US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5
437436

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENC
REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

SEP 2 3 2013

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Request for Approval and Funding for a Time-Critical Removal Action at the Traylor Chemicals Site, Royal Center, Cass County, Indiana (Site ID C5P8)

FROM: Anita L. Boseman, On-Scene Coordinator ALBoseman
Emergency Response Section 3

THRU: Samuel Borries, Chief Samuel Borries
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 $974,238 to conduct a time-critical removal action at the Traylor Chemicals Site (the "Site") located at 126 North Market, Royal Center, Cass County, Indiana 46978. The response actions proposed herein are necessary to mitigate an imminent and substantial threat to public health, welfare and the environment posed by the presence of uncontrolled hazardous substances at the Site. EPA documented the presence of various fertilizer manufacturing chemicals at the Site in vats, damaged deteriorating and/or open bags, totes, drums, buckets and small containers during the site assessment on April 2-3, 2013. Moreover, the uncontrolled conditions of the hazardous substances at the Site and the Site's close proximity to residences and a recreational trail require that this action be classified as a time-critical removal action.

These response actions will be conducted in accordance with Section 104(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9604(a), and 40 C.F.R. § 300.415(b)(2) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) to abate or eliminate the immediate threats posed to public health, welfare and/or the environment.

The proposed response action will require an estimated 80 working days to complete.

There are no nationally significant or precedent setting issues associated with the proposed response action at this non-National Priorities List Site (NPL) site.

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II. SITE CONDITIONS AND BACKGROUND

CERCLIS ID # INN 000 510 934
Category: Time-Critical Removal

A. Site Description

1. Removal Site Evaluation

On May 27, 2011, the City of Royal Center conducted a site reconnaissance at Traylor Chemical and Supply Company and found a number of containers/materials throughout the former fertilizer chemical manufacturing facility. Chemical container labels observed included: sulfate potash, zinc chelate, zinc sulfate, aluminum sulfate, copper sulfate, magnesium sulfate anhydrous, zinc sulfate monohydrate, soluble potash, ferrous sulfate, potassium nitrate, ferrous sulfate heptahydrate, potassium carbonate, liquid zinc, liquid boron, liquid calcium, copper chelate, zinc ammonium complex, fumic acid, sulfuric acid, and potassium bisulfate.

On November 21, 2012, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requested EPA assistance to evaluate site conditions and determine the need for a removal action.

On January 11, 2013, EPA Civil Investigator, Joseph Kawecki received verbal access from the owner, William Traylor.

On January 23, 2013, having obtained verbal access from the owner, EPA's On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Jacob Hassan and IDEM conducted a site reconnaissance and observed an unfenced property, with a building's interior covered with graffiti and in various stages of deterioration with leaking roofs, and a drain at the south end of the building with an unknown connection.

On February 11, 2013, William Traylor signed a Consent for Access to Property with the EPA.

On April 2-3, 2013, EPA OSC Anita L. Boseman and the START contractor performed a site assessment to document Site conditions and evaluate the Site for a potential removal action. During the site reconnaissance, the team observed the following: no fence on the northern side of the Site, two entry doors unlocked, evidence of trespassing (including graffiti throughout the building interior), and the building in various stages of deterioration with leaking roofs. During the Site waste inventory, the team cataloged the following:

- 113 - 275 gallon polyethylene (poly) totes
- 8- 275 gallon steel totes
- 25-55 gallon steel drums
- 10 - 5 gallon poly drums
- 294 - 5 gallon poly buckets
- 915 - 2.5 gallon containers

- 1,605 – 50 to 55 pound bags
- One 500-gallon vat
- 23- 6,000-8,000 gallon vats
- One 12,000-gallon vat
- 10 2,000-2,500-gallon vats
- One 500-gallon vat
- Five 200-2,000-gallon aboveground storage tanks (ASTs)
- 58 miscellaneous 1-gallon containers
- Six 10-20 gallon compressed gas cylinders
- 10 20-55-gallon fiber drums
- 60 25-gallon poly jugs
- Four pallets of 10-pound bags
- Three and a half pallets of 20-pound bags
- 19 100-pound bags
- 17 super sacks containing 700-2,205 pounds
- 218 miscellaneous containers less than a gallon in volume

Some of the inventory is in poor condition, bulging, crushed, leaking, corroded, and/or have crystallization deposits. Many containers are unlabeled with unknown contents and other containers are identically labeled with dissimilar contents. A pool of unknown liquid floods a floor sump in the southernmost room of the main building. Another unknown chemical spill is partially dried and solidified in the room adjacent to the room with the flooded floor drain.

Nine liquid, six solid and two wipe samples were collected throughout the Site. The analytical sample results, photoionization detector (PID) readings and labels on the containers indicate the presences of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), oxidizers, corrosives (D002), hazardous waste, and strong acids. Large volumes of chemicals are present at the Site. The table below shows the analytical results.

Sample **WL = liquid** **WS = solid** **WP = wipe**	**Drum Label**	**PID VOC Reading (ppm)**	**pH (units)**	**Analytical Results (mg/kg) *TCLP (mg/L) & Wipe (mg/L)**
TCS-WL01-040313	Diethanolamine -DEA 85%, low freeze (Class 9 Sticker)	1	1.2	N/D *Note DEA is a weak base, not a strong acid; contents different from label
TCS-WL02-040313 & TCS-WL02-040313-DP	Metagro Plus Liquid (Class 8 Corrosive Sticker)	0.3	1.1 & 0.72	Corrosivity (D002); Sulfate-150,000; Be-2.6; Ca-110,000; Mg-27,000.

