

EXHIBIT F

SUMMARIES OF SITES PROPOSED FOR DELETION & ADDITION

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality maintains and administers a hazardous substance site cleanup program to implement the provisions of the Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act (RATFA), (Arkansas Code Annotated §§ 8-7-501 *et seq.*)

The background, purpose, and specific need for each revision is discussed separately below.

1. National Priority List Sites

ADEQ proposes to add the **MacMillan Ring Free Oil** a/k/a Norphlet Chemical Co. site to the National Priority List section of Regulation No. 30. On December 12, 2013, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6, Dallas, Texas, proposed that MacMillan Ring Free Oil be placed on the National Priority List (NPL) by request pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. On May 12, 2014 EPA in turn published a Federal Register notice proposing the addition of MacMillan Ring Free Oil to the NPL at 40 CFR 300. The NPL listing for MacMillan Ring Free Oil was finalized on May 12, 2014, and was published in the *Federal Register* on May 12, 2014 (77 FR 26853). After the site's addition to the NPL, ADEQ will act as the supporting agency and will assist EPA in addressing contamination at the site.

2. State Priority List Sites

(a) Sites Proposed for Deletion from the State Priority List

ADEQ is proposing to delete three (3) sites from those currently listed on the State Priority List. Site investigation and necessary remedial activities have been completed at these sites to a point where the site no longer poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment from hazardous substances defined under the Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act.

A fourth site, MacMillan Ring Free Oil, is proposed to be removed from the State Priority List and transferred to the National Priority List section of Regulation No. 30.

The sites proposed for delisting are listed below. Details on the sites' background history and the investigation and cleanup activities carried out are given in individual site summaries at Tabs 1 through 4 of this Attachment.

The sites proposed for delisting are:

- (1) **Arkansas Waste to Energy-Warehouse**, Osceola, Mississippi County
- (2) **Norphlet Chemical Company**, Norphlet, Union County
(*transferred to the National Priority List*)
- (3) **I Can, Inc.**, Lonoke, Lonoke County
- (4) **Thompson Scientific Industries**, Scranton, Logan County

(b) **Sites Proposed for Addition to the State Priority List**

- (1) **49ers Resource Recovery and Forty-Niner Metal Management, LLC**, Paragould, Greene County

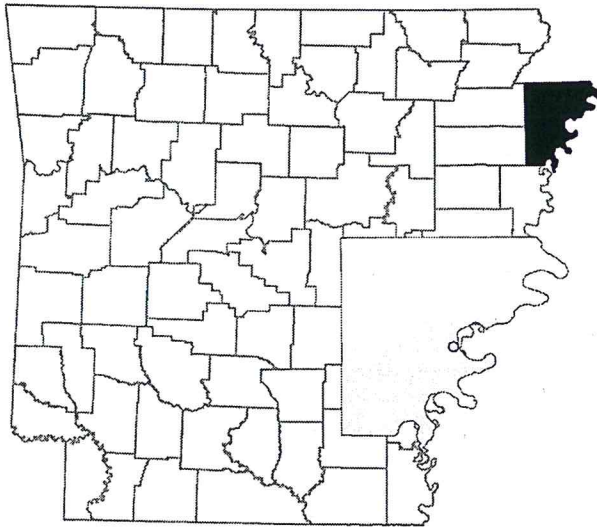
Similar summary documents for sites retained on the proposed State Priority List may be found on the Department's web site at <http://www.adeg.state.ar.us> .

ARKANSAS WASTE-TO-ENERGY WAREHOUSE SITE

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE OSCEOLA, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: ARD982286957
EPA CERCLA ID No: ARD982286957
AFIN: 47-00003
County: Mississippi
Arkansas Senate District: 15
Arkansas House District: 55
US Congressional District: 1

Current Status

The Parsons Warehouse site was one of two warehouses in which medical, industrial, and hazardous wastes had been improperly stored by a former operator of the Arkansas Municipal Waste-to-Energy (AMWE) facility. The AMWE, which leased a nearby municipal incinerator, had also leased the Parsons Warehouse and was using it to improperly store wastes intended to be burned at the incinerator. The AMWE leased the nearby E.R. Moore Building for the same purposes, and many subsequent stabilization and waste removal activities involved both warehouses as well as the incinerator facility itself.

Following the emergency removal of a large quantity of medical and hazardous wastes in 2003, the remaining waste was characterized and disposed of in phases through the coordinated efforts of the ADEQ, the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH), EPA Region 6, and a number of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The EPA Region 6, which became the lead authority for the site in 2004, characterized, containerized, and staged the remaining waste in the warehouse until the most significant PRP completed removal of the majority of the containers in 2006. From June 2006 until June 2012, approximately 1,000 containers of hazardous waste remained on pallets in the warehouse until negotiations with the remaining PRPs were completed and the containers were removed.

Upon completion of the final hazardous waste container removal action in June 2012, the EPA contractor removed as much debris and trash as possible from the warehouse and swept the floors. The EPA contractor subsequently collected soil samples in accessible areas outside the warehouse.

As of July 2012, the ADEQ has received the final report from the EPA and the results of exterior soil sampling. The warehouse is in poor condition and structurally unsound. The City of Osceola, the property owner, has been notified of all actions and conditions at the site. No further actions have been identified at this time. The site has been recommended for removal from the SPL.

State Priority List History

The Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act (A.C.A. 778-7-501 et seq.), or RATFA, provides authority and funding for identifying, investigating, and remediating hazardous substance sites throughout the State. The RATFA Hazardous Substances State Priority List (SPL) identifies those hazardous substance sites eligible for State-funded investigation and remedial actions, if necessary, on a case-by-case basis; it is not an inclusive site inventory or historical list. All three AMWE facilities, including the Parsons Warehouse, were placed on the SPL in 2005 due to ongoing cleanup associated with the former AMWE operations. The site has been recommended for removal from the SPL.

