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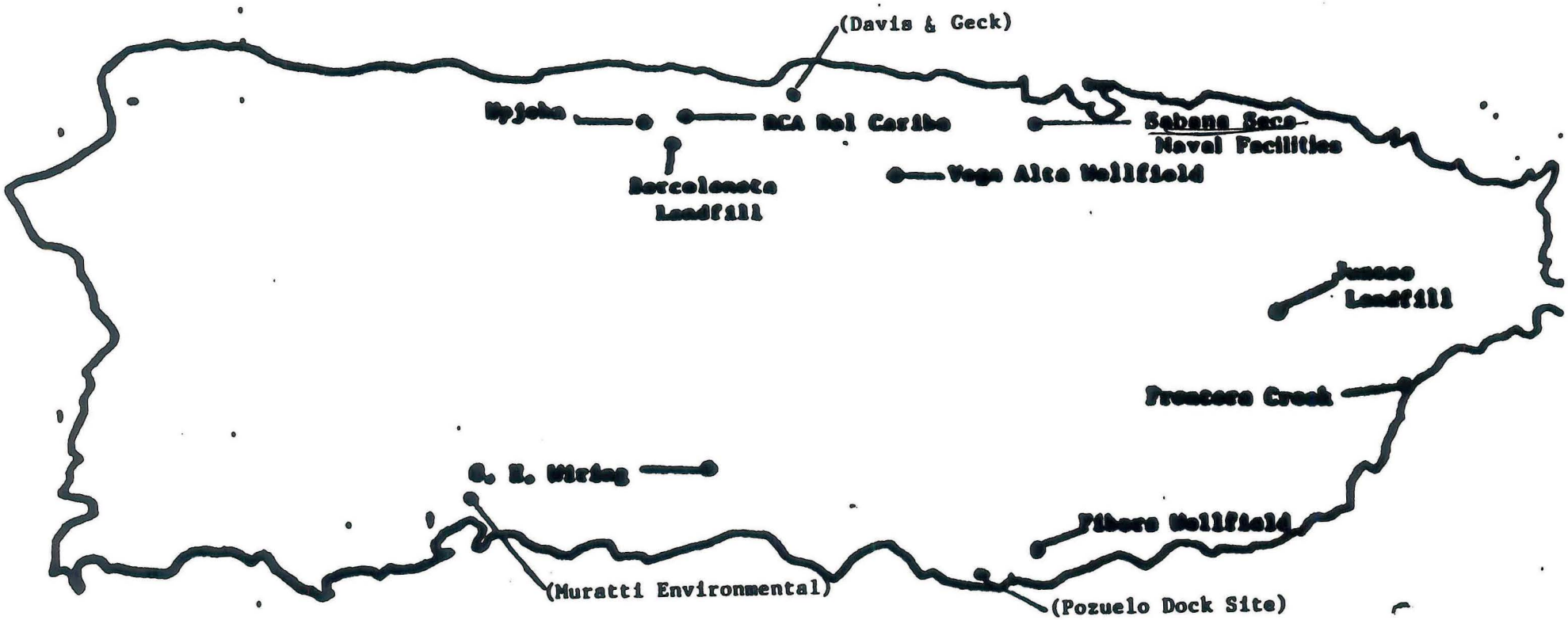
NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES IN PUERTO RICO NAVAL ACTIVITY PUERTO RICO
9/30/1988
NAVFAC MID ATLANTIC

INDEX

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES IN PUERTO RICO

SUPERFUND NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST
PUERTO RICO SITES



• Location of Superfund
National Priority Sites

Summary of Status of NPL Sites in Puerto Rico

1. Barceloneta Landfill, Florida Afuera, PR

Municipal-type landfill in karst geology that has also accepted industrial wastes from nearby pharmaceutical plants. Operated by filling in naturally occurring sinkholes with refuse. Depth to groundwater is more than 100 feet and surrounding communities rely on groundwater for water supply. RI/FS work plan currently being finalized by EPA REM contractor. PRP search underway.

2. Fibers Public Supply, Jobos, PR

Four of five public water supply wells serving the community of Guayama contaminated with halogenated organic solvents since at least 1982. Four wells were shutdown with fifth, clean well, still being used. RI/FS Administrative Order signed in Nov. 1985 with Phillips Petroleum Co. and Chevron Chemical Co. A synthetic fiber manufacturing plant was operated nearby from 1976 through 1980. RI/FS is presently ongoing. In September 1989 an Administrative Order on Consent was signed by American Home Products for additional investigation at the northwest corner of the site.

3. Frontera Creek, Rio Abajo, PR

Creek received industrial discharges from an industrial park. The creek leads out to two large lagoons and then to the Atlantic Ocean. Local residents use the lagoons for fishing and recreation. In March 1985, the Commonwealth requested EPA assistance after discovering that local residents living in a nearby housing development had elevated body mercury levels. The Commonwealth decided to evacuate the community. EPA then conducted soil sampling in the community and after consultation with CDC, concluded that the mercury levels did not represent an immediate and significant health threat. An Administrative Order for an RI/FS was signed with Revlon in September 1986. Further results within the RI conducted by Revlon were made available to the public in February 1989. The RI for the rest of the site, as well as the industrial park, is underway. Preliminary Draft RI submitted to EPA in December 1989.