Sample WL = liquid WS = solid WP = wipe	Drum Label	PID VOC Reading (ppm)	pH (units)	Analytical Results (mg/kg) *TCLP* (mg/L)
TCS-WL03-040313	Unlabeled	2.0	N/A	Corrosivity (D002); Ba-23; Ca-110,000.
TCS-WL03-040313	Unlabeled	2.0	N/A	Corrosivity (D002); Ba-23; Ca-110,000.
TCS-WL04-040313	Unlabeled	0	N/A	Al-31; Cr-14; Co-15; Cu-1,200; Fe-26,000; Fe-26,000; Ni-20; K-15,000; Na-77,000; Toluene-1.4; Zn-1,500.
TCS-WL05-040313	Overflowing Floor Drain	0		N/Nitrate-4,900; Sulfide-2.7.
TCS-WL06-040313	OIL (handwritten)	5.1	N/A	N/D
TCS-WL07-040313	Unlabeled	149	N/A	Pb-0.38; Ethylbenzene-180; Isopropylbenzene-82; Total Xylenes-1,300.
TCS-WL09-040313	Lesco High Manganese Combo	1.0	N/A	Mn-3,700.
TCS-WS01-040313	Spill on Concrete Floor	N/A	N/A	Cu-350; Fe-170,000; Pb-100; Mn-32,000; Hg-0.034; Ni-52.
TCS-WS02-040313 & TCS-WS02-040313-DP	Degradable Sulfur	N/A	N/A	Ba-4.8; Al-1,100; Sulfide-25.
TCS-WS03-040313	Zinc Sulfate	N/A	N/A	Be-17; Sulfate-520,000.
TCS-WS04-040313	Product: Geneva	N/A	N/A	*Ca .53; *Pb 2; Co-740; Mg-2,400; Zn-370,000.
TCS-WS05-040313	Potassium Nitrate	N/A	N/A	N/Nitrate-50,000; K-350,000; Se-0.4; Na-6,300.
TCS-WP01-040313	Epsom Salt	N/A	N/A	Al-0.74; Ba-0.19; Ca-5.7; Cr-0.08; Cu-0.47; Fe-6.6; Pb-0.38; Mg-1.8; Mn-0.81; Ni-0.0045; K-3; Na-1.8; V-0.0062; and Zn-2.1.
TCS-WP02-040313	Floor near Stack of Totes	N/A	N/A	Al-2.3; Sb-0.0049; As-0.0043; Ba-0.074; Cd-0.002; Ca-27; Cr-0.18; Co-0.0079; Cu-0.6; Fe-69; Pb-0.12; Mg-2.9; Mn-3.1; Ni-0.026; P-6.4; Na-11; V-0.03; Zn-5.9.

The threats present at the Site are numerous. U.S. EPA, and its contractors, observed large quantities of unsecured hazardous substances at the Site. Sampling results conclude that there are hazardous substances present at the Site. In addition, the roof of the building at the Site appears to leak during rain events. Such rain water appears to be coming into contact with waste

materials, causing them to migrate. EPA is concerned that unsecured hazardous substances, pollutants and/or contaminants, present in a deteriorating building at the Site, could either release to the environment or come into contact with the nearby human population.

2. Physical Location

The Site is located at 126 North Market Street in Royal Center, Cass County, Indiana 46978. The geographic coordinates of the Site are 40°51'33.76" North latitude and 85°36'1.20" West longitude. The Site is bordered by an adjacent industrial property to the northwest with West Black Lane beyond; North Market Street to the northeast with residential properties beyond; industrial property to the southeast with residential properties beyond; and the properties beyond, Panhandle Pathway recreational trail (formerly A & R Railroad) to the southwest with vacant land and residential properties beyond.

3. Site Characteristics

The Site operated as the Traylor Chemicals & Supply Company, a custom fertilizer manufacturing plant until operations ceased sometime before 2009. The Site consists of several one-story industrial buildings and occupies approximately 2.9 acres. The Site is currently owned by William Traylor and is undergoing a tax sale.

4. Release or Threatened Release into the Environment of a Hazardous Substance, or Pollutant, or Contaminant

The release or threat of release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants are present at the Site by the presence of hazardous substances as defined by Section 101(14) of CERCLA including corrosives, and strong acids. The City of Royal Center observed the presence of chemical container labels included: sulfate potash, zinc chelate, zinc sulfate, aluminum sulfate, copper sulfate, magnesium sulfate anhydrous, zinc sulfate monohydrate, soluble potash, ferrous sulfate, potassium nitrate, ferrous sulfate heptahydrate, potassium carbonate, liquid zinc, liquid boron, liquid calcium, copper chelate, zinc ammonium complex, fumic acid, sulfuric acid, and potassium bisulfate. The Site contains both bulk and mixed smaller containers of various chemicals utilized in the manufacturing of custom fertilizers.

As stated previously, the threats present at the Site are numerous. EPA and its contractors observed large quantities of unsecured and uncontrolled hazardous substances at the Site property. These included wastes exhibiting the characteristics of corrosivity, and contaminants in open containers in poor condition. Sampling results conclude that there are hazardous substances present at the Site. In addition, the roof of the building at the Site appears to leak during rain events and is partially collapsed in some areas. Such rain water appears to be coming into contact with waste materials, causing them to migrate. EPA is concerned that unsecured hazardous substances, pollutants and/or contaminants, present in a deteriorating building at the Site, could either release to the environment or come into contact with the nearby human population.

5. NPL Status

There are no nationally significant or precedent setting issues associated with the Site. The Site is not on the National Priority List.

6. Maps, Pictures and Other Graphic Representations

Site Location Map (Figure A-1) and Photo Log (Figure A-2) are included as attachments.

7. Environmental Justice Analysis

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 126 Market Street, Royal Center, Cass County, Indiana, and determined there is a low potential for EJ concerns at this location.

B. Other Actions to Date

1. Previous Actions

On May 27, 2011, the City of Royal Center conducted a site reconnaissance at Traylor Chemical and Supply Company and found a number of containers/materials throughout the former fertilizer chemical manufacturing facility.

On January 23, 2013, EPA's On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Jacob Hassan and IDEM conducted a site reconnaissance and observed an unfenced property, a building's interior covered with graffiti, and in various stages of deterioration. They observed leaking roofs, and a drain at the south end of the building with an unknown connection. IDEM is concerned that hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, and bulk storage containers may pose a threat to life and health to the adjacent residential community.

2. Current Actions

On April 2-3, 2013, EPA's OSC Anita L. Boseman and the START contractor completed a removal site assessment and prepared a Site Assessment Report. There are no activities ongoing at the Site.

C. State and Local Authorities Role

1. State and Local Actions to Date

On May 27, 2011, the City of Royal Center conducted a site reconnaissance at Traylor Chemical and Supply Company and found a number of containers/materials throughout the former fertilizer chemical manufacturing facility.

2. Potential for Continued State/Local Response

On November 21, 2012, IDEM referred the Site to EPA for removal evaluation. Also, IDEM indicated that it does not have the resources to address the abandoned waste at the Site.

