SUPERFUND:

Transforming Communities






Accomplishments Report | FY 2018

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The Superfund Program in Action

CTS of Asheville, Inc. (Asheville, North Carolina)

This Superfund site was once a manufacturing facility for electrical components for auto parts and hearing aids. EPA's top priority at the site is to eliminate potential human exposure to trichloroethylene (TCE) via drinking water and air inhalation. A widely used man-made chemical, TCE poses risks to human health, including effects on the reproductive, immune and central nervous systems.

During fiscal year (FY) 2018, EPA's efforts to address contaminants in the groundwater and soil led to an approximately 98 percent reduction in the average TCE concentration in saturated soil, and a roughly 95 percent reduction in the average TCE concentration in groundwater. The first phase of interim cleanup is now complete.

Introduction to Superfund

Congress created the Superfund program in 1980 to protect human health and the environment by responding to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants.

Superfund cleanups provide significant public health and economic benefits:

20-25% Reductions in birth defects among children living near sites.

Reductions in blood-lead levels among children living near sites.

19-24%↑ Residential property value increases within three miles of sites after cleanup.

Superfund cleanups also facilitate job creation and enhance local tax bases. As of the end of fiscal year (FY) 2018, 529 Superfund sites have been returned to productive use. These sites:

- Support more than 8,600 businesses.
- Host more than 195,000 employees.
- Generate more than $13 billion in annual employment income.

The Superfund removal program conducts emergency and shorter-term responses when contamination poses an imminent and substantial threat to human health or the environment.

The Superfund remedial program is responsible for long-term cleanups of contaminated sites.

This report shares the fiscal year (FY) 2018 accomplishments of the Superfund program.

In May 2017, EPA established a task force to restore the Superfund program to its rightful place at the center of the Agency's core mission to protect health and the environment.
epa.gov/superfund/superfund-task-force

FISCAL YEAR 2018 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA's Superfund program tracks the following measures on an annual basis to keep the public and internal and external stakeholders apprised of the program's progress in cleaning up sites and supporting their return to beneficial use.

Protecting communities' health and ecosystems

EPA actions at a net total of 32 additional sites controlled potential or actual human exposure risk, bringing the cumulative total at the end of FY 2018 to 1,507 sites.

At a net total of 29 additional sites, EPA controlled the migration of contaminated groundwater through engineered remedies or natural processes, bringing the cumulative total to 1,198 sites.

Safeguarding communities from imminent threats

EPA completed or provided oversight at 242 removal actions to address imminent and substantial threats to communities. Removal responses address sites where contamination poses an immediate threat to human health and the environment.

Preparing for future cleanup efforts

EPA:

- Completed 664 remedial site assessments, for a cumulative total of 96,093. These efforts determine whether a site warrants short- or long-term cleanup.
- Placed 15 sites on and proposed 19 sites to the NPL. At the end of FY 2018, the NPL had 53 proposed, 1,338 final and 412 deleted sites.
- Selected 66 cleanup remedies and amended 48 cleanup plans.
- Obligated about $220 million in resources to conduct and oversee site assessments and investigations, selection and design of cleanup plans, and support for state, tribal, community involvement and other activities.

As of November 2018, there were 48 sites with active Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) agreements and 15 additional sites that have completed construction work under the SAA.

Superfund Cleanups

EPA uses two types of response authorities to address polluted sites under Superfund: **removal** and **remedial**. Superfund responds to chemical releases and other urgent situations under its emergency response and time-critical **removal** authorities. Superfund's **remedial** program conducts long-term cleanups of contaminated sites and, in many cases, returns them to beneficial use.

Sites EPA cleans up under the Superfund remedial program fall under either the National Priorities List (NPL) or the SAA.

The NPL is the list of national priorities among the known or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants. It is intended to guide EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation and/or cleanup. Sites posing an unacceptable level of risk to human health or the environment are remediated.

The SAA is an alternative to listing a site on the NPL. SAA sites have the same investigation and cleanup standards as NPL sites but are led and funded by a cooperative and capable potentially responsible party under an enforceable agreement with EPA. It can save time and resources compared to listing a site on the NPL.

Funding Superfund work

In FY 2018, EPA disbursed or obligated more than $220 million, including reclassifications, from Superfund special accounts for site-specific work.

As of the end of FY 2018, more than $4.2 billion has been disbursed or obligated for Superfund cleanups from special accounts.

Funds to clean up sites come from several sources, including congressional appropriations, states and potentially responsible party (PRP) settlements. In FY 2018, EPA obligated approximately $390 million for construction and post-construction projects. More than $54 million of this total came from infrastructure funding for Superfund remedial construction work that was part of FY 2018 appropriations. EPA used these funds for projects at 11 sites where EPA has the lead due to a lack of viable responsible parties.

Spotlight on Enforcement

EPA's cleanup enforcement program protects human health and the environment by getting those responsible for a contaminated site to either clean it up or reimburse EPA for its cleanup work. In FY 2018, through enforcement instruments, EPA obtained over $453 million in PRP commitments to clean up Superfund sites and to reimburse the Agency approximately $80 million for its past costs associated with cleanup work at Superfund sites. Additionally, EPA billed PRPs approximately $80 million for oversight costs associated with cleanup work performed by PRPs at Superfund sites.

Approximately 60 percent of ongoing remedial construction projects are being performed by PRPs.

Conducting construction work

To protect communities and promote reuse, EPA and other project leads started 73 new remedial construction projects, including 34 government-led projects, 18 PRP-led projects, one SAA project, and 20 federal facility-led projects.

