

NPL Site Narrative for City Industries, Inc.

CITY INDUSTRIES, INC. Orlando, Florida

Conditions at proposal (October 15, 1984): The City Industries, Inc., Site covers 1 acre in Orlando, Orange County, Florida. From 1971 to mid-August 1983, the company operated a recycling and transferring facility on the site, handling a wide variety of chlorinated and nonchlorinated organic solvents, paint/varnish wastes, acid and alkaline plating wastes, PCBs, and waste ink. According to EPA tests, ground water, soils, and sediments are contaminated with heavy metals and volatile organic compounds.

The company abandoned the operation in mid-1983, informing the State that it lacked resources to continue operations and leaving approximately 1,200 drums and 12,000 gallons of unknown liquids and sludges in large tanks. In August and September 1983, the State funded a cleanup of the site; 41 tons of drums were crushed and removed, and 65 truck and tanker loads of contaminants were disposed of properly. The cost was \$950,000.

In February 1984, EPA issued an Administrative Order under CERCLA Section 106(a) requiring City Industries to clean sludge from holding tanks, remove contaminated soils, and treat contaminated ground water. The company did not comply. In March through May 1984, using about \$500,000 of CERCLA emergency funds, EPA emptied, cut open, and cleaned the tanks, thus removing the threat of explosion and further soil contamination. EPA used an incineration device to treat about 1,700 tons of contaminated soil. The treated soil remains on the site.

In February 1984, the State filed a civil complaint against the landowner, operator, and four companies associated with the operator. On April 24, 1984, the State held a meeting attended by generators potentially responsible for wastes associated with the site.

The facility received Interim Status under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) when the company filed Part A of a permit application. The company filed Part B, but EPA denied the application twice for a number of reasons, including the fact that the company did not meet RCRA financial guarantee and waste analysis requirements. The company also failed to submit a closure plan. EPA terminated Interim Status on July 27, 1983.

Status (June 1987): The generators formed a steering committee comprising approximately 200 industries. The committee has worked with the State to investigate ground water contamination.

In August 1986, EPA issued Demand Letters to approximately 250 potentially responsible parties to recover Federal money spent for the 1984 emergency action.

Status (June 24, 1988): EPA is proposing to place this previously proposed RCRA site on the NPL because it has lost Interim Status (and hence authority to operate) and has a history of unwillingness to take corrective action. The owner/operator has failed to submit an acceptable Part B permit application and to comply with Federal and State administrative orders. He has abandoned the site and stated that he is financially unable to clean up the site.

Status (October 4, 1989): EPA has placed the site on the NPL.

The State has completed a remedial investigation of the site. The generators' steering committee submitted the feasibility study in December 1988 and revised it in June 1989. EPA and the State are now reviewing the revised plan.

EPA has recovered most of the 1984 emergency action costs from the responsible parties.

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.