4. GE Wiring Devices, Juana Diaz, PR

Operating facility on the south coast of the island that had manufactured silent wall switches that contained mercury "buttons." Off-spec buttons were disposed of in the back of the plant. Administrative Order for RI/FS and EPA-selected remedy signed January 1984. ROD signed September 1988. Treatability studies for hydrometallurgic treatment and for in-place solidification underway. Long-term monitoring scheduled to start March 1990.

5. Juncos Landfill, Juncos, PR

Municipal-type landfill that also received off-spec mercury thermometers. Becton-Dickinson signed RI/FS Administrative Order in October 1984. Draft RI report submitted April 1988; revised draft RI report submitted June 1989. Additional RI work was found to be necessary and is currently underway. Record of Decision expected by September 1990.

6. RCA Del Caribe, Barceloneta, PR

TV picture tube aperture mask manufacturing plant, in operation from 1971 to 1987. Spent ferric chloride solution was discharged to four lagoons. The four lagoons subsequently collapsed into a sinkhole. GE acquired RCA in June 1986, and in April 1988 GE signed an Administrative Order for an RI/FS. In November 1989 field activities were initiated and are presently in progress.

7. Upjohn Facility, Barceloneta, PR

Active pharmaceutical plant with an underground storage tank that leaked 15,000 gallons of carbon tetrachloride in 1982. The plume contaminated nearby water supply wells, which Upjohn replaced. Upjohn also performed other remedial activities including replacing the leaking tank, removing carbon tetrachloride vapors from the unsaturated zone of the aquifer, and performed groundwater monitoring activities to help identify the contaminant plume. Upjohn signed an Administrative Order in July 1987 for additional RI activities and submittal of an FS. ROD issued September 1988. RD/RA negotiations proved unsuccessful; EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order in March 1989. Upjohn indicated willingness to comply with this order on April 19, 1989. EPA provided comments on Sampling, Analysis and Monitoring Plan. Addendum to SAMP currently under review.

8. Vega Alta Public Supply Wells, Vega Alta, PR

Public water supply wellfield with 11 active and 4 inactive wells supplying 5 MGD to the Vega Alta community. Hazardous substances first detected in 1984. RI/FS conducted by EPA REM contractor with ROD signed in September 1987. RI identified facilities in the Vega Alta industrial park as sources of the contamination. Four industrial PRPs, as well as the Commonwealth (as landowner of the industrial park) were identified. EPA negotiated with the PRPs for 11 months resulting in the issuance of a Unilateral Order for RD/RA in September 1988. Subsequently, the Commonwealth decided that the remedy should be modified. Therefore, EPA issued a revised Unilateral Order in March 1989. The PRPs responded on April 27, 1989 that they would comply with the order and have submitted a Sampling, Analysis and Monitoring Plan, which is currently under review.

9. Naval Security Group, Sabana Seca, PR

Communications station on the north coast of Puerto Rico approximately 11 miles west of San Juan. The station encompasses over 2200 acres of territory. Waste materials disposed of include points, solvents, waste oil and battery acid. The Station is participating in the Department of Defense Installation Restoration Program under which DOD identifies and investigates hazardous waste contaminants, we have targeted this site for completion of an Interagency Agreement under Section 120 of SARA in the record quarter of FY'90.

Summary of Status of Non-NPL Sites in Puerto Rico

1. Pozuelo Dock Site, Guayama, PR

Commonwealth-owned dock facility used as a port for loading and unloading of scrap metal, soda ash, and other materials. In 1985 the site became contaminated with metallic mercury due to an accidental spill. The PRP initiated cleanup under a state enforcement order. The cleanup operation was unsatisfactory. Due to difficulties in litigating with the PRP, the EQB requested that EPA assume the Removal/Enforcement lead. EPA has contacted the PRP and is in the process of negotiating an Administrative Order on Consent.

2. Davis & Geck Site, Manati, PR

A pharmeceutical manufacturing plant experienced several releases of amn unknown amount of Xylene. The spilled material remains in the soil. Several public and private water supply wells are located within a one-mile radius of the facility. An administrative order was issued by EPA for a mini RI/FS and cleanup. EPA is reviewing the Study Work Plan and the PRP is expected to initiate full field investigation early in the third quarter of FY '90.

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NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES IN PUERTO RICO

Summary of Status of NPL Sites in Puerto Rico

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Following are the Declaration Statements for Records of Decision Signed for Puerto Rico Sites:

- Vega Alta - Signed 9/27/87
- G.E. Wiring - Signed 9/30/88
- Upjohn - Signed 9/30/88

DECLARATION STATEMENT

RECORD OF DECISION

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

GE Wiring Devices, Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

This decision document presents the selected remedial action for the GE Wiring Devices Site, in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, developed in accordance with CERCLA, as amended by SARA, and, to the extent practicable, the National Contingency Plan. This decision is based on the administrative record for this site. The attached index identifies the items that comprise the administrative record upon which the selection of the remedial action is based.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has concurred in the selected remedy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTION REMEDY

The remedial action would remediate the waste-fill area, perched water, and the mercury contaminated near-surface soils to levels which would be protective of public health. With respect to contaminated soils downgradient of the waste-fill area, since the mercury is primarily in the upper six inches of soil, the remedial action would include remediation of the upper six inches of soil at a minimum. Since groundwater data is limited, further investigation and monitoring will be conducted during design to determine the extent of groundwater contamination.

The major components of this remedial action are:

- Further treatability studies during remedial design to insure the implementability of hydrometallurgical processes, as well as continued study of other treatment alternatives.