EPA and other project leads conducted construction or provided oversight at 479 remedial construction projects started in prior fiscal years, including 128 government-led projects, 196 PRP-led projects (190 NPL sites and six SAA sites) and 155 federal facility-led projects.

EPA was unable to fund new construction work at 20 NPL sites that would have otherwise been ready for construction in FY 2018. Unfunded Superfund construction projects result when a PRP is not found or cannot pay, and no other funding sources are available.

Completing construction work

EPA and other project leads completed 87 remedial construction projects. This total includes 28 government-led projects, 34 PRP-led projects (28 NPL sites and six SAA sites) and 25 federal facility sites.

"Construction completion" is a sitewide measure that documents the completion of all physical construction of cleanup actions, including actions to address all immediate threats and to bring all long-term threats under control. In FY 2018, all physical construction of the cleanup remedy was completed at 10 NPL sites and two SAA sites. EPA (and other project leads) have now completed construction of all remedies at 1,205 NPL sites and SAA sites.

Getting sites ready for redevelopment

In FY 2018, Superfund identified 51 additional sites as having all long-term protections, including institutional controls, in place to meet Superfund's Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Use (SWRAU) measure, the highest annual result since FY 2013. This brings the cumulative total of SWRAU sites to 887 sites. Redevelopment of Superfund sites has brought thousands of jobs to communities. Many sites that EPA has designated as ready for reuse in previous years now host parks, business districts, renewable energy facilities, commercial and industrial facilities, and wildlife habitat.

Ensuring long-term protection

EPA conducted 252 five-year reviews, including 34 at federal facility sites, to ensure that remedies built at these sites continue to protect communities.

"We will continue to engage directly with stakeholders and communities near Superfund sites to accelerate cleanup and promote economic revitalization."

ANDREW WHEELER, Acting EPA Administrator

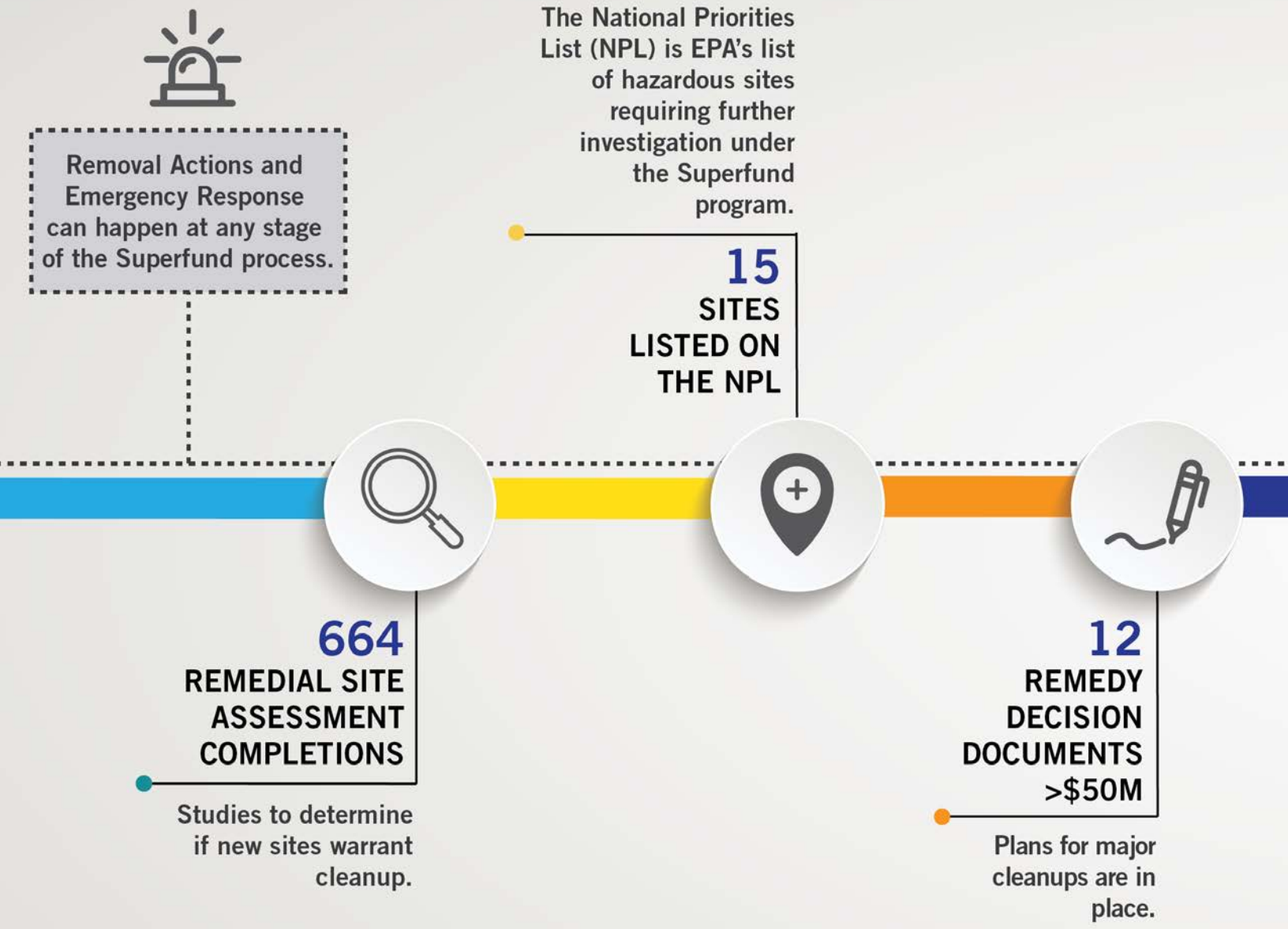
Optimizing Superfund work to increase efficiency

Through Superfund's optimization program, teams of independent technical experts identify opportunities to improve the effectiveness and cost efficiency of Superfund remedies. In FY 2018, Superfund completed 17 optimization projects with another 39 underway. When applied to site management, these techniques and the decisions they support show a significant return on investment.

