

# Proposed Plan

## *The Cleanup Proposal...*

*After careful study, EPA proposes the following plan to reduce risk from site contamination:*

- Apply protective covers to the "Solid" and "Bulky Waste" landfill areas which present risk to human health and the environment
- Collect and treat *landfill gas* to prevent risk to human health
- Monitor *landfill gas* during remedial design and action to ensure health & safety and public welfare
- Implement institutional controls for groundwater use to prevent risk to human health
- Monitor *groundwater and surface water* throughout the site to assess the need to conduct further actions
- Inspect and monitor the integrity and performance of the landfill covers over time
- Present any significant clean-up plan changes to the public

*More details on page 6*

## Rose Hill Regional Landfill Superfund Site South Kingstown, Rhode Island

### How Would the Cleanup Affect the Local Area?

Find out about the proposed cleanup plan and how it compares with other cleanup options for the site at an informational public meeting on Tuesday, 02/02/99. At the meeting, EPA will respond to your questions and concerns about the proposed cleanup plan and how it may affect you. For further information on the meeting, call EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Sarah White at (617) 918-1026. Toll free: 1-888-372-7341.

**EPA Invites  
You to Attend  
Informational Meeting:  
02/02/99**

**Public Hearing: 02/18/99  
7:00 - 9:00 p.m.  
Counsel Chambers  
South Kingstown Town Hall  
180 High Street  
Wakefield, Rhode Island  
30-Day Comment Period-  
02/03/99 to 03/04/99**

### What Do You Think about the Plan?

EPA is accepting public comment on the proposed cleanup plan from 02/03/99 through 03/04/99. You don't have to be a technical expert to comment—if you have a concern or preference, EPA wants to hear it before making a final decision on how to protect your community. To comment formally:

**Offer oral comments** during the comment portion of the public hearing on Thursday, 02/18/99.

**Send written comments** postmarked no later than 03/04/99 to:

Mr. David Newton  
Remedial Project Manager  
U.S. Environmental  
Protection Agency  
Region I, (HBO)  
1 Congress Street Suite 1100  
Boston, MA 02114-2023