Site Description

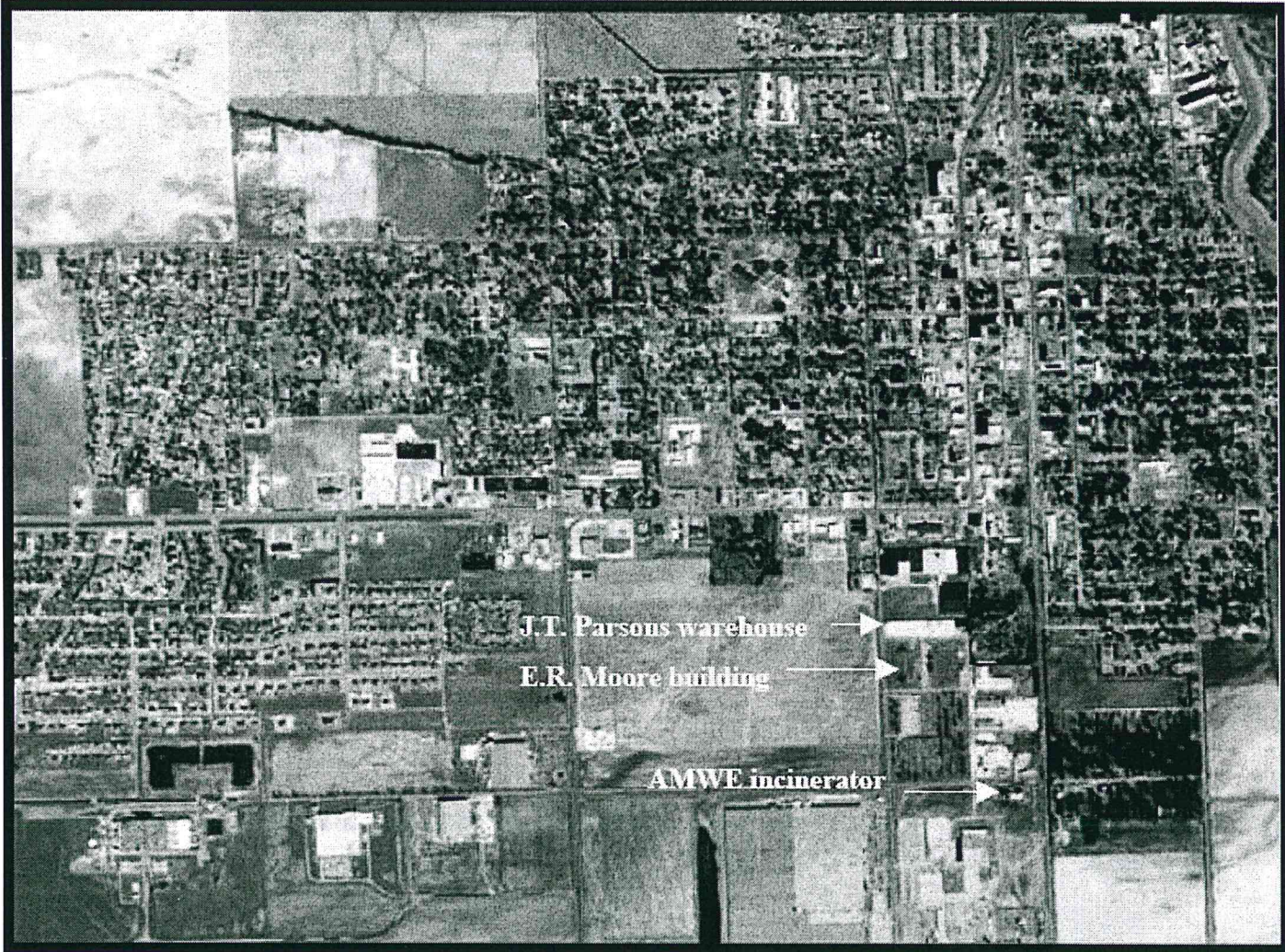
Location: The 2.5-acre site is located within the city limits of Osceola, Arkansas on the south side town. The geographic coordinates are 35° 41' 39.68" north latitude and 89° 58' 14.18" west longitude. Street address: 420 West Parsons Drive.

Population: Osceola has an estimated 9,175 residents.

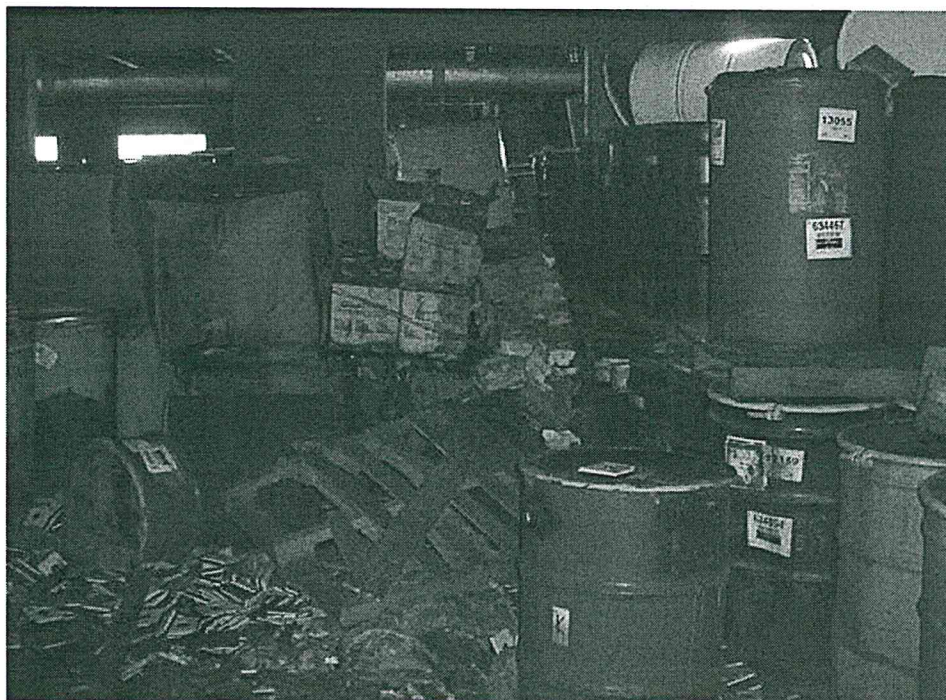
Setting: The Parsons Warehouse is situated in an area zoned as light industrial. The approximately 50,000-square-foot structure has a concrete floor and several loading dock areas along its southern exterior. It is bounded by an inactive warehouse facility to the north, Parsons Drive to the south, Ohlendorf Road to the west, and a scrap metal recycler to the east. Land use within .25 miles of the site includes various commercial businesses, agricultural land, residences, a small apartment complex and a daycare center. A residential subdivision is within .5 mile to the north and east of the site.

Hydrology: The site lies at an elevation of approximately 240 feet above mean sea level and the topographical slope is less than 1 percent. Drainage for the entire area is provided by a series of man-made drainage systems. A significant portion of the ground covering is a combination of concrete and asphalt; no surface water impoundments or other features are present. Stormwater runoff flows into the drainage ditches along the site; this drainage system eventually discharges into the Mississippi River approximately 1 mile to the east. The site is not located in the 100-year flood plain.