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

The conditions at the Traylor Chemical Site present an imminent and substantial threat to the public health, welfare, and the environment and meet the criteria for a time-critical removal action provided for in the NCP, 40 C.F.R. § 300.415(b)(2). These criteria include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

The Site is bordered by an adjacent industrial property to the northwest with West Black Lane beyond, North Market Street to the northeast with residential properties beyond, industrial property to the southeast with residential properties beyond, and Panhandle Pathway recreational trail (formerly A & R Railroad) to the southwest with vacant land and residential properties beyond. The northern portion of the site is not fenced and an entry door to the main building remains unlocked, allowing unrestricted access by trespassers and wildlife. The Site buildings are in various stages of decay and covered with graffiti.

Chemical container labels observed included: sulfate potash, zinc chelate, zinc sulfate, aluminum sulfate, copper sulfate, magnesium sulfate anhydrous, zinc sulfate monohydrate, soluble potash, ferrous sulfate, potassium nitrate, ferrous sulfate heptahydrate, potassium carbonate, liquid zinc, liquid boron, liquid calcium, copper chelate, zinc ammonium complex, fumic acid, sulfuric acid, and potassium bisulfate.

Sulfuric acid is a clear, colorless, oily liquid that is very corrosive. It is used in the manufacture of fertilizers. Sulfuric acid dissolves in the water in air and can remain suspended in the air for varying periods of time. Also, this acid can cause burns to the skin, eyes, lungs, and digestive tract. Severe exposure can result in death. (See attachment 4: ATSDR ToxFAQs - Sulfur Trioxide (SO_3) and Sulfuric Acid)

Boron is a compound that occurs in nature that is often found combined with other substances to form compounds called borates. Exposure to boron occurs in the workplace or from using certain consumer products. Breathing moderate levels of boron irritates the nose, throat, and eyes. Exposure to large amounts of boron over short periods of time can affect the stomach, intestines, liver, kidney, and brain and can eventually lead to death. (See attachment 5: ATSDR ToxFAQs - Boron)

Nitrates are common ingredients of fertilizer that contains nitrogen. Excessive nitrate exposure can result in acute acquired methemoglobinemia, a serious health condition. Methemoglobinemia is a condition where the blood loses its ability to carry oxygen to the tissues. This condition can

cause cyanosis (blue skin) of limbs/trunk, weakness, and rapid heart rate. (See attachment 6: ATSDR ToxFAQs - Nitrates and Nitrates)

Analytical results for samples collected during the site assessment indicate that hazardous substances are present at the Site and represent an actual or potential threat to nearby human populations. These substances include corrosive materials. Three liquid waste samples (one from location TCS-WL01 and two from location TCS-WL02) had a pH value of less than 2.0 SUs. Also, sample TCS-WL01-040313 was labeled Diethanolamine (DEA) 85%, low freeze (Class 9 Sticker), a weak base however, analytical identified it as a strong acid. Therefore, label on drum is different from the contents in the drum.

Numerous abandoned wastes in drums, tanks, and laboratory containers are located throughout the Site. Some containers are in poor condition, and are bulging, crushed, leaking, corroded, and/or have crystallization deposits. Many containers are unlabeled with unknown contents. The Site building is deteriorated with evidence of rain water entering waste storage.

iii. Hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers that pose a threat of release;

During the site assessment, more than 3,500 containers were found, representing a mix of totes, drums, buckets, bags, super sacks, jars, vats, and storage tanks. Some containers are in poor condition, bulging, crushed, leaking, corroded, and/or have crystallization deposits. Many containers are unlabeled with unknown contents, or labeled but suspected of having contents different than what is listed on the label.

Analytical results for samples collected during the site assessment indicate that hazardous substances are present at the Site and represent an actual or potential threat to nearby human populations. These substances include corrosive materials.

Three liquid waste samples (one from location TCS-WL01 and two from location TCS-WL02) had a pH value of less than 2.0 SUs indicating the presence of strong acids.

Moreover, unrestricted access to the Site could result in an accidental or intentional release of hazardous materials, contact with hazardous materials, or a reaction that generates toxic gases. The close proximity of the Site to residences and other vulnerable areas greatly increases potential threats to human health and the environment if a release occurs.

v. Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants to migrate or be released;

Royal Center receives an average yearly precipitation of 38.5 inches. The average temperatures range from 16 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to 84 °F. The Site ground surface is relatively flat. The building and shed are in various stages of decay and deterioration. In addition, some drums and containers are open and/or in poor condition, with visible evidence of leaking. Drums located outside are rusting. Based on the structural condition of the building and the presence of

containers either in poor condition or open, a weather-related release or migration of hazardous materials is a real possibility.

vi. Threat of fire or explosion;

Despite the fact that all electrical power and natural gas have been shut off at the Site, there is a moderate threat of fire or explosion due to unrestricted access. Site assessment analytical results did not indicate any samples with ignitability results less than 140 °F. However, this does not indicate a lack of ignitable and combustible materials on site. The site assessment documented the presence of compressed propane tanks, paints, paint thinners, compressed aerosol cans, and various other potentially ignitable materials. If there are ignitable materials on-site, such as paint thinners, and compressed propane tanks, there is potential for a fire or explosion should they come in contact with an ignition source from trespassers. If such an event occurs, contaminants could become airborne and affect the nearby population. Moreover, as temperature decreases in autumn and winter, the potential increases for vagrants to enter the building and start fires for warmth.

vii. The availability of other appropriate federal and state response mechanisms to respond to the release;

On November 21, 2012, IDEM requested U.S. EPA assistance in performing a site assessment and potential response action at the Site. The State of Indiana and local agencies do not have sufficient funds to undertake response action activities at the Site. County records indicate that the property is up for tax sale.

IV. ENDANGERMENT DETERMINATION

The conditions at the Site, the nature of the confirmed hazardous substances, and the potential exposure pathways described in Sections II and III above, actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this Site, present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, or welfare, or the environment.

V. PROPOSED ACTIONS AND ESTIMATED COSTS

A. Proposed Actions

1. Action Description

Removal actions at the Site will include:

a) Develop and implement a Site Health and Safety Plan, Sampling Plan and Work Plan;

b) Develop and implement a Site Security Plan;

c) Characterize and dispose of all hazardous substances, materials pollutants and/or

contaminants located at the facility, including but not limited to material contained in totes, drums, tanks, vats or other storage containers;

d) Clean tanks, debris, drums and other containers, as necessary, cut to size and dispose at off-site disposal facilities;

e) Clean floors to remove contaminated material and to prevent contaminant migration or cross-contamination of cleaned areas;

f) Decontaminate heavy equipment as necessary, and appropriately dispose of decontaminated water;

g) Take any necessary response action to address any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant that U.S. EPA determines may pose an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, or the environment.

