



HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY FUND

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2007: July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007



**Division of Site Assessment & Remediation
Bureau of Land & Waste Management**

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**RESPONSE ACTIONS UNDER
THE HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY FUND
(THE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM)**

Introduction

This Annual Report is submitted to the South Carolina General Assembly as required by S.C. Code Ann. Section 44-56-180(b) of the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA). The HWMA mandates the South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC or the Department) to annually report on the activities and response actions that have been carried out under the auspices of the Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund (HWCF or State Superfund). The State Superfund Program further publishes this report to provide outreach and education to a wide variety of audiences.

This report highlights some of the many accomplishments of DHEC's State Superfund Program during Fiscal Year 2007 (FY07). The State Superfund Program's purpose is to protect public health and the environment by requiring investigation and cleanup of some of the state's worst uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and by taking short-term actions to mitigate immediate threats to human health and the environment. DHEC continues to focus its staff attention and financial resources on the sites that pose the greatest risk to human health.

During FY07, staff conducted and oversaw various types of response actions at over **200** uncontrolled or abandoned sites, including removal actions and emergency response actions to address immediate threats, remedial actions to address long-term threats, Brownfields (sites where expansion, reuse, or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination), and criminal investigations. While some of these sites are being addressed by potentially responsible parties (PRPs) or non-responsible parties (NRPs), many response actions as well as DHEC's oversight activities are funded totally or partially by the Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund (HWCF). In FY07, DHEC expended in excess of \$2.7 million for site-specific cleanup activities funded by the HWCF. Of this amount, over \$1.1 million was spent conducting a time-critical removal of thousands of intermediate bulk containers (chemical totes) at the Horton Sales Development Corporation Site in Piedmont. This action is expected to be completed in FY08 at a total cost of \$3.5 to 4 million. The HWCF also continued to fund several other ongoing projects such as the groundwater cleanup at the Suffolk Chemical Site in Lexington County, the remedial investigation/feasibility study at the Philip Services Site in Rock Hill, and a groundwater treatment pilot study at the Stoller Site in Charleston County. The HWCF also funded several emergency response actions and supported several criminal investigations, which resulted in convictions for illegal waste disposal as well as reimbursement of the Department's environmental response costs.

In addition to performing investigation and cleanup activities, the Department also continued to pursue recovery of its past response costs. Judicial settlements were reached with several parties for past response costs and future cleanup activities at the US Finishing Site (also known as Cone Mills or American Fast Print Site) in Greenville. The Department also entered into numerous other consent agreements and contracts with private parties to pay for or perform response actions with Departmental oversight.

While we recognize these successes, we remain concerned about our ability to quickly and efficiently address the many threats to public health and the environment that are posed by uncontrolled waste sites in South Carolina. To date, more than 1000 sites have been identified as being known or potentially contaminated. DHEC consistently attempts to direct private parties to assess and/or cleanup contamination where appropriate. Nonetheless, each site represents a potential liability to the HWCF if the responsible party(ies) is unknown, unwilling or unable to conduct the necessary activities. In light of that and prior fund expenditures to date, the known number of contaminated sites represents a potential liability to the HWCF in excess of \$60 million. Staff typically work on more than 100 sites per year, but work is not always continuous and most sites require several years of attention before they are ready for reuse as residential or commercial properties. As in the past, DHEC will continue to focus its limited staff and financial resources on addressing the problems that pose the greatest risk to human health.

We hope that this report provides the reader with an idea of the magnitude of work that has already been performed on uncontrolled sites as well as an understanding of the challenges that lie ahead in addressing the hundreds of other sites in our inventory.

THE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund – Uncontrolled Sites Fund

A. Brief History of the Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund and the State Superfund Program

South Carolina's Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund was created in 1980 when the General Assembly amended the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA) to impose a fee of \$1.50 per ton on the disposal of hazardous waste at the former GSX Services landfill facility (later operated by Laidlaw and Safety-Kleen) at Pinewood. Through the years, various amendments to the HWMA modified the fee structure to include non-hazardous wastes and to increase the per ton rates on waste disposal.

Historically, the HWCF has been managed as two separate funds: the Permitted Sites Fund which ensures the availability of funds for response actions at permitted waste landfills, and the Uncontrolled Sites Fund which is used to defray the costs of governmental response actions at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and from accidents in the transportation of hazardous materials.

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or federal Superfund law) to identify and manage the nation's worst abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. In the early 1980s, the South Carolina General Assembly amended the HWMA and authorized DHEC to implement and enforce CERCLA. The HWMA was also amended to specifically incorporate the liability provisions of Section 107 of CERCLA, which created a liability scheme that encourages responsible parties to perform cleanups and provided a mechanism for recovering costs from recalcitrant parties.

These amendments to the HWMA along with the creation of the Uncontrolled Sites Fund (or State Superfund) marked the birth of the State Superfund Program, which works to protect human health and the environment from risks posed by abandoned and uncontrolled waste sites that do not qualify for federal assistance. The primary uses of the State Superfund are to oversee the cleanup of contaminated sites, to cleanup those sites where other funds are not available, and to conduct emergency response activities. The Fund is also used to conduct criminal investigations, to support the Voluntary Cleanup Program, to provide the State's cost share (10% match) for federal dollars spent on remedial actions at Federal Superfund Sites, and to conduct the Waste Minimization and Reduction Program. The following paragraphs provide a brief discussion of the major uses of the HWCF. More detail is provided in Appendices A through E.

B. Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund Uses

1. State-Lead Response Actions

The primary purpose of the HWCF is to provide funds for contractual services to perform state-funded investigation and cleanup activities at sites where other funds are not available. The State Superfund Program evaluates and sets priorities for sites in order to address the worst cases first. In FY06 and FY07, DHEC staff developed a new process for "tiering" sites (i.e., assigning a priority based on available information) to help ensure that the worst sites are addressed first. Unless the Department deems an imminent threat exists or a criminal investigation is necessary, state-funded response actions are generally taken only after the Department initiates the appropriate administrative procedures to secure alternative funding. Considerable time and effort is expended to ensure that all available funds from the responsible parties and other sources are utilized before drawing on funds from the HWCF. As a result, legal issues frequently add to the complexity of cleanups. The Department attempts to negotiate settlements with responsible and non-responsible parties to avoid expenditures from the HWCF and to avoid time-consuming and expensive litigation often associated with convincing non-cooperative parties to respond. These actions enable the Department to administer the State Superfund in a cost-effective manner and to maintain compliance with the state and federal law.

There has been considerable progress in the State Superfund Program's efforts to address uncontrolled hazardous waste sites in spite of the complex process involved in resolving problems that have taken decades to develop. For example, many sites have been abandoned by bankrupt firms or are the product of "midnight" dumping and thus, the contamination remains unknown and undiscovered for years. This situation provides the multiple challenges of identifying the materials involved, the persons responsible, defining the true extent of the problem and its associated risk, and notifying the community of findings and keeping them informed and involved in the cleanup efforts. Even though information on the chemicals used at a facility is often available, information on wastes may not be, and identifying the source and nature of the contamination is often very difficult. Considerable resources must be invested to properly sample and analyze materials, which are likely to be volatile, reactive, explosive, corrosive, and/or toxic.

During FY07, the State Superfund Program initiated a state-funded time-critical removal action to address the imminent threats posed by several thousand chemical totes at a Piedmont cleaning and recycling facility (Horton Sales Development Corporation) that had been ordered by the Department's Bureau of Water to cease operations, other than the proper management, inspection, and maintenance of totes storing waste (Administrative Order number 06-056-W). Some of these totes were leaking and many of them contained hazardous substances and were stacked haphazardly about the property. DHEC spent in excess of \$1.2 million on this site during FY07 and we anticipate spending approximately \$3.5 to 4 million to complete the removal action. Appendix A includes summaries briefly describing some of the many state-lead and voluntary cleanup sites at which the Department managed or oversaw response activities during FY07. Additional information on the processes for addressing contaminated sites is included in Appendix B.

2. Emergency Response

DHEC's Emergency Response Program responds to accidental spills and other problems associated with the transportation of hazardous materials as well as other incidents where hazardous materials are spilled, illegally dumped, or otherwise abandoned on public property. The Emergency Response Program administers the Emergency Response Contract, which is used to secure, sample, and properly dispose of wastes. These activities are funded by the Uncontrolled Sites Fund of the HWCF.

During FY07, DHEC expended approximately \$73,178.49 responding to 18 incidents where state contractors and HWCF money were used. The 18 incidents are a subset of the total number of incidents where Emergency Response Program responded. The Emergency Response Program seeks reimbursement of its expenditures from responsible parties and/or the National Pollution Funds Center, as appropriate. All reimbursements are returned to the HWCF.

Appendix D lists emergency response actions where DHEC utilized state contractors and spent HWCF money during FY07 and includes a brief description of each response.

3. Administrative Costs/Salaries

The HWCF also provides funding for a portion of the direct and indirect costs of running the State Superfund Program. These costs include, but are not limited to, salaries and fringe benefits, equipment, and agency administrative assessments. The HWCF typically funds approximately 12 FTEs (full-time equivalent positions) that perform site prioritization activities, technical reviews and field oversight, cost recovery activities, public participation activities, and other administrative activities in the State Superfund Program. During FY07, the HWCF provided approximately \$678,000 for salaries and fringe benefits, agency administrative assessments, and other non-site-specific costs. These costs are included in DHEC's cost recovery efforts against potentially responsible parties.

4. Criminal Investigations

The State Superfund Program also assists DHEC's Office of Criminal Investigations in providing technical assistance and contractual services for gathering evidence for environmental crime cases. During FY07, DHEC expended approximately \$92,198.22 from the HWCF for criminal investigation activities at five (5) sites. DHEC uses its Superfund cost recovery authority to attempt to recover any costs that are not recovered through the criminal investigation process. These matters are considered enforcement confidential until the criminal investigations are completed.

5. National Priorities List Sites (NPL or Federal Superfund Sites)

The NPL is a list of sites that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified for investigation and potential long-term remediation under the authority of the Federal Superfund Program. There are currently 40 NPL sites in South Carolina, three sites that have been deleted from the NPL, 12 sites that are being addressed as "NPL-equivalent" sites and 4 removal sites to be considered as "NPL-equivalent" sites. DHEC staff provides technical and administrative assistance to

EPA on these sites and ensure that the state's concerns are adequately addressed. Cleanup activities on most of these sites are being funded by private parties and most of DHEC's day to day costs are funded through a cooperative agreement with EPA; however, DHEC is potentially liable for a state cost share of 10% to 50% for long-term remedial action costs at sites being funded by EPA. There are currently no NPL sites that require matching funds. DHEC may also incur costs for activities such as natural resource damage assessments and other activities that are outside the scope of the cooperative agreement. In FY07, DHEC expended approximately \$1,100.00 from the HWCF for activities at NPL sites. Additional information on South Carolina's NPL sites is included in Appendix F.

C. Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund –Uncontrolled Sites Fund: Status & Financial Sheets

1. Fund Status

From its beginning in 1980, the Uncontrolled Sites Fund portion of the HWCF grew to a balance of approximately \$11 million at the close of Fiscal Year 1990. Through the 1990s, revenues for the Uncontrolled Sites Fund averaged approximately \$2-3 million annually and the Fund balance continued to grow and briefly exceeded \$25 million in 1998 (see Figure 1). However, in 2000, Safety-Kleen filed for bankruptcy protection and shortly thereafter stopped receiving waste at the Pinewood landfill. At that time, the Uncontrolled Sites Fund had a balance of approximately \$22 million. With the exception of monies from cost recovery efforts and the billing of private parties for DHEC's oversight of work performed under consent agreements and voluntary cleanup contracts, there were no new revenues for the HWCF. Since 2000, expenditures have greatly exceeded revenues and the HWCF balance has steadily declined to a closing balance of approximately \$9.9 million on June 30, 2007.

