



437393

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

REGION 5

77 W. JACKSON BLVD

CHICAGO, IL 60604

**13 JUN 2013****MEMORANDUM**

**SUBJECT:** Request for Approval and Funding for a Time-Critical Removal Action at the Springfield Iron Site, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois (Site ID # C5D8).

**FROM:** Jaime Brown, On-Scene Coordinator  
Emergency Response Section 3

**THRU:** Samuel Borries, Chief  
Emergency Response Branch 2

**TO:** Richard C. Karl, Director  
Superfund Division

**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Action Memorandum is to request and document your approval to expend up to \$999,055 to conduct a time-critical removal action at the Springfield Iron Company Site (SIC Site) located in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois. The response actions proposed herein are necessary in order to mitigate threats to public health, welfare, and the environment posed by the presence of uncontrolled hazardous substances in seeping coal tar.

The Action Memorandum would serve as approval for expenditures by EPA, as the lead technical agency, to take actions described herein to abate the imminent and substantial endangerment posed by hazardous substances at the SIC Site. The proposed removal of hazardous substances would be taken pursuant to Section 104(a)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC 9604(a)(1), and Section 300.415 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300.415.

There are no nationally significant or precedent setting issues associated with the proposed response at this non-NPL site.

## **II. SITE CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND**

CERCLIS ID: ILN000510597

RCRA ID:

State ID:

Category: Time-Critical

The SIC Site operated as a steel making facility, which primarily manufactured rails for the railroad industry. A mix of commercial and residential properties that include warehouse space, wholesale merchandise storage, a plumbing service company, a taxi company, an electrical substation, a large city water storage tank, and a city backup electrical generator now occupy the SIC Site.

### **A. Site Description**

#### **1. Removal site evaluation**

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) Office of Site Evaluation conducted a pre-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) screening assessment on March 11, 2010. Observations of coal tar seeping onto a public sidewalk and city right-of-way in the northwest region of the SIC Site prompted the site assessment. The sidewalk links a nearby high school, baseball/softball fields, a community park, and several residential areas. The screening assessment focused on four coal gas houses and a potential coal-tar disposal area.

In October 2010, as part of the pre-CERCLIS screening assessment, Illinois EPA mobilized a Geoprobe to drill 20 borings at the SIC Site in the four gashouse areas and the potential coal-tar disposal area. The borings depths ranged from 4 to 12 feet bgs. According to the pre-CERCLIS screening assessment report, the following compounds exceeded EPA Removal Management Levels (RMLs):

- 2,4-Dimethylphenol at sampling location X107 at 3,800 milligrams per kilograms (mg/kg) was above the residential RML of 3,700 mg/kg.
- Benzo(a)anthracene at sampling location X106 at 110 was above the residential RML of 15 mg/kg, and at sample location X108 at 220 mg/kg above the industrial RML of 210 mg/kg.
- Benzo(a)pyrene at sampling location X108 at 130 mg/kg was above the residential RML of 15 mg/kg.

On October 10, 2011, the City of Springfield conducted an initial site investigation to supplement the Illinois EPA pre-CERCLIS screening assessment and to delineate the areal extent and depth of any coal-tar contamination at the SIC Site. Nine borings were installed and temporary piezometers were installed in four of the borings to determine groundwater elevations.

In a letter dated February 12, 2012, Illinois EPA formally requested EPA's assistance in assessing the site and determining the need for a removal action. Assessment activities at the SIC Site occurred on August 28 and 29, 2012. Site assessment results indicate that the SIC Site poses an imminent and substantial threat to the public health, welfare, or the environment. A direct-push, Geoprobe track-mounted rig advanced 10 soil borings to an estimated depth of 2 feet below the impacted area based on soil core observations or to refusal. Ten investigative soil samples and one duplicate sample were collected from the 10 soil-boring locations as well as 2 coal-tar samples for laboratory analysis. Comparison of subsurface soil sampling results and surficial coal tar results to EPA RMLs for soil in both a residential and industrial setting indicate:

