CON 12-15
Doc #17138

Fields of Opportunities

STATE OF IOWA

CHESTER J. CULVER, GOVERNOR
PATTY JUDGE, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
RICHARD A. LEOPOLD, DIRECTOR

30 August 2007

Mr. Ronald King
Superfund Division
EPA Region VII
901 North 5th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Subject: Archive notes for 38th Street Mercury and Marengo Coal Gas sites

Dear Mr. King:

Attached are signed copies of the Archive Note for 38th Street Mercury and Marengo Coal Gas. Let me know if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

Cal Lundberg, Ph.D., Supervisor
Contaminated Sites Section

Con 12:15
EPA Archive notes
CL 8/30/07

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VII
901 NORTH 5TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101

JUN 14 2007

Mr. Cal Lundberg
Supervisor, Uncontrolled Sites
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Wallace State Office Building
502 E. 9th St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Mr. Lundberg:

As you know, when the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State have concluded all investigative and/or cleanup activities at a site, that site becomes eligible for "Archiving" from the active Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) data base. Archiving represents a site-wide decision or status indicating that no further interest exists at the site under the federal Superfund program based on available information. It is a comprehensive decision that no further site assessment, remedial, removal, enforcement, cost recovery, or oversight activities are being planned or conducted at the site. Archiving requires concurrence from the responsible Remedial Project Manager (RPM)/On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)/Site Assessment Manager (SAM) for the site, the EPA's Cost Recovery Unit, the EPA's Site Assessment Team Leader, the State Environmental Department, and lastly from the EPA's Information Management Coordinator.

Archive Note Forms and site information for the following sites are enclosed for your review and signature:

	SITE NAME	SITE ID #
1.	38th Street Mercury	IAN000704645
2.	Marengo Coal Gas	IAD984571547

These Archive Note Forms have been signed by the RPM/OSC/SAM, the EPA's Site Assessment Team Leader and the EPA's Cost Recovery Unit. Please review the forms and sign them (in the location designated for State concurrence) if you concur with archival of these sites. If you do not believe archival of a site is appropriate, please respond with your reasons for not concurring on that site.

The archiving of sites from the active CERCLIS data base is an important annual program measures for our Region. I would appreciate it if you could return these forms to me by September 11, 2007.

98474 JUN18'07 -11:20

If you have any questions or comments, please call me at (913) 551-7568.

Sincerely,

Ronald King
Site Assessment Team Leader
Enforcement/Fund Lead Removal Branch
Superfund Division

Enclosures: Archive Note Forms and site information

Dan Gravey

ARCHIVE NOTE

ARCHIVE DECISION -EPA REGION VII

SITE NAME: Marengo Coal Gas EPA ID#: IAD984571547 SSID#: 07NP

Alias Site Names: _____

City: Marengo State: IOWA County or Parish: Iowa Zip Code: 52301

DECISION CHECKLIST:
No Further Superfund Interest Exists at the Site based upon the following:

All CERCLIS Site work has been completed. {site assessment, RI/FS, RD, RA, O&M, All Monitoring, Closeout Report, 5-yr review, NPL Deletion, Removal(s)}:	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
All Enforcement actions have been completed. {PRP has complied with all aspects of enforcement document(s), All Orders and/or Consent Decrees have been closed out}	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
All Cost Recovery actions have been completed. {final billing sent & collected, referral completed, DD completed}	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
All existing monitoring wells closed in accordance with State Regulations.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ N/A

Date of final well closure: _____

If any of the above questions have a no response, site does not qualify for archival.

DISCUSSION/RATIONALE FOR ARCHIVAL:

See the attached Decision Document not to Cost Recover and the CERCLIS printout for the site.

The Marengo Coal Gas site is located at the intersection of Marengo Avenue and Miller Street in Marengo, Iowa. Historical records show that gas may have been manufactured at the site by Marengo Gas Company form approximately 1905 until 1919. The manufactured gas production may have resulted in releases of chemicals such as benzene and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in surface soil and ground water at the site.

EPA initiated a removal action on June 23, 2002 and completed the cleanup on July 22, 2003. The removal action consisted of the excavation and removal of contaminated soil.

No further EPA Superfund Activities are expected at this site. No further response under CERCLA/SARA is required and archiving the site is appropriate.

Site Reviewed and Approved by

SAM/RPM/OSC, if applicable: Dan Gravey Date: 4/11/07

Site Assessment Team Leader: Ronald Kuv Date: 4-10-07

Cost Recovery Unit concurrence: Nancy Eschelle Date: 7-1-06

IMC Review of site data in CERCLIS: _____ Date: _____

State concurrence: Carl Lundberg Date: 8/30/07

Archive Note Form, April 13, 2001

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VII
901 NORTH 5TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101

JUN 22 2006

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Marengo Coal Gas Superfund Site
Marengo, Iowa
Decision Document Not to Pursue Cost Recovery

FROM: James D. Stevens, CNSL JDS 6/22/06
Dan Garvey, SUPR

TO: Cecilia Tapia, Director
Superfund Division

CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT - DO NOT RELEASE

I. SITE DESCRIPTION

The Marengo Coal Gas Superfund Site was the site of a former manufactured gas plant in Marengo, Iowa where there had been releases of hazardous substances. EPA performed a fund lead removal action at the site that was completed in 2003. An old manufactured gas plant brick structure was demolished and contaminated soils were removed.

The total unrecovered costs for the site are $962,113.94.

II. DISCUSSION OF BASIS NOT TO PURSUE COST RECOVERY

A. Title Search

The Marengo FMGP Site ("Site") consists of two adjacent lots in Marengo, Iowa:

Book 51, page 1511, West 61 ft. of Lot 4, Block C, Durant's Addition; and

West 8 inches of lot 2, all of lot 3, section 22 feet of lot 4, 15 inches north, and all of block C, Durant Addition.

A July 1993, title search for the above mentioned site showed that the Marengo Gas Company acquired the Site on September 30, 1903. The Iowa County Treasurer sold the property to an individual and his wife at a tax sale in 1925. The property went through a series of owners, including an ice cream company, until it was acquired by Ester Hinrichs, the mother of Vance Hinrichs.

The site is currently owned by Vance and Deborah Hinrichs. They were given the property by Ester Hinrichs, Vance's mother. EPA is not aware that they have contributed to the releases of hazardous substances at the site.

B. Potentially Responsible Parties

1. Marengo Gas Company

No successors (corporations, persons, or entities) were identified to the Marengo Gas Company that originally owned and operated the site at the time when presumably the releases of hazardous substances occurred. A Memorandum from Dianna Whitaker, CNSL paralegal, dated September 9, 2002, details the search activities concerning Marengo Gas Company.