**E-mail comments** by 03/04/99 to:

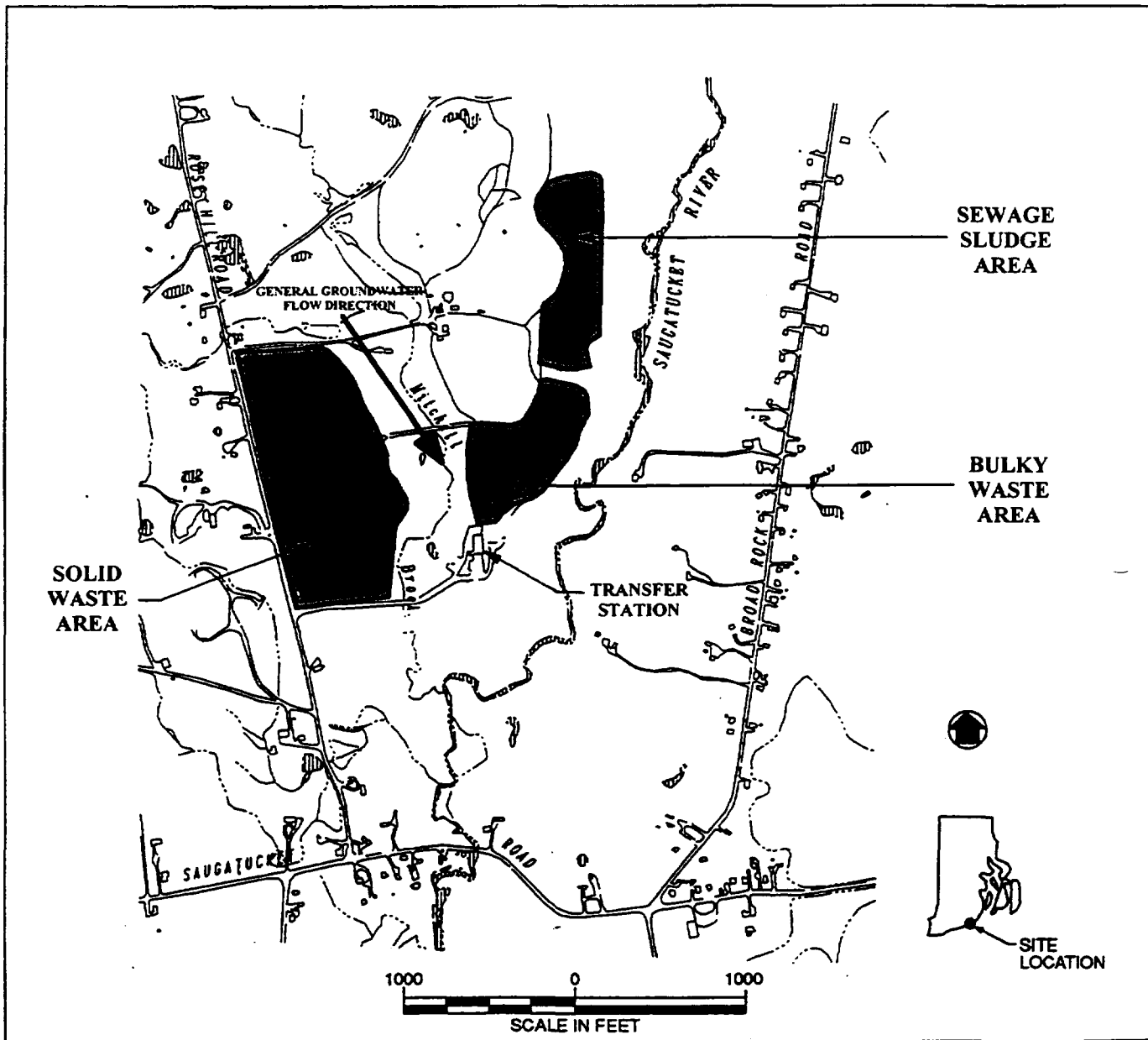
newton.dave @epamail.epa.gov

**Fax comments** by 03/04/99 to:

Mr. David Newton  
(617) 918-1291

*In accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, (Section 117) the law that established the Superfund program, this document summarizes EPA's cleanup proposal. For detailed information on the options evaluated for use at the site, see the Rose Hill Regional Landfill Superfund Site Feasibility Study available for review at the information repositories at the South Kingstown Public Library and at EPA's 90 Canal Street Office in Boston.*

**Figure 1. Rose Hill Regional Landfill Superfund Site Map**



## Site Description

The Rose Hill Regional Landfill *Superfund* site is located within the town of South Kingstown, Rhode Island in the village of Peace Dale (see Figure 1). The site lies about five miles west of Narragansett Bay and two miles north of Wakefield, Rhode Island. The site is bordered by Rose Hill Road to the west, the Saugatucket River to the east, and private residential property to the north and south.

The seventy-acre site is located in an abandoned sand and gravel quarry, which is owned in part by the town and in part by the estate of a private individual. The site consists of three separate and now inactive disposal areas, including a *Solid Waste Area*, a *Bulky Waste Area*, and a *Sewage Sludge Area* (as shown in Figure 1). An active Municipal Solid Waste transfer station is located on the site, south of the disposal areas.

### Rose Hill Regional Landfill Site History

- 1948-63: Sand and gravel are excavated
- 1967: *Solid Waste Area* opens; Court order prohibits disposal of combustibles
- 1970: Site begins accepting liquid waste (glue) from Peacedale Processing
- 1971: State notifies South Kingstown of improper disposal methods regarding Peacedale Processing waste
- 1973: Regional landfill & disposal program begins
- 1975: Offsite well is affected by landfill; *groundwater* study conducted
- 1977: Town retains engineer, performs site analysis, develops operation plans for landfill; *Sewage Sludge Area* opens
- 1978: *Bulky Waste Area* opens; residential wells monitored; on-site monitoring wells installed
- 1979: State samples drum and finds *trichloroethylene (TCE)*; bans glue waste disposal at site
- 1981: Peacedale Processing says waste containing *TCE* was disposed at site 1971-79; *sewage sludge* is found to contain high copper and zinc
- 1982: *Solid Waste Area* closes; high *volatile organic compounds (VOCs)* detected at site
- 1982-83: *Solid waste* disposed at *Bulky Waste Area* during construction of transfer station
- 1983: EPA conducts preliminary assessment; *Bulky Waste* and *Sewage Sludge Areas* close
- 1984: Inspection detects *VOCs* in *groundwater* and soils
- 1985: Town extends municipal water supply; sampling still detects *VOCs* in *groundwater* on site
- 1986: Further monitoring conducted
- 1987: *VOCs* detected in breathing zone; *leachate* pools observed; portion of site rezoned, creating potential for development; site ranked for *National Priorities List (NPL)*
- 1989: Site placed on *National Priorities List*
- 1990: Remedial Investigation begins
- 1991-93: Field work conducted
- 1994: Remedial Investigation report submitted; Feasibility Study begins
- Dec. 1998: Feasibility Study report released to public