- On-site hydrometallurgical treatment of the waste-fill materials (approximately 4000 cubic yards), perched water (approximately 1/2 million gallons) and contaminated near surface soils (approximatedly 1500 cubic yards);

- Treatment of the material to below health-based levels and back-filling the waste fill area with the treated materials. This area will then be covered with two feet of clean soil.

- Additional investigation of the groundwater to determine the extent of groundwater contamination;

- Limited groundwater monitoring (i.e. for a minimum of three years), provided that the additional groundwater investigation establishes that there is no need for groundwater remediation; and

- Confirmatory air monitoring and re-sampling of soil in residential yards.

DECLARATION

Consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300, I have determined that the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, attains Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate for this remedial action, and is cost-effective. This remedy satisfies the statutory preference for remedies that employ treatment that reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element and utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment (or resource recovery) technologies to the maximum extent practicable.

Because this remedy will not result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above health-based levels, the five-year remedial action review will not apply to this action.

9-30-88
Date

William J. Muszynski, P.E.
Acting Regional Administrator

DECLARATION STATEMENT

RECORD OF DECISION

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Upjohn Manufacturing Company
Barceloneta, Puerto Rico

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

This decision document presents the selected remedial action for the Upjohn Manufacturing Company (UMC) Site, in Barceloneta, Puerto Rico, developed in accordance with CERCLA, as amended by SARA, and to the extent practicable, the National Contingency Plan. This decision is based on the administrative record for this site.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has concurred on the selected remedy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

This ROD addresses the residual carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) groundwater contamination resulting from the 1982 underground tank leak at the UMC facility. The response action will address the principal threat posed by the groundwater contamination at the site.

The major components of the selected interim remedy include:

- Continued pumpage of ground water extraction well UE-1 at 840 gpm with treatment by an upgraded air-stripping system and discharge to an existing sinkhole located northwest of the UMC facility.

- Pumpage of the AH Robins well at 450 gpm plus the installation and pumpage of two new extraction wells each at 800 gpm, with treatment by the UE-1 air-stripping system and discharge to the existing sinkhole.

- Continued pumpage of the Garrochales #3 public supply well (not currently treated) at 2000 gpm with treatment by air stripping and subsequent distribution to the public water supply system. An evaluation of replacing this well with an artesian well will be conducted during design. Because this well is not an integral part of the remediation scheme, it may be taken out of service if it is replaced.

- If the two new extraction wells prove to be effective at removing contaminants from the aquifer, additional extraction wells will be added, in a phased approach,

with treatment by air stripping and recharge to the groundwater. It is estimated that two to four additional wells will be installed and pumped at approximately 800 gpm each.

- Installation of chloride monitoring wells near the coastline to monitor potential salt water movement.
- Long-term monitoring of groundwater to track contaminant movement and assess performance of the groundwater extraction wells.
- A reevaluation of the interim remedy within five years of operation to determine whether it should be continued or modified.

DECLARATION

Consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300, I have determined that the selected interim remedy is protective of human health and the environment consistent with the purpose of this remedial action. For groundwater extracted and treated, the remedy attains federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate. Consistent with the scope and purpose of this interim remedy, this action is cost effective and utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies to the maximum extent practicable. This action satisfies the statutory preference for remedies that employ treatment that reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element.

Because this remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above health-based levels, a review will be conducted within five years after commencement of remedial action to ensure that the remedy continues to provide adequate protection of human health and the environment.

9-30-88
Date

William J. Muszynski, P.E.
Acting Regional Administrator

DECLARATION STATEMENT

Record of Decision

Vega Alta Public Supply Wells

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Vega Alta Public Supply Wells Site, Vega Alta, Puerto Rico.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This decision document presents the selected remedial action for the Vega Alta Public Supply Wells Site, developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300, published November 20, 1985.

STATEMENT OF BASIS

This decision is based upon the administrative record for the Vega Alta Public Supply Wells Site. A copy of the record is available for review at the information repository for the site and at the EPA Caribbean Field Office. The following documents, which are part of the administrative record, were primarily relied upon in making this decision:

- Remedial Investigation Report, Vega Alta Public Supply Wells Site, prepared by NUS Corporation, May 1986
- Feasibility Study Report, Vega Alta Public Supply Wells Site, prepared by Ebasco Services Inc., July 1987
- The attached Summary of Remedial Alternative Selection for the Vega Alta Public Supply Wells Site.
- The attached Responsiveness Summary for the site, which incorporates public comments received.
- Staff summaries and recommendations.

DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED REMEDY (Groundwater Contamination Operable Unit)

The remedial alternative presented in this document is the first operable unit of a permanent solution for the site. It focuses on groundwater contamination. Source control actions will be considered at a later date once an additional remedial investigation/feasibility study is completed.

This Record of Decision calls for the following actions:

- Treatment of Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) wells GE 1, GE 2, and Bajura 3 by individual

treatment systems generally consisting of scaling pretreatment, air stripping and possibly activated carbon. The specifics of the treatment system will be determined during the Remedial Design.

- Treated effluent will be discharged into the PRASA distribution system for public use.

- Treatment of Ponderosa well by scaling pretreatment and air stripping.

- Treated effluent from the Ponderosa well will be discharged to Honda Creek in accordance with the existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit; the effluent will meet the same quality requirements as for PRASA wells GE 1, GE 2, and Bajura 3 such that Ponderosa treated water can eventually be utilized for water supply in the future. Activated carbon treatment could be added to this treatment process should the need arise.