2. Vance and Deborah Hinrichs - current property owners

The site is currently owned by Vance and Deborah Hinrichs. They were given the property by Ester Hinrichs. EPA is not aware that they have contributed to the releases of hazardous substances at the site or in any way made the releases worse.

C. Ability to Pay for Vance and Deborah Hinrichs

At a meeting in Marengo, Iowa, Mr. Hinrichs was provided with a copy of EPA's *Individual Ability to Pay Claim - Financial Data Request Form*. Copies of the Hinrichs 1999-2001 tax returns were provided to EPA along with a completed *Financial Data Request Form* signed by Vance Hinrichs and dated February 14, 2002.

Ernest Arnold, EPA Accountant, examined the above financial information and concluded that the Hinrichs do not have an ability to contribute monetarily to the clean up of the site.

The unrecovered costs should be written off.

APPROVAL:

Cecilia Tapia
Director
Superfund Division

7/6/04
Date

DISAPPROVAL:

_____
Cecilia Tapia
Director
Superfund Division

_____
Date

FACT SHEET

EPA Region 7

Marengo Former Manufacturing Gas Plant Superfund Site Marengo, Iowa

June 2002

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 performed sampling activities in your community during the week of June 3 - 8, 2002. The purpose of the sampling was to collect ground water samples from 22 wells (one municipal well) to determine the current nature and extent of contamination from the Marengo Former Manufacturing Gas Plant. Soil samples were also collected to assess site contamination.

SITE BACKGROUND

The Marengo Former Manufacturing Gas Plant is located at the south edge of Marengo, situated immediately south of the intersection of Miller Street and Marengo Avenue. The site covers one acre and is currently occupied by Hinrichs Construction Company.

The exact time frame of manufactured gas operations at the site is not known, however, historical records show that gas may have been manufactured at the site by Marengo Gas Company from approximately 1905 until 1919. The manufactured gas production may have resulted in releases of chemicals such as benzene and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in surface soil and ground water at the site.

EPA will examine the sampling results and determine what steps should be taken to address the site.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

EPA provides information about the Superfund Program to community members to make sure that individuals clearly understand our clean up process, and our purpose for entering your community. If you have further questions, please contact:

Belinda Young
Community Involvement Coordinator
EPA Region 7
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
1-913- 551-7003
Toll-free 1-800-223-0425
Fax: 1-913-551-7066
E-mail: young.belinda@epa.gov

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VII
901 NORTH 5TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101

13 MAY 2003

07NP
mo eng/mgp
IAD984571547
2 1
3RD 5-13-03

ACTION MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Request for Removal Action at the Marengo Former Manufactured Gas Plant (FMGP) Site, Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa

FROM: Daniel J. Garvey, On-Scene Coordinator
SUPR FELR

THRU: Kenneth S. Buchholz, Chief
Enforcement Fund-Lead Removal Branch

TO: Andrea Jirka, Acting Director
Superfund Division

CERCLIS ID#:	IAD984571547
SITE ID#:	07NP
CATEGORY OF REMOVAL:	Time-Critical
NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT:	No

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Action Memorandum is to request approval for the proposed actions and funding for a time-critical removal action at the Marengo FMGP Site, located in the southern portion of the city of Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa. Both soil and ground water contamination exists at the site due to manufactured gas plant waste by-products deposited during its operational period. The estimated cost of this proposed removal action is $348,000.

II. SITE CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

A. Site Description

1. Removal Site Evaluation

A review of the historical records indicates that the Lowe process was used by the Marengo Gas Company from 1905 until 1919. The Lowe process produces carbureted water gas by combining steam with oil obtained from residual tars of the gasification process. During 1913, 1915, and 1916, annual manufactured gas sales were five million cubic

feet with a maximum daily distribution of 15,000 cubic feet. The gas holder capacity was 30,000 cubic feet. The amount of waste generated by the plant and the methods of waste disposal are not known.

2. Physical Location

The geographic coordinates are latitude 41°47'35" north and longitude 92°04'07" west. The site is immediately south of the T-intersection of Marengo Avenue and Miller Street. The address of the site is 205 East Miller Street, Marengo, Iowa 52301.

3. Site Characteristics

Currently, two buildings exist at the site. The western-most building at the site is the original FMGP production building, which is currently being used to store wood, construction supplies, and two vintage automobiles. The eastern-most building is used as a base of operations for the Hinrich Construction Company. Mr. and Mrs. Vance Hinrich of Hinrich Construction Company own the site property. Sanborn maps from 1906 and 1922 indicate the eastern-most building was built after the FMGP operations had ceased.

4. Release or Threatened Release into the Environment of a Hazardous Substance, or Pollutant or Contaminant

Investigations completed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have documented various concentrations of benzene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(a)anthrazene, benzo(b)fluorothene, napthalene, and total xylenes. The Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) are based on the streamlined risk assessment, reasonable maximum exposure scenarios (RME) (RME 1 is for on-site workers). The highest concentrations, given in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), of the observed contaminants are listed below:

CONTAMINANT	CONCENTRATION (mg/kg)	PRGs (mg/kg)
Benzene	190	1.5
Benzo(a)pyrene	150	0.29
Benzo(a)anthrazene	120	2.9
Benzo(b)fluorothene	130	2.9
Napthalene	1,100	187
Total xylenes	630	210

5. National Priorities Listing (NPL) Status

The site is not on, nor has it been proposed for, the NPL.

B. Other Actions to Date

1 Previous Actions

The Preliminary Assessment (PA) was completed for the Marengo FMGP site in September 1990. Visual evidence of surface soil contamination was not observed during the PA; however, a medium-priority screening site inspection (SSI) was recommended due to the potential for buried waste materials at the site.

The SSI was conducted in March of 1992. The SSI included collection of surface and subsurface soil samples to characterize waste materials on site. The characterization was intended to identify hazardous constituents, determine the likelihood of their release to exposure pathways, and to determine the quantity of waste on site. The SSI also included the collection of ground water samples from two of the three active municipal wells used by the city of Marengo.

There were nine soil samples collected during the SSI. Eight of the samples were collected on site, the ninth was a background sample. The samples were analyzed for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), volatile organic compounds (VOC's) and metals. PAHs were detected in all eight soil samples collected on site. Sixteen PAH compounds were reported at concentrations that ranged from 1.90 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) to 650 mg/kg. Twenty samples reported concentrations exceeding the EPA Region 9 PRGs for industrial soils (PRGs for soil) for the following six PAHs: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene. No PAH detections were reported in the background samples. Two SVOCs, dibenzofuran and diethylphthalate, were reported in a deep soil sample collected at borehole No. 2 at concentrations of 4.00 mg/kg and 1.40 mg/kg, respectively.

