
APPENDIX B: EXISTING GROUNDWATER POLLUTION INFORMATION**NDEQ TABLE OF CONTAMINATED SITES (7 PAGES)****NDEQ NARRATIVE OF ACTIVE CONTAMINATED SITES (3 PAGES)****FORMER USDA GRAIN STORAGE FACILITY (NORTHEAST PART OF CITY)**

- Map of plume (Tetra Tech)
- York News –Times Article: “EPA makes York groundwater clean-up a priority”
- Omaha World Herald Article (Oct 10, 2014): “In York, EPA continues groundwater contamination investigation”
- EPA Superfund Program Site Profile
- USDA Fact Sheet

SOUTHEAST PART OF CITY

- Map of plume (Tetra Tech)
- York News –Times Article: “EPA makes York groundwater clean-up a priority” (included with NE site info)

ATLAS MISSILE SITE 10

- Map of Plume (EA Engineering)
- York News-Times Article: “Groundwater contamination to be discussed”

YORK CITY-COUNTY LANDFILL

- NDEQ Public Notice (2009)

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Site	Facility ID	Status	Comments
Unknown Source at 4th & Lincoln	84203	Investigation	Contamination was detected while USGS was conducting a National Water Quality Assessment Study. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted and soil contamination was not detected. The highest benzene concentration in the ground water was 0.0239 mg/L. TEH as diesel was 0.59 mg/L. The investigation report is in the review process.
Central Valley Ag	47644	Monitoring/Waiting for funding for a system	Two releases occurred at this site, the first of which was the removal 2 gasoline and 1 diesel Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) along with the associated piping. Soil sample results ranged from Nondetect (ND) to above 2000 relative response units (rrus). A Tier 1 investigation was conducted and free product was detected. The free product plume was delineated and the site is on the remediation backlog list waiting for funding. During the last monitoring event, May 2013, free product was not detected. The site is in a 3 year monitoring cycle. The second release was a 40 gallon gasoline surface spill and is closed.
Barney's Junction	60054	Backlogged/Waiting to be investigated	Two gasoline USTs along with piping and dispensers were removed. Six of the 12 soil samples collected had readings over 1000 rrus. Site is on the remediation backlog list waiting to be investigated. At this time Monitoring Wells (MWs) have not been installed.
Broadwell	61885	Backlogged/Waiting to be investigated	One gasoline and two diesel USTs were removed. Soil samples collected under diesel UST #3 had results of 150 rrus and 560 rrus. Site is on the remediation backlog list waiting to be investigated. At this time MWs have not been installed.
Mark's Downtown	47855	Backlogged/Waiting to be investigated	Two releases occurred at this site. The first release was the removal of a waste oil UST. Soil sample result was 35 ppm for TRPH. Soil contamination level was not high enough to warrant an investigation. The second release was from the removal of 2 gasoline USTs. Soil sample results were above 2,000 rrus. An investigation will be conducted. Site is on the remediation backlog list waiting to be investigated.
Larry Smith Tank Site	106946	In closure	One abandoned UST was removed from the site and the product stored in the UST was unknown. Soil samples taken under the east end of the UST had a benzene result of 0.005 mg/kg and a TEH as Diesel result of 63 mg/kg. Soil and ground water contamination was detected during the Tier 1 investigation. The site passed the Tier 1 evaluation. The Monitoring Wells (MWs) will be abandoned and the site will close.
1st Inn Gold	47789	Closed	Several USTs were removed from the site: 2 gasoline, 1 diesel, 1 fuel oil and 1 waste oil. The highest soil sample result was above 1,000 rrus. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted and four borings were drilled with only 2 being completed as MWs. All soil samples were ND. All ground water samples were ND except for TEH as diesel. MW-1 had a result of 4 mg/L and MW-4 had a result of 14 mg/L. The release was closed. All MWs were abandoned.

Black Barts	48045	Closed	<p>Dispensers and piping were removed. The highest reading was above 1,000 rrus. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted and only one boring was drilled. Benzene contamination was detected in the 0' to 4' Below Ground Level (bgl) interval. The highest reading was 0.039 mg/kg. No ground water samples were collected since the boring exhibited low to no evidence of contamination. The boring was abandoned and site was closed.</p>
Coastal Mart	60057	Closed	<p>Three gasoline USTs were removed along with associated piping and dispensers. The removal didn't follow State Fire Marshal's Title 159 for UST removal. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. The highest benzene soil sample result was 1.18 mg/kg and the highest benzene ground water result was 0.0464 mg/L. The site passed the Tier 1 evaluation process. MWs were abandoned.</p>
Crossroads Texaco	48006	Closed	<p>2 releases. The 1st release was a line closure. The soil sample under D-2 east had a benzene result of 539 ppb. The 2nd release was from 2 diesel and 3 gasoline USTs. The TEH as diesel ranged from ND to 18,722 mg/kg. Both releases had Tier 1 investigations conducted. 1st release had a ground water result of 0.141 mg/L for benzene. 2nd release had ND for all soil and ground water samples. Both Tier 1 investigations passed the evaluations. The MWs have been abandoned.</p>
Edison School	61894	Closed	<p>1 heating oil UST was removed. Soil samples had results of 18 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p>
Emmanuel Lutheran Church	83686	Closed	<p>One heating oil UST was removed. A soil sample was collected at 7' bgl and had a result of 80 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p>
Farmer's Coop	61883	Closed	<p>Three gasoline and one diesel USTs were removed. The highest soil sample result was 2312.0 mg/kg TRPH and all but one of the soil samples collected for field screening recorded levels above 1000 rrus. Four borings were drilled and completed as MWs. The highest soil sample result for benzene was 0.278 mg/kg at 12-14' bgl in MW-1. All four MWs recorded levels of benzene in the ground water sample and the highest results was 0.11 mg/L. The site passed the Tier 1 evaluation. All MWs have been abandoned.</p>
Firestone Tire & Rubber	48146	Closed	<p>A waste oil UST was removed. The contaminated soil was excavated and the site closed. MWs were not installed.</p>
Ford New Holland	59251	Closed	<p>A gasoline and diesel USTs were removed in 1988. A closure assessment report was not submitted. A Phase I was submitted with several soil sample results for TRPH 1,310 mg/kg, 4,820 mg/kg, 76,600 mg/kg. Surface soils were excavated. A Phase II was conducted and TRPH readings of 20 mg/kg and 12 mg/kg. No MWs are known to be at the site.</p>

