

## GENERAL SITE INFORMATION, CHARACTERISTICS, AND STATUS

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|   |  |                         |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| <b>Project Name</b>                                   | <b><u>MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)</u></b>   | <b>ProjectID:</b> 05-42 |
| <b>Last Updated:</b>                                  | 02/04/04   |                         |
| <b>City:</b>  | Milwaukee  |                         |
| <b>County:</b>  | Milwaukee  |                         |
| <b>State:</b>   | WI   |                         |
| <b>Country:</b>                                       | USA  |                         |
| <b>Bodies of Water:</b>                               | Little Menomonee River   |                         |
| <b>US EPA Region:</b>                                 | V  |                         |
| <b>Status (Active, Complete, or Monitoring Only):</b> | Active   |                         |
| <b>Date On NPL:</b>                                   | 1984   |                         |
| <b>ROD/ESD Date:</b>                                  | 1990; 1997 (ESD); 1998 (Amendment)   |                         |
| <b>Operable Unit:</b>                                 | N/A  |                         |
| <b>Areas of Concern (length or acres):</b>            | A 6-mile stretch of the Little Menomonee River   |                         |
| <b>Other Characteristics of Water Body:</b>           | The Little Menomonee River flows through the northeastern portion of the site, continuing on to the confluence with the Menomonee River about five miles to the south. Typical base flow water depth of the Little Menomonee River is one to two feet, with a corresponding width of about 20 feet. Flow rate is estimated at an average annual of 10-17 cfs, with a peak rate of 330-770 cfs.   |                         |
| <b>Contaminants of Concern:</b>                       | PAHs   |                         |
| <b>Source of Contamination:</b>                       | The facility on the plant site preserved railroad ties, poles, and fence posts with creosote. As described in the 1990 ROD: "From 1921 to 1971, the facility discharged wastes to settling ponds that ultimately discharged to the Little Menomonee River. These discharges ceased in 1971 when, in response to a City of Milwaukee order, Moss-American diverted its process water discharge to the Milwaukee sanitary sewerage system. The facility closed in 1976."   |                         |
| <b>Contaminated Area Physical Characteristics:</b>    | As described in the 1990 ROD: "The surface water of the Little Menomonee River does not appear to be contaminated. No PAH or volatile organic compound values exceeding background were detected. No visible evidence of surface water contamination was noted during the sampling. Oil sheens have been observed when sediments are disturbed, however. This is to be expected, since most PAHs have low solubility in water and would normally sink to the river bottom."<br><br>"Sediment contamination exceeding background (currently estimated at 18 ppm CPAHs) was found fairly evenly distributed throughout the five mile reach of the river between the site and its confluence with the Menomonee River . . . PAH levels in the sediment were as high as 5,900 ppm and CPAH levels as high as 500 ppm." (CPAHs refer to carcinogenic PAHs.) |                         |
| <b>Type of Regulatory Action:</b>                     | Superfund. Final.  |                         |
| <b>Overall Status Summary:</b>                        | As described in the 1990 ROD: "The eighty-eight acre Moss-American Site includes the former location of the Moss-American creosoting facility, five miles of the Little Menomonee River, a portion of which flows through the eastern half of the site, and the adjacent floodplain soils. The site is located in the northwestern section of the City of Milwaukee . . . Sixty-five acres of the site are undeveloped Milwaukee County park land. Twenty-three acres are owned by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and used as an automobile loading and storage area."<br><br>"In 1921, the T.J. Moss Tie Company established a wood preserving facility on twenty-three  |                         |

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02/04/04

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acres of the site west of the Little Menomonee River. The plant preserved railroad ties, poles, and fence posts with creosote . . . From 1921 to 1971, the facility discharged wastes to settling ponds that ultimately discharged to the Little Menomonee River. These discharges ceased in 1971 when, in response to a City of Milwaukee order, Moss-American diverted its process water discharge to the Milwaukee sanitary sewerage system. The facility closed in 1976.”