This removal action will be conducted in a manner not inconsistent with the NCP. If necessary, the OSC has initiated planning for provision of post-removal site control consistent with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 300.415(l) of the NCP. Elimination of all threats presented by the hazardous substances and/or pollutants or contaminants in the building is, however, expected to minimize the need for any 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's 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.

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

Not applicable

4. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements/Off-Site Rule

EPA will comply with all applicable, relevant, and appropriate requirements (ARARs) of Federal and state laws to the extent practicable, considering the exigencies of the circumstances

Federal
RCRA Subtitle C

State

On August 2, 2013, EPA requested Rex Osborn of IDEM Federal Programs Section via electronic mail to identify any State of Indiana ARARs which may apply to this Site.

5. Project Schedule

EPA expects the removal activities identified in this memorandum to require 80 working days to complete.

6. Disproportionate Funding

The response actions described in this memorandum directly address the actual or threatened release at the Site of a hazardous substance, pollutants, or of contaminants, which may pose an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare, or the environment. EPA does not believe that these response actions will impose a disproportionate burden on the affected property.

B. Estimated Costs

The detailed cleanup contractor cost is presented in Attachment 1 and the Independent Government Cost Estimate is presented in Attachment 3. EPA's estimates the following project costs:

REMOVAL ACTION PROJECT CEILING ESTIMATE	
Extramural Costs:	
Regional Removal Allowance Costs:	
Total Cleanup Contractor Costs (This cost category includes estimates for ERRS, subcontractors, Notices to Proceed, and Interagency Agreements with Other Federal Agencies. Include a 15% contingency)	$691,265.00
Other Extramural Costs Not Funded from the Regional Allowance:	
Total START, including multiplier costs	$120,600.00
Total Decontamination, Analytical & Tech. Services (DATS)	$ 0
Total CLP	$ 0
Subtotal	$120,600.00
Subtotal Extramural Costs	$811,865.00
Extramural Costs Contingency (20%) (20% of Subtotal, Extramural Costs rounded to nearest thousand)	$162,373.00
TOTAL REMOVAL ACTION PROJECT CEILING	**$974,238.00**

These activities will require an estimated 80 working days to complete.

VI. EXPECTED CHANGE IN THE SITUATION SHOULD ACTION BE DELAYED OR NO ACTION TAKEN

Delayed or no action at the Traylor Chemicals Site, a former fertilizer manufacturing company, increases the potential for the off-site migration of hazardous wastes and hazardous substances present at the Site, thereby exposing the local human population to serious harm. In addition, the increased potential of the toxic and hazardous substances to release, threaten the environment and the health and welfare of nearby residents and other persons in close proximity to the Site. If no action is taken by EPA, it is possible that the hazardous substances and hazardous wastes will be auctioned off. Additionally, there remains the potential for trespassing and/or vandalism should the hazardous substances remain on site in the same uncontrolled manner.

VII. OUTSTANDING POLICY ISSUES

None

VIII. ENFORCEMENT

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

EPA estimates the total costs for this removal action (based on full-cost accounting practices that will be eligible for cost recovery) to be $1,570,729.

$$(\$974,238 + \$30,000) + (56.41\% \times \$1,004,238) = \$1,570,729$$

IX. RECOMMENDATION

This decision document represents the selected removal action for the Traylor Chemicals Site located 126 North Market in Royal Center, Cass County, Indiana. This document has been developed in accordance with CERCLA, as amended, and is not inconsistent with the NCP. This decision is based on the Administrative Record for the Site (see Attachment 3). Conditions at the Site meet the NCP criteria for a time-critical removal action listed in 40 C.F.R. §300.415 (b)(2) for a removal action. I recommend your approval of the proposed removal action.

The total estimated project ceiling, if approved, will be $974,238. Of this, an estimated $853,638 may be used for cleanup contractor costs. You may indicate your decision by signing below.

APPROVE: _____ DATE: 9-23-13
Superfund Division Director

DISAPPROVE: _____ DATE: _____
Superfund Division Director

Enforcement Confidential Addendum

Figures:

A-1: Site Map
A-2: Photo Log

Attachments:

1. Detailed Cleanup Contractor Estimate
2. Independent Government Cost Estimate
3. Administrative Record Index
4. ATSDR ToxFAQs – Sulfur Trioxide (SO_3) and Sulfuric Acid
5. ATSDR ToxFAQs – Boron
6. ATSDR ToxFAQs – Nitrates and Nitrates

Cc: S. Fielding, U.S. EPA 5202 G (e-mail: Sherry Fielding/DC/USEPA/US)
C. Valencia, U.S. Department of Interior, **w/o Enf. Addendum**
(e-mail: Valencia_darby@ios.doi.gov)
R. Osborn, IDEM, **w/o Enf. Addendum**, (e-mail: ROSBORN@idem.IN.gov)
H. Atkinson, IDEM, **w/o Enf. Addendum**, (e-mail: HATKINSO@idem.IN.gov)
K. McDaniel, IDEM, **w/o Enf. Addendum**, (e-mail: KMCDANIE@idem.IN.gov)

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NOT RELEVANT TO SELECTION OF