VOC's were detected in all eight soil samples collected on site during the SSI. The most common VOC's reported were benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and total xylenes (BTEX constituents) and napthalene. The highest concentrations of benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, total xylenes, and napthalene reported were 190 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg, 380 mg/kg, 260 mg/kg, and 1,100 mg/kg, respectively. Twelve samples reported concentrations exceeding the PRGs for soil for the following four VOC's: benzene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene, and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane. Six of the eight soil samples from three of the four on-site boreholes contained concentrations of VOC's that exceeded PRGs for soil.

Twenty metals were reported in nine soil samples at concentrations that ranged from 0.20 to 56,000 mg/kg. Arsenic was the only metal reported above its PRGs for soil. Arsenic exceeded its PRGs for soil of 2.70 mg/kg in eight of the nine soil samples, including the background sample. Only one sample contained arsenic at a concentration that was at least three times greater than the background sample. Therefore, arsenic contamination cannot necessarily be attributed to the site.

During the SSI, ground water samples were collected from municipal wells No. 4 and No. 9 and were analyzed for PAHs, VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. Mercury was the only substance detected and did not exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Two Expanded Site Investigations (ESI) have been conducted at the site. The first ESI was conducted in December of 1993. This investigation focused on the collection of samples from on-site soil, on-site temporary wells, and off-site monitoring wells. The second ESI was conducted in March of 1994 by EPA. This investigation focused on the sampling of local sandpoint and municipal wells. During the first ESI, nine soil samples, including one field duplicate were collected from four boreholes on the site. The borehole depths ranged from 1 foot below ground surface (bgs) to 7.5 ft. bgs. PAHs were detected in seven of the nine soil samples. 13 PAH compounds were reported at concentrations that ranged from 0.38 to 540 mg/kg. Fourteen reported concentrations exceeded the PRGs for soil for the following three PAHs: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and benzo(b)fluoranthene. VOCs were detected in all nine soil samples at concentrations that ranged from 0.049 mg/kg to 940 mg/kg. Six reported concentrations in two samples exceeded the EPA, Region 9 PRGs for industrial soil for benzene, ethyl benzene, and napthalene. Fourteen metals were reported at concentrations that ranged from 0.04 to 22,000 mg/kg. Arsenic was the only metal reported above its PRGs for soil. Arsenic exceeded its PRGs for soil of 2.70 mg/kg in seven of the nine soil samples collected. The highest reported concentration of arsenic was 14.0 mg/kg.

Seven temporary wells were installed during the ESI conducted in 1993. No PAHs were detected. The well that had been at the northeast corner of the site reported the following compounds: benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and total xylenes at 9,200 μg/L, 4,000 μg/L, 14,000 μg/L and 15,000 μg/L, respectively. All four of the BTEX constituents exceeded their associated MCLs and EPA, Region 9 tap water PRGs (PRGs for tap water). Metals were reported in six temporary well samples at concentrations exceeding the PRGs for tap water and/or MCLs for the following 14 metals: antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, and vanadium.

Ground water samples were collected from four monitoring wells less than one mile west of the site. Eight VOCs were reported at concentrations that ranged from 2.0 to 2,900 μg/L. Twelve samples were reported to contain concentrations that exceeded MCLs and/or PRGs for tap water for the following six VOCs: benzene, chloromethane, ethyl benzene, napthalene, toluene, and total xylenes.

Total metals were reported in all four monitoring well samples. Sixteen total metals were reported at concentrations that ranged from 1.0 to 144,000 μg/L. Twenty-six reported concentrations exceeded MCLs and/or PRGs for tap water for the following nine metals: aluminum, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, nickel, and titanium.

Dissolved metals were also reported in all four monitoring well ground water samples. Eight dissolved metals were reported at concentrations that ranged from 4.0 to 22,700 μg/L. PRGs for iron and manganese.

The 1994 FSI involved collecting ground water samples from four municipal wells and sandpoint wells. Eleven metals that ranged from 0.24 to 1,800 µg/L were detected in the well samples. Nine reported concentrations exceeded MCLs and or PRGs for tap water for antimony and manganese. PAHs and VOC's were also detected in some wells but did not exceed PRGs for tap water or MCLs.

The Removal Assessment was conducted in three phases. During the first phase, which occurred from June 3-9, 2002, soil and ground water samples were collected to define the contamination on site and determine if off-site migration had occurred. The second phase was implemented from September 9 to 12 and September 30 to October 2, 2002, and focused on the collection of soil and ground water samples that would better define the overall extent of the contamination. The third phase was conducted from September 30 to October 7, 2002.

PAHs were detected in 24 of the 40 soil samples collected during the removal assessment. The PAH concentrations ranged from 0.42 to 33.0 mg/kg. Samples from the 0 to 2 ft. bgs interval at six of the nine boreholes on site contained at least one PAH that exceeded the PRGs for soil.

Six of the nine soil samples collected from 0 to 2 ft. bgs on site contained at least one VOC. Concentrations ranged from 0.013 to 840 mg/kg. Eight of the 23 reported concentrations exceeded the PRGs for soil for benzene, ethyl benzene, and napthalene.

PAHs were detected in 18 of the 34 ground water samples, both on site and off site. PAH concentrations ranged from 13 to 610 µg/L. PRGs for tap water and/or MCLs were exceeded for benzo(a)anthrazene, benzo(a)pyrene, and chrysene.

Some off-site temporary wells had PAH compounds reported in their samples, however, none of the reported concentrations exceeded the PRGs for tap water or MCLs.

VOC's were detected in both on-site and off-site temporary well(s). On-site wells had sample results exceeding MCLs and/or PRGs for tap water for benzene, ethyl benzene, napthalene, toluene, and total xylenes. Off-site well(s) sample results had tetrachloroethene and benzene exceeding the PRGs for tap water.

No PAHs were reported in the ground water samples collected from the sandpoint wells or municipal wells, however, six VOC's were reported in these samples at concentrations that ranged from 0.40 to 9.40 µg/L. The sample collected from sandpoint well No. 2 contained 1,4-dichlorobenzene at a concentration of 1.40 µg/L.