- Monterrey 2 and G&M private wells will be shut down and each user will be connected to the PRASA distribution system.

- A subsequent remedial investigation/feasibility study will be initiated to fully assess and evaluate the sources of contamination.

DECLARATIONS

Consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended, and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300, I have determined that the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, attains federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate for this groundwater contamination operable unit, and is cost-effective. The statutory preference for treatment, while not fully satisfied in that the sources still need to be considered, is partially addressed in that the groundwater treatment system reduces the toxicity and volume of contaminants.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico has been consulted and agrees with the selected remedy. A letter from the Chairman of the Environmental Quality Board of Puerto Rico is attached.

I have also determined that the actions being taken are appropriate when balanced against the availability of Superfund monies for use at other sites.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1987
Date

CHRISTOPHER J. DAGGETT
Regional Administrator

BARCELONETA LANDFILL SITE DATE: 01/90

Location: Florida Afuera, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Barceloneta)

Ranking: 292 Federal Lead/Enforcement Lead

Description:

Barceloneta Landfill is an operating facility, that accepts industrial and municipal wastes on a 20-acre site in Florida Afuera, Puerto Rico. The site is underlain by limestone formations and the wastes are placed in sink-holes, some of which are 100 feet deep. There is no natural or artificial barrier to prevent the migration of contamination. Ground water is the source of drinking water. No comtamination has been found off-site to date.

Special Issues:

- The underlying geology promotes rapid contamination transport. The site is still operating.

Removal Action Status:

- No action to date.

Remedial Action Status:

- A Remedial Action Master Plan (RAMP) and a community Relations Plan has been provided by NUS.
- Ebasco, Inc. has been tasked to prepare a workplan for the RI/FS to be preformed at the site. The final workplan will be sumitted to EPA by second Quarter FY'90.
- A Draft RI/FS Workplan has been distributed for comments.
- The Remedial Investigation field activities are scheduled to start in 2nd quarter 1990.

Enforcement Status:

- Municipality has provided EPA with documents pertaining to generators and transporters who have used the site.

BARCELONETA LANDFILL SITE Date: 01/90

- 20 Information Request Letters were sent out during 5/83 and 7/83 to generators and haulers who use the site for industrial waste disposal.
- Two Notice Letters sent to Abbott Laboratories and Union Carbide in 10/83; responses were negative.
- 15 additional information request letters were sent out during 12/87 to industries who use the site for disposal.
- Additional reponsible party search is underway.

FIBERS PUBLIC SUPPLY WELLS Date: 01/90

Location: Guayama, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Guayama)

Ranking: 406 Federal Lead/Enforcement Lead

Description:

The Fibers Public Supply wells serve as a stand-by supply for Guayama, Puerto Rico. Four of the five wells showed contamination of halogenated solvents and are actually close. The U.S. Geological Survey detected the contamination in 1982 during a survey of public water wells. Subsequent sampling by the FIT in October 1983 found Tetrachloroethylene at levels of 70/ppb, 2100/ppb, 72/ppb, and 15/ppb in samples taken for wells No. 2 through 5 respectively. Well No. 1 continued to show non detectable levels.

A synthetic fiber manufacturing plant was operated in an area believed to be immediately upgradient of the supply wells, by Phillips Petroleum Co. from 1966 to 1976, and by Chevron Chemical Company from 1976 to 1980.

Solvents used to clean the machinery were discharged through the drainage system into lagoons and seeped into the soil north of the supply wells. The lagoons are believed to be upgradient of the wells and are within 150 ft.

American Home Products Corporation (AHP) has leased the facility from the Southern Puerto Rico Development Corporation since 1984.

At the time AHP acquired the leasehold, two wastewater settling lagoons existed near the southwestern corner of the site. Wastewaters containing Tetrachloroethylene, Trichloroethylene and other waste chemicals were to be discharged to the lagoons by previous operators before liners were installed in 1969, and at that time, breaches in those liners existed.

Special Issues:

In 1985, the two waste settling ponds were converted by AHP into a storm water retention basin. Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of soil were removed as a result of the separation of the settling ponds and deepening of the resultant retention basin. During excavation AHP and its representative observed that there was no lining in some areas of both ponds.

FIBERS PUBLIC SUPPLY DATE: 01/90

Special Issues cont'd:

This excavated soil was spread over an area of the northwest corner of the project site, covering an area of approximately 400 by 150 feet, with an average depth of approximately one foot. The potential exists for Tetrachloroethylene and Trichloroethylene and other waste chemicals present in the wastewaters contained in the lagoons, to have contaminated the earthen material beneath the lagoons including earthen material that was excavated and deposited at the facility.

Removal Action Status:

- No action to date.

Enforcement Status:

- An Administrative Order on Consent to perform the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was signed with Phillips Petroleum Co. and Chevron Chemical Co. on January 9, 1986.

- On September 30, 1988, an Administrative Order was signed with American Home Products Corporation (AHP) to conduct sampling and analysis at the A.H.P. plant site in Guayama, Puerto Rico.

- Under this Order, AHP will perform a field investigation in the area in which they disposed the excavated material from the former settling ponds and provide the results of the investigation to Phillips Petroleum and Chevron Chemical for inclusion in the development of the Feasibility Study.

Remedial Action Status:

- On November 20, 1986 the A.H.P. submitted to EPA the proposed Quality Assurance/Quality Control Plan (QA/QC) for EPA review and approval.

