

Reuse and the Benefit to Community **Ecosystem Services at Superfund Sites**

Introduction

Superfund site cleanup and reuse can result in restored value to site properties and surrounding communities. Sites in reuse and continued use can revitalize a local economy with economic benefits such as jobs, new businesses, tax revenues and local spending. New or restored ecosystems on site can generate important economic benefits by producing a range of services – timber, purification of surface water and recreation opportunities, among others. While the exact value of these ecosystem services can be challenging to measure, they provide significant and substantial benefits to communities. This case study explores how ecosystems generate economic benefits and provides examples of ecosystem services at Superfund sites across the country.



Subsistence fishing – Portland Harbor, Washington State



Timber production – Black Butte Mine, Oregon



Groundwater reclamation – Phoenix-Goodyear Airport Area, Arizona



Erosion control – Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex, Idaho



Pollinator habitat – Palmerton Zinc Pile, Pennsylvania



Cultural heritage – Indian Island, California



Recreational fishing – California Gulch, Colorado



Bird watching – Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado



Educational experiences – Sangamo Electric Dump/Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Illinoisⁱ

Beneficial Effects Highlights

- Several Superfund sites, including Portland Harbor and Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats, impact waterways that support subsistence fisheries. Nationwide, the value of fish populations managed for subsistence is an estimated \$301 million.¹
- The Palmerton Zinc Pile site supports a 450-acre native prairie and habitat gardens that attract
 pollinator species such as hummingbirds, bees, butterflies and other insects. There are over 160
 Superfund sites in ecological use that contribute to pollinator habitat.² In 2009, native insect
 pollinators in the United States produced crop benefits worth more than \$9 billion.³
- At the California Gulch site in Leadville, Colorado, over 100,000 recreational anglers fished the cleaned-up waters of the Upper Arkansas River in 2012. Many Superfund sites impact waterways, including large and high-profile cleanups such as the Hudson River PCBs site, the Kalamazoo River Project and the Savannah River site. In 2011, 14 percent of Americans participated in fishing. Fishing expenditures contributed \$41.8 billion to the economy.⁴

ⁱ IL Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge wetlands (https://flic.kr/p/c4cwMW) by US Fish and Wildlife Service, CC BY 2.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/)

Economic Value of Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem is the term ecologists use to describe the dynamic interactions of plant, animal and microorganism communities with one another as well as their environment. An example of an ecosystem is a grassland. In a grassland ecosystem, shrubs, grasses, animals, insects and microorganisms interact with each other every day. The components of their environment – such as the amount of rainfall and availability of sunlight – have a major impact on how they live, interact and adapt over time.

Ecosystem services are the benefits provided to communities by these ecosystems. These services provide people with tangible benefits – timber for making furniture, for example – as well as intangible benefits such as inspiration to create art. Ecosystem services make possible much of the food that people eat as well as clean water, regulation of air quality, crop pollination and many recreation activities, such as whitewater rafting. Measuring the services and quantifying their economic value informs many projects and policies in the United States, from national rulemaking to site-specific decision-making.

Ecosystem Valuation and Natural Resource Damage Assessments

The Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program is separate from EPA's Superfund process. It is overseen by the U.S. Department of the Interior, along with state, tribal and other federal partners, which act as trustees for injured natural resources.⁵ The goals of the program are to:

- Identify injured resources and determine the extent of injuries.
- Recover damages from responsible parties.
- Plan and carry out natural resource restoration activities.

This process involves identifying, measuring and quantifying the baseline value and reduction in services provided by the injured resources, in order to determine appropriate compensation.⁶ The program is one example of economic valuation at work every day in environmental policymaking.

Measuring the economic value of ecosystem services can be complex. Some services – such as fish and timber – have market values, because they can be bought and sold. However, people's willingness to pay for the

opportunity to enjoy a view, for example, is more difficult to measure. Economists use a variety of tools to identify people's preferences and the value they place on more intangible services. They can examine prices of related goods in the market, such as the price difference between a home with a great view and a comparable home without the view. In some cases, they measure the cost of avoiding the adverse effects that would result if the services were not available, like the cost of damages from floods. In other cases, they use surveys to ask people about their preferences based on hypothetical scenarios, such as how much they value the existence of an endangered species. Together, these tools help economists provide more complete information about the economic impacts of policies and help inform site-specific decision-making.

EPA's Final Ecosystem Goods and Services Classification System

In 2013, EPA developed a detailed classification system for ecosystem services, the Final Ecosystem Goods and Services Classification System. It provides a framework through which ecosystem services can be identified and associated with a beneficiary, which helps minimize double-counting and links the services directly with human users.⁷

Beneficial Effects of Ecological Reuse at Superfund Sites in Reuse

Superfund cleanups often include efforts to restore ecosystems that have been damaged or destroyed by contamination. Today, hundreds of Superfund sites support ecological reuses, from grassland habitats to wetlands and forests. Ecological reuse of Superfund sites allows communities to reclaim lost land, provides important habitat, creates green space, protects water resources, improves property values, sequesters carbon and helps remove the stigma associated with formerly contaminated lands.

The following examples explore how ecological uses at Superfund sites provide important and economically valuable ecosystem services in communities (Table 1). The examples are organized by the major types of services – provisioning services, regulating services, cultural services and supporting services.^{8, ii} They represent a wide range of ecosystems, beneficiaries and ecosystem services.

