

## 5.1 PENNSYLVANIA REMEDIATION STANDARDS

Among States in the Delaware River basin, Pennsylvania has the most complex guidance in terms of remedial standards. Pennsylvania's Act 2 Land Recycling program (Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 250) provides a comprehensive set of valuations for all contaminants in order to effectuate brownfield redevelopment. The goal of Chapter 250 is, in fact, to facilitate development on the numerous contaminated and former industrial sites throughout Pennsylvania. This legislation, signed in 1995, correlates strongly with Pennsylvania's land use goals, which seeks to promote development in designated growth areas, preservation of farmland and open space, increased greenway development, and regional coordination between local governments. Key to this is the "recycling" of former industrial and contaminated sites.

Owners of a site may elect to remediate contaminated sites to one of three possible standards, or a case-by-case combination of standards. They are:

**Background:** (*PA Code Chapter 250, Subchapter B*) the conditions of the surrounding environment are ascertained and then all contaminants or "foreign" substances are removed. Restoring both the chemical and physical continuity with the surrounding ecosystem will restore the site to pre-development status to the greatest extent deemed to be cost effective. This is oftentimes the most expensive option, and is generally selected when a site has not experienced substantial contamination. This level is generally used when the contaminated media is localized in area or when the decision to remediate happens quickly after the contamination is released.

**Statewide health:** (*PA Code Chapter 250, Subchapter C*) each contaminant will be removed or remediated to the point where the expected risk of cancer is between  $10^{-4}$  and  $10^{-6}$  (i.e. one instance per 10,000 to 1,000,000 people) based on risk assessments and other toxicological studies.

**Site specific:** (*PA Code Chapter 250, Subchapter D*) cleanup levels can be developed specifically for a site. This approach is a more detailed process that involves developing a risk assessment based on the conditions and potential human exposures at the site. The surrounding community may be involved in each step of this cleanup process by request

of the host municipality. This is the legal and scientific basis for the **SIA** designation, which stands for Special Industrial Area, whereby sites that are abandoned or are located in enterprise zones are eligible for special remediation requirements (for further information see *PA Code Chapter 250, Subchapter E*). Qualifying sites have limited requirements to perform a baseline environmental investigation and remediate any direct and imminent threats to public health or the environment, such as drummed waste. Site specific standards are negotiated between responsible or potentially responsible parties, PADEP, and ideally, the local community.

Water quality standards in Pennsylvania are codified in PA Code Chapter 93 (for more specific information about toxics in PA surface waters, refer particularly to Chapter § 93.6 - § 93.8a and Chapter 16). Essentially, no toxics can be present in surface water bodies such that they exceed a human risk management level of  $10^{-6}$  over an expected lifetime of 70 years. Site specific water criteria are also negotiable, but the scientific burden of proof is considerable. More specific information about site-specific water criteria can be found at § 93.8. Waters of the Delaware River basin are listed in § 93.9a by name and river mile, and in general, their quality is determined by their intended use; the waters within the basin encompass drainage lists A through G. The main stem Delaware River is wholly regulated by DRBC.

**TABLE 12: Statewide Health Standard Maximum Contaminant Levels in soil in Pennsylvania**

(Source: PA Code Chapter 250, Statewide Health Standards, Tables 2, 3a, and 3b)

CASRN:	12674112	11104282	11141165	53469219	12672296	11097691	11096825	
AROCLOR NUMBER:	1016	1221	1232	1242	1248	1254	1260	
SOIL MSCs in mg/kg								BASIS
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>								
DIRECT CONTACT (0 - 15 FEET)	15	36	36	36	9.9	4.4	30	GS
<b>SOIL to GROUNDWATER USED AQUIFER, TDS ≤ 2,500 mg/L</b>								
100 X GROUNDWATER MSC	0.26	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.037	0.037	0.11	
GENERIC VALUE	72	0.63	0.5	16	18	75	500	E
<b>USED AQUIFER, TDS &gt; 2,500 mg/L</b>								
100 X GROUNDWATER MSC	25	13	13	10	4	4	8	
GENERIC VALUE	6900	63	50	1200	1800	7500	36000	E
<b>NON-USE AQUIFER</b>								
100 X GROUNDWATER MSC	0.26	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.11	
GENERIC VALUE	72	0.63	0.5	16	18	75	500	E
<b>NON-RESIDENTIAL</b>								
DIRECT CONTACT, SURFACE SOIL (0 - 2 FEET)	200	160	160	160	44	44	130	GS
DIRECT CONTACT, SUBSURFACE SOIL (2 - 15 FEET)	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	190000	C
<b>SOIL to GROUNDWATER USED AQUIFER, TDS ≤ 2,500 mg/L</b>								
100 X GROUNDWATER MSC	0.72	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.14	0.14	0.43	
GENERIC VALUE	200	2.5	2	62	67	280	1900	E
<b>USED AQUIFER, TDS &gt; 2,500 mg/L</b>								
100 X GROUNDWATER MSC	25	52	52	10	5	6	8	
GENERIC VALUE	6900	250	200	1200	2600	10000	36000	E
<b>NON-USE AQUIFER</b>								
100 X GROUNDWATER MSC	0.72	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.14	0.14	0.43	
GENERIC VALUE	200	2.5	2	62	67	280	1900	E
<b>BUFFER DISTANCE (FEET)</b>	10	20	20	10	10	5	5	

**Basis Codes:**  
**GS** - Systemic effects from ingestion

**C** - Cap

**E** - Value calculated by § 250.30

**Basis Codes:**  
**S** - Aqueous Solubility Cap

**GS** - Systemic effects from ingestion

**TABLE 13: Groundwater Standards for PCBs in Pennsylvania**

(Source: PA Code Chapter 250, table 1)

CASRN:	12674112	11104282	11141165	53469219	12672296	11097691	11096825	
AROCLOR NUMBER:	1016	1221	1232	1242	1248	1254	1260	
GROUNDWATER MSCs in mg/L								BASIS
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>								
USED AQUIFER, TDS ≤ 2,500 mg/L	0.0026	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.00037	0.00037	0.0011	GS
USED AQUIFER, TDS > 2,500 mg/L	0.25	0.13	0.13	0.1	0.037	0.037	0.08	S
NON-USE AQUIFER	0.0026	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.00037	0.00037	0.0011	GS
<b>NON-RESIDENTIAL</b>								
USED AQUIFER, TDS ≤ 2,500 mg/L	0.0072	0.0052	0.0052	0.0052	0.0014	0.0014	0.0043	GS
USED AQUIFER, TDS > 2,500 mg/L	0.25	0.52	0.52	0.1	0.054	0.057	0.08	S
NON-USE AQUIFER □	0.0072	0.0052	0.0052	0.0052	0.0014	0.0014	0.0043	GS
SMCL □	NA							

The 2006 DelTRiP report depicted 212 sites in Pennsylvania that reportedly contained PCBs. The current report, 2007, contains 276. The overwhelming majority of which, however, had reportedly been remediated by the time of the report's publication. At present, Pennsylvania leads clean ups at *at least* 15 sites that have PCBs as a site-related contaminant undergoing remediation, summarized in chapter 5.2. There were 59 individual sites that were not available for review despite DRBC's repeated requests, some of which have been anecdotally confirmed to be remediated via other sources, while others have not. Despite oftentimes credible information, we were unable to receive verification from PADEP's files that these sites had indeed been remediated or otherwise had ongoing remedial activities. Thus, some of the sites that are listed as "unavailable or status unconfirmed" may have been remediated or even redeveloped.

Eight sites that were thoroughly reviewed never had PCBs found onsite, but were "flagged" by PADEP's search because sampling for PCBs may have occurred in some cases. The following list highlights the sites that were either not able to be located or were otherwise unavailable and as such, we were unable to describe the following sites as PCB-free or PCB impaired. There are also 44 sites that have no available geographic coordinates and thus could not be plotted on the map at Fig. 9.. The bulk of the sites that are both undergoing remediation as well as the "unknown" sites are in the Philadelphia area.

## PENNSYLVANIA SITES WITH NO FILES

(as PADEP submitted them in the 2006 DelTRiP report)

18th & Callowhill St Site  
 Abandoned Fac  
 Action Mfg  
 Arkema Chem Research & Dev Lab Mag  
 Autocar Trucks Div Nfrap Site  
 Blue Ridge Winkler Site  
 Buttonwood Gateway Complex  
 Caloric  
 Chemclene  
 Chemrex Banner Inds Div  
 City of Phila Water Dept  
 Conoco Phillips Trainer Ref[inery]  
 Conrail Morrissville Train Maint Yard  
 CSX Intermodal Snyder Ave Yard Fac  
 Dana Truck & Car Frame Mfg Plt Reading  
 Defense Personnel Supp Ctr Public Admin  
 Defense Supply Ctr Phila  
 Dick Bros  
 E Orthodox St  
 Easter Elec Apparatus Rep  
 Freehand Hj Subdiv  
 GE Breaker Plt  
 Kaiser Refractories

Laurel Ctr II  
 Lehigh Landing Proj  
 Little Rio Grande Creek  
 Morris Pappas & Morris  
 Mulberry St Site  
 Nazareth Quarry  
 Palmer Town Ctr  
 Pennsburg SES  
 Pep Boys Paoli  
 Phila Elec Southwark Svc Bldg Util  
 PWD SW Water Pollution Control PLT  
 Reading Iron Met Ed parcel (former)  
 Reading Iron Oley St Storeyard (former)  
 Reading Iron PA Lines LLC Rails spur (former)  
 Reserves Gwynedd  
 Richmond Waterfront Ind Prk LLC Rohm & Haas  
 Rohm & Haas Phila Plt  
 SEPTA Roberts Ave Railyard NFRAP Site  
 Slatebelt Ind Ctr  
 Sovereign Oil Site  
 Spring Mill Dev  
 Sunoco Girard Point Ref  
 Sunoco Partners Mkt & Term Lp Darby Creek Tank Farm  
 Texas Eastern Pipeline Bechtelsville Sta  
 Texas Eastern Pipeline Bernville Sta  
 Thelma H McGrail Trust  
 Thyssen Krupp Budd Co Die Storage Yard Site  
 Thyssenkrupp Budd  
 Tinicum Ind Prk  
 Trans Buck  
 US Plywood Fac  
 Valhal  
 Westtown Sch Kenneth Square Prop[erty]

**Total = 56**

In addition, 43 sites did not have available geographic coordinates or address, and thus will not appear on any graphics or maps depicting the location of PCB sites within the Delaware River basin.

## PENNSYLVANIA SITES WITH NO AVAILABLE GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES

(as they appeared in the 2006 report unless otherwise noted)

Cognis Corporation (site submitted in 2007)  
 Columbia Gas Oxford Opr Ctr  
 Kaiser Refractories  
 Little Rio Grand Creek  
 Pappas & Morris  
 Mulberry St. Site  
 Pennsburg SES  
**(sites with no geographic coordinates continued)**  
 PennDOT Paper Prod Site

PPL Avoca  
 PPL Beekman Substation  
 PPL Brockton Substation  
 PPL Buttonwood Substation  
 PPL Clarks Summit Substation  
 PPL Electric Utilities (unknown site – may be a generic reference to PPL)  
 PPL Gilbert Substation  
 PPL Hauto  
 PPL Harwood 69 Kv Substation  
 PPL Harwood Steam Electric Station  
 PPL Honesdale Gas Plant  
 PPL Horton Substation  
 PPL Jermyn Substation  
 PPL Jenkins Substation  
 PPL Madison Ave. Substation  
 PPL North Stroudsburg Substation  
 PPL Northern Div SVC CTR  
 PPL Old Forge Substation  
 PPL Oneida Substation (former)  
 PPL Palmerton Substation  
 PPL Peckville Active Substation  
 PPL Pittston Decommissioned Substation  
 PPL Providence Active Substation  
 PPL Quarry Substation  
 PPL Shawnee Decommissioned Substation  
 PPL South Side Substation  
 PPL Stanton Steam Electric (former)  
 PPL Stanton Substation  
 PPL Sullivan Trail Substation  
 PPL Tamaqua MGP  
 PPL Tatamy Substation  
 PPL W. Pittston Decommissioned Substation  
 PPL Weissport Substation  
 Slish Road  
 Wood Lane Parcel

**Total = 43**

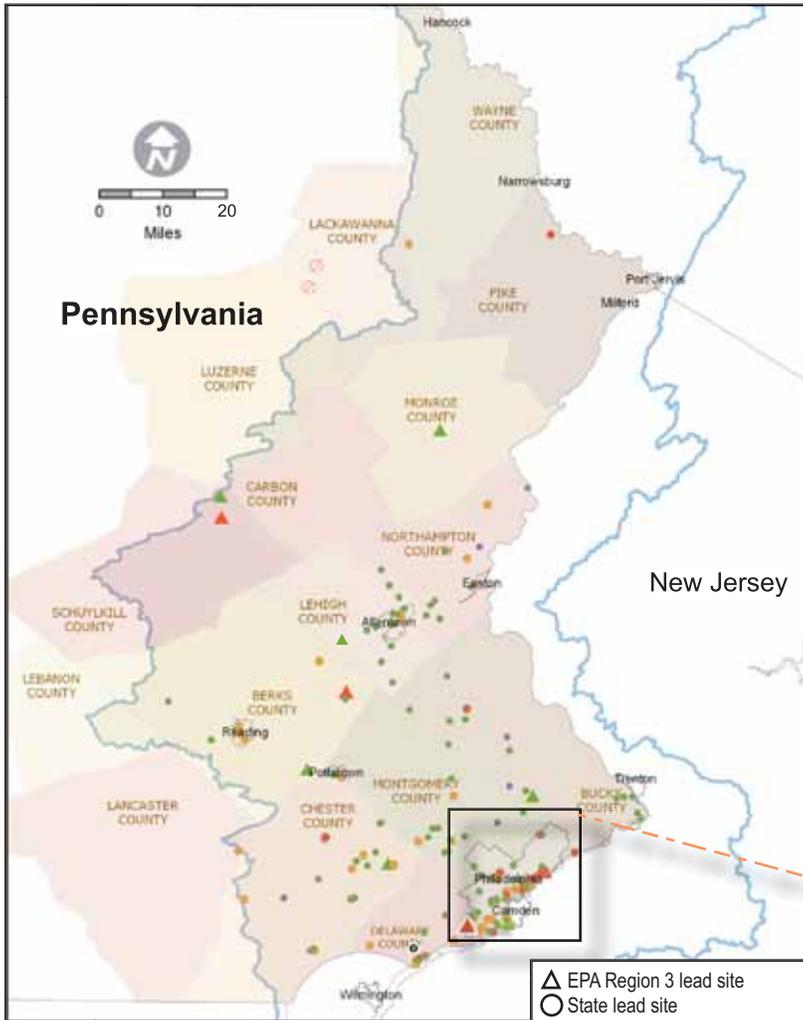
In the 2006 DelTRiP report, Pennsylvania submitted eight sites that after DRBC's further investigation, had no history of PCBs ever being detected onsite. For more details on a particular site, please consult that site's respective summary in Chapter 5.3.

