

APPENDIX E

An Introduction to the 1997 Master Sites List (MSL) Annual Report



1997 Master Sites List Annual Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The Master Sites List (MSL) is a database developed by the Ohio EPA Division of Emergency and Remedial Response (DERR), to list and track DERR Remedial Response Program sites and to manage program resources. The list is comprised of sites in Ohio where there is evidence of, or it is suspected that waste management has resulted in the contamination of air, water or soil and there is a confirmed or potential threat to human health or the environment. These sites may be operating or abandoned industrial facilities, contaminated or potentially contaminated public water supplies with the source of contamination undiscovered, or other locations where the environmental media is contaminated through a variety of waste management activities.

The MSL is an evolving database with provisions for the listing and delisting of sites. All information on delisted sites is retained for future reference. Inclusion or exclusion of a site on the MSL does not represent a determination of any party's liability, nor does it represent a finding that any response action is necessary or unnecessary. As information about a site changes, the database is updated. Specific information on MSL sites can be obtained by contacting the appropriate district office.

II. The Master Sites List

The Master Sites List was created in 1988 for the listing, tracking and reporting of contaminated sites in Ohio managed by DERR. As of December 31, 1996, there are 1192 sites listed on the MSL.

MSL Referrals

Originally, sites listed on the U.S. EPA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) were automatically added to the MSL. CERCLIS is a database listing sites that are governed by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. CERCLA was enacted to clean up the nation's abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. In 1989, DERR implemented new procedures for listing sites. These procedures require that sites are evaluated using state standards before listing on the MSL. Sites are also added to the MSL through inter-agency referrals, citizen complaints, and DERR's discovery efforts. Eighteen (18) sites were added to the MSL in 1996. Sites are added to the MSL through a referral from DERR staff in any of the five district offices pursuant to the Master Sites List Referral Policy (DERR-00-RR-012).

MSL Delistings

A site can be removed, or delisted, from the MSL for several reasons. These include, but are not limited

to:

- JURISDICTIONAL CHANGE - Jurisdictional change can result in the control of a contaminated site passing from DERR to another lead group or agency.
- LISTING ERRORS - Occasionally, no environmental problems are found at an MSL site. A site may also be incorrectly listed on the MSL, or it cannot be located as originally described.
- SITE HAS BEEN REMEDIATED - Sites, which are remediated either with DERR or U.S. EPA oversight, or through the Voluntary Action Program, will be considered for delisting on a site-specific basis.

Sixteen (16) sites were delisted from the MSL in 1996, in accordance with the Master Sites List Delisting Policy (DERR-00-RR-021). A total of 231 sites have been delisted from the MSL since its inception. Interested persons should contact the appropriate Ohio EPA district office to review files which support specific delisting decisions.

III. MSL Annual Report Data Fields

The 1997 MSL Annual Report contains data fields selected from the MSL database. Defined below is a description of the fields used in this report.

- COUNTY - The county where the site is located.
- SITENAME - The name of the site.
- STREET ADDRESS, CITY, ZIP - The address of the site.
- OHIO ID# - A seven digit Ohio identification number assigned to a site when it is added to the MSL.
- USEPA ID# - A federal CERCLIS site identification number assigned by the U.S. EPA.
- TYPE - Indicates if a site is Active ("A"), a Contaminated Public Water Supply ("W") and/or a site on the federal National Priorities List ("N"). A site can be more than one type or none (indicated by a blank field). The criteria for these types are described in the following subsections.

Active Site Criteria

An Active Site is that for which any of the following criteria apply:

- a site is in negotiations or under orders with DERR for removal of contamination, interim action, remedial investigation, feasibility study, remedial design, remedial action, and/or operation and maintenance;
- a site where DERR is utilizing contractors for any of the above activities; and
- a site where DERR is involved in oversight and/or investigatory activities either in conjunction with another Ohio EPA program or another government agency (e.g., U.S. EPA, U.S. Department of Energy, etc.).

Participation in the Voluntary Action Program alone does not constitute active status. An active site is indicated by an "A" in the TYPE field. DERR is currently has 197 active sites.

Contaminated Public Water Supply Criteria

The Division fo Drinking and Ground Waters (DDAGW) currently regulates the safety of Public Water Supplies (PWSs) for the State of Ohio. If Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are detected in a PWS, DERR may be responsible for investigation and cleanup efforts at the source of contamination. For purposes of this report only, the criteria for a Contaminated PWS are:

1. the presence of VOCs in either the raw or treated water supply,
2. the VOC contamination is confirmed by the Ohio EPA by sampling the raw water, and
3. the water supply is regulated by DDAGW.

The owner of a contaminated PWS is required by DDAGW to ensure that the drinking water is safe for consumption. For example, this may be accomplished by treating the contaminated water, diluting with a non-contaminated water source, or taking the well out of service. Interested persons may contact DDAGW at the Ohio EPA for the current status of a water supply.

A "W" is added to the TYPE field for sites that meet the criteria for a contaminated PWS. If the source or potential source of contamination to the contaminated PWS is not known, the name of the water supply is followed by "UNKNOWN SOURCE" on the MSL. If the source or potential source is known, the name of the contaminated PWS is replaced with the name of the source or potential source contributing to the contamination at the water supply. In either case, a "W" is in the TYPE field indicating that a contaminated PWS is associated with this site. There are 70 PWSs, or sources or potential sources for contaminated PWSs, in the 1997 MSL Annual Report.

NPL Criteria

Sites on the U.S. EPA CERCLIS that are a priority for long-term investigation and cleanup are on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is also known as the list of federal Superfund sites. NPL sites that are on the 1997 MSL Annual Report contain an "N" in the TYPE field. There are currently 35 NPL sites on the MSL.

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The 1997 Master Sites List Annual Report is available in printed form or on diskette filling out our online MSL Request Form or contacting:



Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Emergency and Remedial Response
Attn: MSL Coordinator
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
(614) 644-2924

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