolved Solids (Total), Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
CAMDEN	CAMDEN	MARTIN AARON, INC.	Metals, VOCs
CAMDEN AND GLOUCESTER CIT	CAMDEN	WELSBACH & GENERAL GAS MANTLE (CAMDEN RADIATION)	Radioactives
CARLSTADT	BERGEN	SCIENTIFIC CHEMICAL PROCESSING	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	MORRIS	COMBE FILL SOUTH LANDFILL	Methane and other gases, VOCs
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	BURLINGTON	CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP (BLOCK 702) GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
DOVER TOWNSHIP	MORRIS	DOVER MUNICIPAL WELL 4	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
EAST BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP	MIDDLESEX	FRIED INDUSTRIES	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
EAST RUTHERFORD	BERGEN	UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS (CHEMICAL DIVISION)	PAHs, PCBs
EDGEWATER	BERGEN	QUANTA RESOURCES	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
EDISON TOWNSHIP	MIDDLESEX	CHEMICAL INSECTICIDE CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides

FAIR LAWN	BERGEN	FAIR LAWN WELL FIELD	VOCs
FAIRFIELD	ESSEX	CALDWELL TRUCKING CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
FLORENCE	BURLINGTON	ROEBLING STEEL CO.	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics & Inorganics Liquid Sludge, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
FRANKLIN BOROUGH	SUSSEX	METALTEC/AEROSYSTEMS	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	GLOUCESTER	FRANKLIN BURN	Dioxins, Furans, Metals, PCBs, Pesticides
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	HUNTERDON	MYERS PROPERTY	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	ATLANTIC	EMMELL'S SEPTIC LANDFILL	VOCs
GIBBSBORO	CAMDEN	UNITED STATES AVENUE BURN	Arsenic, Lead, VOCs
GIBBSTOWN	GLOUCESTER	HERCULES, INC. (GIBBSTOWN PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, Nitroaromatics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
GLEN RIDGE	ESSEX	GLEN RIDGE RADIUM SITE	Metals, Radioactives, VOCs
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	ATLANTIC	D'IMPERIO PROPERTY	Metals, VOCs
HOBOKEN	HUDSON	GRAND STREET MERCURY	Metals
HOWELL TOWNSHIP	MONMOUTH	ZSCHIEGNER REFINING	Inorganics, VOCs
JAMESBURG/S. BRUNSWIC	MIDDLESEX	JIS LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
JERSEY CITY	HUDSON	PJP LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxin/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, Petroleum Hydrocarbons, VOCs
KEARNY	HUDSON	DIAMOND HEAD OIL REFINERY DIV.	Metals, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
KINGSTON	SOMERSET	HIGGINS DISPOSAL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP	HUNTERDON	DE REWAL CHEMICAL CO.#	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
LINDEN	UNION	LCP CHEMICALS INC.	Mercury and other metals
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP	MONMOUTH	BURNT FLY BOG	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Unknown Liquid Waste, VOCs
MAYWOOD/ROCH ELLE PARK	BERGEN	MAYWOOD CHEMICAL CO.	Metals, Radioactives, VOCs
MILLVILLE	CUMBERLAND	NASCOLITE CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
MONTCLAIR/WES T ORANGE	ESSEX	MONTCLAIR/WEST ORANGE RADIUM SITE	Metals, Radioactives

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	SOMERSET	MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
MORGANVILLE	MONMOUTH	IMPERIAL OIL CO., INC./CHAMPION CHEMICALS	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
MOUNT HOLLY	BURLINGTON	LANDFILL & DEVELOPMENT CO.	Heavy Metals, VOCs
NEWARK	ESSEX	DIAMOND ALKALI CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Organics, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
NEWARK	ESSEX	WHITE CHEMICAL CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, Pesticides
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	GLOUCESTER	SHIELDALLOY CORP.	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	MIDDLESEX	CPS/MADISON INDUSTRIES	Metals, VOCs
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	MIDDLESEX	EVOR PHILLIPS LEASING	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Nitroaromatics, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP	MIDDLESEX	GLOBAL SANITARY LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
ORANGE	ESSEX	U.S. RADIUM CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Radioactives
PARSIPPANY, TROY HLS	MORRIS	SHARKEY LANDFILL	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
PEDRICKTOWN (OLDMANS TOWN	SALEM	NL INDUSTRIES	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Radioactives, VOCs
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	CAMDEN	PUCHACK WELL FIELD	Metals, VOCs
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	CAMDEN	SWOPE OIL & CHEMICAL CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, Radioactives, VOCs
PISCATAWAY	MIDDLESEX	CHEMSOL, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
PITMAN	GLOUCESTER	LIPARI LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, VOCs
PLEASANTVILLE	ATLANTIC	PRICE LANDFILL	Metals, Oil & Grease, Unknowun Liquid Waste, VOCs
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	MORRIS	RADIATION TECHNOLOGY, INC.	VOCs
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	MORRIS	ROCKAWAY BOROUGH WELL FIELD	Inorganics, Metals, VOCs
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	MORRIS	ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP WELLS	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	SOMERSET	ROCKY HILL MUNICIPAL WELL	Metals, Pesticides, VOCs

