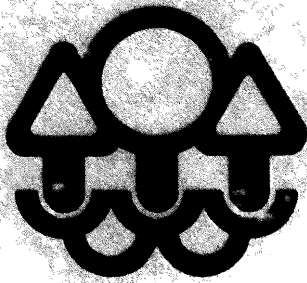


# **MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY**

**520 Lafayette Road  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155**

**Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's Report  
on the Use of the Environmental Response  
Compensation and Compliance Fund  
During Fiscal Year 1987**

**November 1987**



## Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

November 13, 1987

The Honorable Glen Anderson  
Chair, House Appropriations Committee  
365 State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

The Honorable Gene Merriam  
Chair, Senate Finance Committee  
122 Capitol  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

The Honorable Darby Nelson  
Chair, Legislative Commission  
on Waste Management  
Room 85 State Office Building  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Chairpersons:

It is my pleasure to present to you the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) report on the use of the Environmental Response, Compensation and Compliance Fund (Fund) during Fiscal Year 1987. 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 1987, it also provides a brief summary of accomplishments under the Superfund Program.

Fund dollars are expended for the investigation and clean up of sites contaminated with hazardous substances, as in the case of the 250 arsenic sites. Fund dollars are also used for preliminary staff efforts and for the State's cost-sharing obligation at sites where federal dollars can be secured for site investigation and cleanup, as in the case of the Oak Grove Site. Finally, the availability of Fund dollars has greatly enhanced the ability of the MPCA to secure commitments from responsible parties to undertake investigations and cleanups.

Sincerely,

*Michael J. Kalitowski*  
for Thomas J. Kalitowski  
Commissioner Deputy

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, Minnesota 55155  
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**INTRODUCTION**

The Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act (MERLA) of 1983 established the Environmental Response, Compensation and Compliance Fund (Fund) and authorized the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to spend Fund dollars to investigate and clean up releases of hazardous substances. In accordance with MERLA, the MPCA's response to a release of hazardous substances is to:

- 1) request responsible parties to take the response actions necessary;
- 2) determine whether or not the actions requested by the agency will be taken by any known responsible party in the manner and within the time requested;
- 3) determine whether Federal Superfund dollars are available for response actions at a particular site; and
- 4) expend Fund dollars for response actions at a site if responsible parties do not respond and Federal Superfund dollars are not available.

MERLA also provides that the MPCA may use the Fund to respond immediately to an emergency, such as a contaminated drinking water supply or drum removal; investigate suspected releases of hazardous substances; pay for administrative and legal costs associated with site actions; and provide the 10% State share of federally funded remedial actions.



STATUS OF THE FUND

The MPCA has obligated \$5,162,536 during Fiscal Year (FY) 87 in its efforts to carry out the directives of MERLA. The status of the Fund as of June 30, 1987 is detailed in Table 1. The Fund balance at the end of FY 87 is \$4,410,218.

TABLE 1

GENERAL LEDGER BALANCE AS OF JUNE 30, 1987  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE FUND #33

Original Transfer From General Funds	\$5,000,000
Appropriation	
Income	
Interest on Investments	\$2,039,548
Reimbursements to the Fund	\$3,501,062
Hazardous Waste Taxes	\$3,857,399
Total Funds Available to date	\$14,398,009
Expenditures	
FY-84, FY-85, FY-86	(4,825,255)
FY-87 Obligated	(5,162,536)
Fund Balance as of June 30, 1987	\$4,410,218

The Fund investments are managed by the Department of Finance and the Hazardous Waste Tax is collected by the Department of Revenue. The MPCA has recovered \$3,501,062 in the form of penalties and reimbursements from responsible parties since the Fund was established. The MPCA recovered \$1,799,732 of this total during FY 87. The amount recovered during FY 87 is much greater than in past years due to a \$695,000 reimbursement collected from the responsible parties at the Reilly Tar Site and the increased number of responsible parties reimbursing the Fund for MPCA expenses incurred at recently initiated as well as ongoing site cleanups.