Gas 'N Shop	48024	Closed	<p>Three separate releases occurred at the site, the first being the removal of two gasoline USTs. The highest soil sample was 39 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed. The second was the removal of piping and dispensers associated with the previous removal. The highest readings was 46.8 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed. The third removal was two gasoline USTs and the associated piping and dispensers. The highest soil sample result for benzene was 0.405 mg/kg. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p> <p>Piping and dispensers associated with two gasoline USTs were removed. Soil sample results ranged from 10 rrus to above 2,000 rrus. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted and all soil and ground water samples were ND. The MWs have been abandoned.</p>
Golden Gables	47871	Closed	<p>Three gasoline USTs were removed. Soil samples had readings up to 450 rrus under the USTs. Contaminated soil was removed under the tanks. The highest soil sample collected under the line was 110 rrus. Contamination was not enough to warrant an investigation. No MWs were installed.</p>
Grosshans Oil	60059	Closed	<p>1 waste oil, 3 gasoline and 1 diesel USTs along with piping and dispensers were removed. Soil sample results ranged from 4.1 to 62.4 rrus. The soil sample results for the waste oil UST were ND. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p>
Husky	61888	Closed	<p>3 gasoline and 1 diesel USTs were removed. Soil sample results ranged from ND to 270 rrus. Piping was removed 8 years later. Soil sample results ranged from 16 rrus to 46 rrus. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. Benzene was not detected in the soil but a result of 0.00288 mg/L was detected in the ground water. TEH as diesel was detected in the soil, 10,700 mg/kg but not in the ground water. The site passed the Tier 1 evaluation and the MWs were abandoned.</p>
I-80 Store	47928	Closed	<p>1 gasoline UST was removed. Soil samples were 4.1 rrus and 1.2 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p>
Kirk's Korner	60061	Closed	<p>1 gasoline and 1 diesel USTs were removed. All soil sample results were 30 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p>
Klute, Inc.	47646	Closed	

Maken Irrigation	61889	Closed	A gasoline UST was removed. Soil contamination was detected so an additional 5 feet of contaminated soil was removed. Benzene was ND but TRPH soil results were 16 mg/kg and 667 mg/kg. The responsible party (RP) was required to conduct a Tier 1 investigation due to an on-site water well. The RP elected to hook up to city water and the private water well abandoned. MWs were not installed.
Mead Building Center	52231	Closed	1 heating oil UST was removed. Soil samples had results ranging from 4 rrus to 16 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
Miller Seed & Supply	48011	Closed	1 gasoline UST was removed. Soil samples were 6.0 rrus and 4.0 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
Moses Motor Co	47781	Closed	1 waste oil UST was removed. Soil sample results for TEH were ND and 55 mg/kg. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. Borings were drilled and converted to MWs. The highest soil sample result for benzene was ND and the highest soil sample result for TEH was 4.050 mg/kg. The highest ground water sample result for benzene was 0.133 mg/L and the highest ground water result for TEH was 51.00 mg/L. The site passed the Tier 1 evaluation and the MWs were abandoned.
NPPD York Operations Center	48073	Closed	2 releases. 1st release was an inventory gasoline shortage from an UST was discovered in March 1981. Up to 3,400 gallons may have leaked from a hole in the piping. The leak was repaired. A boring was drilled until 24' bgl. It appears that the contaminate ceased around 21' bgl. The site was closed. The 2nd release was discovered by a failed tightness test in September 1987. The UST was removed. Soil samples collected had results between 90 rrus and 100 rrus. The site was closed. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
Orscheln	48002	Closed	2 releases. The 1st release was the removal of 2 gasoline USTs. The highest soil sample result was 6 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed. The 2nd release was the removal of 2 gasoline USTs. Soil sample results were ND for benzene but 2.08 mg/kg for Ethylbenzene. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
Penners Tire & Auto	47790	Closed	Anywhere from 5,000 to 2,500 gallons of waste oil was released from an AST due to vandalism. 2076 gallons of fuel was pumped back into the AST. The ASTs were removed and 6 loads of contaminated soil was hauled to the Geneva Landfill.

PPPD	47827	Closed	<p>1 diesel and another UST were removed. Soil sample results ranged from 4.0 rrus to 8.0 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p> <p>3 gasoline and 1 diesel USTs were removed. The soil sample results ranged from ND to 804.0 rrus. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. 3 borings were drilled and completed as MWs. The highest soil sample result for benzene was 0.003 mg/kg. The highest grounds water sample result for benzene was 0.287 mg/L. The site passed the Tier 1 evaluation and the site was closed. All of the MWs were abandoned.</p> <p>Piping and dispensers associated with gasoline USTs were removed. Contaminated soil was visibly but soil sample results for benzene were ND. Soil contaminations levels for TEH as diesel ranged from ND to 198 mg/kg. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p>
Pump & Pantry	47795	Closed	
Pump & Pantry #46	101340	Closed	<p>2 releases. The 1st release the was removal of 3 gasoline and 1 diesel USTs along with associated piping and dispensers. All of the soil sample results were ND except two, 4 rrus and 400 rrus. 1 boring was drilled to a depth of 50' bgl. No contamination was detected so the drilling was stopped and boring filled in. The 2nd release was a diesel dispenser. Soil sample result was 369 mg/kg. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. The consultant was able to drill out of the soil contaminated and the boring was ceased at 36' bgl. MWs were not installed.</p>
Sapp Bros	48013	Closed	
Sunflower Carries	47642	Closed	<p>2 releases. The 1st release was the removal of 1 gasoline UST along with associated piping and dispenser. Soil sample results were above 1,000 rrus for both samples collected under the UST. 2 borings were drilled and converted into MWs. Soil sample results ranged from ND to 50 rrus. Ground water samples were collected and all of the results were ND except for TRPH of 0.7 mg/L from the sample collected from MW-1. The MWs were sampled again and all of the results were ND. The site was closed. The 2nd release was the removal of a waste oil UST. The soil sample result for TRPH was 12,359 mg/kg. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. Borings were drilled and converted to MWs. Benzene was not detected in the soil samples. The highest soil sample result for TEH as motor oil was 6,030 mg/L. All ground water samples were ND except the highest result for TEH as motor oil was 1.97 mg/L. The site passed the Tier 1 evaluation and the MWs were abandoned.</p>
Valentino's	47747	Closed	<p>2 orphan USTs were removed. Soil sample results ranged from 10 rrus to 20 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.</p>

