FIFTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW FOR SCRAP PROCESSING CO., INC. SUPERFUND SITE TAYLOR COUNTY, WISCONSIN



Prepared by

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

μg/L Micrograms per Liter

ARAR Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement

BRRTS Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System

BOTW "BRRTS on the Web" or "BOTW on the Web"

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CO Continuing Obligation

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

ES Enforcement Standard

ESD Explanation of Significant Differences

FYR Five-Year Review
ICs Institutional Controls
NPL National Priorities List
mg/kg milligrams per kilogram
O&M Operation and Maintenance

OU Operable Unit

PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PAL Preventive Action Limit (Wisconsin Administrative Code NR140)

PCBs Polychlorinated Biphenyl PCE Tetrachloroethylene

PFAS Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

PRP Potentially Responsible Party RAOs Remedial Action Objectives

RD/RA Remedial Design/Remedial Action

ROD Record of Decision

RPM Remedial Project Manager

Site Scrap Processing Co., Inc. (Scrap Processing)

TCE Trichloroethene

TCLP Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure
UU/UE Unlimited Use and Unrestricted Exposure

VOCs Volatile Organic Compounds

WDNR Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a Five-Year Review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in FYR reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the reviews, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing this FYR pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121, consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)) and considering EPA policy.

This is the fifth FYR for the Scrap Processing Co., Inc. Superfund Site (Scrap Processing or Site). The triggering action for this statutory review is the completion date of the previous FYR. The FYR has been prepared because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE).

The Site consisted of one (1) operable unit (OU). The remedy for OU1 incorporates the entire Site. The major components of the remedy include the excavation and removal of contaminated soil, institutional controls (ICs), and short-term groundwater monitoring. There are no OUs that are excluded from this FYR.

The Scrap Processing Co., Inc. Superfund Site FYR was led by Lolita Hill, Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for EPA, and Carrie Stoltz, Project Manager, for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), participated in the review. The review began on May 5, 2023, when WDNR was notified of the initiation of the FYR (EPA, 2023). The representative for the tenant at the Site, Alter Metals was notified of the initiation of the FYR in May 2023 also.

Site Background

The Site is located at 510 W Allman Street in Medford, Wisconsin. The Site is approximately 19.5 acres and is bordered by Allman Avenue to the north, the Black River to the west and railroad tracks to the east. Commercial properties are located east of the railroad tracks. The City of Medford maintains an electrical substation along Allman Avenue north of the Site and a park along the west shore of the Black River. Commercial properties are located south of the Site. Refer to *Appendix B – Site Maps*.

Currently, the Site property is being leased and operated by Alter Metals Trading Corporation (Alter Metals) as a scrap metal processing facility. Alter Metals collects both ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal, including cars, appliances, sheet metal, brass, copper, and miscellaneous objects. Some objects are shredded if necessary and sold to metal to recyclers.

Geology and Hydrology

Area bedrock is primarily early to middle Proterozoic crystalline igneous and metamorphic rock of the North American Pre-Cambrian shield. Numerous northeast-southwest trending faults are prominent in the shield. Sedimentary rock units above the present-day bedrock were eroded and removed by streams and glaciers. The bedrock is in direct contact with overlying Pleistocene glacial moraine and outwash deposits and recent alluvial deposits. In Taylor County, unconsolidated Pleistocene, and recent deposits (overburden) are up to 280 feet thick. The overburden is typically thickest in northern Taylor County. In many places, no overburden is present, and bedrock is exposed at the ground surface. Surface water drainage throughout the region is poorly developed in the geologically young glacial terrain. The region is characterized as geomorphically young. Area topography consists of low rolling hills with many swampy areas in the valleys between the hills. Streams in this region vary greatly in size and direction of flow. The south flowing Black River comes within about 100 feet west of the Site. The Black River is a tributary to the Mississippi River.

On-site overburden consists of glacial ground moraine (till), with local discontinuous outwash deposits of sand and gravel immediately below the ground surface extending to relatively shallow depths. The upper discontinuous zone within the till soils appears to be underlain by a continuous clay stratum throughout the study area. A deeper saturated sand and gravel stratum exists immediately below the clay layer extending to bedrock. Subsurface boring logs and available data indicated there are discontinuous clay, silt, sand, and gravel units in the glacial sediments. These discontinuous silt, sand, and clay units constitute a "discontinuous zone" that generally extends to depths between 15 to 25 feet below the ground surface. The more permeable sand/gravel units within the discontinuous zone are generally saturated, however clay and silt units are predominant. The saturated sand/gravel units of the discontinuous zone, or shallow aquifer, behave as a water table aquifer. The groundwater flow direction in the shallow aquifer at the Site is to the west-northwest based on October 1995 groundwater readings. Groundwater flow direction at the Site within the deeper aquifer is to the southwest.

Current and Future Land Use

The Scrap Processing Site is still an active scrap yard. Land use surrounding the Site is mixed. North of the Site is an electrical substation. Land use south of the Site is a mixture of residential and industrial. Northeast of the Site, the land use is primarily residential. EPA expects that the future anticipated land use will remain the same.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

SITE IDENTIFICATION						
Site Name: Scrap Processing Co., Inc.						
EPA ID: WID046536785	5					
Region: 5	State: WI		City/County: Medford/Taylor County			
		SI	TE STATUS			
NPL Status: Deleted						
Multiple OUs?		Has the Yes	site achieved construction completion?			
		REV	VIEW STATUS			
Lead agency: EPA [If "Other Federal Age	ncy", enter A	Agency	name]:			
Author name (Federal	or State Pro	oject Ma	anager): Lolita Hill, RPM			
Author affiliation: EPA	Region 5					
Review period: 5/5/20	23 - 1/31/20	024				
Date of site inspection	: 6/16/2023	3				
Type of review: Statute	ory					
Review number: 5						
Triggering action date: 6/14/2019						
Due date (five years after triggering action date): 6/14/2024						

II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

Basis for Taking Action

Contaminants

From the 1950s until the early 1980s, the Scrap Processing Company accepted and processed batteries at the Site. Through the recovery process, approximately 400,000 gallons of lead-contaminated liquid waste was released to Site soils. Subsequently, investigations revealed an underground storage tank at the Site. Primary Site contaminants related to the battery cracking activities included lead and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Contaminants related to the underground storage tank included volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). Significant contaminants by media are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Significant Site Contaminants							
Soil	Groundwater						
Lead	Trichloroethene						
Cyanide	Tetrachloroethene						
Toluene	1,2 -Dichloroethane						
Xylene	Phenol						
Antimony	Heptachlor						
Arsenic	Nickel						
Barium	Antimony						
Nickel	Beryllium						
Silver	Cadmium						
Thallium	Chromium						
Cobalt	Mercury						
Copper Aluminum							

Human and Ecological Health Threat and Exposure Pathways

The Focused Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was finalized on August 21, 1997, (EPA, 1997). The RI/FS concluded that exposure to contaminated soil or groundwater is associated with significant human health risks, if there are exceedances of EPA's risk management criteria for either the average or the reasonable maximum exposure scenario. Exposure pathways for this Site included the following: ingestion of soil, dermal contact, and inhalation of dust borne contaminants as well as exposure to groundwater through ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation. Potential risks associated with exposure to groundwater are attributed primarily to the presence of lead near the battery cracking area. The carcinogenic risks were highest for exposure to the PCB contamination near the battery cracking area and the VOC and PAH contamination near the former underground storage tanks. Noncarcinogenic risk was highest for the lead-contaminated soils near the battery cracking

area. Risks from exposure to soil were significant primarily due to the presence of lead and PCBs.

Response Actions

Initial Response

In January 1983, WDNR ordered the Scrap Processing Company to clean up the Site. Remediation actions included draining a wet lagoon and disposing of the liquid into the municipal sewer system. Lead-contaminated soil from the base of the lagoon was excavated to a depth of 6 inches and disposed of at a hazardous waste landfill. The remaining contaminated soil was classified as solid waste and disposed at the Medford Municipal cleanup Landfill. This cleanup was completed in 1986. Post samples were not taken to verify the cleanup levels.

The Site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1984. EPA conducted a Site Assessment at the Site in April 1992. In 1993, U.S. EPA requested that the Site owners clean up the Site. The owners responded that it was financially impossible for them to comply with U.S. EPA's request. On July 26, 1993, EPA issued an *Action Memorandum Request for a Time-Critical Removal Action at the Scrap Processing Inc., Site, Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin (EPA, 1993)*. Also, EPA initiated a remedial investigation at the Site in 1993. In September 1993, EPA performed a time-critical action (under its removal program) at the Site and removed approximately 160 cubic yards of highly contaminated soil near the battery cracking building (and another 10 cubic yards of personal protective equipment and other debris).

Operable Unit 1

The Record of Decision (ROD) for OU1 for the Scrap Processing Site was signed on September 30, 1997, (EPA, 1997). The ROD identified the following general remedial action objectives (RAOs):

- Eliminate or reduce migration of contaminants to the groundwater; and,
- Reduce the risks associated with exposure to the contaminated soils.

However, it can be interpreted that the intended objectives of the selected remedy from the Site's decision documents were as follows:

- Minimize the migration of contaminants from soil that could degrade groundwater quality;
- Reduce the risk to human health by preventing direct contact with and ingestion of contaminants in the soils:
- Minimize the migration of contaminants that could result in degradation of the water quality of the Black River;
- Eliminate or minimize the threat to human health and the environment by preventing exposure to groundwater contaminants;

- Prevent further migration of groundwater contamination; and
- Comply with Federal MCLs and State ARARs as applicable.

These RAOs were to be addressed by the following remedial actions:

- Excavation and on-site stabilization of lead-contaminated soil;
- Off-site disposal of the stabilized lead-contaminated soil at a solid waste landfill;
- Backfilling of excavated ares with clean fill;
- Fencing of the Site to limit access;
- ICs, such as restrictions on land and groundwater use;
- Installation of groundwater monitoring wells;
- Monitoring of groundwater to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup and to determine the potential need for active groundwater remediation; and
- FYRs to assess Site conditions, contaminant distributions, and associated Site hazards.