Table 1. Ecosystem Service Examples in this Case Study

Category	Ecosystem	Beneficiary	Ecosystem Service	Superfund Site ⁱⁱⁱ
Provisioning	3	Food Subsisters	Fish – fish supplies as food source	Portland Harbor
		Timber Extractors	Timber – supports timber production for commercial use or sale	Black Butte Mine
		Irrigators	Water – clean water for irrigating fields	Phoenix-Goodyear Airport Area
Regulating		Property Owners	Erosion control – opportunity for placement of infrastructure and reduced risk of erosion	Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex
			Pollinators – pollination services	Palmerton Zinc Pile
Cultural		Spiritual and Ceremonial Participants	Cultural and spiritual experience – Wiyot Tribe holds important tribal ceremony after 150-year absence	Indian Island
		Anglers	Fish – increased trout population brings more recreation spending	California Gulch
	稍預算	Experiencers and Viewers	Viewscapes – opportunity to experience environment and wildlife	Rocky Mountain Arsenal
		Educators and Students	Education – opportunities to understand, communicate and educate	Sangamo Electric Dump/Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge

Ecosystem Types Legend



Forests



Groundwater



Grasslands



Wetlands



Lakes and Ponds

Agroecosystems



Rivers and streams

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ⁱⁱ Supporting services include those services provided by ecosystems that support other ecosystem services, such as photosynthesis. As their value is accounted for in the value of other services, these services are not discussed separately.

iii See Appendix A for links to more information about these sites.

Provisioning Services

Provisioning services are the energy or materials outputs of an ecosystem that are consumed by humans. These include basic resources such as food, fiber, fuel and fresh water, as well as genetic material, resources used in pharmaceuticals, and ornamental materials like shells and flowers. Provisioning services can be the most straightforward ecosystem services to value. This is because, in most cases, it is possible to determine marketplace values for the products. Superfund sites across the country provide a wide range of provisioning services, including timber, groundwater and fish.

Subsistence Fishing in Rivers and Streams: Portland Harbor
Subsistence fishing – fishing done primarily to feed a person and
their family – is an important activity in America's waterways. Several
Superfund sites impact waterways that support subsistence fisheries.
For example, the Portland Harbor site in Oregon is a 10-mile stretch of
the Lower Willamette River in which water, sediments and fish have
been contaminated by 150 years of industrial use. Contamination,
including heavy metals, dioxin and pesticides, affects over 35 species of
fish – including chinook salmon, coho salmon and steelhead trout – and
shellfish that live in the river. The site's health assessment identified
fish consumption as a health risk, especially for recreational and
subsistence fishers. The EPA is working with local stakeholders to
coordinate reuse with long-term cleanup planning for the site.

Nationwide, the value of fish populations managed for subsistence is an estimated \$301 million. The value of subsistence fishing for Native Americans in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi and Ohio river basins is \$15,000 to \$16,000 per year for each subsistence household.





Figure 1. Waters in Portland Harbor are part of a subsistence fishery.

In these communities, fishing is a major source of food and income, and has significant cultural and social value as well. Many Superfund sites impact waterways, including large and high-profile cleanups such as the Hudson River PCBs site, the Kalamazoo River Project and the Savannah River site. Other Superfund sites that impact subsistence fisheries include:

- Commencement Bay Nearshore/Tideflats (Tacoma, Washington): Part of a tribal "usual and accustomed" harvest area, the site's tidal areas support important tribal fisheries. 14
- Adak Naval Air Station (Adak, Alaska): Institutional controls advise against subsistence fishing in two
 water bodies.¹⁵

Timber Production in Forest Ecosystems: Black Butte Mine
Several Superfund sites support active timber harvesting operations
or will in the future. The Black Butte Mine site near Cottage Grove, Oregon,
is a former mercury mining operation. Mining operations and improper
waste disposal practices contaminated soil, sediment, surface water and
groundwater at the site with metals. EPA is preparing for cleanup, assessing
the nature and extent of site contamination, and determining appropriate



cleanup options.¹⁶ Purchased by a timber company in 1990, the site now supports wildlife habitat. Once cleaned up, it will also support timber harvesting.¹⁷

According to a 1997 study, total ecosystem goods and services generated by temperate and boreal forests had an annual global value of \$894 billion. Based on this calculation, the 520 million acres of these forests in the United States would have an annual value of over \$63 billion. In the Southeast alone, non-timber products produced by forest ecosystems, such as foods and fibers, are valued at \$300 million per year. In 2014, over 9,100 private businesses operated in the forestry and logging sector, employing over 38,000 people. In 2002, the forest products sector generated \$300 billion, nearly \$58 billion of which went to payrolls (2005 dollars). Superfund sites that support timber harvesting include the Alabama Army Ammunition Plant in Talladega County, Alabama. Part of this cleaned-up ammunition facility supports occasional logging.



Figure 2. The Black Butte Mine site will support timber production.