Welch Implement	59247	Closed	1 diesel and 1 gasoline USTs along with associated piping and dispenser were removed. Soil samples ranged from ND to 40 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
West Nobes Car Wash	47823	Closed	2 gasoline and 1 diesel USTs were removed. Soil sample results ranged from 8.2 rrus to 21.1 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
Willard Elementary School	47915	Closed	1 heating oil UST was removed. Soil samples results ranged from 10 rrus to 12 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
York Country Hwy Dept.	61893	Closed	2 releases. The 1st release was the removal of 2 gasoline and 1 diesel USTs. The highest soil sample result was 4.0 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed. The 2nd release was the removal of 1 gasoline UST and associated piping. Contamination was noted and the soil was over-excavated until a depth of 17 feet bgl. The soil sample collected at this depth was 92 rrus with lab results of TRPH as 2048 mg/kg and of benzene as 167 ug/kg. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. All soil samples were ND so the borings were not completed as MWs. The release was closed.
York County Sheriff	52257	Closed	Heating oil supply piping was removed. Soil sample results for TEH as fuel oil were 138 mg/kg and 158 mg/kg. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. 3 borings were drilled and completed as MWs. All soil samples were ND except MW-3 had results for Toluene 0.003 mg/kg and Total Xylenes 0.005 mg/kg. All ground water samples were ND except MW-2 had results for Toluene 0.002 mg/L and TEH as waste oil 1 mg/L. MWs have been abandoned.
York General	48138	Closed	3 releases. The 1st release was 1 heating oil UST along with associated piping removal. The soil sample results ranged from 2 rrus to 250 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed. the 2nd release was 1 diesel UST removal. Soil sample results ranged from 5.5 rrus to 12 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed. The 3rd release was removal of diesel piping. The soil sample results ranged from 1.8 rrus to 9.1 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
York High School	52260	Closed	2 heating oil USTs were removed. Soil sample results ranged from 14 rrus to 28 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.

York Middle School	52262	Closed	2 heating oil USTs were removed. Soil sample results ranged from 4 rrus to 30 rrus. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
York Public Schools	47838	Closed	A heating oil UST was removed. Soil sample results were 18 and 22 rrus at 8' bgl. Soil contamination levels were not high enough to warrant an investigation. MWs were not installed.
York Wastewater Treatment	47995	Closed	1 diesel UST and associated piping were removed. A Tier 1 investigation was conducted. All soil and ground water sample results were ND. The release was closed. All MWs were abandoned.

Major York VOC Groundwater Contamination Sites

1. Lincoln Former Air Force Base Atlas "F" Missile Site 10

IIS 72118 SF

NESFN0703245

The Lincoln Former Air Force Base Atlas Missile Site 10 (Atlas 10) is a former missile silo located northeast of Road H and Highway 34. The site was operational from 1961-1964 for the maintenance, storage, and launch procedures of Atlas "F" Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles. Trichloroethylene (TCE) was used for cleaning following readiness exercises, and has been found to be the primary contaminant of concern in the soil at Atlas 10 and in groundwater downgradient from the point of release.

The US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is implementing the soil and groundwater cleanup remedy at the site on behalf of the Department of Defense. The remedy included one soil vapor extraction system and three Groundwater Extraction and Treatment (GET) systems. Since site cleanup began in 2008, the concentrations of TCE in soil and groundwater at Site 10 have declined, but have not yet achieved the remedial goals. Cleanup continues at two GET systems located in the mid-gradient and downgradient portions of the TCE groundwater plume, which currently extends from just downgradient (southeast) of the site to Road L near 12th Street.

In 2015, the USACE upgraded the two remaining GET systems, and installed monitoring wells downgradient of the plume. TCE has been detected in groundwater at and downgradient from the easternmost GET system on Road L north of 12th Street, but it does not exceed the drinking water standard of 5 ug/L. The USACE is further controlling the migration of TCE by installing an additional GET system south of Highway 34 on Road K. Groundwater results from monitoring wells screened in the deep confined aquifer indicate that TCE is only present in the shallow, unconfined portion of the aquifer.

Although Atlas 10 and similar sites are not on the Superfund National Priority List (NPL), the investigation and cleanup of hazardous substances generally follow the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

2. York City-County Sanitary Landfill

IIS 47897 IWM

NE0054372

The closed York City-County Sanitary Landfill (York Landfill) is adjacent to the municipal solid waste disposal area operated by York Area Solid Waste Agency (YASWA). Previous operations at the York Landfill resulted in groundwater contamination, which impacted several domestic wells. Cleanup is being conducted under Nebraska Title 118 as the York Landfill closed prior to the implementation of Subtitle D standards.

The currently implemented remedy for the site is groundwater monitoring, including monitoring of the off-site domestic wells, and landfill gas control. Recent groundwater sampling results indicate that none of the contaminants of concern (volatile organic compounds) have been detected either at the landfill or in the off-site domestic wells exceed drinking water standards or risk-based screening levels for at least two years. If all concentrations remain below cleanup standards for a period of three consecutive years, groundwater monitoring will cease.

3. USDA York Grain Bin
IIS 72107 RAP
36-336-4941

The US Department of Agriculture is participating in the state Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) for several former grain storage bin sites. Cleanup standards for the VCP sites are similar to CERCLA and Title 118 sites. Groundwater must be cleaned up to drinking water standards because of the high quality of the aquifer.

The Carbon Tetrachloride (CT) contamination was discovered in early 1990 as part of the investigation of the York Public Water Supply, aka York Groundwater Contamination Site. This site was discovered when municipal supply well 81-1 was found to have significant TCE and other contaminants. The well was immediately shut down. It is not known if the CT found in 81-1 and in private wells southeast of the well was from the grain bin or had an industrial source. Regardless, the CT plume from the former grain bin was discovered around 1993 as part of the investigation, and several private wells were impacted in the North Division Street area. This plume appears to be exclusively carbon tetrachloride and degradation products, suggesting it is separate from the PCE/TCE Northeast plume (discussed below) that impacted municipal well 88-1.

The York Former Grain Bin site is currently being investigated by the USDA's contractor Argonne National Lab. Argonne has collected groundwater samples in the shallow unconfined aquifer and has confirmed the presence of CT significantly exceeding the drinking water standard in the source area (North Division Ave north of Marquis and south of Road 15) and downgradient areas. Concentrations decrease downgradient until it is below the drinking water standard of 5ug/l in the area of the railroad tracks east of Delaware and Road 14. The plume is migrating southeast with groundwater flow, but is degrading with time.

Argonne conducted groundwater sampling in 2015 and 2016 and has installed multiple monitoring wells at several locations in the shallow unconfined aquifer and at one location in the two confined aquifer units. Groundwater samples are being collected from the monitoring wells in May, June and July 2016 and will be reported to NDEQ. Monitoring wells were completed the upper and lower confined aquifers in part to demonstrate whether CT is present in these aquifers at a location past the toe of the CT plume and just upgradient from the municipal wellfield.

4. PCE/TCE Northeast Site
IIS 999632 SF
NEN000706105

This site was recently added to the Superfund National Priority List (NPL) under CERCLA. Groundwater contamination in the north York area was first observed in 1990 when municipal well 88-1 was found to be significantly impacted by TCE, tetrachloroethylene (PCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), and carbon tetrachloride (CT). An investigation conducted by NDEQ and EPA in the early 1990's found multiple private wells from the East and Edison Avenues area to Delaware Street that were also impacted. The EPA provided alternate drinking water for all impacted homes and the city shut down well 88-1.