REMOVAL ACTION

ENFORCEMENT ADDENDUM

ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE – DO NOT RELEASE – NOT SUBJECT TO DISCOVERY – FOIA EXEMPT

TRAYLOR CHEMICALS SITE

ROYAL CENTER, INDIANA

AUGUST 5, 2013

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THREE PAGES

ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE

NOT APPLICABLE TO DISCOVERY

NOT RELEVANT TO SELECTION OF REMOVAL ACTION

FIGURE A-1

SITE MAP
Traylor Chemicals Site
Royal Center, IN
August 2013

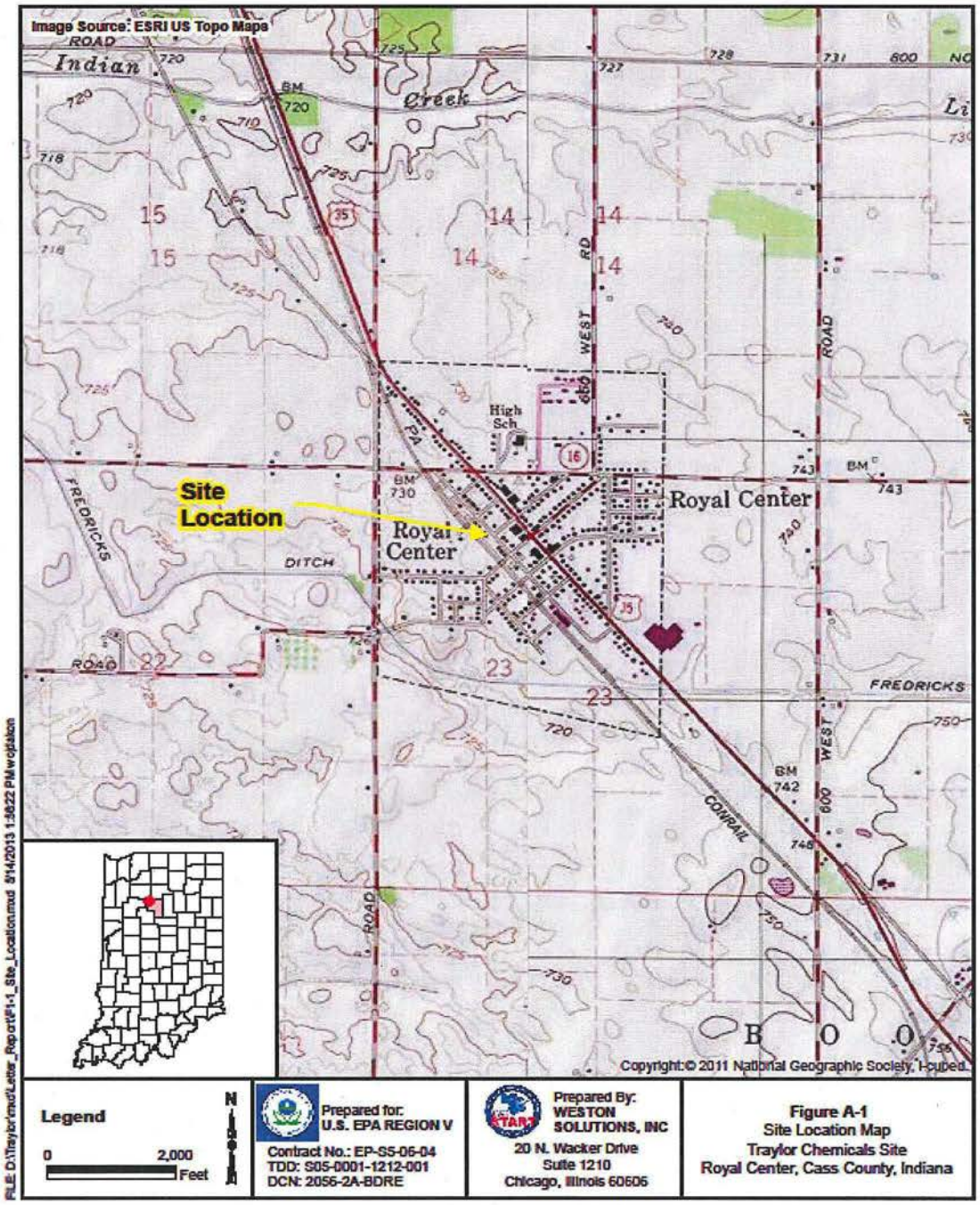


FIGURE A-2

SITE PHOTOS
Traylor Chemicals Site
Royal Center, IN
August 2013

Miscellaneous totes, drums, and buckets stockpiled in southeastern corner of main building

Totes showing evidence of leaking and open container of unknown material

Miscellaneous drums stockpiled in main building showing evidence of leaking

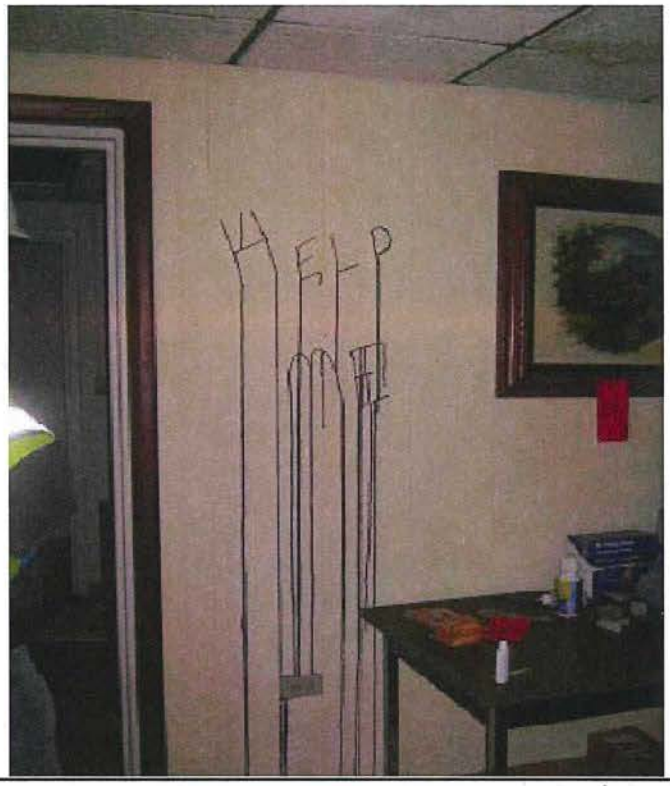
Drum that has fallen on and crushed a poly tote

