



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

November 14, 1986

The Honorable Mary Forsythe
Chair, House Appropriations Committee
365 State Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

The Honorable Gerald Willet
Chair, Senate Finance Committee
121 Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

The Honorable Gene Merriam
Chair, Legislative Commission
on Waste Management
G-24 Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Chairpersons:

It is my pleasure to present to you the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA's) Report on the use of the Environmental Response Compensation and Compliance Fund (Fund) during Fiscal Year 1986. This report fulfills the requirements of Minn. Stat. § 115B.20, Subd. 6 and Minnesota Laws 1985, 1st Special Session, Chapter 13, § 26 Subd. 4(a). Although the main focus of this report is a summary of expenditures during Fiscal Year 1986, it also provides a brief listing of accomplishments under the Superfund Program.

The growth of the Superfund Program and the movement from the remedial investigation/feasibility study (selection of remedy) phase to the actual implementation of the selected response action at the sites has accelerated the drawdown on the Fund. Based upon the site cleanup work which is currently underway, it is anticipated that the Fund will be depleted by the middle of State Fiscal Year 1988. The objectives of the Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act have not been fulfilled and therefore it is imperative that monies be added to the Fund during the next biennium.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas J. Kalitowski". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a horizontal line.

Thomas J. Kalitowski
Executive Director

TJK:mec

Phone: _____

520 Lafayette Road North, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Regional Offices • Duluth/Brainerd/Detroit Lakes/Marshall/Rochester

Pursuant to 1985 Laws, Spl Session

Opportunity

ch 13, sec 26, subd 4(a)

Pursuant to MS 115B.20, sd 6

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's Report on the
Use of the Environmental Response
Compensation and Compliance Fund
During Fiscal Year 1986

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INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act (MERLA) of 1983 provides the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) with the authority to respond to the release of hazardous substances into the environment and permits the MPCA to access the Environmental Response, Compensation, and Compliance Fund (Fund) to administer and finance cleanup actions. The investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites under MERLA may be accomplished by using one of three separate, but related mechanisms:

- 1) Cleanup of sites by responsible parties;
- 2) Cleanup of sites using federal superfund monies and a 10% match provided by the State Fund; and
- 3) Cleanup of sites using monies from the State Fund under either emergency situations where it is necessary to move quickly (provide drinking water) or at those sites where a viable responsible party is not identified or is unwilling to proceed and federal funds are not available.

These three mechanisms as used by the MPCA have: (1) generated a very positive response by responsible parties who are conducting investigations and response actions to properly cleanup designated sites, (2) made maximum use of the State Fund as match dollars required for expenditure of federal dollars on sites where responsible parties are not identified or unwilling to effectuate cleanup, and (3) enabled the MPCA to address emergencies and finance site cleanup when federal funds are not available.

STATUS OF THE FUND

The fulfillment of the objectives of MERLA requires the expenditure of dollars from the Fund. The fiscal status of the Fund as of June 30, 1986 is contained in Table 1 which shows a Fund balance of \$6.076 million.

A breakdown of the FY-86 expenditures from the Fund by the MPCA are detailed in Table 2. A significant increase in administrative costs occurred in FY-86 over that experienced in FY-85. This increase is in part the result of change level activities whereby 14 positions, previously funded from the General Fund, were transferred to the Environmental Response, Compensation, and Compliance Fund and 20 new positions were added to the total complement.

STATUS OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

The achievements of the State Superfund program are significant (see Attachment 1). Cleanup activities, involving investigation, selection of a remedy and remedial action, have been initiated at 73 sites. The MPCA has placed a major emphasis on identifying and working with responsible parties to undertake cleanup activities. Of the 73 sites undergoing cleanup, 53 are being undertaken by responsible parties. To date, responsible parties have committed in excess of \$100 million to the cleanup of hazardous waste sites and have made reimbursements to the Fund of \$1.7 million to cover costs incurred by the MPCA in administering these site cleanup activities.

