

Final Close Out Report

Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River
DuPage County, Illinois

I. Introduction

This Final Close Out Report documents that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined, in accordance with the *Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Sites* (OLEM Directive 9320.2-23, June 2022), that all appropriate response activities for the Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site (Kress Creek Site or Site) have been successfully implemented in accordance with the EPA's 2005 Record of Decision and the Consent Decree (CD) (*U.S. v Kerr-McGee*, No. 05-CV-02318 (N.D. IL 2005)). Site completion signifies the end of all response actions at National Priorities List (NPL) sites and anticipates that no further Superfund response is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

II. Summary of Site Conditions

Background

The Kress Creek Site is located in DuPage County, Illinois, approximately 30 miles west of downtown Chicago, Illinois. The EPA placed the Site on the NPL in February 1991. The Site stretches from the southern unincorporated city of West Chicago through Warrenville to the northern edge of unincorporated Naperville. The Site consists of approximately 6.7 miles of creek and river sediments, banks and floodplain soils that were contaminated with radioactive thorium residuals. Specifically, the Site includes approximately 1.5 miles of Kress Creek stretching from a storm sewer outfall located south of Illinois Route 38/Roosevelt Road and east of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railway (now owned by Canadian National Railway) to the creek's confluence with the West Branch DuPage River (WBDR), and approximately 5.2 miles down the WBDR from the confluence downstream past the Warrenville Dam to the McDowell Grove Dam. See Figures 1 and 2 for maps of the Site and surrounding area.

The radioactive contamination at the Kress Creek Site originated from a nearby facility known as the Rare Earths Facility (REF), which operated from 1932 until 1973. The REF produced non-radioactive elements known as rare earths and radioactive elements for private entities and the United States government's use in federal atomic energy programs. The REF also manufactured gas lantern mantles. The REF extracted the radioactive elements mainly from monazite sands and bastnasite (rare earth ore) ores using an acid leaching process, generating radioactive mill tailings as an unwanted byproduct. The mill tailings were stored in large piles at the REF. Over the years, radioactively-contaminated surface runoff and discharges from the REF were conveyed by a storm sewer directly into Kress Creek. Materials containing thorium residuals then were distributed over time in the sediments of the creek and river and in some streambank and floodplain areas.

Kerr-McGee Chemical LLC (Kerr-McGee) purchased the REF in 1967 and maintained operations at the facility until closing it in 1973. After passage of the Atomic Energy Act, the REF was licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). In November 1990, the NRC granted licensing authority to the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety, which is now known as the Illinois Emergency Management Agency & Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS). The REF is undergoing decommissioning under an IEMA-OHS radioactive material license.

Prior to the Kress Creek Site's listing on the NPL, the NRC conducted several studies from 1976 to 1978 to determine if any areas outside the boundaries of the REF had been contaminated by thorium residuals from the REF. The investigations, including an aerial radiological flyover survey and ground-level investigations, identified areas of thorium contamination in Kress Creek and portions of the West Branch DuPage River. The NRC then conducted a more detailed study of the creek in 1981 and 1984 to gather more information on the extent and concentrations of the thorium materials. A second aerial radiological flyover survey of areas in and around West Chicago was performed in 1989 for the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety. The flyover showed areas of elevated radioactivity in areas of the creek and river.

Both the EPA and Kerr-McGee conducted investigation work at the Site as part of the remedial investigation. As part of its fund-lead remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) work, the EPA conducted sampling at the Site in 1993 and 1995. At the time, the Site study area extended only as far south as the Warrenville Dam. Kerr-McGee later conducted additional, extensive Site investigations beginning in 1997 as a result of its negotiations with the Local Communities¹. Specifically, as part of its negotiations with the Local Communities, Kerr-McGee tested the wide, impounded area located upstream of the McDowell Dam.

The EPA's testing in 1993 included radiological walkover surveys of bank and floodplain areas along the creek and river, and sampling of soil, sediment, surface water and fish for radionuclides and other chemicals. The EPA also conducted terrestrial and aquatic community surveys. The EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory located in Montgomery, Alabama conducted isotopic analysis of the radiological samples. Based on knowledge of the insoluble nature of the thorium contaminants and groundwater sampling at the Kerr-McGee Residential Areas Superfund Site, the EPA eliminated groundwater as a media of concern at the Kress Creek Site during the project planning phase and, as a result, groundwater was not sampled. Additionally, due to earlier radiological studies of the creek and river conducted on behalf of the NRC prior to the Site's listing on the NPL, the EPA designed its sampling strategy to build upon and confirm the earlier data collected. As a result, fewer samples were collected at the Site than if no earlier studies had been done.