In addition to food, fiber and timber, forests generate other important ecosystem services. The consumptive use value of all water produced from national forests is \$27 billion per year.²³



Groundwater Suitable for Irrigation Use: Phoenix-Goodyear Airport Area

Formerly contaminated groundwater is now in productive use at the Phoenix-Goodyear Airport Area site, which covers 35 square miles in Goodyear, Arizona. Aircraft maintenance and military manufacturing activities had contaminated the area with solvents and chromium; ongoing cleanup activities include the extraction and treatment of groundwater.²⁴ Treated groundwater is a valuable resource in this arid region. It is used to water 16 ballfields, saving the City of Goodyear \$200,000 a year. The city transports excess water to the Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District for other uses.²⁵

Groundwater accounts for over 22 percent of the nation's fresh water supply. Over 39 percent of Americans regularly depend on groundwater as their source of drinking water.²⁶ Groundwater is a vulnerable water source because it is often the single source of drinking water in arid regions and is difficult to clean up. Valuation of water resources is complicated and based on many factors, including source, sector and location, resulting in estimates ranging from \$1 to \$4,500 per acre-foot.²⁷ Superfund sites with groundwater reclamation include:

- Lexington County Landfill Area (Cayce, South Carolina): Groundwater from this former municipal landfill is used for land irrigation.²⁸
- Hastings Groundwater Contamination (Hastings, Nebraska): Treated groundwater is used at USDA's Meat Animal Research Center for watering plants, crops and animals.²⁹





Figure 3. The Phoenix-Goodyear Airport Area site.

Regulating Services

These services are the benefits that come from the regulation of ecosystem processes – the services that keep the environment stable and hospitable for habitation. These services include the regulation of air quality, climate, water, erosion, disease, pests and natural hazards as well as water purification and pollination.³⁰

Quantifying the value of regulating services is more complicated than valuing tangible material outputs. One useful strategy is to calculate the value of the replacement cost for the service. For example, people can calculate the cost to build and operate a wastewater treatment plant that can treat the same volume of water as a wetland.

Ecosystems on Superfund sites provide valuable regulating services to nearby communities – reducing flood risks, controlling erosion, purifying drinking water, mitigating natural hazards and supporting pollinator populations.

Erosion Control in Forest Ecosystems: Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex

Erosion can fill reservoirs and waterways with sediment, reduce water quality, and damage roads and structures.³¹ Cleanup and revitalization efforts at many Superfund sites include efforts to reduce erosion. At the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex site in Idaho, these efforts included the revegetation of 1,100 acres of hillsides with more than two million trees.³² One of the largest mining sites in the world, the area has supported mining operations since 1883. Past mining, milling and disposal activities contaminated soil, sediment, groundwater and surface water with heavy metals. Contaminated soils eroded from exposed hillsides. The erosion carried contaminants into waterways. Today, these once-degraded hillsides are fully revegetated and healthy, supporting wildlife and pollinator habitat and controlling erosion.

One way to calculate the value of erosion control is by identifying the cost of repairing erosion damage. For example, sedimentation of reservoirs can substantially reduce the volume of water stored for communities. Addressing the damage requires either dredging the sediment or developing other water storage options. The estimated national annual cost of dredging sediment from inland waterways is \$257 million per year. In Oregon's Willamette Valley alone, sedimentation results in annual costs of \$5.5 million. Under that incorporate erosion control measures include:





Figure 4. Erosion control at the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex site.

- **C & D Recycling (Foster Township, Pennsylvania)**: Cleanup of this former metal reclamation plant included erosion control measures and replanting. The site has been deeded as a nature conservancy trust for open space.³⁵
- Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (Kittery, Maine): Ecological revitalization efforts at this naval facility included installation of shoreline erosion controls and wetland construction.³⁶

Pollination: Palmerton Zinc Pile

Pollinators – birds, bees, bats, butterflies, moths, beetles – carry pollen from flower to flower, resulting in fertilization and the development of fruits and seeds. As part of efforts by EPA and other agencies to respond to recent rapid declines in pollinator species, pollinator habitats have been incorporated as part of ecological restoration work at several Superfund sites. For example, the Palmerton Zinc Pile site in Palmerton, Pennsylvania, was once home to a zinc smelting operation that deposited millions tons of slag and heavy metals contamination across the surrounding valley, defoliating 2,000 acres of trees.³⁷ Today, the cleaned-up area supports a 450-acre native prairie and Lehigh Gap Nature Center, which provides habitat gardens that attract pollinator species such as hummingbirds, bees, butterflies and other insects.³⁸

Pollinators make a substantial contribution to the U.S. economy. In 2009, for example, native insect pollinators in the United States produced crop benefits worth more than \$9 billion. Globally, the majority of the world's most important food crops – accounting for 35 percent of total food production – depend on animal pollinators for reproduction.³⁹ It would be financially unsustainable and technically impracticable to replace the work contributed by these organisms. There are over 160 Superfund sites in ecological use that contribute to pollinator habitat, including:





Figure 5. Restored habitat at the Palmerton Zinc Pile site.