Drain overflowing with unknown green liquid

Numerous large vats with unknown quantities of chemicals

Several above ground storage tanks with unknown contents

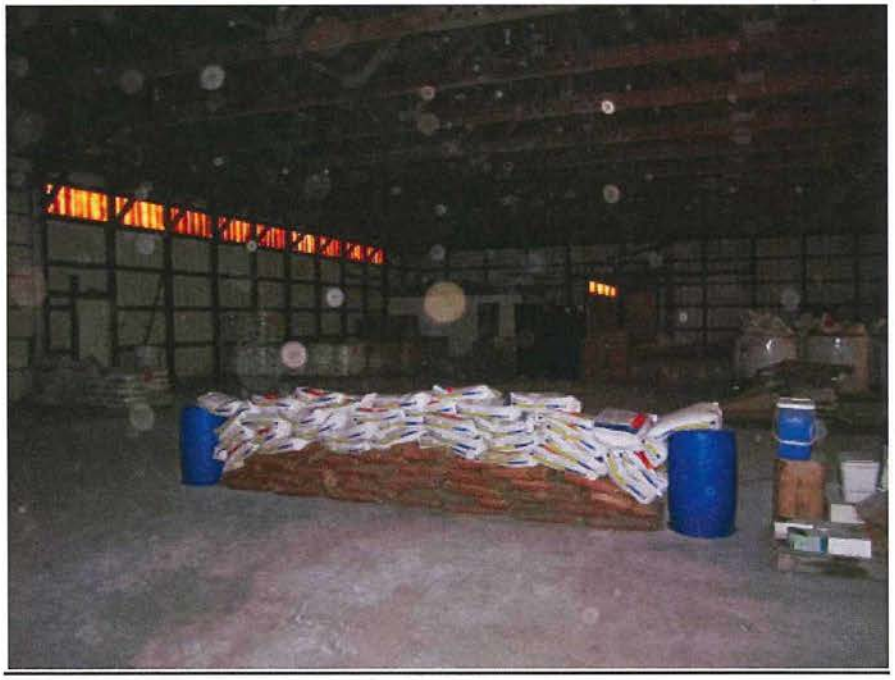
Storage shed in southwest corner of property full of oil drums, miscellaneous paint cans, solvents, etc.



Evidence of trespassing in office portion of main building

2.5 gallon poly jugs with similar labeling and visibly dissimilar contents on the northwest area of the main building

Miscellaneous small containers stored in the lab area of the main building



Miscellaneous bags and super sacks stockpiled in the north building

ATTACHMENT 1

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REMOVAL ACTION

DETAILED CLEANUP CONTRACTOR AND START ESTIMATE
TRAYLOR CHEMICAL SITE
ROYAL CENTER, INDIANA
AUGUST 2013

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ONE PAGE

ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE

NOT APPLICABABLE TO DISCOVERY

NOT RELEVANT TO SELECTION OF REMOVAL ACTION

ATTACHMENT 2

INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT COST ESTIMATE

TRAYLOR CHEMICALS SITE

ROYAL CENTER, IN

HAS BEEN REDACTED

TWO PAGES

NOT TO RELEVANT TO SELECTION OF REMOVAL ACTION

ATTACHMENT 3

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REMOVAL ACTION

ADMINSTRATIVE RECORD
FOR
TRAYLOR CHEMICALS SITE
ROYAL CENTER, CRASS COUNTY, INDIANA

ORIGINAL
SEPTEMBER 17, 2013
SEMS ID:

NO.	SEMS ID	DATE	AUTHOR	RECIPIENT	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	PAGES
1	904861	11/21/12	Yeary, S., IDEM	Gebien, C., U.S. EPA	Email Re: Request for Removal Assessment at Traylor Chemical Site	2
2	904862	08/02/13	Ross, S., Weston Solutions, Inc.	Boseman, A., U.S. EPA	Letter Re: Technical Direction Document for Traylor Chemicals	247
3	904863	08/02/13	Boseman, A., U.S. EPA	Osborn, R., IDEM	Letter Re: Request for State Applicable and Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)	1
4	904872	08/12/13	Kasarabada, P., IDEM	Boseman, A., U.S. EPA	IDEM Letter Re: Request for State Applicable and Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)	2
5	907422	01/11/13	Kawecki, J., U.S. EPA	McIntyre, C., U.S. EPA	Email Re: Access to the Traylor Chemicals Site	1
6	907436	06/00/99	ATSDR	File	ATSDR TOX Fact Sheet Re: Sulfur Trioxide (S0 3) and Sulfuric Acid CAS #7446-11-9 And 7664-93-9	2
7	907437	11/00/10	ATSDR	File	ATSDR TOX Fact Sheet Re: Boron CAS #7440-42-8	2
8	907438	01/00/11	ATSDR	File	ATSDR TOX Fact Sheet Re: Nitrates and Nitrites CAS #84145-82-4, 14797-65-0	2

9	907439	02/11/13	Traylor, W., Traylor Chemicals	U.S. EPA	Access Agreement Re: Consent for Access to Property Traylor Chemical & Supply Company	2
10		00/00/00	Boseman, A., U.S. EPA	Karl, R., U.S. EPA	Action Memorandum Re: Request for Approval and Funding for a Time-Critical Removal Action at Traylor Chemicals Site **(PENDING)**	

ATTACHMENT 4

ATSDR - TOXFAQs FOR SULFUR TRIOXIDE (SO_3) AND SULFURIC ACID

ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

SULFUR TRIOXIDE (SO_3) and SULFURIC ACID

CAS # 7446-11-9 and 7664-93-9

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry ToxFAQs June 1999

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about sulfur trioxide (SO_3) and sulfuric acid. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Sulfur trioxide (SO_3) is formed from sulfur dioxide; SO_3 forms sulfuric acid when it comes in contact with water. Sulfuric acid can cause burns to the skin, eyes, lungs, and digestive tract. Severe exposure can result in death. This substance has been found in at least 47 of the 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid?

(Pronounced sŭl′fər trī′ ŏk′sīd′ and sŭl-fyŏor′ĭk ă′sĭd)

Sulfur trioxide (SO_3) is generally a colorless liquid. It can also exist as ice- or fiber-like crystals or as a gas. When SO_3 is exposed to air, it rapidly takes up water and gives off white fumes. It can react with water to form sulfuric acid.

SO_3 is also called sulfuric oxide and sulfuric anhydride. It is used in the production of sulfuric acid and other chemicals, and explosives.

Sulfuric acid is a clear, colorless, oily liquid that is very corrosive. It is also called sulphine acid, battery acid, and hydrogen sulfate. It is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, explosives, other acids, and glue; in the purifiction of petroleum; in the pickling of metal; and in lead-acid batteries (used in most vehicles).

What happens to sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid when they enter the environment?

- Much of the sulfuric acid in the air is formed from sulfur dioxide released when coal, oil, and gas are burned.
- SO_3 is formed when sulfur dioxide reacts with water in the air.
- Sulfuric acid dissolves in the water in air and can remain suspended in air for varying periods of time.
- Sulfuric acid is removed from the air in rain.
- Sulfuric acid contributes to the formation of acid rain.

How might I be exposed to sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid?