Superfund Special Accounts

Special account funds may be used to partially reimburse parties performing Superfund response work at a site, pay for EPA's future cleanup-related costs at a site, or pay for EPA's past cleanup-related costs at a site (i.e., reclassification).

The Agency's goal in establishing and using special accounts is to ensure PRPs pay for cleanup at Superfund sites. This approach conserves annually appropriated resources from the Superfund Trust Fund for sites where there are no liable or viable PRPs.



EPA Funds State Superfund Work

Through cooperative agreements, EPA provides states with funding to conduct work under the Superfund program, including site assessment, remedial action, review of remedy decision documents and enforcement action. In FY 2018, EPA provided about $52 million to states to conduct activities at NPL sites, and to support their Superfund programs. States play a significant role in identifying and assessing sites to determine the most appropriate cleanup program to address the site. In FY 2018, states developed 449 (68 percent) of the 664 Superfund remedial site assessments across 40 different states.

All physical construction is complete across the entire site, including actions to bring immediate and long-term threats under control.

12
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETIONS

51
SITES READY FOR ANTICIPATED USE

Sites are ready to be returned to productive and beneficial use.

Part or all of a site is deleted from the NPL when no further response is required to protect human health or the environment.

22
NPL DELETIONS (FULL AND PARTIAL)

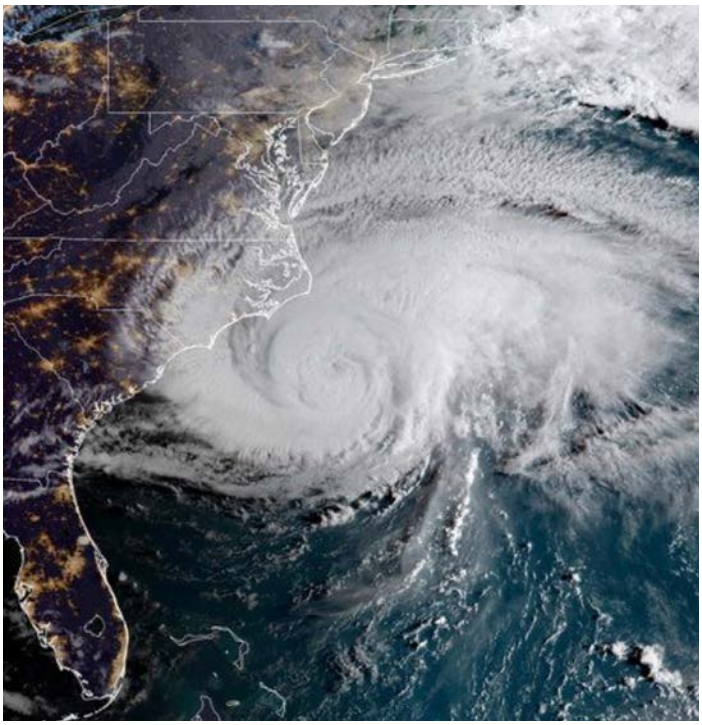
Superfund PROCESS PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

FY 2018 Results

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

EPA Responds to Emergencies

When disaster strikes, EPA's emergency response program mobilizes alongside the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal agencies as well as our tribal, state and local partners to protect human health and the environment.



In late September 2017, **Hurricane Maria** hit Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and southeast areas of the continental United States. This very powerful category 4 storm left massive destruction after hitting Puerto Rico. During the recovery in FY 2018, EPA responded by mobilizing more than 700 personnel, including 100 community involvement coordinators, to assist residents and municipalities, collect household hazardous materials, and collect and properly dispose of solid and liquid waste.

Almost a year later, on September 14, 2018, **Hurricane Florence** hit North Carolina's coast as a Category 1 hurricane. EPA processed emergency fuel waivers and developed plans to assist with assessing water systems. EPA also worked with its federal, state and local partners to ensure that NPL sites and other facilities in the storm's path were secured. While the storm caused significant damage and flooding, EPA found that the storm affected only one Superfund site – the Burlington Industries Cheraw site in Cheraw, South Carolina, where EPA found off-site impacts and is now conducting a removal action.

EPA also responded to other large-scale emergencies. In early October 2017, wildfires broke out in four northern California counties. EPA and its federal, state and local partners conducted Superfund site assessments, debris removal and air quality monitoring. Kilauea Volcano erupted in Hawaii on May 3, 2018, releasing lava and vog – hazy air pollution composed of water vapor, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide gas – from the lower East Rift Zone. Response activities included monitoring air quality and providing data management support.

EPA conducting an aerial assessment of flood-impacted areas in North Carolina after Hurricane Florence.

Superfund Task Force Continues Improvement Efforts

With EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment in mind, former EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt established the Superfund Task Force on May 22, 2017, to provide recommendations for improving and expediting site cleanups and promoting redevelopment.

On July 25, 2017, the Task Force released its list of 42 recommendations organized under five goals:

1. Expediting cleanup and remediation.
2. Reinvigorating responsible-party cleanup and reuse.
3. Encouraging private investment.
4. Promoting redevelopment and community revitalization.
5. Engaging partners and stakeholders.

Acting Administrator Wheeler signs a decision document for West Lake Landfill in October 2018 with Sen. Roy Blunt and Rep. Ann Wagner, both of Missouri.

