environment and, therefore, taking of remedial measures is not appropriate.

Prior to deciding to delete a site, EPA must first determine that the remedy, or existing site conditions at the sites where no action is required, is protective of public health, welfare, and the environment. In addition, § 300.425(e)(2) of the NCP states that "No site shall be deleted from the NPL until the state in which the site is located has concurred on the proposed deletion".

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for subsequent Fund-financed actions if future conditions warrant such actions. Section 300.425(e)(3) states that "* * * Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the site shall be restored to the NPL without application of the hazard ranking system (HRS)".

III. Deletion Procedures

Deletion of sites from the NPL does not in itself create, alter, or revoke any individuals rights or obligations. Furthermore, deletion from the NPL does not in any way alter EPA's right to take enforcement actions, as appropriate. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist in the management of these sites.

Upon determination that at least one of the criteria described in § 300.425(e)(1) of the NCP has been met, EPA may formally begin deletion procedures. The following procedures have been implemented towards the deletion of this Site:

1. EPA Region IV has entered into a Superfund State Contract with the State of South Carolina to conduct operations and maintenance activities at this Site for a period of five years. The first of these activities began in November 1989. Both EPA and the State of South Carolina find that the remedy continues to provide adequate protection of human health and the environment.

2. All Operations & Maintenance activities have been completed to date. EPA will proceed toward amending the State Superfund Contract to cover any activities that become necessary if the Site deteriorates in the future.

3. EPA Region IV has recommended deletion for this Site and has prepared the relevant documents.

4. The State of South Carolina has concurred with the decision to delete this Site.

5. Concurrent with this National Notice of Intent to Delete, a notice has been published in the local newspaper in the vicinity of the Site announcing the initiation of a 30 day public comment period. The public will be asked to comment on EPA's intention to delete the Site from the NPL during this 30 day period following a review of the information included in the deletion docket.

6. EPA Region IV has prepared a Superfund Site Closeout Report and established a Regional Deletion Docket, with its placement in the local information repository.

Upon completion of the public comment period, the EPA Regional Office will prepare a Responsiveness Summary to evaluate and address concerns which were raised. The public is welcome to contact the EPA Regional Office to obtain a copy of this Responsiveness Summary, when available. A final notice of deletion will then be published in the **Federal Register**.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following Site summary provides the Agency's rationale for the intention to delete this Site from the NPL.

The Site was initially owned by the Blake and Johnson Company which manufactured screws and fasteners. An on-site lagoon was used from approximately 1969 to 1980 to dispose of wastewater containing cyanide, chromium and other waste generated during the manufacturing process. The company discharged approximately 33,000 gallons of plating wastewater per day into this lagoon.

A study performed in 1975 by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) revealed that a break in the side of the lagoon allowed wastewater to enter a drainage ditch north of the lagoon area. Analysis of a sample collected from this ditch in August 1975 showed cadmium and chromium contamination. The break and resulting discharge appear to have been a single, short term incident.

Beginning in August 1975, SCDHEC and a local engineering firm (Davis and Floyd) conducted several ground water investigations. Monitor wells were placed into the water table aquifer at various locations near the lagoon. The results of these sampling efforts indicated that the quality of the ground water was being affected by the wastes discharged to the lagoon. Chromium, lead, iron, and mercury were present in some of these water samples at concentrations in excess of drinking water standards.

In April 1980, the Blake and Johnson Company ceased operations at the Site. Two months later, Independent Nail purchased the plant. The Independent Nail Company currently operates a paneling nail coating process at the Site.

Sampling performed by SCDHEC on April 21, 1980 indicated that concentrations of chromium and lead in the ground water continued to exceed drinking water standards. The chromium level in one well was 0.210 mg/l and the lead concentration in another was 0.150 mg/l. A second sampling of the same wells by SCDHEC in May 1980 revealed that chromium levels continued to exceed drinking water standards. Lead concentrations detected during this second sampling event were below the drinking water standard. The drinking water standard (Maximum Contaminant Level) during 1980 for chromium and lead was 0.05 mg/l. Later in May 1980, SCDHEC requested that three intermediate depth (40 to 50 feet) wells be installed for monitoring. Chromium levels in all three of these wells exceeded drinking water standards when sampled in June of 1980.

A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Investigation Report and a Preliminary Assessment Report were prepared by EPA on February 26, 1981 for this Site. The Site was added to the National Priorities List in 1984.

EPA performed a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study on the Site During 1985. The RI was divided into two operable units with the first operable unit addressing contamination in the soil, surface water, and sediments. The second operable unit investigated groundwater contamination at the Site.

Soil contamination was found in the lagoon and areas within the fence and at two areas outside of the fence. Cadmium, chromium, cyanide, nickel, and zinc were identified as the contaminants of concern. The Risk Assessment concluded that a source control measure was necessary to reduce the threat of direct contact with contaminated soil and the inhalation of airborne contaminated dust associated with this Site.

On September 28, 1987, EPA selected a remedy to address soil contamination at this Site. The Record of Decision (ROD) for the first operable unit established soil cleanup goals for these contaminants of concern: Cadmium (2.6 mg/kg), chromium (5.3 mg/kg), cyanide (0.02 mg/kg), nickel (18 mg/kg), and zinc (1,785 mg/kg). The solidification/ stabilization of 5,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil was conducted in April and May of 1988. This soil was excavated, solidified, and returned to the lagoon area. A final cover consisting of approximately 8 inches of soil was placed over the solidified material and seeded.