- Chemical Commodities, Inc. (Olathe, Kansas): Collaboration with Monarch Watch, the Pollinator
 Partnership and community stakeholders resulted in the establishment of a pollinator prairie and garden
 habitat as part of the site's post-cleanup revegetation.⁴⁰
- Landia Chemical Company (Lakeland, Florida): Cleanup of this former pesticide facility included replanting with over 30 native species, which provide habitat for wildlife and pollinators.⁴¹

Non-Use Value of Ecosystem Services

At the broadest level, people can benefit from the existence value of a landscape and the flora and fauna it supports. Economists measure the value of this service through surveys that measure people's willingness to pay. For example, many people care deeply about the survival and health of monarch butterfly populations. The willingness to pay for the existence of monarchs among U.S. households was calculated at a total one-time payment of \$4.8 billion to \$6.6 billion.⁴²

Cultural Services

Cultural services are the intangible, nonmaterial benefits that people enjoy from ecosystems. These services include spiritual enrichment, knowledge and education, inspiration, aesthetic experiences, sense of place, cultural heritage, and recreation.⁴³

Valuing intangible ecosystem service benefits such as cultural services relies on a range of economic approaches. Some service values – such as material goods – can be quantified through market pricing (e.g., the economic activity associated with the outdoor recreation sector). Measuring the replacement cost of health services associated with increased recreation is another approach. Other services are valued by surveying the public about their preferences and their willingness to pay for different things.

Cultural Heritage Associated with Wetland Ecosystems: Indian Island

Ecosystems provide opportunities to enjoy spiritual, ceremonial or celebratory experiences in the environment. These experiences could include annual community events such as harvest or seafood festivals, religious observances and traditions, or personal spiritual experiences. For example, many Native American communities have deep connections with the places where they live and observe important cultural traditions. These experiences, however, do not have a market price. Exploration of cultural resource value can be important to developing a holistic understanding of overall ecosystem value when making management decisions. Such efforts require an interdisciplinary effort with contributions from anthropologists and other cultural specialists as well as economists.⁴⁴

Many Superfund sites affect areas that are important cultural resources for different groups. For example, the Indian Island site on the Humboldt Bay in California was the historical site of the Wiyot Tribe's World Renewal Ceremony. An 1860 massacre forced remaining tribal members from the site. Years of shipbuilding followed, contaminating the soil and leaving behind millions of gallons of caustic pulping process liquors in unstable tanks. EPA collaborated with the Wiyot Tribe's Natural Resources Department to complete an emergency removal. 45 Following





Figure 6. The view of Indian Island from nearby Woodley Island.

cleanup, in 2013, the Wiyot Tribe returned to the center of its cultural life, performing a ceremony that had not been held there for over 150 years. 46 Other sites with spiritual or ceremonial uses include:

- Tar Creek (Ottawa County, Oklahoma): Beaver Creek is a sacred resource vital to the Quapaw Tribe's
 cultural and religious practices. Tribal members gather food and ceremonial resources along the banks
 of Beaver Creek during the tribe's annual pow-wow.⁴⁷
- Northeast Church Rock Mine (near Gallup, New Mexico): Near this abandoned uranium mine and mill tailings cleanup site, members of the Navajo Nation gather medicinal plants and hold ceremonies. The Red Water Pond Road Community also holds an annual uranium awareness and commemoration event.

Recreational Fishing in Rivers and Streams: California Gulch

Outdoor recreation is a growing sector of the U.S. economy, and recreational fishing is an important part of this sector. Cleanups at Superfund sites across the country are helping to improve water quality and conditions for recreational fishing. At the 18-square-mile California Gulch site in Leadville, Colorado, runoff and mining-influenced waters once contaminated the waters of the Upper Arkansas River so heavily that parts of the waterway did not support fish life. Efforts to improve water quality, manage flows and improve habitat in the Arkansas River paid off. In January 2014, Colorado Parks and Wildlife designated a 102-mile reach of the river downstream from Leadville as Gold Medal Trout Waters, designating it as one of the best trout fisheries in the state. Colorado Parks and Wildlife calculates that over 100,000 anglers fished the waters between Leadville and Parkdale in 2012, contributing an estimated \$7.6 million in total direct economic benefits and \$18.2 million in net economic benefits per year.⁴⁸





Figure 7. Trout populations have rebounded at the California Gulch site.

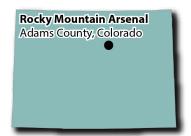
The value of outdoor recreation, which depends on healthy, high-quality ecosystems, can be measured using market pricing as well as other economic tools. The outdoor recreation sector contributed \$646 billion to the U.S. economy in 2012.⁴⁹ This spending includes the purchase of gear as well as travel-related spending, generating revenue in finance and insurance, professional services, warehousing, manufacturing, and other areas. Nationwide, outdoor recreation supports 6.1 million jobs and recreation-related spending generates \$39.9 billion in national tax revenue and \$39.7 billion in state and local tax revenue.⁵⁰ Fishing is a popular form of outdoor recreation; in 2011, 14 percent of Americans participated in fishing. Fishing expenditures contributed \$41.8 billion to the national economy.⁵¹ Superfund sites that support recreational fishing include:

- Onondaga Lake (Syracuse, New York): Following the cleanup of contamination related to a hundred years of municipal and industrial sewage discharges, the lake now supports catch-and-release fishing, with over 60 species of fish thriving in the restored habitat.⁵²
- Wheeling Disposal Service Co., Inc., Landfill (Amazonia, Missouri): This cleaned-up former sanitary
 and industrial landfill now supports wildlife habitat and provides recreational hunting and fishing
 opportunities.⁵³

Birdwatching in America's Grasslands: Rocky Mountain Arsenal

Birders – people who travel from home to view birds or who identify birds near where they live – account for about 20 percent of the U.S. population. In 2011, 46.7 million birders nationally spent \$40.1 billion on birding activities, generating a total of \$107 billion in total direct, indirect and induced effects, creating over 660 thousand jobs, \$31 billion in employment income, and \$13 billion in state and federal tax incomes.⁵⁴