Aerial Photo: AMWE Facilities - Osceola, Arkansas

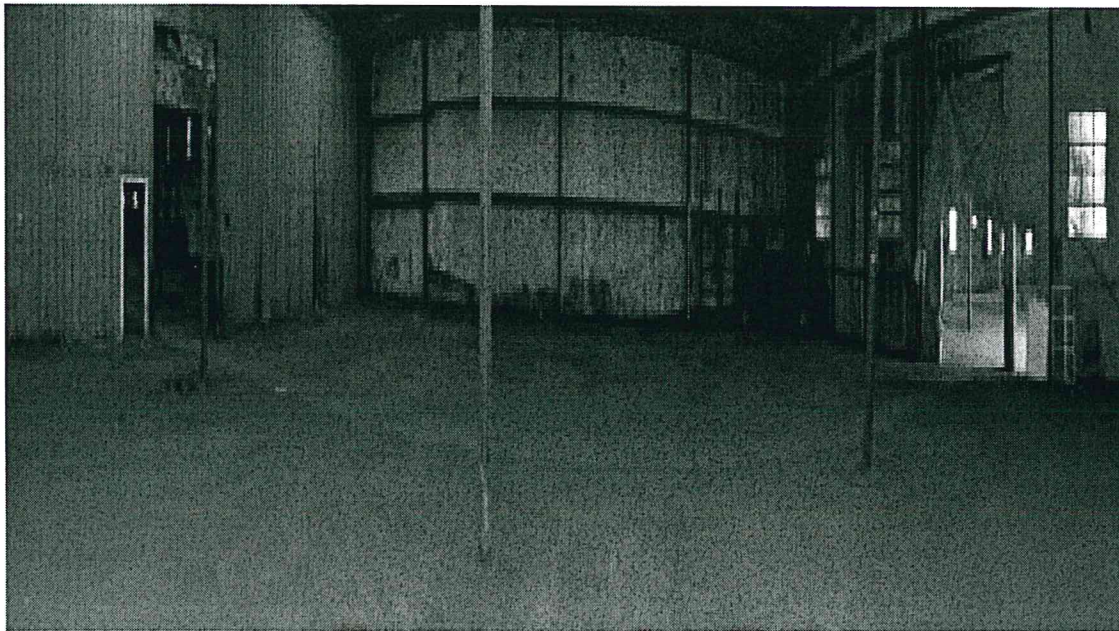


Site Photo: Parsons Warehouse – Site Discovery in March 2003



Site Photo: Parsons Warehouse – Drums Labeled and Ready for Disposal in June 2006





Waste and Volumes

ADEQ began an investigation of the AMWE facilities in 2003 in response to local citizen complaints. During its investigation, ADEQ discovered an estimated 20,000 drums improperly stored at the warehouse. Some drums were leaking and in extremely poor condition and numerous spills were observed on the warehouse floor. Hazard categorization tests on a portion of the drums indicated that several displayed hazardous characteristics such as flammability, ignitability, and corrosivity. Large quantities of medical waste were also stored at the warehouse, which was in degraded condition.

ADEQ, the ADH, local officials, and PRPs coordinated to remove almost all of the medical waste and large quantities of the materials from the warehouse. ADEQ coordinated the identification, characterization, and removal of approximately 10,000 drums prior to requesting the EPA Region 6 for assistance in addressing the potential threats posed by the estimated 10,000 drums still remaining at the warehouse.

The EPA Region 6 started stabilization activities at the warehouse in June 2004, including classifying wastes into hazard categories and segregating similar materials; securing leaking or damaged drums; sampling for airborne biological hazards; and structural analysis of the warehouse. The EPA signed an Administrative Order with PCI, the most significant PRP, in August 2004; a work plan for remaining removal actions and ultimate appropriate disposal of wastes was developed, and PCI completed their removal action by June 2006.

An estimated 1,000 containers were staged within the warehouse starting in June 2006 while the EPA negotiated with other PRPs to arrange for disposal. Of the approximately 40 PRPs, four or five had between 20 to 200 drums of waste to address; the other PRPs had less than 20 drums. Starting in March 2010, the EPA worked with the Department of Justice to enforce the removal of all remaining containers. The final removal was completed in June 2012.

Health Considerations

The EPA Region 6 sampled and classified approximately 4,000 drums at the warehouse in 2004. Results of tests for biological hazards showed no elevated risks for persons on or off site following proper containerization, cleanup of spills and uncontrolled medical wastes, and securing all materials within the warehouse. These actions eliminated the threat or potential threat of release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants at the site. Following the removal of the approximately 1,000 remaining containers in June 2012, the EPA cleared debris from the warehouse, swept the floors, and collected soil samples from the warehouse exterior. The samples showed no potential threat to human health and the environment. The site has been recommended for removal from the SPL.

ADEQ and EPA Response Actions

The following chronology lists milestones and provides brief activity descriptions:

- Complaint Investigation, March 2003 – Site inspection in response to complaint that AMWE was receiving flammable materials for incineration and using a nearby warehouse for storage. Estimated 20,000 waste containers in storage in the warehouse.
- Waste Sampling and Profiling, March and April 2003 – Sampled containers and began waste categorization/segregation.
- Facilities and PRP Search, June 2003 – EPA Region 6 Criminal Investigation Division executed search warrant for all AMWE facilities; ADEQ began PRP search and contact, made arrangements for PRPs within State of Arkansas to remove their waste and dispose properly. ADEQ and ADH continued contacting PRPs and arranging additional removals.
- Assistance Request, June 2004 – ADEQ requested the assistance of the EPA Region 6 Emergency Response Branch due to volume of substances remaining at the site, the poor condition of both containers and building, and proximity of a daycare facility and public accessibility.
- Site Visit, June 2006 – ADEQ representative visited the warehouse for follow up and verification of 2004-2005 removal actions.
- Site Visit, June 2007 – ADEQ representative visited the warehouse to verify general building integrity and security, overall condition of property.
- Site Visit, May 2010 – ADEQ representative visited the warehouse to verify general building integrity and security, overall condition of property.
- Staged Container Removal, June 2012 – EPA oversaw removal of remaining 1,000 containers of industrial waste stored in warehouse since June 2006.
- Post cleanup soil sampling, June 2012 – EPA collected soil samples from warehouse exterior.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

EPA Region 6 became the lead agency for the site in June 2004. The final report from the EPA has been reviewed; no future activities have been identified as of June 2013. The site has been recommended for removal from the SPL.

Site Contacts

Project Coordinator: Brett Baker (501) 682-0874

Norphlet Chemical, Inc. Facility

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE
NORPHLET, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: ARD008049207
EPA CERCLA ID No: ARN000606985
AFIN: 70-00694
County: Union Arkansas
Senate District: 25
Arkansas House District: 6
US Congressional District: 1

Current Status

Norphlet Chemical, Inc. (NCI) is an abandoned chemical manufacturing facility which specialized in producing tetrafluoroethane (R134A) refrigerant. Conversion of this former oil refinery to refrigerant production began in early 2006; however, the plant never became fully operational after its completion in 2007 and the facility has been closed since September 2008. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began an Emergency Removal Action at the site on April 17, 2009 in response to concerns about the unsafe condition of tanks and piping systems containing anhydrous hydrogen fluoride (AHF) and AHF mixtures, including hydrofluoric acid. Initial actions to mitigate the site's Imminent and Substantial Endangerment status included the construction of a scrubber system, removal of AHF and AHF mixtures, and decontaminating all tanks and piping.

EPA representatives and contractors remobilized to the site from June 29 through July 2, 2009 for additional response activities. EPA transported approximately 12,000 gallons of process tank decontamination/neutralization water and approximately 27 truck loads of soil contaminated with nonhazardous total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) for offsite disposal. Additional site activities included discharging 69,000 gallons of carbon filtered water from four frac tanks into on-site wastewater treatment ponds and dispatching eight tanker trailers of AHF-contaminated liquid wastes and a roll-off box containing tote tanks of spent carbon and alumina for off-site disposal.

Eleven 55-gallon drums of trichloroethylene (TCE)-contaminated liquid from the Plant Chiller Units remained at the NCI until offsite disposal arrangements were made in September 2010.

EPA completed site removal activities from September 23 through 30, 2010. The frac tanks containing rinse water from tanker cleanings were neutralized with nitric acid and tested to ensure that no contaminants were present above regulatory levels prior to being discharged into the Norphlet wastewater treatment ponds. All other wastes have been transported off-site for disposal.