A summary of Fund expenditures during FY 87 is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2

FY87 STATE SUPERFUND EXPENDITURES BY MPCA

Administrative Costs	\$1,916,308
Legal Costs	\$ 219,680
Laboratory	\$ 265,540
Revenue Expense Transfer	\$ 38,959
Site Specific Contractual Costs	\$2,050,336
Outstanding Obligations	\$ 671,713
Total	\$5,162,536

The administrative cost represents salaries for 46 positions, as well as travel, equipment, and supply expenditures associated with responding to emergencies and implementing site cleanups. Nearly half of the administrative costs that are incurred by MPCA staff are expenditures that result in securing response action commitments from responsible parties. The legal cost represents the cost for services rendered by the State Attorney General's Office. Laboratory costs are expenses paid to the Minnesota Department of Health Department for analytical services. The Revenue expense transfer represents the cost of administering the Department of Revenue's program for collecting the Hazardous Waste Tax. The remainder of the costs represent contractual expenditures for site-specific actions.

STATUS OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

There are now 130 hazardous waste sites included on the Minnesota Permanent List of Priorities (alphabetized list and map attached). The major cleanup accomplishments of the Minnesota Superfund Program include 32 Remedial Actions

(RA) that have been implemented or are presently underway, clean up of the 250 above ground arsenic sites, and MPCA response to 15 drinking-water emergencies.

<u>RA Completed or Underway</u>		<u>Drinking Water Emergencies</u>
Airco	Kurt Manufacturing	Adrian
Boise/Medtronic	MCDA/FMC	Askov
Boise/Onan	National Lead	Atwater
Boise, Ranier	Nutting Truck	Garfield*
Burlington Northern Railroad	Oakdale	Isanti Solvent Sites*
DNR, Duxbury	PCI	Lakeland Township*
DNR, Orr	Perham Arsenic	Lansing*
Ecolotech, Mpls.	Reilly Tar	LeHillier*
Ecolotech, St. Paul	St. Regis	Long Prairie
FMC, Fridley	3M Chemolite	New Brighton/Arden Hills
Faribault, MSP	3M Kerrick	Northern Township
General Mills	Tonka/Moyke	St. Anthony
Hutchinson Technology	Madena Arsenic	St. Paul Park*
Ironwood Sanitary Landfill	Washington County Sanitary Landfill	Spring Grove*
Isanti Solvent Site	West Duluth Industries	Waite Park
Koppers Coke	Whittaker	

\*Bottled drinking water was provided to affected homes, not to the entire community.

Response actions (including site investigation, selection of a remedy and RA) have been initiated at 83 sites. Response actions at 59 sites are being conducted by responsible parties. Fund dollars have been the primary funding source of response actions at 13 sites and Federal dollars have primarily been used for response actions at another 11 sites.

#### Federally Funded

Adrian  
Arrowhead  
Interlake  
Isanti Solvent Sites  
Kumar SLF/Northern Township  
LeHillier  
Long Prairie  
New Brighton/Arden Hills/St. Anthony  
Oak Grove  
South Andover  
Union Scrap

#### State Funded

Above Ground Arsenic Sites  
Askov  
Atwater  
Below Ground Arsenic Sites  
Jackson  
Lakeland  
Lansing  
McGillis & Gibbs  
Perham Arsenic Site  
St. Paul Park  
Madena Arsenic Site  
West Duluth Industries  
Whittaker

### Responsible Party Actions

During FY 87 the MPCA Board has, under the authority in MERLA, issued 13 Requests for Response Actions (RFRA) to responsible parties at the following sites: Electric Machinery, Trio Solvents, Askov (where 2 RFRA's were issued), TCAAP, White Bear Dump, Conoco, Nutting, Ashland Pine Co., Faribault Coal Gasification Plant, Tonka Main Plant, Louisville Sanitary Landfill, and Cooperative Plating. MPCA staff negotiated and the MPCA Board entered into five (5) Consent Orders (CO) with responsible parties during the year at the following sites: Reilly Tar, Anderson Windows, FMC, Tonka/Moyke, and Dakhue Sanitary Landfill. The RFRA's and COs specify the actions (site investigation, RA, reimbursements, and penalties), that are required of the responsible parties. In addition, MPCA staff performed oversight of actions taken by responsible parties with respect to the schedules and intent of 36 RFRA's and COs issued in previous years.

Since the passage of MERLA, responsible parties have committed in excess of \$100,000,000 to the cleanup of hazardous waste sites and have made reimbursements to the Fund of \$3,501,062 to cover costs incurred by the MPCA in administering these site clean up activities.