**PENNSYLVANIA SITES THAT HAVE NO HISTORY OF PCBs ONSITE**

Bottle House Property  
 Dodge Steel Castings  
 Drug Emporium Plaza  
 Easter Rotorcraft (former)  
 Glasgow Properties  
 Selas of Amer  
 Merit Metals  
 Safety Kleen Corporation

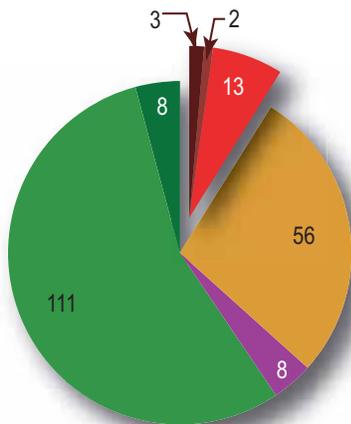
**Total = 8**

**Fig. 9. Status of Known PCB Sites in Pennsylvania**



Pennsylvania had the highest number of sites in the 2006 DelTRiP report, which 217 submissions. As the chart below illustrates, the overwhelming majority had already been remediated by the report's publication. In 2007, two additional sites were submitted by PADEP, both of which had already been remediated. Thus, of the sites submitted in 2006, 147 were found to be reportedly remediated for PCBs and the two "new" sites submitted for the 2007 report bring the total number of sites remediated for PCBs in Pennsylvania under PADEP lead to 149. Fifty-nine sites were not available for review. EPA Region 3 submitted the Lower Darby Creek Area as a "new" site, which was added to the NPL in 2001. Finally, two sites are under joint EPA Region 3/PADEP lead (Bensalem Redevelopment, LP and Metal Bank/Metal Bank State Road).

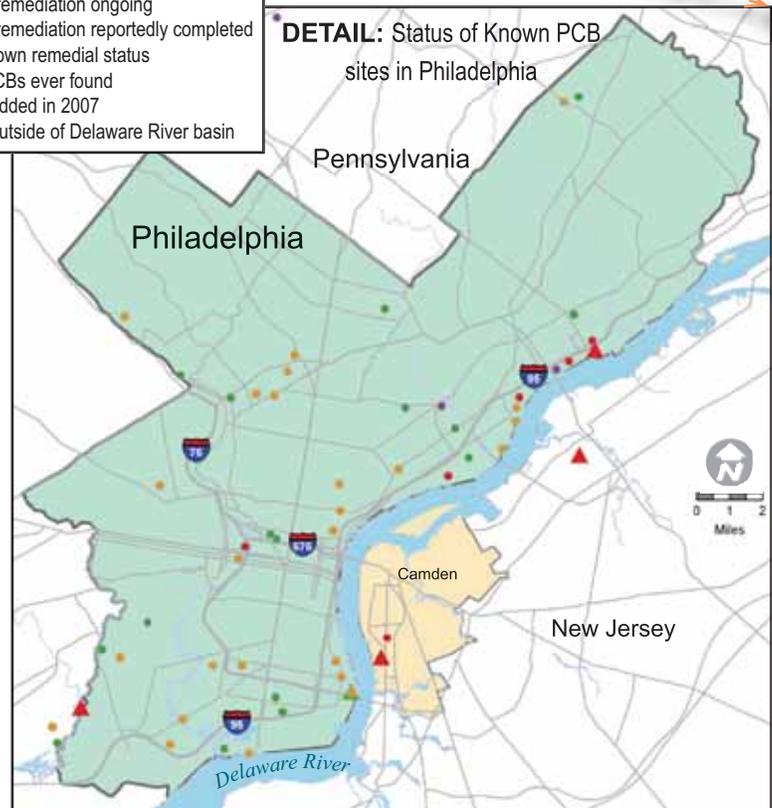
**Number of Known PCB Sites in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Lead Agency and Current Remedial Status**



- 8 EPA Region 3 sites reportedly remediated for PCBs
- 111 PADEP lead sites reportedly remediated for PCBs
- 8 Sites with no history of PCB-related contamination
- 56 Sites with unknown remedial status
- 13 PADEP lead site with ongoing PCB remediation
- 2 Shared Federal/State lead
- 3 EPA lead sites with ongoing PCB remediation

- △ EPA Region 3 lead site
- State lead site
- PCB remediation ongoing
- PCB remediation reportedly completed
- Unknown remedial status
- No PCBs ever found
- Site added in 2007
- Site outside of Delaware River basin

**DETAIL: Status of Known PCB sites in Philadelphia**



## 5.2 SITES WITH ONGOING PCB REMEDIATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

<b>Site Name:</b>	3200 E. Tioga Site (Also known as 3111 E. Ontario Street)	
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	N/A	
<b>Site Location:</b>	3200 E. Tioga Street, Philadelphia PA	
<b>Site County:</b>	Philadelphia County	
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b>	39.981300
	<b>Longitude:</b>	-75.092500
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	2003	
<b>Site Category:</b>	Scrapyard	
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Delaware River	
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	None	
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Delaware River	
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	~1,500 feet	
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No	
<b>PCBs in groundwater?</b>	Unknown	
<b>PCB Remediation Complete?</b>	Unknown	
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A	

This abandoned site, owned by the city of Philadelphia, is the former Blumberg and Nicholson Scrapyard. It is composed of a 6-acre parcel, which was used as a lumber yard, and a 3-acre scrapyard area. Scrapyard activities ended in 2002.

Soil samples and monitoring wells were analyzed for PCBs. No PCBs were found above the desired remedial level. In 2000, PCBs were not detected in soil sampling, but in 2003, the site's owner submitted a Notice of Intent to Remediate (NIR) for PCBs. Thus, we could not confirm whether or not PCBs were present on site and at what concentrations, but could only assume that if present, are in sufficient concentrations to warrant remediation.

<b>Site Name:</b>	7401 State Road
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	19136
<b>Site Location:</b>	7401 State Road, Philadelphia PA
<b>Site County:</b>	Philadelphia
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b> 40.027222
	<b>Longitude:</b> -75.028889
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	Last available file 2003
<b>Site Category:</b>	Industrial
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Delaware River
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	None
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Delaware River
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	2,400 ft southwest
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No
<b>PCBs in groundwater?</b>	Unknown
<b>PCB Remediation Complete?</b>	Approval pending
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A

Janney Cylinder produced centrifugal castings of specialized wrought iron products. From 1979-1984, Ampco continued similar operations on the property. From 1985 to the late 1990s, the site was owned and operated by Feathermans, who used it to assemble and paint metal pieces. In 2005, State Road Storage bought the site, and demolished and removed all buildings from the site. Transformers were also removed at this time. The PCBs onsite, including a subfloor reservoir of up to 20,000 gallons of unidentified sludge, are leftover from historical activities, all are found inside or underground, and are immobile. There is no surface water pathway.

In 1985, the site's former owner removed about 190 yd<sup>3</sup> of hydraulic oil contaminated soil and installed an oil/water separator. PADEP took no other samples after the oil was no longer visibly apparent. PCBs were an issue in 1999 when a vandalized transformer began leaking PCB containing liquids. Oil flowed down an exterior wall located along State Road sides of building onto a grassy area and sidewalk. Aroclor-1260 was found at 10 ppm. Absorbent materials were used to clean the spill, as were pressure washing the wall and excavating the impacted soils. Post excavation sampling revealed one sample at 6' bgs to be 6.8 ppm. 360 ft<sup>3</sup> of impacted concrete were removed from the sidewalk, and 14 tons of contaminated soil were removed from the spill area.

Concrete containing 1-10 ppm was capped and left onsite beneath the north end of Building 5. Concrete containing 10-25 ppm was placed under a concrete slab at Building 5. Yellow sand with 1-10 ppm was placed under a 6-inch cap with 10<sup>-7</sup> cm/sec permeability. The site is limited to industrial or commercial activity, excluding schools, nursing homes, and other residential-style facilities and recreational areas. Remediation at this time is complete but not yet approved by PADEP.

**Site Name:** Bensalem Redevelopment (a.k.a. Elf Atochem North America – Cornwells Heights Plant, Riverfront South Property, former Atofina)

**Agency Site ID:** N/A, EPA ID# PAD002290823

**Site Location:** 2375 State Road, Bensalem, PA

**Site County:** Bucks

**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.068056  
**Longitude:** -74.940000

**Last history update by agency:** June 2006

**Site Category:** Former industrial

**Site Watershed:** Delaware River

**Discharge Point(s):** none determined

**Name of Nearest Water Body:** Delaware River

**Distance to Nearest Water Body:** Adjacent

**Adjacent to Delaware River?** Yes

**PCBs in groundwater?** Yes

**PCB Remediation Complete?** No

**If so, when did it end?** N/A

Currently the subject of RCRA corrective action, this site is currently being further assessed by both EPA and PADEP. The recipient of several Brownfield redevelopment grants, it is currently not known whether or not substances from historic activities is contributing to contaminant loading in the Delaware River. There are 16 areas of concern, though only four are believed to be PCB containing. A 2004 RI/RA describes PCB contamination in soil and groundwater. Groundwater (Aroclor-1260, 13 µg/L max.) will not migrate to the neighboring Delaware River, though it has not been determined whether or not surface runoff was PCB containing. PCBs in soils have ranged from 0.2 ppm to 2,400 ppm. PCB concentration are most consistent around several onsite buildings (designated B-2 and B-3), where concentrations range between 30 ppm to 68 ppm.

Bensalem Redevelopment, LP (BRLP) has determined, with EPA Region 3 approval, that the 26 acre site can be remediated according to different standards. The current proposal is for a mixed use area consisting of commercial, residential, and public open spaces, which also includes the five acres of undeveloped wooded land along the Delaware River. BRLP will "...remediate Aroclor-1254 in soil to 1.56 mg/kg or to a maximum depth of 2 feet below ground surface [whichever is encountered first]", but will remediate soil where the planned redevelopment is non-residential to 20.4 mg/kg. EPA concurred, stating that "...we understand that remediating soil to this non-residential standard will still maintain or provide a Hazard Quotient no higher than 1.0 since the human exposure scenario is different in a non-residential scenario" (EPA comments on proposed work plan, May 16, 2006). Thus, site soils will be remediated to different standards, by excavation and offsite removal, expected to begin in summer of 2006. No action has been determined for groundwater other than to restrict its use in perpetuity. Any future development will be connected to public water supply. This site is being handled under joint EPA/PADEP oversight, under an arrangement titled "Act 2 plus".

<b>Site Name:</b>	Cira Ctl Site (Cira Centre Site)		
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	N/A		
<b>Site Location:</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> and Arch Street, Philadelphia PA		
<b>Site County:</b>	Philadelphia County		
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b>	39.957100	
	<b>Longitude:</b>	-75.181950	
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	Last available record, 2003		
<b>Site Category:</b>	Rail Yard		
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Schuylkill River		
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Unknown		
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Schuylkill River		
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	~300 feet		
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No		
<b>PCBs in groundwater?</b>	No		
<b>PCB Remediation Complete?</b>	No		
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A		

This property, currently owned by Amtrak, has been used as a railroad yard since at least 1855. It is used as a parking structure adjacent to the 30<sup>th</sup> Street station and was formerly part of the station next to the Schuylkill River. In 1993, Coach's rail yard soil and groundwater investigation led to the discovery of PCBs in the soil. In the Phase I Site Assessment published in 1996, it was pointed out that possible soil contamination could be due to former uses of the buildings onsite. Lead pipes, stained fill materials and the Race Street yard, reported oil spills, and problems with PCBs were all issues onsite. As recounted in a 1999 sampling event memo, samples from geotech borings were tested for SVOC, VOCs, diesel fuel, PCBs, and metals, but none exceeded the PADEP Act 2 Standards. There were five monitoring wells at the 30<sup>th</sup> Street station, but no PCB levels were above the Act 2 Cleanup Criteria for shallow groundwater

The Phase I Site Assessment published in 2001 recommended that future development consider possible subsurface, surface, and groundwater contamination by PCBs, heavy metals, and petroleum. A Notice of Intent to Remediate was submitted 11/7/2002 for a Special Industrial Area, including PCBs on the list of contaminants. Remediation would include the demolition of an existing parking structure and construction of an office tower at 30<sup>th</sup> and Race. Groundwater monitoring wells were to serve in establishing a reference point to document existing contamination. The Baseline RI found two samples containing Aroclor-1260, both at 0.3 ppm.

**Site Name:** Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation (Listed as Columbia Gas Eagle Compressor Sta, Columbia Gas Oxford Opr Ctr, and Columbia Gas Trans Downingtown in 2006 report)

**Agency Site ID:** N/A

**Site Location:** Downingtown Borough

**Site County:** Chester County

**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.102222  
**Longitude:** -75.6769444

**Last history update by agency:** 2003

**Site Category:** Natural Gas Facilities

**Site Watershed:** Pickering Creek

**Discharge Point(s):** Unknown

**Name of Nearest Water Body:** Pickering Creek

**Distance to Nearest Water Body:** ~1,000 feet

**Adjacent to Delaware River?** No

**PCBs in groundwater?** No

**Remediation Complete?** No

**If so, when did it end?** N/A

This site has been divided into multiple areas of concern, also known as *PRAs*, to facilitate remediation. PCBs have been found in soil and concrete at the site. PCBs were found in buildings and concrete at *PRA26*, *PRA27*, *PRA28*, and *PRA30* with concentrations as high as 100 mg/kg. Contaminated concrete at *PRA26* was removed and subsequent sampling showed remaining concentrations to be less than 1 mg/kg. Buildings at *PRA27*, *PRA28*, and *PRA30* were scheduled to be demolished and hauled away, as of August 2003. Surface soil samples among other *PRAs* yielded the following actions:

PRA	Representative Initial PCB Conc. (mg/kg)	Total Soil Removed (cubic yards)	Remaining PCB Conc. (mg/kg)	Future Recommendation
10	4.2	7	Below 1.0	NFA
14	NA	4	Below 25	NFA
15	84.5	239	Below 1.0	NFA
16	13.4	28	Below 1.0	NFA
17	24.6	6	Below 1.0	NFA
23	1.34	2	Below 1.0	NFA
31	3.5	8.5	Below 1.0	NFA

By letter dated October 28, 2003 the PADEP directed the PRP to collect and analyze soil from *PRA25* for PCBs. In addition, the PADEP directed the PRP to remediate the area of *PRA19*, as soil samples from that area had concentrations as high as 5.756 mg/kg. No further information was available.