Creosote was discovered in the Little Menomonee River by the public in 1971, about three miles downstream from the site.

As reported in the 1990 ROD: “Subsequently, under a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources order, Kerr-McGee cleaned the eight settling ponds and dredged about 1,700 feet of river to remove creosote-contaminated soil and sediment. The settling ponds were filled with clean soil, the discharge pipe to the Little Menomonee River was removed and a twelve foot deep underground clay retaining wall was constructed between the ponds and the river, adjacent to the facility. In 1973, U.S. EPA financed the dredging of approximately 5,000 feet of river between the site and Bradley Road . . . most of the dredged sediments were contained on site in the Northeast Landfill area and along the west bank of the river.”

The site was placed on the NPL in 1984. An RI/FS was completed in 1990. A ROD was issued in 1990, an Explanation of Significant Difference in 1997, and a ROD Amendment in 1998. A Consent Decree signed by EPA, the State of Wisconsin, and Kerr-McGee was entered by Federal District Court in 1996 calling for implementation of the design and remedy by Kerr-McGee.

The selected remedy is to:

- Re-route 5-6 miles of the Little Menomonee River to a new channel; excavate “highly contaminated” (apparently >15 ppm CPAHs) PAH contaminated sediment from the old channel; and re-fill and bury the old channel with the soil from the new channel;
- Treat the excavated contaminated sediment onsite (along with excavated contaminated onsite soils) by thermal desorption to achieve a cleanup level range of 0.5-20 ppm of CPAHs;
- Restore and mitigate the disturbed river corridor, habitat, wetland, and woodland areas;
- Contain onsite the soils/sediments treated by thermal desorption, along with additional onsite soils excavated from the floodplain (estimated at 210,000 cy), and cover the contained materials with an impermeable cap; and
- Collect and treat contaminated groundwater, including by free-product recovery as well as by an in-situ funnel and gate system.

Remediation has been implemented in stages, starting in 1995. During the 1995-1997 operating seasons, about 10,000 gallons of free product creosote and associated wastewater were collected and disposed. Construction of the funnel and gate system was begun in 1999 and completed in July 2000. Soil excavation and treatment by low-temperature thermal desorption (LTTD) were performed in 2001 and 2002 and resulted in treatment of 137,200 tons of soil. The first sediment remedial work began in Fall 2002 and involved the re-routing of a 1.2 mile segment of the Little Menomonee River to a new channel, the first of five segments to be re-routed.

Segment 1, from Brown Deer Road to Bradley Road, was completed in 2003. The construction contractor is North Star. About 30,000 cy of soils were excavated to create the new channel for

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Segment 1. About 10,000 cy of contaminated sediments and 1,000 cy of floodplain soils were removed from Segment 1 and stockpiled onsite, pending treatment and disposal. The remediated Segment 1 has been backfilled with clean fill, using a combination of clean soil from the new channel excavation and surplus LTTD-treated surface soils from former site production areas.

The cleanup methodology for Segments 2 and 3 was designed while the cleanup of Segment 1 was underway. Excavation of the new channel for Segments 2 and 3 is underway and is expected to be completed in Spring 2004. During the period of Summer 2004 into Spring 2005, the existing Segments 2 and 3 are scheduled to be drained and the flow rerouted to the new channel, followed by excavation of contaminated sediments and backfilling and grading.

As Segments 2 and 3 are being rerouted, the cleanup methodology for Segments 4 and 5 will be developed. Cleanup of Segment 4, from Mill Road to Silver Spring Road, and Segment 5, from Silver Spring Road to Hampton Road, could start in late 2005.