Explanation of Significant Differences

On August 29, 2016, EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD), (EPA, 2016), to require ICs to restrict land use and groundwater use. This ESD cited WDNR's authority to impose appropriate requirements, limitations, or conditions per Wisconsin Statutes Section 292.12(3), and record them in a database maintained by WDNR as the instrument to comply with the IC requirement of the ROD. The WDNR database is called Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) on the Web (BOTW).

BOTW is used to assist the public in finding information about properties affected by either residual contamination, use restrictions, and/or continuing obligations (COs). In conjunction with placement of a site on the BOTW, WDNR also issues a COs letter under Section 292.12 of the Wisconsin Statutes to the current site owner to inform the owner of their continuing obligation to comply with the Site requirements and to not interfere with or disturb the effectiveness of the remedy. Placement on the BOTW also triggers the requirement in NR 812.09(4)(w) to obtain prior WDNR approval for the reconstruction or installation of any well on the placed property. WDNR's COs letter is attached as *Appendix C - Continuing Obligations*.

COs are legal requirements that apply to a property even after the ownership changes. COs are sometimes called "environmental land use controls" or "institutional controls." When WDNR approves a cleanup with residual contamination, it helps ensure long-term protection of public health and the environment by establishing COs in the approval letter, which is the state's cleanup approval document. Because WDNR does not require removal of all contamination, it is common for approved cleanups to have COs.

Cleanup Levels

In accordance with the ROD, the cleanup levels established for the Site were the Wisconsin Preventive Action Limit (PALs) located in the Wisconsin Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter NR 140 - Groundwater Quality cleanup standards. The soil cleanup goal for lead was 500 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and was based on the fact that future land use would continue to be industrial uses.

Table 2. Significant Site Contaminants Groundwater Preventative Action Wisconsin Maximum Contaminant										
Groundwater		Wisconsin	Maximum Contaminant							
	Limit (µg/L)	Enforcement	Level (μg/L)							
		Standard								
		(μg/L)								
Trichloroethene	0.5	5	5							
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	5	5							
1,2 -Dichloroethane	0.5	5	5							
Phenol	0.4	2	1							
Heptachlor	0.04	0.4	0.4							
Nickel	20	100	100							
Antimony	1.2	6	6							
Beryllium	0.4	4	4							
Cadmium	0.5	5	5							
Chromium	10	100	1000							
Lead	1.5	15	15							
Mercury	0.2	2	2							
Manganese	25	50	50*							
Aluminum	40	200	50*							
Iron	150	300	300*							
Thallium	0.4	2	2							

Status of Implementation

Stabilization of soil above the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) lead limit began on November 2, 1999, to ensure the safety of the environment when depositing potentially hazardous materials. The excavated soil from the Site was loaded into railcars and shipped to the Cranberry Creek Landfill in Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. Transportation and disposal of the Site soil occurred from November 2, 1999, while backfilling of excavated areas began on November 17, 1999. Soil shipped to the landfill was analyzed to ensure soil concentrations above the lead cleanup objective of 500 mg/kg met the TCLP lead levels.

Groundwater that seeped into the excavation was analyzed, pumped into containers, and disposed at an approved wastewater treatment facility.

The Site achieved construction completion status when the Preliminary Closeout Report was signed on February 24, 2000, (EPA, 2000). Site grading was completed on May 5, 2000. The Site security fence was installed on May 31, 2000. A final Site inspection was conducted on August 24, 2000. The remedial action report was issued on November 29, 2000, (Roy F. Weston, 2000). EPA and WDNR determined that all remedial action construction activities were performed according to specifications.

The groundwater monitoring program, which was detailed in the 1997 ROD, was implemented to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action and entailed the activities shown in Table3 below. Groundwater was analyzed and results were compared to WAC Chapter NR 140 - Groundwater Quality standards.

	Table 3. Planned Groundwater Monitoring Program
1	Complete 2 rounds of quarterly sampling and analyses of Site monitoring wells.
2	Discontinue groundwater monitoring if no contaminants of concern were detected
	above the Wisconsin PALs.
3	Continue quarterly sampling for 2 years if Wisconsin PALs were exceeded in the
	initial two rounds of sampling.
4	Continue groundwater monitoring for another three years if Wisconsin PALs were
	exceeded at the end of 2 years of sampling.
5	Evaluate the results of sampling to determine the need for further monitoring or
	active remediation.

Baseline groundwater sampling was conducted in December 1999 (Roy F. Weston, 2000). The groundwater monitoring program continued in March 2000 after the baseline groundwater monitoring was conducted. Wisconsin PALs were exceeded during the initial two quarterly rounds of sampling. Hence, additional quarterly groundwater sampling was conducted for two more years, in June 2000, October 2000, January 2001, March 2001, June 2001, November 2001, and February 2002.

Generally, and in EPA's last sampling event in February 2002, both iron and manganese were detected in several monitoring wells and significantly exceeded their respective Wisconsin PALs and ESs. Lead was also detected and lead concentrations exceeded the PAL. These metals are believed to be naturally occurring background constituents. In addition, there are no federal primary drinking water standards or MCLs for iron or manganese. There are only secondary standards based on considerations such as taste, color, and odor. Iron, lead, and manganese were detected in the shallow background monitoring well and in the upgradient monitoring well MW-1S. Iron and manganese concentrations in the deep background monitoring well MBD exceeded the Wisconsin ES and lead exceeded the PAL. Similar concentrations were found in

the downgradient monitoring wells MW-2D and MW-1D. Therefore, the heavy metal concentrations can be attributed to background conditions.

Further, after an evaluation of all the groundwater monitoring data, EPA and WDNR determined that all Site-related contaminants of concern were below the primary federal MCLs. Therefore, groundwater sampling was terminated. EPA and WDNR decided not to sample the groundwater for an additional 3 years, as discussed in the ROD. In 2016 through an ESD, both agencies formally agreed that sampling should be discontinued, and a PAL exemption granted for iron and manganese. Subsequently, Wisconsin adopted an ES of 200 μ g/L and a PAL of 40 μ g/L for aluminum.

Therefore, groundwater sampling was terminated after the February 2002 sampling event, although WDNR sampled 3 monitoring wells for aluminum in 2015. The groundwater monitoring wells were properly sealed and abandoned on May 5 and 6, 2017, except monitoring well MW-10-D. Monitoring well 10-D could not be properly filled and sealed because it was believed to be missing due to being paved over, covered, or removed during Site activities.

On July 30, 2018, WDNR issued to the Site owner a *Final Case Closure with Continuing Obligations* (COs) letter pursuant to WAC NR 726. This letter informed the Site owner of the following: the Site would be deleted from the NPL; PAL exemptions would be granted for iron and manganese, pursuant to NR 140.28, since these contaminants were naturally-occurring and not attributed to the site-related discharges; and trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethene contamination found at the site originated from an unidentified source according to EPA's ESD. Aluminum was not included under this exemption because aluminum was not detected above the Wisconsin ES for aluminum.

EPA approved of modified cleanup goals for trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethene, iron, and manganese in the August 2016 ESD in Attachment 1 (EPA, 2016). The ESD states that all of the Site related contaminants of concern were below health-based levels and federal MCLs. With respect to trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene detections at the Site, the ESD notes that an off-Site source was the likely cause of the limited VOC contamination. After an evaluation of all of the groundwater monitoring data, EPA and WDNR determined, as documented in the August 2016 ESD, that most Site related contaminants of concern (except for iron, manganese and aluminum) were below Federal MCLs, Wisconsin ESs, and PALs.

Therefore, the Agencies determined that no further groundwater monitoring or response action was necessary, as levels of Site related contamination in groundwater at or near the site remain below health-based levels and federal primary drinking water standards.

EPA issued a Final Closeout Report for the Site on July 9, 2020 (EPA, 2020). The Site was deleted from the NPL on September 25, 2020.

Institutional Controls

ICs are non-engineered instruments such as administrative and legal controls that help to minimize the potential for exposure to contamination and that protect the integrity of the remedy. ICs are required to assure long-term protectiveness for any areas that do not allow for UU/UE. ICs are required by the ROD to restrict property use, maintain the integrity of the remedy, and assure the long-term protectiveness for areas which do not allow for UU/UE. As stated earlier, the ESD modified the ROD requirement for ICs for the Site through land use and groundwater use restrictions. This ESD accepted WDNR authority to impose any requirements, limitations, or conditions imposed under Wisconsin Statutes Section 292.12(3), and record them in the BOTW database maintained by WDNR as the instrument to comply with the IC requirement of the ROD. A summary of the implemented and planned ICs for the Site is listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Summary of Planned and/or Implemented ICs									
Media, engineered controls, and areas that do not support UU/UE based on current conditions	ICs Needed Required in the Decision Documents		Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date (or planned)				
Soil	Yes	Yes	On-Site Property- Soil; Parcel # 251012630000; Parcel # 251018590000	Prohibit residential or recreational use	Wisconsin BOTW and COs Letter, July 30, 2018. Completed.				
Groundwater	oundwater Yes Yes		On-Site Property - Groundwater Parcel # 251012630000; Parcel # 251018590000	Prohibit groundwater consumption					

Maps which depict the current conditions of the Site and areas which do not allow for UU/UE are provided below as Figure 1 Scrap Processing Co. Site Former Contaminated Areas. Parcels are shown in Figure 2.