¹ The "Local Communities" is made up of the City of West Chicago, the City of Warrenville, the County of DuPage, the Forest Preserve District of the County of DuPage, and the West Chicago Park District.

The EPA's 1995 testing focused on the creek and included radiological walkover surveys of the sediment surface and radiological sampling of sediments. The IEMA-OHS laboratory analyzed the 1995 samples.

Beginning in 1997 and continuing through 2003, Kerr-McGee conducted extensive, voluntary radiological characterization work at the Site. Kerr-McGee's sampling strategy entailed fully characterizing the Site and collecting enough data to support detailed design efforts for Site cleanup. Kerr-McGee's testing included radiological surface gamma scans of nearly 100% of the sediments, banks and affected floodplains. If gamma readings indicated materials exceeding 7.2 picocuries per gram (pCi/g) combined radium, then Kerr-McGee conducted delineation drilling and down-hole gamma logging at those locations, with "step-out" locations conducted as needed to find the clean edges of contaminated areas. At each delineation drilling location, gamma readings were collected from each 6-inch depth interval until a minimum depth of 36 inches below ground surface was reached. Kerr-McGee extended this depth, if necessary, to achieve a minimum of two consecutive readings below the 7.2 pCi/g criterion. The extensive down-hole gamma logging data collected by Kerr-McGee provides information on both the vertical and areal extent of contamination. Between 1997 and 2004, Kerr-McGee's voluntary characterization efforts included nearly 14,000 borings at the Kress Creek Site to characterize the extent of radioactive contamination. See Figure 3 for the areal extent of targeted material at the Kress Creek Site.

Selected Remedy

The EPA signed the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Kress Creek Site on March 24, 2005. The contaminants of concern were thorium residuals (primarily fine particles and tailings) from the historic processing of thorium-containing monazite ores at the REF, including primarily radionuclides in the thorium decay chain and, to a lesser extent, radionuclides in the uranium decay chain and elemental metals associated with the thorium-containing ores. The selected remedy for the Site was excavation and off-site disposal of targeted soils and sediments throughout the Site. The term "targeted" refers to materials within pre-defined excavation envelopes developed by delineation drilling in areas where radiological surface scans indicated the presence of materials exceeding 7.2 pCi/g combined radium. The 7.2 pCi/g criterion was derived from 40 CFR 192 and the Illinois Source Material Milling Regulations and is a health-based standard that is protective of human health and the environment. The standard is 5 pCi/g above background for combined radium (Ra-228 plus Ra-226). Background levels at the Site are 2.2 pCi/g, resulting in a criterion of 7.2 pCi/g.

The major components of the selected remedy include:

- Removal of approximately 75,000 cubic yards of targeted soils and sediments from the Site using mechanical "dry excavation" techniques, with disposal of the targeted materials at a licensed off-site disposal facility. Prior to excavation, targeted areas will be isolated and dewatered to allow excavation in-the-dry. Targeted materials will be excavated to predetermined cut depths based on the available extensive characterization data. In order to remove the targeted materials, approximately

47,000 cubic yards of clean overburden materials also must be excavated and managed;

- Mitigation and restoration activities to restore aquatic and terrestrial areas of the Site impacted by the cleanup activities to appropriate, stable conditions, including revegetation of appropriate areas and stabilization of streambanks; and
- Monitoring and maintenance of restored areas to assess the effectiveness of stabilization and revegetation measures.

The remedial action objectives (RAO) for the Kress Creek Site are:

- Reduce risks to human health and the environment presented by sediments and floodplain soils containing elevated levels of combined radium by reducing soil concentrations to levels that are consistent with the requirements outlined in 40 CFR Part 192 (the regulations implementing the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act [UMTRCA]) and Illinois Source Material Milling Regulations; and
- Mitigate, to the extent practicable, potential adverse effects to the environment as a result of implementation of remedial activities at the Site.

Remedy Implementation

The design and cleanup of the Kress Creek Site was conducted under a phased approach, proceeding sequentially from upstream to downstream, with the Site divided into several different sections or “reaches” as described below. Some reaches were further divided into sub-reaches for effective management.