## Why is cleanup needed?

At the Rose Hill site, materials in the landfill contain potentially harmful chemicals that are being released and may continue to be released into the environment. Gases, produced by waste decomposition, carry contaminants from the landfill into the air. Also, rain percolates through the waste, mobilizing contaminants which then enter the *groundwater*.

Frequent or long-term exposure to some site contaminants is a potential risk to human health and the environment. *VOCs*, such as vinyl chloride, and metals have been measured at potentially harmful levels.

The *Solid Waste Area* is generating *landfill gas* containing potentially health-threatening levels of *VOCs*. These contaminants are a potential risk to pedestrians on and near the landfill and nearby residents.

At both the *Solid Waste Area* and the *Bulky Waste Area*, contaminants are mobilizing by dissolving in the *groundwater*. Landfill *leachate* is contaminating the area's *surface waters* and associated wetlands, posing risks to aquatic organisms. Therefore, source control actions, which include protective landfill covers, are necessary to confine or reduce such impacts.

The *Sewage Sludge Area* was closed according to State requirements. This waste area, excluding *groundwater*, does not pose significant health risks for which any source control actions are necessary.

Since each of the three disposal areas are likely contributing to the degradation of area *groundwater* quality, institutional controls for *groundwater* use will be implemented. Once the source control actions are in place, further assessment of the area's *groundwater* and surface water will be undertaken to determine the need for any future cleanup actions.

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT RISK FINDINGS

Baseline human health and ecological risk assessments were initially conducted in 1994, and supplemented in 1997 and 1998, to evaluate potential risk to humans and ecological receptors exposed to site-related contaminants.

#### Human Health Risk Assessment Summary

- Current and potential future risks to child and adult visitors were below the EPA target risk range for exposures to surface soil in all three disposal areas, *surface water* in Mitchell Brook and the Saugatucket River, and *leachate* from the *Solid Waste* and *Bulky Waste* Areas.
- Potential future risks to residents ingesting landfill-associated *groundwater* as drinking water were above the EPA target risk range due to the presence of elevated levels of metals (including beryllium, arsenic, and antimony) and *VOCs* (such as vinyl chloride); risks were highest for the *Solid Waste Area*.
- For the air pathway, current and potential future risks to child and adult visitors inhaling ambient air at the *Solid Waste Area* were above the EPA target risk range due to vinyl chloride; risks to current and future nearby residents were also estimated to exceed the EPA target risk range due to benzene and vinyl chloride in ambient and indoor air.
- Future *groundwater* ingestion risks will be reduced by source control measures, such as covers and institutional controls. Further assessments of *groundwater* may indicate whether additional responses are necessary. Risks associated with the air pathway will be mitigated by the collection and treatment of *landfill gas*.

#### Ecological Risk Assessment Summary

- Populations of terrestrial (e.g., deer) and semi-aquatic (e.g., turtles) organisms are not likely impacted by site contaminants.
- Surveys of aquatic invertebrates (e.g., insects) in both the Saugatucket River and Mitchell Brook indicate that contamination from the site has impacted invertebrate communities, which are an important component of river ecology.
- Toxicity testing and comparison of contaminant concentrations in *surface water* to Water Quality Criteria suggest that iron, aluminum, and manganese in *surface water* and *leachate* adversely impact aquatic receptors (e.g., fish); risks to aquatic receptors will be reduced through source control measures. Further assessments may indicate whether additional responses are necessary.