Significant MPCA and Attorney General's staff effort was spent during FY 87 negotiating an agreement with the U.S. Army concerning response actions at the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP). The State Legislature appropriated 10.4 million dollars, 3.6 million of which was for litigation costs in the event that negotiations did not result in a commitment from the U.S. Army to undertake on and off-site response actions at TCAAP. Negotiations were successful and in July of 1987 the MPCA Board executed a, first of its kind in the nation, Federal Facility Agreement with the Army. Consequently, the 3.6 million dollars are now available for cleanup activities at other sites.



During FY 87, the MPCA and the Attorney General's Office were also involved in complicated and lengthy legal proceedings concerning response actions at the Isanti Solvent Sites. The lawsuit resulted in execution of a Consent Decree between MPCA and eleven (11) responsible parties.

MPCA staff have responded to 115 requests from industries and developers during FY 87 to investigate property for potential contamination before it is transferred to a new owner or developer. MPCA staff search their records for information pertaining to property in question, and provide assistance during investigation and cleanup at sites where contamination has been detected. The MPCA's assistance is not to be construed as an authorization for development of the site nor is it to be construed as an assumption of liability by the MPCA for any actions taken at the site.

#### Use of Federal Dollars

During FY 87 \$1,042,043 of Federal monies was expended by the MPCA to conduct response actions. Table 3 details the MPCA's expenditure of Federal dollars during FY 87. The MPCA has continued to secure federal funds whenever possible to conduct response actions or oversee the response actions of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at Minnesota sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). During FY 87 approximately \$4.6 million of Federal dollars was secured under Cooperative Agreements with EPA for response actions at 12 sites. The dollars are budgeted to be spent over the next two fiscal years.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Amount Secured</u>	<u>Activity Planned</u>
Adrian	\$467,792	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)
Arrowhead	78,714	Federal RI/FS and Predesign
Kumar SLF	355,920	RI/FS
LaGrande SLF	721,120	RI/FS
LeHillier	65,000	Remedial Design (RD)
Long Prairie	43,022	RI/FS
New Brighton	1,117,309	RI/FS and Alternate Drinking Water Supply
Northern Township	298,158	Drinking Water System
Oak Grove	482,983	RI/FS
Reilly Tar	194,260	RP oversight
Ritari	234,005	RI/FS
Union Scrap	491,010	RI/FS

#### Use of State Superfund

During FY 87 \$2,050,336 from the Fund was used by the MPCA for contractual expenditures to respond to releases of hazardous substances. Table 3 details FY 87 Fund contractual expenditures. The following is a summary of how Fund dollars were utilized for contractual expenditures during FY 87.

#### 1. Arsenic Sites

Two hundred and fifty above ground sites contaminated with arsenic laden pesticides located primarily in agricultural northern and western Minnesota have been cleaned up. The hazardous waste was recovered, packaged, and transported to a permanent hazardous waste facility out-of-state. During FY 87 \$222,538 from the Fund was used in this effort.

#### 2. West Duluth Industrial Site

The MPCA expended \$1,154,004 from the Fund to construct a vault on the bankrupt site to dispose of lead-contaminated soil. Material contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) was packaged and shipped for disposal out-of-state. This cleanup allowed for development of the site by Lake Superior Paper Products, Inc.

### **3. Emergencies Declared During FY 87**

Four drinking water emergencies occurred during FY 87. Some residents of Lansing, Garfield, St. Paul Park, and Lakeland Township were issued drinking water advisories by the Minnesota Department of Health because their wells were found to be contaminated by hazardous substances. The MPCA Commissioner responded by issuing Declarations of Emergency and utilized Fund dollars to provide safe drinking water to affected residents and to conduct preliminary investigations of the contamination. In the case of Garfield, a potential responsible party provided safe drinking water to six affected residences. Preliminary investigations are on-going at these sites.

### **4. Abandoned Barrel Program**

The MPCA expended \$80,000 from the Fund to respond to reports of 162 abandoned drums during FY 87. The MPCA found responsible parties to undertake disposal in 28 cases. In the other cases, the MPCA's contractor analyzed a drum's contents and then transported and disposed of it appropriately.