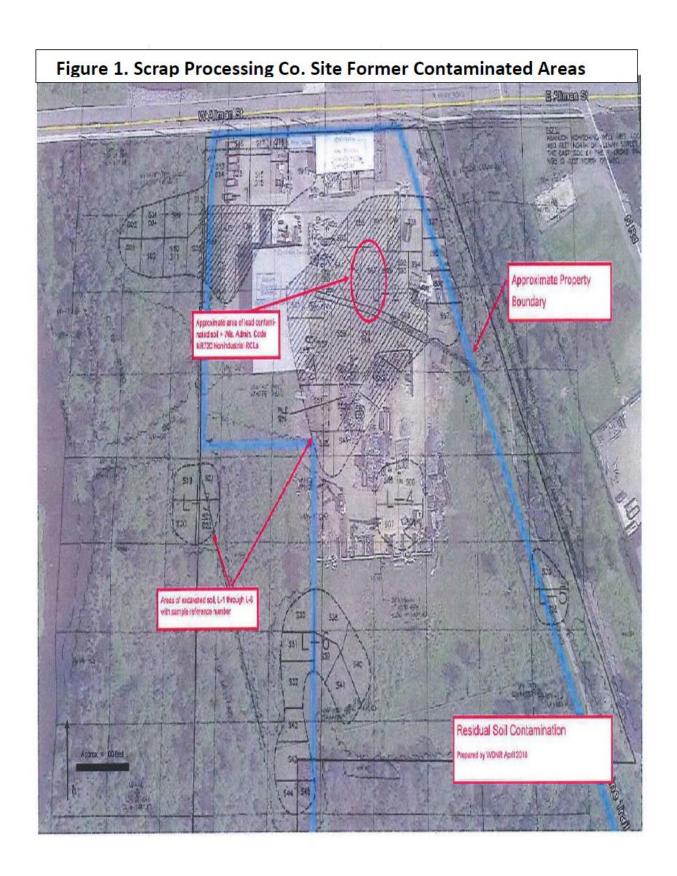


Figure 1. Scrap Processing Parcels



Status of Access Restrictions and ICs:

<u>Current Compliance</u>: The new Site operator conducts periodic inspections of the Site. The Site appears to be in compliance with the intended use and land restrictions based on the July 16, 2023 FYR Site inspection.

Long-Term Stewardship:

Since compliance with ICs is necessary to assure the protectiveness of the remedy, planning for long-term stewardship is required to ensure that the ICs are maintained, monitored and enforced so that the remedy continues to function as intended. Long-term stewardship involves assuring effective procedures are in place to properly maintain and monitor the Site. The Site was placed on the WDNR BOTW on July 30, 2018. Pursuant to Wisconsin Statutes Section 292.12, a notice of COs was issued to the Site owner on July 30, 2018 informing the owner of his responsibility to maintain the Site and to not interfere with any aspect of the remedy without prior approval from the WDNR. The Site owner was informed of the requirement under WDNR Statue NR 812.09(4)(w) to obtain prior WDNR approval for the reconstruction or

installation of any well on the property. Specifically, *Closure Conditions* on page 3 of the CO letter states that WDNR staff will conduct periodic prearranged inspections of the Site to ensure that the conditions of the CO letter are met. EPA believes that long-term stewardship is addressed by the CO letter since the Site remedy is a Fund financed project and the Site owner cannot update an O&M plan to include long-term stewardship procedures.

Further, long-term stewardship provisions are addressed as part of the Continuing Obligations provisions for the Site and are located on the internet at the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Program Tracking System (BRRTS) on the Web (BOTW) or <u>WDNR EM/RR BOTW (wi.gov)</u>. Relevant Site information may be obtained also at https://apps.dnr.wi.gov.botw/GetActivityDetail.do?dsn=3333&crumb=0.

IC Follow up Actions Needed: No additional IC actions are required.

Systems Operations/Operation & Maintenance

Post remedial action system operations and O&M included groundwater monitoring at the Site. All groundwater monitoring activities were completed for the Site in 2002. All remedial actions have been implemented and there is no ongoing O&M at the Site aside from routine site visits from EPA and WDNR.

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW

This section includes the protectiveness determinations and statements from the last FYR as well as the recommendations from the last FYR and the current status of those recommendations.

Table 5. Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the 2019 FYR

OU#	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
Sitewide	Protective	The remedy at the Scrap Processing Company Site is protective of human health and the environment because the remedy components, including the excavation and removal of contaminated soils, were constructed in accordance with the ROD and ESD, and are functioning as designed. ICs are implemented at the Site. The immediate threats have been addressed, and exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being controlled. All remedial cleanup goals have been achieved at the Site.

There were no recommendations identified during the 2019 FYR that affected the current or future protectiveness of the Site. However, the FYR did identify two (2) recommendations that did not affect Site protectiveness. These recommendations were included under *Other Findings*. They were as follows:

- EPA should prepare a Final Closeout Report for the Site Completed on July 9, 2020.
- EPA should initiate the deletion of the Site from the NPL Completed on <u>September</u> 25, 2020.

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

Community Notification, Involvement & Site Interviews

A public notice was made available by an advertisement in the Medford *Star* newspaper on Thursday, June 1, 2023, stating that there was a FYR and inviting the public to submit any comments to EPA. (Refer to *Appendix D – News Article*). No comments or inquiries were received. The results of the review and the report will be made available at the Site information repository located at the Frances L. Simek Memorial Library, 400 North Main Street, Medford, WI. Information can be obtained from the EPA website at www.epa.gov/superfund/scrap-processing.

Data Review

All groundwater monitoring activities were completed for the Site in 2002, and therefore, there was no groundwater monitoring completed as part of this review. The Site was cleaned to industrial lead cleanup standards which are still relevant.

Vapor Intrusion

Currently, there is no evidence to suggest that vapor intrusion is an issue at the Site. Wisconsin PALs were not exceeded for VOC contaminants in any of the deep wells. However, VOCs were detected in MW-1S and MP-10S (an upgradient off-Site well). 1,2-Dichloroethane exceeded the PAL (0.5 μ g/L) in MP-10S during the December 1999, March 2000, June 2000, and March 2001 sampling rounds at 2 μ g/L , 1 μ g/L , 1 μ g/L , and 0.7 mg/L, respectively. This contaminant was not detected in the June 2001 sampling event. During the June 2001 sampling event, trichloroethene (TCE) exceeded the PAL (0.5 μ g/L) in MW1S at 1.2 μ g/L. Also, tetrachloroethene (PCE) exceeded its PAL (0.5 μ g/L) in monitoring well MW1S at 1.8 μ g/L.

EPA's Toxicologist utilized the Vapor Intrusion Screening Level Calculator to predict the indoor air risk from the groundwater concentrations based upon a residential exposure. For 1,2 Dichloroethane, a shallow groundwater concentration of 2 ug/L would equate to a potential indoor ELCR of $9x10^{-7}$ or a non-cancer HQ of < 1. This is below EPA's recommended risk range.

For TCE, a shallow groundwater concentration of 1.2 μ L would result in a potential indoor air risk of 1×10^{-6} and a non-cancer HQ of <1. This is at EPA's lower end of our acceptable risk range.

For PCE, a shallow groundwater concentration of 1.8 ug/L would result in a potential indoor air ELCR of 1×10^{-7} or an HQ <1. This is below EPA's recommended risk range.

As the concentration decreased over the years, the risk would also decrease. Therefore, based on a review of historical concentrations of these compounds, EPA does not equate this scenario as a complete vapor intrusion risk.

Site Inspection

The inspection of the Site was conducted on June 16, 2023. In attendance were Carrie Stoltz, Project Manager for WDNR, Lolita Hill, EPA RPM, Mr. Jason Schulz, Facility Manager for Alter Metals, and Mr. Chris Berray, Environmental Technician for Alter Metals. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy. At the time of the Site visit, Alter Metals was open for normal business. The concrete pads and asphalt appeared in good condition during the Site visit. Security fencing surrounds the facility. Overall, the property appeared to be in good condition. There were no indications of new contaminant sources on the property that would interfere with the effectiveness of the remedy. There were no activities observed at the Site which were inconsistent with the intended use of the facility. There were no major issues noted related to the Site. The Site Inspection Checklist is included as *Appendix E - Site Inspection Checklist Report*.

Interviews

Lolita Hill and Carrie Stoltz discussed the Site with Jason Schulz, including the remedy and the COs. It did not appear that Alter Metals performed any operations that disturbed the remedy or re-contaminated the Site. No additional interviews were conducted as part of this FYR.

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Yes. The review of documents, ARARs, risk assumptions, and the results of the FYR Site inspection indicate that the remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD and ESD. The excavation and disposal of the contaminated soil and subsequent groundwater monitoring has achieved the RAOs to minimize the migration of contaminants to groundwater, to surface water, and to prevent direct contact with or ingestion of contaminants in the soil. The groundwater monitoring at the Site was completed in 2002 and monitoring wells were abandoned in May 2017. ICs have been implemented at the Site to prohibit groundwater consumption and prohibit residential or recreational uses of soils. The Site has been added to the WDNR BRRTS on the BOTW. A COs letter was issued to the Site owner and EPA and WDNR met with the Site operator to ensure that the CO requirements were understood. The perimeter fencing appeared adequate to limit access to the Site. There are no required ongoing O&M activities such as groundwater monitoring; however, the Site owner is required to ensure

that the remedy is not adversely impacted by operation practices. Site inspections by EPA and/or WDNR to will continue to occur to ensure Site uses have not changed and that the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and RAOs used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Yes. There have been no changes in the physical conditions of the Site that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy. The cleanup levels for lead have recently changed for residential sites, however industrial cleanup levels remain the same. ICs on this site prohibit residential use, therefore this site is expected to remain industrial and the residential lead cleanup changes do not impact this Site.

Changes in Standards and To Be Considered

There have been no changes in the ARARs nor have there been new standards affecting the protectiveness of the remedy during this review period. In January 2011, Wisconsin adopted a standard of 0.2 mg/L for aluminum levels in groundwater. Aluminum is regulated as a secondary drinking water contaminant under Federal regulations. WDNR granted an exemption pursuant to WAC § NR 140.28 to the enforcement standards for iron and manganese across the site in the COs letter issued July 30, 2018. Also, in the August 2016 ESD, an exemption was issued for PCE and TCE since these contaminants resulted from an unidentified source. The ARARs and performance standards cited in the decision documents have been met at the Site.

Changes in Exposure Pathways, Toxicity, and Other Contaminant Characteristics

The exposure assumptions used to develop the Human Health Risk Assessment are included in the Final Remedial Investigation/Focus Feasibility for the Site (EPA, 1997). This assessment included assumptions for exposures for workers, trespassers, and animals. These assumptions are considered to be conservative and reasonable in evaluating risk and developing risk based cleanup levels. Change is not warranted from these assumptions, or the cleanup levels developed from them. There has been no change to the standardized risk assessment methodology that could affect the protectiveness of the remedy. There have been no changes in the physical Site conditions that could affect the protectiveness of the remedy. There are no new land uses on or near the Site. EPA's toxicologist performed a VI evaluation of the Site and determined that there were no environmental impacts to the Site as stated in the VI Section of this report.

QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

No. No additional information was discovered that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

There has been no information generated during this FYR process or other information that calls into question the protectiveness of the remedy. There have been no changes or vulnerabilities as a result of climate change, however seasonal storms and precipitation will continue to be monitored on an as needed basis.

