EPA

Superfund Redevelopment Initiative

SITE REDEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Solvents Recovery Service of New England Superfund Site

Southington, Connecticut

Sign for the on-site section of the Farmington Canal Heritage Trail. (*Source:* EPA)

Site Location: 114 Lazy Lane, Southington, Connecticut 06489

Size: The site includes a 4-acre former operations area and a 42-acre groundwater contamination plume.

Existing Site Infrastructure: Electricity, gas, sewer, parking and telecommunications are located on site.

Current Site Uses: A section of the nearly 80-mile-long Farmington Canal Heritage Trail runs across the site. Solar panels on the site's capped area power long-term groundwater pumping.

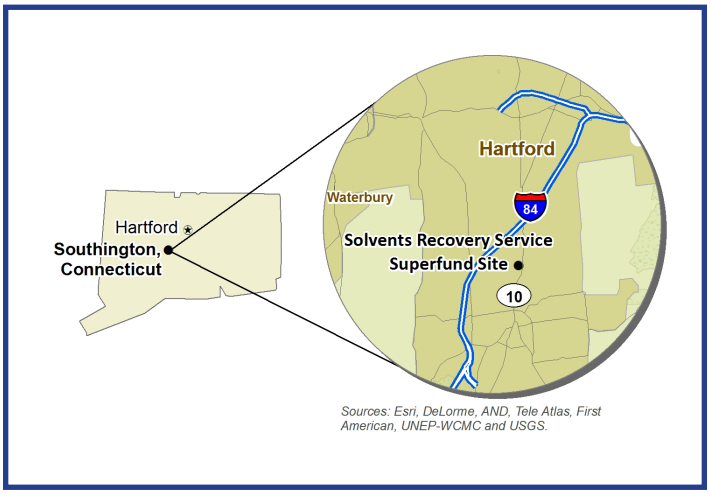
Use Restrictions: Institutional controls prohibit new construction as well as the use of surface water or groundwater at the site.

Surrounding Population: within 0.5 miles, 1,449 people; within 2.5 miles, 29,175 people; within 4 miles, 63,058 people.

Collaboration among project stakeholders at this former hazardous waste treatment facility has gone far beyond effective cleanup. A former railroad right-of-way that crosses the site is now part of the Farmington Canal Heritage Trail, a regional recreation trail.

From 1955 to 1991, Solvents Recovery Service of New England (Solvents Recovery) distilled spent solvents at the 4-acre site. The company disposed of waste in on-site lagoons until 1967. Facility activities resulted in contamination of soil, wetland soils, bedrock and groundwater with volatile organic compounds. EPA added the site to the Superfund program's National Priorities List in 1983.

Solvents Recovery signed a consent decree with EPA in 1982 to clean up the site and address multiple Resource Conservation and Recovery Act violations. The company put in an on-site groundwater pump-and-treat system, which the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CTDEEP) operated. After the facility closed in 1991, EPA removed 19 drums of waste and the site's potentially responsible parties (PRPs) further investigated the source of contamination and significantly upgraded the groundwater treatment system.



Location of the site in Southington, Connecticut.