### **5. Advance Match**

The State's 10% share of the cost of implementing remedial actions at federally fundable sites is not due until remedial actions actually begin. However, the EPA allows the MPCA to use "advance match" funds (i.e., expend State funds at a site listed on the NPL and therefore eligible for federal funding) during the early stages of a site cleanup and apply the expenditure toward the State's ultimate cost-sharing obligation (10%) for response actions at the site. The MPCA received advance match grants from EPA for the Kummer and Oak Grove Sanitary Landfills. The MPCA expended \$373,154.25 from the Fund for RI/FS at these sites during FY 87. The MPCA secured \$238,504 from EPA on June 29, 1987 as reimbursement for Fund dollars expended under the advance match

award. The drawdown will occur and the Fund will be reimbursed during early FY 88. The remainder will be applied toward the State's required 10% match for construction of remedial measures at the Oak Grove Site.

6. Atwater

A well will soon be constructed to replace one Atwater municipal well that was found to be contaminated. Fund dollars totaling \$75,582 were used during FY 87 to investigate contamination and restore lost drinking water capacity.

7. MacGill's and Gibbs Company Site

Since the site owners have filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, the MPCA used \$57,931 from the Fund to initiate an investigation into the soil and ground water contamination at the site. The investigation continues.

8. Jackson Municipal Well Field

The MPCA used \$14,559 from the Fund to conduct an investigation to choose a site for a new water supply well for the City of Jackson to replace the drinking water capacity lost due to the contamination found in some of Jackson's municipal wells. Jackson now has a new municipal well that supplies sufficient drinking water. The source of contamination to the old municipal wells has not been determined.

9. Askov

A drinking water emergency was declared in Askov during FY 84. The MPCA continued operation and maintenance of a carbon filtration system throughout FY 87 to treat the contaminated Askov municipal water supply.



**10. Adrian**

A drinking water emergency was declared at Adrian in January 1984. The MPCA reimbursed the City of Adrian for costs it incurred during FY 86 associated with the installation and operation of a temporary safe municipal drinking water supply.

**11. Isanti Solvent Site**

Residences affected by the contamination at the Isanti Solvent Site were provided bottle drinking water during FY 87.

**FUTURE GOALS OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM**

The MPCA will continue to identify hazardous waste sites, respond to emergencies, and initiate site investigations. The MPCA will continue to seek out and secure responsible party commitment to response actions. The MPCA will also continue to utilize federal and state dollars in those cases where responsible parties cannot be found or are unwilling or unable to conduct a site cleanup.

The 1987 Minnesota Legislature increased the Fund by \$10.4 million for use over the current biennium. The MPCA's projected usage of the Fund is detailed in Table 4. This table is a planning tool and is updated as needed. At State fundable sites, the MPCA will use the funds to conduct remedial investigations, feasibility studies, remedial designs, and construct remedial actions. At federally funded sites, the MPCA will use the funds to conduct preliminary investigations and provide the State's 10% share of the cost of remedial action construction. Based on the projections contained in Table 4, the MPCA anticipates \$2 million will be left in the Fund at the end of the biennium. It is important that sufficient reserves exist to accommodate emergencies and remedial action construction costs that are more costly than the MPCA anticipates they will be at this time. The Fund balance at the end of the biennium may therefore be less than currently projected.

Among the sites where State and/or Federal dollars must be utilized, the MPCA anticipates a slight shift of its resources away from projects that are in the early stages of response actions and that do not present an immediate threat to public health to put those resources into site cleanups that are in the design and construction stages. The implementation of remedial measures is the final and most costly stage of a site response action. Numerous cleanups are approaching this final stage. The level of staff effort required for contract administration and contractor oversight is much greater during the design and construction phase than in earlier phases of a cleanup because of the expense and complexity of ground water and soil remediation technology.

The MPCA also anticipates that requests from business and industry concerning property transfers will place a growing demand on MPCA resources. MPCA staff conduct file searches and provide assistance in site investigation and cleanup activities at the request of property owners, prospective buyers, or developers. The number of such requests is increasing dramatically. The MPCA has not charged a fee for this service as of yet.

#### CONCLUSION

The Minnesota Superfund Program has been very effective. Thirty-two cleanups have been completed or are underway, two-hundred and fifty arsenic contaminated sites have been cleaned up, and responses to fifteen drinking water emergencies have been successfully initiated.