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

There were no issues or recommendations identified during this review.

OTHER FINDINGS

There are no other findings.

VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

OU1 and Sitewide Protectiveness Statement

Protectiveness Determination:

Protective

Protectiveness Statement:

The remedy at the Scrap Processing Co., Inc. Site is protective of human health and the environment because the remedy components, including the excavation and removal of contaminated soils, were constructed in accordance with the ROD and ESD, and are functioning as designed. ICs are implemented at the Site. The immediate threats have been addressed, and exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being controlled. All RAOs have been achieved at the Site.

VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next FYR report for the Scrap Processing Co., Inc. Superfund Site is required five years from the completion date of this review.

APPENDIX A REFERENCES

EPA, 1993; Action Memorandum Request for a Time-Critical Removal Action at the Scrap Processing Inc., Site, Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin, July 26, 1993; SEMS Document # 253514.

EPA, 1997; Declaration Selected Remedial Alternative for The Scrap Processing Site Medford, Wisconsin, September 30, 1997; SEMS Document # 205587.

EPA, 1997; Final Remedial Investigation/Focus Feasibility Study, Scrap Processing Site, Medford, Wisconsin, August 1997; SEMS Document # 205586.

EPA, 2000; *Preliminary Closeout Report Scrap Processing Company*, February 24, 2000; SEMS Document # 278637.

EPA, 2000; Remedial Action Report Scrap Processing Medford, Wisconsin, November 29, 2000; SEMS Document # 532669.

Roy F. Weston, 2000; *Remedial Action Report Scrap Processing, Medford, Wisconsin*, November 29, 2000; SEMS Document # 532669.

EPA, 2004; First Five-Year Review Report for Scrap Processing Site, City of Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin, April 28, 2004; SEMS Document # 208871.

EPA, 2016; EPA Superfund Explanation of Significant Differences, Scrap Processing Company, EPA ID: WID046536785; Medford, Taylor County, Wisconsin, August August 2016; SEMS Document # 508865.

WDNR, 2018; Correspondence to Mr. Mark Potacezk *Re: Final Case Closure with Continuing Obligations Scrap Processing Co. Inc., (SF NPL) Superfund Site*; July 30, 2018; SEMS Document # 549545.

WDNR, 2018; Correspondence to Mr. John Fales *Re: Notification of Closure Approval with Continuing Obligations Scrap Processing Co. Inc., (SF NPL) Superfund Site*; July 30, 2018; SEMS Document # 549546.

EPA, 2020; Final Closeout Report Scrap Processing Co., Inc. Superfund Site, Medford, Wisconsin, July 9, 2020; SEMS Document # 2002906.

Roy F. Weston, 2000; *Remedial Action Report Scrap Processing, Medford, Wisconsin*, November 29, 2000; SEMS Document # 532669.

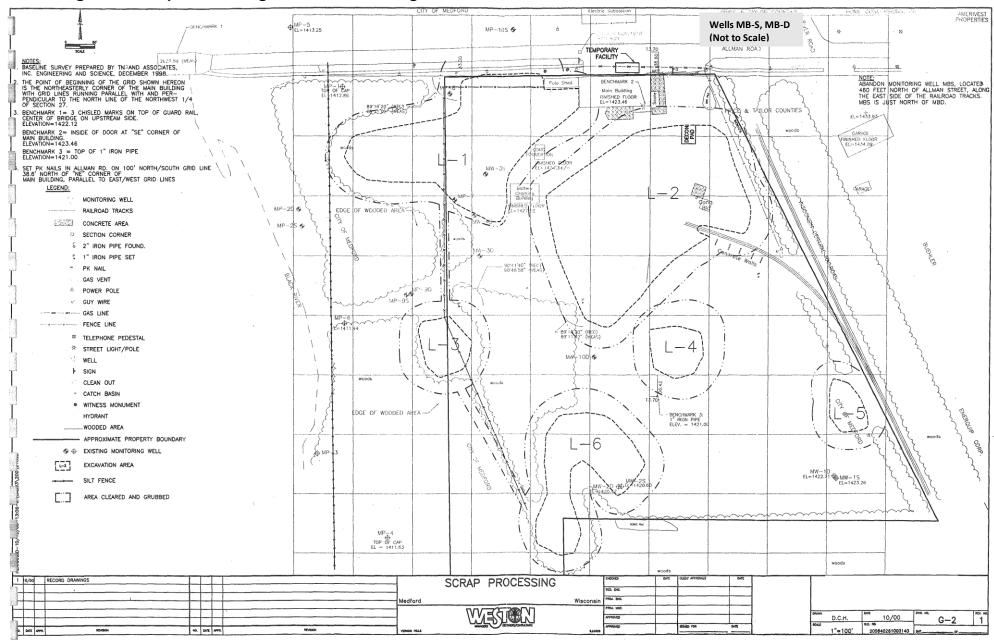
EPA, 2023; Email Re: Start of the 2024 Five-Year Review for the Scrap Processing Site in Medford, Wisconsin, May 5, 2023; SEMS Document # 2005235.

APPENDIX B SCRAP PROCESSING COMPANY SITE MAPS

Figure 1. Scrap Processing Co. Site Aerial View



Figure 2. Scrap Processing Co. Site Monitoring Well Network



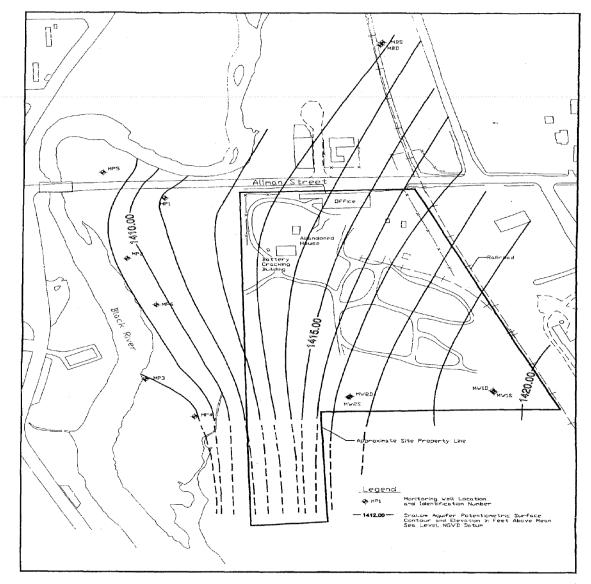
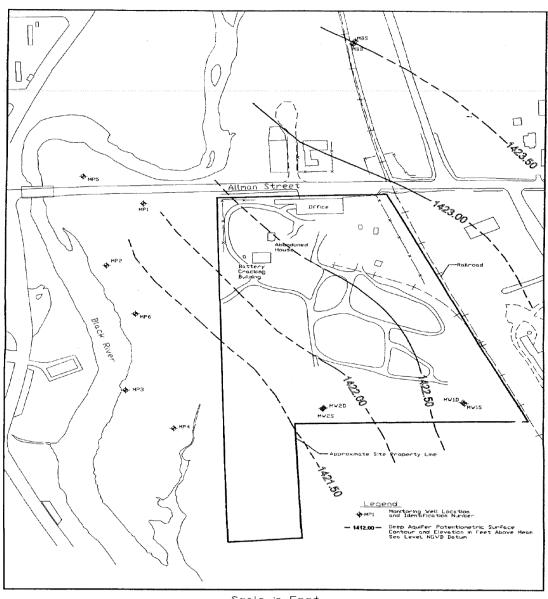




Figure 3. Scrap Processing Co., Medford, WI Shallow Aquifer Potentiometric Surface Contours on 10/18/95



Scale in Feet 0 100 200 300 400 500 Figure 2-18

Figure 4. Scrap Processing Co., Medford, WI Deep Aquifer Potentiometric Surface Contours on 10/18/95

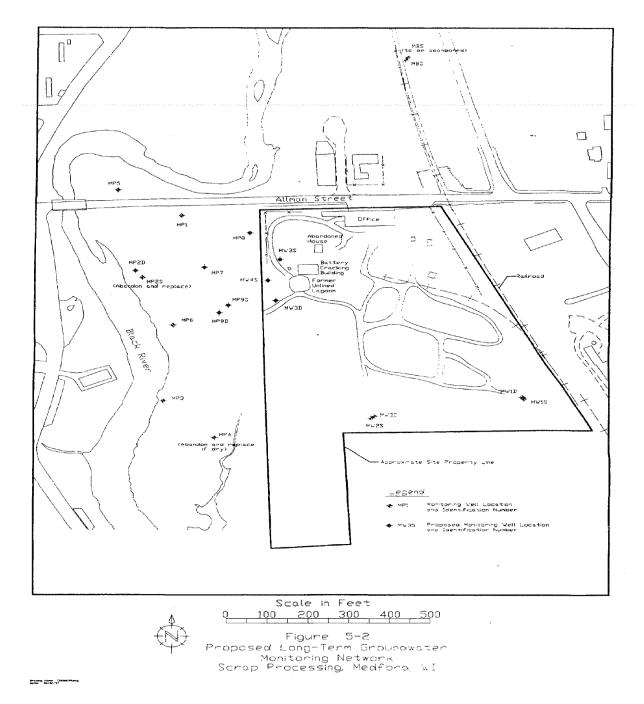


Figure 5. Scrap Processing Co. Monitoring Network

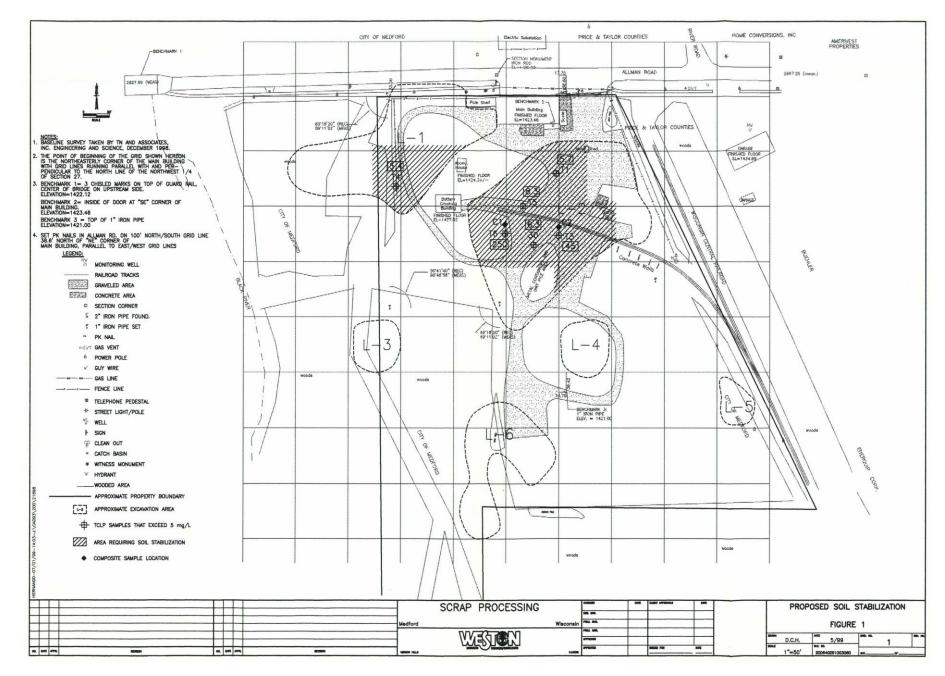


Figure 6. Scrap Processing Co. Site Remediation Map

APPENDIX C SCRAP PROCESSING COMPANY CONTINUING OBLIGATIONS

State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921 dnr.wi.gov

Ongoing Cleanups with Continuing Obligations

Form 4400-281 (R 10/17)