- Reach 1: Kress Creek from storm sewer outfall to May Street
- Reach 2: Kress Creek from May Street to Joy Road
- Reach 3A: Kress Creek from Joy Road to Wilson Street
- Reach 3B: Kress Creek from Wilson Street to Route 59
- Reach 4: Kress Creek from Route 59 to confluence with WBDR
- Reach 5C: WBDR from confluence to Mack Road
- Reach 5D: WBDR from Mack Road to River Oaks subdivision
- Reach 5D (Upland Savanna Habitat and Mack Road Staging Area): Separated from the rest of Reach 5D, see additional discussion below.
- Reach 5E: WBDR from River Oaks subdivision to Williams Road
- Reach 6: WBDR from Williams Road to Butterfield Road
- Reach 7: WBDR from Butterfield Road to Warrenville Dam
- Reach 8A: WBDR from Warrenville Dam to north end of McDowell Grove
- Reach 8B: WBDR from north end of McDowell Grove to the McDowell Dam
- Route 59 Bridge Area: Separated from Reaches 3B and 4 and includes the area located directly adjacent to the bridge, see additional discussion below.

Reaches 5A and 5B are not associated with the Kress Creek Site as they represent the river portion of the Kerr-McGee Sewage Treatment Plant Superfund Site and were addressed by a separate ROD signed by the EPA on September 30, 2004.

The Route 59 Bridge Area was separated from Reaches 3B and 4 in 2007 as described in Interim Change Notice (ICN) 5 to the Reaches 3A, 3B, and 4 Final Design/Remedial Action (FD/RA) Work Plan and includes areas located directly adjacent to the bridge. This decision was based on Illinois Department of Transportation's (IDOT's) ongoing restoration standards, as detailed in IDOT's 2012 work permit, as well as the challenges in obtaining the necessary IDOT permissions for corrective actions. For purposes of this report, the Route 59 Bridge Area is described as its own reach.

The Upland Savanna Habitat and Mack Road Staging Area portions of Reach 5D were excluded from the remedial construction and restoration completion of Reach 5D. The Mack Road Staging area was still being used to store stockpiles of soil and sediment materials and assorted equipment and a small portion of the restored Upland Savanna Habitat in Reach 5D failed to meet all performance standards. These excluded portions of Reach 5D were treated as their own reach for purposes of natural resources mitigation and restoration.

Per the CD, completion of the Remedial Action (RA) and Natural Resources Mitigation and Restoration Work at the Kress Creek Site is achieved when performance standards in the ROD and Statement of Work and the requirements of the Conceptual Mitigation and Restoration Design Plan related to the Site have been attained.

Table 1 below illustrates the mobilization dates, the final completion report date, the pre-certification inspection date, and the final completion of the RA and Natural Resources Mitigation and Restoration Work date for each reach.

Table 1: Cleanup, Inspection and Completion Dates

Reach	Mobilization Date	Final Completion Report Date (RA Report)	Pre-certification Inspection Date	Certification of Completion of the Remedial Action and Natural Resources Mitigation and Restoration Work
1	August 2005	8/31/2008	11/17/2009	12/15/2010
2	October 2005	8/31/2008	11/17/2009	12/15/2010
3A	April 2006	8/31/2008	11/17/2009	12/15/2010
3B	June 2006	8/31/2008	8/11/2011	9/11/2012
4	June 2006	8/31/2008	8/11/2011	9/11/2012
5C	September 2006	4/30/2009	11/22/2011	9/11/2012
5D	April 2007	4/30/2009	11/22/2011	9/11/2012
5D (Upland Savanna and Mack Staging Area)	April 2007	4/30/2009	10/14/2022	8/27/2024

5E	August 2007	9/30/2010	10/14/2022	12/9/2024
6	April 2008	9/30/2010	9/20/2012	11/12/2013
7	July 2010	2/29/2012	9/10/2021	12/18/2023
8A*	June 2011	5/31/2014	7/13/2021	12/18/2023
8B*	April 2012	5/31/2014	7/13/2021	12/18/2023
Route 59 Bridge Area	September 2012	11/30/2013	4/22/2013	5/7/2025

* Removal areas R8-1 and R8-2 within Reach 8 were addressed during Reach 7 construction activities. This was documented in ICN 2 to the Reach 7 FD/RA Work Plan.