In summary (1) PAHs were reported at concentrations exceeding the PRGs for soil in 14 of the 86 soil samples submitted during the removal assessment. VOC's were reported at concentrations exceeding the PRGs for soil in 16 of the 86 soil samples submitted. Surface soil contamination covers approximately 90% of the site. (2) The ground water contamination is

concentrated near the center of the site. The on-site ground water contamination also appears to have migrated at least 200 feet northeast (down-gradient) of the site. The ground water and geo-probe data from the site indicate the contamination found in the shallow ground water and soils has not migrated downward in any appreciable concentration. Geo-probe samples indicated that no ground water contamination is present below 20 feet. Additionally, the horizontal migration of the most significant contamination appears to be limited to 10 to 20 feet from the site boundary. Trace levels of the FMGP wastes have been identified up to 200 feet from the site. The location and concentration of the contaminants reduces the likelihood that both private and public water supplies will become contaminated.

2. Current Actions

Data from the EPA sampling events has been sent to the property owners. The residents on the adjacent residential properties have been instructed to minimize their contact with the soil.

C. State and Local Authorities' Roles

1. State and Local Actions to Date

The Iowa Department of Public Health completed a streamlined risk assessment on September 10, 2002. For a receptor being an on-site worker, the total excess lifetime cancer risk is 3.00 E-04.

Coordination with the Iowa State Historical Preservation Office has been ongoing concerning the intact former manufactured gas plant building. The building was determined (by an EPA contractor, subject matter expert) to be eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A - that the FMGP is a locally important resource that attained regional and national significance as part of a late 19th and early 20th century municipally driven movement toward self-reliant energy production.

Close coordination has occurred between EPA and the Iowa State Historical Preservation Office and the property owner to allow the building to be demolished while maintaining compliance with all laws and regulations.

2. Potential for Continued State/Local Response

No future response actions are anticipated from either the state or local authorities.

III. THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH OR WELFARE OR THE ENVIRONMENT, AND STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

A. Threats to Public Health or Welfare

The present site conditions pose an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare which meets the criteria for response actions under 40 C.F.R. 300.415(b) of the National Contingency Plan (NCP) as follows:

1. Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants.

The EPA investigations have documented the presence of extensive PAHs and VOCs contamination on site. All compounds listed in the table in Section II.A.4 are hazardous substances as defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Future and current on-site inhabitants, workers, and nearby residents are at risk for exposure.

The site property is currently utilized by Mr. Vance Hinrich of the Hinrich Construction Company. The business is open to the public at the site location and currently has unrestricted access. Hazardous substances have been determined to be in the soil and ground water at the site location.

The adverse human health effects of those chemicals found on site are summarized below:

Benzene - Benzene is a widely used chemical formed from both natural processes and human activities. Breathing very high levels of benzene can result in death, cause drowsiness, dizziness, rapid heart rate, headaches, tremors, confusion, and unconsciousness; long-term benzene exposure causes effects on the bone marrow and can cause anemia and leukemia. Eating or drinking foods containing high levels of benzene can cause vomiting, irritation of the stomach, dizziness, sleepiness, convulsions, rapid heart rate, and death.

PAHs, including, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(a)anthrazene, Benzo(b)fluorothene - PAHs are a group of over 100 different chemicals formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas garbage or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. Some people who have inhaled or touched mixtures of PAHs and other chemicals for long periods of time have developed cancer. Some PAHs have caused cancer in laboratory animals when they inhaled air containing them (lung cancer), ingested them in food (stomach cancer), or had them applied to their skin (skin cancer).

Napthalene - Exposure to napthalene happens mostly from inhaling air contaminated from the burning of wood or fossil fuels, industrial discharges, tobacco smoke, or moth repellents.

Exposure to large amounts of napthalene may damage or destroy some of your red blood cells. This could cause too few red blood cells until the body replaces the destroyed cells. Exposure to large amounts of napthalene may also cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and a yellow color to the skin.

Total Xylenes - Exposure to xylene occurs in the workplace often when paint, gasoline, paint thinners, and other products that contain it are used. People who inhale high levels of xylene may have dizziness, confusion, and a change in their sense of balance. Xylene affects the brain. High levels from exposure for short periods (14 days or less) or long periods (more that 1 year) can cause headaches and lack of muscle coordination. Exposure of people to high levels of xylene for short periods can also cause irritation of the skin, eyes, nose, and throat; difficulty in breathing; problems with the lungs; delayed reaction time; memory difficulties; stomach discomfort; and possible changes in the liver and kidneys. It can cause unconsciousness and even death at very high levels.

2. High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface that may migrate.

Analytical results obtained from EPA sampling efforts have confirmed the presence of hazardous substances that exceed the PRGs established by the Iowa Department of Public Health in surface soil that covers approximately 90% of the site area. Benzene, napthalene and benzo(a)pyrene levels greater than four times the site-specific PRGs are also found to be underneath the intact FMGP building.

3. Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

The site does not have any protective fencing or other measures that restrict access by locals. Also, the original intact FMGP building has been determined not to be structurally sound and poses a safety concern. Without repairs, within a few years (or sooner), the building will deteriorate to a point where demolition may be the only option in the interest of public safety.

B. Threats to the Environment

Present site conditions pose an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment which meet the criteria for response actions under 40 C.F.R. 300.415(b) of the NCP, as follows:

1. Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants [300.415 (b) (2) (i)].

The PAH and VOC contamination threatens wildlife that may come into contact with them. The migration pathways include surface water ground water and surface soil.

2. High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils [300.415 (b)(2)(iv)].

The threats presented to the environment by the substances are contaminated soils and ground water. Both PAH and VOC contamination greater than four times the established PRGs have been identified at the site. The Iowa Department of Public Health has performed a streamlined risk assessment concluding that the hazardous substances present a potential threat to human health.

3. Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants to migrate or to be released [300.415 (b) (2) (v)].

Seasonal, upcoming rainy periods are anticipated. Continued runoff of the contaminated soil and surface water will occur if the timely completion of this removal action does not occur.

IV. ENDANGERMENT DETERMINATION

Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this site, if not addressed by implementing the response action selected in this Action Memorandum, may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, or welfare, or the environment.

V. PROPOSED ACTIONS AND ESTIMATED COSTS

A. Proposed Actions

1. Proposed Action Description

This action will remove the threat posed by the contamination on the Marengo FMGP site.