- On December 1986 an Addendum to the Site Operation Plan (SOP) was submitted to EPA.

FIBERS PUBLIC SUPPLY DATE: 01/90

Remedial Action Status cont'd:

- January 19, 1987 - Final Quality Assurance Project Plan submitted by AHP.
- February 11, 1987 - Approval of the S.O.P. granted to Phillips Petroleum and Chevron Chemical Company.
- February 20, 1987 - Approval of the QA/QC Plan granted to AHP.
- March 16, 1987 - Initiation of field activities of RI/FS.
- May 3, 1987 - Field Investigation Report submitted to E.P.A. by AHP.
- The results of the soil analyses indicated that the excavated materials contained contaminants at the following maximum concentration; Chromium, 1500 parts per millions ("ppm"); Zinc, 590/ppm; Thallium 21/ppm: Phenols 1.9/ppm and PCB 1260, 1,380 parts per billion ("ppb").
- April 17, 1988 - Draft Remedial Investigation Report submitted to EPA.
- In April 1989, EPA approved the revised RI report from Phillips Petroleum and Chevron Chemical. However, additional studies shall be performed.
- Report by AHP is due by mid-February 1990.

Anticipated Activities:

- Additional field investigation to be conducted by Phillips Petroleum Co. and Chevron Chemical Corp.

FRONTERA CREEK SITE DATE: 01/90

Location: Rio Abajo, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Humacao)

Ranking: Group 5 Federal Lead/Enforcement Lead

Description:

Frontera Creek, in Rio Abajo, Puerto Rico, is a small creek that recieves industrial waste discharge and drains into the Caribbean Sea two miles downstream. The creek has recieved mercury pesticides. Adjacent to the creek are two large fresh-waterlagoons totaling about 640 acres, with water hydraulically connected to the creek. There is concern that contaminants, could enter the aquatic food chain, contaminating fishing, shellfish, and the endangered brown pelican. Local residents use the lagoons for fishing and shellfish trapped in the lagoons are significant in the local diet.

Ciudad Cristiana, a community of approximately 500 homes is adjacent to Frontera Creek. A well used for public water is located within three miles off the site. Access to the lagoon is limited by a barbed wire fence. Howeve, EPA inspectors saw a number of local residents on the property during two site impections.

Special Issues:

- On March 12, 1985 the Puerto Rico Department of Health formally requested EPA's assistance on a mercury contamination problem in Ciudad Cristiana of apparently elevated levels of mercury.

- On April 8, 1985 the NUS Corporation, working for EPA as the Remedial Planning Office on Superfund Sites, conducted a Focused Remedial Investigation in Ciudad Cristiana. The purpose of this study was to collect data to assist the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Making a recommendation on the evacuation of Ciudad Cristiana.

- As requested by Ciudad Cristiana former residents of, a meeting was held at the CFO on May 22, 1986, to hear the concerns of the people about the situation at the site.

FRONTERA CREEK SITE DATE: 01/90

- Based on the results of the investigation conducted by EPA at Ciudad Cristiana, CDC concluded that mercury does not represent an immediate and significant health threat to the citizens of this community.

Enforcement Status:

- A CERCLA Administrative Order on Consent was signed in September 1986 with the responsible party (Revion) to perform the RI/FS.

- A Management Assistance Grant has been given to EQB by EPA to provide assistance for the review.

Remedial Action Status:

- The RI/FS field activities, began in January 1988 and were completed in September 1989.

- EPA is provided full scale oversight during the investigation.

- Results from Ciudad Cristiana soil samples for mercury analyses were provided to ATSDR and EPA's Edison personnel for their evaluation. Results were released to the public on 1/89.

- ATSDR reviewed the mercury data from Ciudad Cristiana generated through the ongoing RI (1988) and concluded once again that mercury does not present a health threat to the residents and/or the environment at the housing development. EPA, EQB and DOH agreed with the conclusion.

- Preliminary Draft RI report was submitted to EPA on December 30, 1989 and is currently under review.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY WIRING DEVICES OF PUERTO RICO
SITE Date: 1/90

Location: Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Juana Diaz)

Ranking: 489 Federal Lead/Enforcement Lead

Description:

The General Electric Company Wiring Devices Site in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, is a 5-acre facility that manufactured mercury light switches. On the property is a 0.5 acre inactive open dump for off-specification mercury switches. It appears that contaminants are migrating via erosion from the dump into an adjacent field.

The site, located in a residential area, is fenced. A public water supply well is located within 1,200 feet of the site. Results of the RI/FS indicate mercury contamination in the dump and in downgradient soils. Low levels of mercury have also been detected in shallow groundwater underlying the dump.

Enforcement Status:

An Administrative Order on Consent was signed in January 1984 with the responsible party (General Electric) to undertake an RI/FS, design and cleanup of the site.

Removal Action Status:

No action to date.

Remedial Action Status:

Workplan for the RI approved May 1986.

RI report was submitted to EPA for review and approval in November 1986.

A public meeting to present findings of the RI was held in May 1987.

Draft RI/FS report received November 1987.

May 1988 RI/FS data failed QA/AC.

June 1988 IAG signed with U.S. Bureau of Mines to examine alternative treatment technologies.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY WIRING DEVICES OF PUERTO RICO
SITE Date: 1/90

July 1988 EPA TES contractor collected and analyzed samples to supplement RI/FS.

August 1988 EPA released draft RI/FS and an addendum FS to the public for comment.