Of the 20 sites which are undergoing government-financed cleanup activities, federal funds are being used at 11 sites and State Funds at nine sites. To date, \$6.8 million of federal funds have been obligated for cleanup activities at these sites and advanced match State Fund monies of \$1.5 million have been committed, for a total of \$8.3 million (see Table 3). Seven-hundred-thousand dollars of this federal obligation was spent during FY-86 and the remainder of the obligated funds will be spent over the next two years. The MPCA has

notified the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of projected needs of \$8.6 million to complete work on these 11 sites and to begin cleanup activities on new sites during federal FY-87.

During State FY-86 \$189,733 of State Fund monies was spent at five of the nine sites where cleanups have been or are ongoing using State Fund monies. These dollars were used in emergency situations to provide potable water and for remedial investigations and feasibility studies at sites where responsible parties were not identified and federal funds are not available.

During the past year, work also continued on the identification of additional hazardous waste sites in the State. Thirty-five new sites were identified and added to the Permanent List of Priorities (PLP) bringing the total number of sites for which response action is warranted to 123 (see Attachment 2). Reaching this number of sites on the PLP at this time exceeded the original projection by one year. At this rate, it is projected that there will be 297 sites on the PLP by the end of the 88-89 biennium.

As the Superfund program has matured over the last three years the cleanup activities at individual sites has progressed from the remedial investigation/feasibility study (selection of remedy) phases to the actual implementation of the selected response actions. Because the major cost of a site cleanup is embodied in the actual implementation of response actions, the drawdown on the Fund is accelerating rapidly as these response actions are being implemented. Based upon the site cleanup work which is currently underway it is anticipated that the Fund will be depleted by the middle of State FY-88 (see Attachment 3). If \$6.0 million is not added to the Fund during each year of the 1988-1989 biennium, response actions will not move forward at a total of 23 government-finance site cleanups. In most cases, these State dollars would be used as the 10% match needed to secure federal superfund monies for final

response action at these sites. Examples of the impact that loss of State Funding will have on a representative number of sites across the State is illustrated in Attachment 4.

In addition, with the depletion of the Fund, and without a same level administrative appropriation to the MPCA, MPCA enforcement and oversight of cleanup activities by responsible parties would also end. The consequence of that occurring would be the inability to assure the completion of responsible party site cleanups currently underway and the failure by responsible parties to initiate cleanups at a projected additional 20 sites by the end of the 88-89 biennium. The objectives of MERLA have not been completed and in order to achieve the desired protection of the public health, welfare and the environment, it is essential that \$12.0 million be added to the Fund during the next biennium.

Conclusion

MERLA as enacted in 1983, has been truly effective and the program is continuing to function under the Fund established to finance the program. As projected in the February, 1985 Report to the Legislature on the Implementation of Superfund, adequate State Superfund monies will be available to complete the projected government-financed response actions and to cover the administrative costs of the program during the 86-87 biennium. The Fund will be depleted during the 88-89 biennium.

\$12 million from the general Fund should be appropriated to the Environmental Response Compliance and Compensation Fund to complete the cleanup of 23 Fund financed hazardous waste sites during the 88-89 biennium and to ensure that responsible parties complete the cleanup activities currently underway and initiate cleanup activities at 20 new sites.

TABLE 1

SUPERFUND STATUS REPORT

GENERAL LEDGER BALANCE AS OF JUNE 30, 1986
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FUND #33

ORIGINAL TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUNDS	\$5,000,000.00
INCOME: Interest on Investment	\$1,432,600.19
Reimbursements to the Fund	\$1,701,329.30
Hazardous Waste Taxes	\$2,790,275.51
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO DATE	\$10,924,205.00
EXPENDITURES: FY-84 Actual	\$925,384.19
FY-85 Accrued	\$1,518,432.25
FY-86 Accrued	\$2,404,021.25
FUND BALANCE AS OF JUNE 30, 1986	\$6,076,366.31