**Remedial Action Planned:** ☒

**Risk Assessment:** ☒

**Remedial Action Implemented:** ☐

**Status of Dredging** ☐

**PRPs:** ☒

**Contacts:** ☒

**References:** ☒

**Modeling:** ☐

**Fishing Advisory:** ☐

**Key Conditions:** dedicated landfill or CDF, dredge spoil reuse/fill, extended (>1 mile) river, floating oil, floodplains targeted, habitat/streambank restoration, property access issues, thermal desorption, wetlands

## REMEDIAL ACTION PLANNED

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| <b>Last Updated:</b> | 08/22/02   |                         |

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**Target Sediment Cleanup Standards (TSCS):** Apparently 15 ppm carcinogenic PAHs, as defined in the 1998 ROD Amendment. This concentration is used to define the length of the Little Menomonee River which should be rechannelized and buried.

**How TSCS Established:** Establishing the TSCS evolved as follows:

First, in the 1990 ROD: "The remedial action goals for the sediment are to minimize direct contact or ingestion of contaminants in sediment, minimize acute and chronic effects on aquatic life posed by contaminants, and minimize migration of contaminants downstream to the Menomonee River and ultimately to the Milwaukee Area of Concern . . . These goals will be achieved in two ways. A new channel for the river will prevent contact with, or ingestion of, contaminated sediment by human or aquatic life. Excavation of 5,200 cu/yds of sediment in the old channel, and subsequently treatment onsite with the onsite soil, will not only prevent contact, but also migration of contaminants downstream."

"The target concentrations and the volume of sediment requiring excavation is, as with the soil, determined by the human health risk. A risk level of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  for sediment correlates to 388 ppm CPAHs. This means that CPAH levels for sediment left in place and covered will be 388 ppm or less. While this level is acceptable for humans, it may not be sufficiently protective of aquatic life and far exceeds the SCQ recently developed by the WDNR. The SCQ, set at 3.0 ppm, correlates more closely with the  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  human risk level. A new channel for the river, even though it will necessitate a temporary loss of some wetland areas, will, in the long term, be more protective of aquatic habit."

Subsequently, in the 1998 ROD Amendment: "At the time of the 1990 ROD, a "to be considered" value of 3 ppm as a sediment quality criterion for CPAH in sediments was derived. However, both the ROD and the consent decree noted that this value could be subject to change pending investigation of what might constitute a maximum probable background (MPB) value, and to utilize the higher of those values. Considering the urban setting of the Little Menomonee River in the vicinity of the site and the sampling and analysis work done to establish the MPB, the WDNR has informed U.S. EPA (see March 4, 1998 correspondence) that it now believes a value of 15 ppm CPAH represents a reasonable sediment MPB for the Little Menomonee River."

And, in the Responsiveness Summary for the 1998 ROD Amendment: "In correspondence dated March 4, 1998 WDNR informed U.S. EPA that ". . . we subsequently accept the 15 mg/kg (ppm) value as the river-wide maximum probable background (MPB) value to drive sediment and bank soil cleanup in all segments of the Little Menomonee River. The main reason we accept it is that it appears to be a reasonable value and consistent with the tributary-specific and upstream reach sampling of the LMR . . ." Hence, U.S. EPA believes the value to represent a safe cleanup level."

**Target Bank and Floodplain Cleanup Levels (if applicable):** In the 1990 ROD: "Contaminated onsite soil (about 210,000 cu/yds) will be consolidated out of the floodplain and contained in place . . . This includes soil in the 100-year floodplain exceeding the  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  target concentrations." (Note: The target concentrations are not provided in the ROD.)

In the 1998 ROD Amendment: "U.S. EPA believes that a dynamic situation exists between the Little Menomonee River and its floodplain. This means that surface soils having excessive CPAH concentrations could be viewed as a possible threat to attainment of sediment quality goals. In some way, deposition from the river could contaminate the floodplain, and consideration of realistic expectation of post-sediment management remediation must be made concerning any further floodplain remediation. U.S. EPA notes that only a very small portion of the site floodplain is likely to be affected by the current ROD amendment - - namely that portion which is also a part of the former wood preservative facility. For this portion of the floodplain,