NDEQ and EPA sampled additional domestic wells beginning in 2010 and found contaminated wells downgradient of Road N that appear to be impacted by the PCE/TCE Northeast plume. Although the current concentrations of volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) in the mixed VOC groundwater plume is unknown, the EPA is working with the potentially responsible party(s) to conduct an on-site

investigation in the vicinity of North Division Ave. and 25th Street and continue the off-site groundwater investigation. Contamination appears to be primarily limited to the shallow unconfined aquifer, but additional testing is needed.

5. PCE Southeast Site

IIS 999632 SF

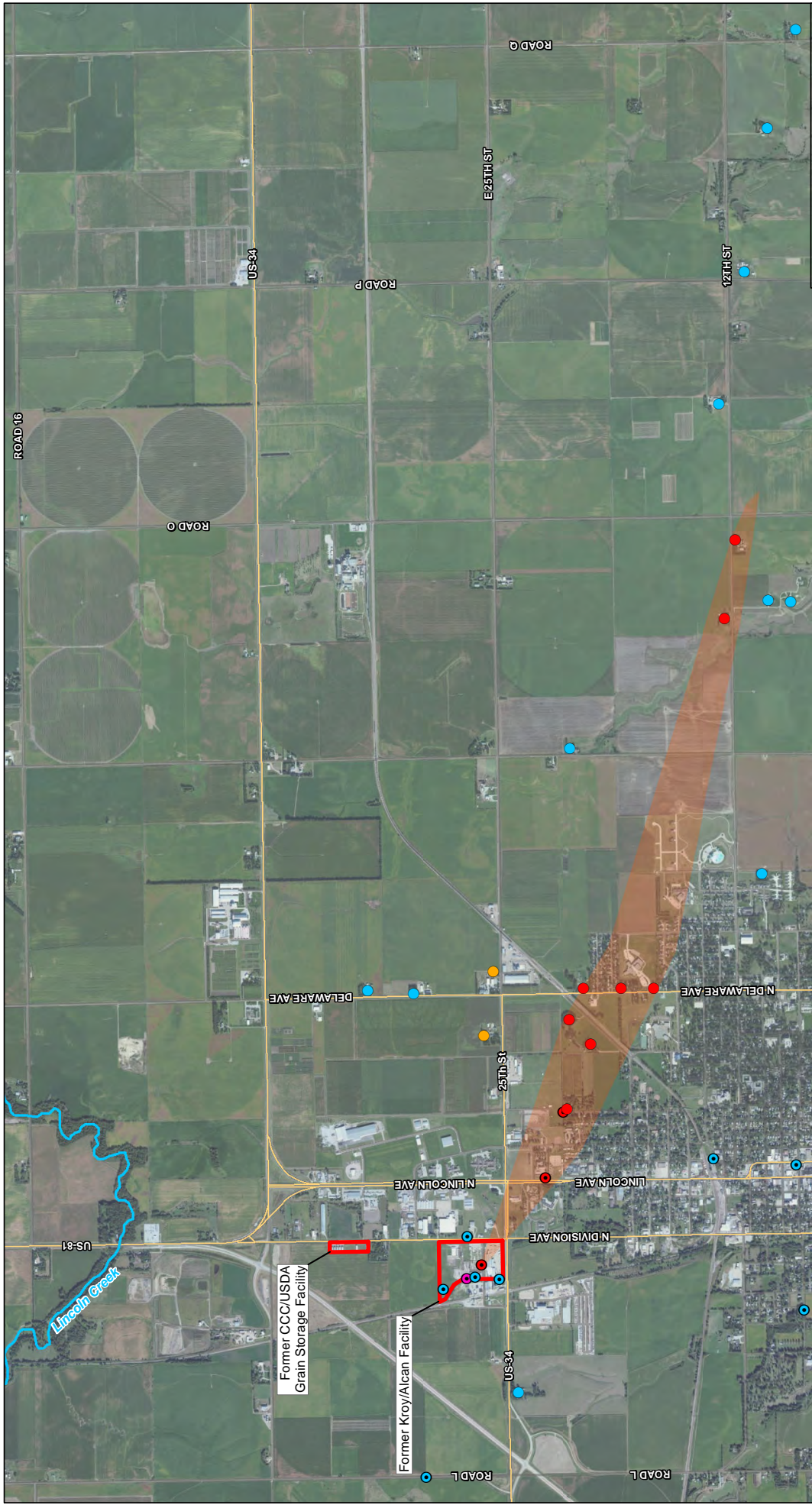
NEN000706200

Another recent addition to the Superfund NPL, this is a fund-lead site that is being investigated by the EPA because there are no viable potentially responsible parties (PRPs). The EPA has focused on preventing exposure to contaminated soil gas vapor in the downtown area and to contaminated groundwater from wells in the area southeast of York. In 2015 and 2016, the EPA also began sampling soil and groundwater to locate the downtown source areas and the extent of the plumes. There appear to be at least three source areas in downtown York, all apparently former dry cleaners, resulting in two or more plumes. One plume is primarily PCE and another is PCE plus degradation products TCE and vinyl chloride. The PCE/TCE plume has been tracked to south of Road N and Road 12, while the parallel but more or less separate PCE-only plume has been found in wells almost as far southeast as Road O.

The EPA continues to sample existing monitoring wells and groundwater in the PCE Southeast area, and plans to conduct additional extensive groundwater sampling July, 2016. Monitoring well installation will probably begin in late 2016. Although low concentrations of PCE and TCE have been found in the confined aquifers, the contamination is primarily restricted to the shallow, unconfined aquifer.

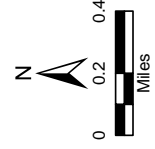
6. Other locations

There are multiple locations in the York area with localized areas of groundwater contamination from VOCs.



PCE / TCE Northeast Contamination Site
York, Nebraska

Figure



- Legend**
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Well type | Contaminant type | Road type | Compound |
| ○ Private well | ● No VOCs | — Major road | PCE Tetrachloroethene |
| ⊙ Temporary well | ● PCE | — Street | TCE Trichloroethene |
| | ● PCE and TCE | — Stream/River | VOC Volatile organic compound |
| | ● Carbon tetrachloride | — PCE and TCE plume | CCC Commodity Credit Corporation |
| | | | USDA US Department of Agriculture |

Source: ArcGIS Online, World Imagery, 2010; ESRI Data Maps, 2007; HSPi Global, 2007

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EPA makes York groundwater clean-up a priority

Local contamination placed on national list



YORK – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced Thursday it will take the lead on cleaning up two contamination sites in York, designating both as national priorities for cleanup.

In December, 2013, the projects were proposed for the Superfund process, which was designed to remediate sites contaminated with hazardous substances.

Thursday's declaration formally places the project on the national list.

The state of Nebraska referred both sites to the EPA because they require short- and long-term response actions and listing will allow for a proper and timely investigation of the nature and extent of the contamination and remediation.

In December, city officials said the contaminants are not currently in the municipal drinking water.

One of the groundwater contamination sites is in the northern portion of the city, where there are industrial companies and some rural residences just outside the northern portion of the city limits.