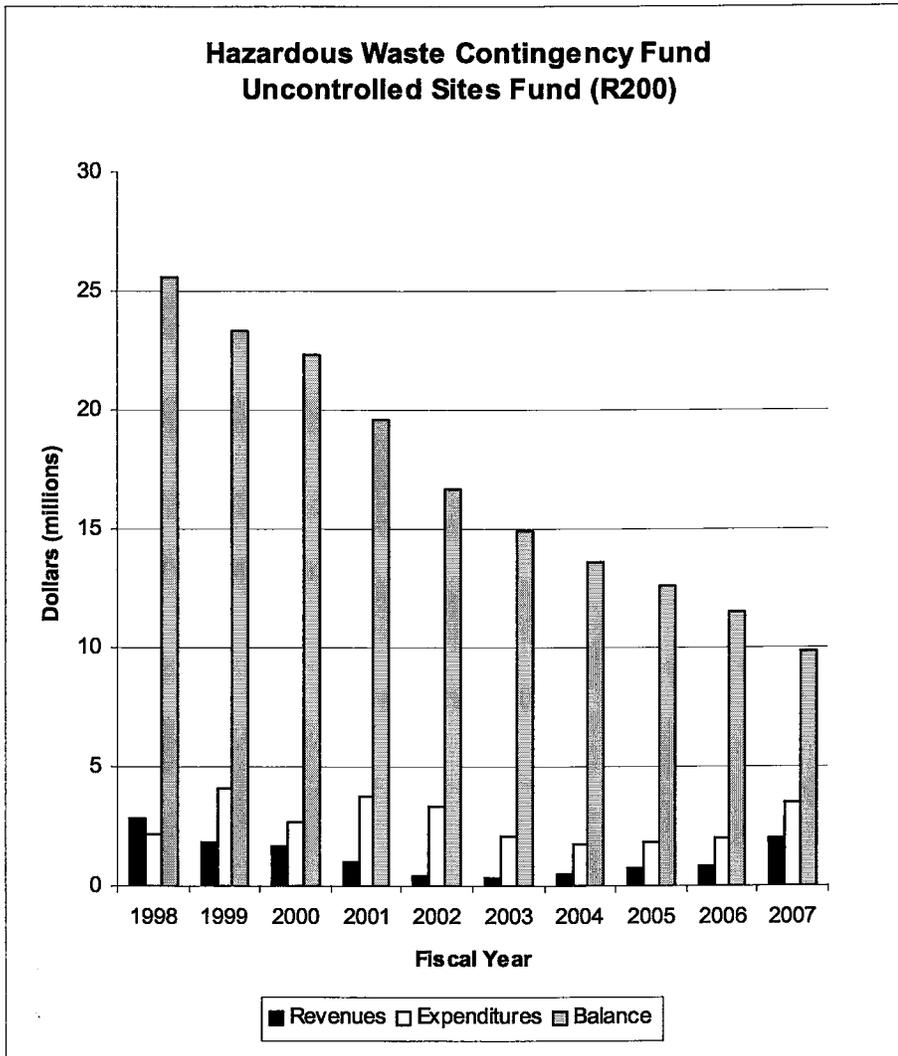
Since 2000, establishing a continued funding source for the HWCF has been a budget priority for the Department. Budget Proviso 9.45 was passed in 2006 allowing the Fund to retain the interest on the fund balance. This resulted in adding interest income of \$576,576.23 to the fund for fiscal year 2007. In 2007, Budget Proviso 9.54 authorized DHEC to assess an annual fee on hazardous waste generators and to levy a per ton fee on hazardous waste generated to be deposited into the Contingency Fund. Specifically, large quantity generators, as determined by R.61-79.262 (South Carolina Hazardous Waste Regulations) producing greater than 100 tons of hazardous waste per year will be assessed an annual base fee of \$1,000 per facility and a \$1.50 per ton fee for all hazardous waste the company generates. Large quantity generators producing 100 tons or less of hazardous waste will be assessed an annual fee of \$1,000. Small quantity generators will be assessed an annual fee of \$500. Fees collected under this provision shall not exceed an annual cap of \$15,000 per generator. Companies subject to fees required by S.C. Code Ann. Section 44-56-170(F)(1) of the 1976 Code are exempt from fees established by this provision. It is anticipated that the two provisos will authorize the annual collection of approximately \$1.5 million.

DHEC appreciates these new sources of revenue, but recognizes that additional money will be needed to address all of the uncontrolled sites in a timely and efficient manner. With this in mind, DHEC continues to encourage private parties to fund response actions and continues to focus HWCF monies

on those sites that pose the greatest threat to human health and the environment.

B. Financial Sheets

Page 9 shows the Uncontrolled Sites Fund balances, revenues, and expenditures for FY07. Revenues were slightly under \$2 million, expenditures were in excess of \$3.5 million, and the balance followed the recent declining trend by dropping from approximately \$11.4 million to \$9.8 million.



Pages 10 and 11 show future site-specific obligations (approximately \$8.3 million) that are already assigned to a state contractor or which are planned to be assigned to a state contractor. These sites and obligations represent a very small portion of DHEC's site inventory. Based on recent and historical averages, it is estimated that the existing inventory of sites may present a \$60 million liability to the HWCF.

Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund Balance for FY'07

The Department has established separate accounts within the Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund for permitted sites and uncontrolled sites. The "Uncontrolled Sites" fund is reflected below in the balance statement.

UNCONTROLLED SITES FUND

Opening Balance (7/1/06)	\$ 11,424,032.11
Revenues	\$ 1,988,884.33
Expenditures	(\$ 3,521,676.93)*
Closing Balance (6/30/07)	\$ 9,891,239.51
Obligated as State Match for National Priorities List Sites There are currently no NPL sites requiring a match.	(\$ 0.00)
Obligated for Site Investigation Contract	(\$ 8,284,415.00)**
Obligated for Emergency Response Contracts	(\$ 300,000.00)
Obligated for Salaries and Operating Expenses	(\$ 894,022.00)
Unobligated Balance for Uncontrolled Sites Fund (6/30/07)	\$ 412,802.51

* BREAKDOWN OF FY'07 EXPENDITURES

Uncontrolled Sites Portion	\$ 2,796,068.26
Emergency Response Portion	\$ 74,248.75
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	\$ 651,359.92
 Total Expenditures	 \$ 3,521,676.93

** See "Obligations for Environmental Remediation Contract as of June 30, 2007."

**Obligations for Planned Work, Purchase Orders, RODs, etc. for
Environmental Remediation Contract as of June 30, 2007**

OBLIGATION	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
I-85 Site	Response to transformer release	\$ 135,000
Horton Sales Development Site	Complete Chemical Tote Removal	\$ 2,700,000
Old Kingtree Dump	Sampling	\$ 5,000
Belk Site	Sampling	\$ 25,000
Hollis Road Site	Groundwater Treatment	\$ 2,900,000
Palmetto Wood	Five-year review	\$ 2,500
Philip Sevices Corp. (PSC)	Phase I Remedial Investigation	\$ 274,915
South Lake Drive/Old Orangeburg Road Site	Groundwater Treatment	\$ 2,100,000
Suffolk Chemical Company Site	Operation and Maintenance of Groundwater Pump and Treat System	\$ 50,000
US Finishing/Cone Mills	Legal Activities to Compel Responsible Parties to Perform Site Work	\$25,000
CI Site 1	Criminal Investigation	\$ 32,000
CI Site 2	Criminal Investigation	\$ 20,000
CI Site 3	Criminal Investigation	\$ 15,000
Total Obligation through (6/30/07) ***		\$8,284,415

*** This figure does not include any additional planned future assessment or cleanup activities that have not yet been assigned to a contractor. Sites that have a Record of Decision and previously had funds committed include the Columbia Organic Chemicals Site and Adams (Pete) Hasell Site.

THE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Additional Funding Sources Addressing South Carolina Sites

A. Site Specific Brownfields Assessment Sites

During FY07, the Department continued to perform Site Specific Brownfields Assessments (SSA) with funding provided by EPA. This funding enables the Department to assist local governments with assessment work at sites that have a strong potential for redevelopment. Our goal in performing these assessments is to assist governments by providing the appropriate information needed to determine if there is environmental contamination at the site. This information helps with the revitalization effort. Redeveloping a Brownfield property eliminates an eyesore and may create jobs and increase the tax base while protecting the environment.

B. Brownfield Grant Recipient

In South Carolina, fifteen (15) local governments, non-profits, or governmental entities have received grant money from EPA to assist in the assessment, cleanup, and job training at Brownfields sites in targeted areas. The Brownfields grant program has provided governmental entities and non-profit organizations an opportunity to conduct environmental assessments, cleanup, and job training at Brownfields in their political jurisdiction. Department staff assists each of the grantees by providing oversight and technical support, providing public participation support, reviewing documents and providing comments.

C. Federal Superfund Trust Fund

Under CERCLA, EPA also encourages PRPs to pay for site cleanup including the assessment and investigation of the nature and extent of contamination. Sites that are remediated using the Federal Superfund Trust Fund are called Federal Fund-lead sites. Where PRPs are unwilling to perform cleanup activities, EPA also pursues PRPs for cost recovery through administrative and legal actions. Regardless of whether the cleanup is financed by the Superfund Trust Fund or PRPs, CERCLA requires the same cleanup process and the Department works closely with EPA on these Federal-lead sites. Appendix E identifies South Carolina Sites on the National Priorities List.

During FY07, EPA approved Records of Decisions (RODs) for three Federal-facility NPL Sites located in South Carolina: US (Parris Island) Marine Corp's Recruit Depot in October 2006 and two Operable Units at Savannah River Site were completed in April 2007. The Savannah River Site is being addressed under a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) between DHEC, EPA, and the

United States Department of Energy. The FFA provides funding for DHEC staff to review and oversee work performed at the various sites within the Savannah River Site. No additional sites were added to the NPL and no sites were delisted in FY07.

The Federal Superfund Trust Fund supports DHEC's efforts through cooperative agreements for site-specific activities at NPL and NPL-equivalent sites. EPA also provides nonsite-specific funding through the CORE and State Response Program cooperative agreements for program infrastructure, development, training, equipment, and other administrative activities.

D. Federal Facilities on Site Assessment Projects List

Appendix F identifies federal facilities where the Department staff provides assistance to EPA and oversight of cleanup activities under CERCLA or other authorities.

APPENDICES

The following summaries describe some of the State-lead sites at which Department personnel oversaw response activities during Fiscal Year 2007 (FY07). The funding for these activities came from either Responsible Parties, Non-Responsible Parties, or the Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund. The primary source of the funding for each site is designated in each site summary.

522 KING STREET PROPERTY

Location: 522 KING STREET; in CHARLESTON, SC

Description: Site of two-story building housing longtime paint company. Drycleaning constituents, lead and PAHs possible.

Lead

Designation:

Non- Responsible Party funded
Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 04-5559-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,259 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$2,908

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department received the June 28, 2006 Summary of Additional Requested Activities, which included the sampling and analysis of the three existing groundwater monitoring wells, monitoring the well elevations for tidal influence, and identifying soil management scenarios. The sampling confirmed elevated levels of lead, arsenic, and volatile organic compounds above MCLs. It was determined that groundwater is influenced minimally by tidal fluctuations. Proposed plans for redevelopment include paving the parking area to the northeast side of site, demolition of the current northern addition to the site structure, and building a new covering for MW-1.

On August 17, 2006, the Department forwarded comments on the June 28, 2006 Summary of Additional Requested Activities. The Department received a response addressing their comments on April 11, 2007, as well as analytical results of groundwater sampling for the December 2006 groundwater monitoring event. Elevated levels of arsenic and lead were only detected in MW-1, and elevated levels of volatile organic compounds were detected in all monitoring wells.

Available data indicates that the tetrachloroethylene is likely a result of migration from an offsite source. The Department has contacted the owner of the adjacent dry-cleaning business concerning the tetrachloroethylene detections in the monitoring wells.

A-CHEM CORPORATION

Location: 5205 SOUTH MAIN STREET (U.S. HIGHWAY 29); in COWPENS, SC

Description: Facility formerly manufactured dyes and resins for the textile industry and had a permitted wastewater treatment system that discharged to the public sewer.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded
Consent Agreement 93-46-HW (08/30/1993)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$2,947 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$71,194

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department has required the Responsible Party to submit additional groundwater monitoring reports and has requested that the Responsible Party return the Air Sparge/Soil Vapor Extraction (AS/VE) System to operation. The Department has also requested a work plan to collect soil samples in the area of the AS/VE System and an Interim Action Work Plan to install on-site recovery wells in the basal shallow aquifer to help address off-site migration of contamination in the basal zone.

ACM SITE

This site is also known as:

SUMMERVILLE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATES

Location: 217 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE; in SUMMERVILLE, SC

Description: Warehouse on approximately one acre next to DonWal site. Volatile Organic Compounds in groundwater at property boundary.

Lead

Designation:

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 00-5342-AS

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$158 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$20,556

Action Taken in FY'07:

In October 2006, the Department requested that ACM conduct an additional round of groundwater sampling from all on-site groundwater monitoring wells since the presence of LNAP was detected in MW-5 in November 2004. On January 6, 2006, LNAP was not detected; however, an additional round of sampling was requested since LNAPs were not previously identified as an existing contaminant.

ARVIN MERITOR FACILITY

This site is also known as:

LVA MOTION CONTROL

Location: 144 TRANQUIL CHURCH ROAD; in MULLINS, SC

Description: VOCs & metals in soils. Transfer project from BOW.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 05-5626-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,719 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$2,099

Action Taken in FY'07:

An interim removal action was conducted at the facility in July 2006. The Department issued comments to the Initial Phase RI work plan on August 22, 2006. The work plan was revised and approved on January 19, 2007. The initial phase of the RI was conducted in early 2007 and a report is expected in FY08.

ASHLEY PHOSPHATE MINE

This site is also known as:

APPIAN WAY SITE

Location: OFF OF DORCHESTER RD/APPIAN WAY; in N. CHARLESTON, SC

Description: Tract along Ashley River used for phosphate mining and phosphate fertilizer production. Waste streams associated with former super phosphate fertilizer production.

Lead

Designation:

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 05-5445-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$675 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$4,666

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Restrictive Covenant was signed in May 2007 and the Certificate of Completion with signed June 2007 with the following conditions: 1) Installation of three groundwater monitoring wells and a year of semi-annual sampling. Installation and initial monitoring must occur prior to occupancy of any homes; 2) Capping locations in the tree protection area that have lead and arsenic above residential standards; and 3) Compliance with the restrictive covenant which restricts the use of the groundwater, and which prohibits any disturbance of the shoreline or on-site soils, including digging, trenching, or planting.

BAHAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO. INC.

This site is also known as:

DEPENDABLE DRUM SITE

Location: 200 WEST WAREHOUSE COURT; in TAYLORS, SC

Description: Former textile machinery manufacturing facility with possible PCB contamination.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 00-5403-NRP and # 00-5403-RP and # New Contract Number.

Funds Expended in FY'07:

\$496

Total Site Expenditures:

\$9,918

Action Taken in FY'07:

On July 24, 2006, Crandall Corporation proposed additional free-product pump and treat events to remove the remaining free phase product from the groundwater onsite. The Department approved the proposal on August 17, 2006.

On September 6 and 7, 2006, approximately 2,011 gallons of contaminated water and 63 gallons of product was removed. The event appeared to be effective in reducing the contamination; however, since additional product was detected after this event, an additional free-product pump and treat event will be needed. The owner has proposed two additional pump and treat events for FY08.

BARNWELL TOWN DUMP

Location: ON CO RD. 607 .5 MI E OF INT CO RD 70; in BARNWELL, SC

Description: The Town of Barnwell operated this dump from 1955 - 1972. Lanolin sludge containing perchloroethene from wool mill dry-cleaning operation and trichloroethene found in open dump. Approximately 100 drums found. Site adjacent to Salkehatchie River.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Consent Agreement 00-13-HW (06/09/2000)

Funds Expended in FY'07:

\$2,305

Total Site Expenditures:

\$34,269

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department completed the proposed plan and will send it out for public comment early next fiscal year. A proposed plan public meeting is scheduled for the first quarter of FY08.

BELK SITE

Location: US HIGHWAY 5/21; in ROCK HILL, SC

Description: Approximately 1,200 loads of soil containing boiler fly ash was excavated at Winthrop University and improperly deposited on this property.

Lead

Designation:

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$20,094 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$20,094

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department initiated a sampling event to begin the assessment of the contamination at the Site. The Department expects additional activities in FY08.

BEST GOLF CARTS/DUMP/WOOD PRESERVATION

Location: HWY 701 IN HOMEWOOD 2 MILES N. OF CONWAY; in CONWAY, SC

Description: Former wood treating operation with copper, chromium and arsenic contamination.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded
Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 01-5103-RP

Consent Agreement 95-17-HW (08/02/1995)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$957 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$23,218

Action Taken in FY'07:

Builders FirstSource conducted groundwater sampling the week of August 21, 2006. MW-2 continues to reflect elevated levels of arsenic above MCLs. A groundwater report is expected early in FY08. DHEC conducted a site visit June 18, 2007, to ensure the existing remedy remains protective. The groundwater wells and the site's capped area were inspected. Monitoring wells were missing locks on the casings and standing water was observed in one of the wells. Minimal vegetation growth was also observed on the property. The well issues were addressed and DHEC determined the existing remedy is still protective.

A five-year review and certificate of completion with deed restrictions is scheduled for completion in FY08.

BLACKBERRY VALLEY LANDFILL

Location: GROCE RD.1.5 MI.FROM INT. S-199 & S-132; in GREENVILLE, SC

Description: A Greenville County permitted landfill that accepted domestic and industrial waste.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Responsible Party funded
Administrative Consent Order 92-08-HW & Consent Agreement 02-21-HW (10/04/2002) & 11 Cost
Recovery Settlement Agmts (03/06/1992)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$495 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$178,090

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department reviewed an annual report summarizing the effectiveness of the remedy. The air sparging system has been turned off and soil vapor extraction continues. Groundwater quality has continued to improve and the cascade system was adjusted. Upon the Department's request, the Responsible Party performed additional groundwater sampling.

CARDINAL CHEMICAL CO

Location: 0.1 MI E OF INT OF SHOP RD & S. BELTLINE; in COLUMBIA, SC

Description: Operating facility became unable to discharge to Publicly-Owned Treatment Works and exhausted onsite capacity for storage of processed waste and storm water.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 07-4740-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,687 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$208,137

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department periodically visited the site to verify security was maintained. Discussions continued with an interested party for the potential purchase and redevelopment of the property as well as payment of a portion of the Department's past response costs. The Department also began negotiating a NRP VCC for one of three parcels of the Cardinal property.

CAROLINA GRAVURE

This site is also known as:

LITTON INDUSTRIES, INC

Location: 1 MI ON COMMERCIAL DR. FRM INT OF SC 6; in LEXINGTON, SC

Description: A rotogravure printing facility from 1969-1990. The rotogravure process included the use of solvents and metal-based inks. From 1997-2001, the site was leased to Michelin for use as a tire warehouse.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 05-4707-RP and # 05-4707-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$358 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$1,142

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department received the Revised Environmental Assessment Work Plan in April 2007. A meeting was scheduled to discuss the revisions with the contractor. On May 8, 2007, the Department sent additional comments on the revised work plan and the Department expects revisions early FY 2008. The Department provided comments on the revised Remedial Investigations Work Plan submitted on March 8, 2007.

CLEARWATER FINISHING SITE

Location: CLEARWATER ROAD CORNER SR-126, US 1; in CLEARWATER, SC

Description: This Site is a former textile facility encompassing more than 80 acres. Following an EPA removal of primary source material, a private group agreed to remediate soils and groundwater and entered a Voluntary Cleanup Contract.

Lead

Designation:

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 98-5210-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$282 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$23,376

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department reviewed a plan for removal of PCBs and a revised plan based on the Department's comments was later approved.

CLINTON MILLS-PLANTS 1 AND 2

Location: 600 ACADEMY STREET; in CLINTON, SC

Description: Textile plant used 1,1,1-trichloroethane for a cleaning solvent and approximately 1531 gallons of waste 1,1,1-trichloroethane were used around railroad tracks and fence for weed control.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 05-5327-RP and # 02-5327-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,617 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$5,250

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Responsible Party submitted a work plan in November 2006. On November 26, 2006, the Department approved a request for the installation of MWs, which were installed on December 21, 2006.

COLUMBIA ORGANIC CHEMICALS INC

Location: 1 BLK FRM INT OF TRUE ST & DRAKE AVE; in COLUMBIA, SC

Description: A closed specialty chemical manufacturer whose processes led to soil and groundwater contamination. Delineation of groundwater contamination is ongoing, while the remedy for addressing soil contamination, a protective cap, is currently being designed.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Responsible Party funded

Consent Agreement 91-10-SW, Incomplete (02/27/1991)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$656,933 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$3,660,054

Action Taken in FY'07:

In the summer of 2006, the Department referred the site to EPA for a Removal Assessment Evaluation and an evaluation was conducted in December 2006. EPA collected 86 surface and subsurface soil samples. Results from this evaluation indicated dioxin levels exceeded the Residential Removal Action Level (1 ppb) in certain areas. Soil contamination ranged from six inches in depth to at least two feet. The estimated volume of dioxin-contaminated soil based on the sample results was 1,300 cubic yards. EPA will evaluate conducting a soil removal. During the evaluation residents were kept informed of the EPA's activity. The Department also provided information to the public during the community's neighborhood association meetings.

COLUMBIA SUPPLY COMPANY

Location: 823 GERVAIS STREET; in COLUMBIA, SC

Description: Site of former manufactured gas plant with buried coal tar. Corrective action plan being negotiated with BOW.

Lead

Designation:

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 05-5540-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$603 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$10,610

Action Taken in FY'07:

In January 2007, additional remediation was proposed due to the persistence of contamination around MW-5. In May 2007, seven additional injection points were installed along with an additional well, MW-05R. The In-situ Chemical Oxidation injections continued during the fiscal year. Hydrogen peroxide, an activator solution, was also injected into the wells to help stimulate the breakdown of contaminants.

MW-1 continues to exceed the standards for Naphthalene. MW-5, which is adjacent to the gas holder, continues to significantly exceed the standards for Benzene, Toluene, and Naphthalene. It appears that the treatment system is having little impact on MW-5R.

Monitoring wells in the source area have shown little to no reduction in concentration of Napthalene. An evaluation of Chemical Oxidation technology is ongoing as a possible solution to this problem.

CONE MILLS CORP/UNION BLEACHERY PLANT

Location: 3335 OLD BUNCOMBE RD.; in GREENVILLE, SC

Description: Former textile dyeing and finishing plant with hexavalent chromium, PCBs, and other metals in groundwater, sediment, surface water, and soil.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 06-4755-NRP and # 07-4755-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$133,281 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$577,666

Action Taken in FY'07:

DHEC's settlement agreement with American Fast Print, Duke Power, and Piper Properties was approved by the federal court. American Fast Print is performing the Onsite Remedial Investigation, Duke Power has removed the PCB-contaminated soil, Piper Properties is performing the Offsite Remedial Investigation. The settling parties provided a workplan, which was approved by DHEC.

CONSOLIDATED FABRICATORS, INC.

Location: 877 TORRINGTON ROAD; in CLINTON, SC

Description: Former metal fabricator and finishing plant. Transfer project from BOW.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 06-5657-RP and # 06-5657-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,737 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$1,909

Action Taken in FY'07:

On September 6, 2006, the Department commented on the July 2006 RI/FS Work Plan, and requested a revised work plan be submitted to the Department by October 23, 2006. The Responsible Party provided responses to the Department's comments on October 24, 2006. After reviewing the revised RI/FS work plan, on January 18, 2007, the Department requested a meeting to resolve specific issues identified in the comments.

The former facility operators informed the Department that Braden Manufacturing, LLC was intending to file a motion in Bankruptcy Court to reject the VCC #06-5657-RP and it will not be submitting comments regarding the RI/FS work plan dated October 2006.

CREATEX MANUFACTURING CORP

This site is also known as:

MILLIKEN RESEARCH CENTER; and ROGER MILLIKEN CENTER SITE

Location: INT OF SC 9 & IRON ORE RD; in SPARTANBURG, SC

Description: Two unpermitted disposal areas at the Milliken plant contain drums, industrial waste and construction debris. Volatile Organic Compounds were found in soil and groundwater. Based on Remedial Investigation results, removal was the chosen remedy.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Consent Agreement 96-22-HW, Amended 05/07/97 (05/28/1996)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$365 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$22,981

Action Taken in FY'07:

On February 6, 2007, the Department approved the Feasibility Study. Additional groundwater monitoring was requested to determine if contaminant concentration levels in the newly installed wells are decreasing before the selection of the final groundwater remedy.

CSX MCCORMICK TRAIN WRECK

Location: HIGHWAY 28 & STATE RD 62; in MCCORMICK, SC

Description: Area of a train derailment; toluene, xylene, and benzene contamination present.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Consent Agreement 96-36-HW (10/01/1996)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$625 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$31,588

Action Taken in FY'07:

The phytoremediation system was established. The Department reviewed an annual monitoring report. Additional sampling to confirm the extent of the plume boundary was performed. The area of groundwater contamination is stable.

DALE OWEN SITE

Location: 250 WENTZKY ROAD; in ANDERSON, SC

Description: Dow Badische Plant (now owned by BASF Corporation) disposed of plant waste at this residential property without a permit. High concentrations of trichloroethene are in the groundwater and soil. BASF entered into RP-VCC, but the VCC was terminated.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 98-5220-RP

01-21-HW (06/26/2001)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,240 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$207,989

Action Taken in FY'07:

The groundwater remedy selected in the Record of Decision, HRC injection, was implemented in April 2006. Analytical results of the monitoring wells indicate the concentrations of TCE across the majority of the plume in the shallow zone have decreased since the initial injection. The deeper wells have not shown the same improvement and enhancement as the shallow wells. Therefore, the Department recommended a second injection to focus on the areas meeting remedial goals across the plume.

DARLINGTON COUNTY PRISON FARM

Location: 200 CAMP ROAD; in DARLINGTON, SC

Description: Former wood treatment operation where wood was dipped into a creosote pit. A prison is currently located on the site.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Amendment 95-43-SW (07/10/1995), Administrative Consent Agreement 92-43-SW (08/05/1992)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$146 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$28,512

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department reviewed an annual groundwater monitoring report. The Department met with Darlington County representatives and requested additional work to be performed.

DETROIT BROACH COMPANY

Location: BUNCOMBE RD.; in GREER, SC

Description: Company manufactures cutting tools. Groundwater beneath the site contains chlorinated solvents at levels exceeding Maximum Contaminant Levels.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 05-5285-NRP

Amended (11/14/96); Consent Agreement 94-55-HW (12/19/1994)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$637 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$12,379

Action Taken in FY'07:

Pursuant to the 2005 VCC, Detroit Broach Co., Inc., submitted the 2006 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report on August 16, 2006. The analytical sampling results of five groundwater monitoring wells indicated a detection of only two VOCs, 1,1-dichloroethane at 13 ppb, and 1,1-dichloroethene at 5.7 ppb. The detections were only in Monitoring Well 2. These detections were below the established standards. The VCC requires sampling of the five groundwater monitoring wells for four additional years with the next annual sampling event scheduled for July 2007.