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| <b>Last Updated:</b>                                     | 08/22/02  |                         |
|  | EPA will adopt a removal cleanup level of 15 ppm CPAH if appropriate deed restrictions are secured within 180 days of the effective date of this ROD amendment.”  |                         |
| <b>Other Target:</b>                                     |   |                         |
| <b>Environmental Sample Data References:</b>             |   |                         |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Sediment:</b></li><li>• <b>Water:</b></li><li>• <b>Fish:</b></li></ul>   |                         |
| <b>Estimated Target Volume:</b>                          | Not defined for sediment. Five to six miles of the Little Menomonee River will be re-routed and the old channel buried. The ROD implies that “highly-contaminated” sediment will be removed from the old channel before burial and treated onsite by thermal desorption (a volume estimated at 5,200 cy in the 1990 ROD).   |                         |
| <b>Planned Disposal Method:</b>                          | Treatment onsite by thermal desorption and containment of treated soils/sediments onsite beneath an impermeable cap   |                         |
| <b>Estimated Calendar Time to Implement Remedy:</b>      | Not provided  |                         |
| <b>Estimated Time to Implement Remedy:</b>               | Not provided  |                         |
| <b>Estimated Cost to Implement Remedy:</b>               | \$25 million, for all facets of the remedy (no separate cost is provided for the sediment only portion of the work)   |                         |
| <b>Stated Remedial Action Objectives (and Source):</b>   | From the 1990 ROD: “The remedial action goals for the sediment are to minimize direct contact or ingestion of contaminants in sediment, minimize acute and chronic effects on aquatic life posed by contaminants, and to minimize migration of contaminants downstream to the Menomonee River and ultimately to the Milwaukee Area of Concern as defined by the regional draft Remedial Action Plan submitted to U.S. EPA by the WDNR.”   |                         |
| <b>Measures of Success to be Used:</b>                   | Not defined   |                         |
| <b>Planned Monitoring and Restoration:</b>               | Not defined   |                         |
| <b>Agency Position on Sediment Removal (and Source):</b> | As described in the 1990 ROD:<br><br>“Rerouting River: Construction of the new river bed will proceed from the railroad tracks just south of Brown Deer Road to the confluence of the Little Menomonee River and the Menomonee River downstream of the site. Sediment in the old channel will be covered with soil from the new channel.”<br><br>“Because hazardous substances will be left in place, a soil admixture will be mixed into highly contaminated sediment to reduce the migration potential of the contaminants. An appropriate admixture will be determined during design. A low-permeability backfill will be placed in areas just upgradient of intersections of the old and new river beds to reduce preferential migration of contaminants to the new river.” |                         |

## REMEDIAL ACTION PLANNED

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“The proposed river realignment will require a detailed design study to assess the river hydraulics, effects on the wetland and woodland environment, and the effects on existing parkland and utilities. Consideration for enhancement of environmental quality and aesthetics will be addressed as well in the preliminary design phase. Construction of the channel will comply with the guidance established by the WDNR.”

As described in the Responsiveness Summary to the 1998 ROD Amendment: “It is noted that . . . in the portions of the channel of the Little Menomonee River which are not rechannelled, e.g., under bridges, Settling Defendant shall remove sediment . . . in excess of the sediment quality criteria or sediment background . . .”

## ***RISK ASSESSMENT***

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***Project Name***      ***MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)***

***ProjectID:***   05-42

***Last Updated:***      08/22/02

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***RA Type:***              Baseline Human Health & Ecological; Public Health

***RA Status:***            Complete

***RA Objectives:***      From the 1990 ROD: “As part of the RI, a baseline risk assessment was conducted for the Moss-American Site. A baseline risk assessment evaluates actual and potential threats to human health and the environment posed by a site in the absence of any remedial action. It identifies and characterizes the toxicity of contaminants of potential concern, potential exposure pathways, potential human and environmental receptors, and the extent of expected impact or threat under the conditions defined for the site.”