SAYREVILLE	MIDDLESEX	ATLANTIC RESOURCES	Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
SAYREVILLE	MIDDLESEX	HORSESHOE ROAD	Metals
SOUTH KEARNY	HUDSON	SYNCON RESINS	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
SOUTH PLAINFIELD	MIDDLESEX	CORNELL DUBILIER ELECTRONICS INC.	Inorganics, Metals, PCBs, VOCs
SOUTH PLAINFIELD	MIDDLESEX	WOODBROOK ROAD DUMP	Inorganics, PCBs, VOCs
SPARTA TOWNSHIP	SUSSEX	A. O. POLYMER	Base Neutral Acids
SPRINGFIELD TWP(JOBSTOWN)	BURLINGTON	KAUFFMAN & MINTEER, INC.	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
TOMS RIVER	OCEAN	CIBA-GEIGY CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, VOCs
VINELAND	CUMBERLAND	ICELAND COIN LAUNDRY AREA GW PLUME	Mercury, VOCs
VINELAND	CUMBERLAND	VINELAND CHEMICAL CO., INC.	Arsenic and other metals
WALL TOWNSHIP	MONMOUTH	MONITOR DEVICES, INC./INTERCIRCUITS, INC.	Heavy Metals, VOCs
WALL TOWNSHIP	MONMOUTH	WALDICK AEROSPACE DEVICES, INC.	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
WARREN COUNTY	WARREN	POHATCONG VALLEY GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	VOCs
WHARTON BOROUGH	MORRIS	DAYCO CORP./L.E CARPENTER CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
WINSLOW TOWNSHIP	CAMDEN	LIGHTMAN DRUM COMPANY	Metals, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
WOOD RIDGE BOROUGH	BERGEN	VENTRON/VELSICOL	Mercury
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	BURLINGTON	WOODLAND ROUTE 532 DUMP	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, Radioactives, VOCs
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	BURLINGTON	WOODLAND ROUTE 72 DUMP	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, Radioactives, VOCs

NEW MEXICO

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ALBUQUERQUE	BERNALILLO	AT&SF	Arsenic, Creosote constituents, Lead
ALBUQUERQUE	BERNALILLO	FRUIT AVENUE PLUME#	TCE
ESPANOLA	RIO ARRIBA	NORTH RAILROAD AVENUE PLUME*	PCE, TCE
LAS CRUCES	DONA ANA	GRIGGS & WALNUT GROUND WATER PLUME	PCE
ROSWELL	CHAVES	MCGAFFEY AND MAIN GROUNDWATER PLUME	PCE

NEW YORK

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BATAVIA	GENESEE	BATAVIA LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
CALEDONIA	LIVINGSTON	JONES CHEMICALS, INC.	VOCs
CARTHAGE	JEFFERSON	CROWN CLEANERS OF WATERTOWN INC.	PCE
CENTRAL ISLIP	SUFFOLK	MACKENZIE CHEMICAL WORKS	Metals, VOCs
CLAYVILLE	ONEIDA	LUDLOW SAND & GRAVEL	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
COLONIE	ALBANY	MERCURY REFINING, INC.	Heavy Metals, PCBs
CORTLAND	CORTLAND	ROSEN BROTHERS SCRAP YARD/DUMP	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
DAYTON	CATTARAUGUS	PETER COOPER CORPORATION (MARKHAMS)	Arsenic, Chromium, Zinc
EAST FISHKILL	DUTCHESS	SHENANDOAH RD GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION	VOCs