TABLE 2

FY-86 STATE SUPERFUND EXPENDITURES BY MPCA

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	\$1,408,212.20
SPECIFIC CONTRACTUAL COSTS	
Legal	\$209,372.98
Laboratory	\$225,452.20
Arsenic (all sites)	\$63,927.00
Askov Ground Water Contamination	\$95,529.43
Atwater Municipal Well Field	\$70,435.36
Boise Cascade/Medtronic, Fridley	\$25,000.00
Isanti Solvent, Isanti Co.	\$6,337.00
Kummer Sanitary Landfill, Beltrami Co.	\$28,083.56
Lone Barrel Program	\$69,016.00
MacGillis & Gibbs, New Brighton	\$109,159.39
Reilly Tar, St. Louis Park	\$3,836.53
Spring Grove Municipal Well Field	\$49,033.83
Waite Park Ground Water Contamination	\$40,625.77
TOTAL	\$2,404,021.25

TABLE 3

FY-86 FEDERAL SUPERFUND EXPENDITURES BY MPCA

SITE NAME	FEDERAL OBLIGATION	FY-86 EXPENDITURES	STATE OBLIGATION*
Reilly Tar, St. Louis Park	\$1,293,287	\$ 64,327	\$ 0
Kummer Sanitary Landfill, Beltrami	1,886,520	121,585	480,989**
Long Prairie Ground Water Contamination	356,378	41,776	1,612
Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill	165,200	143,326	460,000
St. Louis River/Interlake, Duluth	418,626	4,997	0
Adrian Municipal Well Field	121,808	8,318	177,000
Arrowhead Refinery, Hermantown	22,340	5,812	41,305
Whittaker Corp., Minneapolis	242	0	0
Agate Lake Scrap Yard, Brainerd	8,390	6,261	0
LeHillier/Mankato	22,000	3,958	169,920
South Andover, Andover	20,420	2,615	0
MacGillis & Gibbs, New Brighton	0	0	173,830
TCAAP/New Brighton	2,475,169	306,735	0
TOTAL	\$6,790,380	\$709,710	\$1,504,656

* Federal obligation was insufficient to complete RI/FS and a State obligation was made to supplement the federal dollars to complete the RI/FS. The State obligation will be reimbursed now that CERCLA has been reauthorized.

** \$104,489 was used as a 10% State match to obtain federal funds for a drinking water RA.

STATISTICS - HAZARDOUS WASTE RESPONSE

	<u>FY-84</u>	<u>FY-85</u>	<u>FY-86</u>	<u>FY-87</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>
Sites Listed on Permanent List of Priorities (cumulative)	60	88	123	170	236	297
Sites Undergoing Cleanup by Responsible Parties (cumulative)	11	28	53	86	106 ⁽¹⁾	116 ⁽¹⁾
Sites Undergoing Cleanup Using State or Federal Superfund Monies (cumulative)	12	17	20	19	3 ⁽²⁾	0 ⁽²⁾
Estimated Dollar Value of Responsible Party Cleanups (millions) (cumulative)	30.00	75.00	100.00	180.00	250.00 ⁽¹⁾	320.00 ⁽¹⁾
Federal Superfund Monies Secured (millions) (cumulative)	6.20	8.30	10.50	19.00	36.80 ⁽³⁾	88.30 ⁽³⁾
Site Specific Expenditures From State Superfund (millions) (cumulative)	0.40	1.20	1.76	5.46	7.76 ⁽³⁾	16.46 ⁽³⁾
Total Cleanup Dollars at Work (millions) (cumulative)	36.60	84.50	112.26	204.46	294.56 ⁽³⁾	424.76 ⁽³⁾
MPCA Administrative Expenditures (millions) (cumulative)	0.47	0.86	2.40	4.50	6.60 ⁽¹⁾	8.70 ⁽¹⁾
Responsible Party Reimbursement of MPCA Administrative Costs (millions) (cumulative)	0.23	0.62	1.12	1.94	2.76 ⁽¹⁾	3.58 ⁽¹⁾
Actual MPCA Administrative Costs (millions) (cumulative)	0.24	0.24	1.28	2.56	3.84 ⁽¹⁾	5.12 ⁽¹⁾
Ratio of MPCA Administrative Costs to Responsible Parties, Federal and State Dollars at Work	1 to 151	1 to 349	1 to 88	1 to 80	1 to 77	1 to 83

(1) Assumes same level MPCA administrative appropriation over 1988-89 biennium.