“The chemicals of concern at the Site, those the Risk Assessment is based upon, are eight CPAHs. The CPAHs of concern at the site are:

benzo(a)anthracene  
benzo(b)fluoranthene  
benzo(a)pyrene  
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene  
chrysene  
benzo(k)fluoranthene  
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene  
benzo(g,h,i)perylene”

***Company***

***Performing RA:***

***RA Reference Report:***

***RA Summary and Conclusions:***      From the 1990 ROD: “The Risk Assessment determined that exposure to the chemicals of concern and other site-related contaminants in soil and sediment can occur through three exposure pathways: direct contact, direct or indirect ingestion, and inhalation of suspended particles. Exposure scenarios were developed to describe potential human exposures, via these pathways, under current Site conditions and future potential Site uses. Potential effects on the environment were also evaluated.”

“The Risk Assessment concluded that actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this Site, if not addressed by implementing the response action selected in this ROD, may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare, or the environment.”

Re environmental effects: “. . . PAHs that are carcinogenic to mammals are generally also carcinogenic to fish. In many cases, aquatic organisms from PAH-contaminated environments have a higher incidence of tumors and hyperplastic disease than those from nonpolluted environments. A growing body of evidence, mostly circumstantial, links PAHs to cancer in fish populations, especially bottom dwelling fish from areas with sediment heavily contaminated with PAHs. The State of Wisconsin has developed Sediment Quality Criteria (SQC) for the Little Menomonee River based on the equilibrium partitioning approach. The SQC set a level of 3 ppm for CPAHs in sediment. This equates to a human health risk of approximately  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ .”

Re river sediments: “The river was divided into five 1-mile segments (i.e., river miles) to better characterize the risks associated with exposure to individual river locations and are limited to trespass exposure (most likely to children) resulting from recreational use of the river. Exposure could result from inadvertent ingestion of sediment or direct dermal contact.”

## ***RISK ASSESSMENT***

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***Project Name***      ***MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)***

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“Carcinogenic PAHs were detected in all segments of the river and contributed the most to the excess cancer risk levels. Estimated excess cancer risk levels from ingestion exposures based on the highest detected concentration ranged from  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  for river mile 1, to  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  for river mile 5. Cancer risk estimates for average concentrations were greater than  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  for all downstream segments. No RFD values were exceeded for noncarcinogenic exposure at any river mile segment.”

“The effects of acute dermal exposure to creosote are also a concern, although this risk cannot be expressed quantitatively. Skin irritations resulting from contact with sediment have been documented and are assumed to still exist.”



**POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES**

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**Project Name** MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)

**ProjectID:** 05-42

**PRP Name:** PRP INFORMATION NOT RELEASED

**PRPID:**

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

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## **KEY CONTACTS**

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***Project Name*** MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)

***ProjectID:*** 05-42

***Last Name:*** KEY CONTACT INFORMATION NOT RELEASED

***Contact ID:***

***First Name:***

***Title:***

***Company:***

***Address:***

***City:***

***State:***

***Postal Code:***

***Work Phone # :***

***Other Phone #:***

***Fax # :***

***Email Address:***

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## REFERENCES

---

**Project Name** MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)

**ProjectID:** 05-42

**Reference Type:** A

**ReferenceID:** 873

**Title:** *Superfund Record of Decision: Moss-American Kerr-McGee Oil, WI*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** ROD/Proposed Plan/Action Memo/Decision Document

**Prepared by/Author:** US EPA Region V

**Preparer/Author  
Address:**

**Prepared For:** General Public

**Date Published:** September 1990

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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**Reference Type:** A

**ReferenceID:** 874

**Title:** *Superfund Explanation of Significant Difference for the Record of Decision: Moss-American (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.): Milwaukee, WI*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** ROD/Proposed Plan/Action Memo/Decision Document

**Prepared by/Author:** US EPA Region V

**Preparer/Author  
Address:**

**Prepared For:** General Public

**Date Published:** April 29, 1997

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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**Reference Type:** A

**ReferenceID:** 875

**Title:** *EPA Superfund Record of Decision: Moss-American (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.), Milwaukee, WI*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** ROD/Proposed Plan/Action Memo/Decision Document