ELLENVILLE	ULSTER	ELLENVILLE SCRAP IRON AND METAL	PCBs
FARMINGDALE	NASSAU	LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL FINISHING	Heavy Metals, VOCs
FRANKLIN SQUARE	NASSAU	GENZALE PLATING CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides VOCs
GARDEN CITY	NASSAU	OLD ROOSEVELT FIELD CONTAMINATED GW AREA	VOCs
GLEN COVE	NASSAU	LI TUNGSTEN CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PCBs
GOWANDA	CATTARAUGUS	PETER COOPER	Arsenic, Chromium, Zinc
GREAT NECK	NASSAU	STANTON CLEANERS AREA GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	PCE
HAUPPAUGE	SUFFOLK	COMPUTER CIRCUITS	Inorganics, VOCs
HICKSVILLE	NASSAU	HOOKER CHEMICAL & PLASTICS CORP./RUCO POLYMER CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
HIGH FALLS	ULSTER	MOHONK ROAD INDUSTRIAL PLANT	VOCs
HORSEHEADS	CHEMUNG	KENTUCKY AVENUE WELL FIELD	Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
HUDSON RIVER	WASHINGTON	HUDSON RIVER PCBS	Metals, PCBs
LE ROY	GENESEE	LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD	Inorganics, VOCs
LINCKLAEN	CHENANGO	SOLVENT SAVERS	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Nitroaromatics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
LISBON	ST. LAWRENCE	SEALAND RESTORATION, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
LITTLE VALLEY	CATTARAUGUS	LITTLE VALLEY	VOCs
MASSENA	ST. LAWRENCE	GENERAL MOTORS (CENTRAL FOUNDRY DIVISION)	Base Neutral Acids, PCBs, VOCs
MAYBROOK	ORANGE	NEPERA CHEMICAL CO., INC.	Cyanides, Inorganics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
MINEOLA/NORTH HEMPSTEAD	NASSAU	JACKSON STEEL	VOCs
NEWBURGH	ORANGE	CONSOLIDATED IRON AND METAL	Metals, PCBs, VOCs

NIAGARA FALLS	NIAGARA	FOREST GLEN MOBILE HOME SUBDIVISION	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
NIAGARA FALLS	NIAGARA	HOOKER (HYDE PARK)	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Organics, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
NORTH HEMPSTEAD	NASSAU	FULTON AVENUE	VOCs
OLD BETHPAGE	NASSAU	CLAREMONT POLYCHEMICAL	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Organics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
OLEAN	CATTARAUGUS	OLEAN WELL FIELD	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
PLATTEKILL	ULSTER	HERTEL LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
PORT CRANE	BROOME	TRI-CITIES BARREL CO., INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
PORT JEFFERSON STATION	SUFFOLK	LAWRENCE AVIATION INDUSTRIES, INC.	VOCs
SARATOGA SPRINGS	SARATOGA	NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP. (SARATOGA SPRINGS PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
SIDNEY	DELAWARE	SIDNEY LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides VOCs
SIDNEY CENTER	DELAWARE	RICHARDSON HILL ROAD LANDFILL/POND	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
SMITHTOWN	SUFFOLK	SMITHTOWN GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION	VOCs
SYRACUSE	ONONDAGA	ONONDAGA LAKE	Creosotes, Mercury, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
TOWN OF COLESVILLE	BROOME	COLESVILLE MUNICIPAL LANDFILL	VOCs
UNION SPRINGS	CAYUGA	CAYUGA GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION SITE	VOCs
VESTAL	BROOME	VESTAL WATER SUPPLY WELL 1-1	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
VILLAGE OF NARROWSBURG	SULLIVAN	CORTESE LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
VILLAGE OF SIDNEY	DELAWARE	GCL TIE AND TREATING INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
WELLSVILLE	ALLEGANY	SINCLAIR REFINERY	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
WEST WINFIELD	HERKIMER	HITEMAN LEATHER	Asbestos, Metals, Pesticides, VOCs