In July 2018, on the one-year anniversary of the Task Force recommendations, EPA issued a report covering accomplishments to date and laying out its plan for completing the remaining recommendations over the following year. By the end of FY 2018, EPA had completed 19 recommendations. The Task Force is working to complete its remaining recommendations by July 2019. The anniversary report outlined remaining actions and is available at https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/197209.pdf.

Administrator Reviews Remedy Decisions Over $50 Million

FY 2018 was a banner year for implementing Superfund programmatic efficiencies. Acting Administrator Wheeler used a revised CERCLA delegation of authority that allowed him to select cleanup remedies costing $50 million or more, with the goal of facilitating faster cleanups with increased oversight, accountability and consistency.


Aerial view of the B.F. Goodrich site, one of the sites with decision documents signed under the delegation of authority in FY 2018.

Administrator Reviews $205 Million Cleanup Plan West Lake Landfill

Bridgeton, Missouri

On September 27, 2018, acting Administrator Wheeler signed the record of decision amendment for West Lake Landfill, an approximately 200-acre inactive solid waste disposal facility. This document amends the 2008 record of decision and finalizes the Agency's cleanup decision for a portion of the site, paving the way for the remedial design phase to begin. The improvements EPA made to the February 2018 proposed plan will reduce exposure to cleanup workers and the community, shorten construction time by a year, and allow flexibility to more efficiently remove contamination.

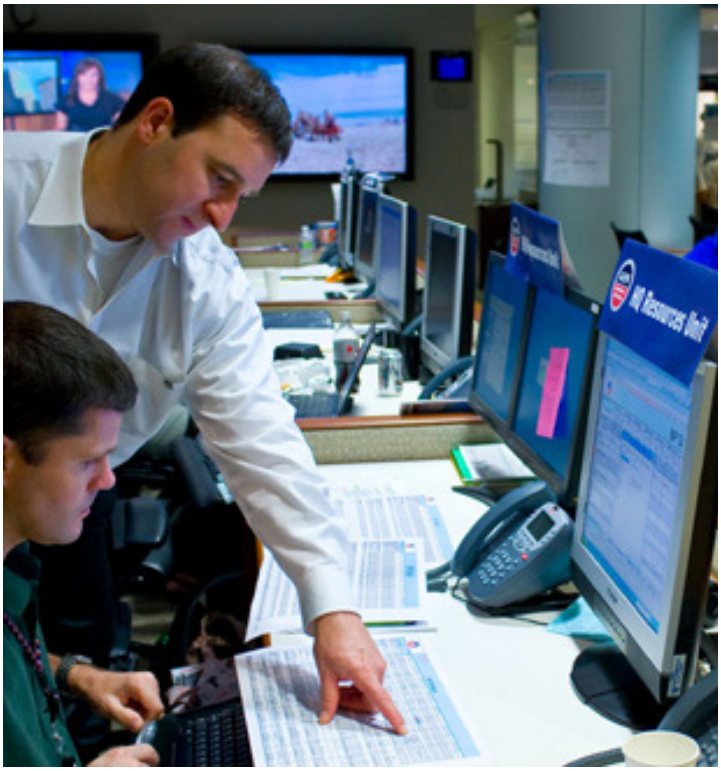
Once the design begins, it will take about a year and a half to complete. EPA will make every effort to reach an enforceable agreement with the potentially responsible parties to perform the cleanup work. After construction begins, EPA expects the remedy to take approximately three years to complete and cost $205 million.

Environmental Response Team Celebrates 40th Anniversary

This year marked the 40th anniversary of EPA's Environmental Response Team's (ERT) creation. Thanks to the hard work of its staff, ERT has been at the forefront of EPA's efforts to protect human health and the environment.

Over the past 40 years, ERT has provided:

- Technical and logistical assistance in responding to environmental emergencies, such as oil or hazardous materials spills;
- Technical advice and field support for Superfund remedial actions, including technology selection and evaluation, feasibility studies, and treatment systems;
- Scientists, engineers and other staff to support emergency response actions, including unusual and complex incidents;
- Policy development, evaluation and implementation; and
- Training for on-scene coordinators and other emergency response staff through its Environmental Response Training Program.



ERT in Action

Air and Radiation Monitoring at NASCAR Race

ERT performed air and radiation monitoring from July 26-29, 2018, during a NASCAR race in Long Pond, Pennsylvania. All data was available in real time in the command post and on ERT's website for field teams.

Biological Monitoring in the Great Lakes

During summer 2018, ERT divers participated in the 2018 Cooperative Science and Monitoring Initiative in the Great Lakes region. Multiple federal, state and academic parties are involved in this biological monitoring effort related to water quality, nutrient loading and growth of the nuisance algae Cladophora. This effort is also part of a cross-border activity in cooperation with Environment and Climate Change Canada, which is conducting similar scientific dives on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes.

Superfund Makes Administrative Improvements to Cut Costs, Gain Efficiencies

This year marked completion of the acquisition phase of the Remedial Acquisition Framework, EPA's strategy to acquire remedial services. EPA awarded three suites of new remedial contracts worth a combined total of $3.6 billion. EPA developed the framework over a number of years after the Agency conducted a comprehensive review of existing Superfund remedial program contracts and acquisition/ program management processes. EPA expects the framework will expand the contractor pool, reduce costs, and increase innovation and efficiency. EPA will begin using the framework in 2019.

In FY 2018, EPA utilized infrastructure reviews and a performance-based acquisition approach to foster innovation and reduce costs for the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS). The infrastructure review resulted in a 29 percent reduction in Working Capital Fund usage between 2017 and 2018, a decrease of $1 million. This acquisition approach resulted in a forecasted 60 percent cost reduction for SEMS' operations and maintenance support for fiscal years 2017 through 2019, a decrease of $3 million.