<b>Site Name:</b>	Crossley Farm		
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	PAD981740061		
<b>Site Location:</b>	Huff's Church Road & Blackhead Hill, Hereford Township, PA		
<b>Site County:</b>	Berks		
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b>	40.435417	
	<b>Longitude:</b>	-75.620611	
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	September 2006		
<b>Site Category:</b>	Disposal Area		
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	West Branch Perkiomen Creek		
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Unknown		
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	West Branch Perkiomen Creek		
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	Adjacent		
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No		
<b>PCBs in groundwater?</b>	Unknown		
<b>Remediation Complete?</b>	No		
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A		

EPA has designated two operable units at the Crossley Farm Site . The first operable unit (OU1) is for point-of-entry carbon treatment units on contaminated residential wells and the second operable unit (OU2) is for the regional groundwater contamination at the Site.

Under the 1997 OU1 Record of Decision (ROD), EPA has installed 53 point-of-entry carbon treatment units on residential wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) has responsibility for the long term operation and maintenance (O&M) of these treatment units. The area-wide residential well sampling program is conducted every two years to detect changes in concentrations and to determine if additional wells may require treatment.

The OU2 regional groundwater investigation was completed in September 2001 and the ROD required treatment for a limited area of the most contaminated groundwater at the top of Blackhead Hill. A monitoring well and extraction well system has been constructed and samples have been analyzed finding concentrations of trichloroethylene (TCE) at extremely high levels. One well had a concentration over 700,000 micrograms per liter (ug/L), which greatly exceeds the drinking water standard of 5 ug/l. At this time the OU2 ROD has not been fully implemented. The OU2 ROD is only an interim measure and EPA continues to evaluate additional groundwater treatment for areas at the bottom of Blackhead Hill. An OU2 ROD Amendment is planned for the fall of 2006.

The July 2001 Remedial Investigation report prepared for EPA indicates that PCBs (Aroclor 1260) were detected sporadically and at low levels in site soils (three detected instances, 1,000 µg/kg max.). No PCBs were detected in any monitoring or residential wells, though small concentrations were detected in a nearby offsite spring at 0.13µg/L. PCBs (Aroclor 1254) were detected at several locations within Perkiomen Creek, including one upgradient location, though none were detected in onsite sediments.

<b>Site Name:</b>	Crown Recycling and Recovery Inc.	
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	N/A	
<b>Site Location:</b>	Lackawaxen Township, Pennsylvania	
<b>Site County:</b>	Pike County	
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b>	41.481431
	<b>Longitude:</b>	-75.010000
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	2004	
<b>Site Category:</b>	Industrial	
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Lackawaxen River	
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Unknown	
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Lackawaxen River	
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	less than 300 feet	
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No	
<b>PCBs in groundwater?</b>	Unknown	
<b>Remediation Complete?</b>	No	
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A	

In November 1998 the PADEP concluded a Final Remedial Action at the site by excavating soil, sediments and ash as well as the removal of a fence. However, during the removal actions fractures in the bedrock were found that were filled with PCB-containing oil. The PADEP planned to investigate the fractures more thoroughly and determine if additional remedial action was necessary.

From the early 1960s until approximately 1988, Crown Industries operated as a metal processing and salvage yard. In addition, a wire burning and stripping operation and landfill, both unpermitted, resulted in the accumulation of various other wastes. The site was contaminated with a variety of substances, most notably heavy metals, dioxins, PAH, PCE, and PCBs. PCBs were only present in site soil. The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study recommended the removal of all scrap metal, municipal and residual waste, and lead and PCB-contaminated soil and ash. Any substances that were considered “unrecoverable” were placed underneath an impervious cap so as to minimize potential exposure. These remedial activities were concluded 11/20/1998.

Out of 12 groundwater samples taken 10/8/2002, four had detections of Aroclor-1242 over the reporting limit. In samples tested 7/8/2004, there were 6 samples above the reporting limit for either Aroclor-1242 or Aroclor-1248, all the rest were within the acceptable range as determined for the site.

<b>Site Name:</b>	Eastern Diversified Metals
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	PAD980830533
<b>Site Location:</b>	Lincoln Ave., Rush Township, PA
<b>Site County:</b>	Schuylkill
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b> 40.829439
	<b>Longitude:</b> -75.997500
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	October 2006
<b>Site Category:</b>	Recycling
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Little Schuylkill River
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Unknown
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Unnamed tributary to Little Schuylkill River
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	Onsite
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No
<b>Pathway to/from groundwater?</b>	Yes
<b>PCB Remediation Complete?</b>	No
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A

The 25-acre Eastern Diversified Metals site is a former wire recycling facility. From 1966 to 1977, the company disposed of approximately 350 million pounds of waste insulation material, commonly called “fluff”, in an open pile. This fluff comes from stripping the coverings off of copper and aluminum wire. The fluff disposal pile is, at present, approximately 40 feet high, 250 feet wide and 1,500 feet long, totaling roughly 350 million pounds. Contained within are several “hot spots” with PCB concentrations estimated in the early 1990s at a maximum of 5,560 mg/kg. Average PCB concentrations in the fluff were 15.7 mg/kg, excluding the three highest sample results.

PCB concentrations have been noted in surface and subsurface soils, sediments of the onsite unnamed tributary to the Little Schuylkill River, and the fluff pile. PCBs were not detected in the Little Schuylkill River, though traces of fluff have been noted as far downstream as 23 miles. Various removal activities have taken place that have included the offsite disposal and incineration of hundreds cubic yards of fluff material, contaminated soil, and the diversion of the onsite unnamed tributary away from the fluff pile, which had been receiving several leachate streams with PCB concentrations of up to 6 µg/L.

Currently, ongoing studies are focusing on how to remove additional contamination from the fluff pile and prevent its offsite migration as well as developing more refined engineering solutions to remedy the remaining pollutants.



**Fig. 12.** Fluff pile at EDM in 2003. *Source:* US EPA

<b>Site Name:</b>	Frankford Arsenal	
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	N/A	
<b>Site Location:</b>	City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	
<b>Site County:</b>	Philadelphia County	
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b>	40.008056
	<b>Longitude:</b>	-75.061111
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	May 2006	
<b>Site Category:</b>	Department of Defense Site	
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Delaware River	
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Unknown	
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Delaware River	
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	Delaware River	
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	Yes	
<b>PCBs in groundwater?</b>	Unknown	
<b>Remediation Complete?</b>	No	
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A	

The Frankford Arsenal base, which was primarily licensed for the use of depleted uranium, closed in 1977. A 2001 PADEP memo noted that a number of inactive transformers on the property were labeled as containing PCBs. In May 2006 the PADEP requested maps detailing ongoing PCB sampling. The consulting firm working on the project plans to revisit historical documents to find where historical building usage may warrant additional site characterization for PCBs and other contaminants. After any buildings are demolished, soils with PCB contamination above 50 mg/kg will be excavated, primarily buildings Nos. 64, 128, and 235. Additional files were not available as they had been sent to Harrisburg for review.

<b>Site Name:</b>	Lenape Manufacturing Company		
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	N/A		
<b>Site Location:</b>	1803 North 5 <sup>th</sup> Street, Perkasio, PA 18944		
<b>Site County:</b>	Bucks County		
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b>	40.395833	
	<b>Longitude:</b>	-75.258333	
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	Last available record, 2000		
<b>Site Category:</b>	Industrial		
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	East Branch Perkiomen Creek		
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Unknown		
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Perkiomen Creek		
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	80-100 feet		
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No		
<b>PCBs in groundwater?</b>	Unknown		
<b>PCB Remediation Complete?</b>	Unknown		
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A		

Lenape Manufacturing Company was the site of metal machining and fabrication operations. The nearest stream is between 80-100 feet away from the site. Runoff from contaminated soils could reach the east branch of Perkiomen Creek. In 1980, TCE and PCE contamination was discovered, which remained the main source of contamination concern for the remediation process. Many of the files available focus on the possible contamination of neighboring wells.

In 1995, surface soil was collected from below the base of the 12-inch foundation press pit floor. This was analyzed for TPHs, VOCs, and PCBs. The results of this test showed no impact due to the historical operations at the site. No concentrations were available in these files. In September of 1995, however, a second sampling event showed Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, and 1260 were all 40 ug/kg using EPA method 8080. 40 ug/kg is a non-detect level, thus no determination was made as to whether or not PCBs were present. In 1998, a NIR was submitted for soils under the foundation press for PCBs, but further correspondence did not reveal what concentrations or what congeners were present onsite.

<b>Site Name:</b>	Lower Darby Creek Area
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	PASFN0305521
<b>Site Location:</b>	Darby Township and Folcroft Borough
<b>Site County:</b>	Delaware and Philadelphia
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b> 39.902500
	<b>Longitude:</b> -75.254167
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	9/1/2005
<b>Site Category:</b>	Landfill
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Darby Creek
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Unknown
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Darby, Hermesprota, Cobbs, Muckinipattis Creeks
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	Adjacent
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No
<b>Pathway to/from groundwater?</b>	Yes
<b>PCB Remediation Complete?</b>	No
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A

The lower Darby Creek area is currently the subject of an ongoing EPA remedial investigation. Two former landfills, Folcroft and Clearview, are being investigated for a variety of contaminants including PCBs, PAH and metals. Folcroft landfill is located within the 1,200 acre John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge at Tinicum (formerly the Tinicum National Environmental Center) at the highest topographic point in this tidal marsh, the largest in Pennsylvania. This landfill also has an annex that also received unpermitted trash and industrial wastes from the 1950s to the 1990s. Clearview landfill operated until around 1973 and was used for disposal of municipal and industrial waste. In 1976, the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority covered and seeded a portion of Clearview landfill. In addition, between 1976 and 1977, hundreds of residences were constructed around the eastern and southern borders of both Folcroft and Clearview landfills. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service will manage the remediation.

The current investigation focuses primarily on Clearview landfill, adjacent to the Eastwick neighborhood in southwest Philadelphia. In late 2005 EPA finally gained access to the Clearview Landfill through a federal court-order. In 2006 EPA started sampling the Clearview Landfill collecting soil, air, and groundwater samples. EPA also installed groundwater monitoring wells on the landfill property. A November 26, 2006 Philadelphia Inquirer article reported that a settlement between the EPA and 14 “potentially responsible parties” had been reached for an “unknown amount”.

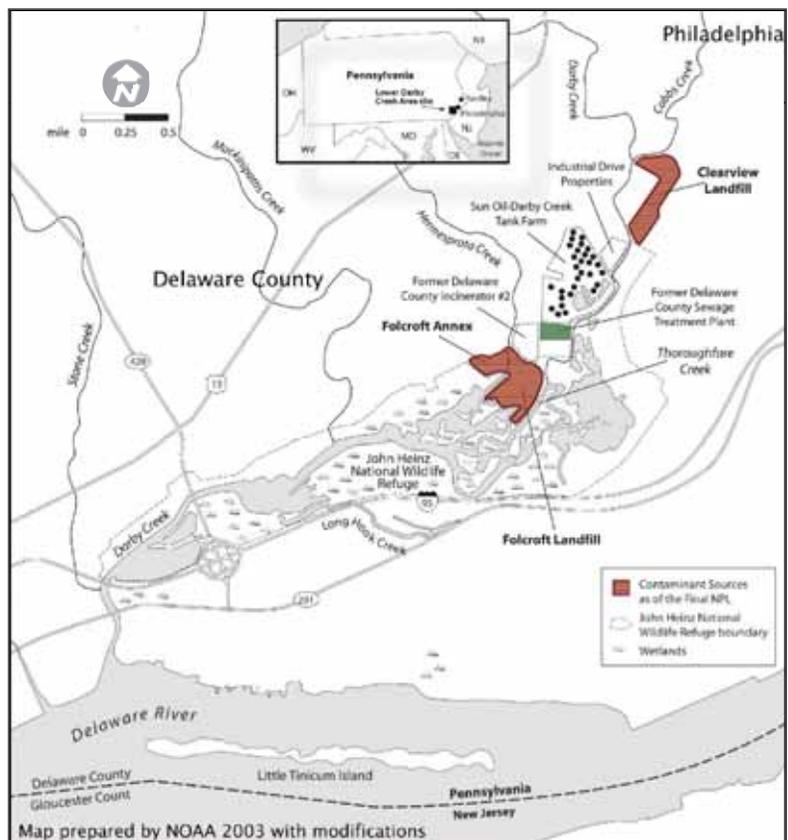


Fig. 13. Detail of Lower Darby Creek Area. Source: NOAA

<b>Site Name:</b>	Metal Bank/Cottman Avenue
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	N/A, EPA ID# PAD046557096
<b>Site Location:</b>	7301 Milnor St., Philadelphia, PA
<b>Site County:</b>	Philadelphia
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b> 40.020278
	<b>Longitude:</b> -75.039167
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	July 2006
<b>Site Category:</b>	Scrap metal and transformer salvaging
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Delaware River
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Delaware River
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Delaware River
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	Adjacent
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	Yes
<b>Pathway to/from groundwater?</b>	Yes
<b>PCB Remediation Complete?</b>	No
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A

Metal Bank is currently the subject of an extensive ongoing cleanup. The United States Coast Guard determined in 1972 that oil was leaking into the Delaware River emanating from transformer reclamation activities. Metal Bank performed several remedial actions between 1972 and 1973 and ended all transformer related activities in 1973. The presence of PCBs in groundwater was confirmed in 1977 in a large LNAPL plume as high as 1,539 ppm, which was virtually the same amount (1,540 ppm) in 1989 when the attempt at oil recovery ended. Contamination is believed to be the result of a ruptured UST that held PCB containing oil that was drained from transformers so that copper could be recovered. Groundwater testing downgrade of this UST showed Aroclors-1248 and 1260 at 430,000 µg/L and 660,000 µg/L, respectively; thus, the site was added to the NPL in 1982. Most of the site and its buildings, in which the concrete contained PCBs as high as 372 ppm, have been demolished. Contamination at the site is the result of many sources, though no primary sources are known to remain. Contaminated groundwater continues to be the most pressing issue.