DONWAL

Location: 125 INDUSTRIAL PARK RD.; in SUMMERVILLE, SC

Description: Site of former foam insulation manufacturing facility. Groundwater contaminated by chlorinated solvents.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 06-5219-NRP

Consent Agreement 95-28-HW (10/26/1995)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$699 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$38,631

Action Taken in FY'07:

In August 2006, a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Report was submitted by Igor Kunitsa. In October 2006, DHEC requested the Responsible Party, General Dynamics, to conduct additional work to better characterize potential sources and groundwater. In March 2007, a NRP VCC was entered into by Kunitsa.

DUKE POWER - SPARTANBURG MGP SITE

Location: 684 NORTH PINE STREET; in SPARTANBURG, SC

Description: Possible tar, hydrogen sulfide, waste sludge, phenol, oil contamination. Former manufactured gas plant (MGP); currently a natural gas facility.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 01-5406-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$2,000 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$31,472

Action Taken in FY'07:

On September 14, 2006, the Department reviewed the ISCO Pilot Study results. The Pilot Study was conducted in the area near the former tar wells that were removed during the Interim Removal Action. Groundwater in this area has consistently showed high levels of contamination. The results of the study demonstrated significant reduction of contaminants in the groundwater. The Department requested additional monitoring wells be installed to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of contamination.

EFP PRODUCTS

This site is also known as:

SPX CORPORATION

Location: 6247 CAMPBELL ROAD; in YORK, SC

Description: Site of metal plating facility where bedrock groundwater is impacted by chromium.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # Letter of Agreement

Consent Agreement 95-32-HW (11/30/1995)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$5,229 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$52,560

Action Taken in FY'07:

After approving the Feasibility Study, the Department began preparing the Proposed Plan. The Department anticipates selecting a remedy in FY08.

EVODE-TANNER INDUSTRIES

Location: FURMAN HALL COURT, PO BOX 1967; in GREENVILLE, SC

Description: Former latex paint manufacturing facility at which spent solvents were disposed of in a trench.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Consent Agreement 94-49-HW (11/21/1994)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$3,309 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$36,417

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department reviewed the responsible party consent agreement and worked with Enforcement personnel in amending the agreement.

Quarterly reports detailing monitoring events were submitted to the Department pursuant to the Consent Agreement. The expanded interim corrective action system continued to operate and has recovered and treated more than 38 million gallons of impacted groundwater. Approximately 2.2 pounds of TCE and 45 pounds of PCE have been recovered through June 2007. Data indicates that the expanded interim remediation system continues to be effective

in removing constituents from the recovered groundwater.

FIBER INDUSTRIES, INC

This site is also known as:

HOECHST CELANESE

Location: INT I-85 & WOODRUFF RD.; in GREENVILLE, SC

Description: Site of former textile manufacturing company that utilized on-site landfill. Landfill contained textile manufacturing waste, asbestos, construction materials, oily wastes, solvents, acid, and a waste impoundment.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 00-4782-RP and # 08-5737-NRP and # New Contract Number.

Administrative Consent Order 90-09-SW (01/23/1990)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$2,068 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$46,947

Action Taken in FY'07:

Long-term monitoring at the site continues. The Department reviewed two semi-annual reports. The Department also met with several potential purchasers and signed a contract for property redevelopment. The Department approved a proposal for well abandonment and replacement in support of the redevelopment of the site. A small area of groundwater contamination remains. Extraction wells at the property boundary continue to operate, and groundwater is discharged to a POTW.

FLORENCE MGP SITE

This site is also known as:

SCE&G FLORENCE MGP

Location: 553 NORTH IRBY STREET; in FLORENCE, SC

Description: Site of former Manufactured Gas Plant at which soils are contaminated with tar and fuel; groundwater is contaminated with Volatile Organic Compounds and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 00-5396-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$11,933 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$25,620

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department finalized the Feasibility Study and developed the proposed plan. The Department held a public meeting on September 21, 2006. A brief site history was presented along with a detailed discussion of all the alternatives evaluated in the Feasibility Study. The Department presented the removal of contaminated soil as the preferred alternative and public opinion was favorable to the selection.

The Department signed the Record of Decision for Removal of the contamination on April 1, 2007. The design of the remedy will be completed in FY08.

FORMER COOPER HAND TOOLS SITE

Location: 815 STATE ROAD; in CHERAW, SC

Description: Company designed and manufactured small hand tools, electroplating, tinning, & wastewater treatment. VOCs in soil and groundwater, chlorinated solvents.

Lead Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 04-5582-RP and # 05-5582-NRP and # 07-5582-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$2,092 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$5,324

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department reviewed the Remedial Investigation Report. A site meeting was conducted to evaluate the need for additional assessment. On April 10, 2007, the Department requested additional sampling.

GRACE, W.R. & CO, AG CHEM GROUP

This site is also known as:
AG CHEM

Location: INT OF HARMAN & ELGIN ST; in CHARLESTON, SC

Description: Superphosphate fertilizer manufacturing facility that also blended various pesticides for agricultural use. Soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment contaminated with pesticides, metals, and Volatile Organic Compounds.

Lead Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Administrative Consent Agreement 89-34-SW, S (11/13/1989)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$6,126 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$89,315

Action Taken in FY'07:

Excavation of material in the uplands was completed. The Department reviewed plans to excavate the area adjacent to and including the wetlands. A permit was issued by DHEC's Ocean and Coastal Resource Management for the wetlands area, and the removal work was performed. The Department reviewed off-site evaluations of water quality and water levels in support of definition of areas of potential groundwater discharge to surface water. The Department visited the site and observed removal activities on-site and off-site. Contamination was removed down to an elevation of 0' msl in selected areas. Confirmation sampling was performed, and additional areas needing excavation were defined. WR Grace evaluated different alternatives for addressing the remaining contamination.

GRANITEVILLE CO/VAUCLUSE LANDFILL

Location: .5 MI CO RD 105 ON SC 191 ADJ SMITH BRAN; in VAUCLUSE, SC

Description: 20-acre open dump operated from 1950 to 1973 by Graniteville Company. At least 300 drums eroded out of retaining bank.

Lead Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 07-4798-NRP

Consent Agreement 97-32-HW (12/18/1997)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$495 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$36,095

Action Taken in FY'07:

A local developer continued negotiations with the property owner, Avondale Mills, to purchase the site as well as the surrounding property for residential redevelopment. A NRP-VCC for this landfill was also being negotiated. Several site visits and discussions were held in order for the Department to develop a scope of work to be included in the VCC.

HITACHI ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Location: 575 MAULDIN ROAD; in GREENVILLE, SC

Description: Site of former television picture tube manufacturing facility. Soil and groundwater contaminated with trichloroethene due to spills and leaks.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 97-5303-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,663 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$30,130

Action Taken in FY'07:

An in-situ thermal desorption Interim Action was conducted between January and June 2007. An evaluation of the Interim Action will be completed in FY08.

HOLLINGSWORTH HANGAR AT DONALDSON CTR

Location: 522 PERIMETER ROAD; in GREENVILLE, SC

Description: Airport hangar located within Donaldson Air Force Center. Site has groundwater contamination from off-site migration.

Lead

Designation:

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 05-5631-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$494 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$2,319

Action Taken in FY'07:

Soil and groundwater sampling was conducted and a report was submitted to the Department and was approved on June 19, 2007.

HOLLIS ROAD CONTAMINATION

This site is also known as:

SAWYER WELL SITE

Location: 206 HOLLIS ROAD; in LEXINGTON, SC

Description: Plume(s) of Volatile Organic Compounds causing groundwater contamination east of the I-20/Highway 6 interchange and south of the Town of Lexington. At least 42 business and private drinking water wells have trichloroethene contamination.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$29,729 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$2,937,676

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department developed a Scope of Work for the sampling of existing groundwater monitoring wells and the collection of surface water samples. A Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Report was submitted and will be reviewed by the Department in FY08.

HORTON SALES DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Location: 1870 PIEDMONT HWY; in PIEDMONT, SC

Description: Site is being used as a chemical tote facility. Site appears unstable & contaminated (surficial staining) from potentially hazardous material.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Consent Order 98-10-HW (Incomplete) (02/27/1998)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,288,547 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$1,325,458

Action Taken in FY'07:

In November 2006, the Department signed an Action Memorandum for a time-critical removal action of intermediate bulk containers (IBCs). The following month, the Department's contractor mobilized and established site security. A process for the management of the IBCs and their contents was established. Labeled IBCs would be identified and photographed, the contents would be emptied from the IBC and segregated based on their hazardous characteristics, and the various waste streams would be bulked and disposed offsite at an approved facility. As of June 30, 2007, 5055 containers have been processed and removed from the site.

The Department filed a Temporary Restraining Order in District Court against the site operator to require the site operator, among other things, to cease operating at the site, to allow the Department full access to the property, and to secure the property. In December 2006, the court granted the Department's requests and ordered the site operator to cease all operations at the site.

During this time an Administrative Record was established at a local library. The Department began its investigation into identifying additional potentially responsible parties.

I85 DISTRIBUTION CENTER

Location: NW INTERSTATE OF I85 AND SIGBEE RD.; in SPARTANBURG, SC

Description: Former textile manufacturing facility. Soil, groundwater, and surface water contaminated with perchloroethene (PCE).

Lead

Designation: State funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # Letter of Agreement

Civ Action #7:03-0805-26 Consent Decrees (2 CDs on 1/12/05, 1 CD on 3/9/05) (/ /)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$79,466 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$2,155,543

Action Taken in FY'07:

The treatment system continued to operate and samples were collected to confirm its effectiveness. The system was temporarily shut down for routine maintenance which included removal of sediment, pressure washing, and sealing baffle boards. Vandalism resulted in a spill adjacent to the treatment system, and the system was shut down while the spill was addressed. All monitoring results show the system is meeting permit criteria. An annual inspection of the treatment system was performed by the Department's Bureau of Water and no deficiencies were noted.

INDUSTRIAL DRIVE SITE

This site is also known as:

NORTHROP GRUMMAN SITE

Location: 341 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE; in LEXINGTON, SC

Description: Originally part of the South Lake Drive Site, but determined to be separate contamination. Volatile Organic Compounds detected in soils and groundwater.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$3,598 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$58,658

Action Taken in FY'07:

A Feasibility Study Report was reviewed and the Department requested additional groundwater data be collected to supplement the revised report. The revised Feasibility Report was submitted to the Department and comments will be provided by the Department in FY08.

INDUSTRIAL METAL PROCESSING/HAMPTON AVE.

This site is also known as:

HAMPTON AVENUE SITE

Location: 1326 HAMPTON AVENUE EXTENSION; in GREENVILLE, SC

Description: Scrap metal yard with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), arsenic, and lead in soils. Copper present in surface water at property boundary.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 99-5358-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,105 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$6,650

Action Taken in FY'07:

On January 31, 2007, the Department approved the proposal of the resampling of the shredder fluff area now owned by SCDOT. An access request to SCDOT was submitted to collect surface soil samples because previous sampling revealed elevated levels of contaminants.

On May 29, 2007, a site visit was conducted to observe the resampling of the shredder fluff area. Hand augers were used to collect the soil samples, but due to compacted soil, attempts were unsuccessful. In FY08, a geoprobe may be used to collect the samples.

IVAX INDUSTRIES INC.

Location: 1880 LANGSTON STREET; in ROCK HILL, SC

Description: Abandoned chemical site with shallow groundwater contaminated by chlorinated VOCs.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 02-5416-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$414 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$20,757

Action Taken in FY'07:

DHEC requested the proposal for complete delineation of the plume in June 2007. Once the work is completed and the horizontal and vertical extent of the plume is defined, the Department may begin the process of approving the remedial investigation activities phase of the VCC. The Department determined that a Baseline Risk Assessment would not be necessary.

KELLETT PROPERTY

Location: 230 E. STANDING SPRINGS ROAD; in SIMPSONVILLE, SC

Description: Unpermitted area where approximately 4000 drums of industrial wastes were buried. During a removal action, the drums were unearthed and the contents disposed off-site. Remedial Investigation is ongoing with delineation of groundwater contamination.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 01-5225-NRP

Settlement Agreement (12/02/2002)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$891 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$4,755,863

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Settling Parties continued the required quarterly groundwater and surface water monitoring in accordance with the Settlement Agreement. Data from these sampling events will be incorporated with previously collected data to complete the ongoing Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

KINGS LABORATORY, INC.

Location: 1/4 MI E OF I-77, N OF BLYTHEWOOD RD.; in BLYTHEWOOD, SC

Description: Former specialty chemical company with groundwater contamination.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Administrative Consent Order 90-18-SW, W (03/26/1990)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$985 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$35,126

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department submitted comments on a Work Plan for Groundwater Remediation. The work plan was amended and later approved for implementation. The work is expected to be performed in FY08.

LINEAR PRECISION PRODUCTS

Location: 1298 THUNDERBOLT DRIVE; in WALTERBORO, SC

Description: Transfer project from Bureau of Water.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 05-5627-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$807 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$10,488

Action Taken in FY'07:

A soil and groundwater investigation was conducted during FY 2007, in accordance with the executed VCC-05-5627-RP. A Soil and Groundwater Investigation Report was issued on September 5, 2006. Subsequent excavation was conducted and confirmatory samples were collected. A second Soil and Groundwater Report was issued on February 16, 2007. The Department issued comments to this report on April 18, 2007, and revisions were received on May 30, 2007.