Sites in New Jersey, Texas and Louisiana Recognized for Excellence in Reuse

Each year, with our Excellence in Site Reuse Awards, EPA recognizes partners who have worked collaboratively and gone the extra mile to support site redevelopment in ways that are beneficial to communities and compatible with cleanups. In FY 2018, stakeholders at the PJP Landfill site in Jersey City, New Jersey; the Tex Tin site in Texas City, Texas; and the Bayou Bonfouca site in Slidell, Louisiana, were among those EPA recognized for their contributions.

At PJP Landfill (right), EPA recognized the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Prologis Corporation for their efforts to redevelop the site. The state and EPA redesigned the cap to accommodate redevelopment. The site is now a state-of-the-art warehouse and distribution center. Redevelopment at the Tex Tin site began in 2015, with EPA, the cleanup parties and Genesis Energy working together to ensure the remedy was protected during construction and future use. The formerly contaminated and abandoned site is now home to the Texas City Terminal, a bulk storage facility that receives and stores crude oil and distributes the oil via pipeline to area refineries, as well as a storage and laydown area. The facility employs several workers, supports local industry and contributes to the Texas City economy.

The Bayou Bonfouca site was contaminated with waste material from a wood-treating plant. Working with federal and state partners, cleanup restored 1.5 miles of the bayou, which the site owners donated to the city of Slidell. Today, the area is home to municipal services departments, Heritage Park, a public boat launch and a state-of-the-art marina.

Project partners accepting the Excellence in Site Reuse Award for their work at the PJP Landfill site.

Project partners at the Tex Tin award ceremony.

City staff and community leaders at the Bayou Bonfouca award ceremony.

Spotlight on Communities: Superfund Provides Job Training for Cleanup Work

The Superfund Job Training Initiative (SuperJTI) is a job-readiness program that provides training and employment opportunities for people in communities affected by Superfund sites. In 2018, EPA and the Madison County Health Department partnered to provide the two-week course to residents in Madison County, Missouri, living near Superfund sites. On March 5, 2018, 24 participants graduated the program after receiving the 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certification, 10-hour Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Construction Outreach certification, and other pre-employment training.

As of December 2018, the contractor in Madison County had hired nine of the 24 Super JTI graduates and was expected to hire two more. Nine other graduates have accepted positions with other businesses or are self-employed.

Spotlight on Communities: EPA Awards New Hampshire Resident for Outstanding Contributions to Community Involvement

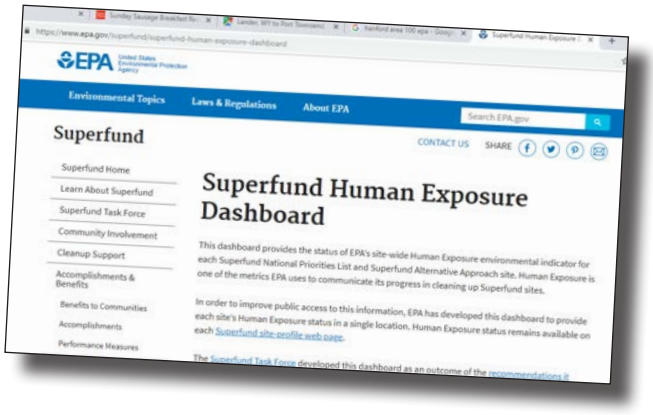
EPA awarded Andrea Amico with the Citizen's Excellence in Community Involvement Award for her advocacy around the former Pease Air Force Base Superfund site in Portsmouth/Newington, New Hampshire. Ms. Amico is a resident of Portsmouth, where Pease is located. When her family was directly affected by water contamination, she wanted to learn more about the exposure they were facing. In 2015, she co-founded the Testing for Pease community group with two other mothers from Pease daycares.

Historic firefighting and training activities by the Air Force resulted in contamination of public and private water supply wells by poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at levels above EPA's health advisory. Andrea's leadership and commitment to working with the community and site team over the past four years has increased community participation not only at the Pease Air Force Base site, but at other Superfund and state-lead PFAS sites in New Hampshire's seacoast area.

Cleanup and redevelopment have transformed the Pease Air Force Base site from one of the most contaminated Superfund sites in New England into a wildlife refuge, public airport and business park (pictured).

EPA Brings More Sites Under Control for Human Exposure, Releases Dashboard to Track Progress