Tronox LLC (Tronox), a subsidiary of Kerr-McGee, completed cleanup for Reaches 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, 5C, 5D, 5E, and 6 from 2005 to 2008. In January 2009, Tronox filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy and ceased work on the Site. The EPA began to negotiate a settlement of environmental claims with Tronox that would fund the cleanup of Reaches 7 and 8 of the Kress Creek Site. In May 2010, the EPA reached an interim agreement with Tronox that provided funding to complete the Reach 7 cleanup. Subsequently, in November of 2010 a bankruptcy settlement agreement was reached with Tronox which became effective on February 14, 2011 (*In Re: Tronox Inc.*, Case No. 09-10156 (Bankr. SDNY)) and provided for the creation of the West Chicago Environmental Response Trust (WCERT). The WCERT was responsible for completing the cleanup of the Kress Creek Site along with other remaining Tronox liabilities in West Chicago. As of October, 2012, about 129,000 cubic yards of targeted material was removed from the Kress Creek Site and disposed of at a licensed off-site disposal facility.

Institutional Controls

The Kress Creek Site was cleaned to levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE); therefore, institutional controls are not required for the Site.

Final Inspection

In accordance with CD requirements, a pre-certification inspection took place at each reach after the RA and Natural Resources Mitigation and Restoration Work was complete. Any punch-list items identified during the inspection were completed before the reach was closed out. Table 1 includes the final inspection dates for each reach.

III. Monitoring Results

Confirmatory Sampling Results

The Kress Creek Site remedy consisted of removing targeted soils and sediments from the Site exceeding 7.2 pCi/g combined radium. As previously explained, the horizontal and vertical limits of excavation for each reach of the Site was determined through Kerr-McGee's characterization efforts from 1997 through 2004.

Using Kerr-McGee's characterization data, a series of verification points were established that defined the horizontal and vertical elevations of excavation limits. Elevations were recorded using mean sea level. These predetermined verification points were adhered to during the RA to monitor and verify work performance.

The following major tasks were performed at each reach:

- **Overburden Removal and Verification:** This included excavation of overburden material, excavation limits verification using survey grade Global Positioning System (GPS) and Total Station Land Surveying Equipment, verification sampling of overburden material for reuse using gamma ray survey technology by a field health physics technician followed by composite soil sampling and analysis, and stockpiling of overburden for reuse.
- **Excavation and Offsite Disposal of Targeted Materials:** This included removal of targeted materials to pre-determined verification points, verification of excavation limits using survey grade GPS and Total Station Land Surveying Equipment, and direct loading or stockpiling/loading and transport of excavated targeted materials to the REF located in West Chicago, Illinois for subsequent off-site transportation and disposal.
- **Excavation Verification –** This included GPS survey verification of excavation depths in accordance with the GPS Verification Plan², comparison of as-built excavation data to the verification points, preparation of GPS verification packages, and notification to the EPA, IEMA-OHS, and Local Communities Representatives of verification results. A review of this data must have been completed by the Program Manager or designee prior to IEMA-OHS, the EPA, and Local Communities notification and prior to backfilling activities.
- **Restoration –** Activities to restore the Site for beneficial use included backfilling, topsoil placement and seeding, installation of erosion control measures, planting of trees, shrubs, and aquatic plants and other riverbank restoration elements.

The Final Completion Report for each reach documents the successful GPS verification surveys.

Natural Resources Mitigation and Restoration

The Conceptual Mitigation and Restoration Design Plan (Plan) defines the restoration methods to be used to mitigate and restore the streambanks, riparian corridor, and the terrestrial and aquatic habitats impacted by Site remedial activities. The Plan describes the monitoring and maintenance requirements of the restored areas, which all reaches were to meet before final certification of completion of the RA and Natural Resources Mitigation and Restoration Work.

² The GPS Verification Plan is Document 800 within the Common Scoping and Planning Documents for the Remedial Action at the Kress Cree/West Branch DuPage River Site and the River Portion of the Sewage Treatment Plant Site (Common Scoping and Planning Documents)

Monitoring of the restored upland areas was performed for a minimum of three years (with the exception of residential/commercial uplands where monitoring was performed for one year) to evaluate the health and progress of seeded and planted vegetation and respond to maintenance needs. The 3-year period started upon the completion of restoration, including initial planting and seeding. The success of the seeded and planted vegetation was quantitatively measured based on the survival of planted species, the percent herbaceous cover, and presence of invasive species.

The quantitative monitoring data collected included measurements in randomly located plots throughout the restored areas including:

1. Shrub survival in 25- square meter plots (3 per acre);
2. Tree survival in 100-square meter plots (1 per acre),
3. Herbaceous cover in random 1-square meter plots (10 per acre); and
4. Presence of invasive species in the same shrub, tree, and herbaceous cover measurement plots.

Maintenance activities were implemented based upon the following performance standards:

- Replacement of dead trees or shrubs to maintain a ninety percent (90%) survival rate of the woody plants;
- Re-seed or replant to maintain an eighty-five percent (85%) herbaceous cover in seeded or planted areas; or
- Control of invasive species to be less than five percent (5%) based on the total planted restoration area.