**Fig. 12.** Metal Bank site in 2005. Source: US EPA

PCBs are ubiquitous in soils, as well, especially below four feet bgs. 2000 testing revealed a range of 25.5 ppm to 680 ppm PCB in soils four to six feet bgs, with soil contamination in lower concentrations in surface soils. Following the removal and incineration of over 125,000 pounds of scrap metal that may have had PCB contamination and around 200 tons of PCB impacted soil in 1985, PCBs are known to remain in soil, groundwater, and sediments in the adjacent Delaware River. In 1986, blacktopping of the “cleaned” areas was completed, but subsequent risk assessments list exposure to PCBs in remaining onsite soils as the greatest hazard to onsite workers. In addition, though estimates of the oil plume’s volume vary, it is believed to be contributing PCBs to the adjacent Delaware River. Testing of sediments reveals that the bulk of PCB contamination is within 50 feet of the shore in a localized area around the site generally averaging about 2 ppm. This site is currently being addressed through EPA efforts and, after a lengthy 25 year period of litigation, financial resources available from some PRPs have been forthcoming. Remedies that were proposed in 2000 for cleanup of contaminated soils, sediments, groundwater, and surface waters included excavation, dredging of sediments out to roughly 100 feet into the Delaware River, and a new oil collection system. In 2003, EPA estimates reveal that Metal Bank contributes roughly  $9.9092e^{-5}$  kg/day penta-PCBs (or 36.16858 grams/yr) to the Delaware River; this site was evaluated for the first stage TMDL.

The most recent discussions over the fate of the Metal Bank/Cottman Ave. (as of July, 2006) site have revolved around proposed remedies for contaminated soils and Delaware River sediments. The sediment remedy, which is the placement of a sub-aqueous impervious cap has not proven itself to an effective remedy. In addition, there is a lack of supporting data to suggest that this could be a reasonable “fix” that would mitigate the migration of PCB-contaminated sediments downstream. “Background” levels of PCBs are also insufficiently understood to warrant the selection of a final remedy. Significant discussion has also surrounded the selection of COCs for the site. Several metals have been determined to exceed applicable hazard index values, but not all have received thorough enough treatment so as to ensure that their overall risk to the environment will be diminished.

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**Site Name:** Former Metro Container Corp./Trainer Industries, LLC  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A, EPA ID# PAD044545895  
**Site Location:** Calcon Hook Road, Trainer, PA  
**Site County:** Delaware  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.890278  
**Longitude:** -75.264444  
**Last history update by agency:** Last available record, November 2005  
**Site Category:** Industrial  
**Site Watershed:** Stoney Creek  
**Discharge Point(s):** Stoney Creek, groundwater migration  
**Name of Nearest Water Body:** Stoney Creek  
**Distance to Nearest Water Body:** Adjacent  
**Adjacent to Delaware River?** No  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Yes  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** No  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A

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The former Metro Container site has had several confirmed releases of contaminants throughout its operation. Renamed Metro Enterprise Container Corp. in 1985, reportedly to circumvent union contracts, a former onsite operator, Universal Container Corp. was cited for illegal discharges into Stony Creek as early as 1965 by the PA Department of Health. PCBs and a number of other contaminants are widespread in high concentrations on site. In addition, according to an addendum to a 2001 RI/FS, contamination in groundwater monitoring wells was increasing, rather than decreasing as time passes, despite no facility operations and ongoing remedial activity onsite, though the full details of these activities are unavailable.

Between 1989-1990, EPA began attempts to stabilize the site by removing more than 60,000 drums of various sizes (mostly 55-gallon), the removal of 21 large storage tanks, asbestos abatement, and the disposal of 6,000 cubic yards of visibly contaminated soil. In addition, they built a retaining wall to prevent contaminant migration. Despite these efforts, a 2005 site characterization states that “...there are several noteworthy locations of considerable impact that substantively exceed the [PADEP MSC] cleanup criteria, which are enveloped by areas of lesser impact...”, which includes Aroclors 1248, 1254, and 1260 in concentrations up to 744 mg/kg, 417 mg/kg, and 1,300 mg/kg in soil, respectively. PCB impacted soil was detected at depths as great as almost 22 feet (Aroclor-1248, 94.6 mg/kg, Aroclor-1254, 53.6 mg/kg), which was directly attributable to spillage during transport of waste from the former drum reclaiming building to the disposal lagoon and from chemical spills inside the buildings throughout the operations of several companies. The highest concentrations of PCBs in soil, again as of 2005, were between 2 and 8.5 feet bgs.

Sediments in the adjacent creek were noted as having the presence of the same Aroclors as the site’s soils. During an August, 2005 sampling event, the range of highest detects in sediment were 2.14 mg/kg – 3.30 mg/kg, down to a depth of 6 inches. Groundwater, which contributes to the baseflow of Stoney Creek, has been verified as having the presence of PCBs. PCBs of various Aroclors have been found along Stoney Creek in groundwater between 35 µg/L - 6,400 µg/L in 2001. This creek joins with the Delaware River roughly 1,000 feet south of site.

**Site Name:** Former Schmidt's Brewery (a.k.a. Tower Investment)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 2 Girard Ave. Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.969444  
**Longitude:** -75.140000  
**Last history update by agency:** 16 November, 2006  
**Site Category:** Former brewery  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**Discharge Point(s):** Unknown  
**Name of Nearest Water Body:** Delaware River  
**Distance to Nearest Water Body:** ~1/4 mile  
**Adjacent to Delaware River?** No  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**Remediation Complete?** No  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“PCB’s [sic] identified in soils onsite at building #21 foundation. Additional excavations planned.”

**Site Name:** SEPTA Wayne Junction  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 4500 Germantown Ave. Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.022222  
**Longitude:** -75.160278  
**Last history update by agency:** 16 November, 2006  
**Site Category:** Railyard  
**Site Watershed:** Frankford Creek  
**Discharge Point(s):** Unknown  
**Name of Nearest Water Body:** Schuylkill River, Wissahickon Creek  
**Distance to Nearest Water Body:** ~1/2 mile  
**Adjacent to Delaware River?** No  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**Remediation Complete?** No  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“PCB’s [sic] identified in soils only. Hot spots have been delineated and plans are underway to excavate them.”

**Site Name:** United States Navy Public Administration  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Broad Street, Philadelphia  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.886944  
**Longitude:** -75.180000  
**Last history update by agency:** 16 November, 2006  
**Site Category:** Department of Defense Site  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**Discharge Point(s):** Unknown  
**Name of Nearest Water Body:** Delaware River  
**Distance to Nearest Water Body:** Adjacent  
**Adjacent to Delaware River?** Yes  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**Remediation Complete?** No  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“Site wide NIR; several separate projects; ongoing dredging project Oct-Dec. 2006 aka Reserve Basin Sediments.”

**Site Name:** Wharf at Rivertown (aka PECO Chester Station)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Chester City, PA  
**Site County:** DELCO  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.831389  
**Longitude:** -75.381944  
**Last history update by agency:** 16 November, 2006  
**Site Category:** N/A  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**Discharge Point(s):** Unknown  
**Name of Nearest Water Body:** Delaware River  
**Distance to Nearest Water Body:** Adjacent  
**Adjacent to Delaware River?** No  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**Remediation Complete?** No  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“Partially redeveloped; ongoing groundwater cleanup; former Chem Clear RCRA site.”

<b>Site Name:</b>	White Pines Partners Golf Course
<b>Agency Site ID:</b>	N/A
<b>Site Location:</b>	1 Red Lion Road, Philadelphia, PA
<b>Site County:</b>	Philadelphia
<b>Site Coordinates:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b> 40.108333
	<b>Longitude:</b> -75.041667
<b>Last history update by agency:</b>	N/A
<b>Site Category:</b>	
<b>Site Watershed:</b>	Pennypack Creek
<b>Discharge Point(s):</b>	Unknown
<b>Name of Nearest Water Body:</b>	Unnamed tributary to Pennypack Creek
<b>Distance to Nearest Water Body:</b>	~300 feet
<b>Adjacent to Delaware River?</b>	No
<b>PCBs in groundwater?</b>	Yes
<b>PCB Remediation Complete?</b>	No
<b>If so, when did it end?</b>	N/A

White Pines Partners, L.P.'s Island Green Golf Course is currently undergoing groundwater treatment, for which PCBs are a contaminant. Though PCBs have generally been below levels required by PA Statewide health standards, an active carbon pump and treat system has been in place for some time that requires regular sampling to ensure the effectiveness of this remedy.

## 5.3 SITES WITH REPORTEDLY COMPLETED PCB REMEDIATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

**Site Name:** 1 Montgomery Plaza  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 425 Swede Road, Norristown, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.102778  
**Longitude:** -75.375000  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, Non-residential

Following the failure of a PCB containing transformer, 625.03 tons of contaminated soil and asphalt were removed from a parking lot behind an office complex across the street from the Montgomery County courthouse in Norristown. A further overexcavation of roughly 2,950 square feet to 5-6 feet bgs was needed to remediate site soils below the residential statewide health standard for soils for Aroclor-1254 of 4.4 ppm.

**Site Name:** 3742 Main Street  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 3742 Main Street, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.015278  
**Longitude:** -75.210556  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 4/20/2005  
**Remedial standard attained?** Site specific and statewide health

This site is composed of a multi-unit residential building and parking lots. Historically, the site was used as a structure for railcar storage and later a parking lot. Down a steep embankment on the west side of the site flows the Schuylkill River. The Phase I ESA showed a transformer in the southeast corner of the site. Over 2003-2004, a residential building was constructed on the site. In 2005, the site was remediated to Statewide Health and Site Specific Standards. The PADEP-approved cleanup plan included asphalt covers (i.e. parking lots), the addition of 12 inches of clean soil, erosion control in the form of vegetated buffers, and deed restrictions. 2.8 ppm of Aroclor-1260 are buried under a cap.

**Site Name:** 5 Tower Bridge  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** River Road and Fayette Street, West Conshohocken, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.070833  
**Longitude:** -75.311667  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown, last available report, 1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, Residential

There was very little available information on Five Tower Bridge. The owner of the property submitted a notice of intent to remediate in 1999 and initial site visits discovered transformers and fluorescent lights that may have contained PCBs. Supposedly, most or all of the PCB contamination was contained indoors except for sporadic localized concentrations throughout the site from past industrial processes. As of the writing of this report, Five Tower Bridge is a low rise apartment complex.

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**Site Name:** 6 Tower Bridge  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Conshohocken  
**Site County:** Montgomery County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.237778  
**Longitude:** -75.306111  
**Site Watershed:** Skippack Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1998  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide health, non-residential

The 6 Tower Bridge site, also known as Tower Bridge North, occupies 9.83 acres. The site was found to have PCBs in surface and shallow soils. Aroclor 1254 was detected at concentrations ranging from 0.776 mg/kg to 5.29 mg/kg between zero and two feet below ground surface. Aroclor 1254 was also detected at concentrations ranging from 0.532 mg/kg to 5.89 mg/kg from two to fifteen feet below ground surface. The PADEP approved Act 2 attainment of MSC on December 24, 1998 and no further action was required. The property has since been redeveloped into an office tower and an inn/hotel.

**Site Name:** Abrams Metals Co.  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 5800 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.931389  
**Longitude:** -75.224722  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2003  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health

Historically, this site was occupied in the 1920s by a brick manufacturing company, and then became a railroad freight yard. In the 1950s, the property was turned over to Abrams Metals Co. In 2002, the owner of the property wanted to develop it into a “much needed” supermarket.

The Phase I ESA in 2001 found metals and PCB impacted soil located adjacent to the former metal shear. PCB testing was done in surface and subsurface soil and in groundwater, using Method 8082. In the soil, Aroclor-1248 was found in two surface samples, at concentrations of 97 and 59 ppm. Aroclor-1254 was present in surface soil at 75 and 80 ppm. The groundwater had no PCBs.

Remediation included the removal of almost 500 tons of PCB-impacted soil. Post-removal sampling showed that no PCB levels were above statewide health standards. In 2003, there were still some remedial activities planned to remove soil contaminated with lead.

**Site Name:** Alfa Laval, Inc. Separation Facility  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Warminster, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.210278  
**Longitude:** -75.085000  
**Site Watershed:** Little Neshaminy  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2002  
**Remediation standard attained?** Statewide Health, Non-Residential

Very little information was available for site-related contaminants at Alfa Laval in Warminster, PA. The 19 acre site had soil contaminated with PCBs, lead, heavy metals, BTEX, PAH, pesticides, and various solvents. Groundwater was also impaired but has reportedly been remediated. Upon submission of the final report for the site’s remediation, PADEP certified the site as remediated to Statewide Health standards.

**Site Name:** Allentown Tower Properties (listed twice in 2006 report)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 545-563 Lehigh Pkwy East, Allentown, PA  
**Site County:** Lehigh  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.588611  
**Longitude:** -75.4875  
**Site Watershed:** Little Lehigh Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Yes  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2002  
**Remedial standard attained?** Site specific

The Allentown Tower Properties site occupies 3.044 acres of the former Union Carbide – Linde Division package gas plant, of which 2 acres were impacted with PCBs and PAHs. An investigation of the site yielded soil samples that exceeded the Residential MSC for Aroclors 1232, 1248, and 1254. Soil concentrations as high as 56 mg/kg for Aroclor 1248 and 11 mg/kg for Aroclor 1254 were detected. The ground water concentration did not exceed the MSC.

No excavation of the site was performed as the exposure pathway was eliminated by the proposed development on the site. Approximately 80% of the site will be covered with an impervious surface and two feet of clean soil will be spread over the remaining portion during construction activities.

By letter of October 7, 2002 the PADEP notified the owners that a deed notice and restriction is required and the final report was approved. Remediation under Act 2 was complete. However, a 2005 report revealed additional PCB contaminated soil in an area 200 feet by 40 feet, along a railroad spur. Similar to the remedy for the majority of the site, the remediation method is an impervious cap and clean soil.

**Site Name:** Alto Sign, Inc.  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 2032-2038 S. 71<sup>st</sup> Street, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.922222  
**Longitude:** -75.245000  
**Site Watershed:** Cobbs Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health

This property was previously owned by various metal and automotive manufacturing companies. It was developed in the 1930s and used for manufacturing until 1986. In 1988, the main building was demolished and stockpile was removed (including automotive fluff, wood, and other solid waste debris, none of which contained PCBs). As a part of the Phase II ESA in 1998, part of the site was graded with debris/fill which contributed various contaminants. PCBs were tested for in groundwater, soil, subsurface soil, and the Wissahickon bedrock. Aroclor-1260 was present with a concentration of 0.0659 ppm, and nothing else was affected. No PCBs were found above any standard for health. There was a Human Health Assessment in 2002, which focused on TCE and petroleum from old USTs and groundwater contamination.

