

# NPL Site Narrative for Dover Chemical Corp.

## DOVER CHEMICAL CORP. Dover, Ohio

Dover Chemical Corp. occupies 60 acres on the corner of 15th and Davis Streets in the City of Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The site is on the east bank of Sugar Creek, approximately 1 mile above where it meets the Tuscarawas River. The area is primarily residential. The first facilities were constructed at the site before World War II. Dover Chemical was incorporated in 1951. In 1974, Ansul Industries acquired the Dover site, and in 1975 the site was purchased by ICC Industries. Dover Chemical is a subsidiary of ICC Industries.

Since 1949, the company has produced chlorinated organic compounds, including dichlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene, tetrachlorobisphenol A (TCBA), and dihydroxybenzophenone by-products (later replaced with chlorinated paraffin by-products). These by-products are used in manufacturing pressure lubricants, plasticizers, and flame retardants for vinyl products, as well as phosphites (used for temperature, light, and color stabilization of plastics). Dover Chemical also refined chemicals thought to have been contaminated with polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) in the production area, which covers 9 acres.

In the early 1960s, Dover Chemical placed 4,000 gallons of mixed chlorinated benzene by-products in a low swampy area in the southwest corner of the property and buried 10 drums of chlorinated paraffin by-products in the east central portion of the property. In 1981, Dover removed 975 tons of waste material and surrounding contaminated soil to a landfill permitted under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Following the 1981 removal action, Dover conducted an environmental investigation, leading to a draft feasibility study that was submitted to EPA and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) in April 1986. Both EPA and OEPA rejected the report and requested that additional data be obtained to complete the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS). In September 1988, Dover Chemical and EPA entered into an Administrative Order on Consent under CERCLA section 104 to complete the RI/FS. During the RI, Dover Chemical detected PCDDs and PCDFs in soils both on and off the site. Under an interim action Administrative Order on Consent, issued by EPA in June 1991 under CERCLA Section 106, the company removed these contaminated soils, transported them to a hazardous waste facility regulated under RCRA Subtitle C, and stabilized the areas. The action was completed in October 1992.

In June 1991, EPA detected organics, including tetrachloroethene, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, and trichlorobenzenes, in onsite monitoring wells. Approximately 27,000 people rely on wells within 4 miles of the site for drinking water; included are 11,000 people serviced by the Dover municipal wells, one of which is located 1,100 feet from the site, and 16,000 people serviced by the New Philadelphia municipal well field 3.9 miles from the site.

Late in 1992, Dover Chemical started pumping the contaminated ground water to the surface and treating it to remove the contaminants. EPA expects to receive Dover Chemical's draft RI/FS report early in 1993.

For more information about the hazardous substances identified in this narrative summary, including general information regarding the effects of exposure to these substances on human health, please see the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) ToxFAQs. ATSDR ToxFAQs can be found on the Internet at [ATSDR - ToxFAQs](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp) (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp>) or by telephone at 1-888-42-ATSDR or 1-888-422-8737.