(2) Assumes no Change Level appropriation for contractual site cleanup work during 1988-89 biennium. Without the Change Level appropriation State fund will not provide 10% match, the estimated federal dollars will not be secured and cleanup will cease on 23 sites.

(3) Assumes Change Level appropriation for contractual site cleanup work during 1988-89 biennium.

Permanent List of Priorities - April, 1986

	<u>Site Name/Location</u>	<u>NPL*</u>	<u>Score**</u>
(1)	Adrian Municipal Well Field	P	34
(2)	Advance Transformer/Ironwood Sanitary Landfill		34
(3)	Agate Lake Scrapyard	P	31
(4)	Airco Lime Sludge Pit		3
(5)	Anoka Municipal Sanitary Landfill		51
(6)	Arrowhead Refinery Company	X	40
(7)	Ashland Oil, Cottage Grove		34
(8)	Ashland Oil, Pine County		22
(9)	Ashland/Park Penta/Sonford Products Site		45
(10)	Askov Ground Water Contamination		18
(11)	Atwater Municipal Well Field		31
(12)	Battle Lake Area Sanitary Landfill		34
(13)	Bell Lumber & Pole Company	X	48
(14)	Boise Cascade/Medtronic	X	59
(15)	Boise Cascade/Onan	X	59
(16)	Boise Cascade Paint Waste Dump		17
(17)	Burlington Northern	X	47
(18)	Burnsville Sanitary Landfill		37
(19)	Chisago-Isanti Sanitary Landfill		34
(20)	Clay County Sanitary Landfill		17
(21)	Crow Wing County Sanitary Landfill		14
(22)	Dakhue Sanitary Landfill		40
(23)	DNR-Duxbury Pesticide Site		11
(24)	DNR-Nett Lake/Orr Pesticide Site		9
(25)	Dodge County Sanitary Landfill		25
(26)	Duluth Missabe & Iron Range Railroad		11
(27)	Duluth Air Force Base		10
(28)	East Bethel Demolition Landfill	P	31
(29)	East Mesaba Sanitary Landfill		14
(30)	Ecolotech - Minneapolis		2
(31)	Ecolotech - St. Paul		3
(32)	Electric Machinery		38
(33)	Electronic Industries, Inc.		26
(34)	Elk River Sanitary Landfill		25
(35)	Faribault Coal Gasification Plant Site		46
(36)	Flying Cloud Sanitary Landfill		40
(37)	FMC - Fridley Plant	X	66
(38)	Ford Twin Cities Assembly Plant		8
(39)	Former McKay Mfg. Company		2
(40)	43 East Water Street		3
(41)	Freeway Sanitary Landfill	P	46
(42)	Fritz Craig Salvage Operation		8
(43)	General Mills	X	39
(44)	Gofer Sanitary Landfill		26
(45)	Greater Morrison Sanitary Landfill		10
(46)	Hastings Dump		31
(47)	Honeywell Inc. - Golden Valley Plant		31
(48)	Hopkins Agriculture Chemical/ Allied Chem.		3