- Working in the chemical or metal plating industry; producing detergents, soaps, fertilizers, or lead-acid batteries; or working in printing and publishing or photography shops.
- Breathing outdoor air where coal, oil, or gas are burned.
- Touching the material that forms on the outside of your car battery.
- Breathing air near a hazardous waste site where SO_3 is disposed of.
- Coming in contact with toilet bowl cleaners mixed with water.

SULFUR TRIOXIDE (SO_3) AND SULFURIC ACID
CAS # 7446-11-9 and 7664-93-9

How can sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid affect my health?

Touching sulfuric acid will burn your skin, and breathing sulfuric acid can result in tooth erosion and respiratory tract irritation. Drinking sulfuric acid can burn your mouth, throat, and stomach; it can result in death. If you get sulfuric acid in your eyes, it will cause your eyes to water and will burn.

How likely are sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid to cause cancer?

People who have breathed large quantities of sulfuric acid at work have shown an increase in cancers of the larynx. However, most of the people were also smokers who were exposed to other chemicals and acids as well.

The ability of sulfuric acid to cause cancer in laboratory animals has not been studied. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogenic to humans. IARC has not classified pure sulfuric acid for its carcinogenic effects.

How can sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid affect children?

Children may be exposed in the same ways as adults; however, they may be more at risk due to accidental injuries and accidents in the home. Teenagers may have jobs (such as car repair) in which they have contact with sulfuric acid.

Children may have increased sensitivity to sulfuric acid in air, due to their smaller airway diameters and the fact that they breathe more air per kilogram of body weight than adults.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid?

- ❑ Keep household products like drain and toilet bowl cleaners containing sulfuric acid out of the reach of children.
- ❑ Wear protective gloves when using products that contain sulfuric acid.
- ❑ Keep car batteries away from children.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid?

There is no medical test to determine whether you have been exposed to sulfur trioxide or sulfuric acid. Breathing in acids, including sulfuric acid, will increase the acidity of your saliva. Measuring the acidity of saliva may determine whether you have been exposed to acid but cannot tell which acid.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

EPA limits the amount of sulfur dioxide that can be released into the air. This limits the amount of sulfur trioxide and sulfuric acid that form from sulfur dioxide in the air.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) limit the amount of sulfuric acid in workroom air to 1 milligram per cubic meter of air (1 mg/m^3).

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1998. Toxicological profile for sulfur trioxide (SO_3) and sulfuric acid. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

ATTACHMENT 5

ATSDR - TOXFAQs FOR BORON

ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

BORON

CAS # 7440-42-8

Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine ToxFAQs™ November 2010

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about boron. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to boron occurs in the workplace or from using certain consumer products. Breathing moderate levels of boron irritates the nose, throat, and eyes. Ingestion of large amounts of boron can result in damage to the stomach, intestines, liver, kidney, and brain. Boron has been found in at least 164 of 1,699 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is boron?

Boron is a compound that occurs in nature. It is often found combined with other substances to form compounds called borates. Common borate compounds include boric acid, salts of borates, and boron oxide.

Borates are used mostly to produce glass. They are also used in fire retardants, leather tanning industries, cosmetics, photographic materials, soaps and cleaners, and for high-energy fuel. Some pesticides used for cockroach control and some wood preservatives also contain borates.

What happens to boron when it enters the environment?

- ❑ Boron is released to the environment from natural sources such as oceans, volcanoes, and geothermal steam.
- ❑ Boron is also released from industries that use it.
- ❑ Boron cannot be destroyed in the environment. It can only change its form or become attached or separated from particles in soil, sediment, and water.

How might I be exposed to boron?

- ❑ You can be exposed to boron in food, mainly vegetables and fruits.
- ❑ Boron is widely distributed in surface water and groundwater.
- ❑ The general public is not likely to be exposed to air contaminated with boron.
- ❑ Exposure can occur if you work in borax mining and refining plants and at sites where boric acid is manufactured.
- ❑ Exposure to boron compounds may occur if you use consumer products that contain them, such as cosmetics and laundry products.

How can boron affect my health?

People working in dusty workplaces where borates are mined and processed have reported irritation of the nose, throat, and eyes. The irritation does not persist for long periods after leaving the dusty area.

Exposure to large amounts of boron (about 30 g of boric acid) over short periods of time can affect the stomach, intestines, liver, kidney, and brain and can eventually lead to death.

Studies in animals indicate that the male reproductive organs, especially the testes, are affected if large amounts of boron are ingested for short or long periods of time. The doses that produced these effects in animals are more than 1,800 times higher than the

average daily intake of boron in food by adults in the U.S. population.

How likely is boron to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and the EPA have not classified boron as to its human carcinogenicity.

One animal study found no evidence of cancer after lifetime exposure to boric acid in food. No human studies are available.

How can boron affect children?

It is likely that children would show the same health effects as adults. We do not know whether children differ in their susceptibility to the effects of boron.

We do not know whether boron causes birth defects in people. Low birth weights, birth defects, and developmental delays have occurred in newborn animals whose mothers were orally exposed to high doses of boron (as boric acid) during pregnancy. The doses that produced these effects in pregnant animals are more than 800 times higher than the average daily intake of boron in food by adult women in the U.S. population.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to boron?

❑ Pesticides containing boron compounds should be used according to their directions and should be kept away from children.

❑ Always store household chemicals in their original labeled containers out of reach of young children to prevent accidental poisonings. Never store household chemicals in containers children would find attractive to eat or drink from, such as old soda bottles.

❑ Children living near waste sites containing boron and boron compounds are likely to be exposed to higher than normal environmental levels of boron through breathing in boron-containing dust, touching soil, and eating contaminated soil. Children should be encouraged to wash their hands frequently, especially before eating.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to boron?

Blood and urine can be examined to determine whether excessive exposure to boron has occurred.

These tests can show you were exposed to boron, but cannot predict the kind of health effects that might occur.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has determined that exposure to boron in drinking water at concentrations of 4 mg/L for 1 day or 0.9 mg/L for 10 days is not expected to cause any adverse effects in a child.

The EPA has determined that lifetime exposure to 1 mg/L boron is not expected to cause any adverse effects.