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality – Hazardous Waste Division (ADEQ) approved a Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) Work Plan in February 2011. The plan was implemented and the CSA Report was approved in August 2011. Norphlet Chemical was proposed to the National Priority List on December 12, 2013 as McMillan Ring Free Oil.

State Priority List History

The Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act (A.C.A. 778-7-501 et seq.), or RATFA, provides authority and funding for identifying, investigating, and remediating hazardous substance sites throughout the State. The RATFA Hazardous Substances Site Priority List (SPL) identifies those hazardous substance sites eligible for State-funded investigation and remedial actions, if necessary, on a case-by-case basis; it is not an inclusive site inventory or historical list.

On April 23, 2010, Norphlet Chemical was added to the SPL under the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission's (APC&EC) Regulation No. 30 (Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Hazardous Substance Site Priority List). This listing has made state funds available for investigation and remediation. The site was listed due to the potential for soil, surface water, and groundwater contamination on and off-site, and the need to clean up the site to protective levels.

Site Description

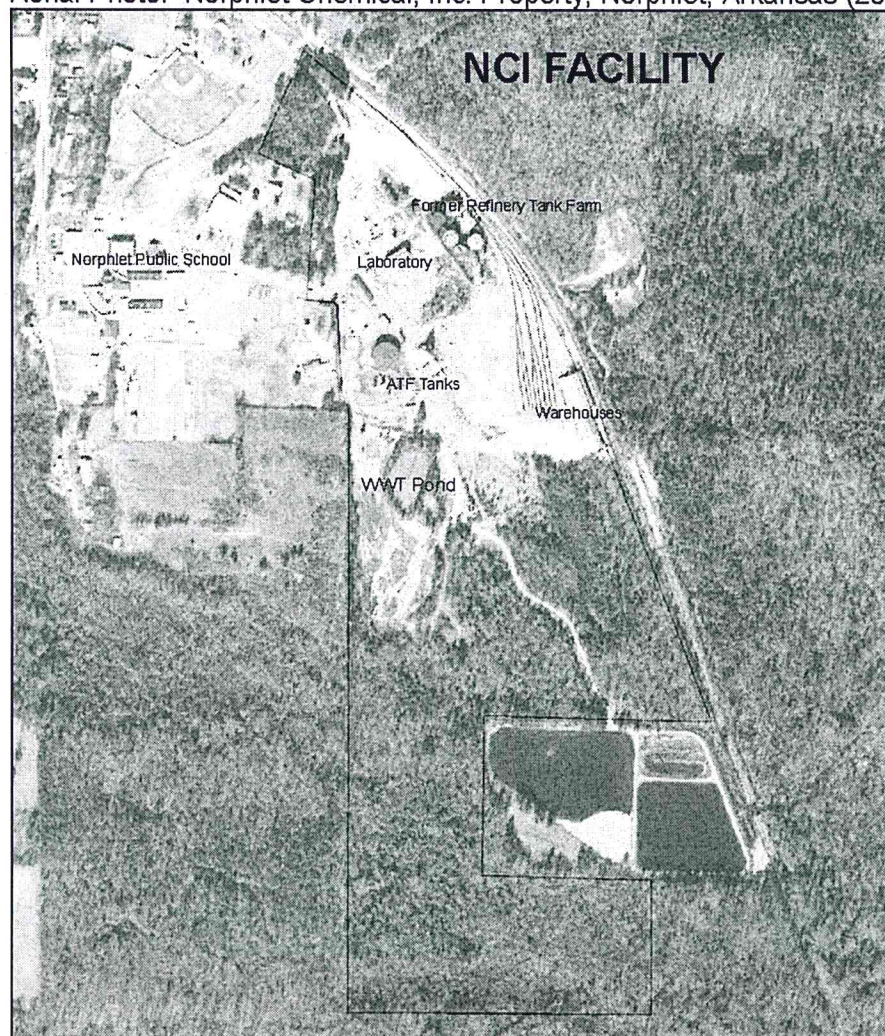
Location: The site is located in Norphlet, near El Dorado in Union County, Arkansas. The physical address is 600 Macmillan Road (State Highway 335), Norphlet, Arkansas, 71759. The geographical location is 33°18'37" north latitude and 92°39'28" west longitude.

Population: Norphlet has an estimated 788 residents. Approximately 16 persons reside within a 1-mile radius and 172 persons reside within a 2-mile radius of the NCI.

Setting: NCI is the location of the former MacMillan Ring-Free Oil Refinery, which closed in 1987. The facility was inactive from that time until it was refurbished as a chemical manufacturing plant in early 2006. Situated in a rural area at the end of MacMillan Road, off State Highway 335, the approximate area of the site is 100 acres. It is bordered by a residential subdivision and the Norphlet Public School on the west, Hayes Creek on the north and east, and Massey Creek and bottomlands associated with the creek to the southwest.

Hydrology: The site is relatively flat with primary surface water runoff to the south and east. Runoff from the site flows into Hayes Creek and Massey Creek which are tributaries of Flat Creek. The Flat Creek watershed consists of a coastal plain of rolling terrain broken by stream valleys. Streams meander and are of moderate to low gradient (all less than 10 ft/mi). Groundwater flow in the vicinity of the site is predominantly to the north. The El Dorado Aquifer is the primary drinking water source for the area. City of Norphlet residents use city water acquired from two groundwater wells completed in the El Dorado Aquifer of the Sparta sand at a depth of approximately 650 feet. These wells are located to the northwest of the site and are up gradient from the general regional direction of surface water flow which is to the south-southeast.

Aerial Photo: Norphlet Chemical, Inc. Property, Norphlet, Arkansas (2009)



Waste and Volumes

Waste and approximate volumes removed from the site during the 2009 emergency actions include:

- 12,000 gallons of process tank decontamination/neutralization water
- 58,000 gallons of AHF-contaminated liquid wastes
- 540 cubic yards of TPH-contaminated soil
- 30 cubic yards of spent carbon and alumina
- 30 cubic yards of sodium fluoride solids
- 1,460 gallons of used oil

Additionally, 69,000 gallons of carbon-filtered water was discharged into onsite wastewater treatment ponds and 605 gallons of containerized TCE-contaminated liquid were removed from the site for disposal.

A crude oil refinery, MacMillan Ring-Free Oil, operated at the site from 1929 until 1987. The remaining wastes and volumes associated with historic oil refinery operations are currently unknown. When in operation, the daily refining capacity was approximately 4,500 barrels per day. Records indicate a history of regulatory environmental issues including water discharges, air emissions, and hazardous waste pond closures.

The bankruptcy of MacMillan Oil in 1987 led to a series of EPA Superfund removal actions for the waste oil pits and oily soils along Massey Creek. During removal operations conducted in 1992, approximately 31,500 gallons of free-floating oil materials were recovered from sand pits. During subsequent removal operations conducted in 1993, 9,600 gallons of composite waste flammable corrosive liquids and 50,080 gallons of waste oil were transported off-site.

Final Superfund removal operations were completed in 1997, and included pumping, treating, and discharging wastes from waste pits and on-site bioremediation of approximately 13,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils.