<u>Site Name/Location</u>	<u>NPL*</u>	<u>Score**</u>
(49) Hopkins Sanitary Landfill		15
(50) Houston County Sanitary Landfill		25
(51) Hutchinson Technology, Inc.		9
(52) HWK Enterprises, Meeker Manufacturing, Design Classics, Litchfield Municipal Well Site		24
(53) Isanti Martin		3
(54) Isanti Rumpel		13
(55) Isanti Solvent Site		30
(56) Jackson Municipal Well Field		35
(57) Joslyn Mfg., & Supply Co.	X	44
(58) Kandiyohi Sanitary Landfill		41
(59) Karlstad Sanitary Landfill		10
(60) Koch Refining/N-ReN	P	31
(61) Koochiching Sanitary Landfill		27
(62) Koppers Coke	X	55
(63) Kummer Sanitary Landfill	P	42
(64) Kurt Manufacturing	P	31
(65) La Grand Sanitary Landfill	P	34
(66) LeHillier/Mankato	X	42
(67) Long Prairie Ground Water Contamination	P	32
(68) Louisville Sanitary Landfill		29
(69) MacGillis & Gibbs	X	48
(70) Maple Plain Dump		34
(71) McGuire Wire Salvage Site		20
(72) McLaughlin Gormley King		4
(73) Meeker County Sanitary Landfill		15
(74) Metals Reduction		2
(75) Minneapolis Community Development Agency		1
(76) Minnegasco		6
(77) NL Industries National Lead/Taracorp	X	40
(78) Northwest Refinery-New Brighton		9
(79) Nutting Truck and Caster Company	X	38
(80) Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill	P	43
(81) Oakdale Dump	X	59
(82) Olmsted County Sanitary Landfill	P	34
(83) PCI, Inc.		52
(84) Perham Arsenic Site	X	38
(85) Pickett Sanitary Landfill		34
(86) Pine Bend Sanitary Landfill	P	52
(87) Pipestone Sanitary Landfill		27
(88) Polymetals Products, Inc.		2
(89) Ponderosa Sanitary Landfill		25
(90) Reilly Tar	X	59
(91) Ritari Post and Pole		27
(92) St. Augusta Sanitary Landfill	P	45
(93) St. Louis River/Interlake Duluth Tar	X	32
(94) St. Louis River/U.S. Steel	X	32
(95) St. Regis Paper	X	53
(96) Shafer Metal Recycling		41

<u>Site Name/Location</u>	<u>NPL*</u>	<u>Score**</u>
(97) Sibley County Sanitary Landfill		38
(98) Sonford Products		22
(99) South Andover	X	35
(100) Spring Grove Municipal Well Field		28
(101) Superior Plating		6
(102) 3M Chemolite		33
(103) 3M Kerrick		9
(104) Tonka Main Plant		36
(105) Tonka/Woyke Site		9
(106) Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant/ New Brighton/Arden Hills	X	59
(107) Union Scrap	X	43
(108) U.S. NIROP (Navy)	P	63
(109) U of MN - Rosemount Research Center	P	46
(110) Wabasha County Sanitary Landfill		22
(111) Wadena Arsenic Site		25
(112) Waite Park Ground Water Contamination	P	32
(113) Waseca County Sanitary Landfill		13
(114) Washington County Landfill	X	42
(115) Waste Disposal Engineering	X	51
(116) Weisman Scrap		25
(117) West Duluth Industrial Site		11
(118) Western Lake Superior Sanitary District Landfill		29
(119) White Bear Lake Township Dump		7
(120) Whittaker Corporation	X	40
(121) Windom Dump	P	38
(122) Winona County Sanitary Landfill	P	34
(123) Woodlake Sanitary Landfill		16