The EPA says this site is composed of "documented releases of hazardous substances, mainly volatile organic compounds, into soils and groundwater. To date, one municipal well has been impacted and taken off line due to contamination. The plume has also impacted six private residential water wells. The contamination appears to be coming from the area of the Kroy/Alcan, Kroy Industries and Kroy Building Products facilities. However, there may

be additional source areas. The plume extends approximately 2.5 miles."

It should be noted that the main theory regarding the source is that it originated with a business located in that area many years ago which is no longer there.

The EPA says this particular contamination plume is comprised of chlorinated solvents, including tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), trichloroethylene (TCA), dichloroethylene (DCE) and a second compound of trichloroethane (TCA).

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The EPA says "the new municipal public water well field is in danger of becoming contaminated because it is located less than 1/8 of a mile down-gradient of the plume. Additionally, there are several private wells in danger of becoming contaminated because they are also located down-gradient of the plume."

The second contamination site includes the central and southeast portions of York. The EPA says "the center of the plume is located on the north side of Nobes Road between Blackburn and Delaware. There is no identified source.

"There are many possible sources (of the contamination) resulting from various operations such as dry cleaners, metal degreasing operations and grain storage facilities. To date, one municipal water supply well has been impacted and taken off line due to contamination. The plume has also impacted three private wells."

The EPA says the plume is comprised of chlorinated solvents, including PCE, TCE and degradation products.

"This groundwater plume extends approximately two miles," says the EPA report. "There are several private water supply wells and irrigation wells in danger of becoming contaminated."

In addition to working to ensure that the chemicals aren't affecting drinking water, the EPA has begun developing a long-term cleanup plan for the area.



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In York, EPA continues groundwater contamination investigation

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By [Melanie Wilkinson](#) / World-Herald News Service

YORK – While the clean-up of the large groundwater contamination plumes in York are the main objective for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), so is finding the source areas.

While these two contamination plumes began decades ago, finding the location of the sources is imperative to cleaning up the plumes once and for all – and to make sure there are no adverse effects.

Representatives of the EPA held a public meeting this past week, to discuss their source search plans, when it comes to the southeast plume.

While a separate contamination plume still exists in the northeast area of the city, EPA officials say they are currently concentrating on determining exactly where the southeast plume started and they want to see if any air vapor or soil contamination exists in the downtown area.

They have pinpointed York's downtown as the general source area of this particular



EPA

This aerial view shows the area affected by the water contamination plume in southeast York. The pink indicates the PCE contamination area. The red dots show places where both PCE and TCE have been found. The blue, meandering line indicates Beaver Creek.

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contamination, noting there were a number of dry cleaning and mechanical businesses in the downtown many years ago. These types of businesses use the types of chemicals now found in the groundwater — and back in the day, there were no stringent regulations regarding disposal practices.

In May, the EPA announced it would take the lead on cleaning up these contamination sites in York, designating both as national priorities for clean-up. The May declaration formally placed the projects on the national Superfund list.

The southeast contamination plume, the EPA says, could have many possible sources and is comprised of chlorinated solvents, including PCE, TCE and degradation products.

This particular plume extends approximately two miles.

There have been a number of private water wells impacted — those property owners are now being supplied with water and/or have been hooked up to the city’s water system.

This plume has not impacted the municipal water supply.

Susan Fischer, the EPA project manager, explained to residents and city officials that some individuals with her agency and others have been in York working on this project since 2010.

“At that time, PCE was detected in five private wells in the areas of East Nobes Road and Road N,” Fischer said. “Four wells showed an unacceptable risk. So the EPA moved forward with removal action. We also are looking for the source area and will do clean-up in that particular area.”

She said it will be a “long, lengthy process,” and that the removal and remediation actions will be done simultaneously.

“The source is in the downtown area of York and we believe the source was several old dry cleaning businesses that are no longer here,” Fischer said. “Likely, the solvents were dumped down the drain, we believe, because there were no regulations then. We have talked to residents who have been here a long time and we did a title search for dry cleaning businesses at that time.

“We will conduct water and soil samples in the downtown area in November, using a small drill rig. We will also do indoor air samples. Where the source area is, the PCE is heavier than water, so it goes through the soil to the water. PCE is a solvent like gas, and it could get into basements. We will do sub-slab samples, air samples. We will look for vapor intrusion.”

When it comes to the “sub-slab” samples, this will be done by drilling a 3/8-inch hole into the concrete, installing a port for at least a day, collecting the air from the port and then taking that air sample to a nearby lab that will determine the results within eight hours.

“This contamination plume is pretty long,” Fischer said. “We are concerned about all of it, but the source area is of the most concern now because that’s where there’s the highest concentration. If the contamination is still in the soil, it continues to impact the groundwater.”

Fischer said that if PCE is found in the soil and air, toxicologists will provide risk information.

“If there is risk (at a property), we will put in a radon system” as it works the same when removing PCE, Fischer said. “It pulls the PCE out of the air.”

The EPA would provide the removal equipment; property owners would be asked to

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provide electricity to run the equipment, which is estimated to cost about \$5-\$10 a month.

“We will be asking for access, to get into downtown properties,” Fischer said.

One individual asked if business people in the downtown area have been breathing in contaminated air for 30 years, would there be health concerns.

“That is difficult to say,” Fischer responded. “It depends on the concentration and the length of exposure. In general, PCE does have non-cancer effects on the liver and kidneys, and it is also a likely carcinogen.

“We look at cancer and non-cancer effects. We may say it may be a risk. The hope is, the goal is, that even if (levels) exceed (what’s acceptable), we can mitigate it so there won’t be that concentration and we will never see those effects.”

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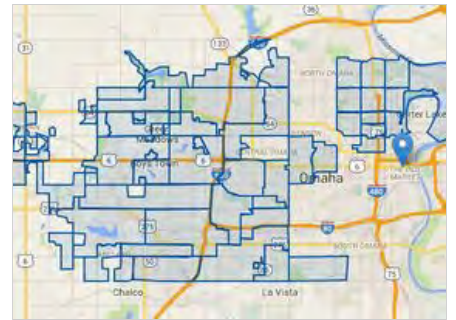
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EPA Superfund Program: PCE/TCE NORTHEAST CONTAMINATION, YORK, NE

Superfund Program

The PCE/TCE Northeast Contamination Site is located in York, York County, Nebraska. The site is located near several industrial facilities/businesses, and the associated groundwater contaminant plume extends to the east/southeast through residential areas. Previous investigations in the area have documented releases of trichloroethene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE), tetrachloroethene (PCE) and carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) to groundwater in the northeastern York area. Groundwater contamination has been an ongoing issue since sampling by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) in March 1990 discovered volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in some of York's municipal wells.