**Site Name:** Andela Site (same location as Riverbend site)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 960 Creek Road, Warwick Township, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.900833  
**Longitude:** -75.079167  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1997  
**Remediation level attained?** Statewide Health, Residential

From 1970-1987 Andela was used for agriculture, but portions were used as a auto body repair and paint shop and a sandblasting business. Between January and September 1997, EPA excavated and removed 1,000 tons of TSCA qualifying soils (PCB >50 ppm),

as well as containers of liquids, batteries, rubbish, debris (totaling roughly 13,000 pounds). Post excavation/removal included 132 samples that were tested for lead and PCBs and all were below the Residential State Health Standard for soil.

**PADEP**

**Site Name:** Bottle House Industries  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 401-451 North Front Street, Allentown, PA  
**Site County:** Lehigh  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.612961  
**Longitude:** -75.458414  
**Site Watershed:** Lehigh  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

This former brewery bottling facility was later used as a facility for the production and packaging of pesticides, herbicides, plasticizers, and cleaning compounds from 1992 through 1998. This site was erroneously flagged as containing PCBs in the 2006 DelTRiP report. However, further investigation revealed that PCBs were not a contaminant present on the site. Furthermore, after drum removal in May 2000 no further action has been taken on this site.

**EPA Region 3**

**Site Name:** Butz Landfill  
**Agency Site ID:** PAD981034705  
**Site Location:** Township Route 601, Stroudsburg, PA  
**Site County:** Monroe  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 41.033500  
**Longitude:** -75.343800  
**Site Watershed:** Pocono Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2001  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

PCBs were not a contaminant of concern at this site in Stroudsburg, PA. Primary contaminants were contaminated groundwater that resulted from landfill operations over a number of years. EPA continues to operate a groundwater pump and treat system with regular testing for VOCs and TCE.

**PADEP**

**Site Name:** Cedar Hollow Quarry  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Tredyffrin and East Whiteland Townships, Pennsylvania  
**Site County:** Chester County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.068611  
**Longitude:** -75.529444  
**Site Watershed:** Valley Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2005  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, non-residential

The Cedar Hollow Quarry site is a former quarry and lime processing plant with a proposed future use of a non-residential commercial office park. A 2000 overview of the Act 2 closure activities noted that PCBs were identified in equipment onsite, but limited PCB-impacted soil was encountered. Cleanup of building material contaminated with PCBs was underway in 2000. Act 2 remediation completion for the site was attained on April 28, 2005.

**Site Name:** Chelsea Historic Properties  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 4041 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.007694  
**Longitude:** -75.188389  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Site Specific

Chelsea Historic Properties, also known as Chelsea Housing, is a 13-acre site which, as of March 2003, was being used for residential purposes only. In the 1850s, the site was a textile mill known as Dobson Mills. Since then, owners and tenants have used the site for textile manufacturing, tire sales and service, a materials testing lab, sheet metal fabrication, cardboard box manufacturing, fabric dying, carpentry, and metal machining. Chelsea Historic Properties bought the tract in 1988. On the property are 15 buildings, as well as construction and a parking garage. In 2002, a Notice of Intent to Remediate was submitted, claiming PCBs in soil, but not groundwater. Soil sampling was done January 3 and 4, March 5, May 15, Aug. 6, and November 13 of 2002. Out of 189 samples, PCBs were present in four, ranging from 140-310 ug/kg. A Final Report was submitted 7/1/2003 for attainment of site specific and statewide health standards.

**Site Name:** Cognis Corporation  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Lower Gwynedd Township  
**Site County:** Montgomery County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** Unknown  
**Longitude:** Unknown  
**Site Watershed:** Unknown  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** March 2006  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide health, non-residential

**Site submitted in 2007**

The Cognis Corporation site attained Non-Residential Statewide Health limits for soils upon cleanup completion in March 2006. Eighteen acres of the property were sold to Lower Gwynedd Township in 2002, of which 2 acres known as *Ball Field Area* were targeted for further analysis prior to converting the land into a ball field. Seven PCB Aroclors were tested for using EPA Method 8082. All shallow soil samples met Residential Direct Contact and Residential Soil to Ground Water Statewide Health standards.

**Site Name:** Darby Creek Joint Authority Sewage Treatment Plant  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Calcon Hook Road, Tinicum, PA  
**Site County:** Delaware  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.890278  
**Longitude:** -75.264444  
**Site Watershed:** Darby Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2006  
**Standard attained?** Statewide Health, Non-residential

The Darby Creek Joint Authority Sewage Treatment Plant (DCJASTP) is part of a highly contaminated area near the John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge between Delaware and Philadelphia Counties. The site has three current uses: a horse farm operated by a tenant farmer, a concrete crushing facility, and a pumping station owned and operated by Delaware County Regional Authority. PCB contamination most likely emerged from PCB-containing transformers on site, which as of the most recent testing (2001) revealed Aroclor-1260 at 6.5 ppm in surface soil, which is considered remediated according to the PA Statewide Health Standard for this facility's use. In addition, a former transformer area onsite contributed to soil contamination, up to 1,400 mg/kg of Aroclor-1260.

PCB remediation was reportedly completed in 2002 with soil excavation and placement of clean infill. A 2004 RI/FS claims that there is no threat of PCBs migrating to groundwater, unlike other contaminants at the site, from former transformer related activities. However, PCB levels have been found at 140 ppb immediately adjacent to Darby Creek, though it is unclear whether this detection was from operations at DCJASTP or from tidal deposition. The entire Lower Darby Creek area is now the subject of an EPA region 3 investigation and cleanup, notably because of the Folcroft and Clearview Landfills, both in close proximity to DCJASTP.

**Site Name:** Dodge Steel Castings  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 6501 New State Road, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.017500  
**Longitude:** -75.044722  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

Dodge Steel Castings has been inactive since the 1980s. It was formerly a metal castings manufacturing plant, but is now abandoned, and much illegal dumping has occurred. Groundwater flow would be expected to go directly toward the Delaware River, in a south-southeast direction. However, flow is actually southeast to east-southeast, due to the effects of large-diameter sewage pipes on the site.

In October of 1988, the BCM Report described the testing of ten shallow soil samples and one round of groundwater samples for PCBs. PCBs were non-detect, and the BCM report focused on TPH and lead as the primary causes of concern. Likewise, the soil around and under the former transformer pad was tested for PCBs in the mid-1990s, but no contamination was identified.

In October 1997, a Notice of Intent to Remediate was submitted, but claimed no PCB contamination. On 8/29/2002, the soil was tested for 8 forms of PCBs, using Method 8082. No PCBs were detected.

**Site Name:** Dorney Road Landfill  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A, EPA Region 3: PAD980508832  
**Site Location:** Upper Macungie Township, PA  
**Site County:** Lehigh County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.527778  
**Longitude:** -75.654167  
**Site Watershed:** Unknown  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 9/1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This landfill site is 27 acres, bounded by Dorney Road to the east and Folk Road to the south. From 1959 - 1978, it accepted household and industrial wastes. Before this, it was an open-pit iron mine. It was placed on the EPA National Priorities List in 1984. In 1986, the EPA took removal actions to ensure that the wastes didn't migrate due to stormwater. Emergency removal actions included a regrading of the site to collect and contain on-site surface water runoff. Then the site was divided into two OUs.

OU1 refers to the landfill. Soils contained the pesticide dieldrin, lead, and chromium. Primary components of the landfill remedy include the construction of a multilayer impermeable cap with runoff controls, the construction of a replacement wetland on top of the property, construction of a fence around the perimeter of the landfill, and groundwater monitoring.

OU2 refers to the groundwater affected by the site contamination. Groundwater/leachate was found to have ketones, vinyl chloride, trichloroethene (TCE), and arsenic. The groundwater remedy is to monitor residential drinking water wells quarterly. The First Five-Year Review showed that no residential well sample has exceeded the risk-based action levels. According to the EPA Superfund Site Progress Profile, construction of the cap was completed by September of 1999. In August 2005, the replacement wetlands were determined to be sufficient, and formal monitoring of their progress ceased. Quarterly groundwater monitoring will continue until the EPA determines that it is unnecessary.

**Site Name:** Douglassville Disposal  
**Agency Site ID:** PAD002384865  
**Site Location:** Route 724 Douglassville, PA  
**Site County:** Berks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.257500  
**Longitude:** -75.735281  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?**  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** March 1, 2003  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

Following an in situ lime stabilization and soil cap this site was declared remediated for all site-related contaminants in 2003. From 1981 to 1986, an oil recycling business operated on this roughly 50-acre site that resulted in the placement of oil sludge in onsite waste lagoons. Removal of roughly 700 drums containing waste oil, sludge, and other materials preceded the excavation and capping of contaminated onsite soils.

**Site Name:** Drug Emporium Plaza  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 3801-3899 Aramingo Avenue, Philadelphia  
**Site County:** Philadelphia County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.101883  
**Longitude:** -75.00900  
**Site Watershed:** Frankford Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** N/A  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

This site was formerly used as a parking lot. It is currently developed with commercial buildings and a restaurant complex. The remainder of the site is covered with asphalt and small areas of landscaping. PCBs were never tested for at this site, nor is there any indication that they would have been used or disposed of onsite.

**Site Name:** Eagles Stadium and Parking Areas  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 3600 South Darien Avenue, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.245000  
**Longitude:** -75.655833  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2002  
**Remedial standard attained?** Special Industrial Area (SIA)

Constructed on a historically industrial area, the Philadelphia Eagles Stadium site was investigated prior to its construction. It is presently unknown to what extent PCB contamination existed. In 2001, further subsurface soil testing was planned using EPA method 8082, but the only information available from PADEP was a series of groundwater investigations, during which PCBs were identified as a potential contaminant. A large oil plume was present beneath the site, though PCBs were not detected.

Any surface soils would have been excavated given the large volume of soil removed for construction of the 43.2 acre site. An estimated 120,000 cubic yards of soil was removed and placed on a neighboring parcel, on which now sits an elevated parking area. The remaining surface was covered with asphalt and concrete with sporadic landscaping. The site was developed as a special industrial area (SIA).

**Site Name:** Eastern Elec Apparatus Rep  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Unknown  
**Site County:** Lackawanna  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 41.357531  
**Longitude:** -75.74069  
**Site Watershed:** Unknown  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Unknown  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This site is outside  
the Delaware River  
basin

**Site Name:** Eastern Electric Property (former)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 125 South 30<sup>th</sup> Street, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.953056  
**Longitude:** -75.184722  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 200  
**Remedial standard attained?** Site Specific

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“Site meets Site-Specific Standards based on pathway elimination. Final report approved on 9/26/2003.”

**Site Name:** Eastern Rotorcraft (former)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 320 Swamp Road North, Doylestown, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.333333  
**Longitude:** -75.140278  
**Site Watershed:** Pine Run  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A  
**Remedial level attained?** N/A

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

**PADEP**

Dielectric fluid was tested because of a misplaced “PCB containing” sign on a transformer. The fluid in the transformer was non-PCB containing and as of 1994, the consultant was “in the process of getting new signs”.

**Site Name:** F.P. Woll & Co.  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Northeast Philadelphia  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.110000  
**Longitude:** -75.035000  
**Site Watershed:** Pennypack Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 12/1/1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, non-residential

**PADEP**

In April 1998, Aroclor-1254 was found at a concentration of 0.039 ppm. A Notice of Intent to Remediate was submitted July 2, 1998. An Act 2 Report was approved 2/5/1999 for soils, especially around the transformer area, which had previously been contaminated with VOCs, PCBs, and BNE. Cleanup was completed 12/1/1999. Additional groundwater monitoring showed no PCBs, and aquifer testing was to continue.

**Site Name:** Glasgow Property  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Hartman Road, North Wales, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.768889  
**Longitude:** -75.224500  
**Site Watershed:** Bushkill Creek  
**PCB Contamination in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

**PADEP**

This site is currently owned by Glasgow, who uses it as a part of their quarry operations, hosting equipment and equipment parts. The bulk of the 63.65 acre property is cultivated farmland. According to the Phase I ESA, two AOCs were identified- a soil pile and housing debris from a former burned drum farmhouse. The Act II Final Report was prepared later for the Cutler Group, after cleanup had been completed in 2004 for lead and arsenic contamination. PCBs were never tested for at this site. There was no historic use that would indicate the presence of PCBs.

**Site Name:** Houston Auto Parts  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 31 East Post Road, Falls Township, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.195833  
**Longitude:** -74.766864  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1994  
**Remediation standard attained?** Unknown

In 1990, PADEP responded to an enormous tire fire, involving roughly 20,000 tires. Following the fire's extinguishing, cleanup of the Houston Auto Parts site involved the removal of 30 55-gallon drums, which were sampled at random for PCBs, and many more 5-gallon pails containing unidentified residual and/or hazardous waste. More extensive testing showed PCBs in 2 of the 30 drums at 3.52 ppm. These drums were removed, but no information was available regarding contamination from either historic site activities or the 1990 fire, but PADEP reportedly approved in 1994 whatever cleanup took place on site.

**Site Name:** Hull Corporation (former)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 3535 Davisville Road  
**Site County:** Montgomery County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.161036  
**Longitude:** -75.091697  
**Site Watershed:** Pennypack Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 4/2004  
**Remedial standard attained?** Site specific

Hull operated from 1957-1997 producing equipment and systems for manufacturing, including freeze drying systems (mostly for big pharmaceuticals), plastics processing, and continuous emissions monitoring systems. Before 1957, the 4.7 acre site was a chicken farm.

Testing done in 2001 found PCBs to be less than 0.01 ppm. A letter dated 1992 showed one test pit sample at 0.7 ppm. An amended Notice of Intent to Remediate was submitted 5/20/2002 to clean up to statewide health standards. In the transformer area, localized soil excavation and removal took place, but it remains unclear whether there were ever elevated PCBs in this area. There were samples containing PCBs in a TCE remediation area (0.630 ppm of Aroclor-1254 in one sample). PCBs are not present in groundwater. On 4/28/2004, the property reached remediation to site specific standards.

**Site Name:** Industrial Park Development Company Property (Ind Park Dev in 2006 report)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 1001 Industrial Highway, Eddystone Borough  
**Site County:** Delaware County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.864964  
**Longitude:** -75.345667  
**Site Watershed:** Crum Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1996  
**Remedial standard attained?** Site specific

This site was the subject of an EPA action in 1985, when the EPA removed several drums. After drum removal, analysis showed that PCBs exceeded the Non-Residential SHS in three shallow soil samples. Additional sampling conducted in 1996 indicated that PCBs did not exceed the MSC SHS and no further action was required. No PCBs were detected in surface water samples. However, lead was cited as a contaminant of concern on the site. An impervious cap was the recommended remedy and the site then met the Site Specific Standards. The PADEP approved completion of the cleanup on October 3, 1996 and required a deed notice. An audit of courthouse records in 2003 revealed that the required deed notice had not been applied. The PADEP notified the Industrial Park Development Company to correct the default forthwith.