*National Priority List

**Hazard Ranking Score

X - Site on NPL

P - Site proposed for NPL

PROJECTIONS FOR USAGE OF MINNESOTA SUPERFUND
STATE FISCAL YEARS 87-89
FEDERALLY FUNDABLE SITES

SITE NAME	HRS	FY87 QTR1	FY87 QTR2	FY87 QTR3	FY87 QTR4	FY88 QTR1	FY88 QTR2	FY88 QTR3	FY88 QTR4	FY89 QTR1	FY89 QTR2	FY89 QTR3	FY89 QTR4
ADRIAN	34									\$200,000			
ARCHHEAD	40							\$200,000			\$2,300,000		
ATHLETIC MUNI. CONTAM	31		\$50,000										
ISANTI SOLVENT SITES	39											\$200,000	
LEXILLIER RD/CH	42	\$210,000											
LONG PRAIRIE	32									\$200,000			
MACBILLS AND BIBBS	48							\$200,000					
MUTTON TRUCK	38									\$200,000			
RITARI POST	29									\$50,000			
SLF, BATTLE LAKE	34											\$1,000,000	
SLF, BOHLE	38												\$200,000
SLF, BLYVAD	39												\$200,000
SLF, KUMER	42										\$200,000		
SLF, LAGRANDE	34										\$200,000		
SLF, OAK GROVE	43					\$150,000						\$250,000	
SLF, PICKETT	34												\$200,000
SLF, SIMLEY CO.	38											\$1,000,000	
SLF, WDE	51					\$400,000							
SOUTH ANDOVER	35								\$200,000				
ST. LOUIS RVR/INTER	32									\$500,000			
TRAMP/OFF POST BA	39								\$500,000				
TRAMP/BA BAC	39		\$240,000										
UNION SCRAP	43												\$100,000
WHITE PARK	31					\$150,000							

STATE FUNDABLE SITES

SITE NAME	HRS	FY87 QTR1	FY87 QTR2	FY87 QTR3	FY87 QTR4	FY88 QTR1	FY88 QTR2	FY88 QTR3	FY88 QTR4	FY89 QTR1	FY89 QTR2	FY89 QTR3	FY89 QTR4
JACKSON MUNI WELL	24	\$14,500											
MCQUIE WIRE SALVAGE	20			\$500,000						\$100,000			\$1,000,000
ASKOV MUNI. CONTAM	18	\$50,000				\$200,000							
WEST DULUTH IND.	11	\$1,100,000											
ARSENIC, BELOW GRD					\$1,000,000								
ENFORCEMENT SITE 1					\$500,000							\$100,000	
ENFORCEMENT SITE 2									\$500,000				
ENFORCEMENT SITE 3													\$500,000
QUARTERLY TOTAL		\$1,374,500	\$290,000	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	\$900,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,350,000	\$2,200,000
YEARLY TOTAL					\$3,664,500				\$2,300,000				\$8,700,000
END OF FY 89 TOTAL													\$14,664,500
BALANCE FORWARD					\$6,159,400				\$1,998,200				(\$690,900)
EST. COLLECTIONS					\$1,907,800				\$1,959,600				\$1,959,600
EST. FUNDS AVAILABLE					\$4,067,200				\$3,957,800				\$1,268,700
OBLIGATIONS													
ADMINISTRATIVE					\$2,062,100				\$2,348,700				\$2,379,000
SITE CLEANUP					\$4,006,900				\$2,300,000				\$4,700,000
BALANCE FORWARD					\$1,998,200				(\$690,900)				(\$9,810,300)

Examples of Site Clean-up Activities

Following are brief descriptions of sites which are currently in the site cleanup process. The first step in the process is a Remedial Investigation (RI) which is conducted to establish the extent and magnitude of the contamination problem. The information gained from the RI is then used to conduct a Feasibility Study (FS) which is designed to evaluate the various cleanup alternatives and to establish a record upon which the selection of the best remedy is based. The final action is the Response Action (RA) which is the implementation of the cleanup alternative which was selected for the site. The RA includes a Remedial Design (RD), development of a Response Action Plan (RAP), implementation of the RAP and monitoring to confirm the success of the RA.

Long Prairie Ground Water Contamination

The City of Long Prairie is located in Todd County. In 1983, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) identified the contamination of two municipal wells and approximately 50 private wells with contaminants believed to be released from a dry cleaning operation. The MDH issued a Health Advisory and the Executive Director of the MPCA issued a Declaration of Emergency to access the Fund and provide potable water for the residents of Long Prairie. In 1984, CERCLA funds were obtained to conduct a RI/FS. The RA at the site will be selected, designed and implement in the second half of 1988. A 10% match, projected to be approximately \$200,000, will be required from the State in order to obtain CERCLA funds to conduct the RA.