In addition to the EPA Superfund removal actions, an ADEQ Emergency Order resulted in the removal of approximately 171 cubic yards of asbestos-containing materials. Oily material was released from onsite pits during floods in 1982 and 1983 and covered approximately 150 to 200 acres of Ouachita River bottoms; however, no records of environmental damage or cleanup actions associated with these spills have been located.

The 2011 Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) Report detailed the investigation into the presence of Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPCs) in surface water, groundwater and soil. The following COPCs were identified and forwarded to the EPA:

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Benzo(a)pyrene | Benzo(b)fluoranthene |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | Diesel range organics |
| Benzene | 1-methylnaphthalene |
| 2-methylnaphthalene | 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene |
| 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene | Naphthalene |
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons | Lead |
| Total/Hexavalent chromium (main risk driver) | |

Health Considerations

Anhydrous hydrogen fluoride (AHF) and mixtures containing hydrogen fluoride can cause multiple health problems, including lung irritation, severe chemical burns, and death after prolonged exposure. TCE is a severe skin irritant, and short-term exposure can cause irritation of the nose, throat, and central nervous system. Long-term exposure to TCE can also cause multiple health problems, including central nervous system disruptions, and lung and other internal organ damage. The U.S. National Toxicology Program lists TCE as a substance which may be reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen. All AFH, mixtures containing hydrogen fluoride and the drums of TCE were removed from the site in September 2010. These chemicals are no longer a health consideration to the Norphlet community.

Residual contamination at the site is suspected due to previous oil refinery operations. Potential contaminants include benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, naphthalene, lead, and chromium (total and hexavalent), diesel range organics, and total petroleum hydrocarbons.

The 2011 CSA included a Risk Assessment; however, additional sampling was conducted which indicated hexavalent chromium is more pervasive than originally indicated. Hexavalent Chromium was found in the soil, groundwater, and surface water at the site. Evaluation of the site and potential risks are ongoing.

ADEQ Response Actions

The following provides a brief chronology and description of actions taken at the NCI site:

- December 1989 – ADEQ conducted a site inspection identifying violations of asbestos regulations.
- February 1990 – ADEQ issued an Emergency Order requiring the removal of asbestos-containing materials.
- January 1992 – ADEQ reviewed the Bioremediation Work Plan for proposed treatment of contaminated soil.
- April 1992 – ADEQ contacted EPA to request assistance with emergency removal and stabilization of liquids in tanks and impoundments.
- May 1992 – ADEQ conducted a site assessment in coordination with EPA determining the need for removal of oily substances contained in multiple pits.
- June 1992 – ADEQ conducted site visit to assess removal progress.
- December 1992 – ADEQ conducted site visit to assess removal progress.
- July 1994 – ADEQ conducted site visit to monitor additional removal operations; provided EPA with a letter of concerns regarding incomplete actions.
- 1997 – ADEQ verified EPA completion of removal operations.
- October 2005 – ADEQ issued letter to NCI to notify acceptance of application for participation in the Arkansas Brownfields Program.
- March 2009 – ADEQ conducted a site inspection of facility operations and noted corrosion on the relief valves of hydrofluoric acid tanks.

- April 2009 – ADEQ requested EPA’s assistance in responding to emergency conditions at the site.
- April 2010 – The Site was placed on the SPL.
- December 2010 – Comprehensive Site Assessment Work Plan was submitted to ADEQ.
- February 2011 – Comprehensive Site Assessment was implemented.
- August 2011 – ADEQ approved Comprehensive Site Assessment Report.
- January 2012 – ADEQ participated in a Site Inspection with the EPA to evaluate the site for the National Priorities List (NPL).
- June 2012 – A site visit was conducted by the EPA and ADEQ to plan sampling event for reassessment.
- August 2012 – EPA sampling event was conducted.
- December 2012 – EPA provided ADEQ with passive soil gas sampling results which indicated that volatile organic compounds are not volatilizing from the groundwater.
- January 2013 – The EPA's groundwater and soil sampling results have not been finalized; however, a preliminary report indicates that contaminated groundwater is flowing away from the high school.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

Norphlet Chemical was proposed to the National Priority List (NPL) on December 12, 2013 as MacMillan Ring Free Oil. The NPL listing for Norphlet Chemical should be finalized in the near future. A site meeting was held on January 23, 2014 with the EPA Region 6, the ADEQ, and the city mayor of Norphlet.

Site Contact

Project Coordinator: Annette Cusher (501) 682-0841; e-mail: cusher@adeq.state.ar.us

I-CAN, INC.

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE LONOKE, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: Not Assigned
EPA CERCLA ID No: Not Assigned
AFIN: 43-00298
County: Lonoke
Arkansas Senate District: 28
Arkansas House District: 15
US Congressional District: 1

Current Status

On March 13, 2013, Pollution Management Inc. (PMI) removed contaminated soil containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from two areas along the perimeter of the I-Can building. Confirmation samples taken from the bottom of the excavations were below action levels mandated by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The site is to be recommended for removal from the Arkansas State Priority List (SPL) during the rulemaking session later this year.

State Priority List History

The Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act (A.C.A. 778-7-501 et seq.), or RATFA, provides authority and funding for identifying, investigating, and remediating hazardous substance sites throughout the State. The RATFA Hazardous Substances Site Priority List (SPL) identifies those hazardous substance sites eligible for State-funded investigation and remedial actions, if necessary, on a case-by-case basis; it is not an inclusive site inventory or historical list. The I-Can, Inc. site was added to the Investigative category of the SPL in 2005 in order to identify the nature and extent of

health and other risks associated with suspected heavy metal and asbestos contamination, as well as the possible presence of unknown contaminants.

Site Description

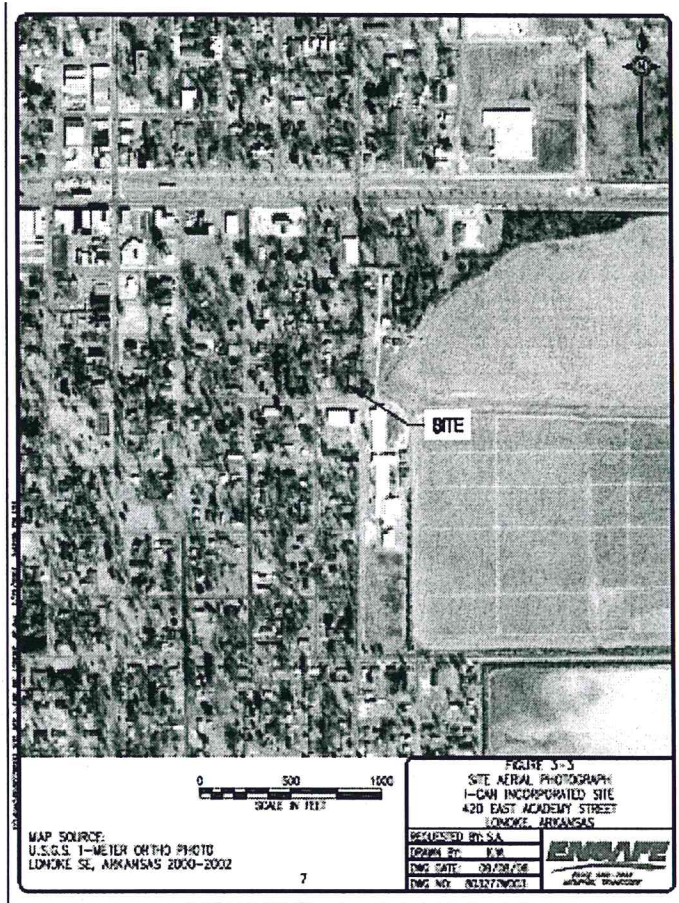
Location: The 0.87-acre property is located near the center of the City of Lonoke, Arkansas. The geographic coordinates are 34° 46' 52" north latitude and 91° 53' 45" west longitude. Street address: 420 East Academy Street.