- 2-methylnaphthalene was above the residential RML of 690 mg/kg in both coal tar samples with values of 3,400 and 790 mg/kg.
- Benzo(a)anthracene was above the residential RML of 15 mg/kg in soil one sample and the industrial RML of 210 mg/kg in 2 samples with the highest soil concentration at 500 mg/kg. Both coal-tar samples exceeded the industrial RML with concentrations of 1,200 and 470 mg/kg.
- Benzo(a)pyrene was above the residential RML of 15 mg/kg in one soil sample and the industrial RML of 210 mg/kg in 2 samples with the highest soil concentration at 360 mg/kg. Both coal-tar samples exceeded the industrial RML with concentrations of 280 and 720 mg/kg.
- Benzo(b)fluoranthene was above the residential RML of 15 mg/kg in one soil sample, and the industrial RML of 210 mg/kg in 2 samples with the highest soil concentration at 250 mg/kg. Both coal-tar samples exceeded the industrial RML with concentrations of 220 and 500 mg/kg.
- Benzo(k)fluoranthene was above the residential RML of 150 mg/kg in two soil samples and both coal tar samples.
- Dibenz(a,h)anthracene was above the residential RML of 1.5 mg/kg in one soil sample and the industrial RML of 21 mg/kg in 2 soil samples with the highest soil concentration at 86 mg/kg. Both coal-tar samples exceeded the industrial RML with concentrations of 70 and 220 mg/kg.
- Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene was above the residential RML of 150 mg/kg in one coal tar sample with a concentration of 330 mg/kg.
- Naphthalene was above the residential RML of 360 mg/kg in two soil samples and one coal tar sample and the industrial RML of 1,800 mg/kg in one coal tar sample with a concentration of 5,000 mg/kg.
- Lead was above the residential RML of 400 mg/kg in one soil sample and the industrial RML of 800 mg/kg in another soil sample with a concentration of 850 mg/kg.

Based on the analytical results discussed above and observations made during the removal assessment, hazards present at the SIC Site include the following:

- Coal tar in soil migrating to the ground surface, including onto public sidewalks and public streets.

- Coal tar seeps at the ground surface and in soil contaminated with semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC) at concentrations exceeding EPA's RMLs.
- Soil at 2 to 6 feet below ground surface (bgs) is contaminated with SVOCs at concentrations exceeding EPA's RMLs

## **2. Physical location**

The SIC Site is located at 1900 Factory Street in Springfield, Illinois. The meridian coordinates for the Site are latitude 39° 49' 36.68" North and longitude -89° 38' 13.01" West. Residential properties occupy the southernmost part of the SIC Site property and border the SIC Site to the east, north, and south as well. The Chicago and Illinois Railroad is located west of the SIC Site and a mix of industrial, commercial, and residential properties exists west of the Chicago and Illinois Railroad.

An Environmental Justice (EJ) analysis for the SIC Site was conducted. Screening of the surrounding area used Region 5's EJ Screen Tool (which applies the interim version of the national EJ Strategic Enforcement Assessment Tool (EJSEAT)). Region 5 has reviewed environmental and demographic data for the area surrounding the SIC Site and determined there is a low potential for EJ concerns at this location.

## **3. Site characteristics**

Springfield Iron Company was a steel making facility, which primarily manufactured rails for the railroad industry. The SIC Site is comprised of a number of residential and commercial properties that lie within the footprint of the coal tar contamination.

## **4. Release or threatened release into the environment of a hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant**

EPA documented the presence of hazardous substances and pollutants during its Site Assessment activities conducted on August 28 and 29, 2012. The following hazardous substances were found in soils and surficial coal tar at levels that exceed their respective RMLs: 2-methylnaphthalene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and naphthalene. As described in Section III below, the contaminants pose a threat of release by migration and surface exposure.

## **5. NPL status**

The SIC Site is not listed on the National Priorities List.

## **6. Maps, pictures and other graphic representations**

Figure A-1 Site Location Map, A-2 Site Layout Map and A-3 Photo Log are included as attachments.

## **B. Other Actions to Date**

### **1. Previous actions**

There have been no private or government response actions undertaken at the SIC Site.

### **2. Current actions**

EPA conducted a site assessment to determine the extent of contamination at the SIC Site. The recommendations in this Action Memorandum are based on the site assessment. No private or governmental entities are performing activities at the SIC Site.

## **C. State and Local Authorities' Roles**

### **1. State and local actions to date**

On February 9, 2012, EPA received a written request from the Illinois EPA to determine if the SIC Site met the criteria for a time-critical removal action.

### **2. Potential for continued State/local response**

Illinois EPA has stated that state funds are not available to conduct removal activities at the SIC Site.