## *The Nine Criteria for Choosing a Cleanup Plan*

EPA uses nine criteria to balance the pros and cons of cleanup alternatives. EPA has already evaluated how well each of the cleanup alternatives developed for the Rose Hill Regional Landfill *Superfund* site meets the first seven criteria (See table on page 10). Once comments from the state and the community are received, EPA will select the cleanup plan.

1. **Overall protection of human health and the environment:** Will it protect you and the plant and animal life on and near the site? EPA will not choose a plan that does not meet this basic criterion.
2. **Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs):** Does the alternative meet all federal and state environmental statutes, regulations and requirements?
3. **Long-term effectiveness and permanence:** Will the effects of the cleanup plan last or could contamination cause future risk?
4. **Reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment:** Does the alternative reduce the harmful effects of the contaminants, the spread of contaminants, and the amount of contaminated material?
5. **Short-term effectiveness:** How soon will site risks be adequately reduced? Could the cleanup cause short-term hazards to workers, residents or the environment?
6. **Implementability:** Is the alternative technically feasible? Are the right goods and services (i.e. treatment machinery, space at an approved disposal facility) available for the plan?
7. **Cost:** What is the total cost of an alternative over time? EPA must find a plan that gives necessary protection for a reasonable cost.
8. **State acceptance:** Do state environmental agencies agree with EPA's proposal?
9. **Community acceptance:** What objections, suggestions or modifications does the public offer during the comment period?

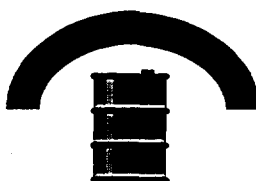
## Four Kinds of Cleanup

EPA looks at numerous technical approaches to determine the best way to reduce the risks presented by a *Superfund* site. The EPA then narrows the possibilities to approaches that would protect human health and the environment. Although reducing risks often involves combinations of highly technical processes, there are really only four basic options.

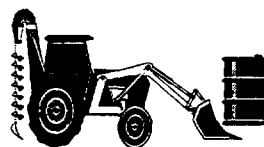


**Take limited or no action:** Leave the site as it is, or just restrict access and monitor it.

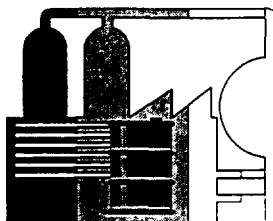
### Cover



**Contain contamination:** Leave contamination where it is and cover or contain it in some way to prevent exposure to, or spread of, contaminants. This method reduces risks from exposure to contamination, but does not destroy or reduce it.



**Move contamination off site:** Remove contaminated material (soil, *groundwater* etc.) and dispose of it or treat it elsewhere.



**Treat contamination on site:** Use a chemical or physical process on the site to destroy or remove the contaminants. Treated material can be left on site. Contaminants captured by the treatment process are disposed in an off-site hazardous waste facility.

# A Summary of EPA's Proposal...

## Cover the *Solid Waste* and *Bulky Waste* Areas

EPA plans to design and install landfill covers for the *Solid Waste* and *Bulky Waste* Areas to prevent precipitation from entering these landfill areas and limit the leaching of contaminants into *groundwater* and *surface water*. The *Sewage Sludge* Area meets minimal State requirements for *sewage sludge* landfill closure, and poses no significant health threat as is, excluding *groundwater*. Thus it will not require a cover, or other source control action at this time. Site-wide *groundwater* and *surface water* monitoring, and periodic site inspections will continue to ensure that the actions remain protective to human health and the environment.

## Collect and treat *landfill gas*

EPA will also design and install a system under the *Solid Waste* Area cover for collecting and burning *landfill gases*. This system will prevent migration of contaminants to nearby residences and air, thus protecting area residents and passers-by.

## Monitor *landfill gas*

In the remedial design phase, *landfill gas* concentrations will be confirmed. During the remedial action, these concentrations will be monitored to modify the *landfill gas* collection and treatment system as necessary.

## Institutional Controls

Since *groundwater* throughout the site poses risks to human health, institutional controls to prevent *groundwater* use will be implemented.