Purpose

This cover sheet summarizes continuing obligations regarding environmental conditions on this property. Continuing obligations are legal mechanisms that:

1) Require or restrict certain actions to protect human health or the environment.

- 2) Minimize human and natural resource exposure to contamination, and/or
- 3) Give notice of the existence of residual contamination

 $Learn\ more\ about\ continuing\ obligations\ at\ \underline{http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/brownfields/residual.html}$

DNR Property Information:								DNR .	App	roval Da	ate:		
BRRTS #:	02-61-000149		(No Dashes)	FII) #: [861	101070	00					
ACTIVITY NAME:	Scrap Processir	crap Processing Co Inc (SF NPL)											
PROPERTY ADDRESS:	510 W Allman	St											
MUNICIPALITY:	Medford												
PARCEL ID #:		a											
*W	TM COORDIN	ATES:				WTI	м со	ORDI	NA	TES RE	PRE	SENT	:
X: 4	92192 Y:	519480			0	Approx	ximate	Cente	r O	Continu	uing	Obligat	ions
L * Coordina	ates are in WTM83,	NAD83 (199)	1)		•	Approx	ximate	Sourc	e Pa	rcel Cer	nter		
Please vi	isit <u>http://dnr.w</u>	i.gov/topic/	brownfields/v	vrrd	.html	for add	ditiona	1 DNR	site	inform	ation		
EPA Superfund Info	rmation (if a	pplicable)	:										
EPA ID: WID046	553678 To v	riew more in	formation clic	k on	the E	PA ID.							
SITE NAME: Scrap Proc	essing Co., Inc.												
Requirements for <i>all</i> p 1. Properly manage cor 2. DNR approval is req	ntaminated soil	if it is exca	avated. Samp	ole a					trea	atment (or di	sposal.	
Site-Specific Requirement(s) - (BRRTS Action Code)													
A "cap" over the o			(222) aintained		inhib	ited inv	vestiga	tion/c	lean		ther e	environ	nt which ment work (224)
A vapor mitigatio	n system must b	e: (226)			DNR has directed a local government unit action and a LGU liability exemption appl								
Constructed	& Maintained	O M	aintained										ners. (230)
The need for vapor if a building will be			e evaluated		in Dì	NR's re				obligati an appro			established
☐ The approved soil cleanup level is suitable for industrial use of the property. (220)													
DNR has approve and certain mainte													
				L									

State of Wisconsin DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES 2501 Golf Course Rd. Ashland Wi 54806

Scott Walker, Governor Daniel L. Meyer, Secretary Telephone 608-266-2621 Toll Free 1-888-936-7463 TTY Access via relay - 711



July 30, 2018

MR MARK POTACZEK SCRAP PROCESSING CO INC 510 W ALLMAN ST MEDFORD WI 54451

KEEP THIS DOCUMENT WITH YOUR PROPERTY RECORDS

SUBJECT:

Final Case Closure with Continuing Obligations Scrap Processing Co. Inc. (SF NPL) Superfund Site 510 West Allman Street, Medford WI DNR BRRTS Activity #02-61-000149 FID #861010700 EPA ID #WID046536785

Dear Mr. Potaczek:

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) considers the Scrap Processing Co Inc., (SF NPL) Superfund Site (Site) closed, with continuing obligations, in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code chapter NR 726. No further investigation or remediation is required by the DNR at this time. The USEPA will be pursuing a delisting of the Site from the Superfund National Priority List and will continue 5-year reviews to assess Site conditions, remaining contamination and associated Site hazards.

On October 13, 2017 the DNR received a completed case closure form and associated fees. The DNR Northern Region Closure Committee reviewed the request for closure during its March 2018 meeting. The Closure Committee reviewed this environmental remediation case for compliance with state laws and standards to maintain consistency in the closure of these cases.

Current and future property owners, and occupants of the property must comply with the continuing obligations explained in this letter. Provide this letter and any attachments to anyone who purchases, rents or leases this property from you. This final closure decision is based on the correspondence and data provided, and is issued under Wis. Adm. Code §§ NR 726 and 727.

The site is on the north side of the City of Medford at 510 West Allman Street, Taylor County, Wisconsin as shown on the attached Figure, Scrap Processing Co., Inc. Approximate Property Boundary and Surrounding Parcels, prepared by the DNR, April 2018. The site is approximately 19 acres and is bordered by Allman Street to the north, the Black River to the west and a railroad to the east. The site has been listed on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List as a Superfund site since 1984.

The Scrap Processing Company began operations in the 1940s. Battery cracking occurred at the Site from the 1950s until the early 1980s. Battery acid was collected in an unlined lagoon that was located south of the former battery cracking building. The contaminant of concern at the Site is lead.



Naturally WISCONSIN



Contaminated soil was treated and/or removed near the battery cracking building in the early 1980s. EPA conducted Removal Actions and an Investigation/Feasibility Study during the 1990s. The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 1997 and the Remedial Action (RA) was completed in February 2002.

The RA consisted of the excavation of contaminated soils, replacement of excavated soils with clean soils, revegetation of excavated areas, installation of a security fence, installation of groundwater monitoring wells, and groundwater monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.

An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) modifying the ROD to allow for use of the DNR's GIS Registry (now known as the Continuing Obligations Database) to record continuing obligations associated with the Site was signed in August 2016. A concurrence letter was sent by the DNR to EPA on September 28, 2016.

In accordance with the ROD and the ESD, institutional controls must be implemented to restrict activities and limit exposure in areas of impacted soil. In approving site closure, the DNR has authority under Wis. Stat. § 292.12(2), to impose limitations on a property to ensure that conditions at the site remain protective of public health, safety and welfare, and the environment.

This letter specifies the conditions that current and future owners, and occupants of the property must comply with to ensure that the site does not pose a threat to human health or the environment from contamination associated with the former battery cracking operations. These conditions or "continuing obligations" are intended to meet the intent of the Institutional Control Implementation and Assurance Plan required by EPA at Superfund sites. The continuing obligations outlined in this letter apply to the Site, comprised of the following parcels: 251-01263-0000 and 251-01859-000 (see attached Figure, *Scrap Processing Co., Inc. Approximate Property Boundary and Surrounding Parcels*, prepared by the DNR, April 2018). The conditions of closure and continuing obligations required were based on the property being used for industrial purposes.

Continuing Obligations

The continuing obligations for this site are summarized below. Further details on the actions required are found in the section <u>Closure Conditions</u>.

- Industrial soil standards were used to determine the extent of the remedial action. Soil contamination
 greater than non-industrial soil standards remained following the remedial action. Also, land use is
 limited to industrial. Before the land use may be changed from industrial to non-industrial, additional
 environmental work must be completed.
- Residual soil contamination exists that must be properly managed should it be excavated or removed.
- One or more monitoring wells were not located and must be properly filled and sealed if found.

The DNR fact sheet, "Continuing Obligations for Environmental Protection", RR-819, helps to explain a property owner's responsibility for continuing obligations on their property. The fact sheet is attached and may be obtained at http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/rr/RR819.pdf.

Inclusion on DNR Database

This site will be included on the Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS on the Web) at https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/clean.html, to provide public notice of residual contamination and of any continuing obligations. The site can also be viewed on the Remediation and Redevelopment Sites Map (RRSM) as having continuing obligations, at the same web address.

DNR approval prior to well construction or reconstruction is required in accordance with Wis. Adm. Code § NR 812.09 (4) (w). This requirement applies to private drinking water wells and high capacity wells. To obtain

approval, complete and submit Form 3300-254 to the DNR Drinking and Groundwater program's regional water supply specialist. This form can be obtained on-line at http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/wells/documents/3300254.pdf.

All site information is also on file at the DNR's Rhinelander Service Center at 107 Sutliff Avenue in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. This letter and other site information can also be found as a Portable Document Format (PDF) in BRRTS on the Web, at the link listed above.

Closure Conditions

Compliance with the requirements of this letter is a responsibility to which current and future owners, and occupants of the property must adhere. DNR staff will conduct periodic prearranged inspections to ensure that the conditions included in this letter are met. If the continuing obligations are not followed, the DNR may take enforcement action under Wis. Stat. § 292.11, to ensure compliance with the specified requirements, limitations or other conditions related to the property.

Please send written notifications in accordance with the following requirements to:

Department of Natural Resources Attn: Remediation and Redevelopment Program Environmental Program Associate 107 Sutliff Avenue Rhinelander, WI 54501

Industrial Soil Standards (Wis. Adm. Code §§ NR 726.15, NR 727.07)

Soil contamination remains across the entire site as shown on the attached Figures *Residual Soil Contamination* and *Residual Soil Contamination Resampled Areas*, prepared by DNR in April 2018. Samples contained lead in concentrations that met the site-specific industrial soil standards developed for this site.