## **III. THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT, AND STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES**

The conditions remaining at the SIC Site present a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, and the environment, and meet the criteria for a time-critical removal action as provided for in the NCP, 40 CFR 300.415(b)(2). These criteria include, but are not limited to, the following:

### **Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants;**

Bordering the SIC Site to the east and north are residential properties. The SIC Site is less than 0.5 mile from several schools, including Ridgely Elementary School and St. Aloysius Catholic School. During the site assessment, the on-site coal-tar seep areas were not fenced or secured. One coal-tar seep was on a public sidewalk, and seeps have been reported on public streets. Nearby human populations and animals could easily contact coal tar seeping out of the ground through public walkways or by trespassing.

Analytical results from the Site Assessment indicate that hazardous substances, as defined by CERCLA § 101(14), pollutants, and contaminants are present at the Site and represent an actual or potential exposure threat to nearby human populations. The coal tar contains the following SVOCs at concentrations exceeding EPA's RMLs: 2-methylnaphthalene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and naphthalene (Table 1).

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has studied the health effects of these hazardous substances, and information about each is provided below.

Benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene are part of a group of chemicals called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). PAHs are a group of over 100 different chemicals formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. Mice fed high levels of one PAH during pregnancy had difficulty reproducing and so did their offspring. These offspring also had higher rates of birth defects and lower body weights. It is not known whether these effects occur in people.

Animal studies have also shown that PAHs can cause harmful effects on the skin, body fluids, and ability to fight disease after both short- and long-term exposure. But these effects have not been seen in people. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that some PAHs may reasonably be expected to be carcinogens. Some people who have breathed or touched mixtures of PAHs and other chemicals for long periods of time have developed cancer. Some PAHs have caused cancer in laboratory animals when they breathed air containing them (lung cancer), ingested them in food (stomach cancer), or had them applied to their skin (skin cancer).

Exposure to large amounts of naphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene may damage or destroy red blood cells, a condition known as hemolytic anemia. Symptoms of hemolytic anemia include fatigue, lack of appetite, restlessness, and pale skin. Exposure to large amounts of naphthalene may also cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, blood in the urine, and yellow skin.

**High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface that may migrate;**

During the site assessment, coal-tar seeps at the ground surface were sampled and contained the following SVOCs at concentrations exceeding EPA's RMLs: 2-methylnaphthalene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and naphthalene. One coal-tar seep was on a public sidewalk, and seeps have been reported on public streets. Site assessment soil samples collected from 2 to 6 feet bgs contained the same SVOCs exceeding EPA's RMLs. The fact that one of the coal-tar samples contained significantly higher concentrations than the soil samples seem to indicate that

contaminants from coal tar are leaching into the soil and contaminating soil with SVOCs at concentrations exceeding EPA's RMLs (Table 1).

**Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants to migrate or be released;**

As stated above, the fact that one of the coal-tar samples contained significantly higher concentrations than the soil samples may indicate that contaminants from coal tar are leaching into the soil and contaminating soil with SVOCs at concentrations exceeding EPA's RMLs. Heavy rains could cause contaminants in coal tar to migrate vertically and horizontally into soil.

**The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release;**

State funds are not available for the cleanup. Illinois EPA referred the SIC Site to the EPA for consideration of a time-critical removal action in a letter dated February 9, 2012.

**IV. ENDANGERMENT DETERMINATION**

Given the SIC Site conditions, the nature of the known and suspected hazardous substances on site, and the potential exposure pathways described in Sections II and III above, actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from the SIC Site, if not addressed by implementing the response actions selected in this memorandum, may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, or welfare, or the environment

**V. PROPOSED ACTIONS AND ESTIMATED COSTS**

**A. Proposed Actions**

**1. Proposed action description**

The response actions described in this memorandum directly address actual or potential releases of hazardous substances on Site, which may pose an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, or welfare, or the environment. Removal activities on Site will include:

- 1) Develop and implement a site health and safety plan, a site emergency contingency plan, and site security plan;
- 2) Develop and implement an air monitoring plan;
- 3) Conduct land surveying to the extent necessary to establish a grid system to locate all property boundaries, special features (pipes, storage tanks, street rights-of-way, etc.), and sample locations;