## Monitor *groundwater* and *surface water*

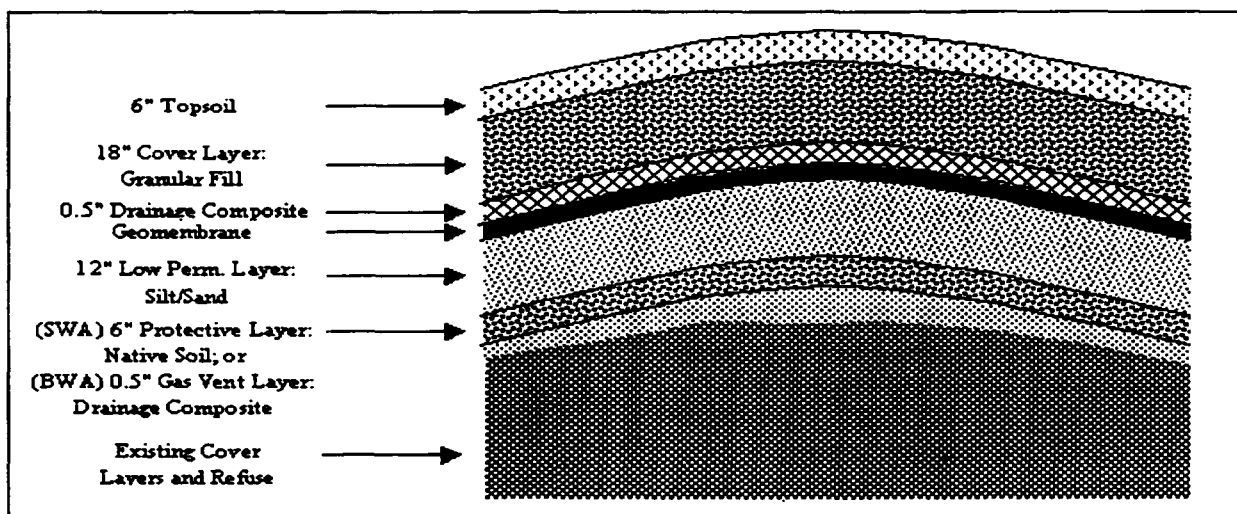
EPA will periodically monitor contaminants of concern in site *groundwater* and *surface water* to determine the effectiveness of the cleanup over time and whether additional cleanup measures are needed. The frequency of sampling and the parameters measured may change as site conditions evolve. Evaluations of the data will support compliance tracking as well as contaminant concentration modeling and landfill cover performance and integrity.

## Inspect

EPA will periodically inspect the landfill covers and the gas collection/treatment system so that any maintenance will be readily performed as may be necessary.

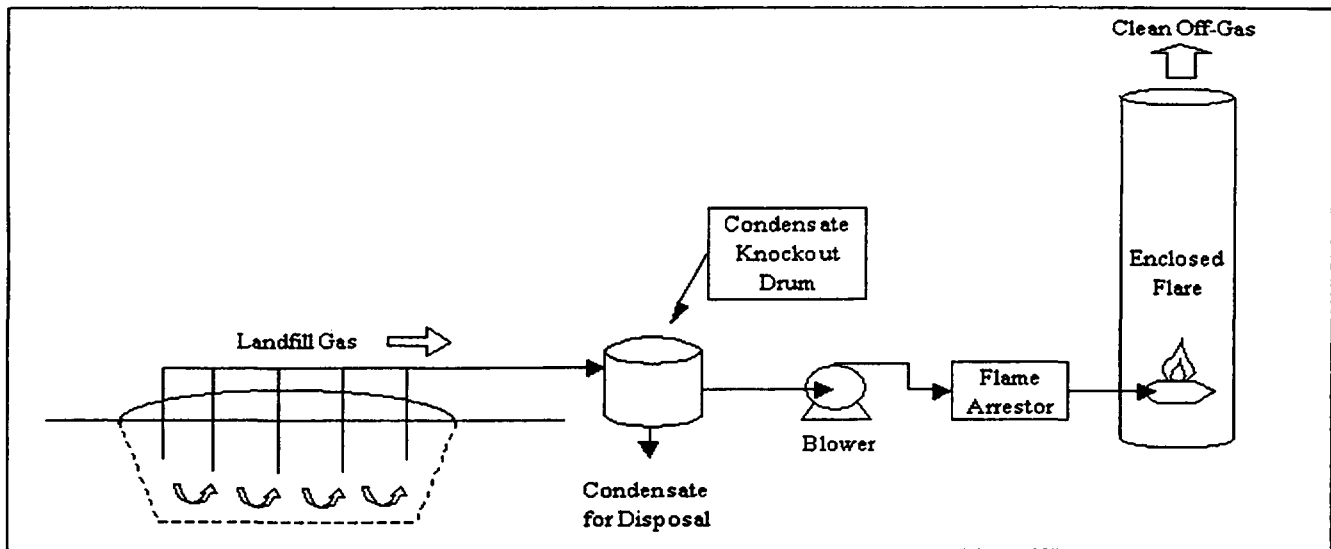
## Invite Public Participation.