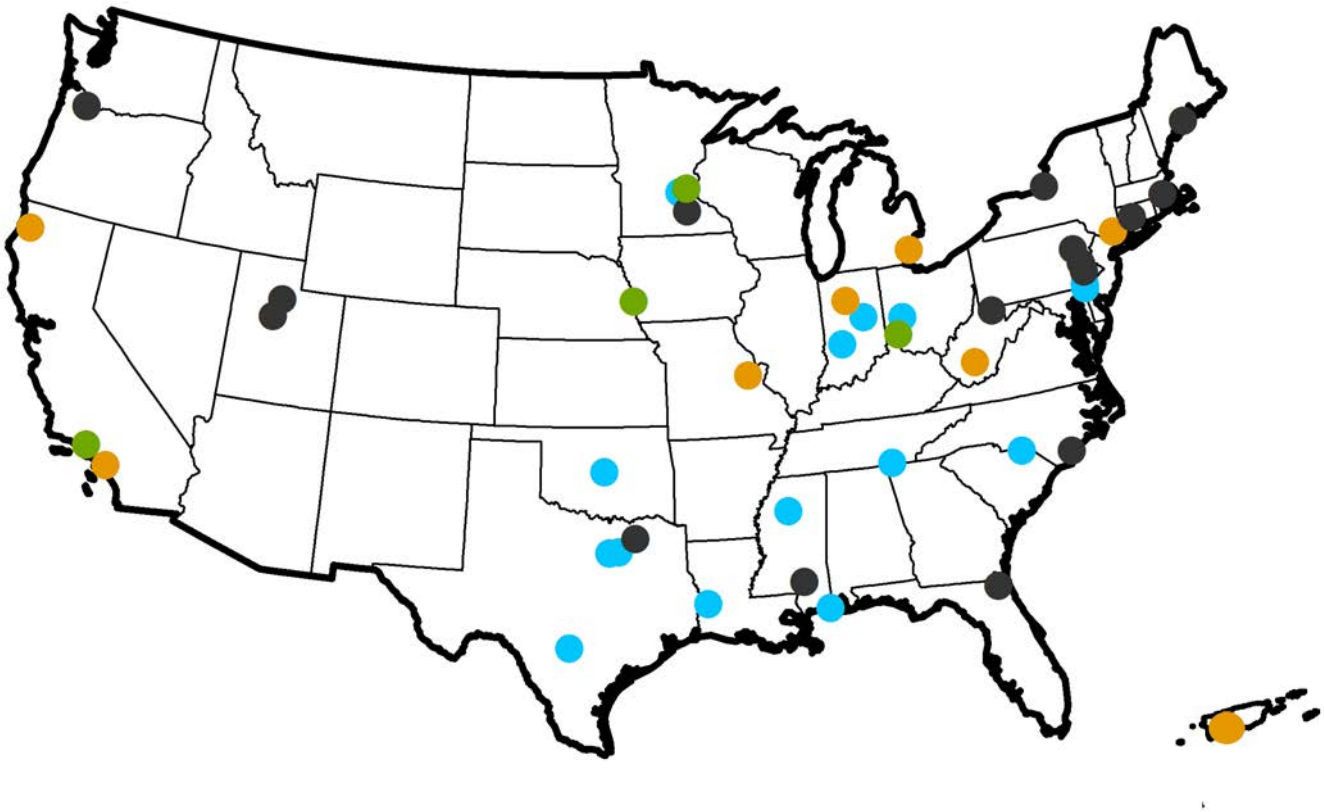
By identifying and applying best management practices, EPA brought potential or actual exposure risk to public health under control. In FY 2018, EPA brought a net total of 32 sites under control, compared to 24 in FY 2017.



Additionally, EPA launched the Human Exposure Dashboard on the Superfund website to provide real-time human exposure status for all NPL and Superfund Alternative Approach sites. The dashboard provides a breakdown of the number of sites where human exposure is under control and includes a searchable, sortable table that lists each site's human exposure status along with detailed explanations. Visit the Human Exposure Dashboard at https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-human-exposure-dashboard.

NPL Proposals, Additions and Deletions

During FY 2018, EPA added 15 sites to the NPL. EPA adds sites to the NPL when contamination threatens public health and the environment. The NPL guides EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation and/or cleanup. Sites posing an unacceptable level of risk to human health or the environment are remediated. EPA may delete a final NPL site if it determines that no further response is required to protect human health or the environment. In FY 2018, the Agency deleted all or part of 22 sites from the NPL, the largest number of deletions in one year since FY 2005 and a significant increase over the past few years. Altogether, EPA has deleted 412 sites from the NPL and has made 90 partial deletions at 67 NPL sites (some sites have multiple partial deletions).



New NPL sites

American Creosote DeRidder (DeRidder, Louisiana)
Eagle Industries (Midwest City, Oklahoma)
Mississippi Phosphates Corporation (Pascagoula, Mississippi)
Newark South Ground Water Plume (Newark, Delaware)
Hockessin Groundwater (Hockessin, Delaware)
Burlington Industries Cheraw (Cheraw, South Carolina)
Franklin Street Groundwater Contamination (Spencer, Indiana)
Spring Park Municipal Well Field (Spring Park, Minnesota)
Lane Plating Works, Inc. (Dallas, Texas)
River City Metal Finishing (San Antonio, Texas)
Rockwell International Wheel & Trim (Grenada, Mississippi)
Southside Chattanooga Lead (Chattanooga, Tennessee)
Broadway Street Corridor Groundwater Contamination (Anderson, Indiana)
Donnelsville Contaminated Aquifer (Donnelsville, Ohio)
Delfasco Forge (Grand Prairie, Texas)