NYTRONICS COMPONENTS GROUPS, INC.

This site is also known as:

GENERAL SEMICONDUCTOR, INC; and GENERAL INSTRUMENT

Location: 700 ORANGE STREET; in DARLINGTON, SC

Description: A former electronics manufacturing facility with soil, sediment, groundwater, and surface water contamination from polychlorinated biphenyls, volatile organic compounds, metals, and pesticides.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 99-5124-RP

Administrative Consent Order 91-39-SW (06/24/1991)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$697 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$59,794

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department reviewed a report summarizing information collected in support of a focused feasibility study. An interim removal work plan was also reviewed. The Department met with the Responsible Parties to discuss the timing and scope of future activities.

OLD ORCHARDS MEADOWS

This site is also known as:

HNA HOLDINGS; HOECHST-CELANESE; GROCE LABORATORIES, INC; and BEACO ROAD

Location: HOOD ROAD; in GREER, SC

Description: Former solvent recovery facility that was purchased by Hoechst, Inc. and used as parking lot. Site contains high levels of vadose zone Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) as well as VOC-contaminated groundwater that migrated off-site.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Consent Agreement 98-55-HW (10/01/1998)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$1,788 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$69,553

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Responsible Party is currently implementing, operating, and monitoring a full-scale enhanced reductive dechlorination (60% molasses and 40% whey) pilot study to treat PCE and TCE groundwater contamination. Aerobic degradation pilot studies have been initiated and the Inoculation pilot study was initiated in March 2007 near MW-5 to effectively degrade the cis-1,2-DCE to ethane by dehalococoides spp. The study involves extracting groundwater from BW-7 where the bacteria has been identified, and treating the groundwater with carbohydrate reagent solution and re-injecting the treated water up-gradient of MW-5 into saprolite injection wells IW1S & IW2S. The aerobic study was initiated in April 2007 in the area of MW-1. A dilute sodium percarbonate solution was injected into five injection wells in an attempt to create an aerobic environment to evaluate aerobic degradation of cis-1,2-DCE.

The site is contaminated with metals and VOCs. PCE levels in saprolite groundwater monitoring well MW-8 are increasing. PCE and TCE levels in bedrock groundwater monitoring wells BW-6, BW-7, BW-9, and BW-15 are also showing increasing levels. However, overall data indicates PCE and TCE plume dimension in the saprolite and bedrock are decreasing.

OLD SIMPSONVILLE DUMP #2

Location: CO. RD. 542 .75 MILES WEST OF RD. 55; in SIMPSONVILLE, SC

Description: Former Greenville County landfill. Remedial activities for Old Simpsonville Dump #1 and 2 are addressed under the same Consent Agreement and site description.

Lead

Designation: State funded
Responsible Party funded
Consent Agreement 95-34-SW (09/25/1995)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$578 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$851,159

Action Taken in FY'07:

A Semiannual Groundwater, Surface Water & Methane Monitoring Report was submitted and reviewed. The Department also conducted a site visit.

PACIFIC GUANO

This site is also known as:

AMERISOURCE

Location: 1505 KING ST. EXTENSION; in CHARLESTON, SC

Description: Former fertilizer company. Soil and groundwater contaminated with lead.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded
Non- Responsible Party funded
Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 00-5296-RP and # 08-5296-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$2,994 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$30,682

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department issued a Record of Decision on August 29, 2006. The Department reviewed and commented on the Remedial Design / Remedial Action Work Plan in February 2007. After meeting with the consultant (RMT) and the responsible parties, the Remedial Design / Remedial Action Work Plan was approved on June 1, 2007.

PALMETTO ANTIQUE FLOORING AND SALVAGE

Location: 1125 JOE LOUIS DRIVE; in COLUMBIA, SC

Description: The facility planes antique heart pine lumber reclaimed from pre-1970's construction. Bulk quantities of wood shavings and sawdust have accumulated outside the process building. Samples indicated lead (at leachable levels) is present in the sawdust.

Lead

Designation:

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$44,015 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$44,015

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Palmetto Antique Flooring site consists of a large warehouse and an open lot. The company planes antique heart pine lumber reclaimed from the demolition of aged buildings. The cutting and planing activities occur inside the warehouse. As a result of its processes, Palmetto Antique Flooring generates wood shavings and sawdust, which it accumulates outside the process building.

A site inspection revealed a large quantity of sawdust near a containment structure, as well as smaller piles located across the property to the site's perimeter. The Department sampled the accumulated piles of sawdust and determined lead was present onsite at unacceptable levels for the residential/commercial community. As the facility operator was unable to conduct the necessary response actions in a timely manner, the Department proceeded to conduct the removal with a state contractor.

During the week of August 7, 2006, 369 tons of sawdust were removed from the site and transported offsite for disposal at an approved facility. Confirmation samples indicated all lead-contaminated sawdust had been properly

removed.

Public participation activities were consistent with the Department's Public Participation Guidelines. The Department held two public meetings to inform the public of the intended activities and also addressed questions from neighboring residents on a daily basis while the removal was occurring.

The facility operator will be responsible for reimbursing the Department's costs associated with this removal.

PHILIP SERVICES CORPORATION

This site is also known as:

STABLEX; QUALITY DRUM; ThermalKEM; and INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.

Location: 2324 VERNSDALE ROAD; in ROCK HILL, SC

Description: Formerly a RCRA TSD under interim status for solvent reclamation and incineration.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$742,925 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$2,489,675

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department reviewed and approved the Phase 1 Work Plan for the Remedial Investigation. Soil samples were collected from multiple intervals at 54 locations. Sediment samples were collected from seven locations in Wildcat and Fishing Creek. Three sediment samples were collected from onsite storm water basins. Four groundwater samples were collected from temporary borings. Samples were screened on site to determine which intervals would be sampled. Results from the sampling event showed elevated concentrations of VOCs above the Region 9 PRGs at 17 of the 52 locations. Most of the elevated concentrations were in borings in or around the warehouse and immediately downgradient of the building. The areas of the incinerator, the tank farm, the blending tank, and the drum storage were all labeled as potential sources based on the analytical results. All groundwater samples collected exceeded the MCLs for multiple contaminants.

On October 31, 2006, the Department reviewed the Phase 1 tech memo and Phase 2 work plan. The work was conducted in December 2006, soil samples were collected from 19 additional locations and 21 groundwater wells were installed. Of these wells, 13 were constructed in the shallow zone, three were constructed in the partially weathered rock zone, and five were constructed in bedrock. Sampling results showed elevated concentrations of multiple VOCs in soil and groundwater above applicable standards.

Soil sampling in Phase 2 helped to establish the footprint of migration of contamination. Groundwater sampling revealed the potential of contamination migrating into deep bedrock in several locations.

The Department determined that additional groundwater monitoring well construction was necessary to determine the vertical extent of contamination. Phase 3 work, which consists of construction of bedrock monitoring wells is expected to be conducted in the first quarter of FY08.

PHILIPS COMPONENTS FACILITY

This site is also known as:
BC COMPONENTS

Location: 6071 ST. ANDREWS ROAD; in COLUMBIA, SC

Description: Former manufacturer of aluminum electrolytic capacitors. Historical solvent use has impacted groundwater.

Lead Designation:
Non- Responsible Party funded
Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 04-5557-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$601 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$717

Action Taken in FY'07:

In April 2007, the Department requested numerous changes to the Additional Sediment Screening and Human Health Risk Evaluation Report including a plan to address PCB contamination in Outfall 002 Area, and the removal of spent capacitors in the former capacitor dump area. On April 9, 2007, the Department was notified that the removal had occurred by hand using buckets. On April 27, 2007, the Department met with Irmo Chapin Recreation Commission (ICRC) regarding the Department's March 23, 2007 site visit.

PROVIDENCE ENVIRONMENTAL INC. (PEI)

Location: 312 SHARPE ROAD; in COLUMBIA, SC

Description: Environmental consulting service which uses the property as the base of operations for collection & temporary storage of product inventory & nonhazardous wastes.

Lead Designation:

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$79 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$14,641

Action Taken in FY'07:

Pursuant to Consent Agreement 05-11-HW, a Phase I Removal Report was submitted to the Department. The report contained a general description of activities completed, an inventory of all containers identified, sample results from selected materials, as well as manifests documenting disposal. This report is being reviewed by Department.

SC SCA SERVICES

Location: HWY 78; in DORCHESTER, SC

Description: The 40-acre Site operated as a municipal landfill. Groundwater contaminated with chlorobenzene.

Lead Designation:

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$343 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$8,147

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department met with the Responsible Party to discuss long-term groundwater monitoring. The Department approved the abandonment of several wells while continued monitoring of other wells showed elevated Chlorobenzene concentrations.

SCE&G FLEET MAINTENANCE SITE

Location: 1409 HUGER STREET; in COLUMBIA, SC

Description: Current City bus terminal. Former MGP from 1906-1954. Coal tar and PAH contamination in soil and groundwater.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 02-5295-RP and # 02-5295-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$9,711 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$17,144

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department approved a removal action on Parcel B of the property. This parcel was not directly involved in the MGP operations and was most recently used as bus storage. Sampling results from the property showed contamination was mostly surficial. The Department signed an Action Memorandum on August 30, 2006, and established an Administrative Record.

The Department provided comments on the draft RI Report for Parcel A and the work plan. In response to DHEC's comments on the work plan, SCE&G submitted a Culvert Area Work Plan for additional assessment and a revised RI report was submitted to the Department.

SCE&G SAVAGE ROAD CREW QUARTERS SITE

Location: 900 SAVAGE ROAD; in CHARLESTON, SC, SC

Description: A high-voltage substation with two buried electrical capacitors. Soil and groundwater are impacted by Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contamination.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 98-5331-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$5,920 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$13,641

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department issued an action memorandum on August 10, 2006. Sheet piling was installed to allow excavation of contaminated material down to a depth of 10 feet. 102 tons of PCB contaminated soil and one capacitor was excavated and sent offsite for disposal. An additional 938 tons of soil, of which sampling results indicated were below the cleanup goal, were excavated and transferred to a Subtitle D Landfill. Twelve temporary monitoring wells were installed to assess the extent of contamination. 35,000 gallons of water were treated from dewatering of the excavation.

In February, March and June 2007, additional groundwater assessment was conducted to delineate the extent of groundwater contamination. 58 groundwater samples and one soil sample were collected and six peizometers were installed. The extent of PCB contamination in groundwater has been adequately defined. SCE&G will submit a Feasibility Study to evaluate final groundwater remedies.

SCE&G SUMTER MGP SITE

Location: 238 HAUSER ST.; in SUMTER, SC

Description: Former Manufactured Gas Plant. Soil and groundwater impacted.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 98-5343-RP

Funds Expended in FY'07:

\$1,172

Total Site Expenditures:

\$41,053

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department met with SCE&G to discuss future activities. The Department requested the installation of three new monitoring wells to determine the extent of contamination. SCE&G installed two wells near the location of the former tar vat and one well downgradient of the site near a previously high detection in a temporary sampling point. The results showed elevated concentrations of Benzene and Naphthalene in the shallow and deep groundwater zones near the former tar vat. Concentrations of naphthalene were 3400 ppb in the shallow zone and 3200 ppb in the deep zone. The Department has requested sampling to continue on a quarterly basis and that SCE&G develop a Feasibility Study for the groundwater contamination.

SIMPSONVILLE (OLD) DUMP

This site is also known as:

LANDFILL 1

Location: 3 MILES FROM INT.S-55 OFF S-453; in SIMPSONVILLE, SC

Description: Former county-operated sanitary landfill. Groundwater contaminated with Volatile Organic Compounds.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Responsible Party funded

Consent Agreement 95-34-SW (09/25/1995)

Funds Expended in FY'07:

\$1,292

Total Site Expenditures:

\$201,408

Action Taken in FY'07:

A Semiannual Groundwater, Surface Water & Methane Monitoring Report was submitted and reviewed. The Department also conducted a site visit.

SOUTH LAKE DRIVE/OLD ORANGEBURG ROAD SIT

Location: S. LAKE DRIVE & OLD ORANGEBURG ROADS; in LEXINGTON, SC

Description: One to one-and-one-half mile area of commercial and private property where groundwater is contaminated with Volatile Organic Compounds.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # Letter of Agreement and # 07-5739-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07:

\$80,133

Total Site Expenditures:

\$1,768,977

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department developed a Scope of Work for additional investigative activities. A state contractor developed a work plan, which was approved. All site monitoring wells were sampled, a membrane interface probe was used to collect additional information about soil and groundwater beneath the former Carolina Steel & Wire (now known as Bentley Pontoon) facility and soil samples from a suspected source area were collected. A report is expected in FY08.

STARMET CMI

Location: 365 METAL DR., HWY 80; in BARNWELL, SC

Description: 8,000 metric tons of uranium waste on site. 20,000 drums.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$336,762 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$952,145

Action Taken in FY'07:

In order to evaluate data gaps in different media present, additional assessment was conducted in March 2007. Samples of soil, ground water, surface water, and sediment were collected to assess the potential impact from VOCs, SVOCs, metals, and radioactivity. Analysis of these samples will determine if the concentrations of constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Results from this assessment are pending.

