

NPL Site Narrative for North Sanitary Landfill

NORTH SANITARY LANDFILL Dayton, Ohio

The North Sanitary Landfill, Inc. (NSL) site is located at 200 Valleycrest Drive in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. The site occupies 101.9 acres, approximately 45.7 of which were used as a landfill. Several industrial facilities, including bulk oil storage terminals, an industrial laundry facility, car crushing facility, a former industrial plating facility, and a demolition debris landfill are located adjacent to the NSL property.

The NSL site, also known as the Valleycrest Landfill, was owned by the Keystone Company, Inc., which operated a sand and gravel mining operation from the 1940s until the 1970s. Between 1966 and 1975, landfill operations at the site were conducted by B.G. Davis Co., Inc., under the name of NSL, Inc. Waste Management, Inc. of North America purchased the B.G. Davis Co. in 1983.

Industrial and municipal wastes from the Dayton area were used at NSL to fill unlined gravel pits that were created by former mining operations. These pits contained water that may have entered the sand and gravel aquifer that the pits intersect. The following wastes were deposited at the NSL site: electrical transformers, burned foundry sand, demolition debris, slag, baghouse dusts, plaster, rubber tires, lampblack, grindings from brake shoes (possibly containing asbestos), waste from a local sewer cleaning company, and drums of chemicals. Lead, mercury, cyanide, and PCBs were detected in wastes disposed of at the site. While operating the landfill, NSL was cited for repeated violations such as inadequately covering wastes, accepting hazardous wastes for which it was not permitted, and accepting burnable wastes (numerous onsite fires have occurred). These citations were issued by State and local health departments.

According to the Miami Conservancy Regional Planning Commission District and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, thousands of drums were buried onsite. Drums filled with used oil and liquid chemicals were emptied directly onto the ground or into the unlined gravel pits. Many of the drums contained waste paint or other volatile organic wastes. In March 1985, leachate was observed flowing down hillsides and forming ponds in low areas onsite.

A series of EPA inspections began at the NSL site in February 1986. These inspections included a geophysical survey of the eastern portion of the site and the installation of 21 monitoring wells in the sand and gravel aquifer beneath the landfill. This aquifer provides drinking water to 487,000 people. Chemical analysis of ground water samples and subsurface soil samples collected by EPA in June 1991, revealed elevated levels of volatile organic compounds, heavy metals, and PCBs. Several residential drinking water wells in the area are contaminated with various organic compounds. Affected residents have been connected to the Dayton municipal water supply.

For more information about the hazardous substances identified in this narrative summary, including general information regarding the effects of exposure to these substances on human health, please see the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) ToxFAQs. ATSDR ToxFAQs can be

found on the Internet at [ATSDR - ToxFAQs](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp) (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp>) or by telephone at 1-888-42-ATSDR or 1-888-422-8737.