The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) has limited workers' exposure to an average of 15 mg/m^3 for boron oxide in air for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2010. Toxicological Profile for Boron (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-62, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

ATTACHMENT 6

ATSDR TOXFAQs - NITRATES AND NITRITES

ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

NITRATES AND NITRITES

CAS # 84145-82-4, 14797-65-0

Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine ToxFAQs™ January 2011

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about nitrates and nitrites. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because these substances may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Nitrates and nitrites occur in soil, in water, and in some foods. They are naturally occurring inorganic nitrogen ions. Nitrates are a natural part of the human diet. When drinking water or eating food from areas containing nitrogen-based fertilizers, people could be exposed to high nitrate and nitrite levels. The most serious health condition caused by high nitrate or nitrite exposure is acute acquired methemoglobinemia. Infants younger than 4 months of age exposed to high levels of nitrates/nitrites are especially prone to acute acquired methemoglobinemia, which is described more fully in this fact sheet in the section entitled "How can nitrates and nitrites affect my health?"

What are nitrates and nitrites?

Nitrate (NO_3^-) and nitrite (NO_2^-) are inorganic ions that occur naturally and are part of the nitrogen cycle. Nitrates (e.g., potassium nitrate and ammonium nitrate) are common ingredients of fertilizer that contains nitrogen.

What happens to nitrates and nitrites when they enter the environment?

- Nitrite oxidizes easily into nitrate. Nitrate thus more frequently occurs in groundwater and surface water.
- Nitrate-containing compounds in the soil are generally soluble, which means they dissolve easily in water. Nitrates thus flow easily into groundwater.
- Nitrates and nitrites both occur in soil and water. Microbes break down animal and human organic wastes in soil and water. This breakdown process converts wastes into ammonia, which then oxidizes into nitrite and nitrate.

How might I be exposed to nitrates and nitrites?

- You might be exposed to nitrates and nitrites as normal parts of a human diet. Vegetables such as cauliflower, spinach, collard greens, broccoli, beets, and root vegetables have naturally greater nitrate content than do other plant foods.
- You may be exposed to high amounts of nitrates/nitrites from soil and water contaminated by runoff from nitrogen-containing fertilizers (e.g., potassium nitrate and ammonium nitrate).
- You may be exposed to nitrates/nitrites from contaminated foodstuffs, from certain medications, and from certain inhalants that give off nitrite fumes.

How can nitrates and nitrites affect my health?

Excessive nitrate or nitrite exposure can result in acute acquired methemoglobinemia, a serious health condition.

Hemoglobin in blood carries oxygen from the lungs to tissues and helps carry carbon dioxide back to the lungs. Hemoglobin in blood contains iron normally found in the Fe^{2+} (ferrous) state. But excessive nitrates or nitrites can alter the iron in hemoglobin to the Fe^{3+} (ferric) state. This forms methemoglobin, an abnormal form of hemoglobin. As methemoglobin forms, the blood loses its ability to carry oxygen to tissues (anoxia).

Methemoglobinemia is actually an excess of methemoglobin in the blood. Methemoglobinemia can cause cyanosis (blue skin) of limbs/trunk, weakness, and rapid heart rate. If methemoglobinemia progresses in severity, central nervous system depression can occur, as can headache, dizziness, fatigue, difficulty in breathing, and nausea. Finally, severe methemoglobinemia can cause lethargy, brief loss of consciousness, irregular heartbeat, shock, convulsions, coma, and even death. In fact, methemoglobin levels greater than 50% are potentially fatal (Nathan et al. 1977).

Nitrate and nitrite medications may cause hypotension (low blood pressure). But ingestion of nitrates and nitrites in food and water does not commonly result in hypotension.

Maternal exposure to environmental nitrates and nitrites may increase the risk of pregnancy complications such as anemia, abortion, premature labor, or preeclampsia.

Methemoglobinemia can also occur from other causes. Exposure to oxidizing drugs or chemicals, systemic acidosis (a generalized, abnormal increase in body fluid acidity), diarrhea, or some genetic disorders such as infant cyanosis (bluish discoloration of skin and mucus membranes) shortly after birth can all result in methemoglobinemia.

How likely are nitrates and nitrites to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have not classified nitrates and nitrites as to their human carcinogenicity.

Still, a metabolic pathway is available for nitrites to react with molecules in organisms to form N-nitroso compounds, some of which may cause cancer.

How can nitrates and nitrites affect children?

In some infants, fetal methemoglobinemia can be a significant problem. An infant's highly alkaline gastrointestinal system favors the growth of nitrate-reducing bacteria, particularly in the stomach and especially after ingestion of contaminated water. This can lead to conversion of nitrates into high levels of nitrites. These can change the hemoglobin in blood to methemoglobin. An adult stomach, however, is typically too acidic to allow for significant bacterial growth that would convert nitrates to nitrites.

Infants younger than 4 months of age are prone to nitrite exposure, especially infants who ingest formula diluted with water from nitrate-contaminated rural domestic wells. A portion of hemoglobin in young infants is still in the form of fetal hemoglobin. Nitrites can more readily generate met-hemoglobin from oxidized fetal hemoglobin than from adult hemoglobin. Thus, infants less than 4 months of age, and especially premature infants, are particularly susceptible to such exposure.

At or near the 30th week of pregnancy, an expectant mother and her fetus might be more sensitive to toxicity from nitrites or nitrates.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to nitrates and nitrites?

- You should avoid exposure to water, soil, or food contaminated with high levels of nitrates and nitrites.
- If you have well water that comes from areas that contain large amounts of nitrogen-containing fertilizers, you should monitor the water closely.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to nitrates and nitrites?

No routine medical tests are available to determine nitrate and nitrite levels.

Routine blood tests are available to detect methemoglobinemia. But these tests cannot tell whether the high methemoglobin levels were caused by nitrates or nitrites.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The U.S. EPA has set an enforceable standard called a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrates at 10 ppm and for nitrites at 1 ppm in drinking water. Public water supplies meeting certain criteria must follow these regulations.

The U.S. EPA has set a reference dose (RfD) for nitrate of 1.6 mg nitrate nitrogen/kg body weight per day (equivalent to about 7.0 mg nitrate ion/kg body weight per day).

The U.S. EPA has set an RfD of 0.1 mg nitrite nitrogen/kg body weight per day (equivalent to 0.33 mg nitrite ion/kg body weight per day).

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Case Studies in Environmental Medicine, Nitrate/Nitrite Toxicity. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

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Nathan DM; Siegel AJ, Bunn HF. 1977. Acute methemoglobinemia and hemolytic anemia with phenazopyridine. Arch Intern Med:137(11):1636-1638.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-62, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.