STOLLER CHEMICAL CO. - CHARLESTON

Location: U.S. HIGHWAY 17 7477 SAVANNAH HIWAY; in CHARLESTON, SC

Description: Former fertilizer manufacturing company. Sediment, soil, and groundwater impacted. Operable Unit One = Plant Site and groundwater; Operable Unit Two = Caw Caw Swamp.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Responsible Party funded

Consent Agreement 97-29-HW (03/01/1997)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$42,461 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$4,696,504

Action Taken in FY'07:

The groundwater extraction and treatment system continues to reduce the concentration of metals in onsite groundwater. Over 35 Million gallons of water have been treated and reinjected. This is approximately 6 times the estimated volume of water in the hot spot targeted by the treatment system. Cadmium concentrations have dropped from 4ppm to .4 ppm.

The Department conducted a Feasibility Study to update the existing FS to evaluate pump and treat versus sulfate reducing bacteria. The Department is negotiating with the PRP group to potentially modify the existing remedy and target the area offsite near caw caw swamp.

The third annual wetland monitoring event to monitor the recovery from the removal action showed that the wetland continues to recover.

SUFFOLK CHEMICAL CO.

This site is also known as:

DALY CONTRACTING SITE

Location: .5 MILES N OF US-76 ON CO RD 82; in CHAPIN, SC

Description: Abandoned industrial chemical repackaging plant with groundwater contaminated with chlorinated compounds.

Lead

Designation: State funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # 96-4992-01

CR-4992-02 (01/20/1998)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$62,824 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$974,257

Action Taken in FY'07:

An assessment of groundwater quality during the fifth year of operation of the groundwater extraction system was completed. The remedial system is functioning properly in recovering VOC-impacted groundwater from beneath the site. Effluent discharged to the Chapin wastewater treatment plant is currently passing toxicity testing and has not

shown evidence of contaminant concentration spikes during long-term operation. It is estimated that approximately 10,429,850 gallons of groundwater have been recovered by the two extraction wells and 7,119 pounds of VOCs have been removed by the extraction system since April 2002. Continued monitoring will allow evaluation of any changes to the contaminant concentrations and distribution.

THOMAS & BETTS - INMAN FACILITY

This site is also known as:

TYCO; and HOLMBERG ELECTRONICS

Location: 10390 U.S. HWY 176 (ASHEVILLE HWY); in INMAN, SC

Description: PCE, toluene & heavy metals in two on-site sanitary septic systems, on-site oil/water separator & on-site infiltration gallery.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Non- Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contracts # 04-5483-RP and # 07-5483-NRP

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$2,952 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$13,862

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department commented on the draft Feasibility Study. A site visit was conducted to meet with the PRP to discuss additional work needed to complete the Feasibility Study. The PRP expressed an interest in removing the septic tanks that are acting as a continuing source of groundwater contamination. The Department agreed to move forward with an interim removal action for the septic systems. Based on the Department's comments, a groundwater model was developed and the Department provided comments on the model on May 23, 2007.

WEEKS LIQUID FERTILIZER INC.

Location: AIR BASE RD., COUNTY ROAD #769; in CONGAREE, SC

Description: Bankrupt facility used for blending fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.

Lead

Designation:

Responsible Party funded

Voluntary Cleanup Contract # New Contract Number.

Administrative Consent Agreement 93-29-SW (07/06/1993)

Funds Expended in FY'07: \$175 **Total Site Expenditures:** \$20,777

Action Taken in FY'07:

The Department reviewed an annual monitoring report. Long-term monitoring continues.

THE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

A Brief Description of the State Superfund Process

DHEC's Bureau of Land and Waste Management's Division of Site Assessment and Remediation is responsible for managing state-lead and EPA-lead Superfund Programs. The site assessment and remediation process, which mirrors EPA Superfund's process, may include a short-term removal action or a complex and lengthy remedial investigation and cleanup.

The State Superfund process begins with site discovery or notification of possible releases of hazardous substances. If a site requires immediate attention, DHEC's Emergency Response Program may perform actions to address immediate threats to the public health or the environment. If a site does not pose an imminent threat, it is screened to determine whether it warrants further evaluation for remedial (or long-term) measures. If a site's condition does not qualify for placement on the Federal Superfund Program's National Priorities List (NPL), then cleanup is addressed by the State Superfund Program.

A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is conducted by DHEC. A Remedial Investigation (RI) is an in-depth investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site. The Feasibility Study (FS) provides a comparison of various cleanup options that would make the site safe for the public and the environment. From the information in the FS, a Proposed Plan is developed offering a preferred remedial option. The public is given a 30-day comment period on the Proposed Plan during which a public meeting is held to encourage community input and participation concerning the suggested options for cleanup. After the comment period, a Record of Decision (ROD) is written to formally document the cleanup technology that will be implemented.

After the ROD, the project enters the Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) phase, which is a site's actual remedy designed and carried out. Ongoing monitoring of site conditions occurs to ensure that the remedy is protective of public health and the environment. If the Department determines that no further response action is required to protect human health and the environment, the technical response matter is in effect closed.

The Department encourages potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to pay for State Superfund cleanups. One or several PRPs may participate. These are called state enforcement-lead sites. At other sites, however, there may be no known PRPs, or the PRP may not be able to afford the necessary cleanup actions. When a PRP-financed cleanup is not possible, the site is addressed using the HWCF. Sites that are remediated using the HWCF are called state-lead sites. Where PRPs are unwilling to perform cleanup activities, DHEC pursues PRPs for cost recovery through administrative and legal actions. Regardless of whether the cleanup is financed by the HWCF, or PRPs, CERCLA requires the same cleanup process.

THE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM'S A Brief Description of Public Participation

CERCLA incorporated public involvement into the Superfund process. Congress intended to ensure that the people whose lives were affected by abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites have a voice in how their communities were addressed and cleaned up. DHEC adopted these values and is committed to early and meaningful community involvement during State Superfund cleanup. The State Superfund Program educates, informs, and involves the citizens, elected officials, and the local government officials of a Superfund community on the issues that pertain to that particular site.

The State Superfund Program has historically strived to inform the public of environmental impacts of contamination in their communities and to involve the communities with decision-making opportunities. Depending on local needs of the community and pursuant to HWMA, CERCLA, and the NCP, the State Superfund Program:

- a. provides fact sheets written for the public;
- b. holds public meetings, availability sessions and one-on-one meetings with community members at different phases of response;
- c. provides the public with 30-day periods in which to comment on proposed cleanup activities of which such notice is mailed to area residents and published in a local newspaper of general circulation within the affected community, and
- d. provides 30-day periods to comment on various documents such as cost recovery settlement agreements and judicially-approved settlements with responsible parties, of which notice is mailed to all known PRPs and published not only in the local newspaper but also in the South Carolina State Register;
- e. establishes a local repository in which the State Superfund Program provides copies of the administrative record (AR), which contains documents the Department relied on in making any technical decisions at a site. The AR is updated at different phases of cleanup;
- f. establishes a community relations plan for state-lead sites as deemed appropriate; and,
- g. participates in press conferences and a variety of other activities designed specifically for the community.

The State Superfund Program now requires these public participation costs to be reimbursed by the responsible or non-responsible parties, which have entered into the agreement or contract with the Department. Contact persons from the State Superfund Program are always available to answer citizens and media inquiries about Superfund sites.

Emergency Response Actions for Fiscal Year 2007

The Emergency Response Section is responsible for overseeing the emergency response contract. The contract is a strong asset to the Superfund program. Before this contract came into existence, local, county and state governments were forced to rely on the federal government and concerned corporate citizens of the state to handle small incidents when things were illegally dumped or abandoned on public property. The contract is used to secure, sample and dispose of abandoned waste.

Moran Environmental Recovery, Inc. with a branch office in North Charleston, SC was awarded the contract for the eastern region of the state. Nu-Way Industrial Services, Inc. was awarded the contract for the middle region of the State. The upper region of the state was awarded to AEO Inc. All contractors work on a 24-hour on-call basis and are required to respond within three hours to their respective regions within the state.

The Department of Health and Environmental Control ERT has expended approximately \$73,178.49 from the HWCF responding to eighteen incidents during fiscal year 2007. ERT has recovered \$34,465.48 from the National Pollution Funds Center (NPCF) during fiscal year 2007. Over \$43,199.62 is pending approval for reimbursement from NPFC. The amount of reimbursement money varies from year to year depending on the number and types of incidents that occur. The 18 emergency response actions funded by the HWCF for this fiscal year are outlined on the following pages. The 18 incidents are a subset of the total number of incidents where the Emergency Response Program responded.

**Denotes reimbursement sought from National Pollution Funds Center.*

Contractor	Date	County	Cost	Complete
Nu-Way	07/20/2006	Spartanburg	\$1,733.25	Yes
Moran	07/21/2006	Charleston	\$1,171.08	Yes
Nu-way	07/25/2006	Greenville	\$820.00	Yes
Moran	08/15/2006	Charleston	\$1,554.83	Yes
Nu-Way	09/26/2006	Greenville	Paid By RP	Yes
Nu-way	11/03/2006	Lancaster	\$937.50	Yes
Nu-Way	11/25/2006	Florence	\$40,065.47	*No
Moran	02/06/2007	Dorchester	\$2,076.78	Yes
Moran	03/15/2007	Dorchester	\$602.00	Yes
Nu-Way	04/04/2007	Greenville	\$1,534.50	Yes
Moran	04/04/2007	Charleston	\$3,282.00	Yes
Moran	04/17/2007	Charleston	\$5,939.00	Yes
Nu-Way	05/03/2007	Lancaster	\$3,134.15	*No
Nu-Way	05/24/2007	Greenville	\$1,693.47	Yes
Moran	06/18/2007	Beaufort	\$1,340.00	Yes
Nu-Way	06/28/2007	Spartanburg	\$4,884.40	Yes
Nu-way	06/29/2007	Spartanburg	\$963.75	Yes
Nu-Way	07/11/2007	Spartanburg	\$1,446.31	Yes

EMERGENCY RESPONSE SITE DESCRIPTIONS:

07-01-200603229 (Region 2) Spartanburg County – A piece of machinery fell off of a flatbed truck that contained a silver liquid material. The machinery was retrieved but the spilled material that was released was abandoned. A contractor was hired to remove the material and dispose of it.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$1,733.25

07-02-200603266 (Region 7) Charleston County- A 30 gallon poly drum washed up on Folly Beach, Charleston. It was full and sealed, but had no markings. Moran Environmental was called to the scene to overpack and remove the drum. Samples were obtained and analysis indicated that the liquid was not hazardous. It was disposed of as a non-hazardous liquid.

Moran Environmental Recovery.....\$1,171.08

07-03-200603352 (Region 2) Greenville County- Abandoned drum was found off Chick Springs Road in Taylors, SC. The drum was on the side of the road and was labeled "ethylene glycol." A contractor placed the drums in over-packs and retrieved the drums. Samples were obtained and analysis indicated that the liquid was not hazardous. It was disposed of as a non-hazardous liquid.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.\$820.00

07-04-200603717 (Region 7) Charleston County- Abandoned drum was found at Folly Beach in Charleston, SC. Although the drum was not leaking, it was necessary to remove it from the site. A contractor removed the drum and sampled the liquid. The product was determined to be hazardous waste and was disposed of properly.

Moran Environmental Recovery.....\$1,554.83

07-05-200604561 (Region 2) Greenville County- There was a spill that was assumed to be hydraulic fluid on the exit ramp of I-85 onto Mauldin Rd in Greenville, SC. DOT had spread sand, but the area was still very slick. A contractor was activated to finish remediation. RP took over later on that day and NUWAY agreed to bill the RP.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....Paid by responsible party

07-06-200605251 (Region 3) Lancaster County- 55 gallon drums spilled suspected phenol off of a truck on hwy 522 and Shiloh unity Rd in Lancaster, SC. A contractor placed the drum in over-packs and retrieved the drums. Samples were obtained and analysis indicated that the liquid was not hazardous. It was disposed of as a non-hazardous liquid.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$937.50

07-07-200605507 (Region 4) Florence County- An unknown product spill was reported at Hwy 301 north on the north side of the little Pee Dee river bridge in Dillon, SC. The ground appeared to be saturated at the high water level underneath the north end of the bridge and along the east bank for approx. 100 feet. The contractor placed pads across affected area and maintained boom at the site to contain the product.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$40,065.47

07-08-200700603 (Region 7) Dorchester County- Two totes dumped at an illegal dumpsite and leaked a sludge-like substance that smelled like creosote. Threatens to enter Turkey Creek on 180 Cross Watch Dr, Ladson, SC. The waste was sent to Environmental Science Corp for sampling. The product was determined to be a degreaser and was recycled.

Moran Environmental Recovery.....\$2,076.78

07-09-200701359 (Region 7) Dorchester County- A drum was abandoned off Drop Off road in Summerville, SC. Contained some type of unknown black liquid that was leaking from a small hole. The drum was located near Dawson's Branch water way. A contractor was hired to pick up and dispose of the drums contents.