Monitoring of restored bank areas was performed for a minimum of three years to evaluate the health and progress of seeded and planted vegetation and respond to maintenance needs. Restored bank areas were monitored in the same manner using the same performance standards used for the upland areas above, except that the performance standard for invasive species was changed to less than fifteen percent (15%). In addition, monitoring of restored bank areas for signs of erosion or bank failure was performed for three years following completion of restoration activities.

Restored wetlands and mitigation wetland areas were monitored in the same manner using the same performance criteria used for the upland areas above (the 85% herbaceous cover criterion applied to aquatic planting areas), except annual reports were also submitted to the state and federal wetland regulators.

Additional metrics were used for restored upland, bank and wetland areas located within recreational properties (i.e., publicly owned properties) to evaluate the relative progress of the restored vegetative communities. See the Plan for these additional metrics.

If it was determined at the end of the three-year monitoring period (or one-year monitoring period for residential/commercial areas) that the foregoing performance standards had not been achieved for all areas, then adaptive management activities were implemented for

the deficient areas and monitoring of the deficient areas was extended until the performance standards were achieved.

All reaches met the restoration requirements described in the Plan, with the below exceptions:

- The Reach 5D Upland Savanna Habitat and the Mack Road Staging Area was unable to meet the woody vegetation performance standard of greater than 90% survival in 2022 after seven years of restoration monitoring activities (2016-2023). WCERT entered into an agreement on November 14th, 2023 with the County of DuPage whereby the WCERT paid the Local Communities in lieu of replacing trees and shrubs. The Local Communities will use the money to maintain and restore the vegetation along the West Branch of DuPage River corridor. This agreement marked full and final settlement of WCERT's restoration requirements associated with Reach 5D.
- Reach 8 (Reach 8A and Reach 8B combined) was unable to meet the woody vegetation performance standard of greater than 90% survival. WCERT entered into an agreement on January 6, 2021 with the County of DuPage whereby the WCERT paid the Local Communities in lieu of replacing trees and shrubs. The Local Communities will use the money to maintain and restore the vegetation along the West Branch of DuPage River corridor. This agreement marked full and final settlement of WCERT's mitigation and restoration obligations for Reach 8.
- Maintenance and monitoring activities, as described in the Plan, were not required at the Route 59 Bridge Area. This decision was based on IDOT ongoing restoration standards, as well as the challenges in obtaining the necessary IDOT permissions for corrective actions. The WCERT submitted an ICN to document this change. Paragraph 41 of the CD requires the Department of Interior's (DOI's) and the Illinois EPA's approval for any plan, report, or other item which is related to the natural resource mitigation or restoration requirements when the EPA approval is required. DOI and IEPA approved ICN 3 on April 11, 2025 and March 24, 2025, respectively.

See Table 1 for the Certification of Completion of the Remedial Action and Natural Resources Mitigation and Restoration Work dates for each reach.

IV. Summary of Operation and Maintenance Required

The Kress Creek Site was remediated to UU/UE levels and additional operation and maintenance is not required.

V. Demonstration of Cleanup Activity Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

As previously explained, verification points were established that defined the horizontal and vertical elevations of excavation limits. These predetermined verification points were adhered to during the RA to monitor and verify work performance. The Final Completion Report for each reach documents the successful GPS verification surveys.

During the RA, the EPA and IEMA-OHS reviewed the project documents for compliance with quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) protocols. Construction activities at the Site were determined to be consistent with all RA plans. All excavation work was conducted in accordance with the relevant Common Scoping and Planning Documents and the relevant FD/RA Work Plans for the reaches.

The EPA and IEMA-OHS project managers attended weekly on-site meetings during construction to review and oversee construction activities conducted in accordance with approved RA plans. Deviations or nonadherence to QA/QC protocols, drawings, or specifications were discussed at these meetings and were properly documented and resolved.

The Site Common Scoping and Planning Documents incorporated all the EPA and IEMA-OHS QA/QC procedures and protocols. The EPA-approved analytical methods were used for all confirmation and monitoring samples during RA activities. The EPA has determined that the analytical results are accurate to the degree needed to assure satisfactory execution of all RAs.

VI. Five-Year Review

It was determined in the ROD that Five-Year Reviews were not required because the remedy would not leave hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants at the Site above levels that allow for UU/UE.