There are many bird-watching opportunities available at Superfund sites across the country. Ten miles northeast of Denver, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal site covers almost 27 square miles. Between the 1940s and 1980s, the area supported U.S. Army munitions production and private industry



pesticide production, resulting in widespread environmental contamination.⁵⁵ After cleanup, parts of the site were transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior to become part of the National Wildlife Refuge system; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for managing the wildlife and habitat.⁵⁶ The U.S. Army will retain control of areas where hazardous waste remains in place. Today, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge is one of the largest urban refuges in the country, supporting over 330 species of wildlife. Visitors enjoy opportunities to observe and photograph wildlife, participate in environmental education programs, fish, and drive along a self-guided wildlife tour.⁵⁷ Birders spot some of the 280 different species from the refuge's viewing blinds, along its trails, or during naturalist-guided birding programs. Superfund sites that offer bird-watching opportunities include:



Figure 8. The Rocky Mountain Arsenal site provides excellent bird-watching opportunities.

- Fort Ord (Monterey, California): Part of this decommissioned military base has been turned over to the Bureau of Land Management and designated as the Fort Ord National Monument.58 It supports a diversity of habitats and provides bird-watching and other opportunities on 86 miles of trails.⁵⁹
- Times Beach (Eureka, Missouri): The State of Missouri took ownership of this former dioxin site, creating Route 66 State Park. 60 Today, over 40 types of birds can be observed from the park's trails. 61











Ecosystems support a wide variety of education and research opportunities for both educators and students. Research has found that, in a time when students spend much of their time

indoors, outdoor education experiences can improve educational outcomes for participants, including building real-world problem-solving skills, increasing engagement in schoolwork, improving performance in math and science, and improving test scores. 63 Over time, increased education benefits the entire economy as well as the students. Economists link increases in the nation's educational attainment with increases in human capital, total economic output and incomes. With more human capital, the same number of people can produce more and more valuable goods, benefiting everyone.⁶⁴

Several Superfund sites support education facilities or experiences. The 43,500acre Sangamo Electric Dump/Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge site is located five miles west of Marion, Illinois. Before and during World War II, U.S. Department of Defense manufacturing activities on site included explosives production, metal fabrication and plating. Improper waste disposal practices contaminated soil and groundwater with hazardous chemicals. 65 Today, areas of the site are in various phases of cleanup. The Refuge is now home to the Pigeon Creek Environmental Education Complex, which offers education programs coordinated with Illinois state science learning standards. Field trips are free of charge and include seasonal wildlife viewing activities customized for different age groups.66

An estimated 13 percent of U.S. income growth between 1929 and 1982 was the result of increased education levels. 62



At least eight sites support educational opportunities (see Appendix B), including:

- DuPage County Landfill/Blackwell Forest Preserve (Warrenville, Illinois): A multi-purpose recreation
 area developed following the cleanup of this 40-acre former landfill includes the Urban Stream Research
 Center, which provides space for the study of the DuPage River watershed and other waterways.⁶⁷
- Southside Sanitary Landfill (Indianapolis, Indiana): Donated to the Indianapolis School Board in 2013, land at this cleaned-up former landfill now supports environmental education opportunities, including landfill science-related tours.⁶⁸

The Economic Value of Wetlands

This case study has described individual types of services provided by ecosystems. To get a holistic view of the value of a given ecosystem, it is important to understand that each ecosystem provides a range of different benefits all at once. For example, wetlands provide flood control, water quality improvement, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation amenities (Table 2). A 1997 study estimated that, worldwide, wetlands provide \$14.9 trillion in ecosystem services. A 2006 report on New Jersey's natural capital estimated values of \$8,700 and \$6,500 per acre for freshwater and saltwater wetlands, respectively, for a total value of \$10.6 billion per year in the state. The economic value of specific wetland sites varies widely depending on location, habitat quality and other factors.

The economic value of specific services includes:

- **Flood Control:** Wetlands store and slowly release large volumes of water, providing natural flood control services. In Minnesota, the annual cost of replacing the flood control function of 5,000 acres of drained wetlands was estimated at \$1.5 million.⁷¹
- Water Quality Control: Wetlands improve the quality of water as it moves through an ecosystem and contaminants are filtered out. Quantifying the value of this service can be done by estimating the cost to purify the same water using a manmade system. For example, a 1990 study estimated that South Carolina's Congaree Bottomland Hardwood Swamp performed the same water purification services as a \$5 million treatment plant.⁷²

Over 50 Superfund sites in reuse or continued use support wetland habitats (see Appendix B).

Marathon Battery (Cold Spring, New York)

The production of batteries and improper waste disposal practices at this 70-acre site in Cold Spring, New York, contaminated river sediments and marshes with high levels of heavy metals. Cleanup activities included demolition of the battery plant, removal of contaminated soils and removal of contaminated sediments from the wetlands and river. Today, Foundry Cove is a wildlife sanctuary and publicly accessible recreation area where residents and visitors enjoy the restored riverfront. In 1996, the Scenic Hudson organization acquired Foundry Cove. It is now part of the West Point Foundry Preserve, which is on the National Register of Historic Places. The Preserve reopened with new trails and facilities in 2013. Visitors walk and hike along trails that pass areas of historic and archeological interest. A dock offers a launching point for recreational canoeing and kayaking. Waterfowl and migratory birds also frequent the Preserve, which has become a popular spot for wildlife observation.