Moran Environmental Recovery.....\$602.00

07-10-200701771 (Region 2) Greenville County- Numerous abandoned drums were found leaking at a citizen's private property. DHEC waste assessment section and Shealy Environmental services were called for sampling. The test results determined the contents to be non- hazardous.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$1,534.50

07-11-200701829 (Region 7) Charleston County- A van caught on fire and dispersed ammonia fumes from carpet cleaning chemicals on 4900 Lacross Rd. in N. Charleston, SC. The van owner was financially unable to remediate the incident. Sample of soil submitted to DHEC for metals analyses. The generated waste was incinerated at Vopak.

Moran Environmental Recovery.....\$3,282.00

07-12-200702008 (Region 7) Charleston County- 3 - 55 gallon drums found dumped on the side of Dixie plantation Rd, Charleston. Two were poly drums and one steel drum. The steel drum had leaked and contained an unknown fluid. There was no contact with water. Moran was called to pick up drums and contents for proper disposal.

Moran Environmental Recovery\$5,939.00

07-13-200702568 (Region 3) Lancaster County- 6 - 55 gallon plastic drums and one 30 gallon plastic drum were found on Dry creek, Lancaster. Unknown material had been discharged into the water. The drums appear to have rolled down a hillside from the roadway into the water. The contractor retrieved the drums and placed them in over-packs. Samples were obtained and analysis indicated that the liquid was not hazardous. It was disposed of as non-hazardous liquid.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$3,134.15

07-14-200702985 (Region 2) Greenville County- Abandoned drum was found on Old Eastatoc Rd, Pickens, SC. Although the drum was not leaking, it was necessary to remove it from the site. A contractor was hired to remove the drum and dispose of it.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$1,693.47

07-15-200703470 (Region 8) Beaufort County- Abandoned drum was found near Palmetto Dunes Resort in Hilton Head, SC. Although the drum was not leaking, it was necessary to remove from the site. A contractor was hired to remove the drum and dispose of it.

Moran Environmental Recovery..... \$1,340.00

07-16-200703717 (Region 2) Spartanburg County- Several abandoned 5-gallon containers of solvent materials were found at the intersection of Mayo and Parris Road in Cowpens, SC. The contractor removed the containers and placed in an over-pack drum for proper disposal.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$4,884.40

07-17-200801247 (Region 2) Spartanburg County- A 55-gallon drum of unknown substance was left at 814 Bluffton Road in Roebuck, SC. The contractor removed the drum and placed in an over-pack drum for proper disposal.

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$963.75

07-18-200703994 (Region 2) Spartanburg County- Several 5- gallon containers with an unknown liquid substance were found on Chestnut St. in Buffalo, SC. A contractor was hired to dispose of it. The containers were placed in an 85-gallon over-pack. Samples were obtained and analysis indicated that the liquid was not hazardous. .

Nu-Way Industrial Services.....\$1,446.31

Subtotal: \$73,178.49

South Carolina Sites on the National Priorities List (NPL)

Sites shown in this list are being addressed under the authority of the Federal Superfund Program. SAR staff provide technical and administrative assistance to USEPA on those sites. Most of those sites are on the NPL, or have been recommended for listing. Sites on the NPL are eligible to receive Federal Superfund money for remedial activities. Revenues from the uncontrolled sites portion of the State's Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund are used to provide the state's cost share for Fund-lead NPL sites. As the current Federal law is written, the state's cost share for remedial action at Fund-lead sites is a minimum of ten percent (10%) but may be as high as fifty percent (50%) for sites owned or operated by the state or any of its political subdivisions. The state is also responsible for the same cost share percentage for the first year of any long term monitoring. Thereafter, the state becomes responsible for one hundred percent (100%) of the costs for Operation and Maintenance (O&M). Furthermore, if any remedial action requires more than ten years (e.g., groundwater recovery and treatment operations), the state is required to fund one hundred percent (100%) of the cost after the first ten years. The table below is a complete NPL list for South Carolina.

Key to the Acronyms on the NPL list:

NPL means the site is listed on the National Priorities List

NPL-D means the site has been "delisted" or removed from the National Priorities List

NPL-P means the site is proposed for the National Priorities List

NPL-R means the site is on the National Priorities List, but is being addressed under RCRA.

NPLS means the site is a satellite site of a National Priorities List site

NPL-E (equivalent) or SACM (Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model) means the site is being addressed as if on the NPL, even though it has not been formally listed for the NPL.

Site Name EPA ID No. City Name	County	NPL Status	Description
ADMIRAL HOME APPLIANCES			
SCD047563614 WILLISTON, SC	BARNWELL	NPL-E	
ARKWRIGHT DUMP			
SC0002333227 SPARTANBURG, SC	SPARTANBURG	NPL-E	The site is a former landfill approximately 30 acres in size operated during the 1950s and 1960s by the City of Spartanburg. The site contains areas of exposed municipal waste and medical waste as well as discolored soil and ponded water.
ASHEPOO PHOSPHATE/FERTILIZER WORKS			
SC0001645373 CHARLESTON, SC	CHARLESTON	NPL-E	Charleston Container Co. is a portion of this site and is being worked on in the VCP. A phosphate fertilizer granulation plant operated at this location. Lead and arsenic are present in the soil and groundwater. Groundwater has low pH.
ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE WORKS/SCE&G HAGOOD ST			
SCD000822171 CHARLESTON, SC, SC	CHARLESTON	NPL-E	Former phosphate fertilizer plant. Documented low pH groundwater and heavy metal contamination.
BEAUNIT CORP-CIRCULAR KNIT & DYEING PL			
SCD000447268 FOUNTAIN INN, SC	GREENVILLE	NPL	On-site wastewater lagoon.
BRAY PARK DUMP			
SCD980844500 CAYCE, SC	LEXINGTON	NPLS	Old uncontrolled town dump. Heavy metal contamination present in groundwater. Part of Lexington County 321 Landfill site.
BREWER GOLD MINE DAM FAILURE			
SCD987577913 JEFFERSON, SC	CHESTERFIELD	NPL	Dam failure at the mine released acid mine drainage to nearby creek. EPA did emergency response.

Site Name	EPA ID No.	County	NPL Status	Description
City Name				
CALHOUN PARK AREA SITE				
SCD987581337	CHARLESTON	NPL-E		A former manufactured gas plant and Ansonborough Homes, a public housing unit.
CHARLESTON, SC				
CAROLAWN				
SCD980558316	CHESTER	NPL		Waste stored for planned on-site incineration in large above ground bulk tanks and drums. The site is split into two operable units. OU-2 is a no further action.
FORT LAWN, SC				
COLUMBIA NITROGEN				
SC0001040393	CHARLESTON	NPL-E		The site operated from 1905 to 1966 as a phosphate fertilizer granulation plant.
CHARLESTON, SC				
ELMORE (FRANK) SITE				
SCD980839542	SPARTANBURG	NPL		Drum disposal site and abandoned underground storage tank. Site has been subdivided and is now owned by 2 different property owners.
GREER, SC				
GEIGER (C & M OIL) SITE				
SCD980711279	CHARLESTON	NPL		Waste oil incinerator with eight on-site storage lagoons.
RANTOWLES, SC				
GOLDEN STRIP SEPTIC TANK				
SCD980799456	GREENVILLE	NPL-D		Lagoons containing industrial waste water pumped from area industries. Site has been delisted.
SIMPSONVILLE, SC				File indicates a YMCA Recreation Park was proposed for this site.
GROCE LABORATORIES INC (AQUA-TECH)				
SCD058754789	SPARTANBURG	NPL		Closed RCRA treatment, storage, and disposal facility. Approximately 7,000 drums, 97 above-ground tanks, 1,200 gas cylinders.
GREER, SC				
HELENA CHEMICAL CO. - FAIRFAX				
SCD058753971	ALLENDALE	NPL		On-site landfilling of pesticides.
FAIRFAX, SC				
HENRY'S KNOB AKA HENRY KNOB				
SCN000407376	YORK	NPL-E		Former open kyanite mine with low pH in surface water and contaminated soils and groundwater. Elevated metals in soil and groundwater.
CLOVER, SC				
INDEPENDENT NAIL CO.				
SCD004773644	BEAUFORT	NPL-D		Wastewater discharged to on-site (no discharge) lagoon. Removal conducted on the lagoon. EPA delisted site. Currently under long term groundwater monitoring.
BEAUFORT, SC				
KALAMA SPECIALITY				
SCD094995503	BEAUFORT	NPL		Specialty chemical manufacturer discharged wastewater to on-site lagoon.
BURTON, SC				
KOPPERS CO INC				
SCD003353026	FLORENCE	NPL-R		Abandoned creosote & PCP lagoons.
FLORENCE, SC				
KOPPERS CO/TREATING PLANT				
SCD980310239	CHARLESTON	NPL		Large wood treatment plant that used creosote, pentachlorophenol, and chromated copper arsenate (CCA).
CHARLESTON, SC				
KOPPERS/PAPER STOCK				
SCS123457076	CHARLESTON			Portion of former Koppers wood treating facility. Site is located in former drip track area of Koppers. Existing AST, historical diesel fuel spill of 530 gallons, 131 tons of contaminated soil excavated.
CHARLESTON, SC				
KOPPERS/SQUIRE				
SCS123457088	CHARLESTON			Property is part of former 120 acre Koppers wood treating facility site. Area of subject site housed AST farm for bulk storage of creosote. Property being purchased by Ashley II of Charleston.
CHARLESTON, SC				
LEONARD CHEMICAL CO INC				
SCD991279324	YORK	NPL		Solvent reclaimer, landfilled distillation still bottoms on-site & drum storage.
CATAWBA, SC				
LEXINGTON COUNTY LANDFILL				
SCD980558043	LEXINGTON	NPL		County operated landfill that accepted industrial and domestic wastes.
CAYCE, SC				

Site Name EPA ID No. City Name	County	NPL Status	Description
		NPL	
MACALLOY CORPORATION SCD003360476 CHARLESTON, SC, SC	CHARLESTON	NPL	Ferro-chrome alloy producer using submerged electric arc furnaces. Chromium contamination from air pollution (precip. dust & tower sludge)
MEDLEY FARMS SCD980558142 GAFFNEY, SC	CHEROKEE	NPL	Drum disposal and lagoons filled with hazardous substances.
PALMETTO RECYCLING INC SCD037398120 COLUMBIA, SC	RICHLAND	NPL-D	Battery recycling operation, acid(H2SO4) stored in a below ground sump, the lead plates were shipped out of state for recycling.
PALMETTO WOOD PRESERVING, INC SCD003362217 CAYCE, SC	LEXINGTON	NPL	Spillage of Copper Chromium Arsenic (CCA) solution used for lumber treatment.
PARA-CHEM SOUTHERN INC SCD002601656 SIMPSONVILLE, SC	GREENVILLE	NPL	Synthetic organic chemical manufacturer who buried solvents on-site behind the plant.
ROCHESTER PROPERTY SCD980840698 TRAVELERS REST, SC	GREENVILLE	NPL	Burial of industrial waste brought here from off site.
ROCK HILL CHEM.-RUTLEDGE (BILL) PROPERTY SCD980844005 ROCK HILL, SC	YORK	NPL	Aboveground storage tanks containing hazardous waste (methylene chloride) also soil contamination from spillage. Site was formerly a reclaimer in early 1960's.
SANGAMO/LAKE HARTWELL OPERABLE UNIT 2 SCS123456847 PICKENS, SC	PICKENS	NPL	Historic release of PCBs from Sangamo Plant into Twelve Mile Creek have contaminated sediment & fish tissue.
SANGAMO/TWELVE-MILE/HARTWELL SCD003354412 PICKENS, SC	PICKENS	NPL	On-site capacitor burial, soil and stream sediment PCB contamination. Operable Unit 1 (OU-1)
SCR&D BLUFF ROAD SITE SCD000622787 COLUMBIA, SC	RICHLAND	NPL	Drum storage facility where wastes were originally planned to be recycled.
SCR&D DIXIANA SCD980711394 CAYCE, SC	LEXINGTON	NPL	Drum storage site. Wastes originally planned for recycling.
SHURON TEXTRON INC. SCD003357589 BARNWELL, SC	BARNWELL	NPL	Plant operated from 1958 to 1992. Sludge lagoons and two drying basins containing VOCs and metals. Two debris areas containing drums and plant waste are present. The RI/FS was completed for the site. ROD was written for the site.
SWIFT AGRI-CHEM CORP SCD058181991 CHARLESTON, SC	CHARLESTON	NPL-E	A phosphate fertilizer granulation plant operated at this location. Lead and arsenic present in the soils and groundwater. Low pHs in the groundwater.
TOWNSEND SAW CHAIN CO SCD980558050 PONTIAC, SC	RICHLAND	NPL	Chromium plating waste discharged onto the ground surface.
US DOE SRS / SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT SC1890008989 AIKEN, SC	AIKEN	NPL	Federal site currently being handled on federal level. (01/28/88)
USMC MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT SC6170022762 PARRIS ISLAND, SC	BEAUFORT	NPL	Federal site currently being handled on federal level. (01/28/88)

Site Name	County	NPL Status	Description
EPA ID No.			
City Name			

WAMCHEM INC		NPL	
SCD037405362	BEAUFORT	NPL	Specialty chemical manufacturer discharged wastewater to spray irrigation fields
BURTON, SC			