- 4) As necessary, conduct extent of contamination sampling both on and off-site on nearby properties to further delineate the extent of contaminated soil impacted by historic Site activities;
- 5) Excavate all coal tar material (i.e. product) where the coal tar product has the potential to migrate to the ground surface or surrounding areas. At a minimum, remove the top 2 feet of coal tar contaminated surface soils exceeding industrial RMLs;
- 6) Based upon soil results, remove, transport and dispose of all characterized or identified hazardous substances, pollutants, wastes or contaminants at a RCRA/CERCLA-approved disposal facility in accordance with the EPA off-site rule;
- 7) Backfill all excavated areas with clean material and top soil and grade as appropriate;
- 8) Restore excavated areas and vegetate to prevent soil erosion;
- 9) Restore streets, alleys and sidewalks, as needed;
- 10) Take any other response actions to address any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant that the EPA OSC determines may pose an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or the environment.

The removal action will be conducted in a manner not inconsistent with the NCP. The OSC has initiated planning for provision of post-removal site control consistent with the provisions of Section 300.415(l) of the NCP. Elimination of all threats presented by hazardous substances is, however, expected to minimize the need for post-removal site control.

#### Off-Site Rule

All hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants removed off-site pursuant to this removal action for treatment, storage, and disposal shall be treated, stored, or disposed of at a facility in compliance, as determined by EPA, with the EPA Off-Site Rule, 40 C.F.R. § 300.440.

#### **2. Contribution to remedial performance:**

The proposed action will not impede future actions based on available information. At this time it is not known if long-term remedial actions will be needed for this site.

**3. Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)**

This section is not applicable.

**4. Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)**

All applicable, relevant, and appropriate requirements (ARARs) of Federal and State law will be complied with to the extent practicable considering the exigencies of the circumstances. On November 2, 2012, an e-mail was sent to Bruce Everetts of Illinois EPA asking for any State of Illinois ARARs, which may apply.

Federal  
RCRA Subtitle C

State  
None identified yet

**5. Project Schedule**

This project is expected to take approximately 26 on-site working days.

**B. Estimated Costs**

REMOVAL ACTION PROJECT CEILING ESTIMATE	
<b><u>Extramural Costs:</u></b>	
<u>Regional Removal Allowance Costs:</u>	
Total Cleanup Contractor Costs (This cost category includes estimates for ERRS, subcontractors, Notices to Proceed, and Interagency Agreements with Other Federal Agencies. Includes 15% contingency)	\$858,232
<u>Other Extramural Costs Not Funded from the Regional Allowance:</u>	
Total START, including multiplier costs	\$50,000
Total Decontamination, Analytical & Tech. Services (DATS)	\$0
Total CLP	\$0
Subtotal	\$50,000
Subtotal Extramural Costs	\$908,232
Extramural Costs Contingency (10% of Subtotal, Extramural Costs rounded to nearest thousand)	\$90,823
<b>TOTAL REMOVAL ACTION PROJECT CEILING</b>	<b>\$999,055</b>

**VI. EXPECTED CHANGE IN THE SITUATION SHOULD ACTION BE DELAYED OR NOT TAKEN**

Given the SIC Site conditions, the nature of the hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants documented on site, and the potential exposure pathways to nearby populations described in Sections II, III and IV above, actual or threatened release of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants from the Site, failing to take or delaying action may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare or the environment, increasing the potential that hazardous substances will be released, thereby threatening the adjacent population and the environment.

**VII. OUTSTANDING POLICY ISSUES**

There are no outstanding policy issues.

**VIII. ENFORCEMENT**

For administrative purposes, information concerning the enforcement strategy for the SIC Site is contained in the Enforcement Confidential Addendum.

<u>Direct Costs</u>	+ <u>Indirect Costs</u>	= <u>Estimated EPA Costs</u>
(\$999,055 + \$50,000)	+ [(61.61%) x (\$1,049,055)]	=\$1,695,378

The total EPA costs for this removal action based on full-cost accounting practices that will be eligible for cost recovery are estimated to be \$1,695,378.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Direct Costs include direct extramural costs and direct intramural costs. Indirect costs are calculated based on an estimated indirect cost rate expressed as a percentage of site-specific direct costs, consistent with the full cost accounting methodology effective October 2, 2000. These estimates do not include pre-judgment interest, do not take into account other enforcement costs, including Department of Justice costs, and may be adjusted during the course of a removal action. The estimates are for illustrative purposes only and their use is not intended to create any rights for responsible parties. Neither the lack of a total cost estimate nor deviation of actual total costs from this estimate will affect the United States' right to cost recovery.