Adrian Municipal Well Field

The City of Adrian is located in Nobles County in the southwest corner of the State. In late 1983, high levels of contaminants were identified in the municipal wells. In January, 1984, the MPCA authorized expenditure of monies

from State Superfund to conduct a limited investigation to define the contamination problem and to provide a short-term alternative water supply. In September 1985, the MPCA staff sought and obtained CERCLA funds to conduct a full scale RI/FS which is ongoing. The RA at the site is scheduled for the Fall of 1988. The State will have to provide a 10% match of approximately \$200,000 for the RA to obtain CERCLA funding. The RA will not be undertaken unless additional monies are added to the State Fund.

MacGillis and Gibbs, New Brighton

The MacGillis and Gibbs Company began operation as a wood treating facility in the early 1920's in what is now the City of New Brighton. The company has used creosote, pentachlorophenol, and chromated copper arsenate as wood preservatives. Soil and ground water contamination has occurred at the site. In 1982, MacGillis and Gibbs Company filed for bankruptcy and in 1985, the MPCA initiated a RI/FS. The RI is nearing completion and the FS will be completed in early 1987. The RA or actual cleanup at the site is anticipated to begin in mid 1988. The State's contribution for the RA is projected to be about \$200,000. This clean-up activity at the site will not occur without the 10% State match dollars necessary to obtain CERCLA funding for the response action.

Kummer Sanitary Landfill, Beltrami County

Contaminants have been released from the Kummer Sanitary Landfill which is located near Bemidji. Private wells east of the landfill have been impacted and CERCLA funds of \$1.7 million have been approved to construct a central water supply system. The MPCA has approved the expenditure of monies from the Fund to be used as advance match for RI/FS work at the site. The RA at the site is anticipated to occur early in 1989. The clean-up at the site will not occur unless the State provides the full 10% match necessary to secure CERCLA funds.

Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill

The Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill is located in Oak Grove Township in Anoka County near Cedar Minnesota. The landfill was closed in December, 1983 and several shallow monitoring wells, monitored by the MPCA staff, have confirmed the contamination of ground water with volatile organic hydrocarbons. Authorization has been received from the U.S. EPA to proceed with a RI/FS on the site using Fund dollars as an advance match for the State's 10% share of the RA. If the State can not provide the full 10% match for its share of the RA which is anticipated to be about \$250,000, the RA will not be initiated.

Arrowhead Refinery Co., Hermantown

The Arrowhead Refinery Company Site is located near Duluth. The Arrowhead Refinery Company re-refined waste oil (primarily used crankcase oil) from 1945 to 1977. The operation generated 5,000 yd³ of a highly acidic, metal-laden sludge which was disposed of in a lagoon on the property. The RI/FS is near completion for the site. It is expected that the RA at the site will commence in 1990. The RA will not occur without the required 10% match, which could be as high as \$2.3 million, needed to obtain CERCLA funding.

South Andover, Andover

The South Andover Site is located in the City of Andover in Anoka County. The site consists of four properties at which hazardous substances (solvents, paint wastes, printing wastes) are stored or have been stored or disposed. The shallow ground water in the area of the site has been contaminated with these hazardous substances.

A RI/FS is underway at the site and is anticipated to be completed in early 1987. The RA at the site is scheduled for the Fall of 1988. If approximately \$200,000 are not available in the Fund for the 10% match required of the State, EPA will not commit CERCLA funds for the RA.

St. Louis River/Interlake, Duluth

The St. Louis River/Interlake site came to the attention of the MPCA as the result of complaints of oil slicks in an estuary of the St. Louis River in Duluth. Further investigation identified the sources of the contamination to be the Zenith Furnance Company, which operated a coking facility at the site in the early 1900's, and the Duluth Tar and Chemical Company, which made roofing products.

A contractor has been secured by the State to conduct a RI/FS. The completion date for the RI/FS is anticipated in early 1988. The RA is projected to begin in 1989. CERCLA funding for the RA will not be available unless the State has \$500,000 in the Fund to provide the required 10% match dollars.