Proposed NPL sites

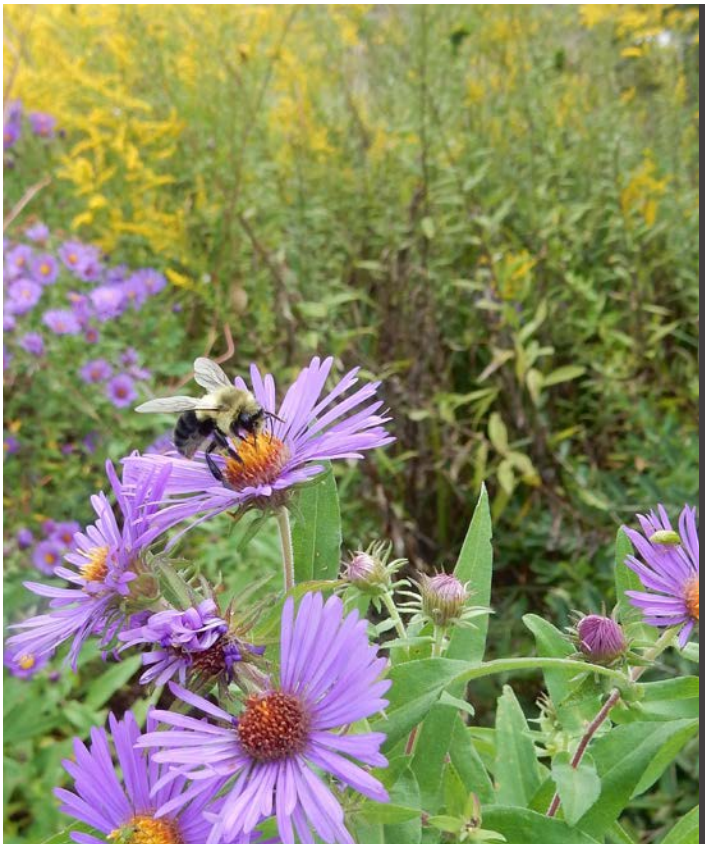
Orange County North Basin (Orange County, California)
PROTECO (Penuelas, Puerto Rico)
Sporlan Valve Plant #1 (Washington, Missouri)
Shaffer Equipment/Arbuckle Creek Area (Minden, West Virginia)
McLouth Steel Corp (Trenton, Michigan)
Magna Metals (Cortlandt Manor, New York)
Copper Bluff Mine (Hoopa, California)
Cliff Drive Groundwater Contamination (Logansport, Indiana)

Deleted NPL sites

C & D Recycling (Foster Township, Pennsylvania)
Davenport and Flagstaff Smelters (Sandy, Utah)
Davis Timber Company (Hattiesburg, Mississippi)
Dorney Road Landfill (Upper Macungie Township, Pennsylvania)
Eureka Mills (Eureka, Utah)
Frontier Hard Chrome, Inc. (Vancouver, Washington)
Fulton Terminals (Fulton, New York)
Hatheway & Patterson (Mansfield, Massachusetts)
Nutting Truck & Caster Co. (Faribault, Minnesota)
Old Esco Manufacturing (Greenville, Texas)
Old Southington Landfill (Southington, Connecticut)
Ordnance Works Disposal Areas (Morgantown, West Virginia)
Reasor Chemical Company (Castle Hayne, North Carolina)
Recticon/Allied Steel Corp. (East Coventry Township, Pennsylvania)
Union Chemical Co., Inc. (South Hope, Maine)
Vancouver Water Station #1 Contamination (Vancouver, Washington)
Vancouver Water Station #4 Contamination (Vancouver, Washington)
Whitehouse Oil Pits (Whitehouse, Florida)

Partially deleted NPL sites

Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant (Fridley, Minnesota)
Omaha Lead (Omaha, Nebraska)
Pacific Coast Pipe Lines (Fillmore, California)
Peters Cartridge Factory (Kings Mills, Ohio)



Dorney Road Landfill

Lehigh County, Pennsylvania

The Dorney Road Landfill was originally an iron mine before it became a 27-acre municipal and industrial landfill. During operation of the landfill, industrial sludge, batteries and barrels of petroleum products were dumped on site, resulting in impacts to soil and groundwater. Cleanup work included the installation of a multi-layered cap over the landfill and monitoring of groundwater and residential wells. The site is surrounded by rural residences and farmland, although many housing developments have recently been constructed. On March 28, 2018, EPA issued its final close-out report, documenting that all performance standards were achieved. EPA deleted the site from the NPL on September 24, 2018. Monitoring of residential wells near the site will continue on a quarterly basis to ensure the long-term protection of human health. Wetlands are now well established in the area and provide quality wildlife habitat.

SITE HIGHLIGHTS

The Superfund Program *in Action*:
Cleanup and Reuse Successes Across the Country

Mississippi Phosphates Corporation

Pascagoula, Mississippi

The Mississippi Phosphates facility ceased operations in December 2014, leaving behind more than 700 million gallons of contaminated wastewater. EPA assumed control and funding of wastewater treatment operations in 2017 after the MPC Environmental Trust became insolvent.

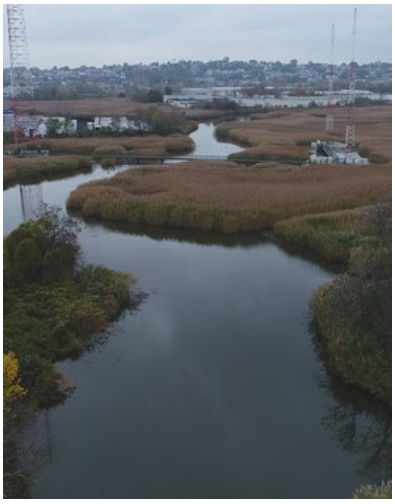
In January 2018, EPA added the site to the National Priorities List and proposed a cleanup plan for portions of the site. On April 18, 2018, former Administrator Scott Pruitt signed an action memorandum to accelerate cleanup, selecting a $72 million cleanup that will take place from 2018 through 2020, plus $36 million for ongoing wastewater treatment during the three-year cleanup period.

Enforcement Spotlight: San Jacinto Waste Pits

Channelview, Texas

When Hurricane Harvey made its initial landfall on August 26, 2017, the protective cap at the site was damaged, exposing dioxin. In October 2017, after emergency response efforts following the hurricane, EPA approved site cleanup plans to address the dioxin contamination. The selected remedy calls for removing highly contaminated material from the site and securing less contaminated areas.