**IX. RECOMMENDATION**

This decision document represents the selected removal action for the Springfield Iron Site, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois, developed in accordance with CERCLA as amended, and is not inconsistent with the NCP. This decision is based on the administrative record for the SIC Site (Attachment 4). Conditions at the SIC Site meet the NCP Section 300.415(b)(2) criteria for a removal, and I recommend your approval of the removal action proposed in this Action Memorandum.

The total project ceiling if approved will be \$999,055, of which an estimated \$949,055 may be used for cleanup contractor costs. You may indicate your approval by signing below.

Approve: Richard C. Kelly 6-13-13  
Director, Superfund Division Date

Disapprove: \_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Superfund Division Date

Enforcement Addendum

Figures:

- A-1; Site Location Map
- A-2; Site Layout Map
- A-3; Photo Log

Tables:

- 1. Laboratory Analytical Results

Attachments:

- 1. Environmental Justice Analysis
- 2. Detailed Cleanup Contractor Cost Estimate
- 3. Independent Government Cost Estimate
- 4. Administrative Record Index

cc: S. Fielding, EPA 5202 G (email: Fielding.Sherry/DC/USEPA/US)  
V. Darby, U.S. DOI, **w/o Enf. Addendum**  
(email: Valencia\_Darby@ios.doi.gov)  
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(email: lindy\_nelson@ios.doi.gov)  
B. Everetts, Illinois EPA, **w/o Enf. Addendum**

