## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

### Table of Contents

#### I. Introduction

- II. NPL Deletion Criteria
- III. Deletion Procedures
- IV. History and Basis for Intended Site Deletion

### I. Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 announces its intent to delete Crystal City Airport Superfund site, Crystal City, Zavala County, Texas, from the National Priorities List (NPL), which constitutes Appendix B of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300 (NCP), and requests comments on the proposed deletion. EPA identifies sites which appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of remedial actions financed by the Hazardous Substance Superfund Response Trust Fund (Fund). Pursuant to Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP, a site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions if conditions at the site warrant such action.

EPA will accept comments concerning this proposal for 30 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this notice explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses procedures EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses the history of the site and explains how it meets the deletion criteria.

## **II. NPL Deletion Criteria**

The NCP establishes criteria which EPA references to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR Section 300.425(e)(1), sites may be deleted from or recategorized on the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making a determination to delete a site from the NPL, EPA shall consider in consultation with the state, whether any of the following criteria have been met:

 (i) Responsible parties or other persons have implemented all appropriate response actions required; or

(ii) All appropriate Fund-financed response under CERCLA has been implemented, and no further response action by responsible parties is appropriate; or

(iii) The remedial investigation has shown the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and therefore, taking of remedial measures is not appropriate. Prior to deciding to delete a site from the NPL, EPA must determine that the remedy, or existing site conditions at sites where no action is required, is protective of public health, welfare and the environment.

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for subsequent Fund-financed actions if future site conditions warrant such actions. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states Fund-financed actions may be taken at sites which are deleted from the NPL.

## **III. Deletion Procedures**

Upon determination that at least one criteria described in section 300.425(e)(1) is met, EPA may formally begin deletion procedures. The following procedures were used for the proposed deletion of this site:

1. EPA Region 6 has recommended deletion and prepared the relevant documents.

2. The State of Texas has concurred with the deletion decision.

3. Concurrent with this National Notice of Intent to Delete, a notice will be published in local newspapers and will be distributed to appropriate federal, state and local officials and other interested parties. This local notice announces a 30-day public comment period on the deletion package, which starts two weeks from the date of the notice.

4. Region 6 has made all relevant documents available in the Regional office, local site and State of Texas information repositories.

These procedures have been completed for the Crystal City Airport Superfund site. The **Federal Register** notice and concurrent notice in the local newspaper in the vicinity of the site announce the initiation of a 30-day public comment period and the availability of the Notice of Intent to Delete. The public is asked to comment on EPA's intention to delete the site from the NPL; all critical documents needed to evaluate EPA's decision are included in the information repositories and deletion docket.

Upon completion of the 30-day public comment period, EPA Region 6 will evaluate these comments before the final decision to delete. If necessary, EPA Region 6 will prepare a Responsiveness Summary to address those concerns raised by the comments received during the public comment period. The responsiveness summary will be made available to the public at the information repositories. Members of the public are welcome to contact EPA Region 6 to obtain a copy of the responsiveness summary when available. If EPA still determines deletion from the NPL is appropriate after receiving public comments, a final notice of deletion will be published in the **Federal Register**. However, deletion from the NPL will not occur until a notice of deletion is published in the **Federal Register**.

# IV. History and Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following summary provides the Agency's rationale for deletion of the Crystal City Airport Superfund site from the NPL.

The Crystal City Airport (CCA) Superfund site is located within the city limits of Crystal City, Zavala County, in the South-Central geographic area of Texas. The population density in the region is low and the economy is principally comprised of agriculture, oil and gas production. Crystal City is the county seat of Zavala County with approximately 8,000 residents from a total county population of approximately 11,500. The nearest major population center is San Antonio, located about 100 miles northeast of Crystal City.

The CCA site is owned by the City of Crystal City and encompasses approximately 120 acres. Airport facilities include: 3,550-foot asphalt runway, an elevated tower equipped with rotating beacon, a windsock, paved taxiways, several buildings and foundations. The land surrounding the airport property has a variety of uses. A closed municipal landfill, also owned by the City of Crystal City, is located directly adjacent to the northeast. To the north, the land is used as pasture land. Directly west of the site is a private residential area and public housing project. Southwest of the site is an elementary school, high school and associated athletic fields. South of the site is a second residential area. Southeast of the site is more agricultural grazing land.

During World War II, the airport site was owned and operated primarily for housing persons detailed by the U.S. Military. The U.S. Government deeded the property to the city in 1949. The City of Crystal City has operated the facility as a municipal airport since 1949. Under lease arrangements with Crystal City, several private companies operated aerial pesticide application businesses at CCA in the early 1950's. By 1982, pesticide application operations were discontinued at the airport and former aerial applicators declared bankruptcy, abandoning various equipment and numerous deteriorated drums on site.

The Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR), the predecessor