Nahant Marsh (Davenport, Iowa)

A trap and skeet shooting range contaminated 70 acres of this 513-acre urban wetland with 243 tons of lead. EPA coordinated closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the community on a cleanup plan that would protect existing habitat, removing marsh sediments and shoreline soils that contained lead shot while making sure the wetlands continued to function properly. The agencies designed the marsh restoration to enhance its value to aquatic species and promote reestablishment of cattails and sedges.⁷³ Today, the restored marsh supports more than 150 bird species and 400 plant species as well as mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians and insects.⁷⁴ The site is home to the Nahant Marsh Education Center, whose mission "is to preserve and enhance the ecological integrity of the marsh and to foster wonder, appreciation, interaction, and stewardship of the natural world through education."

Table 2. Ecosystem Services Provided by Wetlands⁷⁵

Category	Beneficiary	Importance to the Beneficiary
Agricultural	Irrigators	Water for growing and maintaining crops
	Livestock Grazers	Water and vegetation (e.g., salt, hay) for livestock
		consumption
	Aquaculturists	Conditions (e.g., water quality) for cultivating aquatic
		organisms
	Farmers	Suitable soil and conditions for the cultivation of crops;
		wild pollinators, depredators and (pest) predators that
Commercial and	Food, Timber, Fiber and	enable crop growth Edible organisms, timber, fiber or ornamental products
Industrial	Ornamental Extractors	(e.g., duck, cypress, sphagnum, cattails, grasses, shells,
iliuustriai	Offiainental Extractors	dried flowers) for commercial use or sale
	Industrial Dischargers	Opportunity to discharge into the environment
	Resource-Dependent	Opportunity for placement of infrastructure; reduced risk
	Businesses	of flooding, erosion and pest infestation
	Pharmaceutical Suppliers	Organisms used in medicines or sold for medicinal
		purposes
	Fur/Hide Trappers and	Organisms (e.g., beavers, alligators, snakes) that provide
	Hunters	fur or hides for commercial use or sale
Governmental,	Treatment Plant Operators	Medium for discharging treated municipal wastewater
Municipal and		into the environment
Residential	Residential Property Owners	Opportunity for placement of infrastructure; reduced risk
		of flooding, erosion and pest infestation
	Military/Coast Guard	Opportunity for placement of infrastructure; suitable
	5 10 1 : 1	conditions for training activities
Subsistence	Food Subsisters	Edible organisms (e.g., fish, crawfish, ducks) or associated
	Timber Fiber and Fur/Ulda	products that are gathered or hunted for personal use
	Timber, Fiber and Fur/Hide Subsisters	Timber, fiber or organisms (e.g., cypress, reeds, grasses, alligators) used for clothing/warmth, infrastructure,
	Jubalatera	housing, roofing or fuel for personal use
Recreational	Experiencers and Viewers	Opportunity to view the environment and organisms;
		landscape, organisms, sounds and scents that provide a
		sensory experience
	Food Pickers and Gatherers	Edible organisms (e.g., crawfish, mussels) or associated
		products that are picked or gathered for personal use
	Hunters	Organisms (e.g., beavers, ducks, geese, alligators) that can
		be hunted
	Anglers	Fish in the water

Category	Beneficiary	Importance to the Beneficiary
	Waders, Swimmers	Opportunity and conditions for wading, swimming and diving
	Boaters	Opportunity, medium and conditions for recreational boating
Inspirational	Spiritual/Ceremonial Participants	Opportunity and conditions for spiritual and ceremonial practices and celebrations
	Artists	Inspiration for art; materials and sensory experiences used in art
Learning	Educators/Students	Opportunities to understand, communicate and educate
	Researchers	Research opportunities
Non Use	People Who Care	Knowing that the environment exists

Conclusion

Ecosystem services generated by cleanup and ecological restoration of Superfund sites create economically important benefits to communities across the country, from marketable materials such as lumber, fish and reclaimed groundwater to less tangible resources such as cultural experiences and educational opportunities. Interdisciplinary efforts involving ecologists, economists and others to measure and calculate economic value of these services help provide a complete picture for policymaking and site-specific decision-making. EPA recognizes the value of ecosystems and the opportunity for improving ecosystem services during Superfund cleanups. Looking forward, EPA is moving toward quantitatively evaluating ecosystem services during the Superfund cleanup process and developing best management practices.

For more information about EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Initiative, visit: https://www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment-initiative.

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Appendix A: Links to More Information on Highlighted Sites

Site	Location	Site Profile Page
Black Butte Mine	Cottage Grove, OR	https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1001865
Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex	Smelterville, ID	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000195
California Gulch	Leadville, CO	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0801478
Indian Island	Eureka, CA	https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0909548
Palmerton Zinc Pile	Palmerton, PA	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300624
Phoenix-Goodyear Airport Area	Goodyear, AZ	https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0900672
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	Adams County, CO	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800357
Sangamo Electric Dump/Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge	Carterville, IL	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0501181

Appendix B: Superfund Sites with Ecological Reuse and Continued Use

The table below includes 163 Superfund sites that are in reuse or continued use and support ecological land use. A search of EPA's Superfund Redevelopment (SURE) Information Library in January 2016 identified these sites.