In 1991, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) conducted an investigation of the site. Based on the results of the investigation, EPA provided bottled water to a number of affected residents under removal authority. In 1993 and 1994, Argonne National Laboratory began investigating the former Commodity Credit Corporation/USDA grain bin storage site, located northwest of the industrial facilities/businesses. The former USDA grain bin storage site, source area and associated groundwater contaminant plume, is currently being addressed in the state voluntary cleanup program.

In 1995, EPA conducted an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) of the site. The ESI included questionnaires regarding chemicals used at the industrial facilities of interest along with field investigation activities. Soil samples were collected and field screened from nine facilities. Samples were also collected from 13 public water supply wells. No VOCs were detected in the public water supply wells.

In 2010, NDEQ conducted an investigation of the site. The investigation documented PCE and TCE exceeding drinking water standards in a number of private drinking water wells. Based on these results, EPA began a removal action to continue sampling private drinking water wells and where necessary, provided an alternate water source or installation of a whole-house drinking water filtration system. The site was proposed for the National Priority List (NPL) in December 2013 and became final on the NPL in May 2014.

Protecting Human Health

Protecting The Environment

- EPA's Involvement at this Site
- What is the current site status?
- What's being done to protect human health and the environment?

- Staying Informed and Involved
- What are the risks at the site?

SITE STATUS

Construction Complete? <hr/> <p>No</p>
Human Exposure Status <hr/> <p>Insufficient Data</p>
Contaminated Ground Water Status <hr/> <p>Not Under Control</p>
Site-Wide Ready for Anticipated Use? <hr/> <p>No</p>

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Regional News
Public Participation Opportunities:
There are no meetings or comment periods scheduled at this time.

Site Facts

NPL Status: Final
Street Address:
522 W 26TH STREET, YORK, NE 68467
Congressional District: 03
EPA ID: NEN000706105

Site Contacts:

- Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC):
Tamara Freeman
(913) 551-7094
- Remedial Project Manager (RPM):
Owens Hull
(913) 551-7226
- Additional Site
Contact(s):

Laurie Brunner, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

(402) 471-2214

Site Reports and Documents

- Administrative Records
- No published Special Collection documents currently available.

Last updated on May 9, 2016

Environmental Site Investigation at the Former USDA Grain Storage Facility at York

Background

From 1950 to 1974, the Commodity Credit Corporation, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (CCC/USDA), operated a grain storage facility on leased property on N. Division Ave., in the northern portion of York, Nebraska. During this time, commercial grain fumigants containing carbon tetrachloride were commonly used by the CCC/USDA and the private grain storage industry to preserve in their facilities.

In 1990, routine sampling by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) identified contamination by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, and carbon tetrachloride in several York public water supply (PWS) wells. Except for TCE, however, all VOCs concentrations were below the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established levels for safe drinking water.

Levels of TCE significantly above safe drinking water levels were detected in public well PWS 81-1. The well was shut down in early 1990. Subsequent studies conducted by NDHHS and the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) identified groundwater contamination by multiple VOCs, including carbon tetrachloride, in several private wells in the northern portion of town. This prompted EPA, in April 1991, to provide bottled water to seven households with contaminated private wells and no connection to the York municipal water system. The NDEQ concluded that multiple source areas, including the former CCC/USDA grain storage facility, might have contributed to the VOCs contamination.

As a result of these findings, the CCC/USDA first initiated an investigation of carbon tetrachloride contamination potentially associated with its former York grain storage facility in 1993. The investigation, concluded in 1995, identified carbon tetrachloride contamination in subsurface soils at and immediately east of the former CCC/USDA facility. Contaminated groundwater was also detected in the



unconfined aquifer beneath and southeast of the former facility. A second, detached lobe of groundwater contamination containing multiple VOCs was identified south of the former CCC/USDA facility. This contaminated zone was not linked to the former CCC/USDA facility.

Between 1995 and 2014, EPA and the NDEQ conducted investigations of the groundwater contamination south of the former CCC/USDA facility. Two distinct areas of VOCs contamination were ultimately identified. These two areas were placed on the EPA National Priorities List in May 2014.

2015 Site Investigation Program

In early 2015, the EPA and NDEQ requested the CCC/USDA to expand its earlier studies of carbon tetrachloride associated with its former grain storage operations. The CCC/USDA directed Argonne National Laboratory to conduct a site investigation at its former facility and additional properties in the vicinity. Argonne initiated the investigation in early July 2015, and this work is ongoing.

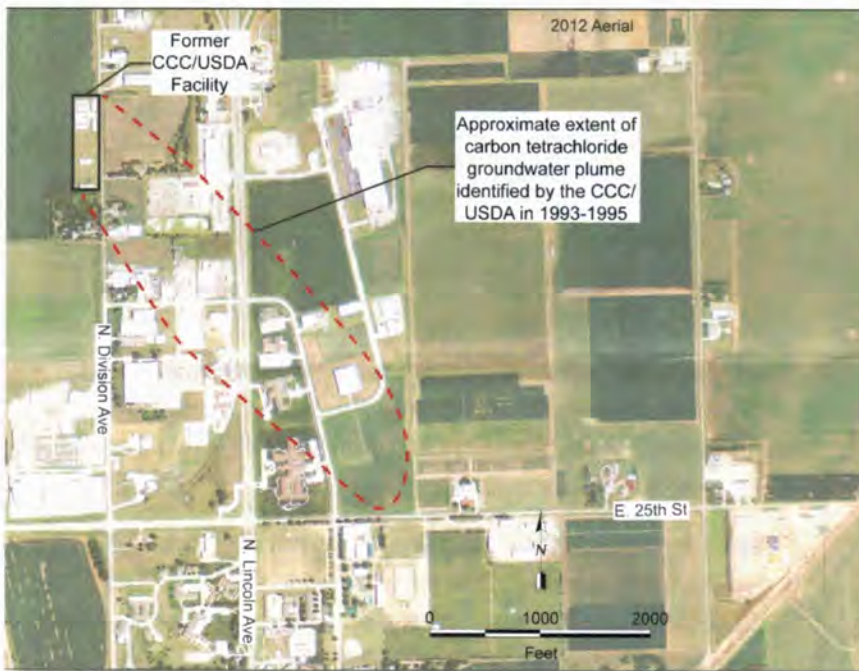
The objectives of the investigation program are to (1) verify the previous investigation results for carbon tetrachloride in both soil and groundwater, (2) update these findings to determine the present areal and vertical extent and levels of carbon tetrachloride in soil and groundwater, and (3) identify any risks that the contamination might pose to currently active private and public wells or to public health via other pathways, including potential contamination of indoor air from carbon tetrachloride vapor intrusion.

Ongoing Field Activities

The field investigation activities that are currently in progress include the following:

- Direct-push, vertical-profile soil sampling for VOCs analyses at selected locations on and near the former CCC/USDA facility.
- Direct-push groundwater sampling of the unconfined aquifer at locations on and downgradient (to the southeast) of the former CCC/USDA facility.
- Screening of indoor air to assess the possibility of carbon tetrachloride vapor intrusion at selected locations chosen in consultation with the NDEQ.
- Identification and sampling, as necessary, of private wells that might be used for drinking water supply along the identified carbon tetrachloride migration pathway.