The MPCA has been aggressive in its efforts to seek out responsible parties and secure Federal dollars to fund cleanup activities. Despite these efforts, the continued success of the Superfund program is dependent on the availability of Fund dollars to "drive" responsible parties, provide the State's required 10%

match for federally fundable cleanups, and conduct cleanups of sites not eligible for Federal funding (i.e., sites typically located in rural, less populated areas and not included on the NPL).

The need for the Superfund program will continue beyond the next biennium, and existing funding levels will not be sufficient to maintain the program into the future. Therefore, it is anticipated that in the future additional funding will be requested at both the State and Federal levels.

TABLE 3

CONTRACTUAL EXPENDITURES FY87

Site Name	Federal Dollars Expended	State Dollars Expended
Abandoned Barrel Program	\$	\$ 80,000
Adrian	\$ 44,523	\$ 11,614
South Andover	\$ 3,803	\$
Arsenic		\$ 222,538
Askov		\$ 35,500
Atwater		\$ 75,582
Interlake	\$ 52,998	
Isanti		\$ 1,006
Jackson		\$ 14,559
Kummer	\$ 275,537	\$ 66,420
Lakeland		\$ 1,150
Lansing		\$ 13,877
LeHillier	\$ 1,014	
Long Prairie	\$ 202,083	
MacGillis and Gibbs		\$ 57,931
New Brighton	\$ 335,551	
Oak Grove	\$ 37,427	\$ 306,734
Reilly Court Cost	\$ 82,450	\$ 326
St. Paul Park		\$ 9,075
Union Scrap	\$ 6,657	
West Duluth Industries		\$1,154,004
TOTAL	\$1,042,043	\$2,050,336

