

NPL Factsheets for Indiana:

NEAL'S LANDFILL (BLOOMINGTON)

**EPA ID# IND980614556 - Last
Update: February 2002**

EPA REGION 5

Monroe County
Bloomington

**8th Congressional
District**

Site Description

The Neal's Landfill site occupies nearly 18 acres of property approximately three miles west of Bloomington. The landfill is surrounded by farm and wooded lands. Several residents are located within a half-mile of the landfill. Residents near the site use private wells for drinking water. The landfill accepted industrial and municipal wastes from 1949 until 1972. Between approximately 1962 until 1970, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, now doing business as CBS Corporation, dumped waste electrical equipment and parts including electrical capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and PCB-contaminated capacitor insulation material, rags and filter clay at the site. Several springs located at the foot of the landfill feed the Conard's Branch stream which had become contaminated with PCBs. Conard's Branch is tributary to Richland Creek. Sediments and fish in Richland Creek had also become contaminated with PCBs. In 1985, Westinghouse, United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the city of Bloomington, the county of Monroe, and the Indiana State Board of Health signed a Consent Decree (CD) that

required Westinghouse to perform interim control measures and to construct an incinerator and to incinerate PCB contaminated materials from six sites in and near Bloomington, including Neal's Landfill. During the early 1990s, the state of Indiana passed a number of laws that initially delayed and ultimately blocked the construction of the incinerator remedy required by the 1985 CD. Beginning in 1994, the parties to the CD began to explore alternative remedies for the PCB sites subject to the CD.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL Listing History: Proposed Date: 10/22/81
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

The principal threats posed by the site are from potentially contaminated groundwater. Residents in the vicinity of the site use groundwater wells for drinking water. In addition, springwater bypassing the treatment plant during rainfall contaminates the surface waters of Conard's Branch and Richland Creek. Sediments in Conard's Branch are contaminated. The fish in Richland Creek are contaminated and they may pose a risk to anglers.

Cleanup Progress

During 1987, interim control measures were implemented by Westinghouse at the site, including; removal of visible capacitors and stained soils, installation of a two foot thick clay cap over primary landfill areas, installation of a locked chain-link security fence around the site, removal of sediments and creek banks along the entire 4,500 feet length of Conard's Branch, and installation of a spring water collection and activated carbon treatment system to treat PCB contamination at springs near the foot of the landfill. Sampling of creek sediment and water, and fish in Richland Creek, demonstrated

that the spring water treatment plant had abated the PCB loading to Conard's Branch and Richland Creek. In February, 1996, the parties submitted a schedule to the federal court that identified the specific steps needed to select alternative remedies for each of the six sites subject to the 1985 Consent Decree. In February, 1997, the parties submitted an amended schedule to the court. The court stated through a judicial order that the landfill must be remediated by December 31, 2000. Future decisions by the U.S. EPA on expansion of the water treatment plant and sediment removal will be completed in 2003 and are not included in the judicial order. On March 29, 1999, the U.S. EPA signed a Record of Decision Amendment for Neal's Landfill which addresses the source of the contamination. The remedy consists of the following:

- Excavation and removal to an off-site, permitted landfill of selected areas of contamination (referred to as hot spots) greater than 500 parts per million PCBs. The volume to be removed was between 7000 cubic yards and 50,000 cubic yards, depending upon sampling analysis.
- The current 18-acre landfill will be reduced to 10-acres by consolidation of excavated soils and materials contaminated with less than 500 parts per million (ppm) PCBs. It was anticipated that through this consolidation the possibility of PCB material becoming wet and migrating from the site would be reduced and perhaps eliminated.
- All visible PCB contamination such as capacitors or capacitor parts and oil stained soil to be excavated and disposed either in an off-site landfill or treated in an off-site incinerator. Capacitors containing PCB oil to be incinerated pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act.
- Construction of a RCRA Subtitle C compliant cap meeting the permeability requirements of 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second over the 10-acre landfill to address the low level threat wastes remaining.
- Areas within the site fence but outside the landfill cap will be cleaned up to 25 ppm PCBs on average with a 6-inch soil cover. Areas outside the fence will be cleaned up to 5 ppm PCBs on average with a 6-inch soil cover.

- A long-term inspection and maintenance plan for the cap along with groundwater and surface water monitoring program will be implemented.

On April 19, 1999, the first phase of the cleanup at Neal's Landfill began by CBS Corporation. A total of 41,747.5 tons (83,495,000 pounds) of PCB contaminated material greater than 500 ppm PCBs was excavated and shipped off-site to a landfill capable of accepting PCBs. A total of 4,119 capacitors containing PCBs and weighing 484,624 pounds were excavated and shipped off-site to a commercial, permitted, incinerator. Approximately 90,000 cubic yards of landfill material was consolidated to reduce the landfill size from 18 acres to 10 acres. Approximately 29,000 tires were excavated and shredded on-site and placed under the landfill cap. The final landfill cap met the permeability requirements of less than 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second. Areas outside the fence met the cleanup criteria with an average PCB concentration of 3.3 ppm. Viacom has implemented a Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Plan and Groundwater Investigation Plan. Additional studies are underway to determine how to address contaminated groundwater and sediment.

Contact

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