September 15, 1988 public meeting on RI/FS held in Juana Diaz.

ROD signed September 30, 1988 for remediating waste fill area using hydrometallurgic treatment. US Bureau of Mines conducting treatability studies using hydrometallurgy; GE conducting treatability studies for in-place solidification. ROD remedy called for mercury recovery by hydrometallurgy.

November 1988 field visit conducted to site monitoring well locations for long term monitoring network.

Final SOW for treatability studies submitted January 1989; studies nearly completed.

Long term monitoring scheduled to start March 1990.

JUNCOS LANDFILL SITE **Date: 01/90**

Location: Juncos, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Juncos)

Ranking: 464 Federal Lead/Enforcement Lead

Description:

The Juncos Landfill covers approximately 11 acres in Juncos, Puerto Rico. Thermometers containing mercury may have been dumped on the site, a closed municipal landfill. Small leached seeps and soil erosion were evident during the site inspections conducted by EPA. The site rises approximately 20 feet above grade. Of greatest concern is a new housing development built over the landfill. Although most of the homes are not yet occupied, there is concern about potential impact when they are occupied. The new community will be served from a public water supply. Preliminary data indicated that soil and air may contain higher-than-background concentrations of mercury. No barriers exist to prevent local residents or animals from entering the site.

Special Issues:

- None to date.

Removal Action Status:

- An Administrative Order on Consent with Becton Dickinson to perform immediate corrective actions at the landfill became effective March 15, 1984.
- July, 1984 Becton Dickinson completed the requirements of the Administrative Order on Consent.
- Prior to Hurricane Hugo, the site was assessed for a potential removal action but it was not warranted.

Remedial Action Status:

- October 9, 1984 Becton Dickinson (BD) entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA to perform a RI/FS at the site.

JUNCOS LANDFILL SITE Date: 01/90

- BD's consultant Fred C. Hart submitted the draft site operations plan as required under the terms of the Administrative Order.
- Site operations plan approved by EPA on June 10, 1986.
- Field activities started in October 1986.
- Additional studies besides those included in the June 1986 SOP have been required.

Enforcement Status:

- NUS Corporation is providing oversight support for EPA at this site.
- A public meeting was conducted on June 5, 1986. The investigation to be implemented at the site was discussed with the Mayor of the town, local officials and the community.
- Draft RI report was submitted to EPA in April 1988.
- Based on comments from EPA, additional studies within Phase I RI were conducted at the Site in 1/89.
- Revised Draft RI report submitted to EPA in 6/89.
- A meeting to discuss EPA's comments was held on Nov. 2, 1989.
- A limited second Phase RI will be conducted in order to fully characterize the problem at the site.
- Second Phase field activities should start by January 1990.

Anticipated Activities:

- ROD for the site is scheduled for 9/90.

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY DATE: 1/90

Location : Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Toa Baja)

Ranking :

Description:

Naval Security Group Activity is a communication station on the north coast of Puerto Rico. The station encompasses over 2,200 acres divided into the North and South Tracts. From the early 1950's through 1970, the station's Public Work Department deposited all wasted generated at the station in various areas on the South Tract. Materials disposed of included paints, solvents, waste oil and battery acid. In addition, part of the south Tract served as the Pest Control Shop from the mid-1950's through 1979. During this time, various pesticides, including DDT, lindane, chlordane, 2,4-d, and sevin, were spilled in and around the shop building. Soil samples taken near the Pest Control Shop had elevated concentrations of arsenic, lead, and chlordane, according with tests conducted in 1984. Contaminants from this site could migrate via both surface water and groundwater. An estimated 47,000 people living in and around the station use ground water taken from public wells within 3 miles of the site as a partial source of drinking water.

Remedial Action Status

On October 31 and November 1, 1989, EPA, DOD, and EQB initiated negotiations on the IAG.

On January 17, 1990 a second round of negotiations was held at Sabana Seca station.

RCA DEL CARIBE SITE Date: 01/90

Location: Barceloneta, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Barceloneta)

Ranking: 492 Federal Lead/Enforcement

Description:

The RCA plant covering an area of approximately 20 acres, is located on the north coast limestone area of P.R. The surrounding area is dedicated to pineapple crop growing and cattle raising. This area is on karst terrain (limestone subsurface characterized by channel and conduit flow and sinkhole formation).

The plant was in operation from 8/71 to 4/87. RCA manufactured aperture masks for color television picture tubes using a photolithographic process followed by chemical etching of carbon steel with ferric chloride (FeC13) solution. Spent FeC13 solution used to be stored in four (4) lined (synthetic) surface impoundments (or lagoons). The four (4) lagoons collapsed due to sinkhole development discharging approximately 1.4 million gallons of FeC13 into the sinkhole. From approximately 1982 to 1987 the FeC13 was stored in tanks and was sold as wastewater treatment flocculent.

Process water contaminated with FeC13 was treated in an on-site wastewater treatment system. The generated sludge was placed into two sludge drying beds and at least two lagoons. The resulting sludge is RCRA-regulated F006 waste (see 12/2/86) Federal Register) unless the sludge is desisted formally through EPA HQ.

RCA ceased operating the sludge lagoons on April 4, 1987.

Special Issues:

RCA was acquired by General Electric in 6/9/86 and has ceased operation of the plant (April 24, 1987).

Removal Action Status:

- No action to date.