FEDERAL FACILITIES ON SITE ASSESSMENT PROJECTS LIST

SITE NAME	EPA ID No.	COUNTY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TOUR BOAT SITE	SCD987572674	CHARLESTON
NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT	SC8170023782	BEAUFORT
NAVAL SHIPYARD - CHARLESTON	SC0170022560	CHARLESTON
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION - CHARLESTON	SC8170022560	CHARLESTON
NORTH CHARLESTON POST OFFICE LANDFILL	SCD987566346	CHARLESTON
SHAW AIR FORCE BASE	SC7570024466	SUMTER
TOWN OF HANAHAN WASTE DISPOSAL AREA	SC0000099168	BERKELEY
US DOE SAV R PLT TNX (OLD) BASIN	SCD981931348	AIKEN
US DOE SAV R PLT WASTE BURIAL	SCD981931306	AIKEN
US DOE SRS / SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT	SC1890008989	AIKEN
US DOE SRS BURNING/RUBBLE PILE	SCD981931009	AIKEN
US DOE SRS HYDROFLORIC ACID (HF) SPL AREA	SCD982119372	AIKEN
US DOE SRS L-AREA OIL AND CHEMICAL BASIN	SCD981931058	AIKEN
US DOE SRS SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT/ADMIN.	SCD001863620	AIKEN
US DOE SRS SRP ACID CAUSTIC BASIN	SCD981930993	AIKEN
US DOE SRS SRP OIL TEST SITE	SC3890090001	AIKEN
US DOE SRS WASTE OIL BASIN	SCD981931041	AIKEN
USA CHARLESTON ARMY DEPOT	SC7210020189	CHARLESTON
USA FORT JACKSON & ARMY TRAINING CENTER	SC3210020449	RICHLAND
USAF AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT	SC2570025260	HORRY
USAF CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE	SC3570024460	CHARLESTON
USAF MYRTLE BEACH AFB	SC7570024821	HORRY
USAF MYRTLE BEACH AFB STP	SC0570028589	HORRY
USAF SHAW AFB POINSETT RANGE	SC9570090002	SUMTER
USDOD DEF FUEL SUPPORT PT CHARLESTON	SC9570024332	BERKELEY
USMC AIR STATION LANDFILL #1	SC1750216169	BEAUFORT
USMC AIR STATION LANDFILL NO 1	SC6170023208	BEAUFORT
USMC MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT	SC6170022762	BEAUFORT

List of Standard Acronyms

ACA	Administrative Consent Agreement	PCE	Perchloroethylene, Tetrachloroethylene
ACO	Administrative Consent Order	PER	Preliminary Engineering Report
AST	Above-Ground Storage Tank	PIP	Project Information Package
AR	Administrative Record	POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
BRA	Baseline Risk Assessment	PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene	RA	Remedial Action
CA	Consent Agreement	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980	RD	Remedial Design
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System	RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
CO	Consent Order	RI	Remedial Investigation
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
DHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control	ROD	Record of Decision
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense	RP	Responsible Party
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	RPM	Remedial Project Manager
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice	RQ	Reportable Quantity
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	SI	Site Investigation
ESI	Expanded Site Investigation	SOW	Scope of Work
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement	SVOCs	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	TBSA	Targeted Brownfields Site Assessment
FS	Feasibility Study	TCA	Trichloroethane
FY	Fiscal Year	TCE	Trichloroethene
HRS	Hazard Ranking System	TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	TSDf	Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility
NCP	National Contingency Plan	USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System	UST	Underground Storage Tank
NPL	National Priorities List	VCC	Voluntary Cleanup Contract
NRDs	Natural Resource Damages	VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Program
NRP	Non-Responsible Party	VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
NOSW	Notification of Site Work		
O&M	Operation and Maintenance		
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration		
OU1	Operable Unit 1		
OU2	Operable Unit 2		
PA	Preliminary Assessment		
PAHs	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons		
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl		

Glossary Of Terms

Abatement - Reducing the degree or intensity of, or eliminating, pollution.

Acute exposure - A single exposure to a toxic substance, which may result in severe biological harm or death.

Administrative Consent Agreement - A legally binding and enforceable agreement between the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control and potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for site studies or cleanups.

Administrative Record - All documents which USEPA or the Department considered or relied upon in selecting the response action at a Superfund site, culminating in the record of decision for remedial action or an action memorandum for removal actions.

Aeration - A process that promotes breakdown of contaminants in soil or water by exposing them to air.

Air Stripping - A process whereby volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are removed from contaminated water by forcing a stream of air through it in a pressurized vessel. The contaminants evaporate into the air stream. The air may be further treated before it is released into the atmosphere.

Aquifer - An underground layer of rock, sand or gravel capable of storing water within cracks and pore spaces (i.e. between grains). The water contained in the aquifer is called groundwater.

Backfill - An excavated area that is refilled with earth; or the material itself that is used to refill an excavated area.

Background Level - The naturally occurring level of an element or compound in the environment.

Brownfields - Properties where expansion, reuse, or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Cap - A layer of material, such as clay or a synthetic material, used to prevent direct contact with waste materials or to prevent rainwater from penetrating through a contaminated area and spreading contaminated materials. The surface cap is generally mounded or sloped so water will drain off of the cap.

Carcinogen - Any substance that can cause or aggravate cancer.

Closure - The process by which a landfill stops accepting wastes and is shut down under guidelines that ensure that public health and the environment are protected.

Coal Gasification - Conversion of coal to a gaseous product by one of several available technologies.

Consent Agreement - A legally binding and enforceable agreement between DHEC and potentially responsible parties to perform or pay for site studies or cleanups.

Consent Decree - A legal document, approved and issued by a judge, formalizing an agreement between USEPA or the Department and the parties potentially responsible for site contamination. The decree usually describes cleanup actions that the potentially responsible parties are required to perform.

Contaminant - Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water, or soil.

Contamination - Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes, or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next

intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings, and various household and agricultural use products.

Cost Recovery - A legal process by which potentially responsible parties who contributed to contamination at a Superfund site can be required to reimburse the Hazardous Waste Contingency Fund for money spent during any cleanup actions by the state.

Downgradient - The direction that groundwater flows; similar to "downstream" for surface water.

Dredging - Removal of mud from the bottom of water bodies.

Effluent - Wastewater, treated or untreated, that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer or industrial outfall.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) - Also known as Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) title III, provides an infrastructure at the state and local levels to plan for chemical emergencies. Facilities that store, use, or release certain chemicals, may be subject to various reporting requirements under EPCRA. Reported information is then made publicly available so that interested parties may become informed about potentially dangerous chemicals in their community.

Environment - The sum of all external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.

Environmental Justice (EJ) - This is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people - regardless of race, color, national origin, or income - in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Facility Evaluation - An inspection of a facility to confirm the release or imminent threat of release of hazardous substances, to develop information to evaluate the threat to public health and/or the environment, and to determine the relative priority of a facility.

Facility Identification - The identification of facilities using the existing reporting requirements for release of hazardous substances, complaints from the public and reports from other agencies or parties.

Feasibility Study (FS) - A detailed evaluation of alternatives for cleaning up a site. A feasibility study follows the remedial investigation phase.

Geographic Information System (GIS) - This system electronically manages geographically referenced data. Through GIS, such data can be displayed, assembled, stored, and manipulated, and is frequently displayed in a map format. Examples of the use of GIS include county boundaries, land use, and pollution-monitoring locations.

Hazard Ranking System - This is the principle screening tool used by USEPA to place waste sites on the National Priorities List (NPL). It is a numerically based screening system that uses information from initial, limited investigations - the preliminary assessment and the site inspection - to assess the relative potential of sites posing a threat to human health or the environment.

Heavy Metals - Metallic elements with an atomic weight greater than sodium.

Hydrocarbons - Chemical compounds that consist entirely of carbon and hydrogen.

Identification and Notification of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) - Upon site identification, the Department will initiate actions to identify and notify the PRPs associated with a facility where a release or imminent threat of a release has been confirmed.

Initial Investigation - An initial investigation will determine if a release or imminent threat of release of hazardous substances may have occurred that warrants further action, such as a field visit and examination of existing records.

Inorganic Compound - Generally encompasses elements and substances that do not contain carbon.

Interim Action - An action which may be required at any time before the selection of final remedial action to prevent, minimize, or mitigate harm to public health and/or the environment.

Lagoon - A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen work to purify wastewater.

Landfill - A disposal facility where waste is placed in or on land.

Leachate (n) - The liquid that trickles through or drains from waste, carrying soluble components from the waste. Leach, Leaching (v.t.) - The process by which soluble chemical components are dissolved and carried through soil by water or some other percolating liquid.

Letter of Agreement - A letter, in contractual form, that commits the signing party to demonstrate that any groundwater contamination on his property has an off-site source. In exchange for this demonstration, the Department agrees not to hold the property owner liable for the groundwater contamination.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water delivered to any user of a public system. MCLs are enforceable standards.

Migration - The movement of oil, gas, contaminants, water or other liquids through porous and permeable rock.

Monitor Well - 1) A well used to obtain water quality samples or measure groundwater levels. 2) A well drilled at a hazardous waste management facility or Superfund site to collect groundwater samples for the purpose of physical, chemical, or biological analysis to determine the amounts, types, and distribution of contaminants in the groundwater beneath the site.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) - Also known as the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, is the federal regulation required by Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act that provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing and responding to releases of hazardous substances into the environment.

National Priorities List (NPL) - USEPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under Superfund.

Non-Responsible Party (NRP) - Parties, including future property owners, who did not contribute to the contamination at a site and are not liable for costs related to response actions.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - A Federal agency whose goals are to save lives, prevent injuries, and protect the health of America's workers. Staff establishes protective standards, enforces those standards, and reaches out to employers and employees through technical assistance and consultation programs.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) - These activities protect the integrity of a Superfund site's cleanup plan. O&M measures are initiated by the Division after cleanup objectives have been reached, and the site is determined to be operational and functional.

Organic Compound - Generally encompasses substances that contain carbon.

Operable Unit (OU) - A portion of a Superfund site that is addressed separately from the rest to allow for easier management or a more timely response.

Plume - A body of contaminated groundwater flowing from a specific source.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) - Parties are individuals, companies, owners, or any other party who may have contributed to the contamination at a Superfund site and are liable for payment of costs related to response actions.

Preliminary Assessment (PA) - The process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be implemented at a contaminated site. It includes the official documentation of the cleanup technology that will be implemented.

Recovery Well - A well used to reclaim or capture contaminated groundwater.

Remedial Action (RA) - The implementation of the remedy outlined in the Record of Decision for a contaminated site.

Remedial Design (RD) - The phase of remediation that follows the selection of a remedy and includes development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup.

Remedial Investigation (RI) - Process of collecting data necessary to adequately characterize the site for the purpose of developing and evaluating remedial alternatives.

Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - Its purpose is to assess site conditions and evaluate alternatives to the extent necessary to select a remedy.

Remediation - The process of providing a remedy to cleanup a site.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) - protects human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal, conserves energy and natural resources, reduces the amount of waste generated, and ensures that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Runoff - The discharge of water over land into surface waters. It can carry pollutants from the air and land into receiving waters.

Safe Drinking Water Act - This Act protects the quality of drinking water in South Carolina and the U.S. This law focuses on all waters actually or potentially designed for drinking use, whether from above ground or underground sources.

Scope of Work - A general description of the work intended at a site. It includes the media to be sampled and the constituents analyzed for, but not necessarily location and sample number.

Sediment - The layer of soil, sand, and minerals at the bottom of surface waters (such as streams, lakes and rivers) that absorb contaminants.

Site Inspection/Investigation (SI) - The collection of information from a Superfund site to determine the extent and severity of hazards posed by the site. It follows and is more extensive than a preliminary assessment.

Sludge - Semi-solid residues from industrial or water treatment processes that may be contaminated with hazardous materials.

Sparging - Injection of air below the water table to strip dissolved volatile organic compounds and/or oxygenate ground water to facilitate aerobic biodegradation of organic compounds.

Sump - A pit or tank that catches liquid runoff for drainage or disposal.

Surface Water - All water naturally open to the atmosphere (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, seas, estuaries, etc.)

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) - A laboratory test to determine whether a material must be handled as a hazardous waste.

Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) - A facility where a hazardous substance is treated, stored, or disposed. TSD facilities are regulated by USEPA and the Department under RCRA.

Trichloroethylene (TCE) - A stable, colorless liquid with a low boiling point that has many industrial applications, including use as a solvent and metal degreasing agent.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) - A tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that is located at least partially (10%) underground and designed to hold gasoline or other petroleum products or chemicals.

Up gradient - An area or direction that is topographically and/or hydraulically higher than contaminated areas and, therefore, are not prone to contamination by the movement of polluted groundwater.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) - VOCs are made as secondary petrochemicals. They include light alcohols, acetone, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, dichloroethylene, benzene, vinyl chloride, toluene and methylene chloride. These potentially toxic chemicals are used as solvents, degreasers, paint thinners and fuels.

Voluntary Cleanup Program - The State program designed to provide incentives for parties to voluntarily conduct response actions at sites by providing liability protection and/or covenants not to sue.

Wetlands - An area that is regularly saturated by surface or groundwater and, under normal circumstances, is capable of supporting vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.