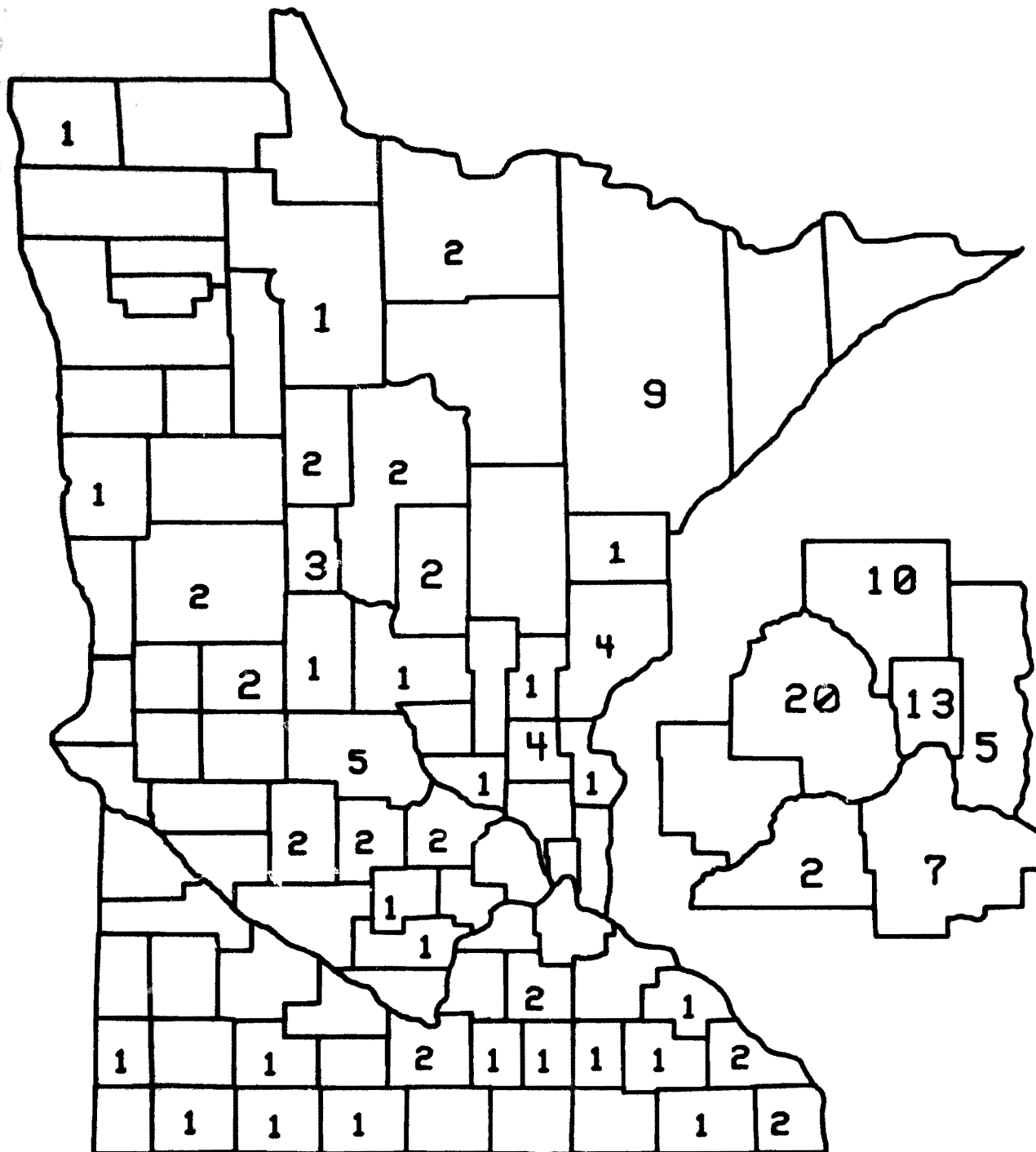




TABLE 4 CONTINUED

YEARLY TOTAL	1975, 1976, 1977	1978, 1979, 1980	1981, 1982, 1983
END OF FY 1978			
SALANCE FUNDING	64, 475, 400	64, 475, 410	64, 475, 410
EST. COLLECTIONS	62, 473, 800	62, 473, 810	62, 473, 810
CONSTRUCTION	00	00	00
EST. FUNDS AVAILABLE	62, 473, 800	62, 473, 810	62, 473, 810
COLLECTIONS	62, 473, 800	62, 473, 810	62, 473, 810
CONSTRUCTION-1978	00	00	00
EST. NEW CONSTRUCTION	00	00	00
LOANS-00	00	00	00
EST. CLOSING	62, 473, 800	62, 473, 810	62, 473, 810
SALANCE FUNDING	64, 475, 410	64, 475, 410	64, 475, 410

# Minnesota Permanent List of Priorities Site Locations by County



**Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act  
Permanent List of Priorities FY 1987**

<u>Site Name/Location</u>	<u>NPL</u>	<u>Score</u>
Adrian Municipal Well Field	X	34
Agate Lake Scrap Yard	X	30
x Anoka Municipal Sanitary Landfill		51
Arrowhead Refinery Co.	X	40
Ashland Oil Co. - Cottage Grove		34
Ashland Oil Co. - Pine County		22
Ashland Oil/Park Penta/Sonford Products Site	P	32
Askov Ground Water Contamination		18
Atwater Municipal Well Field		31
Bassett Creek/Irving Avenue Dump		10
Battle Lake Area Sanitary Landfill		34
Bell Lumber & Pole Co.	X	48
Boise Cascade/Medtronic	X	59
Boise Cascade/Onan	X	59
Boise Cascade Paint Waste Dump		17
Bueckers Sanitary Landfill		25
Burlington Northern	X	47
Burnsville Sanitary Landfill		43
Chisago-Isanti County Sanitary Landfill		34
Clay County Sanitary Landfill		17
Conoco, Inc. - Wrenshall Refinery	P	41
Crow Wing County Sanitary Landfill		14
DMIR Car and Locomotive Shops		11
DMR-Duxbury Pesticide Site		11
Dakhue Sanitary Landfill	P	40
Dodge County Sanitary Landfill		25
Duluth Air Force Base		21
x East Bethel Demolition Landfill	X	31
East Mesaba Sanitary Landfill		14
Ecolotech, Inc. - St. Paul		3
Electric Machinery		38
Electronic Industries, Inc.		26
Elk River Sanitary Landfill		25
x FMC Corp. - Fridley Plant	X	66
Faribault Coal Gasification Plant Site		46
Flying Cloud Sanitary Landfill		40
Ford-Twin Cities Assembly Plant		8
Forty-Three East Water Street		3
Freeway Sanitary Landfill	X	46
Fritz Craig Salvage Operation		8
General Mills	X	39
Gofer Sanitary Landfill		26
Greater Morrison Sanitary Landfill		10