There will be excavation of the contaminated soil on site to a depth of two feet. The two-foot excavation has been reviewed by the Region 7 Superfund toxicologist and determined to be protective for on-site workers. This will commence after the FMGP building is demolished. The FMGP building has not been well maintained and is in extremely poor condition. The building is structurally unsafe to withstand the impact of the removal action and poses a safety hazard to on site workers. Also, high levels of hazardous substances have been determined to be underneath the building. Prior to the demolishment of the building, a historical document will be produced consisting of measured drawings, photographs, and written data that will be used by scholars, researchers, preservationists, architects, engineers, and others interested in preserving and understanding historic property. This document will preserve information about the brick coal gas structure that is about to be demolished. These standards are intended for use in developing documentation to be included in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Collections in the Library of Congress.

The concrete area behind the Hinrich Construction building will also be removed and two feet of soil will be excavated underneath the concrete pad. A majority of the concrete pad is cracked and has high levels of hazardous substances underneath the concrete area. If a subsurface structure is encountered during the excavation, for example, tar pit, gas holders, etc., the hazardous substances will be removed as feasible and properly disposed.

At the conclusion of the excavation activities, a barrier indicator will be placed at the bottom of the excavated areas to alert future users of the property concerning hazardous materials that are being left two feet below ground surface. After initially backfilling the excavated areas with clean backfill, an 8-inch thick surface of asphalt, concrete, gravel, or topsoil will be added to bring the grade up to match the surrounding surface. The surface will be maintained or improved, if appropriate, to facilitate runoff. Additionally, institutional controls in the form of legal restrictions on digging at the site will be implemented to prevent disturbance of contaminated soils left in place at the site.

The excavated soil will be sampled (waste profiling) and a determination will be made concerning the final disposition of the contaminated soil. It is anticipated that the majority of the soil will be allowed to be disposed of in a Subtitle D landfill in the state of Iowa. However, due to high concentrations of benzene, a small portion of the contaminated soil may have to be disposed of by alternative means, for example, thermal desorption.

2. Contribution to Remedial Performance

This is a not an NPL site. The proposed action will mitigate the threats posed by the contamination at the site.

3. Description of Alternative Technologies

Other technologies were considered during the evaluation of the removal action alternatives. For example, thermal desorption will be considered for all of the contaminated soil that cannot be sent to a landfill.

4. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

NCP, 40 C.F.R. Section 300.415(i), provides that fund-financed removal actions under Section 104 of CERCLA shall, to the extent practicable considering the exigencies of the situation, attain applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) under federal environmental, state environmental, or facility-citing laws.

The following are the federal ARARs identified for this action:

Off-Site Shipments of Hazardous Waste - 40 C.F.R. 262.20-23
Pre-transport and Packaging Requirements - 40 C.F.R. 262.30
Labeling Requirements - 40 C.F.R. 262.31
Marking Requirements-- 40 C.F.R. 262.32
Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities - 40 C.F.R. 264-265
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories - 40 C.F.R. 63
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors, 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart EEE
Packaging and shipping requirements are addressed under 49 C.F.R. 173
Site worker safety is addressed by 29 C.F.R. 1910.120
National Register determinations are addressed under 36 C.F.R. Part 800.4, 800.5 and 800.6.

The following state ARARs were addressed in a letter dated April 18, 2003, from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources:

Chemical Specific Requirements for Ground water: Regulatory Citation- 567 IAC 133, which establishes the HAL, NRL, or MCL as the action levels for performing ground water assessment and cleanup actions for all chemicals.

Action Specific Requirements:

PAH-contaminated soil disposal: Requirement - Contaminated soils exhibiting PAH or cyanide contamination are prohibited from Subtitle D landfill disposal if total PAH concentrations exceed 1,600 ppm, 100 ppm for the carcinogenic PAHs, or 1,000 ppm for cyanide, as required in the Iowa Administrative Code - 567-109.5(1)

Possible creation of fugitive dusts and emissions: Reasonable precautions are to be taken to control fugitive dusts and particulate matter, as required in the Iowa Administrative Code - 567 IAC 23.3.

5. Project Schedule

On-site removal activities are expected to take six weeks to complete. This non-time critical removal action is scheduled to commence in late Spring 2003.

B. Estimated Costs

The costs associated with the removal action are estimated as follows:

Extramural Costs:

Cleanup Contractor Costs	$270,000
START, including a 20% contingency	$ 78,000
Subtotal, Extramural Costs	$348,000
TOTAL, REMOVAL ACTION PROJECT CEILING	$348,000

These costs do not include intramural costs. Refer to the Cost Enforcement Addendum for intramural direct and indirect costs. The EPA direct and indirect costs, although cost recoverable, do not count toward the total removal project ceiling for this removal action.

VI. EXPECTED CHANGE IN THE SITUATION SHOULD ACTION BE DELAYED OR NOT TAKEN

Without approval of the removal action described in this Action Memorandum, the contaminated areas will continue to pose a threat to those who may come into contact with the contaminated media.

VII. OUTSTANDING POLICY ISSUES

None at this time

VIII. ENFORCEMENT

The site is currently owned by Vance and Deborah Hinrich. EPA is not aware that they have contributed to the releases of hazardous substances at the site.

No successor corporations, person or entities were identified to the coal gas company that originally owned and operated the site at the time of the releases of hazardous substances. There is no other viable potentially responsible party (PRP) with the financial ability to fund the response action. A confidential enforcement addendum discussing the PRP search is attached hereto.

At the conclusion of the excavation activities, a barrier indicator will be placed at the bottom of the excavated areas to alert future users of the property concerning hazardous materials that are being left two feet below ground surface. After initially backfilling the excavated areas

with clean backfill, an 8-inch thick surface of asphalt, concrete, gravel, or topsoil will be added to bring the grade up to match the surrounding surface. The surface will be maintained or improved, if appropriate, to facilitate runoff. Additionally, institutional controls in the form of legal restrictions on digging at the site will be implemented to prevent the disturbance of contaminated soils left in place at the site.

An Environmental Easement and Declaration of Restrictive Covenants ("Easement") will be prepared for signature by the property owners at the site, with the Easement being granted to the state of Iowa. The Easement will restrict the use of the site to commercial/industrial purposes (excluding day care, nursing homes, etc.) and prohibit digging or other soil disturbance at the site below 2 feet or well installation without permission of EPA and the state of Iowa. The Easement will provide legal notice in the properties' chain of title concerning the contamination that remains at the site below the 2 feet of clean fill. Thus providing notice in addition to the barrier indicator to be installed below the clean fill.

IX. RECOMMENDATION

This decision document represents the selected removal action for the Marengo FMGP site located in Marengo, Iowa. This action was developed in accordance with CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and is not inconsistent with the NCP. This decision is based on the Administrative Record for the site.