**BCC PAGE HAS BEEN REDACTED**

**NOT RELEVANT TO SELECTION OF**

**REMOVAL ACTION**

**ENFORCEMENT ADDENDUM**

**ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE – DO NOT RELEASE –  
NOT SUBJECT TO DISCOVERY – FIOA EXEMPT**

**SPRINGFIELD IRON COMPANY SITE (C5D8)**

**SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

**MAY 2013**

**HAS BEEN REDACTED**

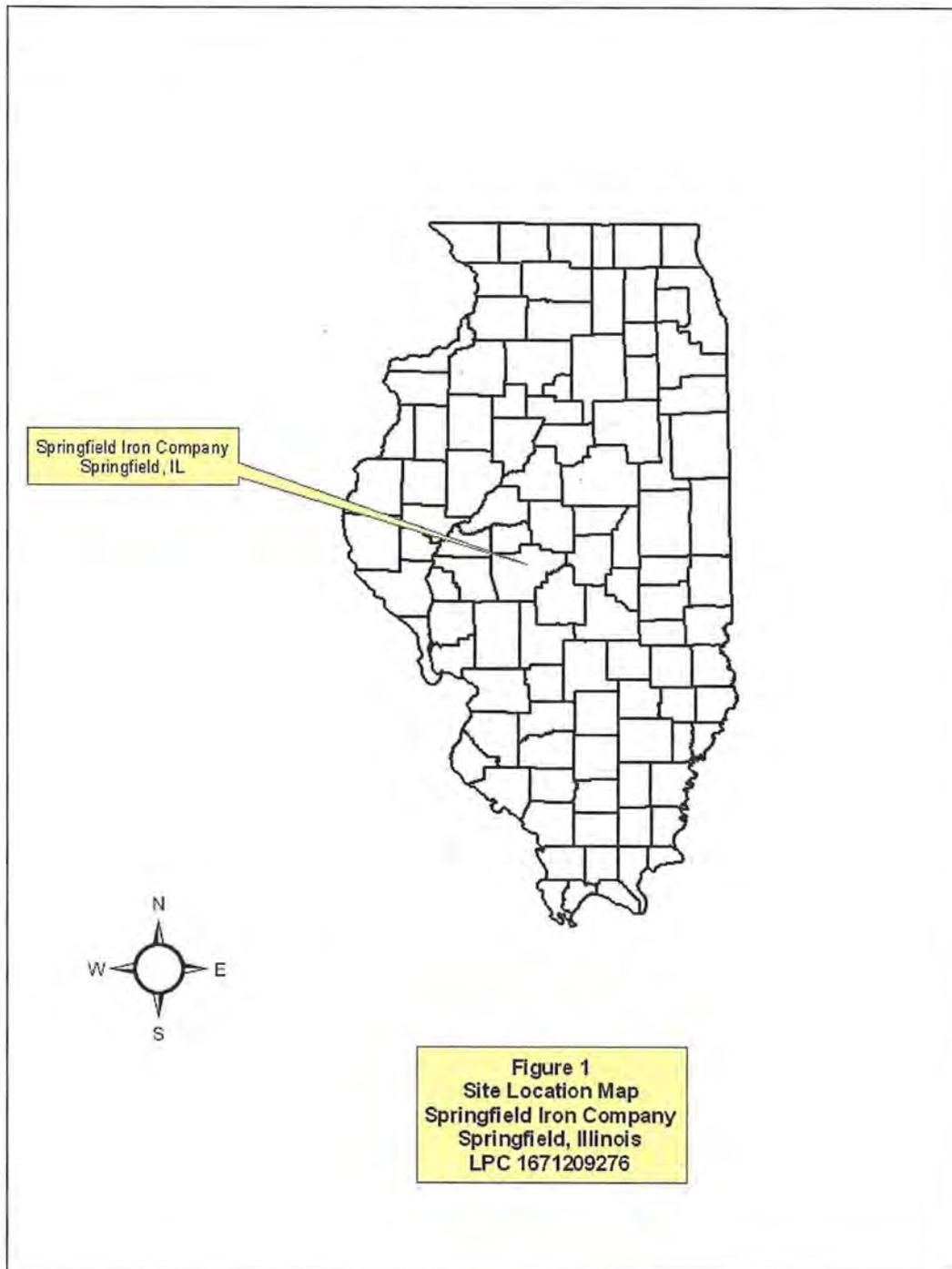
**FIVE PAGES**

**ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE**

**NOT APPLICABLE TO DISCOVERY**

**NOT RELEVANT TO SELECTION OF REMOVAL  
ACTION**

**Figure A-1 Site Location Map**



**Figure A-2 Site Layout Map**



**Figure A-3 Photo Log**



Tar seeping from underground onto sidewalk



View of tar seeping from beneath road



Close up view of tar seeping from beneath the road

**Table 1**  
**Laboratory Analytical Results**

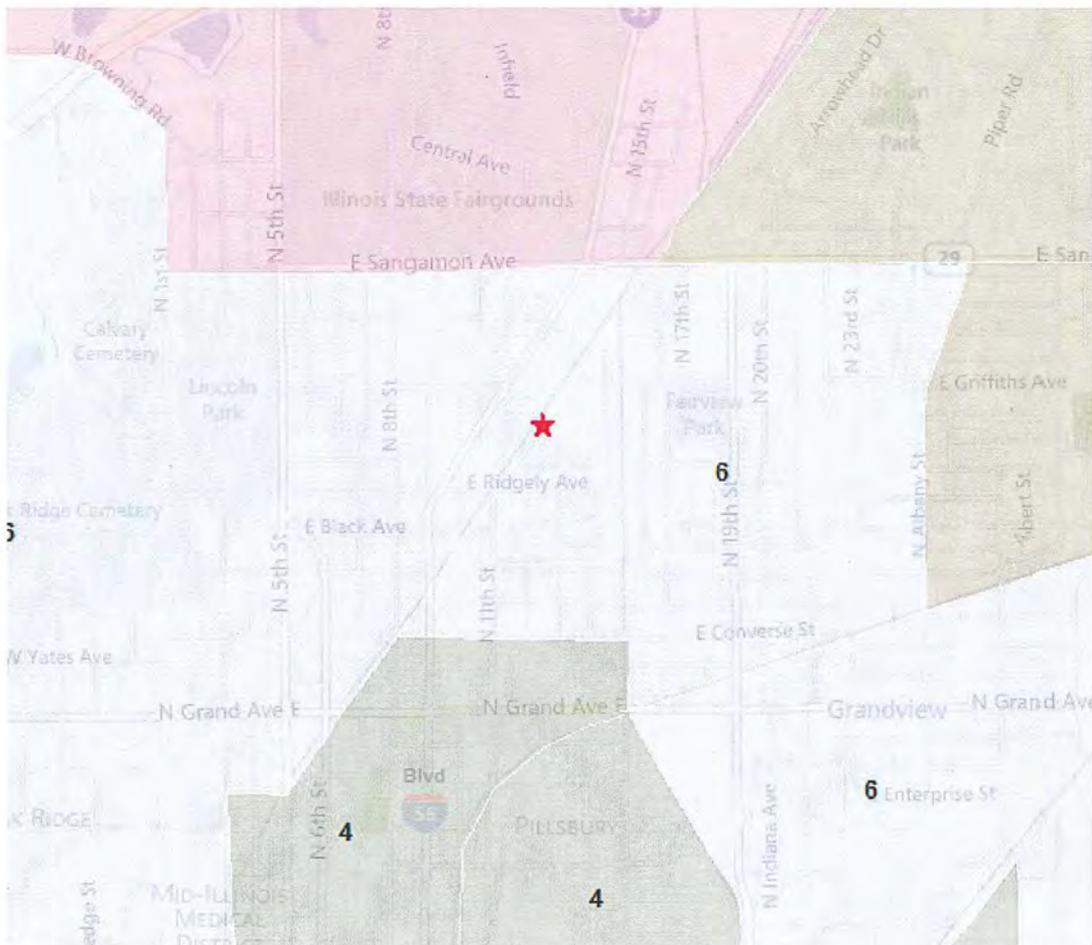
Chemical Name	Residential Soil RML	Industrial Soil RML	SI-SB04 (4-6)- 082812	SI-SB05 (4-6)- 082812	SI-SB07 (2-4)- 082912	SI- TAR01- 082812	SI- TAR02- 082912
<b>TAL Metals (m/kg)</b>							
Lead	400	800	86	<b>850</b>	<b>740</b>	19	17
<b>TCL SVOCs (mg/kg)</b>							
2-Methylnaphthalene	690	6900	580	430	200	<b>3400</b>	790
Benz(a)anthracene	15	210	<b>500</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>470</b>
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.5	21	<b>360</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>280</b>
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	15	210	<b>240</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>220</b>
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	150	2100	<b>290</b>	<b>240</b>	60	<b>610</b>	<b>210</b>
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1.5	21	<b>86</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>70</b>
Dibenzofuran							
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	15	210	<b>130</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>110</b>
Naphthalene	360	1800	<b>800</b>	<b>590</b>	300	<b>5000</b>	<b>1100</b>

