(4) EPA has made all relevant documents available in the Regional Office and local site information repository.

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not itself, create, alter, or revoke any individual rights or obligations. The NPL is designated primarily for information purposes and to assist EPA management. As mentioned in Section II of this Notice, 40 C.F.R. 300.425(e)(3) states that deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future Fund-financed response actions.

Any comments received during the notice and comment period will be evaluated before the final decision to delete. EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary, if necessary, which will address any comments received during the public comment period.

A deletion occurs after the EPA Region IV Regional Administrator places a notice in the **Federal Register**. The NPL will reflect any deletions in the next final update. Public notices and copies of the Responsiveness Summary will be made available to local residents by Region IV.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The Flowood Superfund Site ("Site") is located in the town of Flowood, Rankin County, Mississippi along Highway 468 on the east side of the Pearl River, east of Jackson, Mississippi. The site encompasses approximately 225 acres and consists mostly of wetlands and lowlands in the alluvial plain of the Pearl River. The Site is separated from the river by two levees. Two manufacturing facilities have operated at the Flowood site since the 1940's or longer. The Continental Forest Company owned the northern part of the property from 1956 to 1983 when the facility was purchased by the present owner, the Stone Container Corporation. The facility to the south, currently the Rival Manufacturing Company, has been used to manufacture stoneware cooking pots since the 1970's. The past owner, The Marmon Group, used the facility from the 1950's through the early 1970's to manufacture ceramic tiles. The United Gas Pipe Line Company also owns a portion of the Site. The Site consisted of wastewater discharge areas and downstream areas adjacent to the two manufacturing facilities. The immediate area of the site included a borrow pit (Lake Marie), a canal used as a discharge area, and other undeveloped land areas adjacent to the plant sites.

State environmental officials became aware of the presence of hazardous substances in an on-site canal during a routine industrial waste water

inspection in the fall of 1982. In January 1983, the state reported the Site to EPA. EPA's investigation indicated that soils and sediments in five areas around the Site contained lead: the slough/canal area, the small drainage ditch, the wash area, the drainage ditch/Lake Marie area, and the cow pasture pond area. At the request of the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), the Site was placed on the NPL in September 1983. The Marmon Group entered into a consent Agreement with EPA in 1986 to conduct the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) for the site to determine the nature and extent of lead contamination and evaluated various remedial alternatives to reduce any risks posed by the contamination.

After reviewing the results of the RI/ FS, EPA selected a remedy to address lead contamination at the Site and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Site on September 30, 1988. The selected remedy included the following components: excavating and solidifying/ stabilizing 6,000 cubic yards of leadcontaminated soils sediments; no remedial action for groundwater; backfilling treated materials into the slough/canal area; covering, regrading, and reseeding the area; and, groundwater monitoring. EPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP), The Marmon Corporation, Rival Manufacturing Company, United Gas Pipe Line Company and Kiewit Continental Inc. entered into a Consent Decree in February 1990 for the PRP to design and implement the cleanup remedy. The PRP began remedial design in February 1990 and EPA approved the final design of the remedy on August 9, 1991

Based on design data developed by the PRP prior to the final design, EPA found that changes to the selected remedy were necessary. EPA implemented an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in September 1990 which included two modifications to EPA's selected remedy based on treatability studies and confirmatory sampling conducted during the Remedial Design. The first modification required a change in the location of the on-site disposal area (the Material Placement Area) due to the discovery of additional volumes of contaminated material in the Rival Plant backyard and other areas. The additional volumes required location of a new on-site disposal area to accommodate the volume. The second modification required the use of an interim measures waiver of Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) which

temporarily waives the RCRA requirement that hazardous waste must be contained in a Subtitle C facility. This waiver was necessary because treatability testing during the design revealed that the treatment process might not render the final product non-RCRA characteristic until after a period of time.

A community relations program was implemented during the course of the RI/FS. In June 1985, the community relations plan was finalized. An information repository was established in June at the Pearl Public Library. A press release providing an opportunity for a public meeting and information on the opening of the public comment period was issued in May 1988. The public comment for the proposed plan was held from May 18, 1988 through June 22, 1988. There was no public meeting because the public did not show an interest in having a public meeting.

The Remedial Action objective for the site was to eliminate potential health hazards due to the presence of lead at the Site. Current and potential routes of exposure at the Site include ingestion of contaminated soil, fish and groundwater by humans and ingestion of contaminated surface waters by cattle. Based on the risks associated with exposure to soil in the pathways identified, a protective level of 500 mg/ kg of lead was established. Groundwater sampling did not show impact to groundwater for the waste material; therefore, cleanup goals for the groundwater were not established. EPA determined that groundwater monitoring in the stabilized material placement area would measure the effectiveness of the stabilization. The remediation of the contaminated soil and contaminated sediments to 500 mg/ kg would alleviate future impacts to surface water.

The Remedial Design was approved on August 9, 1991. As part of the design, a treatability study was conducted. The results of the treatability study are contained in the Remedial Design report.

Additional work was required for the excavation of lake sediments in Lake Marie; therefore, the completion of the remedial construction activities were implemented in two phases. On April 2, 1993, EPA, MDEQ, and the PRP conducted a Prefinal Construction Inspection for Phase I of the Remedial Action. A Prefinal Inspection for the Phase II Remedial Action was conducted on July 20, 1993. Neither the Phase I nor Phase II Prefinal Inspections revealed any significant items remaining to be completed or corrected.