<u>Site Name/Location</u>	<u>NPL</u>	<u>Score</u>
HMK Enterprises/Meeker Manufacturing/ Design Classics/Litchfield Municipal Well Site		24
Hastings Former City Dump		31
Honeywell, Inc. - Golden Valley Plant		31
Hopkins Agriculture Chemical/ Allied Chemical		3
Hopkins Sanitary Landfill		15
Houston County Sanitary Landfill		25
Hutchinson Technology, Inc.		9
Ironwood Sanitary Landfill (Advance Transformer)		34
Isanti Martin		3
Isanti Rumpel		13
Isanti Solvent Site		30
Jackson Municipal Well Field		26
Joslyn Mfg. & Supply Co.	X	44
Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill		41
Karlstad Sanitary Landfill		10
Kluver Sanitary Landfill		39
Koch Refining/N-Ref Corp.	X	31
Koochiching Sanitary Landfill		27
Koppers Coke	X	55
Kummer Sanitary Landfill	X	42
Kurt Manufacturing	X	31
La Grande Sanitary Landfill	X	34
Leffler/Mankato	X	42
Long Prairie Ground Water Contamination	X	32
Louisville Sanitary Landfill		29
MacGillis & Gibbs Co.	X	48
McGuire Wire Salvage Site		20
McLaughlin Gormley King Co. (MGK)		4
Meeker County Sanitary Landfill		15
Metals Reduction		2
Minneapolis Community Development Agency/FMC		1
Minnegasco		42
ML Industries/Taracorp/Golden Auto	X	40
Northwest Refinery, Former		9
Northwoods Sanitary Landfill		18
Nutting Truck and Caster Co.	X	38
x Oak Grove Sanitary Landfill	X	43
Oakdale Dump	X	59
Olmsted County Sanitary Landfill	X	34
Owatonna City Dump		23

<u>Site Name/Location</u>	<u>NPL</u>	<u>Score</u>
PCI, Inc.		52
Perham Arsenic Site	X	38
Pickett Sanitary Landfill		34
Pine Bend Sanitary Landfill/Crosby American Demolition Landfill	X	52
Pine Lane Sanitary Landfill		25
Pipestone County Sanitary Landfill		27
Polymetal Products, Inc.		2
Ponderosa Sanitary Landfill		25
Reilly Tar	X	59
Ritari Post and Pole	X	30
St. Augusta Sanitary Landfill/Engen Dump	X	34
St. Louis River/Interlake/Duluth Tar	X	32
St. Louis River/U.S. Steel	X	32
St. Regis Paper	X	53
Sauk Centre Sanitary Landfill		38
Schnitzer Iron & Metal Co.		10
Shafer Metal Recycling		41
Sibley County Sanitary Landfill		38
X South Andover	X	35
Spring Grove Municipal Well Field		28
Superior Plating, Inc.		6
3M Chemolite Disposal Site		33
3M Kerrick Disposal Site		9
Tonka Main Plant		31
Tonka/Moyke Site		9
Trio Solvent Site		21
Twin Cities Air Force Reserve Base	X	34
Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant/ New Brighton/Arden Hills/St. Anthony Site	X	59
U of M-Rosemount Research Center	X	46
U.S. Naval Industrial Reserve Ordnance Plant (NIROP)	P	63
Union Scrap Iron and Metal Co.	X	43
Wabasha County Sanitary Landfill		22
Wadena Arsenic Site		25
Wadena Sanitary Landfill		25
Waite Park Ground Water Contamination Site	X	32
Waseca County Sanitary Landfill		13
Washington County Landfill	X	42
X Waste Disposal Engineering	X	51
Weisman Scrap		25
West Duluth Industrial Site		11

Western Lake Superior Sanitary District Landfill/Duluth Dump		29
White Bear Township Dump		31
Whittaker Corporation	X	40
Windom Dump	X	38
Winona County Sanitary Landfill		34
Woodlake Sanitary Landfill		16
Yonak Sanitary Landfill		28