**Prepared by/Author:** US EPA Region V

**Preparer/Author  
Address:**

**Prepared For:** General Public

**Date Published:** September 30, 1998

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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## REFERENCES

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**Project Name** MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)

**ProjectID:** 05-42

**Reference Type:** A

**ReferenceID:** 876

**Title:** *NPL Fact Sheets for Wisconsin: Moss-American (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** Site Update

**Prepared by/Author:** US EPA Region V

**Preparer/Author  
Address:**

**Prepared For:** General Public

**Date Published:** February 2002

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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**Reference Type:** A

**ReferenceID:** 903

**Title:** *River Cleanup Continues*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** Site Update

**Prepared by/Author:** US EPA Region V

**Preparer/Author  
Address:**

**Prepared For:** General Public

**Date Published:** November 2003

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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**Reference Type:** B

**ReferenceID:** 798

**Title:** *Realizing Remediation I - Great Lakes Contaminated Sediments  
Little Menomonee River - Moss-American Site  
(see Reference A-905)*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** Dredging: Remedial (Contaminated Sediments)

**Prepared by/Author:** US EPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO)

**Preparer/Author  
Address:** 77 West Jackson Boulevard (G-17J)  
Chicago, IL 60604

**Prepared For:** General Public

**Date Published:** July 2000

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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## REFERENCES

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**Project Name** MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)

**ProjectID:** 05-42

**Reference Type:** B

**ReferenceID:** 841

**Title:** *Realizing Remediation II - Updated Summary:  
Milwaukee Estuary AOC: Little Menominee River - Moss-  
American Superfund Site  
(see Reference A-907)*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** Dredging: Remedial (Contaminated Sediments)

**Prepared by/Author:** US EPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO)

**Preparer/Author  
Address:** 77 West Jackson Boulevard (G-17J)  
Chicago, IL 60604

**Prepared For:** General Public

**Date Published:** July 2000

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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**Reference Type:** B

**ReferenceID:** 1005

**Title:** *e-mail re: Moss-American Site*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** Site Update

**Prepared by/Author:** Russell Hart

**Preparer/Author  
Address:** US EPA Region V

**Prepared For:** AEM, Inc.

**Date Published:** February 4, 2004

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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**Reference Type:** B

**ReferenceID:** 1028

**Title:** *e-mail re: Questions Re Little Menomonee River Project*

**Location:** AEM

**Category:** Site Update

**Prepared by/Author:** Harold Holmberg

**Preparer/Author  
Address:** Kerr-McGee

**Prepared For:** AEM, Inc.

**Date Published:** September 18, 2002

**Key Words and  
Phrases:**

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## REFERENCES

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**Project Name** MOSS-AMERICAN (Kerr-McGee Oil Co.)

**ProjectID:** 05-42

**Reference Type:** C  
**Title:** *Superfund site forces river diversion*  
**Location:** AEM  
**Category:** Site Update  
**Prepared by/Author:** Jeremy Harrell  
**Preparer/Author Address:**  
**Prepared For:** The Daily Reporter: Construction News  
**Date Published:** August 29, 2002  
**Key Words and Phrases:**

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**ReferenceID:** 1081

**Reference Type:** D  
**Title:** *Little Menomonee River Cleanup to Begin; Meeting Aug. 28, 7 P.M.*  
**Location:** AEM  
**Category:** Site Update  
**Prepared by/Author:** US EPA Region V  
**Preparer/Author Address:**  
**Prepared For:** General Public  
**Date Published:** August 20, 2002  
**Key Words and Phrases:**

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**ReferenceID:** 439

**Reference Type:** S  
**Title:** *Appeal from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois: In the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit: Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation vs. Lefton Iron & Metal Company*  
**Location:** AEM  
**Category:** Legal  
**Prepared by/Author:** U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit  
**Preparer/Author Address:**  
**Prepared For:** General Public  
**Date Published:** January 18, 1994  
**Key Words and Phrases:**

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**ReferenceID:** 21