VII. Site Completion Criteria

The Kress Creek Site meets all the completion requirements specified in the June 2022 OLEM Directive 9320.2-23, *Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Sites*. All RAOs and associated cleanup goals for the Site have been met and are consistent with Agency policy and guidance. Cleanup actions specified in the ROD for the Site have been implemented, and the Site meets acceptable risk levels for all media and exposure pathways. Therefore, the EPA has determined that no further Superfund response is necessary at the Site to protect human health and the environment.

VIII. Approval

1/5/2026

X Michael D. Harris

Michael D. Harris, Director
Superfund & Emergency Management Division
Signed by: Environmental Protection Agency

IX. Bibliography

Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. (February 2005) *Conceptual Mitigation and Restoration Design Plan*. SEMS Doc ID 259384.

EPA (March 24, 2005) *Record of Decision Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Site*. SEMS Doc ID 230110.

Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc. (May 2005) *Common Scoping and Planning Documents for the Remedial Action at the Kress Cree/West Branch DuPage River Site and the River Portion of the Sewage Treatment Plant Site*. SEMS Doc ID 303337.

Arcadis (August 2008) *Final Completion Report – Reaches 1 and 2*. SEMS Doc ID 303335.

Arcadis (August 2008) *Final Completion Report – Reaches 3A, 3B, and 4*. SEMS Doc ID 303336.

Arcadis (April 2009) *Final Completion Report – Reaches 5C and 5D*. SEMS Doc ID 340402.

Arcadis (December 2009) *Final Completion Report for Mitigation and Restoration Work – Reach 3A*. SEMS Doc ID 900165.

Arcadis (January 2010) *Revised Final Completion Report for Mitigation and Restoration Work – Reaches 1 and 2*. SEMS Doc ID 923665.

Arcadis (September 2010) *Final Completion Report – Reaches 5E and 6*. SEMS Doc ID 923666.

EPA (December 15, 2010) *Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site - Reaches 1, 2 and 3A; Certification of Completion*. SEMS Doc ID 706328.

Arcadis (January 2012) *Final Completion Report for Mitigation and Restoration Work – Reaches 3B, 4, 5A and 5B*. SEMS Doc ID 706332.

Arcadis (February 2012) *Final Completion Report – Reach 7*. SEMS Doc ID 923667.

EPA (September 11, 2012) *Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site - Reaches 3B, 4, 5C and 5D; Certification of Completion*. SEMS Doc ID 706329.

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EPA (November 6, 2012) *Preliminary Close Out Report Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Site*. SEMS Doc ID 920715.

Arcadis (May 2013) *Final Completion Report for Mitigation and Restoration Work – Reach 6*. SEMS Doc ID 706331.

EPA (November 12, 2013) *Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site – Reach 6; Certification of Completion*. SEMS Doc ID 706333.

Arcadis (November 2023) *Final Completion Report – Route 59 Bridge Area*. SEMS Doc ID 923668.

Arcadis (May 2014) *Final Completion Report – Reach 8*. SEMS Doc ID 986825.

West Chicago Environmental Response Trust (August 2023) *Completion Report for Mitigation and Restoration Work – Reach 7 of Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Site West Chicago, Illinois*. SEMS Doc ID 986826.

West Chicago Environmental Response Trust (September 2023) *Completion Report for Mitigation and Restoration Work – Reach 8 of Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Site West Chicago, Illinois*. SEMS Doc ID 986824.

EPA (December 18, 2023) *Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site - Reach 7; Certification of Completion*. SEMS Doc ID 987649.

EPA (December 18, 2023) *Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site - Reach 8; Certification of Completion*. SEMS Doc ID 987650.

West Chicago Environmental Response Trust (April 2024) *Completion Report for Mitigation and Restoration Work – Reach 5D (Upland Savanna Habitat and the Mack Road Staging Area) of Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Site West Chicago, Illinois*. SEMS Doc ID 700957.

West Chicago Environmental Response Trust (August 2024) *Completion Report for Mitigation and Restoration Work – Reach 5E of Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Site West Chicago, Illinois*. SEMS Doc ID 998884.

EPA (September 27, 2024) *Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site - Reach 5D (Upland Savanna Habitat and the Mack Road Staging Area); Certification of Completion*. SEMS Doc ID 998885.

EPA (December 9, 2024) *Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site - Reach 5E; Certification of Completion*. SEMS Doc ID 998886.