NORTH CAROLINA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ABERDEEN	MOORE	ABERDEEN PESTICIDE DUMPS	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
CASTLE HAYNE	NEW HANOVER	REASOR CHEMICAL COMPANY	Dioxins, Metals, Organics
FAYETTEVILLE	CUMBERLAND	CAROLINA TRANSFORMER CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
NORTH BELMONT	GASTON	NORTH BELMONT PCE	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
RALEIGH	WAKE	NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY (LOT 86, FARM UNIT #1)	Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, Radioactives, VOCs
RALEIGH	WAKE	WARD TRANSFORMER	Metals, PCBs
SALISBURY	ROWAN	NATIONAL STARCH & CHEMICAL CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
WASHINGTON	BEAUFORT	FCX, INC. (WASHINGTON PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
WAYNESVILLE	HAYWOOD	BARBER ORCHARD	Pesticides
WILMINGTON	NEW HANOVER	NEW HANOVER CNTY AIRPORT BURN PIT	Metals, VOCs

OHIO

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ASHTABULA	ASHTABULA	FIELDS BROOK	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
DAYTON	MONTGOMERY	NORTH SANITARY LANDFILL	Heavy Metals, PCBs, VOCs
IRONTON	LAWRENCE	ALLIED CHEMICAL & IRONTON COKE	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, Nitroaromatics, PAHs, VOCs
SALEM	MAHONING	NEASE CHEMICAL	Pesticides, VOCs
ST. CLAIRSVILLE	BELMONT	BUCKEYE RECLAMATION	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
UNIONTOWN	STARK	INDUSTRIAL EXCESS LANDFILL	Metals, PAHs, VOCs

OKLAHOMA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ARDMORE	CARTER	IMPERIAL REFINING COMPANY	BTEX, Metals, Oil & Grease, PAHs
COLLINSVILLE	TULSA	TULSA FUEL AND MANUFACTURING	Lead, Zinc
CUSHING	PAYNE	HUDSON REFINERY	Metals, PAHs, PCBs
CYRIL	CADDO	OKLAHOMA REFINING CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
OKLAHOMA CITY	OKLAHOMA	MOSLEY ROAD SANITARY LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
OTTAWA COUNTY	OTTAWA	TAR CREEK (OTTAWA COUNTY)	Metals

OREGON

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
CLACKAMAS	CLACKAMAS	NORTHWEST PIPE & CASING/HALL PROCESS COMPANY	PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
PORTLAND	MULTNOMAH	MCCORMICK & BAXTER CREOSOTING CO. (PORTLAND PLANT)*	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs
PORTLAND	MULTNOMAH	PORTLAND HARBOR	Dioxins/furans, Heavy Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides
SHERIDAN	YAMHILL	TAYLOR LUMBER AND TREATING	Arsenic, Creosote, Dioxin, Mercury, PAHs, PCP
THE DALLES	WASCO	UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. TIE-TREATING PLANT	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
TROUTDALE	MULTNOMAH	REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY	Fluoride, Metals, PAHs

PENNSYLVANIA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BRIDGETON TOWNSHIP	BUCKS	BOARHEAD FARMS	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
COLUMBIA	LANCASTER	UGI COLUMBIA GAS PLANT	Cyanide, Heavy Metals, PAHs, VOCs
CORAOPOLIS	ALLEGHENY	BRESLUBE-PENN, INC.	PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
DARBY TWP	DELAWARE	LOWER DARBY CREEK AREA	Metals, PAHs, PCBs
DUBLIN BOROUGH	BUCKS	DUBLIN TCE SITE	VOCs
EAST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP	CHESTER	FOOTE MINERAL CO.	Boron, Chromium, Lithium, VOCs
ELIZABETHTOWN	LANCASTER	ELIZABETHTOWN LANDFILL	Metals, PAHs, Pesticides VOCs
EMMAUS BOROUGH	LEHIGH	RODALE MANUFACTURING CO., INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
HAMBURG	BERKS	BROWN'S BATTERY BREAKING	Dissolved Solids (Total), Inorganics, Metals
HATFIELD	MONTGOMERY	NORTH PENN - AREA 2	VOCs
HAVERFORD	DELAWARE	HAVERTOWN PCP	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, VOCs
HEREFORD TOWNSHIP	BERKS	CROSSLEY FARM	VOCs
HICKORY TOWNSHIP	MERCER	SHARON STEEL CORP (FARRELL WORKS DISPOSAL AREA)	Arsenic, Chromium, Lead
HOMETOWN	SCHUYLKILL	EASTERN DIVERSIFIED METALS	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
HONEYBROOK TOWNSHIP	CHESTER	WALSH LANDFILL	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
LANSDALE	MONTGOMERY	NORTH PENN - AREA 6	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
LOWER POTTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	MONTGOMERY	OCCIDENTAL CHEMICAL CORP./FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.	Metals, VOCs
MAITLAND	MIFFLIN	JACKS CREEK/SITKIN SMELTING & REFINING, INC.	Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PCBs, Pesticides, Radioactives, VOCs