Population: Lonoke has approximately 4,287 residents.

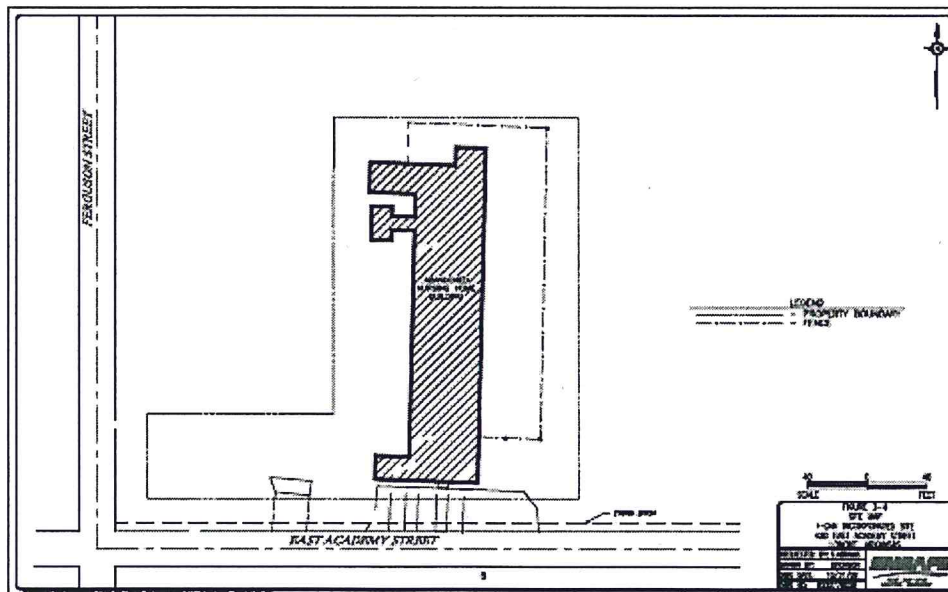
Setting: The site is currently occupied by an abandoned 8,929-square-foot building previously used as a nursing home facility. The building is in severe disrepair, appears to have been vandalized, and has incurred water and fire damage. Residential dwellings are located north and west of the site, the Lonoke Middle School is situated to the south, while agricultural farmland and associated buildings lie east and northeast of the property.

Hydrology: The land surface at the site is relatively flat across the northern portion of the property, and then slopes slightly down to the south and east at about a 0.5% grade. In general, surface water flows southward across the property toward a storm ditch extending east to west along the northern side of East Academy Street. Nearby water bodies include a tributary of White Oak Creek, located approximately 500 feet south of the site and a fish hatchery located approximately .5 miles northeast of the site. The site is not located in a special flood hazard area.

Aerial Photo: Lonoke, Arkansas



Site Diagram: I-Can, Inc. Property



Waste and Volumes

Approximately 3.7 cubic yards of PCB contaminated soil were excavated by PMI during the removal action. Clean fill was brought in to replace the excavated soil.

Asbestos and lead-based paint have been identified in various building materials. Approximately 8,600 square feet of floor tile and mastic and 8,929 square feet of roofing material contain greater than 1% asbestos. Of 518 measurements taken of painted surfaces, 84 indicated lead content at or above the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s regulated level of 1.0 mg/cm². Additionally, lead concentrations in several dust wipe samples of the building's interior surfaces exceeded HUD's standard of 40 ug/ft².

Health Considerations

The repair, removal, and/or management of regulated asbestos containing materials (ACM) is governed by the EPA National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and OSHA. Although NESHAPs applies only to regulated ACM, OSHA regulations apply to materials containing any quantity of asbestos. ACM within the abandoned nursing home building will have to be addressed prior to any future renovation or demolition activities. If it is determined the materials do not have to be removed from the building, strict management practices will be implemented to manage these materials "in place."

The concentrations of lead detected in the paint and dust wipe samples constitute lead hazards. Construction and demolition workers can be exposed to lead contamination when disturbing lead-containing materials. In addition to exposure to workers, lead-based paint debris or dust can also make its way into soil, potentially contaminating surface waters. Lead poisoning is a serious health threat for adults and is especially damaging to young children. Appropriate removal and disposal of lead-containing materials will be addressed during the preparation of the Property Development Decision Document (PDDD).

ADEQ Response Actions

Funding awards granted by the EPA allow ADEQ the opportunity to offer technical assistance for site assessments to qualified Brownfields Program participants belonging to either the non-profit or public sector. As a public sector entity, the City of Lonoke was eligible for such assistance and ADEQ initiated a Targeted Brownfields Assessment (TBA) for the I-Can site in 2005. TBAs are designed to help minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. ADEQ arranged for a contractor to prepare a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, which included a background and historical investigation and preliminary site inspection, in March 2005. Upon Phase I completion, ADEQ secured a contractor to conduct the CSA activities of 2006 and 2007.

ADEQ conducted sampling on December 19, 2012 and March 20, 2012 to determine the PCB levels at the two "hot spot" areas. ADEQ conducted additional sampling on December 19, 2011 and March 20, 2012 to determine the PCB levels at the two hot spots. On March 13, 2013, ADEQ oversaw the removal action conducted by PMI. ADEQ collected and analyzed confirmation samples from the

bottom of the excavated areas. Confirmation samples were below action levels mandated by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

The site is to be recommended for removal from the Arkansas State Priority List (SPL) during the rulemaking session later this year.

Site Contacts

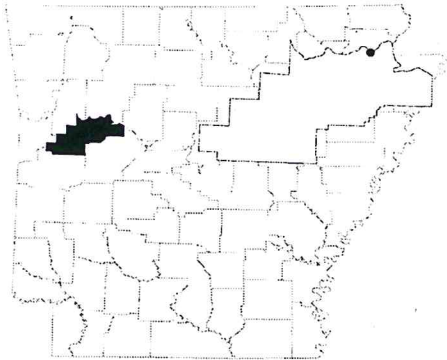
Project Coordinator: Clay McDaniel (501) 682-0836

Thompson Scientific Industries

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE SCRANTON, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: N/A
EPA CERCLA ID No: N/A
AFIN: 42-00117
County: Logan
Arkansas Senate District: 6
Arkansas House District: 84
US Congressional District: 4

Current Status

Thompson Scientific Industries (TSI) was a waste tire processor where tires underwent a pyrolysis process to produce fuel oils and carbon char. TSI operations began in 1996. In 1999, TSI was shut down and was abandoned. Upon preliminary investigation, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) finalized the Remedial Action Decision Document (RADD) for the facility outlining the possible remedies for the site on June 22, 2012. The remediation included the removal of waste tires, chars, liquid wastes, drums and tanks. In addition, the facility excavated the contaminated soil in the former tire storage area, former drum storage area and the former tank storage area and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil. The final inspection of the site was conducted on May 20, 2013. The grass was established on the backfilled areas. The Remedial Action Completion Report has been submitted and approved by ADEQ. The Site has been recommended for removal from the SPL at the next rulemaking.