This property may not be used or developed for a residential, commercial, agricultural or other non-industrial use, unless prior written approval has been obtained from the DNR. The property owner shall notify the DNR at least 45 days before changing the use. An investigation and remedial action to meet applicable soil cleanup standards may be required at that time. This continuing obligation also applies to the ROW holders for West Allman Street.

Residual Soil Contamination (Wis. Adm. Code §§ NR 718, NR 500 to 536, or Wis. Stats. § 289)
Soil contamination remains in areas S67 and S74 as indicated on the attached Figures Residual Soil
Contamination and Residual Soil Contamination Resampled Areas, prepared by DNR in April 2018. If soil in the specific locations described above is excavated in the future, the property owner or right-of-way holder at the time of excavation must sample and analyze the excavated soil to determine if contamination remains. If sampling confirms that contamination is present, the property owner or right-of-way holder at the time of excavation will need to determine whether the material is considered solid or hazardous waste and ensure that any storage, treatment or disposal is in compliance with applicable standards and rules. Contaminated soil may be managed in accordance with Wis. Adm. Code § NR 718, with prior DNR approval.

Monitoring Wells that could not be Properly Filled and Sealed (Wis. Adm. Code § NR 141)

Monitoring well MW-10D located on the Site shown on the attached Figure Existing Site Conditions, prepared by Weston dated November 1999, could not be properly filled and sealed because it was missing due to being paved over, covered or removed during site development activities. A reasonable effort was made to locate the well and to determine whether it was properly filled and sealed, but was unsuccessful. You may be held liable for any problems associated with the monitoring wells if they create a conduit for contaminants to enter groundwater. If this groundwater monitoring well is found, the then current owner of the property on which the well is located is required to notify the DNR, to properly fill and seal the wells and to submit the required documentation to the DNR.

Chapter NR 140, Wis. Adm. Code Exemption

Groundwater monitoring data from 2002 at this site indicated exceedances of Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 140 enforcement standards for iron and manganese in monitoring wells on Site and in the upgradient monitoring wells. The source of these compounds is suspected to be from naturally occurring processes and not related to the lead discharge at the Site. The DNR may grant an exemption for a substance of public health concern, pursuant to Wis. Adm. Code §§ NR 140.28 (2) (a), (3) (a) and (4) (a), if the activity has not caused or will not cause the further release of the substance to the environment, or the activity will not cause the concentrations to exceed the enforcement standard and the activity is designed to achieve the lowest concentration technically and economically feasible.

Based on the information provided, the DNR believes that the criteria for an exemption have been or will be met. Therefore, pursuant to Wis. Admin. Code § NR 140.28, an exemption to the enforcement standard is granted for iron and manganese across the site. Please keep this letter, because it serves as your exemption.

In addition, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene were found in concentrations exceeding the Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 140 preventive action limits in the southeast corner of the property in 2002. The August 2016 ESD attributed these PAL exceedances to an off-Site source that has not been identified.

In Closing

- Please be aware that the case may be reopened pursuant to Wis. Adm. Code § NR 727.13, for any of the following situations:

 if additional information regarding site conditions indicates that contamination on or from the site poses a threat to public health, safety, or welfare or to the environment,

 if the property owner does not comply with the conditions of closure, with any deed restrictions applied to the property, or with a certificate of completion issued under Wis. Stat. § 292.15, or

 a property owner fails to maintain or comply with a continuing obligation (imposed under this closure approval letter).

If you have any questions regarding the continuing obligations for this site, or anything outlined in this letter, please contact John Sager at 715-365-8942 or at john.sager@Wisconsin.gov.

Sincerely,

Christopher A. Saari

Northern Region Team Supervisor Remediation and Redevelopment Program

- nents:
 Scrap Processing Co., Inc. Approximate Property Boundary and Surrounding Parcels, prepared by the DNR, April 2018.
 Residual Soil Contamination, prepared by DNR in April 2018.
 Residual Soil Contamination Resampled Areas, prepared by DNR in April 2018.
 Continuing Obligations for Environmental Protection, DNR Publication RR-819

e: Don Bruce – EPA Region 5 Chicago Lolita Hill – EPA Region 5 Chicago John Sager – DNR Superior Carrie Stoltz – DNR Rhinelander Judy Fassbender – DNR Madison RR/5 Bill Phelps – DNR Madison DG/5 John Fales – City Coordinator, City of Medford State of Wisconsin DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES 2501 Golf Course Rd. Ashland WI 54806

Scott Walker, Governor Daniel L. Meyer, Secretary Telephone 608-266-262 Toll Free 1-888-936-7463 TTY Access via relay - 711



July 30, 2018

MR JOHN FALES CITY COORDINATOR MEDFORD CITY HALL 639 S 2ND ST MEDFORD WI 54451

SUBJECT:

Notification of Closure Approval with Continuing Obligations Scrap Processing Co. Inc. (SF NPL) Superfund Site 510 West Allman Street, Medford, Wisconsin DNR BRRTS Activity #02-61-000149 FID #861010700 EPA ID #WID046536785

Dear Mr. Fales:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has closed the Scrap Processing Co. Inc. site (the site) at 510 West Allman Street in Medford, with continuing obligations. No conditions apply to any rights-of-way held by the City of Medford.

The continuing obligations imposed at the site are meant to limit exposure to any remaining environmental contamination at the site. They are stated as conditions in the closure approval letter, and are consistent with Wis. Stats. § 292.12, and Wis. Adm. Code ch. NR 700 rule series. The continuing obligations will also apply to future owners of the site, until the conditions no longer exist at the site.

The DNR reviewed and approved the case closure request regarding the soil contamination, based on the information submitted by U.S. EPA over the course of the cleanup process. No further investigation or cleanup is required at this time. The continuing obligations applied to the Scrap Processing Co. Inc. site included:

• The use of industrial soil standards for lead were applied for cleanup. The property may not be used for non-industrial uses unless the property owner first obtains written approval from the Department. Additional investigation and cleanup may be required at that time.

• If contaminated soil is excavated in the future, the property owner needs to ensure that the materials are handled in accordance with applicable standards and rules.

• One monitoring well was not located for filling and sealing. If found, that well is required to be properly filled and sealed.

While sampling results indicated that manganese and iron exceeded groundwater standards, the investigation indicated that the levels were elevated in background samples and area-wide samples as well. The elevated levels for manganese and iron were not attributed to the release of lead from the site.

dnr.wi.gov wisconsin.gov

Naturally WISCONSIN



This site will be included on the Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS on the Web) at http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/wrrd.html, to provide public notice of residual contamination and continuing obligations. The site can also be viewed on the Remediation and Redevelopment Sites Map (RRSM) as having continuing obligations, at the same web address. DNR approval prior to well construction or reconstruction is required in accordance with Wis. Adm. Code § NR 812.09 (4) (w).

All site information is also on file at the DNR's Rhinelander Service Center, at 107 Sutliff Avenue in Rhinelander. The closure approval letter and other site information can also be found as a Portable Document Format (PDF) in BRRTS on the Web, at the link listed above.

If you have questions about this approval, or about the site, please contact John Sager at (715) 392-7822, or by email at John.Sager@Wisconsin.gov.

Sincerely,

Christopher A. Saari Christopher A. Saari Northern Region Team Supervisor Remediation and Redevelopment Program

Don Bruce – EPA Region 5 Chicago Lolita Hill – EPA Region 5 Chicago John Sager – DNR Superior Carrie Stoltz – DNR Rhinclander Judy Fassbender – DNR Madison RR/5

Probate Notice

NOTICE TO CREDITORS (Informal Administration) STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT TAYLOR COUNTY CASE NO. 23-IN-13 In the Matter of the Estate of

Thomas M. Holmes, decedent

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE:

1. An application for informal administration was filed.

2. The decedent, with date of birth August 20, 1962 and date of death August 18, 2020, was domiciled in Taylor County, State of Wisconsin, with a mailing address of W5860 Pheasant Run Road, Medford, WI 54451.

All interested persons waived notice.

4. The deadline for filing a

Notice of Public Hearing

The Village of Gilman Planning Committee will be holding a Public Hearing on Wednesday, June 14, 2023 at 5:30p.m. The Hearing will be held in the Board/Community Room of the Gilman Municipal Building located at 380 East Main Street Gilman, WI 54433. This Public Hearing will be discussing the Conditional Use Application of Vonda Kinas in a Commercial District.

Candice Grunseth, Village Clerk

(1st ins. June 1, 2023, 2nd ins. June 8, 2023)

WNAXLP 137312

Bids for Picnic Shelter Ceiling Rib Lake Public Library

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Rib Lake Public Library, Taylor County, Wisconsin, that it will receive bids for the picnic shelter ceiling.

The building is approximately 24' X 45'. The estimates will include covering the exposed beams, installing aluminum soffit, f-channel, removing and reinstalling the lights, materials and labor. The project should be completed by October 1st, 2023. Bidders must provide proof of insurance. The successful bidder will be paid 50% at the start of the project with the remaining 50% paid when the project is completed. The Rib Lake Public Library reserves the right to reject any and all bids or reward the bids which are in the best interest of the Library. Bids must be submitted to the Rib Lake Public Library at P.O. Box 188, Rib Lake WI 54470 by 6:00 pm (CDT), Friday June 16th, 2023. For questions or to get complete details, contact Library Director Tammie Blomberg at 715-432-0012.

(1st ins. May 25, 2023, 2nd ins. June 1, 2023)

136755

WNAXLP

Medford Area Public School District Board of Education Meeting Minutes May 22, 2023

Members Present:

Kurt Werner, Dave Fleegel, Brian Hallgren, Don Everhard, Steve Deml, John Zuleger, Aemus Balsis, Corey Dassow, Jodi Nuernberger

Consent Agenda

Approved: Agenda

Secretary's Report (Meeting Minutes of April 24, 2023)

Treasurer's Report Personnel Report

66.0301 Soar Contract

Information / Discussion:

Taylor County Educator of the Month

Report on CARES Model

Strategic Goal #5 Operations/Technology Update on Finance Meeting

2023-24 Budget Study

Approved / Failed

Motion to discontinue two-day option for PreK and to have seven sections of the five-day program unless deemed unnecessary due to enrollment numbers. motion carried

Motion to set the annual meeting date to August 28, 2023 at 6:00 p.m. motion carried

Motion to approve 281 open enrollment applications, motion carried

Motion to deny 28 applications for open enrollment, motion carried Motion to approve 16 applications for open enrollment

out to other districts, motion carried Motion from policy to approve second reading as pre-

sented, motion carried Motion to approve review/consideration as presented, motion carried

Motion approved to adjourn

Adjournment:

Meeting adjourned at 7:31 p.m.