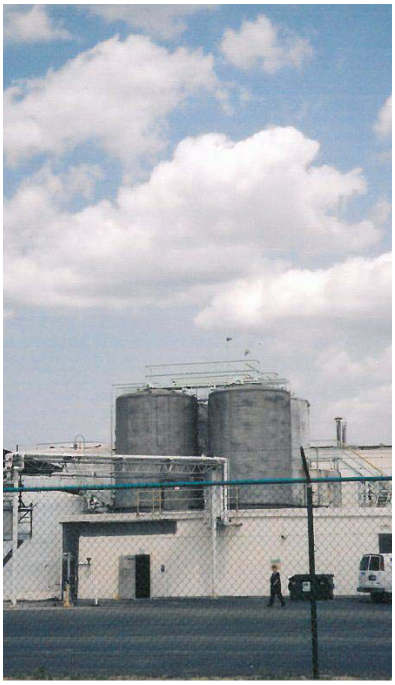
On April 9, 2018, EPA announced it reached a $115 million agreement with International Paper Company and McGinnes Industrial Maintenance Corporation to perform a remedial design for the selected remedy. EPA then directed the potentially responsible parties to address the protective cap damage, and initial repairs began.



Ventron/Velsicol
Bergen County, New Jersey

On September 25, 2018, acting Administrator Wheeler signed a record of decision selecting an interim source control remedy for the Berry's Creek Study Area of this site. The $332 million remedy focuses on controlling the greatest sources of contamination to the watershed. It includes bank-to-bank dredging of up to 2 feet of sediments contaminated with mercury and PCBs in an approximately 3-mile section of the creek, followed by capping or backfilling.

The cooperative efforts between EPA and the parties conducting the work have enabled the project to address the portion of the creek posing the greatest risk while evaluating how cleanup of the source areas reduces risk in other areas of the site.



Enforcement Spotlight:
U.S. Smelter and Lead Refinery
East Chicago, Indiana

During the FY 2018 construction season, EPA and several potentially responsible parties conducted soil and interior dust cleanup work at residential and commercial properties. During the 2018 construction season, as of November 30, 2018, EPA and potentially responsible parties completed soil cleanups at 298 properties and interior dust cleanings at 67 properties. This brings the total over the last three years of work to 587 soil cleanups and 192 interior dust cleanings. EPA anticipates that the residential area cleanup work will be substantially completed in 2019.

EPA's community involvement team made more than 1,350 contacts with residents and issued a Technical Assistance Grant to the East Chicago Calumet Coalition Citizens Advisory Group. In addition, EPA made significant progress toward a proposed plan for a remedy change at the West Calumet Housing Complex during FY 2018. EPA issued the proposed plan in November 2018 for public comment.

Bunker Hill Mining and
Metallurgical Complex
Smelterville, Idaho

This site, located in northern Idaho and eastern Washington, is in one of the largest historical mining districts in the world. The site spans 1,500 square miles and 166 river miles. Historical mining and milling methods spread lead and other toxic heavy metals throughout the floodplain of the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River. Soil, sediment, groundwater and surface water became contaminated.

Cleaning up such a large site is a long-term undertaking, but EPA and our partners have made great progress. In FY 2018, over $27 million was spent on the cleanup. Cleanup activities employed over 300 people, many living in the Silver Valley. Major work completed this year includes cleaning up over 50 residential and commercial properties to reduce people's exposure to lead and other metals, removing over 52,000 cubic yards of mine waste to reduce metals going into surface water, and constructing three remedy protection projects totaling about $1.5 million to protect past cleanup from the impacts of flooding.

Spotlight on Redevelopment: Eagle-Picher Henryetta Henryetta, Oklahoma

A new community health clinic on a former zinc smelter site in Henryetta, Oklahoma, is providing residents with vital medical, dental and behavioral health care services. The Superfund Redevelopment Initiative helped make the project possible, providing support for the development of a ready for reuse determination for the site in 2015. The environmental status report clearly communicated that building a health clinic on site would be compatible with the site's remedy and remain protective. The determination helped in procuring a $1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the clinic's construction.

In October 2018, years of hard work came to fruition – the East Central Oklahoma Family Health Center opened to the public. The 7,600-square-foot facility includes 12 exam rooms and a procedure room as well as three dental units with digital X-ray services. Community members and officials from the city of Henryetta, EPA, the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, and other project partners celebrated the center's opening. EPA also recognized the community and the health center with a 2018 Excellence in Site Reuse Award.

Fairfax St. Wood Treaters Jacksonville, Florida

In July 2018, EPA and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) expedited cleanup efforts at Susie Tolbert Elementary School. The agencies worked together closely during students' summer vacation to manage over 30,000 gallons of stormwater and remove 3,000 tons of contaminated soil from the playground, which is located near the fence line of the Superfund site. EPA has been working with local, state and federal stakeholders for several years to improve public health and environmental outcomes at the site and nearby neighborhoods. The site's long-term $7.9 million remedy includes removal and off-site treatment and disposal of contaminated soils, sediment, demolition debris and waste material.

Spotlight on Communities

Tar Creek (Ottawa County)
Ottawa County, Oklahoma

Significant progress at the Tar Creek (Ottawa County) Superfund site has been achieved in FY 2018 through EPA's collaboration with the Quapaw Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Miami Agency to develop appropriate institutional controls and implement them effectively. After receiving nearly $5 million in financial assistance for remediation efforts, the site was on the initial Administrator's Emphasis List. Following on this progress, EPA awarded $115,000 to the Quapaw Tribe as part of the General Assistance Program to administer their environmental program and assist in the development of multimedia programs to address environmental issues.

Before-and-after views of the cleanup of the Distal 6a chat pile. At the site, over 800 acres of land previously covered by chat are cleaned up and available for future use.

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