On the basis of these studies, the CCC/USDA will work with the NDEQ to determine any additional actions necessary to address the carbon tetrachloride contamination linked to the former CCC/USDA grain storage operations.



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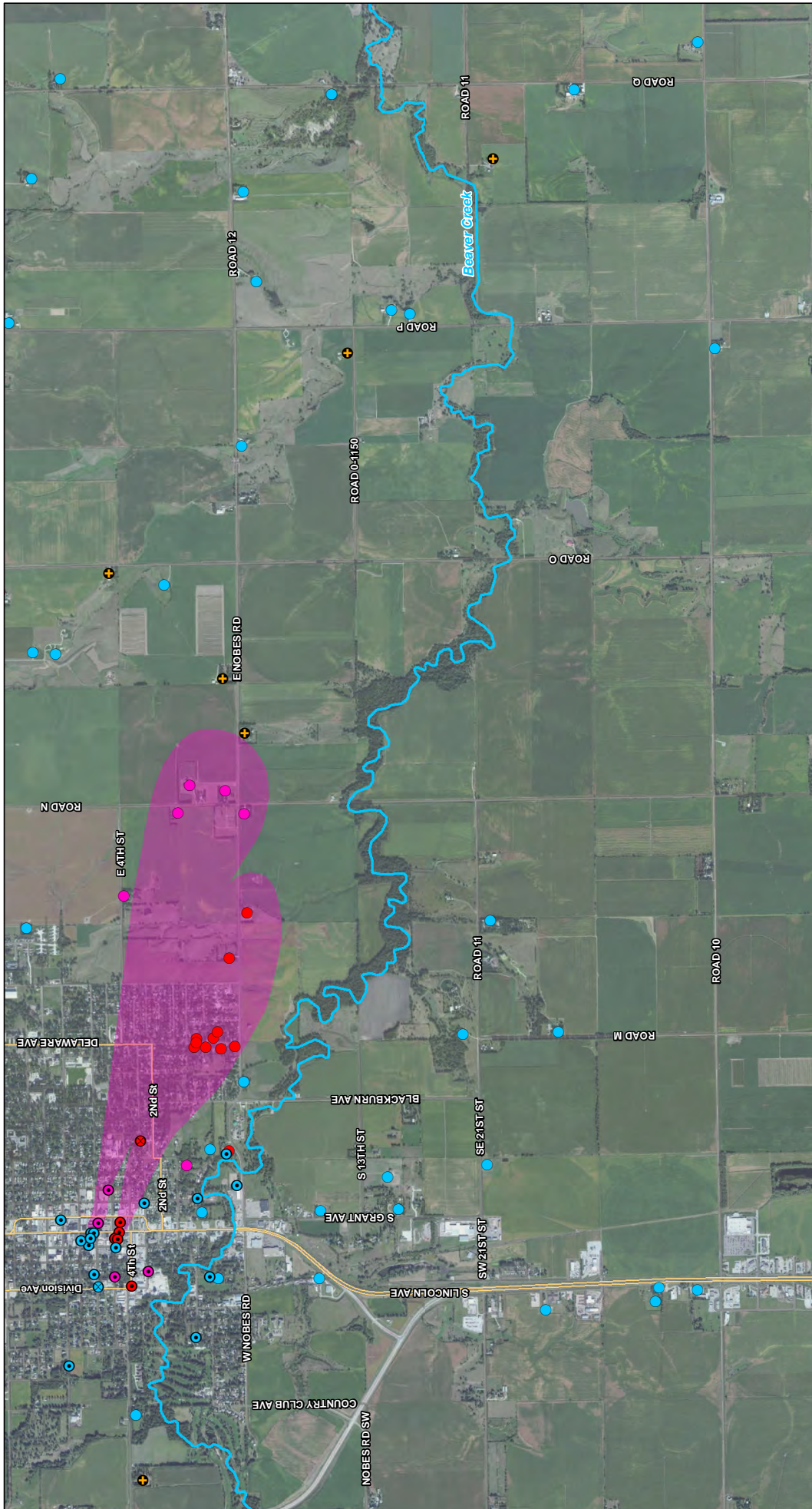
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wade.gregson@nebraska.gov





Legend

- Well refused for sampling: Yellow circle with a cross
- Well type:
 - Private well: White circle
 - Temporary well: Grey circle
 - Unknown: Grey circle with a cross
- Contaminant type:
 - No VOCs: Blue circle
 - PCE: Pink circle
 - PCE and TCE: Red circle
- Major road: Yellow line
- Street: Blue line
- Stream/River: Blue wavy line
- PCE contamination area: Purple shaded area
- PCE: Tetrachloroethene
- TCE: Trichloroethene
- VOC: Volatile organic compound

Figure

PCE Southeast Contamination
York, Nebraska

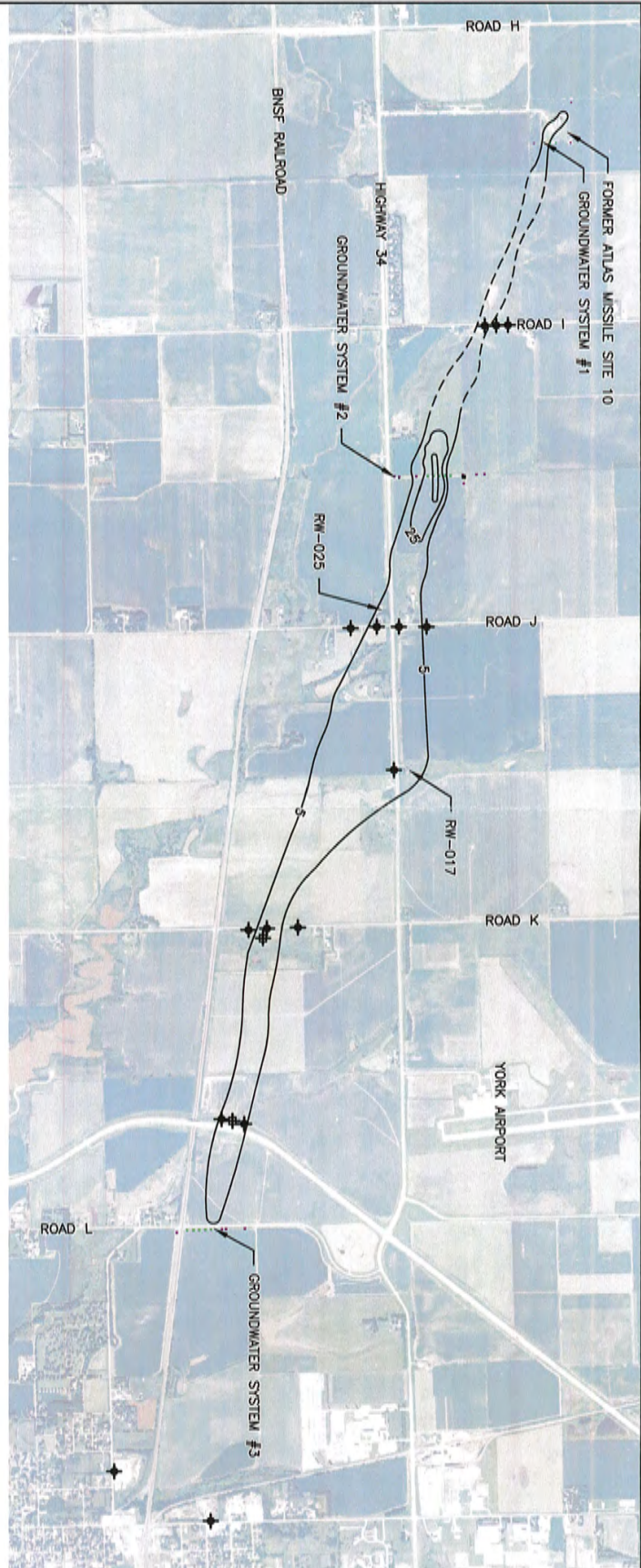
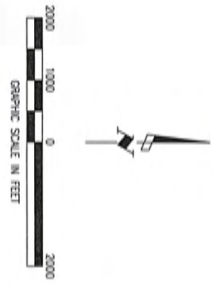
Scale: 0 0.2 0.4 Miles