A complete copy of the board meeting minutes is available in the District Office or online at www.medford.k12.wi.us. **WNAXLP**

claim against the decedent's estate is August 21, 2023.

5. A claim may be filed at the Taylor County Courthouse, 224 S 2nd St., Medford, WI. /s/ Lindsay Campbell

Lindsay Campbell, Probate Registrar

Ďate: May 19, 2023 Gregory G. Krug Bar No. 1000148 205 S Second Street, Medford, WI 54451

715-748-2273 (1st ins. May 25, 2023, 3rd ins. June 8, 2023)

WNAXLP



136986

Application for

Liquor License LISA A. CARDINAL, N9037 Konsella Lane, Sheldon WI makes application to the Town Board of the Town of McKinley for a Class B License to sell intoxicating liquors and fermented malt beverages for the period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024, at Lisa's Spot Tavern and Campground, LLC, N8837 Bridge Drive, Sheldon, WI. Sherree Olson, Town Clerk

Application for

LEONARD C. SCHMUCKAL W15122 Sunnyside Rd., Sheldon, WI makes application to the Town Board of the Town of McKinley for a Class B License to sell intoxicating liquors and beverages fermented malt for the period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024, at Bottoms Up Bar and Grill and a Class A License to sell intoxicating liquors and fermented malt beverages for the period of July 2023 through June 30, 2024, at Northwoods Country Store. Bottoms Up and Northwoods Country Store located at N8891 Bridge Drive, Sheldon, WI. — Jason Malisheski Town Clerk

(1st ins. May 25, 2023, 3rd ins. June 1, 2023) **WNAXLP**

105349 3

THE STAR NEWS UBLIC NOTICES -

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE

Krug's BS Bar and Catering, makes application to the Town of Browning, WI for a license to sell Class B intoxicating liquor and fermented malt beverages for the period ending June 30, 2024, at the following location: W4782 State HWY 64, Medford, WI 54451.

Sharon Noland, Town Clerk

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE

Galen and Tammy Raasch, Opie and Tammy's Kountry Korners, makes application to the Town of Browning, WI for a license to sell Class B intoxicating liquor and fermented malt beverages for the period ending June 30, 2024, at the location: W3539 State HWY 64, Medford, WI

Sharon Noland, Town Clerk (1st ins. June 1, 2023 2nd ins. June 8, 2023)

WNAXLP

TOWN OF DEER CREEK Application for Class B Liquor/Beer License

John Costello,Owner, Deer Trail Bar, W4582 Cty Rd A, Stetsonville, WI makes application to the Town of Deer Creek, Taylor County for a Class B Beer/Liquor License for the period ending June 30, 2024 that part of the building which contains the bar only.

Jeneane Metz, Town Clerk

Marion Nernberger, agent for Centennial Community Center, 412 Centennial Ave. Stetsonville, WI makes application to the Town of Deer Creek, Taylor County for a Class B Beer/Liquor license for the period end-ing June 30, 2024 for that part of the building which lies within the Town of Deer Creek, at 18'30

Jeneane Metz, Town Clerk **WNAXLP** 121217 _2

\$EPA

EPA Begins Review of Scrap Processing Co. Superfund Site Medford, Wisconsin

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is conducting a five-year review of the Scrap Processing Co. Superfund site, located at 510 W. Allman St., Medford, Wisconsin. The Superfund law requires regular checkups of sites that have been cleaned up - with waste managed on-site - to make sure the cleanup continues to protect people and the environment. This is the fifth five-year review of this site.

EPA's 1997 cleanup plan included excavating and removing lead-contaminated soil/sediment, and draining an unlined

More information is available at the Frances L. Simek Memorial Library, 400 N. Main St., Medford, Wisconsin, and at www.epa.gov/superfund/scrap-processing. The review is projected to be completed by June 2024.

The five-year review is an opportunity for you to tell EPA about site conditions and any concerns you have. If you have questions or comments about the site, contact:

Lolita Hill Remedial Project Manager 312-353-1621 hill.lolita@epa.gov

Natalie Romain Community Involvement Coordinator 312-353-3659 romain.natalie@epa.gov

137030

You may also call EPA toll-free at 800-621-8431, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., weekdays.

Application for Liquor License

Brandon & Nicole Butler, Fins & Tines Bait & Convenience, LLC makes application to the Town Board of the Town of Grover for a Combination Class A Retailers' License for the sale of fermented malt beverages and intoxicating liquor for the period ending June 30, 2024, at the following location: W11204 County Rd M, Medford, WI.

Amber Larson Town of Grover Clerk

Application for Liquor License

Brandon & Nicole Butler, P-Town Saloon, LLC, makes application to the Town Board of the Town of Grover for a Combination Class B retail License to sell intoxicating liquors and fermented malt beverages for the period ending June 30, 2024, at the following location: W11204 County Rd M, Medford, WI.

Amber Larson Town of Grover Clerk (1st ins. June 1, 2023, 2nd ins. June 8, 2023)

WNAXLP

Application for Liquor License LORI A. HALLIBURTON, The

Inn Between, makes application to the Town Board of Goodrich for a Combination Class B Retail License for the sale of fermented malt beverages and intoxicating liquors for the period ending June 30, 2024 at W717 State Hwy 64, Medford, WI 54451. -Ashley Dahl, Town Clerk

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Town of Cleveland Application for Class B Liquor License Renewal Hooked at Outboards Bar and

Grill, W13219 CTH M, Gilman, WI 54433 and owned by Tara Thomas, makes application to the Town of Cleveland to renew her Class B Liquor License for the period of one year from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. — Joe Liegl, Town Clerk

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Application for Liquor License

Dennis M. Makovsky, Pot Belly Pub and Grill, makes an application to the Town Board of the Town of Chelsea for a license to sell intoxicating liquors and fermented malt beverages for the period from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, at W5542 South St., Medford, WI 54451.

-Gail Mildbrand, Town Clerk



Application for **Liquor License**

Jeffrey Andrew Wrightsman, JLAR Valley makes an application to the Town Board of the Town of Chelsea for a license to sell intoxicating liquors and fermented malt beverages for the period from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, at N5541 State Highway 13, Medford, WI 54451.
-Gail Mildbrand, Town Clerk

Application for Liquor License

Lions Club of Whittlesey, Inc., Gregory G. Krug, Agent, makes an application to the Town Board of the Town of Chelsea for a license to sell fermented malt beverages for the period from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, at N4989 Ballpark Dr., Medford, WI 54451

-Gail Mildbrand, Town Clerk

Application for

Liquor License Whittlesey Ball Club, Ltd., Dan Kraschnewski, Agent, makes an application to the Town Board of the Town of Chelsea for a license to sell fermented malt beverages for the period from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, at N5031 Ballpark Dr., Medford,

--Gail Mildbrand, Town Clerk

Application for Liquor License Conservation

Chelsea Club Inc., Ricky Lee Jensen, Agent, makes application to the Town Board of the Town of Chelsea for a license to sell intoxicating liquors and fermented malt beverages for the period from July 2023, to June 30, 2024, at N6357 State Hwy. 13, Medford, WI 54451

-Gail Mildbrand, Town Clerk

Application for **Liquor License**

MRC Sportsmans Club, James Steven Smith, Agent, makes an application to the Town Board of the Town of Chelsea for a license to sell fermented malt beverages for the period from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024, at N6337 N. Highway 13, Medford, WI 54451

-Gail Mildbrand, Town Clerk

Application for **Liquor License**

Jacob F. Fuchs, Fuchsy's Crossroads, LLC, makes an application to the Town Board of the Town of Chelsea for a license to sell intoxicating liquors and fermented malt beverages for the period from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, at W5220 Whittlesey Ave., Medford, WI 54451. -Gail Mildbrand, Town Clerk

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APPENDIX E SCRAP PROCESSING COMPANY

SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST REPORT

Site Inspection Checklist

I. SITE INFORMATION			
Site name: Scrap Processing Company	Date of inspection: 06/16/2023		
Location and Region: Medford, Wisconsin	EPA ID: WID046536785		
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: EPA, Region 5	Weather/temperature: Fair / ~ 64F		
 □ Access controls □ Institutional controls □ Groundwater pump and treatment □ Surface water collection and treatment 	Monitored natural attenuation Groundwater containment Vertical barrier walls ; Stabilization of contaminated soils; off-Site disposal oundwater monitoring.		
Attachments: Inspection team roster attached	⊠ Site map attached		

SCRAP PROCESSING INSPECTION TEAM ROSTER			
Name	Name Company/Agency Phone Number		
Lolita Hill	U.S.EPA, Region 5	(312) 353-1621	
Carrie Stoltz	WDNR	(715) 360-1966	
Jason Schulz	Alter Trading Corporation	(715) 748-4314	
Chris Berray	Alter Trading Corporation	(414) 290-6539	

	II. INTERVIEWS (Check all that apply)				
1.	Interviewed ⊠at site	Name \Box at office \Box by phone	Facility Mana Title Phone no. (715) 74 Schulz did not identify or	Date Date	-
2.	Interviewed: ⊠at site		Environmental Tec Title Phone no. (414) 290-65 Berray did not identify or	Date 539	
3.	office, police ded deeds, or other contact	Name stions; Report attached Name Name Name Name Name Name Name	realth or environmental health Fill in all that apply. Title Title Title Title Title	Date Phone no. Date Phone no. Date Phone no.	se
4.	Other interview	vs (optional) Report atta	ached.		
<u>N/</u>	<u>'A</u>	-			
l					