State Priority List History

ADEQ has added TSI to the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (APC&EC) Regulation No. 30 (Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Hazardous Substance Site Priority List). The Site has been recommended for removal from the SPL at the next rulemaking.

Site Description

Location: The site is located at 1605 River Port Road in Scranton, Logan County, Arkansas.

Latitude: 35° 23' 25.32284"

Longitude: 93° 30' 27.96748"

Population: About 222 residents live in the city of Scranton.

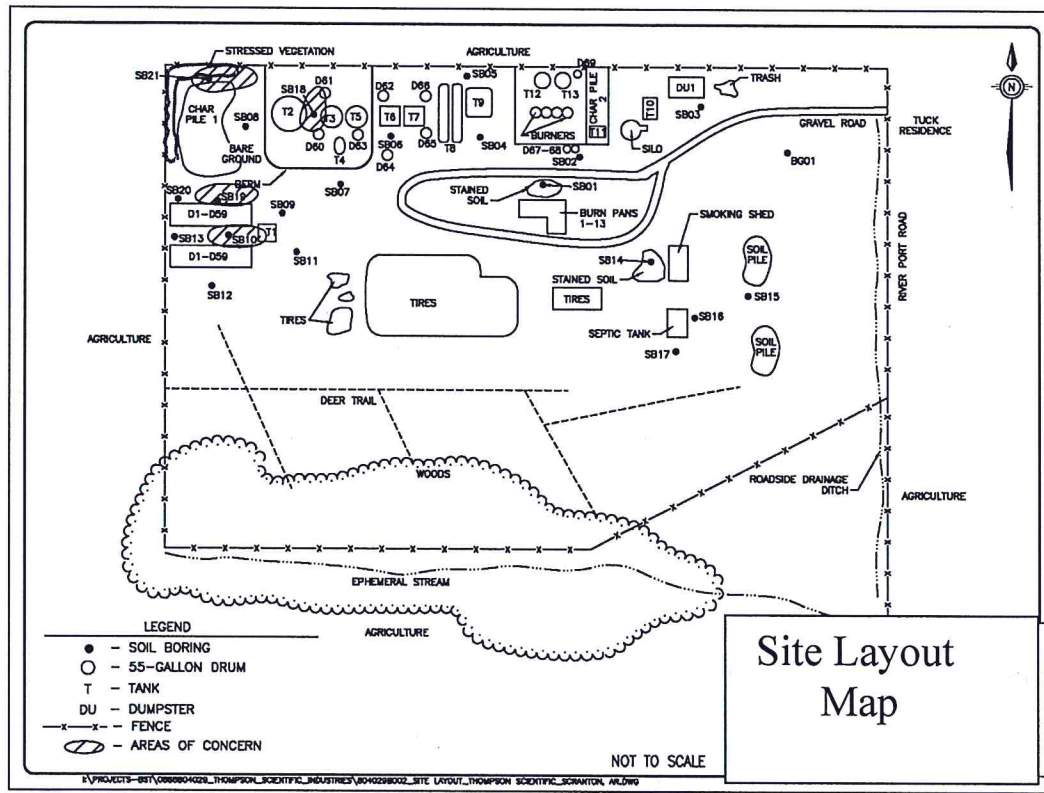
Setting: The seven (7) acre facility is located east of Arkansas Highway 109 on River Port Road. The rural site has wooded areas on and surrounding the property. The abandoned Thompson Scientific Industries (TSI) facility consists of one processing/storage building and numerous tanks, drums and ancillary equipment. Areas immediately adjacent to the operations are generally graveled covered with some residual processed waste.

Hydrology: The Arkansas River lies less than 1/2 mile north of the site. The town of Morrison Bluff is located just west of the site.

Aerial Photo:



Location Diagram:



Waste and Volumes

TSI left all of the operating equipment and machinery as well as numerous industrial wastes (hazardous and non-hazardous) on-site when it was abandoned. Site assessment work indicated large quantities of waste fluids (e.g., distilled liquids, oily liquids) in tanks and drums, product carbon char, waste water, and waste tires. There were an estimated 35,000 waste tires and about 900 cubic yards of char left by TSI. The waste tires and carbon char was removed. As of September 2010, the remaining wastes were summarized as follows:

Liquids (approximate quantity):

Oil, Distillates and Oily Water (D001) 20,000.00 Gallons
 (For the purpose of the removal action, all tanks and drums are assumed to be full.)

Misc. 25 Gallons

Residual Waste Solids:

69 drums and 13 tanks
 (Approximate Weight = 80 tons)

(The tanks, drums and liquid waste have been removed from the site. See ADEQ Response Action)

Contaminated Soils and Groundwater:

The data obtained from the previous site assessment work indicated impacts to top soils and subsurface soils around the drum storage area and bermed tank storage area. It was assessed the detected site contaminants may potentially be present in groundwater particularly around the drum area where contaminants have been detected in subsurface soil. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) were considered the contaminants of concern in the soil and groundwater. Additional assessment performed by ADEQ concluded that there was no groundwater contamination. A total of 1,033.0 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and transported to a proper disposal facility.

Health Considerations

The remedial actions eliminated risks to human health and the environment. Any future risk at the site due to the ingestion of the contaminated soils, surface water and groundwater have been addressed.

ADEQ Response Actions

TSI facility was a tire processor where tires underwent a pyrolysis process to produce fuel oils and carbon char. The seven (7) acre facility was shut down and abandoned in 1999. TSI left all of the operating equipment and machinery as well as numerous industrial wastes.

In 2001, ADEQ conducted a preliminary site assessment investigation. The work identified large quantities of waste fluids in the tanks and drums. In June 2009, approximately 50,000 waste tires were removed from the site. This work was completed by the West River Valley Waste tire Management District.

In December 2010, ADEQ - HWD in cooperation with Office of State Procurement retained a contractor for a removal action at the TSI site in Scranton, Arkansas. The removal action included the removal of waste fluids in the tanks and removal of the drums. Waste Express, Inc. removed the waste on February 21, 2011. The waste was characterized and shipped off site to the appropriate licensed disposal or recycling facility.

ADEQ - HWD retained CDM Smith Inc. (CDM) to perform an environmental investigation at this site. CDM initially submitted a CSA Scope of Work (CSA SOW) for the site. The CSA SOW was approved on November 22, 2010. In December 2010, CDM submitted the CSA Work Plan (CSA WP). ADEQ conditionally approved the CSA WP on January 20, 2011.