MALVERN	CHESTER	MALVERN TCE	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	MONTGOMERY	NORTH PENN - AREA 5	VOCs
NORTH WALES	MONTGOMERY	NORTH PENN - AREA 7	VOCs
PALMERTON	CARBON	PALMERTON ZINC PILE	Metals
PAOLI	CHESTER	PAOLI RAIL YARD	PCBs, VOCs
PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	FRANKLIN SLAG PILE (MDC)	Lead
PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA	METAL BANKS	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides
PITTSTON TOWNSHIP	LUZERNE	BUTLER MINE TUNNEL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Oil & Grease, PAHs, VOCs
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP	BUCKS	WATSON JOHNSON LANDFILL	Metals, PCBs, VOCs
SADSBURYVILLE	CHESTER	OLD WILMINGTON ROAD GW CONTAMINATION	PCBs, VOCs
SAEGERTOWN	CRAWFORD	SAEGERTOWN INDUSTRIAL AREA	PAHs, VOCs
SHARON	MERCER	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP. (SHARON PLANT)	PCBs
STATE COLLEGE BOROUGH	CENTRE	CENTRE COUNTY KEPONE	Base Neutral Acids, Pesticides, VOCs
STRABAN TOWNSHIP	ADAMS	HUNTERSTOWN ROAD	Metals, VOCs
UNION TOWNSHIP	ADAMS	KEYSTONE SANITATION LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP	MONTGOMERY	CRATER RESOURCES, INC./KEYSTONE COKE CO./ALAN WOOD STEEL CO.	Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, PAHs
VALLEY TOWNSHIP	MONTOUR	MW MANUFACTURING	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
WEST CALN TOWNSHIP	CHESTER	WILLIAM DICK LAGOONS	Base Neutral Acids, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
WEST HAZLETON	LUZERNE	VALMONT TCE SITE (FORMER - VALMONT INDUSTRIAL PARK)	Inorganics, VOCs

RHODE ISLAND

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
COVENTRY	KENT	PICILLO FARM	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
JOHNSTON	PROVIDENCE	CENTRAL LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
LINCOLN/CUMBERLAND	PROVIDENCE	PETERSON/PURITAN, INC.	Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
NORTH PROVIDENCE	PROVIDENCE	CENTREDALE MANOR RESTORATION PROJECT	Dioxin, Metals, PCBs, VOCs
SMITHFIELD	PROVIDENCE	DAVIS LIQUID WASTE	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, Organics & Inorganics Liquid Sludge, VOCs
SOUTH KINGSTOWN	WASHINGTON	ROSE HILL REGIONAL LANDFILL	Metals, VOCs
SOUTH KINGSTOWN	WASHINGTON	WEST KINGSTON TOWN DUMP/URI DISPOSAL AREA	Lead and other metals

SOUTH CAROLINA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BARNWELL	BARNWELL	SHURON INC.	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	KOPPERS CO., INC. (CHARLESTON PLANT)	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides
FLORENCE	FLORENCE	KOPPERS CO., INC. (FLORENCE PLANT)	Creosote
GREER	SPARTANBURG	AQUA-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL INC (GROCE LABS)	Metals, VOCs
NORTH CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	MACALLOY CORPORATION	Metals
ROCK HILL	YORK	LEONARD CHEMICAL CO., INC.	VOCs

SOUTH DAKOTA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
	LAWRENCE	GILT EDGE MINE	Metals

TENNESSEE

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
CHATTANOOGA	HAMILTON	TENNESSEE PRODUCTS	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides
ROSSVILLE	FAYETTE	ROSS METALS INC.	Metals
WRIGLEY	HICKMAN	WRIGLEY CHARCOAL PLANT	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs

TEXAS

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BELL COUNTY	BELL	ROCKWOOL INDUSTRIES	Inorganics
CONROE	MONTGOMERY	UNITED CREOSOTING CO.#	Pentachlorophenol, Creosote Compounds
CORPUS CHRISTI	NUECES	BRINE SERVICE COMPANY	Benzene, Metals, Petroleum Hydrocarbons
DALLAS	DALLAS	RSR CORPORATION	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
DEER PARK	HARRIS	PATRICK BAYOU	Metals, PAHs, PCBs
FREEPORT	BRAZORIA	GULFCO MARINE MAINTENANCE	Lead, Pesticides, SVOCs, Zinc
FRIENDSWOOD	HARRIS	BRIO REFINING, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, PAHs, VOCs
HEMPSTEAD	WALLER	SHERIDAN DISPOSAL SERVICES	Base Neutral Acids, Metals, Oil & Grease, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
HOUSTON	HARRIS	CRYSTAL CHEMICAL CO.	Metals, PAHs
HOUSTON	HARRIS	MANY DIVERSIFIED INTERESTS, INC.	Asbestos, Metals, PCBs, VOCs
HOUSTON	HARRIS	NORTH CAVALCADE STREET	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
JASPER	JASPER	HART CREOSOTING COMPANY*	Base Neutral Acids, PAHs, PCBs
JASPER	JASPER	JASPER CREOSOTING COMPANY INC.*	Base Neutral Acids
JEFFERSON COUNTY	JEFFERSON	STATE MARINE OF PORT ARTHUR	Antimony, Lead, Mercury, TBT
LEVELLAND	HOCKLEY	STATE ROAD 114 GROUND WATER PLUME	1,2 DCA, Vanadium
LIBERTY	LIBERTY	PETRO-CHEMICAL SYSTEMS, INC. (TURTLE BAYOU)	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
LONGVIEW	GREGG	GARLAND CREOSOTING	Creosote, PAHs
ODESSA	ECTOR	SPRAGUE ROAD GROUND WATER PLUME	Chromium
PERRYTON	OCHILTREE	CITY OF PERRYTON WELL NO. 2	Inorganics, Metals, Pesticides, VOCs
POINT COMFORT	CALHOUN	ALCOA (POINT COMFORT)/LAVACA BAY	Mercury, PAHs
PORT ARTHUR	JEFFERSON	PALMER BARGE LINE	Lead, PCBs, Pesticides, SVOCs

PORT NECHES	JEFFERSON	STAR LAKE CANAL	Chromium, Copper, PAHs, PCBs
TEXARKANA	BOWIE	TEXARKANA WOOD PRESERVING CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, PAHs
TEXAS CITY	GALVESTON	MALONE SERVICE CO - SWAN LAKE PLANT	Inorganics, Organics
TEXAS CITY	GALVESTON	TEX-TIN CORP.	Metals, Radioactives

UTAH

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BOUNTIFUL	DAVIS	BOUNTIFUL/WOODS CROSS 5TH S. PCE PLUME	VOCs
BOUNTIFUL	DAVIS	INTERMOUNTAIN WASTE OIL REFINERY	Solvents
EUREKA	JUAB	EUREKA MILLS#	Lead
MIDVALE	SALT LAKE	MIDVALE SLAG	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
SANDY	SALT LAKE	DAVENPORT AND FLAGSTAFF SMELTERS	Arsenic, Lead
STOCKTON	TOOELE	JACOBS SMELTER	Metals
TOOELE	TOOELE	INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING	Metals

VERMONT

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BURLINGTON	CHITTENDEN	PINE STREET CANAL	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
LYNDON	CALEDONIA	PARKER SANITARY LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
POWNALE	BENNINGTON	POWNALE TANNERY#	Dioxins, Metals, Semi-VOCs
STRAFFORD	ORANGE	ELIZABETH MINE	Metals
VERSHIRE	ORANGE	ELY COPPER MINE	Metals

VIRGINIA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
CULPEPER	CULPEPER	CULPEPER WOOD PRESERVERS, INC.	Arsenic, Chromium
FRONT ROYAL	WARREN	AVTEX FIBERS, INC.	Acids, Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metlas, PCBs, Unknown Liquid Waste, VOCs
NEWTOWN	ALBEMARLE	GREENWOOD CHEMICAL CO.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH CITY	ABEX CORP.	Metals, PAHs, PCBs
PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH CITY	ATLANTIC WOOD INDUSTRIES, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, VOCs
SALTVILLE	SMYTH	SALTVILLE WASTE DISPOSAL PONDS	Metals
SELMA	ALLEGHANY	KIM-STAN LANDFILL	Metals, VOCs
SPOTSYLVANIA	SPOTSYLVANIA	L.A. CLARKE & SON	Base Neutral Acids, PAHs, VOCs
SUFFOLK	SUFFOLK CITY	FORMER NANSEMOND ORDNANCE DEPOT	Metals, Nitroaromatics, PCBs, VOCs