EPA will inform the public of any major changes to the cleanup plan. EPA will solicit and consider public comment in the decision-making process.



Cross Section of Multi-layered Landfill Covers

The *Solid Waste* and *Bulky Waste* Areas will be covered to prevent precipitation from entering the landfill areas. Use of innovative fill materials may be proposed instead of the soils/materials listed above as long as comparable protection and performance is maintained.



**Landfill Gas Combustion Process**

A **landfill gas** collection system (to be constructed underneath the landfill cap and along Rose Hill Road) collects the **landfill gas**, which contains methane and other potentially harmful contaminants. A blower pulls the gas into a chamber, where it is ignited. The burning process removes over 99% of the contaminants and creates carbon dioxide and water as combustion products. The carbon dioxide, water, and remaining contaminants are released to the air at a velocity and height which disperses them sufficiently to prevent risk to human health.

## Why Does EPA Recommend this Proposed Plan?

The EPA recommends a source control cleanup plan that uses containment and **landfill gas** treatment at the site because these technologies:

- Meet the nine criteria (listed on page 5), including protecting public health and the environment
- Prevent precipitation from entering the landfill areas to limit leaching of contaminants into **groundwater** and **surface water**
- Mitigate the **landfill gas** contaminants, which create the highest human health risk at the site
- Provide the most protection for a reasonable cost. Although collection and treatment of **leachate** and **groundwater** would provide increased protection, the landfill caps are expected to reduce the magnitude of any remedial action which may be required to manage the migration of contaminants. For this reason, the options for managing the migration will be further assessed after the landfill covers are in place.

### Next Steps

During the spring of 1999, EPA expects to have reviewed all comments and will sign the Record of Decision document describing the selected cleanup plan. The Record of Decision and a summary of responses to public comments will then be made available to the public at the South Kingstown Public Library reference desk and through EPA Records Center in Boston. EPA will announce the decision through the local news media and the community mailing list.

# Cleanup Alternatives for the Rose Hill Regional Landfill Site

When EPA considers how to manage a *Superfund* site, one step in the process is a feasibility study to examine and report on the available options. The study concludes with a report. The report explains the site problems, cleanup objectives, and options for cleanup and management. It then compares them in terms of the nine criteria listed above, on page 5. The options, referred to as "cleanup alternatives," are different combinations of plans to restrict access to, contain, or treat contamination at a site.

The Rose Hill Regional Landfill *Superfund* Site Feasibility Study report (released in December 1998) reviews the options EPA considered, including EPA's proposed cleanup plan.

EPA examined alternatives for managing the sources of the contamination (the *Solid Waste* and *Bulky Waste* Areas) and the current contamination problems (the contaminated *landfill gas* and the leaching of contaminants into *groundwater* and *surface water*).

EPA has decided to contain the sources of contamination using landfill covers and to treat the *landfill gas*. After implementing these actions, EPA will evaluate the need for further remedial actions to manage the *leachate* and *groundwater*. As explained below, EPA is proposing to implement Alternative 3a, as presented herein and in further detail in the Feasibility Study.

During the upcoming comment period, EPA welcomes your comments on the proposed cleanup plan as well as the other technical approaches EPA evaluated. All of the alternatives are summarized below. Please consult the Rose Hill Regional Landfill *Superfund* Site Feasibility Study for more detailed information. Copies of the Administrative Record, including the Feasibility Study and this Proposed Plan, are available at South Kingstown Public Library located on 1057 Kingston Road and at the EPA New England-Region 1 Office located in Boston, MA (see page 12).