**Site Name:** Industrial Park Development – Air Force Plant No. 45  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** City of Chester  
**Site County:** Delaware County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** Unknown  
**Longitude:** Unknown  
**Site Watershed:** Unknown  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1998  
**Remedial standard attained?** Special Industrial Area (SIA)

Site submitted in 2007

PADEP

This site was formerly owned by the Department of Defense but has since been sold to the Industrial Park Development Company. PCB Aroclor 1260 was detected in a 900 square foot concrete floor. Using EPA Method 8082 to analyze wipes of the floor, PCB concentrations ranged from 15 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup> to 690,000 µg/100cm<sup>2</sup>. The floor was chemically treated and chip samples were analyzed after the cleanup. The chip samples indicated the remaining concentration to range from 0.223 ppm to 1.05 ppm.

In 2003, the PADEP acknowledged that no releases to soil or groundwater resulted from the military activities at the site. As the post-cleanup samples confirmed that the PCB concentration was below the applicable criteria, the site was added to the List of Resolved Sites under a multi-site agreement between the PADEP and the military dated July 4, 1998.

**Site Name:** Jacob Kline Cooperage  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 701-725 East Highland Street, Allentown, PA  
**Site County:** Lehigh County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.626560  
**Longitude:** -75.448120  
**Site Watershed:** Lehigh River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Unknown  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

PADEP

This site was a light industrial park. It was used in the past as a drum recycling business. The property is subdivided into 3 parcels; the waste is stored on the east end of the property. There are trailers filled with wastes, which are contained in metal and plastic drums, except for one trailer full of solid waste. PADEP hired a contractor to handle the interim response, which included securing the work area, handling the waste containers, and identification, analysis, removal, and disposal of wastes. Photos taken 12/1999 and 4/2000 show the removal of several drums from different locations at the site. In a letter dated 11/29/2000, the 4 USTs had reportedly been removed and closed but no closure report had been provided by that date. No sampling or testing results were reported.

**Site Name:** Lehigh Electric & Engineering Co.  
**Agency Site ID:** PAD980712731  
**Site Location:** Bridge and Howards Streets, Old Forge, PA  
**Site County:** Lackawanna  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 41.357531  
**Longitude:** -75.740689  
**Site Watershed:** Lackawanna River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1986  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This site is outside the Delaware River basin

EPA Region 3

**Site Name:** Kennett Square Junkyard Site (submitted twice by PADEP in 2006 report as Kennett Sq Junkyard)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Borough of Kennett Square and Kennett Township  
**Site County:** Chester County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.842222  
**Longitude:** -75.721944  
**Site Watershed:** Red Clay Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1994  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide health, non-residential

This site was the subject of an EPA/CERCLA removal action in 1993 and 1994. Aroclor 1254 was detected in surface soil at concentrations up to 100 mg/kg and in subsurface soil up to 220 mg/kg. Approximately 3,475 tons of soil and debris were removed. According to the COA dated April 10, 2006 the site is planned to be a commercial or industrial development and no immediate threat to public health or to the environment exists. However, if soils will be disturbed they are to be either excavated or capped (after debris is segregated). Furthermore, a Site Management Plan from March 2006 indicated that an additional 17 cubic yards of soil near an area known as *Test Pit 10* may require remediation. If the soil of *Test Pit 10* is disturbed it will be capped or excavated in a similar fashion.

**Site Name:** Kvaerner Philadelphia Shipyard, Inc.  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Bridge and Porter Streets, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.888611  
**Longitude:** -75.190833  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Yes  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Special Industrial Area (SIA)

Subject to the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC), the current Kvaerner tract, formerly owned by the US Navy, is being redeveloped to continue ship building/maintenance operations. There have been multiple instances of historic PCB contamination. PCB spills, storage areas that held PCB containing substances, and a transformer substation all contributed to concentrations on site. Beginning in 1989, several areas of concern were evaluated and cleaned up, such as the excavation of soil and asphalt in an area contaminated by a leaking PCB rectifier near one of the buildings and a PCB spill located near another building that released 20-30 gallons of liquid containing PCBs as high as 15,000 mg/L. Again, this latter incident was cleaned up to below 0.5 ppm using kerosene washing and pavement removal. All transformers onsite were tested for the presence of PCBs and where they were found, were removed and/or retrofitted. In total, 10-16 transformers were removed and replaced.

PCB contaminated sludge and its underlying soil was also removed from an area near an onsite building. An outdoor painting area was also suspected to have the presence of PCBs, though the most recent reports available do not indicate any sampling, the area was intended to be demolished and removed prior to redevelopment. In 1998, groundwater testing revealed a maximum PCB concentration of 0.57 µg/L and the highest reported concentration within sampled soil was 12 ppm of Aroclor-1260. Concrete sampling from one large boat slip showed levels greater than 200 ppm, though this facility was also slated for demolition. In summary, the PCBs onsite were either taken away with demolition of the former Navy structures, excavated, or were at levels low enough to allow for industrial redevelopment. Kvaerner has received Act 2 release from liability, though groundwater monitoring must continue, and certain clauses have been placed on the lease that provide for lease nullification if certain hazardous materials are not handled and disposed according to PADEP and EPA guidelines. In addition, the Kvaerner tract is also subject to a pollution minimization plan for PCB along with the neighboring property, Metro Machine Corporation, another United States Navy contractor.

**Site Name:** McAdoo Associates  
**Agency Site ID:** PAD980712616  
**Site Location:** McAdoo Borough, PA  
**Site County:** Schuylkill  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.878331  
**Longitude:** -76.001389  
**Site Watershed:** Little Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2001  
**Remediation level attained?** Unknown

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

**EPA Region 3**

PCBs were never identified as a site related contaminant, though a variety of other organic substances were present in both site soils and groundwater. EPA Region 3 managed the removal of soil and the installation and operation of a groundwater pump-and-treat system, until 2001, when the site was declared remediated. An impervious cap placed onsite eliminated the possibility of exposure to any contaminants still onsite.

**Site Name:** Merit Metals  
**Site Location:** 242 Valley Road, Warrington, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** N/A  
**Longitude:** N/A  
**Site Watershed:** Little Neshaminy Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** N/A  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A  
**Remediation level attained?** N/A

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

**PADEP**

There is no evidence that PCBs ever existed at Merit Metal Products. 143 cubic yards of soil were removed in 2001 that contained a variety of metals but PCBs, though they were tested for in both 1999 and 2001, were never detected.

**Site Name:** Milito Property  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 49 Buttonwood Street, Norristown, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.123889  
**Longitude:** -75.361667  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown, last available record 2001  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

**PADEP**

From 1950 to 1992, Milito operated as a scrap recycling facility. A portion of the site also functioned as a dumping ground for a variety of debris and industrial refuse, such as demolition debris from the reconstruction of the Norristown courthouse and fly ash from a PECO station. In February, 2001, the site's owner submitted a notice to remediate (NIR) for a variety of soil and groundwater contaminants. PCBs (unknown Aroclors) were present only in soil, which were reportedly under the soil to groundwater levels for a used aquifer under PA's Act II. The site's potential developer as of May, 2001 stated his intention of initially building a parking lot on top the site and, in addition, will be responsible for remediating all contaminants found in paragraph S and exhibit A of the 2001 COA, both of which were unavailable. The area was to be remediated to PA Act II SIA levels, but no confirmation was available from PADEP as to what standard was attained or when.

**Site Name:** Mrs. Paul's Kitchen (former)  
**Site Location:** Doylestown Borough  
**Site County:** Bucks County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.302222  
**Longitude:** -75.133333  
**Site Watershed:** Neshaminy  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2003  
**Remediation standard attained?** Statewide Health, non-residential

Buildings and structures used for Mrs. Paul's Kitchen, a former frozen food plant, were demolished in 1990. Prior to use as a frozen food plant, the site operated as a textile plant. During contaminant investigations, nine individual areas of concern were identified at the site. Using EPA Method 8082, PCBs were found in fill material in the western and northwest sections of the property. Concentrations of Aroclor 1248 were detected as high as 1,300 mg/kg. In 2003 approximately 17.1 tons of soil were excavated from the property. After excavation no sample exceeded the Act 2 Statewide Health Standard for this aroclor. Remediation under Act 2 was considered complete as of October 28, 2003.

**Site Name:** Naval Air Development Center Waste Areas  
**Agency Site ID:** PA6170024545  
**Site Location:** Warminster, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.199600  
**Longitude:** -75.064200  
**Site Watershed:** Little Neshaminy Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1999  
**Remediation standard attained?** Unknown

Renamed the Naval Air Warfare Center in 1993, this site has no apparent history of PCB-related contamination, according to EPA Region 3. There were eight storage areas that received wastes from onsite activities such as aircraft maintenance and testing, pest control, fire fighting training, machine and plating shop operations, spray painting, and various lab-based materials testing and research activities. Certain on site soils presented a risk based on their contamination by various heavy metals and VOCs, which were addressed in subsequent BRAC-related investigations and cleanups.

**Site Name:** National Vulcanized Fiber (NVF)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A, EPA ID# PAD107214116  
**Site Location:** Mulberry and Lafayette Streets, Kennett Square, PA  
**Site County:** Chester  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.846667  
**Longitude:** -75.711667  
**Site Watershed:** East Branch Red Clay Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No, but monitoring is ongoing  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2004  
**Remedial level attained?** Unknown

The National Vulcanized Fiber (NVF) site has been subject to a number of removal actions by either NVF or EPA. The first removal action began in 1988 when NVF removed soils and sediments from a drainage ditch, swale and an unnamed tributary to Red Clay Creek, which leads to the Schuylkill River. A stormwater retention pond on the southwest corner of the site appears to be the principle source of PCB contamination, as well as a press, which used PCB-containing fluid in the 1960s. Fluid from this press leaked into a concrete pit which drained into the stormwater basin, which discharged directly to the unnamed tributary. Effluent leaving the concrete pit held PCBs as high as 6,800 ppm and the detention pond sediments, between 7-28 ppm.

The detention basin was dewatered, then excavated of contaminated soils which totaled roughly 890 tons. Earlier, in 1983, NVF removed 78 tons of soil and another 230 tons from the swale. Follow up sampling completed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as late as 1989 showed PCB sediment results as high as 7.8 ppm. Though this site was never placed on the NPL, cleanup was handled primarily by EPA region 3. In 1997, NVF entered into a Consent Order to cap any remaining sediments in the detention pond, which, as of 2004, was the subject of removal actions. Onsite PCB remediation was reportedly completed with the

installation of the impervious cap, though NVF is required to monitor both groundwater and the area of the former pond sediments to detect if the buried PCB contamination is occurring. Quarterly monitoring is ongoing.

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**Site Name:** New Jersey Transit Morrisville Railyard  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Falls Township, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.195278  
**Longitude:** -74.792222  
**Site Watershed:** Rock Run  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2001  
**Remediation standard attained?** Statewide Health, Residential

New Jersey Transit purchased this site in 1997 with the intent to redevelop it as a trainyard and construct crew quarters as well. 1991 sampling showed a maximum PCB concentration of 1.3 ppm with two “hot spots” that were reportedly above 5 ppm. Subsequent sampling done in 1995 did not detect any PCBs above 1.1 ppm, but it is unclear whether or not there was a removal of any contaminated soil, but a final remediation report was approved in 2001. Storm drains and areas beneath several manhole covers were found to have the presence of PCBs, but it was not determined to where these drain. In summary, this site has generally low levels of PCBs in soil, below the PA residential standard, but may in fact be contributing to current PCB loadings in nearby surface water

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**Site Name:** One & Olney Square Shopping Center  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 101 East Olney Ave. Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.038056  
**Longitude:** -75.120556  
**Site Watershed:** Frankford Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB remediation complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2003  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

Occupying 32 acres in Philadelphia, several rounds of testing using USEPA method 8081 did not reveal the presence of PCBs in soil or groundwater. Nine pad-mounted transformers were onsite in 1993, but the site’s electric provider could not provide evidence as to whether or not they were PCB containing. In a January 2003 letter, an impervious cap was proposed as a permanent engineering control for site related contaminants, which did not include PCBs. The site has been deed restricted as well as connected to public water supplies because of contaminated groundwater.

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**Site Name:** Oregon Maint[enance] Shop  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 2610 Columbus Blvd., Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.913056  
**Longitude:** -75.139444  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“Pre Act 2. Site remediation completed and closed out.”

PADEP

PADEP

PADEP

**Site Name:** Paoli Railyard  
**Agency Site ID:** PAD980692594  
**Site Location:** 110 Central Ave., Paoli, PA  
**Site County:** Chester  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.043189  
**Longitude:** -75.492919  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB remediation complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** July 12, 2005  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This 28-acre railyard began remediation in 1986 when the site was originally fenced off to prevent contact with onsite soils contaminated with PCBs. Routine maintenance by a number of proprietors and lessees such as The Penn Central Corporation, Amtrak, SEPTA, and Conrail involved a variety of PCB-containing equipment. 1985 sampling revealed a “severe PCB problem”, according to EPA Region 3. High onsite concentrations of PCBs in site soils contributed to sediment contamination in Valley Creek, its tributaries, and nearby residential properties. These sediments were to be addressed in subsequent operation and maintenance plans following the Preliminary Close-Out Report issued for the site in July 2005.

**Site Name:** Park West Town [Center]  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 52<sup>nd</sup> and Jefferson Street, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.977778  
**Longitude:** -75.219444  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** SIA (Enterprise Zone and Keystone Opportunity Zone)

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“PCB impacted soils removed from the site.”

**Site Name:** PECO Chester Waterfront Redevelopment Project (Chester Waterfront Redev in 2006 report)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** City of Chester  
**Site County:** Delaware County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.830556  
**Longitude:** -75.382500  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2004  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A

The PECO Chester Waterfront Redevelopment Project is a 90 acre site, of which 7 acres is to be donated to the City of Chester for a park. The Excelon Corporation completed cleanup actions in 2003. Post-cleanup monitoring is required to complete the remedial obligations but has no impact to any redevelopment of the site. The planned redevelopment project may proceed, as directed by the PADEP in a letter dated August 12, 2003. The PADEP granted Act 2 remediation completion on April 29, 2004.