The CSA Report was submitted on June 30, 2011 and was approved on July 20, 2011. The assessment was performed to collect sufficient data for the characterization of the site. Activities were performed during the CSA to determine if hazardous substances have impacted the property. CSA defined the nature and extent of impact in order to evaluate the potential future risks to human health and the environment.

The field investigation consisted of sampling surface soil and subsurface soil to identify the nature and extent of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) – gasoline range organics (GRO)/diesel range organics (DRO), metals,

pesticides and dioxin contamination in soil and potential impact to groundwater within the immediate vicinity of the TSI site. Groundwater was not encountered during the site investigation. The investigation identified the AOCs over approximately three (3) acres to include:

- former drum storage area,
- former tire storage area,
- former tank storage area

The results obtained from the investigation indicated the chemical constituents exceeding the risk-based cleanup levels in the soil in the areas of concern are SVOCs, VOCs, TPH-GRO/DRO and Metals.

TSI submitted Remedial Action Memorandum (RAM) in December 2011 and the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) was submitted in April 2012. The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) finalized the Remedial Action Decision Document (RADD) for the facility outlining the possible remedies for the site on June 22, 2012. Upon approval of remedial design by the Arkansas Building Authority, the excavation of the soil was initiated in February 2013. On May 9, 2013, the completion site inspection was conducted. The soil in the former tire storage area, former drum storage area and the former tank storage area were excavated and backfilled. The grass was established on the backfilled areas. The final inspection of the site was conducted on May 20, 2013.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

The remediation was completed based on the details outlined in the RADD. In addition, the final inspection of the site was conducted to affirm the areas of concern have been excavated and backfilled with the clean soil. The facility submitted the Remedial Action Completion Report. The report has been approved by ADEQ. The Site has been recommended for removal from the SPL at the next rulemaking.

Site Contacts

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49ers RESOURCE RECOVERY and FORTY- NINER METALS MANAGEMENT, LLC

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: ARR000021766
EPA CERCLA ID No: N/A
AFIN: 28-00471
County: Greene
Arkansas Senate District: 20
Arkansas House District: 57
US Congressional District: 1

Current Status

Mr. Lukashuk is owner of 49ers Resource Recovery, Inc. a/k/a Forty-Niner Metals Management, L.L.C., and Forty-Niner Recycling, Inc. Beginning in 2010, Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has conducted three (3) separate Compliance Evaluation Investigations (CEIs). Multiple APC&EC (Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission) Regulation 23 violations were noted during those CEIs. As of today, Mr. Lukashuk has not complied with ADEQ notices leaving the property with potential human health risks and environmental effects associated with unknown contaminants from universal waste and used oil activities.

State Priority List History

The Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 778-7-500 *et seq.*), or RATFA provides authority and funding for identifying, investigating, and remediating hazardous substance sites throughout the State. The RATFA Hazardous Substances State Priority List (SPL) identifies those hazardous substance sites eligible for State-funded investigation and remedial actions, if necessary, on a case-by-case basis; it is not an inclusive site inventory or historical list. The 49ers Resource Recovery

Site is proposed to be added to the Investigative and Remediation categories of the SPL in 2014 in order to identify the nature and extent of human health risks and other risks associated with the possible presence of lead and unknown contaminants from universal waste.

Site Description

Location: The Site is located approximately five (5) miles north of Paragould, (36.10525 north latitude, -90.450823 east longitude) Arkansas. Street address: 4722 Highway 49 North.

Population: Paragould has approximately 27,000 residents.

Setting: The Site is comprised of approximately seventeen (17) acres. There is one (1) main recycling building and multiple over the road (OTR) open trailers. Mr. Lukashuk has his own family dwelling on the Site.

Hydrology: The Site is relatively flat and surrounded on the east and south by agricultural farmland and the west by forestry land. There is an unnamed creek at the back of the property.

Aerial Photo:



Site Photos:



Waste and Volumes

49ers Resource Recovery is a Large Quantity Handler (LQH) of Universal Waste and scrap metal. Mr. Lukashuk (owner) has owned ten (10) acres since approximately 1996 and has been accumulating consumer electronics (*i.e.* Computers, cathode ray tubes (CRTs), printed circuit boards, printers, copiers, radios, and televisions, etc.), other scrap metal and used tires on that portion of the property since

approximately 2001. Mr. Lukashuk purchased another seven (7) acres adjoining his original ten (10) acres on the east side. Site investigations revealed computer parts were being stored in the OTR trailers, in open wire and cardboard bins and in piles directly on the ground.

Health Considerations

During multiple inspections of the Site, ADEQ observed broken CRTs. CRTs and CRT glass exhibit a toxic characteristic of Lead (D008). The glass envelope portions of television screens contain toxic lead and barium. The phosphors can also contain toxic elements such as cadmium. Contaminated soils have remained on-site and pose a potential threat of release to the environment.

ADEQ Response Actions

On October 5, 2010, ADEQ Hazardous Waste Division conducted a CEI at 49ers Resource Recovery. The CEI observations revealed Mr. Lukashuk was handling and managing solid waste and electronic waste at the site. On January 3, 2011, the CEI Report was mailed to the facility which required immediate actions to be taken to correct the multiple alleged violations of APC&EC Regulation 23.

In addition, an ADEQ Solid Waste Division Illegal Dump Investigation was conducted on October 5, 2010. Conditions were observed that included waste being dumped at the Site, consisting of tires, household trash, electronic components, construction debris, and other bulky waste without the requisite Permit. Mr. Lukashuk was also openly burning the waste on his property in violation of Ark. Code Ann. § 8-6-205, APC&EC Regulation 18.602, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-310. An ADEQ Water Division National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Compliance Inspection was conducted the same day. The Water Division observed that Mr. Lukashuk was operating the facility without the required NPDES Permit.

On March 18, 2011, ADEQ conducted a second CEI at the property. The CEI observations revealed most of the electronic waste continued to be stored outside, uncovered and uncontained. On April 19, 2011 the CEI Report was mailed to Mr. Lukashuk informing him that immediate actions were needed to resolve and correct the multiple alleged violations of APC&EC Regulation 23. To date, Mr. Lukashuk has not addressed the hazardous and solid waste violations at the property.

On November 11, 2011 ADEQ filed a Complaint in the Circuit Court of Greene County, Arkansas to eradicate an illegal dump pursuant to the Arkansas Illegal Dump Eradication and Corrective Action Program Act, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-6-503 *et seq.*, to require the removal of hazardous wastes at said illegal dump as required by the Arkansas Hazardous Waste Management Act, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-7-201 *et seq.*, to require the removal of solid wastes at said illegal dump as required by the Arkansas Solid Waste Management Act, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-6-201 *et seq.* and to seek remedial action to investigate, control, prevent, abate, treat, or contain any releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances as required by the Remedial Action Trust Fund Act, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-7-501 *et seq.* This case remains open in the Circuit Court of Greene County, Arkansas pending the outcome of a related case.

On May 6, 2014, ADEQ conducted a follow-up inspection at the Site. The observations noted during this inspection revealed there are continuing violations of applicable hazardous and solid waste environmental laws.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

An Assessment of the site needs to be conducted on the property to evaluate the potential substantial endangerment to human health and the environment. Based on the findings of the site assessment, removal or remediation actions may be warranted.

Site Contacts

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