## Limited or no action

### Alternative 1: *No action*

Evaluating the no action alternative means assessing what the environmental and health impacts would be if the site were left alone. One purpose of evaluating the "no action" alternative is to create a baseline against which to measure the effectiveness of the other alternatives. "No action" means:

- Leave the site as it is: that is, contaminants would remain at the site and continue to move from the site into the environment
- Monitor (quarterly or semi-annually) for at least 30 years to detect any change that would require intervention, with five-year reviews.

### Alternative 2: *Limited action/Institutional controls*

This alternative includes:

- Restrict access to *groundwater* beneath the site
- Provide *landfill gas* control contingencies for nearby residential wells which are impacted by migrating *landfill gas*
- Monitor periodically for at least 30 years to detect any change that would require intervention, with five-year reviews

## Contain and treat contaminants

### **Alternative 3a\*: Containment and landfill gas treatment via combustion**

EPA would cover the two landfill areas and burn the *landfill gases* from the *Solid Waste Area*. EPA is proposing the following combination of actions:

- Restrict use of *groundwater* and access to the site
- Cover the *Solid Waste* and *Bulky Waste Areas* with layers of natural and man-made material to form a barrier called a landfill cap
- Install an active perimeter *landfill gas* collection system between the *Solid Waste Area* and Rose Hill Road to prevent gas migration to nearby residences
- Install an active internal *landfill gas* collection system at the *Solid Waste Area* and a passive *landfill gas* venting system at the *Bulky Waste Area*
- Treat the *landfill gas* collected at the *Solid Waste Area* through combustion in an enclosed flare
- Monitor *groundwater* and *surface water* periodically for up to 30 years and determine the need for further remedial actions.

\* EPA's preferred alternative

### **Alternative 3b: Containment and landfill gas treatment via photocatalytic oxidation**

This alternative is similar to 3a, except that the treatment of *landfill gas* would be physical/chemical (via photocatalytic oxidation) rather than thermal (via combustion). In this process, ultraviolet light and chemical catalysts would be used to break down the toxic compounds into non-toxic form prior to release to the air.

## Manage migration of contaminants

Alternatives 4a, 4b, 5a, and 5b include additional means for managing the migration of contaminants.

### **Alternative 4a: Containment, leachate collection and on-site treatment, and landfill gas treatment**

This alternative is similar to 3a, with additional measures to collect and treat *leachate* in the *Bulky Waste Area*.

- *Leachate* collected via wells and/or drains would be treated on-site by precipitation, media filtration, and ultraviolet/chemical oxidation.
- Treated water would be discharged to *groundwater* through injection wells.

### **Alternative 4b: Containment (Solid Waste Area only), consolidation (Bulky Waste Area), leachate collection and on-site treatment, and landfill gas treatment**

This alternative is similar to 4a, except:

- Instead of being capped, the *Bulky Waste Area* would be excavated and consolidated at the *Solid Waste Area* and some items would be recycled.

### **Alternative 5a: Containment, leachate collection and on-site treatment, groundwater collection/depression system, and landfill gas treatment**

This alternative is similar to 4a, with the addition of:

- a *groundwater* collection/depression system (wells/drains) in the *Solid Waste Area* to further mitigate future migration of contaminated *groundwater*

### **Alternative 5b: Containment (Solid Waste Area only), consolidation (Bulky Waste Area), leachate collection and on-site treatment, groundwater collection/depression system, and landfill gas treatment**

This alternative is similar to 4b, with the addition of the *groundwater* collection/depression system described in 5a.

## Comparison of Cleanup Alternatives

Nine Criteria	No Action		Containment and Treatment		Management Of Migration			
	1 No Action	2 Limited Action	3a * Containment and Flare Treatment	3b Containment and Photocat. Treatment	4a <i>Leachate</i> Collection	4b <i>Leachate</i> Collection and <i>Bulky</i> <i>Waste</i> Consolidation	5a 4a w/GW Depression	5b 4a w/GW Depres. and <i>Bulky</i> <i>Waste</i> Consolidation
Protects human health and environment	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meets federal and State requirements	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provides long-term protection	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reduces mobility, toxicity and volume	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provides short-term protection	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implementable (Can it be done?)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cost	\$3.6 million	\$3.8 million	\$3.4 million	\$13.2 million	\$16.1 million	\$16.9 million	\$20.2 million	\$22.8 million
State agency acceptance	To be determined after the public comment period							
Community acceptance	To be determined after the public comment period							