**Site Name:** PECO Energy West Chester MGP Site (PECO West Chester Svc Fac in 2006 report)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** NE and SE Corners of Miner and Matlack Streets, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.961111  
**Longitude:** -75.601389  
**Site Watershed:** East Branch Chester Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1996  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This site is the location of a former manufactured gas plant (1852-1927) and a utility facility from 1930-1988. In 1988, the facility was closed and the structures were removed. The property is now divided into two sections, the North Yard and the Main Yard. In the North Yard, surface soils were found to have PCBs and TPH. The surface and subsurface soils were sampled and removed, and as of July 1996, the soils in this area met Statewide Health Standards. In the Main Yard, several hundred tons of hazardous and non-hazardous materials were taken to a disposal facility. The Hazard Indices are below 1 for all contaminants except arsenic, and then, only for a child. As of 7/29/1996, soils and groundwater in the Main Yard met the site specific standard. It has been determined that no pathway to groundwater exists. However, there is a deed restriction against groundwater use and residential use, to maintain standards.

**Site Name:** PECO Energy Hanover former MGP  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** College Road, Pottstown, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.245000  
**Longitude:** -75.655833  
**Site Watershed:** Manatawny Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

For over 70 years beginning in 1856, this site operated as a coal gasification plant. Almost a century later in 1991, PECO began evaluating its former disposal areas for contamination and found that this site had been impacted throughout its long operation. Over 2,000 tons of both hazardous and non-hazardous soils were removed in 1999, though there is no available report that details the extent of PCB contamination. Surface soils, where they were contaminated, were removed from the site and subsurface soils, were, if possible treated, or otherwise removed. PCBs were not detected in post excavation sampling, thus the cleanup was approved in 1999, though it will be deed restricted for groundwater use.

**Site Name:** PA Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Aramingo Ave. Project  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** formerly 2300 Adams Ave. Philadelphia 19124  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.987500  
**Longitude:** -75.050000  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB remediation complete:** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Sometime after 1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Special Industrial Area (SIA)

This Pennsylvania Department of Transportation site (PennDOT) site was acquired for the construction of the I-95/Aramingo Ave. Interchange and Adams Ave. Connector project in the 1990s. One the 14 properties that were acquired in order to build the new ramps and connectors, PCBs were remediated by both excavation and removal of soil. Otherwise any remaining PCBs (which were detected at a maximum of 31 ppm) would have been built over with the piers that support the on-ramp.

**Site Name:** PA Department of Transportation (PennDOT) Paper Products Site  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Media, PA  
**Site County:** Delaware  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** Unknown  
**Longitude:** Unknown  
**Site Watershed:** Crum Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1999  
**Remedial level attained?** Unknown

PCBs were widespread at this site, which is at present a stretch of I-476 (“The Blue Route”). Manufacturers of corrosives, plastics, foam insulation, office materials, and most recently, a paper manufacturer were all present at some point since 1825. PennDOT bought the site in 1988, and final remediation of the main building and onsite lagoons ended in 1994, with the entire site being remediated in 1995. 3,714 tons of soil containing PCBs as high as 2,500 ppm was disposed offsite, it was then regraded as closely as possible to the area’s natural topography.

**Site Name:** Pemberton Site  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Malvern Borough  
**Site County:** Chester County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** Unknown  
**Longitude:** Unknown  
**Site Watershed:** Unknown  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2004  
**Remedial standard attained?** Site specific

Known as the Pemberton Site, the site encompasses two parcels spanning 1.7 acres, including undeveloped land belonging to Amtrak. PCBs were first identified in 1992 with concentrations ranging from 0.2 mg/kg to 10.9 mg/kg approximately 4 to 5 feet below ground surface. Additional sampling revealed concentrations ranging from non-detect to 2,000 mg/kg. Aroclor 1248 was detected in the Amtrak portion of the property with a concentration of 225 mg/kg. After 18 cubic yards of soil were excavated, samples were below the Non-Residential SHS MSC. A portion of the site along Pennsylvania Avenue achieved a Site Specific Standard for Aroclor 1248 with an impervious cap on 1,000 square feet of the area.

In 2004 approximately 16.2 pounds of soil was excavated and removed; approximately 303 pounds of soil remained and was managed on-site. An impervious cap was placed over 10,000 square feet of the property to prevent water infiltration. The site’s remediation was certified on August 19, 2004; a deed notice was required.

**Site Name:** Penn Beer Dist site (a.k.a. Parker and Umbria Streets)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Parker Ave. and Umbria Streets, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.03528  
**Longitude:** -75.235278  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2004  
**Remedial standard attained?** Site specific

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by the PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“Redeveloped into townhouses.”

**Site Name:** Philadelphia Phillies Ballpark  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 10<sup>th</sup> Street and Pattison Avenue, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.905800  
**Longitude:** -75.163100  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Special Industrial Area (SIA)

This site was previously used as the “City of Philadelphia’s Sports Complex,” also known as Veteran’s Stadium. Before this, it was the location of parking areas and multiple warehouses. Originally, the vacant lot had been filled to raise the elevation, for future construction projects. Dewatering has been a major focus for this site, and groundwater withdrawals discharge to the municipal sewer system. It is unlikely that groundwater would migrate from the site.

During initial investigation, groundwater samples were taken. No PCBs were detected. (Groundwater Analytical Results vs. the PADEP Act-2 Non-Residential Used Aquifer Standards, Table 2, 11/21/2002) Out of 100+ surface samples, Aroclor-1260 was detected one time in surface soil above the surface soil standard, at a reading of 160 mg/kg. No subsurface soil samples exceeded the direct contact MSC.

The site was developed for parking areas and structures associated with the ballpark. Though there have been no major spills of releases in this area, remediation to background levels (for any contaminant) will be difficult because most of the area is built on fill material (see MSGS maps 1891, 1945, and 1994), which may have been contaminated at the time it was placed.

**Site Name:** Phoenix Steel (also listed as Phoenix Pipe & Tube LP in 2006 DelTRiP report)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Calcon Hook Road, Phoenixville, PA  
**Site County:** Delaware  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.890278  
**Longitude:** -75.264444  
**Site Watershed:** French Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Completed:** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2005  
**Remedial standard attained?** Special Industrial Area (SIA)

PCBs at Phoenix Steel were largely due to transformer operations. In 1988, the 38 transformers onsite were tested for PCBs and assessed for historical leakage. Each of the transformers were either PCB containing (under 500 ppm) or PCB contaminated (greater than 500 ppm). With PCB levels as high as 627,000 ppm, 25 transformers were removed from site. One sample on the adjacent Redwing Property showed PCB levels at 4.5 ppm, below the PA Act II MSC requirement of 5.0 ppm. In addition, surface water and sediments sampled in 1988 revealed PCBs at 0.23 mg/L and 2.1 mg/kg, respectively. No available information exists as to the fate of these areas of French Creek. As of the 2005 Act II Final Report, there were no PCBs within detectable limits from the old transformer area or on the adjacent Redwing or Vanderslice parcels

**Site Name:** Pennsylvania Power and Light Corporation, or PPL (multiple)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Multiple Locations  
**Site Counties:** Northampton, Lehigh, Pike, Monroe, Wayne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia, Bucks  
**Last history update by agency:** June, 2006

There were 49 sites listed in the 2006 DelTRiP report, all in various stages of remediation for PCBs. The most current information available reveals that all of the PCB sites within the Delaware River basin have been remediated to various Pennsylvania standards depending on their future use (i.e. site specific, statewide health standard, special industrial area, or background). All were addressed under the Pennsylvania Act II Land Recycling Program and have demonstrated attainment of their proposed remedial level. PPL’s 2005 annual report states that “[i]n 1995, PPL Electric and PPL Generation and, in 1996, PPL Gas Utilities entered into consent orders with the Pennsylvania DEP to address a number of sites that were not being addressed under another regulatory program such as Superfund, but for which [these PPL divisions] may be liable for remediation.” PPL has succeeded in remediating all but one of the sites that are in the Delaware River basin, Tamaqua MGP. A list of fully remediated sites will follow this summary.

These sites broadly included transformer poles, electric substations, abandoned power plant sites, former generating facilities, former gas manufacturing facilities, and sites where capacitors or transformers have leaked PCB-containing oil. In general, soil and occasionally the structures that housed the transformers were the only PCB-contaminated media. The former Tamaqua Decommissioned Power Plant in Tamaqua, PA is the sole site still undergoing remediation. A former manufactured gas plant (MGP), the Tamaqua plant generated carbureted water gas. In the 1960s it was converted to a distribution center for natural gas and propane-air gas. When natural gas became more widely available and more economical to transport through extensive pipeline networks, these plants were largely abandoned or demolished. PCB contamination at Tamaqua MGP has been remediated through building demolition and the removal of the top two feet of soil. Groundwater monitoring wells have been installed for the eventual abatement of other COCs. This is the proposed site of a Rottet Motors asphalt parking lot and potentially a pedestrian walkway and bridge across the Little Schuylkill River. But whatever its use, it will have several deed restrictions. All sites with a history of capacitor spills have been remediated and granted Act II relief of liability by PADEP. With the PPL-PADEP consent order (COA) set to expire on January 31, 2005, a new agreement was negotiated that combined the sites of PPL Electric and PPL Gas Utilities. Cleanup of all sites is now being dictated by this agreement. As of December 31, 2005, PPL had 144 sites statewide to address under the renegotiated COA, the great majority of which are in western and central Pennsylvania. PPL's cleanup activities included fencing the contaminated areas and soil excavation, followed by site restoration (i.e. replanting, regrading, if necessary).

### PPL PCB Sites in the 2006 DelTRiP Report

**(NOTE:** Many of the PPL sites in the 2006 report appeared more than once and others had names that were unidentifiable. Though these records were provided by PADEP, this reflects the different records maintained by the northeastern and southeastern regions. In other words, different spellings actually refer to the same site. Wherever possible, such redundancies have been corrected and eliminated.)

Each of the below sites, unless they appear **in bold**, has demonstrated attainment of requirements set forth in Pennsylvania's *The Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act* (1995). The administration of and general provisions of this legislation can be found in Chapter 250 of the PA Code (effective August 16, 1997). Full text for each of these can be found at:

Act 2 text: <http://www.palrb.us/pamphletlaws/19001999/1995/0/act/0002.pdf>

Chapter 250 text: <http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/025/chapter250/chap250toc.html>

PPL S 1 <sup>st</sup> Street Substation	PPL Palmerton Substation
PPL S 4 <sup>th</sup> Street Substation	PPL Peckville Active Substation (remediated for PCBs, but still operating)
PPL S 6 <sup>th</sup> Street Substation	PPL Pembroke Substation Decommissioned
PPL Avoca Substation	PPL Pittston Substation Decommissioned
PPL Beekman Substation	PPL Providence Active Substation (remediated for PCBs, but still operating)
PPL Brockton Substation	PPL Quarry Substation
PPL Buttonwood Substation	PPL Shawnee Decommissioned Substation
PPL Canal Substation Decommissioned	PPL Siegfried Substation
PPL Cetronia Substation	PPL South Catasauqua Substation
PPL Clarks Summit Substation	PPL South Side Substation
PPL Central City Substation	PPL Spring Substation
PPL Didier Decommissioned Substation	PPL Stanton Substation
PPL Former Oneida Substation	PPL Sullivan Trail Substation
PPL Former Stanton Steam Electric Station	PPL Tamaqua Decommissioned Gas Plant (PCB remediation completed)
PPL Gilbert Substation	PPL Tatamy Substation
PPL Greenleaf Substation	PPL West Pittston Decommissioned Substation
PPL Harwood 69 Kv Substation PCB Remediation	PPL Weissport Substation
PPL Harwood Steam Electric Station	PPL Wescoeville Active Substation (remediated for PCBs, but still operating)
PPL Hauto	PPL Old Forge Substation
PPL Honesdale Gas Plant	PPL North Stroudsburg Substation
PPL Horton Substation	PPL Nazareth Switching Yard
PPL Jasper Substation	PPL Northern Div Service Center
PPL Jenkins Substation	
PPL Jermyn Substation	
PPL Madison Ave. Substation	
PPL Meadow Substation	

**Site Name:** Progress Lighting  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** G Street & Erie Ave., Philadelphia  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.004444  
**Longitude:** -75.111389  
**Site Watershed:** Lower Delaware  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB remediation complete?** Detected levels were below remedial requirements  
**If so, when did it end?** 1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide health, residential

The former Progress Lighting site was found to have Aroclors 1254 and 1260 in soil, but their sources were unknown. A NIR was submitted that claimed that PCBs would be remediated in soil, but a 1995 sampling event showed 0.76 mg/kg in 18 samples, which is below the applicable PA statewide health standard. In addition, there was a former transformer area where PCBs were also detected, though no specific concentrations were available, only that they reportedly below PA residential MSC requirements.

**Site Name:** Publiker Industries, Inc.  
**Agency Site ID:** PAD981939200  
**Site Location:** Delaware and Packer Avenues, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.908050  
**Longitude:** -75.135281  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** December 1997  
**Remedial standard attained?** Industrial

The Publiker Industries Superfund Site is located in Philadelphia along the Delaware River near the Walt Whitman Bridge. The Site covers approximately 40 acres. An estimated 3,600 people live within a mile of the site, and 100,000 live within two miles. Currently, the Site is used in conjunction with the adjacent marine terminal to store and transport steel slabs. Publiker Industries produced liquor and industrial alcohols from 1912 to 1985. The Site was also used as a petroleum product and chemical storage facility during the late 1970's and 1980s. Publiker discontinued operations in February 1986 and eventually the Site was abandoned in November 1986. The site included large tanks, storage drums, product stock, chemical laboratories, production buildings, warehouses, a power plant, and several hundred miles of above ground and underground process lines. Solid and liquid gas streams, highly-reactive lab wastes, and gas cylinders combined to create an extreme threat of fire and explosion. Pipes were insulated with asbestos and electrical equipment contained PCBs. Vessels and transfer lines containing hazardous materials were in disrepair and subject to vandalism. In 1987, the portion of the facility using carbon dioxide was destroyed in a multi-alarm fire. Routine air monitoring revealed volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in 1988. Shallow on-site groundwater was slightly contaminated with toluene. The deep groundwater aquifer contained minimal levels of VOCs such as toluene and xylene. VOCs and heavy metal contamination had been detected in on-site soils.

**Site Name:** Recycle Metals Corporation  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 407 Alan Wood Road, Conshohocken, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.096667  
**Longitude:** -75.307500  
**Site Watershed:** Plymouth Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2001  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, Non-residential

The 6.7 acre site of Recycle Metals Corporation had PCB impacted soils from historic fill from an unknown source. PA Act II release from liability was granted in 2001 for PCBs after 684 tons of contaminated soil and fill were removed, but various Aroclors ranging from 0.39 ppm to 19 ppm still remain. The entire site was then covered with either asphalt or concrete, buildings, and landscaping and currently includes a deed restriction that prevents future owners from disturbing subsurface soils, where remaining contaminants have been immobilized.