For additional information on sites in ecological reuse, visit https://clu-in.org/products/ecorev/er_search.cfm.

Site	Site Profile Page	Location	Wetland	Environmental Education
Alabama Army Ammunition Plant	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0400449	Childersburg, AL		
Allied Chemical & Ironton Coke	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0504336	Ironton, OH	Yes	
Annapolis Lead Mine	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0702917	Annapolis, MO		
Apache Powder Co.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0900510	Benson, AZ	Yes	
Applied Environmental Services	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0202121	Glenwood Landing, NY		
Army Creek Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300086	New Castle, DE	Yes	
Asbestos Dump	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200769	Millington, NJ		
Atlantic Wood Industries, Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302836	Portsmouth, VA	Yes	
Atlas Tack Corp.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100376	Fairhaven, MA	Yes	
Avtex Fibers, Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302606	Front Royal, VA		
Bailey Waste Disposal	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0602911	Bridge City, TX	Yes	
Bayou Bonfouca	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0600574	Slidell, LA		
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (USDA)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300415	Beltsville, MD	Yes	
Berks Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300473	Spring Township,, PA		
Bowers Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0504541	Circleville, OH	Yes	
Brodhead Creek	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301433	Stroudsburg, PA		
Bunker Hill Mining & Metallurgical Complex	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000195	Smelterville, ID	Yes	
Butz Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301833	Stroudsburg, PA	Yes	

Site	Site Profile Page	Location	Wetland	Environmental Education
C & D Recycling	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300881	Foster Township, PA		
California Gulch	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0801478	Leadville, CO		
Chemical Commodities, Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0700513	Olathe, KS		Yes
Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200327	Bridgeport, NJ		
Chemsol, Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200607	Piscataway, NJ	Yes	
Cherokee County	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0700667	Galena, KS		
Chisman Creek	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302756	York County, VA		
Coalinga Asbestos Mine	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0902075	Coalinga, CA		
Commencement Bay, Near Shore/Tide Flats	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000981	Pierce County, WA		
Craig Farm Drum	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301212	Parker, PA	Yes	
Curtis Specialty Papers, Inc	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0203733	Milford, NJ		
Davenport And Flagstaff Smelters	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0801257	Sandy, UT		
Davisville Naval Construction Battalion Center	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101430	North Kingstown, RI		
De Rewal Chemical Co.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200792	Kingwood Township, NJ		
Dorney Road Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301228	Upper Macungie Township, PA	Yes	
E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., Inc. (Newport Pigment Plant Landfill)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300093	Newport, DE	Yes	
East Bethel Demolition Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0503926	East Bethel Township, MN		
Eastern Diversified Metals	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301588	Hometown, PA		
El Toro Marine Corps Air Station	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0902770	El Toro, CA		
Elizabeth Mine	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0102071	Strafford, VT		
Ely Copper Mine	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0102065	Vershire, VT		

Site	Site Profile Page	Location	Wetland	Environmental Education
Federal Aviation Administration Technical Center (USDOT)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0201178	Atlantic County, NJ		
Feed Materials Production Center (USDOE)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0504934	Fernald, OH	Yes	
Fort Devens	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100966	Fort Devens, MA		
Fort Devens- Sudbury Training Annex	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100685	Sudbury, MA		
Fox River NRDA/PCB Releases	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0507723	Green Bay, WI	Yes	
Ge - Housatonic River	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100460	Pittsfield, MA		
General Motors (Central Foundry Division)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0201644	Massena, NY		
Gowanus Canal	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0206222	Brooklyn, NY		
H.O.D. Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0500581	Antioch, IL	Yes	
Hastings Ground Water Contamination	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701973	Hastings, NE		
Hercules 009 Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0401699	Brunswick, GA		
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (USDOE)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000305	Idaho Falls, ID		
Ilada Energy Co.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0500942	East Cape Girardeau, IL		
Imperial Oil Co., Inc./Champion Chemicals	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200764	Morganville, NJ		
Industrial Excess Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0504014	Uniontown, OH		
Industri-Plex	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100580	Woburn, MA	Yes	
International Smelting and Refining	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800650	Tooele, UT		
Iron Horse Park	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100524	Billerica, MA	Yes	

Site	Site Profile Page	Location	Wetland	Environmental Education
Jacks Creek/Sitkin Smelting & Refining, Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301569	Maitland, PA	Yes	
Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0508142	Evansville, IN		
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Load-Assembly- Packing Area)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0501170	Joliet, IL		
Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (Manufacturing Area)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0501179	Joliet, IL		
Jones Sanitation	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0202045	Hyde Park, NY	Yes	
Kennecott (North Zone)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800636	Magna, UT	Yes	
Kerr-Mcgee (Sewage Treatment Plant)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0500763	West Chicago, IL		
Landia Chemical Company	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0400627	Lakeland, FL		
Lipari Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200557	Pitman, NJ		
Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0603606	Karnack, TX	Yes	
Loring Air Force Base	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101074	Limestone, ME		
Lower Darby Creek Area	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0305521	Darby Twp, PA		
Lower Duwamish Waterway	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1002020	Seattle, WA		
Main Street Well Field	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0501813	Elkhart, IN		
Marathon Battery Corp.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0201491	Cold Springs, NY		
Martin-Marietta, Sodyeco, Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0402588	Charlotte, NC		
Materials Technology Laboratory (USARMY)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100953	Watertown, MA	Yes	
Mccormick & Baxter Creosoting Co. (Portland Plant)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000339	Portland, OR		
Mcguire Air Force Base #1	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0201162	Wrightstown, NJ		