Conditions at the Marengo FMGP site meet the NCP Section 300.415 (b) for a removal action and I recommend your approval of the proposed removal action. The total project ceiling, $348,000, will be funded from the Regional Removal Allowance.

Andrea Jirka, Acting Director
Superfund Division

5/13/03
Date

Attachments: Cost Enforcement Addendum
Confidential Enforcement Addendum

COST ENFORCEMENT ADDENDUM
Marengo FMGP Site
Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa

The total EPA costs for this removal action based on full cost-accounting practices are estimated to be $562,819. EPA direct and indirect costs, although cost recoverable, do not count toward the Total Removal Project Ceiling for this removal action.

B. Estimated Costs

1. Extramural Costs:

Removal Clean-Up Contractor Costs	$225,000
START Contractor	$ 65,000
Contingency (20%)	$ 58,000
Subtotal Extramural Costs	$348,000

2. Intramural Costs:

EPA Direct Costs	$ 20,000
EPA Indirect Costs (52.94%)	$194,819
Subtotal Intramural Costs	$214,819
TOTAL REMOVAL PROJECT CEILING	$562,819

Direct costs include direct extramural costs and direct intramural costs. Indirect costs are calculated based on an estimated indirect cost rate expressed as a percentage of site-specific direct costs consistent with the full cost-accounting methodology effective October 2, 2000. These estimates do not include pre-judgement interest, do not take into account other enforcement costs, including Department of Justice costs, and may be adjusted during the course of a removal action. The estimates are for illustrative purposes only and their use is not intended to create any rights for responsible parties. Neither the lack of a total cost estimate nor deviation of actual costs from this estimate will affect the United States' right to cost recovery.

FB

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SITE PROGRESS REPORT

07NP

Site: Marengo FMGP
ID #: IAD984571547
Break: 2.5
Other:
7/22/03

AOP

I. HEADING

Date: July 22, 2003

Subject: Marengo FMGP Site, Iowa County, Iowa

From: Daniel J. Garvey, OSC
U.S. EPA, Region 7
EFLR

To: Larry Zaragoza, Center Director (5203G)
Region 5/7 Accelerated Response Center

POLREP No.: 3rd and final

II. BACKGROUND

Site No.:	07NP
Delivery Order No.:	DO-0033
Response Authority:	CERCLA, § 104(a)
CERCLIS No.:	IAD984571547
NPL Status:	Non NPL
State Notification:	IDNR notified
Action Memorandum Status:	Approved - May 13, 2003
Start Date:	June 23, 2003
Demobilization Date:	July 19, 2003
Completion Date:	July 22, 2003

III. SITE INFORMATION

See POLREP #1dated July 8, 2003.

IV. RESPONSE INFORMATION

A. Situation

1. Current Situation

All of the excavation of contaminated soil has now been completed. All of the clean up goals have been achieved. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hired a private engineering firm to assist in formulating the drainage/restoration on the site and to perform compaction tests. High media interest has been exhibited from the Iowa City Gazette

newspaper during the last 4 weeks. Site restoration has been completed at this time. The final elevation survey to verify that the property will drain properly has been performed.

2. Removal Actions to Date

The following actions occurred between July 14-22, 2003.

Monday, July 14, 2003 - A final determination was made by On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Garvey and EPA Counsel concerning the drainage of the site property. The site will be restored and graded with a 9-inch contour from the back side of the Hinrichs Construction Company building toward Miller Street. A professional engineering firm, Shive Hattery, from Cedar Rapids, Iowa is being hired to assist in the evaluation. The proper compaction of the clean backfill will be verified. There were ten trucks utilized today to haul the remaining contaminated soil to the Upper Rock Island County Landfill. All of the trucks covered each load and proper manifests were signed and carried. The excavation of contaminated soil at the site has now been completed. The final excavation that occurred during the day was slowed due to working around active utility lines - including a gas line. Extra safety precautions were implemented during these tedious work activities. At the end of the extended work shift, barrier netting was placed at the bottom of all excavated areas. This serves as a warning to future users of the property that there are still hazardous substances at many locations on the site below 2 feet in depth.

Tuesday, July 15, 2003 - Soil confirmation samples were taken in the morning. These samples will serve as a record of the contamination levels at the base of the excavated areas. The Link Belt 4300 excavator was decontaminated today and is being readied to be shipped off site. Around 10:15 A.M., Mr. Lyn Wagner, Shieve Hattery Engineering Company visited the site. Shieve Hattery has been selected to perform the compaction tests and to assist by providing a professional engineer to formulate the drainage/restoration of the site. Mr. Wagner obtained a soil sample from the backfill to provide the compaction calculations. This step is needed due to the grain bin that sits adjacent to the site area and the unusual configuration of the Hinrichs Construction Company's building located on the site. An initial evaluation by Mr. Wagner indicated that a larger size rock base was needed throughout most of the site due to the high water table on the site and needed to be added to some of the deep excavated areas where subsurface structures from the coal gasification process had been found. Based on that initial evaluation, larger 4"-6" rock was ordered and delivered to the site to be used as a base material.

Wednesday, July 16, 2003 - The emphasis of the day's activities include delivering a significant amount ~~of~~ rock to the site to continue with the restoration process. An Ingersoll-Rand vibratory compactor was delivered to the site and immediately utilized to stabilize the area. Site work activities continued until 6:30 P.M. A site briefing was provided to the property owner and to the mayor of Marengo by OSC Garvey.

Thursday, July 17, 2003 - Rock and backfill soil used as fill material was delivered throughout the day. Two EPA contractor employees operated heavy equipment to spread and compact the material. Another worker continually wetted down the work area to enhance the compaction process. Representatives from the Cedar Rapids based, private engineering firm,

Shive Hattery arrived at the site at approximately 1:00 P.M. to survey the site and to perform compaction tests. Survey stakes were placed across the site and marked by the surveyors to guide the future placement of fill material to promote drainage. The initial average of the compaction tests came back acceptable. The LinkBelt excavator was transported off the site today. The response manager for EPA's ERRS contractor changed out late in the afternoon with another response manager.

Friday, July 18, 2003 - Thunderstorms in the morning delayed work activities. Caution concerning rutting the newly developed site area was a primary concern and initially the large trucks filled with rock were not allowed to drive back into the site. Mr. Pat Sheldon, Iowa Interstate Railroad was contacted by OSC Garvey and informed that the project is expected to be completed by Tuesday, July 22, 2003. Mr. Sheldon had requested that he be informed when the project would end so that he could re-open the rail line and allow train traffic to resume. Mr. Sheldon had voluntarily suspended train traffic on the particular rail line that runs parallel to the south edge of the site for safety considerations for the duration of the Superfund action. Coordination activities occurred in the afternoon to have the engineering firm from Cedar Rapids finish their work involving compaction and drainage.