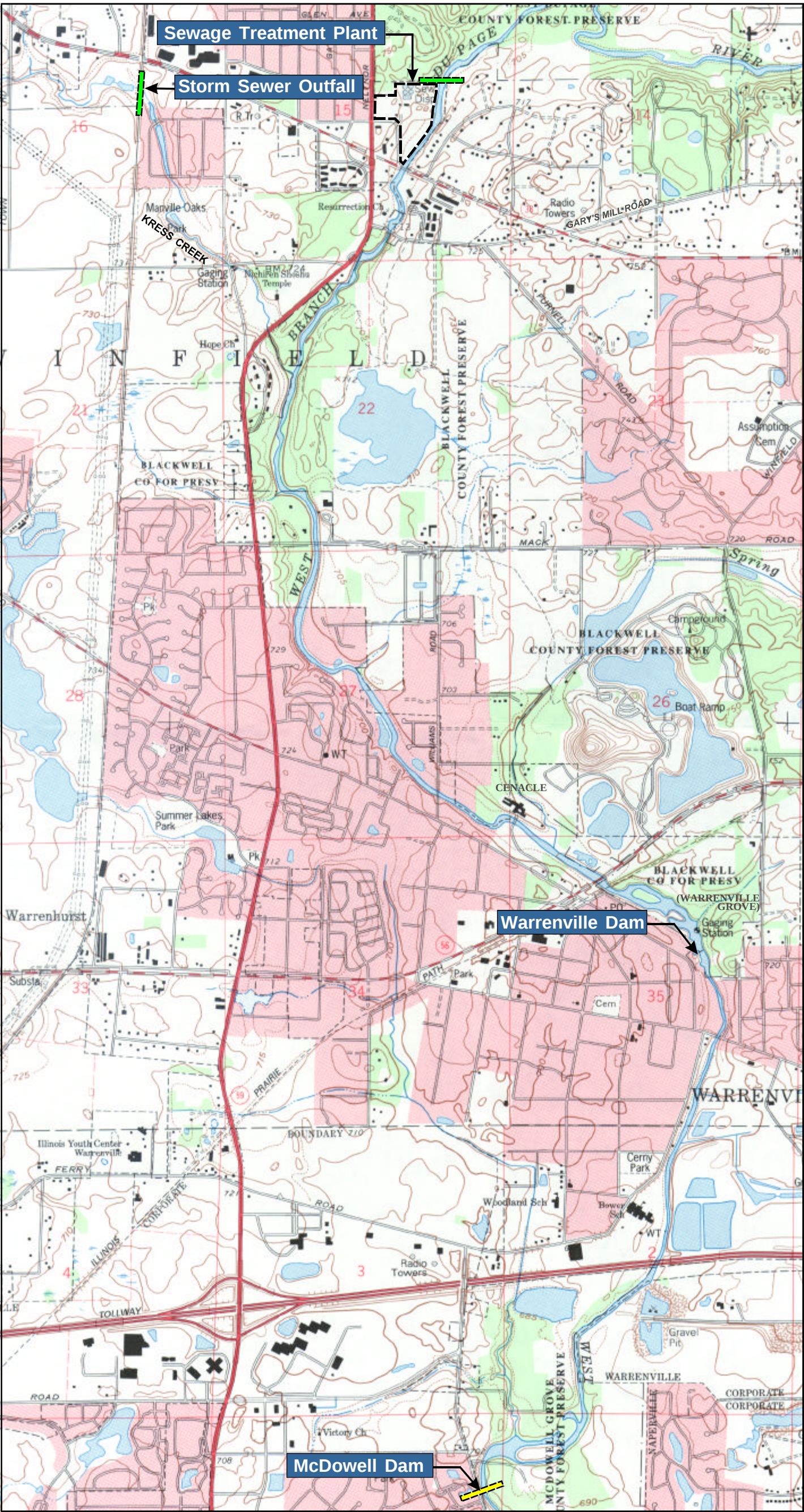
EPA (May 7, 2025) *Kerr-McGee Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site – Route 59 Bridge Area; Certification of Completion*. SEMS Doc ID 702942.

List of Attachments

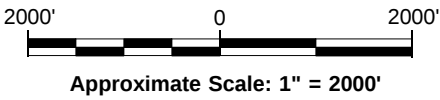
Figure 1 – Site Location Map

Figure 2 – Site Reach Location Map

Figure 3 – Areal Extent of Targeted Material

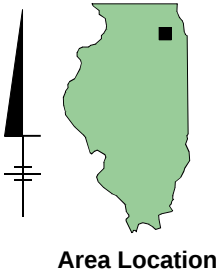


REFERENCE: BASE MAP USGS 7.5 MIN. QUAD., NAPERVILLE, ILL., 1993.