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Metal Working Shop	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0503169	Lake Ann, MI		
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0404147	Milan, TN	Yes	
Mill Creek Dump	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301185	Erie, PA	Yes	
Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800445	Milltown, MT		Yes
Monticello Mill Tailings (USDOE)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800867	Monticello, UT		
Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302853	Virginia Beach, VA	Yes	
Naval Surface Warfare Center - Dahlgren	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302862	Dahlgren, VA	Yes	
New London Submarine Base	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100261	New London, CT	Yes	
Newtown Creek	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0206282	Brooklyn, Queens,, NY		Yes
Norfolk Naval Shipyard	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302841	Portsmouth, VA		
North Penn - Area 5	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301452	Montgomery Township, PA		
Northwest 58Th Street Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0400900	Hialeah, FL	Yes	
Nyanza Chemical Waste Dump	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100948	Ashland, MA		
Oeser Co.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000590	Bellingham, WA		
Old Navy Dump/Manchester Laboratory (USEPA/NOAA)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1001134	Manchester, WA		
Old Southington Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100251	Southington, CT		
Onondaga Lake	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0203382	Syracuse, NY		
Ordnance Works Disposal Areas	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302884	Morgantown, WV	Yes	
Oronogo-Duenweg Mining Belt	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701290	Joplin, MO	Yes	
Ottati & Goss/Kingston Steel Drum	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101210	Kingston, NH	Yes	
Palmerton Zinc Pile	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300624	Palmerton, PA		

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Petersen Sand & Gravel	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0500127	Libertyville, IL		
Port Hadlock Detachment (USNAVY)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1001117	Indian Island, WA		
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101072	Kittery, ME	Yes	
Presque Isle	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301229	Erie, PA		
PSC Resources	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100747	Palmer, MA	Yes	
Queen City Farms	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000835	Maple Valley, WA	Yes	
Resin Disposal	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301042	Jefferson Borough, PA		
Re-Solve, Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100682	Dartmouth, MA	Yes	
Revere Chemical Co.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300982	Nockamixon Township, PA		
Ringwood Mines/Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200663	Ringwood Borough, NJ		
Rocky Flats Plant (USDOE)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800360	Golden, CO		
Rocky Mountain Arsenal (USARMY)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800357	Adams County, CO		Yes
Ryeland Road Arsenic Site	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301755	Heidelberg Twp., PA	Yes	
Saco Municipal Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101010	Saco, ME	Yes	
Saltville Waste Disposal Ponds	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302526	Saltville, VA		
San Fernando Valley (Area 4)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0902253	Los Angeles, CA		
Sangamo Electric Dump/Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (USDOI)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0501181	Carterville, IL		
Savanna Army Depot Activity	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0501174	Savanna, IL		
Savannah River Site (USDOE)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0403485	Aiken, SC		
Schuylkill Metals Corp.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0400710	Plant City, FL	Yes	
Sharon Steel Corp (Farrell Works Disposal Area)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300530	Hickory Township, PA		

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Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800416	Butte, MT	Yes	
Solitron Microwave	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0400642	Port Salerno, FL	Yes	
Solvents Recovery Service of New England	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100124	Southington, CT		
Somersworth Sanitary Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101128	Somersworth, NH	Yes	
South Bay Asbestos Area	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0902250	Alviso, CA	Yes	
South Dayton Dump & Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0504661	Moraine, OH		
South Municipal Water Supply Well	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101146	Peterborough, NH	Yes	
Southern Maryland Wood Treating	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300305	Hollywood, MD		
St. Louis River Site	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0503761	Duluth, MN	Yes	
Stauffer Chemical Co (Tampa)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0400537	Tampa, FL		
Strasburg Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300449	Newlin Township, PA		
Sullivan'S Ledge	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100744	New Bedford, MA	Yes	
Summitville Mine	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0801194	Rio Grande County,	Yes	
Tex-Tin Corp.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0602105	Texas City, TX		
Torch Lake	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0503034	Houghton County, MI		Yes
Town Garage/Radio Beacon	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101162	Londonderry, NH	Yes	
Triana/Tennessee River	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0405546	Usamicom Drsmi Kl Limestone/Morgan, AL		
Tybouts Corner Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300035	New Castle, DE		
Usarmy/Nasa Redstone Arsenal	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0405545	Huntsville, AL		
Vineland Chemical Co., Inc.	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0200209	Vineland, NJ		
Walsh Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301570	Honeybrook Township, PA		
Weldon Spring Quarry/Plant/Pits (USDOE/Army)	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0701753	St. Charles County, MO		

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Wells G&H	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0100749	Woburn, MA		
West Kingston Town Dump/Uri Disposal Area	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0101322	South Kingstown, RI		
Wheeling Disposal Service Co., Inc., Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0700780	Amazonia, MO		
Whitewood Creek	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0800570	Whitewood, SD		
Wildcat Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300101	Dover, DE		
Woodlawn County Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0300265	Colora, MD		
Woodstock Municipal Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0500585	Woodstock, IL		
Wyckoff Co./Eagle Harbor	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=1000612	Bainbridge Island, WA		
York County Solid Waste and Refuse Authority Landfill	http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/ cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0301590	Stewartstown, PA		