Saturday, July 19, 2003 - Site work activities commenced at 7:00 A.M. The engineering firm from Cedar Rapids was also at the site promptly at 7:00 A.M. to obtain final compaction tests and to perform a preliminary survey of elevations for drainage purposes. The preliminary elevation survey showed that the property would drain properly, however, a final survey is scheduled to take place on Tuesday, July 22, 2003. Most of the barrier fencing was removed. A portion of the fencing is being left in place until the final survey is completed as a protective measure. The entire EPA ERRS crew "de-mobed" from the site today. Some of the equipment will remain on the property for a few days waiting to be picked up. A site briefing was provided to the property owner.

Tuesday, July 22, 2003 - The Shive Hattery engineering firm visited the site today to perform the final elevation survey for drainage purposes. All of the elevations were acceptable. A copy of the engineers' report will be provided to the property owner. The remainder of the barrier fence was removed today. This site is now completed. All of the removal action objectives have been met.

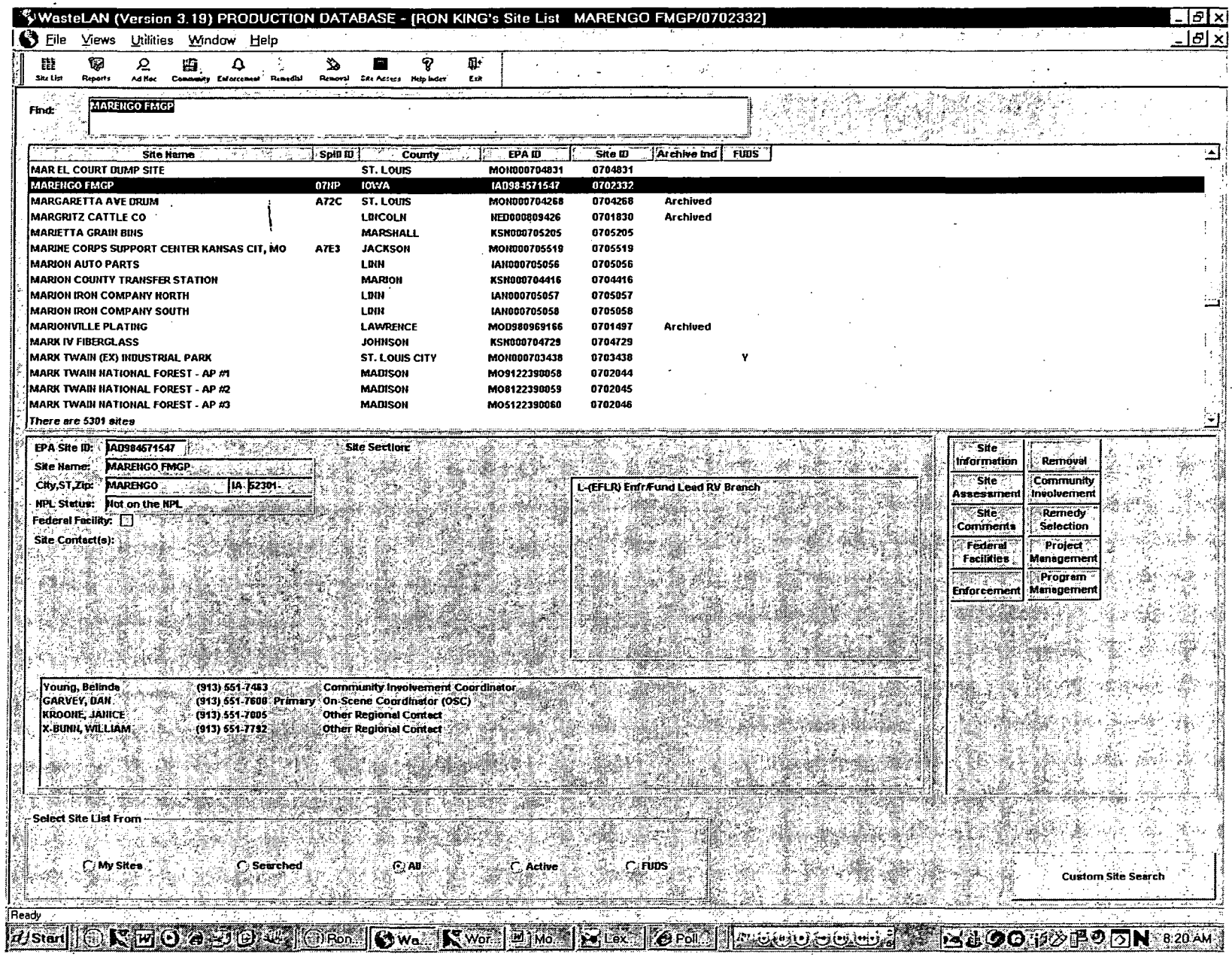
3. Enforcement

__ There is a confidential enforcement addendum that is included as part of the Action Memorandum dated May 13, 2003.

B. Planned Removal Activities

Deep excavation has been required in some spots due to the subsurface structures such as tar wells, oil-water separators, etc. that were uncovered and identified during the initial two-foot excavation. All of the site activities have concluded. There are no future field plans at this site.