LEGEND:

- = Indicates Upstream Limit
- = Indicates Downstream Limit



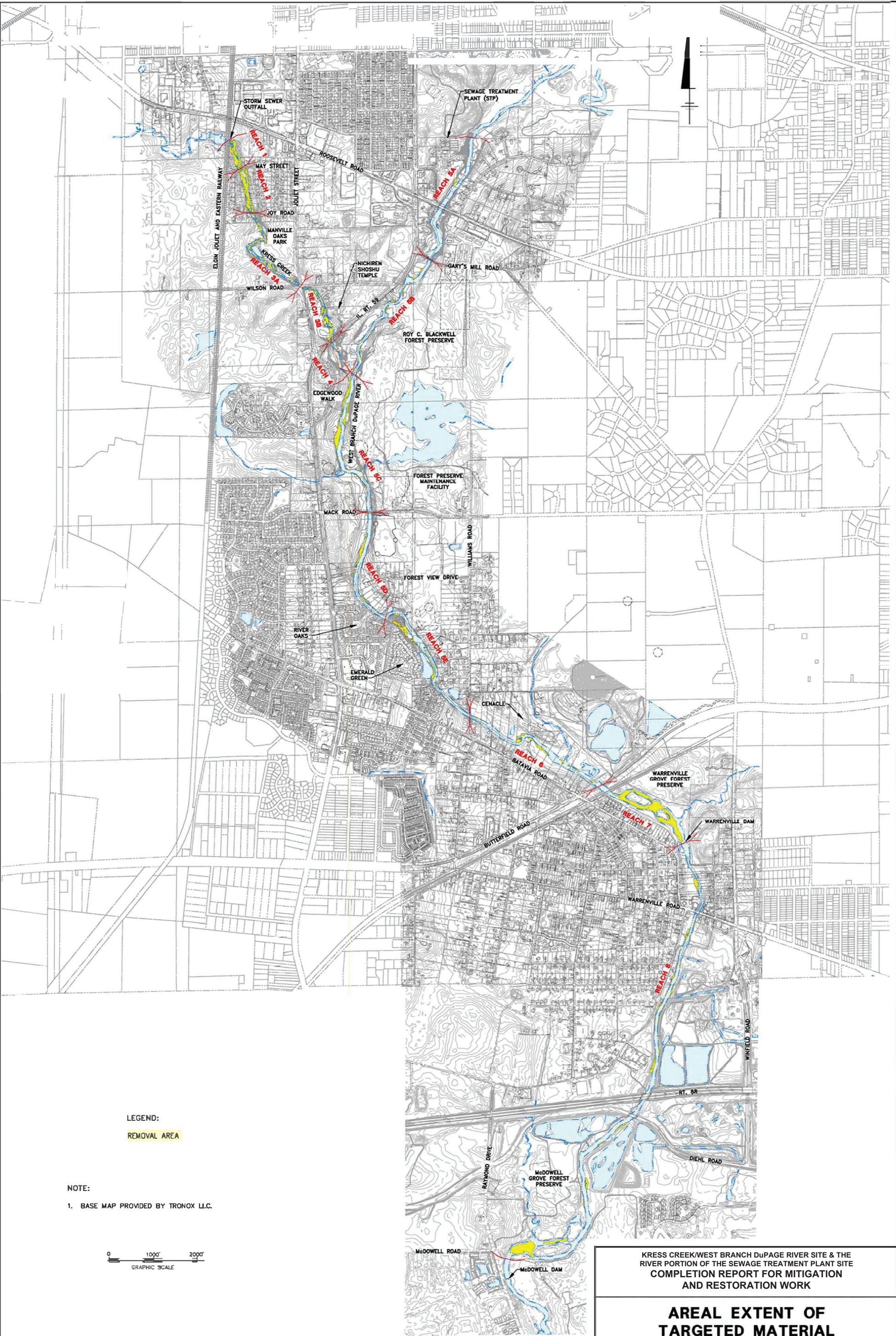
Area Location

KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL LLC
KRESS CREEK/
WEST BRANCH DUPAGE RIVER AND
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT SITES

SITE LOCATION MAP

BBL
BLASLAND, BOUCK & LEE, INC.
engineers & scientists

FIGURE
1



KRESS CREEK/WEST BRANCH DuPAGE RIVER SITE & THE
RIVER PORTION OF THE SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT SITE
COMPLETION REPORT FOR MITIGATION
AND RESTORATION WORK

AREAL EXTENT OF TARGETED MATERIAL

FIGURE 3