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Ot Abandoned sites overflowing with PCB's

Old chemical dumps resurfacing ns cin has be

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Cram said. nonths to co from Houston's glittering skyline, in a remote area near the San Jacinto River, two old chemical waste dumps filled with byprorocess, hesaid we been com ist be placedi ontractionsan ducts of the industry that fueled the city's growth lie bubbling in may be kin contracts The Environmental Protection

Agency discovered French Liburns, partic nose and ean ult to graft be mited and Sikes Pit, hidden in wooded areas on either side of U.S. 90, during a search-andinspect program begun in 1980 under the 1976 Resource Conserthem look li vation and Recovery Act.

ourned," Cn The EPA lists the sites as orphans, filled to overflowing with poisonous waste and abandoned. The EPA still has at least 636 chenake them Id before." urned patien key-like" ma mical waste sites to reckon with in uit for a lo Texas and officials say more r recovery. orphans likely will be found. The orphans are mistakes of a e patients ng back to m Maybe no o

lengthy past, and the EPA's fiveyear-old "cradle to grave" hazardous waste managment plan is in-tended to provide for them. The wo-pronged attack is aimed at aning up old, unsafe sites and

controlling new wastes. But funds to pay for the estiis much low body surfa mated \$44 billion national cleanpercent m up bill are barely trickling in. The federal clean-up "superfund," fi-nanced by special taxes on induspatients att 72 percents ry, amounts to a mere \$1.6 bilid, compare ional average

Moreover, citizens in many supported by the petrochemical industry, are fighting the locating near them of purportedly safe waste disposal facilities designed eliminate the problem forever. Many residents do not see the ld waste dumps as a problem.

oved the me said Mond Lee Hammond, his wife and six hildren have lived between Sikes t inequitabl Pit and French Limited, about a half mile from each, for 20 years. n Little Rod He said he remembered chemical e it as a base national inst loads at night, but he never gave it much thought: "You kind of get officials have

sed to the smell after a while." ance Co. wi The former machinist for Brown & Root said his family drinks from e Rock after with a newlya well in the front yard and they eat fish caught in a nearby pond, but he said he would not know if any. The me unced in l the dumps affected his or his fami-ly's health because "I never have not been re kansas' oldet time to go to a doctor.'

operates in I The EPA stresses sound management and improved technolo-gy to control the flow of hazardous

wastes and has criticized industry United Press International wastes and has critic HOUSTON — Twenty miles for dragging its feet.

"Although techniques exist for environmentally sound manage-ment, they have not been widely used because of their higher cost and because there was no legal requirement for them," a 1980 EPA information brochure reported.

But Shell Oil Co.'s environmental safety chief, R. D. Mullineaux, said the economics of waste disposal actually have spurred the use of improved technology in the last eight years.

Mullineaux guesses new technology may reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by 25 percent, eventually almost eliminating the problem.

"The economics have changed drastically since 1973," Mullineax said. "Oil prices have gone up by a factor of ten so the value of the good parts of the waste (the parts that can be recycled or otherwise used) has gone up dramatically and it pays to get the waste out of

Mullineaux said useful chemicals once thrown out as waste now can be removed by improved separation techniques and hightemperature incinerators virtually destroy potential hazards while providing a source of energy. Mullineaux said most of what

used to be thrown out as waste can now be recycled, and inefficient

Lee Hammond remebered when chemical tank trucks came to dump their loads at night, but he never gave it much thought: "You kind of get used to the tank trucks came to dump their smell after a while."

> waste handling is similar to throwing away food. "If the toast cost you a penny

and you burned it, you therew it in the wastebasket," he said. "If it costs you a buck, you're quite like-ly to scrape the carbon off and eat the toast. But bad management is no

piece of toast. The EPA equates inefficiency with ecological disaster

hazardous sites changes as some facilities are cleared and others are

added, but the list is growing. Last December, the EPA listed Texas. Two months later, there were 547 and by June, 1981 the number had grown to 636. In the same period, 41 Texas sites were cleared. August 1980, has fared better than

other orphans. Funds were appropriated for its cleanup short-ly after it was found, and work began in September 1980. Everytime it rained, the pond

would overflow its banks and the chemicals would run down to the said Al Anderson, a river,

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The number of potentially cleanup worker at the site. "We dent C.M. Wright said money ran azardous sites changes as some rebuilt the dike and put some of out before the job was finished. the contaminated stuff back into

the pit." EPA tests found polychlorin-538 potentially hazardous sites in ated biphenyls, commonly known as PCBs, in alarming concentrations outside the pit. PCBs are suspected carcinogens and their manufacture and use, except in \$150,000 is needed to contain the sealed systems such as high-French Limited, identified in voltage electrical transformers, were banned by the federal gov-

vices did the clean up job at French Pit, and company presi- come available.

The initial work — diking the pit and pumping and shoveling 2,100 cubic yards of PCB con-cost \$750,000 and took ten months, he said. Another rest of the contaminated material, Wright said. But the work at Sikes Pit, just across U.S. 90 from ernment in 1979. French Limited and a half mile Kut Rite Environmental Ser- closer to the San Jacinto River, French Limited and a half mile



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