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**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
Five Year Review (Type Ia)
Schmalz Dump (Harrison, Wisconsin)**



I. Introduction

Purpose

EPA Region V conducted this review pursuant to CERCLA section 121 (c), NCP section 300.400(f) (4) (ii), and OSWER Directives 9355.7-02 (May 23, 1991) and 9355.7-02A (draft, 1993). It is a statutory review. The purpose of a five-year review is to ensure that a remedial action remains protective of public health and the environment. This document will become a part of the Site File. This is a type Ia review and is applicable to a site at which response is ongoing.

Site Characteristics

The Schmalz Dump Site is located on the north shore of Lake Winnebago in the Town of Harrison, Wisconsin. Harrison is located approximately ten miles south of Appleton, two miles east of Menasha, and in the east central section of Wisconsin, in Calumet County.

The seven acre site includes approximately one-half acre wetland and was the location of unauthorized dumping during the 1960s and 1970s. The wetland is located on the eastern portion of the site and includes ponded water. Properties to the north and west, adjacent to the site, had also been used for waste disposal. A railroad right-of-way forms the southern border of the site. South of the railroad tracks, between the site and Lake Winnebago, is a moderately populated residential area.

Mr. Gerald Schmalz, the previous site owner, began filling his property in 1968. Wastes hauled to the site consisted of solid waste, car bodies, stone, trees, pulp chips and mash. Between 1972 and 1973, the site accepted fly ash and bottom ash from Menasha Utility, and in 1978 and 1979, Schmalz accepted demolition debris from Allis-Chalmers Corporation. In 1983, Gerald Schmalz sold the property to his son Gregory.

In 1979, on-site sampling of soils in the Allis-Chalmers debris area revealed polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination as high as 3100 parts per million (ppm). The site was placed onto the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 21, 1984. A RI/FS was initiated in April 1985. Based on the elevated levels of PCB contaminants on-site, a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed on August 13, 1985, to address the threat to public health. The Remedial Investigation (RI), completed in August 1987, showed lead and chromium at concentrations of 1940 ppm and 964 ppm in soil samples, respectively. Elevated concentrations of lead were also found in sediment samples. Based on the RI, a second ROD was signed on September 30, 1987, to address the soils contaminated with lead and chromium.

II. Discussion of Remedial Objectives; Areas of Noncompliance

The first ROD, signed in August 1985, was necessary to remove and dispose of 4,500 tons of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminated debris. A contractor to the EPA began the removal and disposal of the PCBs in the fall of 1987, and after documenting that the PCB concentrations were below the cleanup levels through confirmatory sampling, completed site activities in the fall of 1988.

The final remedial action for Operable Unit (OU2) which entails the application of a clay cap over the entire site, excluding the pond, was addressed in the second ROD. To date, the contractor has completed application of the clay at the site. Tasks that remain to be completed by September 30, 1993, include the application of the soil layer and the establishment of a vegetative cover. This remedy will adequately protect public health and the environment from direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of soils containing lead and chromium, which is the only exposure pathway identified in the public health evaluation. Groundwater monitoring will conform with RCRA requirements (40CFR Part 264.95 and 264.97). The wells will be sampled and analyzed for pH, conductivity, dissolved chromium, and dissolved lead on a quarterly basis for the first year and annually thereafter for 4 years. At the end of the five year period, the monitoring program will be evaluated and a determination made on future monitoring. The ROD discusses other applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) regarding closure requirements.

III. Recommendations

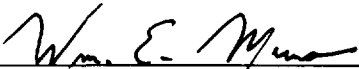
Long term operation and maintenance of the cap will be conducted by the State. Groundwater monitoring will be conducted to continue assessment of groundwater quality at the site.

IV. Statement on Protectiveness

I certify that the remedies selected for this site remains protective of the public health and environment.

V. Next Five-Year Review

The site is near RA completion and monitoring will be conducted as a cautionary measure. The site is currently protective of the public health and environment. Since hazardous substances remain at the site and considering that site conditions do not allow unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, in addition to the fact that there are land-use restrictions at the site, a five-year review will be required by September 1997, based on the date of the remedial action contract award of September 1992.



William E. Muno, Director
Waste Management Division

9/24/93
Date