RCA DEL CARIBE SITE Date: 01/90

Enforcement Status:

- Due to the Administrative Order Index No. II-CERCLA-88-803028 RCRA-88-0303 which was in effect on April 10, 1988, General Electric Company and EPA have agreed that General Electric Company will conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and address RCRA closure requirements at the RCA del Caribe Superfund Site.
- On August 1988 the Site Operations Plan (S.O.P.) was submitted to EPA by General Electric Company (G.E.).
- On March 9, 1989 a meeting was held in EPA's NY Office to discuss EPA's site Operation Plan Comments.
- Thirty days extension period granted to G.E. to allow them until April 29, 1989 to submit the modified SOP.
- On April 28, 1989 a revised version of the SOP was submitted by G.E.
- In July 1989 a meeting was held between G.E. and EPA to discuss EPA's comments on the revised SOP version.
- In September 1989 a second revised version of the SOP was sent to EPA by G.E.
- On September 28, 1989 EPA's comment on second SOP version sent to G.E.
- On October 5, 1989 a Final SOP version was submitted to EPA by G.E. Company.
- In November 1989 RI field activities were initiated at the site.

Remedial Action Status:

- Remedial Investigation field activities initiated on November 1989 and presently in progress.

Anticipated Activities:

- Public Meeting expected by March 1990.

UPJOHN FACILITY DATE: 1/90

Location: Barceloneta, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Barceloneta)

Ranking: 286 Federal Lead/Enforcement Lead

Description:

The Upjohn Site in Barceloneta, Puerto Rico is the result of a spill of approximately 15,000 gallons of a mixture containing 65 percent carbon tetrachloride and 35 percent acetonitrile. In September 1982, a buried tank holding this solution leaked, releasing all of its contents into the soil and groundwater. Contamination of soil and groundwater has been documented. Upjohn conducted remedial measures at the site that removed large portions of the contamination from the soil and groundwater. A public well serving more than 12,000 people is less than 1 mile from the site.

Special Issues:

None to date.

Removal Action Status:

None to date.

Remedial Action Status:

RI/FS drafted 5/84 (FS not consistent with NCP).

Upjohn has taken a number of remedial measures at the site: (1) removed the ruptured tank; (2) cleaned, inspected and tested the remaining underground tanks (no other leaks were found); (3) installed a grid of monitoring wells to define the plume of contaminated groundwater; (4) provided temporary emergency water supply to those communities whose wells were shut down as a result of the spill; (5) installed vacuum extraction wells to remove carbon tetrachloride from the soil; (6) installed 2 groundwater extraction wells for groundwater extraction, treatment and recharge; (7) continued groundwater sampling and analysis of downgradient wells to monitor the migration of the carbon tetrachloride within the aquifer; (8) provided a new water supply well, Garrochales #3, for the Garrochales community and donated it to PRASA; (9) connected the Hillside motel to PRASA system; (10) provided water to AH Robins Co. and to the Tiburones community; and (11) installed a cap over the tank farm area.

Upjohn is presently: (1) operating 2 of the vacuum extraction wells to remove carbon tetrachloride from the soil; (2) operating 1 of the groundwater extraction wells,

UPJOHN FACILITY DATE: 1/90

Remedial Action Status (Cont'd)

air stripping the extracted water and recharging it through a sinkhole; (3) monitoring on a monthly basis downgradient monitoring wells and public water supply wells; (4) providing water directly to AH Robins from Upjohn's arterian well; (5) providing water to the Tiburones Community through the PRASA system; and in accordance with the 7/87 ACO, (6) further defining the plume of carbon tetrachloride down to 1 ppb.

Enforcement Status:

Upjohn entered into an Administrative Consent Order with EPA on July 6, 1987 to do additional remedial investigative studies and to perform a feasibility study.

Upjohn submitted the remedial investigation and feasibility study reports in 1987 and 1988.

EPA determined that additional analysis was necessary and tasked CDM-FPC in 1988 to perform additional groundwater sampling and prepare an FS report to evaluate alternatives to control and treat the contaminated groundwater.

A public meeting was held in August 1988 at the Barceloneta City Hall to outline the Remedial Alternatives, present EPA's preferred remedial alternative and answer questions from residents and local officials about the Upjohn Site.

EPA issued a Record of Decision on September 30, 1988 calling for:

--Pumping and treating groundwater to restore aquifer;
--Monitoring of the aquifer; and
--Pumping and treating of Garrocholes #3 to assure public water supply quality.

EPA issued a unilateral order for the implementation of the Record of Decision on March 30, 1989.

Upjohn responded with a willingness to comply with EPA's March 30, 1989 order on April 19, 1989. EPA will allow Upjohn to replace the Garrochales #3 public water supply well with a new well in a clean area.

Upjohn submitted a Sampling, Analysis and Monitoring Plan (SAMP) and an Addendum to the SAMP, which is currently under review by EPA.

VEGA ALTA PUBLIC SUPPLY WELLS Date: 01/90

Location: Vega Alta, Puerto Rico (Municipality of Vega Alta)

Ranking: 277 Federal Lead/Enforcement Lead

Description:

The wellfield consists of approximately 13 active and 2 inactive wells and is currently supplying approximately 5 million gallons per day of water to Vega Alta and surrounding residential areas. Hazardous substances volatile organic compounds were first detected in drinking water in 1983. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) performed Remedial Site Investigations in 1984 through 1985. The Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority is piping in drinking water to the residents. The source of the contamination has not been thoroughly identified.

Special Issues:

- None to date.

Removal Action Status:

- None to date.