**Site Name:** Riverbend site (same location as Andela site)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 960 Creek Road, Warwick Township, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.900833  
**Longitude:** -75.079167  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2000  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, Residential

Cleanup at Riverbend's site, which is located next to Andela, was the result of EPA's post excavation follow up. 9,000 tons of PCB and lead impacted soil were removed to bring both sites soil concentrations to below 1 ppm.

**Site Name:** Rosenbergers Dairies  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 700 South Bradford Ave., West Chester, PA  
**Site County:** Chester  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.948719  
**Longitude:** -75.610342  
**Site Watershed:** Brandywine Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“Pre Act 2. Closed out early [19]90s and is developed.”

**Site Name:** Sackville Mills Associates  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A, PA0000198846  
**Site Location:** Sackville Lane, Nether Providence Township and Brookhaven Borough, PA  
**Site County:** Delaware  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.861111  
**Longitude:** -75.386111  
**Site Watershed:** Little Crum Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1996  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This 42-acre site was formerly used for textile manufacturing operations between 1889-1989. In testing done in the early 1990s, no PCBs were found in the liquid waste or in the Pit 1 sediment. There were 13 electrical transformers on the site. Each was sampled for PCBs, and PCB levels above 50 ppm were only detected in one drum-- 69 ppm of Aroclor-1260. This drum was taken to a disposal facility. In 1996, shallow composite soil samples were taken at the location of old transformer pads, and no PCBs were found. Later in 1996, a Final Report was submitted concerning the remediation of site soils contaminated with PCBs and other constituents.

**Site Name:** Safety Kleen Corporation  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Malvern Borough  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.962222  
**Longitude:** -75.800556  
**Site Watershed:** West Branch Brandywine Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

**PADEP**

This site was erroneously flagged as containing PCBs in the 2006 DelTRiP report. However, further investigation revealed that PCBs were not a contaminant present on the site. Contaminants of concern at this site include petroleum naphtha, methylene chlorides, orthodichlorobenzene, cresylic acids, and petroleum sulfonate.

**Site Name:** Santey Junkyard  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** West Abington Township, PA  
**Site County:** Lackawanna  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 41.525000  
**Longitude:** -75.800000  
**Site Watershed:** Unknown  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Unknown  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This site is outside the Delaware River basin

**PADEP**

**Site Name:** Selas Corporation of America  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 2034 Limekiln Pike, Upper Dublin, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.136944  
**Longitude:** -75.168056  
**Site Watershed:** Sandy Run  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A

**PCBs have not been found onsite**

**PADEP**

A 1993 environmental safety audit was completed in 1993, which identified one transformer that formerly contained PCBs. The retrofitted transformer was retested to confirm the absence of PCBs using EPA method 8082. No PCBs were found.

**Site Name:** Sellersville Inactive Landfill  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Sellersville Borough, PA  
**Site County:** Bucks  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.368889  
**Longitude:** -75.312500  
**Site Watershed:** East Branch Perkiomen Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

**PADEP**

This site has had a variety of uses since 1915, including the use of radium-based paints and other radioactive materials. During the 1970s, part of the site was leased by an auto mechanic for landfill space, who allegedly dumped waste oil and radiator fluid onsite. PCBs were detected in landfill soils at 6.2 ppm in 1991, which presumably were excavated with the radioactively contaminated soil. In any event, the relatively low levels of PCBs in soils ensured that they did not fall under any regulatory cleanup with quality standards, such as through TSCA or RCRA.

**Site Name:** SEPTA Paoli Car Shop (see also Paoli Rail Yard, EPA Region 3)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** West Central Ave., Paoli, PA  
**Site County:** Chester  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.043189  
**Longitude:** -75.492919  
**Site Watershed:** Little Valley Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“Site remediation completed. Currently in O&M phase.”

**Site Name:** Serena, Inc.  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 100 Green Street Downingtown, PA  
**Site County:** Chester  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.005556  
**Longitude:** -75.699722  
**Site Watershed:** East Branch Brandywine Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide health, Non Residential

Building surfaces and site soils were impacted by historic spillage that resulted from the remanufacturing and maintenance of electrical equipment. EPA initiated removal of these materials (highest level onsite, 270 ppm), as well as those in a transformer retrofill area, stained exterior soil, then any contaminated surfaces inside. Parke Run, a tributary to the Brandywine Creek, runs through the site but sediments or surface water were not impacted. The final actions at Serena were the demolition of the building, removal of the first foot of soil on the roughly two acre site, removal of concrete floors, and the placement of a soil cap onsite.

**Site Name:** Shez Ray, LLC  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 625 Beech Street, Norristown, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.124444  
**Longitude:** -75.345556  
**Site Watershed:** Stony Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** March 9, 2004  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide health, residential

This 41 acre site is in a mixed commercial and residential neighborhood. It is currently being leased to Ceilings, Inc, a wall and ceiling contractor. There was a 86' x 8' x 4' soil pile containing TCA, TCE, and PCBs, source of contamination unknown. This soil pile is to be regraded and used onsite. So, the contaminated soil was distributed as a means of diluting the concentration. On 3/9/2004, the Residential Statewide Health Standard for soils were attained.

**Site Name:** Slish Road  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** New Berlin, PA  
**Site County:** Wayne  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** Unknown  
**Longitude:** Unknown  
**Site Watershed:** Unknown  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1995  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

Emergency cleanup of approximately 3,500 feet along Slish Road, 1,000 feet of Trails End Road, and 4,500 feet of private driveways began at this Berlin Township site in 1994. Upon numerous complaints of nausea, rash, and numerous other symptoms, PADEP tested both road surfaces and adjacent yards and driveways and found PCBs. 383 samples were taken at 228 different locations with one sample being confirmed at 93 percent Aroclor-1260.

Nearly pure PCB-containing oil contained in a 257-gallon heating oil tank had been attached to a backhoe and was then sprayed by a local resident directly onto the road surface near a school bus stop. The resident later plead guilty to charges of “risking catastrophe, one count of criminal mischief, one count of recklessly endangering another person, one count of violating residual waste laws and two counts of unlawful conduct” after being apprehended in Sornora, Mexico and is now responsible for compensating PADEP for the 2 million dollar cleanup. Over 3,600 tons of soil and hardscape were excavated to bring PCB levels below the 5 ppm cleanup standard.

**Site Name:** Sparango Construction Co.  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 173-175 Wildflower Drive, Whitemarsh, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.104444  
**Longitude:** -75.263889  
**Site Watershed:** Plymouth Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2002  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, residential

During construction of a residential development, a former backfilled quarry was discovered that had various contaminants. All contaminants detected were below PA’s residential state health standard, however 3,000 tons of backfill material were removed prior to development. Various Aroclors can still be found in onsite soils ranging from 0.0415 ppm to 0.568 ppm. Stormwater runoff is believed to enter the sewer through a nearby storm drain, which later drains to Plymouth Creek.

**Site Name:** Springfield Auto Outlet  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Springfield  
**Site County:** Delaware County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.925000  
**Longitude:** -75.322222  
**Site Watershed:** Ridley Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2002  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide health, residential

The Springfield Auto Outlet site was divided into multiple study areas. Aroclor 1260 was found at AOC7 and 303 pounds of soil was removed, together with soil impacted with other contaminants at AOC6 and ACO8. No contamination was detected in groundwater above the Residential MSC. The PADEP granted Act 2 completion on November 27, 2002 as the soil had achieved Residential SHS. The site has since been redeveloped into a baby superstore.

**Site Name:** Taylor Borough Dump  
**Agency Site ID:** PAD980693907  
**Site Location:** Taylor Borough, PA  
**Site County:** Lackawanna  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 41.407219  
**Longitude:** -75.718331  
**Site Watershed:** Unknown  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Unknown  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This site is outside  
the Delaware River  
basin

**Site Name:** Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (two other unique Texas Eastern Pipeline sites appear in this report, neither of whose remedial status could be determined based on a file review.)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Uwchlan Township  
**Site County:** Chester County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.102500  
**Longitude:** -75.679167  
**Site Watershed:** Pickering Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1997  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

This Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation property is part of a multi-site remediation agreement between the corporation and the PADEP. Utilizing EPA Method 8080, concentrations between 4.6 ppm and 60 ppm were found just offsite. Additional PCB contamination was noted in onsite soils, drainage ditches, pipeline liquid pits, and other areas. Approximately 3,085 tons of soil (equivalent to 1,513.4 cubic yards) were excavated in 1996. The PADEP approved the completion of remediation at this site on April 3, 1997.

**Site Name:** Transcontinental Gas Pipeline  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Frazer, Pennsylvania (Station 200)  
**Site County:** Chester County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.047778  
**Longitude:** 75.5875  
**Site Watershed:** Valley Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2002  
**Remedial standard attained?** Various

The Transcontinental Gas Pipeline operates multiple stations throughout the state. The Mainline facilities, known as Groups 32.27A and 32.27B were found to have soil contaminated with PCBs. Group 32.27B was not remediated though an agreement with the property owner. By April 2002, several areas in Group 3 of District 200 of Group 32.27A underwent soil excavation to remove PCB contaminated soil as follows:

Group 3 Project Area Location	Soil Excavated (tons)
East Norriton Township	106.30
Upper Dublin Township	24.80
Kennett Township	41.18
East Brandywine Township	4.10
Lower Chichester Township	76.51
Warminster Township	25.12
Lower Southampton Township	52.39
West Norriton	19.72

As of November 2002, the PADEP also acknowledged that the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline successfully implemented the work plan for PCB contamination at Group 32.17A Station 200, located in Frazer, Pennsylvania, was also found to contain PCB contaminated soil. Excavation of contaminated soil was completed by May 1994 and the PADEP granted a "release and covenant not to sue" on March 24, 1998.

**Site Name:** Union Hill Road Site  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 14 Union Hill Road, West Conshohocken, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.069078  
**Longitude:** -75.325058  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** December 28, 1993  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A (remediated before PA's Act 2 legislation)

PCBs were suspected to have been released from a former electricity transformer, which was removed from the site. A Work Plan, published 7/12/1993, laid out remediation actions, which would include the excavation of PCB-impacted materials from a drainage swale to 6-7 ft bgs (about 50 tons). Cleanup would also include a matrix sampling from the base of excavation walls and backfilling with gravel anything over the target of 50 ppm was removed. PCBs were detected in bedrock post-excavation between 0.43-177.2 ppm. Those areas remain there today. On 12/28/1993, the final report for PCBs in soil and rock was approved. No further action is necessary.

**Site Name:** US Army Tacony Warehouse (listed as Tacony Whse in 2006 report)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
**Site County:** Philadelphia County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.036111  
**Longitude:** -75.037222  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2004  
**Remedial Standard attained?** Statewide Health, Residential

Formerly operated by the Frankford Arsenal, the US Army Tacony Warehouse property saw the completion of demolition of all buildings and structures by July 2004. Using EPA Method 8082, no exceedances of the Residential MSC were found in the soil at the utility tunnel or at the spray pond. That same year, approximately 13.41 acres of the property were auctioned to the public.

**Site Name:** United States Steel, Fairless Works (Listed separately as USX Old Ctrl Maintena and USX Fairless Hills Fac in 2006 report)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Falls Township, PA  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 40.104444  
**Longitude:** -75.263889  
**Site Watershed:** Plymouth Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2002  
**Remedial standard attained?** Special Industrial Area (SIA)

Eight rounds of sampling were done on United States Steel, Fairless Works, and PCBs were discovered only in very sporadic amounts at different times. The last PCB amount ever detected was 3.1 ppm in 1999, and as of the last testing in 2004, PCBs were not an identified COC. Also in 1999, most of the buildings had been demolished and the property had been reassigned to USX's realty division for future industrial development.

**Site Name:** West Chester Office Plaza (listed as West Chester Ofc Plz in 2006 report)  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** West Goshen Township  
**Site County:** Chester County  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.963889  
**Longitude:** -75.591667  
**Site Watershed:** Chester Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** No  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 2002  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, non-residential

PCBs were detected in shallow soil in a former transformer pad area of this site. Concentrations of Aroclor 1260 ranged from 0.06 mg/kg to 130 mg/kg. As these concentrations were below the Non- Residential Statewide Health Standard, the only implementation control necessary was a property deed notice or acknowledgement. The site was granted Act 2 remediation completion on November 14, 2002.

**Site Name:** William H. Cooper & Sons  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 320 Brown Street, Philadelphia, PA  
**Site County:** Philadelphia  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.962778  
**Longitude:** -75.143056  
**Site Watershed:** Delaware River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** Unknown  
**Remedial standard attained?** N/A

**NOTE:** Remedial investigations files were not provided by the PADEP for this site. However, as of November 16, 2006, the PADEP provided the following update:

“Pre Act 2. Site remediated and closed out.”

**Site Name:** Witco Chemical Corporation  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** 3300 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Trainer, PA  
**Site County:** Delaware  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** 39.822222  
**Longitude:** -75.408611  
**Site Watershed:** Marcus Hook Creek  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** Yes  
**If so, when did it end?** 1999  
**Remedial standard attained?** Statewide Health, non-residential

A Phase I assessment was performed on this site in June 1997. A subsequent remedial investigation in September 1997 divided the site into 29 study areas. Equipment and fluids containing PCBs in AOC19 was disposed of by June 1986. PCBs in the soil were detected at the following concentration ranges: Aroclor 1260 was detected from 0.13 mg/kg to 1.2 mg/kg and Aroclor 1248 was detected from 0.22 mg/kg to 2.6 mg/kg. The concentrations were below the Industrial Use SHS for soils and non-use aquifers. Attainment of the Industrial Use SHS for soils and non-use aquifers was acknowledged by the PADEP on July 21, 1999.

**Site Name:** Wood Lane Parcel  
**Agency Site ID:** N/A  
**Site Location:** Lower Merion Township, Pennsylvania  
**Site County:** Montgomery  
**Site Coordinates:** **Latitude:** Unknown  
**Longitude:** Unknown  
**Site Watershed:** Schuylkill River  
**PCBs in groundwater?** Unknown  
**PCB Remediation Complete?** N/A  
**If so, when did it end?** N/A  
**Remedial standard attained?** Unknown

The Wood Lane Parcel, owned by the Township of Lower Merion, was formerly a rail yard. Soil samples taken within two feet of the surface were tested for PCB Aroclor 1254 and found to have a concentration of less than 0.3 ppm. By letter dated September 22, 1992 the PADER cited no potential for environmental impact and gave approval to conduct leaf composting on the property.