\* EPA's preferred alternative

✓ Partially meets criterion

✓ Meets or exceeds criterion

✗ Does NOT meet criterion

## Glossary

**bulky waste:** refuse at municipal solid waste disposal sites consisting of large objects such as appliances, furniture, and tree stumps

**landfill gas:** the gas produced from biological degradation of wastes deposited in a landfill

**leachate:** a liquid that is formed when rain or surface water filters through a landfill and comes in contact with waste materials and contaminants. If not controlled, it can eventually mix with and contaminate surface water and groundwater

**groundwater:** water beneath the earth's surface, often between saturated soil and rock, that supplies wells and springs

**National Priorities List (NPL):** EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using funds allocated by the U.S. Congress through the Superfund Trust Fund

**sewage sludge:** a highly concentrated, largely organic, semi-liquid waste byproduct of the municipal sewage treatment process

**solid waste:** refuse from municipal and industrial sources

**Superfund:** the common name for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 as modified by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986

**surface water:** water on the surface of the earth, such as lakes, ponds, and streams

**trichloroethylene (TCE):** a heavy toxic liquid,  $\text{CHCl}_2$ , used as a solvent

**volatile organic compounds (VOCs):** organic (carbon-containing) chemical that evaporates readily at room temperature. Examples include lighter fluid and dry-cleaning fluids.

### What impacts could the cleanup have on the local community?

- Any option that disturbs the waste during cleanup (such as to install landfill covers) could present short-term risks during excavation, so special precautions to contain air and other emissions would be taken.
- If the containment and treatment option is pursued, truck traffic in the area would increase. Measures will need to be taken during construction to reduce the impacts from truck traffic, such as dust and dirt.
- Efforts will be made to minimize impacts to the transfer station operations
- The no action and limited action alternatives would provide inadequate protection from contamination and would require that the site never be used or trespassed upon.

Questions or concerns about impacts may be forwarded to the Rose Hill Regional Landfill cleanup team:

**David Newton**, EPA  
Remedial Project Manager

-or- **Sarah White**, EPA  
Community Involvement  
Coordinator  
(888) 372-7341 [toll free]

**Cynthia Gianfrancesco**,  
RIDEM Project Manager  
(401) 222-3872 ext. 7126

## *EPA Invites you to Comment...*



During the 30-day formal comment period, EPA will accept formal written comments and hold a hearing to accept formal verbal comments. EPA uses public comments to improve the cleanup proposal.

To make a **formal comment** you need only to speak during the public hearing on 02/18/99 or submit a written comment during the comment period. A comment sheet is attached for your convenience.

Federal regulations require EPA to distinguish between "formal" and "informal" comments. While EPA uses your comments throughout site investigation and cleanup, EPA is **required to respond to formal comments in writing only**. EPA will not respond to your comments during the formal hearing.

The fact that EPA responds to formal comments in writing only does not mean that EPA can not answer questions. Once the meeting moderator announces that the formal hearing portion of the meeting is closed, EPA can respond to informal questions.

EPA will review the transcript of all formal comments received at the hearing, and all written comments received during the formal comment period, before making a final cleanup decision. EPA will then prepare a written response to all the formal written and oral comments received.

Your formal comment will become part of the official public record. The transcript of comments and EPA's written responses will be issued in a document called a Responsiveness Summary when EPA releases the final cleanup decision.



## **For More Detailed Information**

To help the public understand and comment on the proposal for the site, this publication summarizes a number of reports and studies. All of the technical and public information publications prepared to date for the site are available at the at these Rose Hill Regional Landfill *Superfund* Site information repositories:

### **South Kingstown Public Library**

1057 Kingstown Road  
Peace Dale, RI 02883  
(401) 789-1555

Contact: Reference Librarian

Hours:

Mon. & Tues. 9:00 am-8:00 pm  
Weds. & Thurs. 9:00 am-6:00 pm  
Fri. & Sat. 9:00 am-5:00 pm  
Sunday 1:00 pm-5:00 pm



### **EPA Records Center**

90 Canal Street  
Boston, MA 02203  
(617) 918-1440

Hours: 10:00 am-1:00 pm  
2:00 pm-5:00 pm

## **Internet Superfund Information**

EPA Superfund Web Site:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund>