Remedial Action Status:

- NUS Corporation (EPA Consultant) has conducted an Enforcement Remedial Investigation (RI) at the site.
- Field work on the RI begun on March 15, 1984 and was completed in June, 1985.
- RI report was distributed for comments and made final in May 1986.
- A Feasibility Study (FS) was performed by Ebasco Services Incorporated.
- Draft FS report was distributed for a 30 day public review and comment period from August 10, 1987 through September 10, 1987.

VEGA ALTA PUBLIC SUPPLY WELLS Date: 01/90

- A public meeting was held on August 19, 1987 at the Vega Alta City Hall, to outline the Remedial Alternatives, present EPA's preferred remedial alternative and answer questions from residents and local officials about the Vega Alta Site.

- The Record of Decision for the site was signed by the Regional Administrator in September 29, 1987.

Enforcement Status:

- Five potential responsible parties have been identified and Notice Letters were sent.

- EPA issued a unilateral administrative order to PRP's on 3/22/89 for the implementation of the selected remedy as modified.

- Three responsible parties agreed to comply with the unilateral order by letter dated April 27, 1989.

Anticipated Future Activities:

- Second operable unit RI/FS work plan was finalized on 9/89.

- Special Notice for Second Operable Unit RI/FS was sent to PRP's on January 4, 1990.

- Remedial Design for remediation of first operable unit is currently underway.

DAVIS AND GECK SITE - NON-NPL **Date: 01/90**

Location: Manatí, Puerto Rico

Ranking: Non-NPL Site Federal Lead/Enforcement Lead

Description:

Davis and Geck is a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant located in Manatí, Puerto Rico that experienced several releases of an unknown amount of Xylene. In May 1985, during regular construction activities, Davis and Geck found soil contaminated with Xylene. Samples taken on June 5, 1986 indicated the presence of Xylene at levels of up to 1,410 ppm at 4 feet 6 inches below surface. The spilled material remains in the soil. Several public and private water supply wells for communities and industries area located within a one mile radius of the facility and serve a population of approximately 17,900 people. No contamination has been found off site of date.

Enforcement Activities:

- On September 1986, the PRP has signed an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA under the authority of Section 3013 of RCRA to define the extent of contamination present at the site.

- During September 1986 to December 1988, Davis and Geck failed to submit a Workplan. Several documents were presented but were incomplete. D&G decided to contracted a new consultant.

- In December 1988 Davis and Geck submitted a workplan for a complete remedial investigation which will entail sampling of select boreholes for Xylene, and volatile, base/neutral and acid extractible priority pollutants. These data are necessary for the evaluation of further actions.

- In December 1988 EPA-CFO submitted a Procurement Request for TES contract services for technical review of documents, oversight of field activities and to perform split sampling.

DAVIS AND GECK SITE - NON-NPL **DATE: 01/90**

- In March 1989 EPA issued a letter to Davis and Geck to officially notify them if their failure to submit a workplan and implementation schedule that conform with EPA's comments.

- On August 16, 1989, CFO reviewed, approved and submitted to Cathy Moyik, EPA Region II Regional Project Office the workplan dated on July 18, 1989 presented by CDM for technical advice.

- In December 1989 Davis and Geck submitted revised Xylene Investigation Work Plan. This document was reviewed to incorporate EPA's comments. It may become the final version if approved by EPA after it is revised.

ANTICIPATED FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- Field activities pursuant to the RCRA §3013 Order will begin by 2nd. Quarter FY'90.

POZUELO DOCK SITE - NON-NPL **Date: 01/90**

Location: South-East Coast, Guayama, Puerto Rico

Description:

Pozuelo Dock is located in Guayama, Puerto Rico on the Southeast coast and is a 4 acres site owned by Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This facility has been used as a port for loading and unloading of scrap metal, soda ash and others various materials. In 1985, 50 tanks were stored on site and some of them began to leak elemental mercury. An estimated quantity of 67.73 Kg was released. (RQ for Hg is 0.454 Kg). These tanks were brought to the site by Maico International, a broker company hired by Rico Chemical to transport these tanks to Colombia. These tanks were previously owned and purchased from the PPG Chlor-Alkali plant in Guayanilla, P.R.

In 1985 the EQB issued an enforcement order to Rico Chemical to remove the mercury and clean-up the site. These activities were deficient as indicated by EQB. Soil studies indicated significant levels or mercury contamination. Since these activities, commercial use of the dock has ceased. Access to the site is not limited to general population.

On August 1987, EQB requested EPA to assume the lead role on the investigation and enforcement actions.

Removal Activities:

- Under EPA-TAT two actions have been completed:

  1. Site Inspection and Preliminary Assessment Report on November 1987.

  2. Sampling Plan and Site Health and Safety Plan for additional sampling activities.

Enforcement Activities:

- Letters to PRP were issued and answers received. One PRP was identified: Rico Chemical (also Formosa Plastic).

- PRP contacted EPA related to future activities.

- EPA, CFO drafted a removal enforcement Order on Consent to perform additional sampling activities and removal actions. Negotiation with the PRP is expected to begin by first. Quarter FY-90. This activities should be undertaken by the PRP. TAT will be tasked to assist EPA during oversight field activities.

POZUELO DOCK SITE - NON-NPL **DATE: 01/90**

Anticipated Future Activities

- Negotiations with PRP will begin by 2nd. Quarter.

DAVIS AND GECK SITE - NON-NPL **DATE: 01/90**

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