- Notes:
- Shaded and bolded results exceed one or more RMLs
- Concentrations reported in mg/kg

## Attachment 1

### Environmental Justice Analysis Springfield Iron Site Springfield, IL April 2013

An Environmental Justice (EJ) analysis for the Site was conducted. Screening of the surrounding area used Region 5's EJ Screen Tool (which applies the interim version of the national EJ Strategic Enforcement Assessment Tool (EJSEAT)). Region 5 has reviewed environmental and demographic data for the area surrounding the site at 1900 Factory Street, Springfield, IL, and determined there is a low potential for EJ concerns at this location.



**ATTACHMENT 2**

**DETAILED CLEANUP CONTRACTOR  
SPRINGFIELD IRON SITE  
APRIL 2013**

**HAS BEEN REDACTED**

**ONE PAGE**

**NOT TO RELEVANT TO SELECTION OF REMOVAL  
ACTION**

**ATTACHMENT III**

**INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT COST ESTIMATE**

**FOR**

**SPRINGFIELD IRON SITE**

**APRIL 2013**

**HAS BEEN REDACTED**

**ONE PAGE**

**NOT RELEVANT TO SELECTION OF REMOVAL  
ACTION**

**Attachment 4**

**Administrative Record  
For Springfield Iron Site  
Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois**

**ATTACHMENT 4**  
**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
**REMOVAL ACTION**

**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**  
**FOR**  
**SPRINGFIELD IRON SITE**  
**SPRINGFIELD, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

**ORIGINAL**  
**APRIL 25, 2013**  
**SEMS ID:**

<u>NO.</u>	<u>SEMS ID</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>RECIPIENT</u>	<u>TITLE/DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
1	902662	03/09/11	Wagner, M., Illinois EPA	U.S. EPA	CERCAL Pre- CERCLIS Screening Assessment For: Springfield Iron Company	10
2	902663	10/01/12	Graczyk, L., and D. Sena Weston Solutions Inc.	U.S. EPA	Site Assessment Report For Springfield Iron Site	104
3	902664	11/01/11	Andrews Engineering Inc.	U.S. EPA	Supplemental Site Investigation Report For City Of Springfield, City Water Light And Power, Springfield Iron Site	32
4		00/00/00	Brown, J., U.S. EPA	Karl, R., U.S. EPA	Action Memorandum Re: Request For Approval And Funding For A Time-Critical Removal Action At The Springfield Iron Site, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois <b>(PENDING)</b>	