Source: ArcGIS Online, World Imagery, 2010; ESRI Data Maps, 2007; HSPi Gold, 2007

Date: 9/20/2011
Drawn By: Nick Mendenhall
Project No.: 000000001_00000000

SOURCE: FARM SERVICE AGENCY, 2010

- LEGEND**
- TRICHLOROETHENE ISO CONCENTRATION
 - - - INFERRED TRICHLOROETHENE ISO CONCENTRATION
 - CITY OF YORK CITY LIMITS
 - ◆ PROPOSED MONITORING WELL (DEPTHS 110'-130')
 - ◆ PROPOSED MONITORING WELL (DEPTH 160')



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Groundwater contamination to be discussed

By Melanie Wilkinson

Work is underway to remedy the groundwater contamination problem associated with the former missile site west of the city.

The Atlas Missile Site 10, located five miles west, just north of Highway 34, was taken out of operation in 1964. What was left behind, besides an empty silo, was a chemical in the groundwater.

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Approximately seven years ago, the investigation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began with remedial research and a feasibility study - which were completed in 2002. Their findings - Trichloroethene (TCE), a chlorinated solvent, was used at the site as a degreaser to clean out the residual fuel in the fuel lines. The release of TCE to the environment during the operation of the missile silo resulted in concentrations that exceed the regulatory standard for protection of drinking water.

The original study concluded the TCE impacts were located in groundwater beneath the missile silo and adjacent agricultural fields, and that no domestic or municipal water wells were known to be impacted by TCE.

Test wells were drilled over the course of the next few years - then last year, the announcement was made that the contamination plume has migrated 4 1/2 miles - much further than the researchers expected - toward the city of York. They continued to track the plume - and now something is being done to remedy the problem.

The Corps of Engineers, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continue to work together. The Corps is currently installing treatment systems to clean up the contamination plume.

An open house meeting, to share information and answer questions, will be held Wednesday, Nov. 12, from 4-8 p.m., at the Kilgore Library. The public is encouraged to attend this meeting, particularly if they live or own property within the vicinity of the plume.

For more information about this project, contact the Corps' manager, Joseph Slattery, at 995-2740 or email him at joseph.m.slattery@usace.army.mil. Interested persons may also visit the Kilgore Memorial Library where an information repository has been established, which contains documents related to the environmental investigations at the site.

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Public Notice Information

Name of Applicant	York City-County Landfill
Location	
Nearest City	York
Type of Permit	Clean u levels and remedial action
End of Comment Period	09/11/2009

PUBLIC NOTICE PROPOSED FINAL CLEANUP LEVELS AND REMEDIAL ACTION YORK CITY-COUNTY SANITARY LANDFILL

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality Waste Management Division

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Title 118- Ground Water Quality Standards and Use Classification, Chapter 11, that the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) is proposing final cleanup levels and remedial action for the former York City-County Sanitary Landfill, York, Nebraska. These proposed determinations are in accordance with Title 118, Appendix A. The York Landfill is located at 1214 Road 15 in York, Nebraska and is generally described as the N ¼, SE ¼, Township 11 North, Range 3 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, York County, Nebraska.

The groundwater contamination at this site is classified as a remedial action class one (RAC-1) based on groundwater contamination detected in four downgradient private drinking water supply wells. NDEQ proposes to require long term groundwater monitoring, landfill gas control, continued monitoring of downgradient domestic wells, and a contingency measure to supply alternate water to impacted well users. The proposed final cleanup levels in the groundwater are:

Table 1. Proposed Final Cleanup Levels for York Former Landfill

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200 µg/L
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.4 µg/L
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7 µg/L
1,2-Dichloropropane	5 µg/L
Benzene	5 µg/L
Chloroethane	21,000 µg/L
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 µg/L
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	5 µg/L
Dichlorodifluoromethane	390 µg/L.
Ethylbenzene	700 µg/L
Methyl ethyl ketone	7,100 µg/L
Tetrachloroethylene	5 µg/L
Toluene	1,000 µg/L
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 µg/L
Trichloroethylene	5 µg/L
Vinyl Chloride	2 µg/L
Xylene	10,000 µg/L

Based on Nebraska Title 118 MCLs (bold) or EPA Regional Screening Levels for tap water, April, 2009.

Any person may receive additional information, submit written comments regarding the proposed actions, or request a public hearing, in writing, on or before September 11, 2009. A request for hearing must state the nature of the issues to be raised and all arguments and factual grounds supporting such position. If the Director grants a public hearing, the hearing will be advertised by public notice at least 30 days prior to its occurrence. Comments and requests should be mailed to:

Mr. David Haldeman
Waste Management Division
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
PO Box 98922
Lincoln, NE 68509-8922

The public notice and fact sheet are available for inspection at the office of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, 1200 N Street, Suite 400, The Atrium, PO Box 98922, Lincoln, NE 68509-8922. These materials are also located at the Kilgore Memorial Library, 520 Nebraska Ave., York, NE 68467. Please notify the Department of Environmental Quality if alternate formats of materials are needed by September 1, 2009. Contact phone number is (402) 471-2186. TDD users please call 711 and ask the relay operator to call us at (402) 471-2186. Further information may be obtained from Mike Felix, Remediation Section, (402) 471-3388.

[www.DEQ.state.NE.US Home Page](http://www.DEQ.state.NE.US)

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