S	▲	C	@	OU	Action Name	Sq	Ld	Planned Start	Planned FYQ	Planned Complete	Planned FYQ	Actual Start	Actual Complete	☎	H	Qual	Takeover Phased	SCAP Note	EPA Person
				00	DISCOVERY	001	F	00/00/0000		00/00/0000		00/00/0000	03/22/1990						
				00	Field Request	001	F	00/00/0000		03/31/1990	1990/2	00/00/0000	03/22/1990					REQUEST DS/PA	
				00	REMOVAL ASSESSMENT	001	F	10/01/1994	1995/1	06/30/1995	1995/3	10/24/1994	01/03/1995					NO REMOVAL NEEDED	
				00	REMOVAL ASSESSMENT	002	F	06/30/2002	2002/3	09/30/2002	2002/4	06/03/2002	12/24/2002						
				00	REMOVAL	001	F	06/30/2003	2003/3	09/30/2003	2003/4	06/23/2003	07/22/2003			C			
				00	Approval Of Action Memo	001	F	00/00/0000		06/30/2003	2003/3	00/00/0000	05/13/2003						
				00	OSC Report	001	F	00/00/0000		12/31/2003	2004/1	00/00/0000	07/22/2003						
				00	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT	001	F	07/01/1990	1990/4	09/30/1990	1990/4	08/21/1990	09/21/1990			L			
				00	Preremedial Work Plan	001	F	00/00/0000		06/30/1991	1991/3	00/00/0000	06/17/1991					SSI	
				00	Field Request	002	F	00/00/0000		12/31/1990	1991/1	00/00/0000	10/23/1990					SSI	
				00	SITE INSPECTION	001	F	04/01/1991	1991/3	03/31/1993	1993/2	06/21/1991	02/23/1993			H		COMPLETED 3/92	
				00	Tentative Disposition	001	F	00/00/0000		03/31/1992	1992/2	00/00/0000	03/31/1992					TD-IAN	
				00	Data Transmittal	001	F	00/00/0000		03/31/1992	1992/2	00/00/0000	03/31/1992					4 LETTERS	
				00	Raw Data/EPA Lab	001	F	00/00/0000		09/30/1991	1991/4	00/00/0000	09/13/1991						
				00	Trip Report	001	F	00/00/0000		06/30/1991	1991/3	00/00/0000	06/25/1991						
				00	EXPANDED SITE INSPECTION	001	F	07/01/1993	1993/4	06/30/1995	1995/3	07/08/1993	06/20/1995			N		DATED 04/06/95	
				00	Tentative Disposition	002	F	00/00/0000		06/30/1995	1995/3	00/00/0000	06/20/1995					9100-3 FORM	
				00	Trip Report	003	F	00/00/0000		03/31/1994	1994/2	00/00/0000	01/05/1994					12/15 SAMPLING	
				00	Final Disposition	001	F	00/00/0000		00/00/0000		00/00/0000	08/29/2001					9100-3	
				00	Trip Report	004	F	00/00/0000		03/31/1994	1994/2	00/00/0000	03/11/1994					3/4-5 SAMPLING	
				00	Data Transmittal	002	F	00/00/0000		06/30/1994	1994/3	00/00/0000	04/26/1994						
				00	Preremedial Work Plan	003	F	00/00/0000		12/31/1993	1994/1	00/00/0000	12/09/1993					SASP RECEIVED	
				00	Preremedial Work Plan	004	F	00/00/0000		12/31/1993	1994/1	00/00/0000	12/17/1993					SASP APPROVED	
				00	Preremedial Work Plan	002	F	00/00/0000		12/31/1993	1994/1	00/00/0000	12/09/1993					MWP	
				00	Formal Cont Data Summary	001	F	00/00/0000		03/31/1995	1995/2	00/00/0000	01/31/1995					ANALYSIS 7/94 DATE	
				00	Raw Data/EPA Lab	002	F	00/00/0000		03/31/1994	1994/2	00/00/0000	02/04/1994					COMPLETE	
				00	Raw Data/EPA Lab	004	F	00/00/0000		09/30/1994	1994/4	00/00/0000	07/27/1994					EP&R DATA	
				00	Raw Data/EPA Lab	003	F	00/00/0000		03/31/1994	1994/2	00/00/0000	03/25/1994					COMPLETE	
				00	Trip Report	002	F	00/00/0000		09/30/1993	1993/4	00/00/0000	07/16/1993					7/8 RECON	
				00	LABORATORY SUPPORT	001	F	00/00/0000		09/30/2002	2002/4	06/03/2002	12/31/2002						
				00	RECORDS MANAGEMENT	001	F	00/00/0000		09/30/2010	2010/4	01/04/2004	00/00/0000						
				00	COST RECVRY DECSN DOCMT-	001	FE	00/00/0000		09/30/2006	2006/4	00/00/0000	07/06/2006						


WasteLAN (Version 3.19) PRODUCTION DATABASE - [RON KING's Site List MARENGO FMGP/0702332]
File Views Utilities Window Help
Site List Reports Ad Hoc Community Enforcement Remedial Removal Site Access Help Index Exit
Find: MARENGO FMGP
Site Name | Spill ID | County | EPA ID | Site ID | Archive Ind | FUDS
MAR EL COURT DUMP SITE | | ST. LOUIS | MOD000704831 | 0704831 |
MARENGO FMGP | 07NP | IOWA | IAD984571547 | 0702332 |
MARGARETTA AVE DRUM | A72C | ST. LOUIS | MOD000704268 | 0704268 | Archived |
MARGRITZ CATTLE CO | | LINCOLN | NED000809426 | 0701830 | Archived |
MARIETTA GRAIN BINS | | MARSHALL | KSN000705205 | 0705205 |
MARINE CORPS SUPPORT CENTER KANSAS CIT, MO | A7E3 | JACKSON | MOD000705519 | 0705519 |
MARION AUTO PARTS | | LINN | IAD000705056 | 0705056 |
MARION COUNTY TRANSFER STATION | | MARION | KSN000704416 | 0704416 |
MARION IRON COMPANY NORTH | | LINN | IAD000705057 | 0705057 |
MARION IRON COMPANY SOUTH | | LINN | IAD000705058 | 0705058 |
MARIONVILLE PLATING | | LAWRENCE | MOD980969166 | 0701497 | Archived |
MARK IV FIBERGLASS | | JOHNSON | KSN000704729 | 0704729 |
MARK TWAIN (EX) INDUSTRIAL PARK | | ST. LOUIS CITY | MOD000703438 | 0703438 | Y
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST - AP #1 | | MADISON | MO9122390058 | 0702044 |
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST - AP #2 | | MADISON | MO8122390059 | 0702045 |
MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST - AP #3 | | MADISON | MO5122390060 | 0702046 |
There are 5301 sites
EPA Site ID: IAD984571547
Site Name: MARENGO FMGP
City,ST,Zip: MARENGO IA 52301
NPL Status: Not on the NPL
Federal Facility:
Site Contact(s):
Site Section
L-(EFLR) Enfr/Fund Lead RV Branch
Young, Belinda (913) 551-7483 Community Involvement Coordinator
GARVEY, DAN (913) 551-7608 Primary On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)
KROONE, JANICE (913) 551-7005 Other Regional Contact
X-BUNN, WILLIAM (913) 551-7792 Other Regional Contact
Site Information
Removal
Site Assessment
Community Involvement
Site Comments
Remedy Selection
Federal Facilities
Project Management
Enforcement
Program Management
Select Site List From
My Sites
Searched
All
Active
FUDS
Custom Site Search
Ready
Start
Ron
Wa
Wor
Mo
Lex
Poll
8:20 AM