WASHINGTON

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND	KITSAP	WYCKOFF CO./EAGLE HARBOR	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
BELLINGHAM	WHATCOM	OESER CO.	Carrier Oil, Creosote, PAHs, PCP
CHEHALIS	LEWIS	HAMILTON/LABREE ROADS GW CONTAMINATION	PCE
MEAD	SPOKANE	KAISER ALUMINUM (MEAD WORKS)	Cyanide, Fluoride
MOSES LAKE	GRANT	MOSES LAKE WELLFIELD CONTAMINATION	TCE
PASCO	FRANKLIN	PASCO SANITARY LANDFILL	VOCs
PIERCE COUNTY	PIERCE	COMMENCEMENT BAY, NEAR SHORE/TIDE FLATS	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, VOCs
SEATTLE	KING	HARBOR ISLAND (LEAD)	Inorganics, Metals, Organics, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, Petroleum Hydrocarbon, VOCs
SEATTLE	KING	LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY	PCBs
SEATTLE	KING	PACIFIC SOUND RESOURCES	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides
VANCOUVER	CLARK	BOOMSNUB/AIRCO	Metals, VOCs
VANCOUVER	CLARK	FRONTIER HARD CHROME, INC.	Metals, VOCs
WELLPINIT	STEVENS	MIDNITE MINE	Heavy Metals, Radioactives

WEST VIRGINIA

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
FAIRMONT	MARION	BIG JOHN SALVAGE - HOULT ROAD	Metals, VOCs
FAIRMONT	MARION	SHARON STEEL CORP (FAIRMONT COKE WORKS)	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Nitroaromatics, Organics
FOLLANSBEE	BROOKE	FOLLANSBEE	Metals, PAHs, VOCs
MORGANTOWN	MONONGALIA	ORDNANCE WORKS DISPOSAL AREAS	Metals, PAHs, PCBs, VOCs
MOUNDSVILLE	MARSHALL	HANLIN-ALLIED-OLIN	Inorganics, Metals, VOCs
NITRO	PUTNAM	FIKE CHEMICAL, INC.	Base Neutral Acids, Dioxins/Dibenzofurans, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, VOCs
VIENNA	WOOD	VIENNA TETRACHLOROETHENE	Inorganics, Metals, VOCs

WISCONSIN

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
ASHLAND	ASHLAND	ASHLAND/NORTHERN STATES POWER LAKEFRONT	VOCs
MILWAUKEE	MILWAUKEE	MOSS-AMERICAN CO., INC. (KERR-MCGEE OIL CO.)	Base Neutral Acids, PAHs, VOCs
SHEBOYGAN	SHEBOYGAN	SHEBOYGAN HARBOR & RIVER	PCBs
TOMAH	MONROE	TOMAH MUNICIPAL SANITARY LANDFILL	VOCs

U.S TERRITORIES

City	County	Site Name	Contaminants of Concern
CHRISTIANSTED	ST. CROIX, VI	ISLAND CHEMICAL CORP/VIRGIN ISLANDS CHEMICAL CORP.	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, Radioactives, VOCs
TUTU	ST. THOMAS, VI	TUTU WELLFIELD	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, PCBs, Pesticides, Petroleum Hydrocarbons, VOCs
JUNCOS	JUNCOS, PR	JUNCOS LANDFILL	Base Neutral Acids, Inorganics, Metals, PAHs, Pesticides, VOCs
MANATI	MANATI, PR	PESTICIDE WAREHOUSE III	Several pesticides, zinc
CANDELERIA WARD	TOA BAJA MUNICIPALITY, PR	SCORPIO RECYCLING, INC.	Lead, Vanadium, Barium
RIO ABAJO WARD	VEGA BAJA MUNICIPALITY, PR	VEGA BAJA SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	Lead, Arsenic, Pesticides