	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & RECORDS VERIFIED (Check all that apply)	
1.	O&M Documents ☐ O&M manual ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A ☐ As-built drawings ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A ☐ Maintenance logs ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A Remarks	-
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan □ Readily available □ Up to date ☑ N/A □ Contingency plan/emergency response plan □ Readily available □ Up to date □ N/A Remarks □ N/A	-
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Records ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☐ N/A Remarks	
4.	Permits and Service Agreements □ Air discharge permit □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A □ Effluent discharge □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A □ Waste disposal, POTW □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A □ Other permits □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A Remarks □ Up to date ⋈ N/A	-
5.	Gas Generation Records ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☒ N/A Remarks	
6.	Settlement Monument Records □ Readily available □ Up to date □ N/A Remarks_	-
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Records ☐ Readily available ☐ Up to date ☒ N/A Remarks	- -
8.	Leachate Extraction Records □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A Remarks □	-
9.	Discharge Compliance Records □ Air □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A □ Water (effluent) □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A Remarks □	- -
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs □ Readily available □ Up to date ⋈ N/A Remarks	-

			IV. O&M COSTS	
1.		ty in-house	☐ Contractor for State ☐ Contractor for PRP ☐ Contractor for Feder	ral Facility
2.	_	ble ☐ Up t nanism/agreement ost estimate		
	FromDate FromDate FromDate FromDate FromDate		Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost	 □ Breakdown attached
3.	_	• 0	9	Review Period - X N/A

V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS				
A. Fencing				
1.	Fencing damaged ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Gates secured ☐ N/A Remarks ☐			
B. Oth	her Access Restrictions			
1.	Signs and other security measures ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ N/A Remarks Fencing			
C. Ins	stitutional Controls (ICs)			
1.	Implementation and enforcement Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented □ Yes ⋈ No □ N/A Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced □ Yes ⋈ No □ N/A Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by)			
	Responsible party/agency PRP Representative (Alter Trading Corporation)	_		
	Contact Jason Schulz Facility Manager 06/16/2023 (715) 748-4314			
	Name Title Date Phone no.			
		N/A N/A		
		N/A N/A		
2.	Adequacy ☑ ICs are adequate ☐ ICs are inadequate ☐ N/A Remarks			
D. Gei	neral			
1.	Vandalism/trespassing ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ No vandalism evident Remarks			
2.	Land use changes on site \Boxed N/A Remarks No.			

3.	Land use changes off site ⊠ N Remarks_			
	V	I. GENERAL SITE COND	ITIONS	
A. Ro	pads Applicable N	I/A		
1.	Roads damaged		☐ Roads adeq	uate 🖾 N/A
B. Ot	her Site Conditions			
	Remarks Not applicable			
				
	VII. LA	NDFILL COVERS	olicable 🗵 N/A	
A. La	ndfill Surface			
1.	Settlement (Low spots) Areal extent RemarksNot applicable.	☐ Location shown on sit	e map S	ettlement not evident
2.	Cracks Lengths Wide RemarksNot applicable.	☐ Location shown on sit		Cracking not evident
3.	Erosion Areal extent RemarksNot applicable.	☐ Location shown on sit	e map 🔲 l	Erosion not evident
4.	Holes Areal extent RemarksNot applicable.	☐ Location shown on sit	e map 🗆 1	Holes not evident
5.	Vegetative Cover ☐ Trees/Shrubs (indicate size a Remarks Not applicable.	1 1	•	☐ No signs of stress
6.	Alternative Cover (armored r Remarks Not applicable.	ock, concrete, etc.) 🗵 N	A	
7.	Bulges Areal extent RemarksNot applicable	☐ Location shown on sit Height	e map 🗆 Bu	alges not evident

8.	Wet Areas/Water Damage ☐ Wet areas ☐ Ponding ☐ Seeps ☐ Soft subgrade RemarksNot applicable.	☐ Wet areas/water damage not e☐ Location shown on site map☐ Location shown on site ma	Areal extentAreal extentAreal extentAreal extentAreal extent	
9.	Slope Instability ☐ Slides Areal extent Remarks Not applicable.	☐ Location shown on site map	☐ No evidence of slope instabili	ity
B. Ben	(Horizontally constructed mounds	⋈ N/As of earth placed across a steep land f surface runoff and intercept and c		
1.	Flows Bypass Bench RemarksNot applicable	☐ Location shown on site map	⊠ N/A or okay	
2.	Bench Breached Remarks Not applicable.	☐ Location shown on site map	⊠ N/A or okay	
3.	Bench Overtopped Remarks Not applicable.	☐ Location shown on site map	⊠ N/A or okay	
C. Let		☑ N/A ol mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabio the runoff water collected by the be		
1.	Settlement	ation shown on site map \(\subseteq \text{No.} \)	o evidence of settlement	
2.	Material Degradation ☐ Loc Material type RemarksNot applicable.	*	evidence of degradation	
3.	Erosion	ation shown on site map \text{Not} \text{Depth}	evidence of erosion	

4.	Undercutting ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ No evidence of undercutting Areal extent ☐ Depth ☐ Permarks Not applicable.	
5.	Obstructions Type No obstructions Location shown on site map Areal extent Size RemarksNot applicable.	
6.	Excessive Vegetative Growth No evidence of excessive growth Vegetation in channels does not obstruct flow Location shown on site map Remarks Not applicable.	
D. Cov	ver Penetrations Applicable N/A	
1.	Gas Vents ☐ Active ☐ Passive ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Good condition ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks _ Not applicable. ☐ Not applica	
2.	Gas Monitoring Probes ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Good condition ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks _ Not applicable.	
3.	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill) □ Properly secured/locked □ Functioning □ Routinely sampled □ Good condition □ Evidence of leakage at penetration □ Needs Maintenance □ N/A Remarks	
4.	Leachate Extraction Wells □ Properly secured/locked □ Functioning □ Routinely sampled □ Good condition □ Evidence of leakage at penetration □ Needs Maintenance ⋈ N/A Remarks Not applicable. □ Needs Maintenance ⋈ N/A	
5.	Settlement Monuments ☐ Located ☐ Routinely surveyed ☐ N/A Remarks Not applicable.	
E. Gas	Collection and Treatment	

1.	Gas Treatment Facilities ☐ Flaring ☐ Thermal destruction ☐ Collection for reuse ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks Not applicable.	
2.	Gas Collection Wells, Manifolds and Piping ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks Not applicable.	
3.	Gas Monitoring Facilities (e.g., gas monitoring of adjacent homes or buildings) ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs Maintenance ☒ N/A RemarksNot applicable.	
F. Cov	ver Drainage Layer □ Applicable □ N/A	
1.	Outlet Pipes Inspected	
2.	Outlet Rock Inspected	
G. Det	tention/Sedimentation Ponds ☐ Applicable ☐ N/A	
1.	Siltation Areal extent Depth ⊠ N/A □ Siltation not evident RemarksNot applicable.	_
2.	Erosion Areal extent Depth □ Erosion not evident Remarks Not applicable.	_
3.	Outlet Works	<u>-</u>
4.	Dam ☐ Functioning ☐ N/A Remarks Not applicable.	_
H. Re	taining Walls Applicable N/A	

1.	Deformations □ Location shown on site map □ Deformation not evident Horizontal displacement Vertical displacement Rotational displacement Remarks	
2.	Degradation □ Location shown on site map □ Degradation not evident Remarks Not applicable.	
I. Peri	imeter Ditches/Off-Site Discharge \Box Applicable \boxtimes N/A	
1.	Siltation	
2.	Vegetative Growth □ Location shown on site map ⊠ N/A □ Vegetation does not impede flow Areal extent Type Remarks	
3.	Erosion	
4.	Discharge Structure ☐ Functioning ☒ N/A Remarks	
	VIII. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS □ Applicable □ N/A	
1.	Settlement	
2.	Performance Monitoring Type of monitoring X N/A □ Performance not monitored Frequency □ Evidence of breaching Head differential Remarks	
	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES □ Applicable ⊠ N/A	
A. Gro	oundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines	

1.	Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing, and Electrical - X N/A ☐ Good condition ☐ All required wells properly operating ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks	- -
2.	Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances - X N/A Good condition Needs Maintenance Remarks	-
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment - X N/A ☐ Readily available ☐ Good condition ☐ Requires upgrade ☐ Needs to be provided Remarks	-
B. S	urface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A	
1.	Collection Structures, Pumps, and Electrical - X N/A ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks	-
2.	Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs Maintenance <u>X</u> N/A Remarks	-
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment X N/A □ Readily available □ Good condition □ Requires upgrade □ Needs to be provided Remarks □	-
C. T	Treatment System ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A	
1.	Treatment Train (Check components that apply) Metals removal Oil/water separation Bioremediation Carbon adsorbers Filters Additive (e.g., chelation agent, flocculent) Others Good condition Needs Maintenance Sampling ports properly marked and functional Sampling/maintenance log displayed and up to date Equipment properly identified Quantity of groundwater treated annually Quantity of surface water treated annually Remarks	-
2.	Electrical Enclosures and Panels (properly rated and functional)	<u>-</u> - -

3.	Tanks, Vaults, Storage Vessels □ N/A □ Good condition □ Proper secondary containment □ Needs Maintenance Remarks	
4.	Discharge Structure and Appurtenances	
5.	Treatment Building(s) ⊠ N/A □ Good condition (esp. roof and doorways) □ Needs repair □ Chemicals and equipment properly stored Remarks	
6.	Monitoring Wells (pump and treatment remedy) - X N/A ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Good condition ☐ All required wells located ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks	
D. Monitoring Data - X N/A		
1.	Monitoring Data ☐ Is routinely submitted on time ☐ Is of acceptable quality	
2.	Monitoring data suggests: - Wells Abandoned ☐ Groundwater plume is effectively contained ☐ Contaminant concentrations are declining	
E. Monitored Natural Attenuation - X N/A		
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) □ Properly secured/locked □ Functioning □ Routinely sampled □ Good condition □ All required wells located □ Needs Maintenance ☑ N/A Remarks All wells properly abandoned except MW-10 which cannot be located.	
	X. OTHER REMEDIES	
	If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction.	
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS	
A.	Implementation of the Remedy	
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).	
	The remedy at this Site is operating as designed and as intended by the Record of Decision. There were no issues identified during the Site inspection.	

В.	Adequacy of O&M
	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.
	This Site is delisted. There are no O&M requirements for this Site.
C.	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems
	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.
	There are no O&M requirements for this Site.
D.	Opportunities for Optimization
	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.
	Not applicable as this Site has been delisted from the NPL.
	

Scrap Processing Co. Site Inspection Photos (06/16/2023)















