

EXHIBIT G:

**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. State Priority List Sites

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

ADEQ is proposing to delete six (6) 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, or that the site is currently being addressed on the National Priority List and included in a separate section of the regulation.

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 6 of this Attachment.

The sites proposed for delisting are:

- (1) Benton Salvage, Benton, Saline County
- (2) Huntco/JMS, Blytheville, Mississippi County
- (3) Rixey Iron & Metals Company, North Little Rock, Pulaski County
- (4) Tankersley/White Dairy, Fort Smith, Sebastian County
- (5) United States Forgecraft, Fort Smith, Sebastian County
- (6) Valspar, Little Rock, Pulaski County

(c) Sites Proposed for Addition to the State Priority List

ADEQ is proposing to add the following four (4) sites to the State Priority List in order to address the threats or perceived threats to human health and the environment posed by hazardous substance releases and related contamination at each site:

- (1) Norphlet Chemical, Inc., Norphlet, Union County
- (2) Star Starrett/Leer Manufacturing, Dumas, Desha County
- (3) Walgreens #03425, Hot Springs, Garland County
- (4) Thompson Scientific Industries, Scranton, Logan County

Detailed information on the background, history, potential threats, and proposed response actions for each site is detailed at Tabs 7 through 9 of this Attachment.

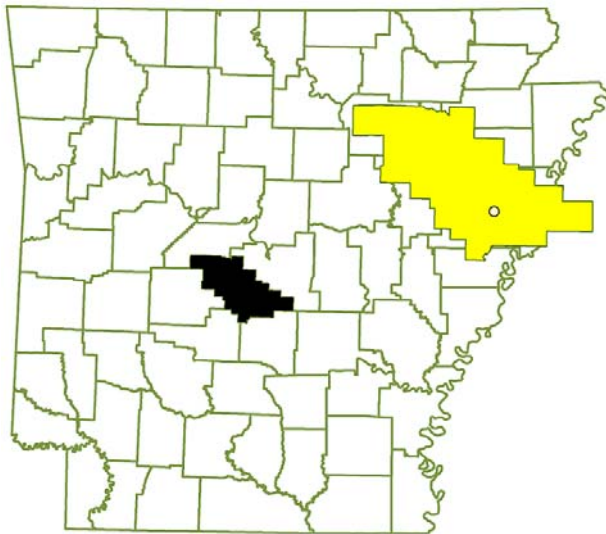
Similar summary documents for sites retained on the proposed State Priority List may be found on the Department's web site at <http://www.adeq.state.ar.us> .

BENTON SALVAGE

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE BENTON, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: N/A
EPA CERCLA ID No: ARD980812846
AFIN No: 63-00081
County: Saline
Arkansas Senate District: 22
Arkansas House District: 28
US Congressional District: 2

Current Status

There are no current activities at this site. Vegetation is well established and the site is mowed periodically.

State Priority List History

The site was listed in the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission, Regulation No. 30 (Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Hazardous Substance Site Priority List) under the investigation and remediation categories.

Site Description

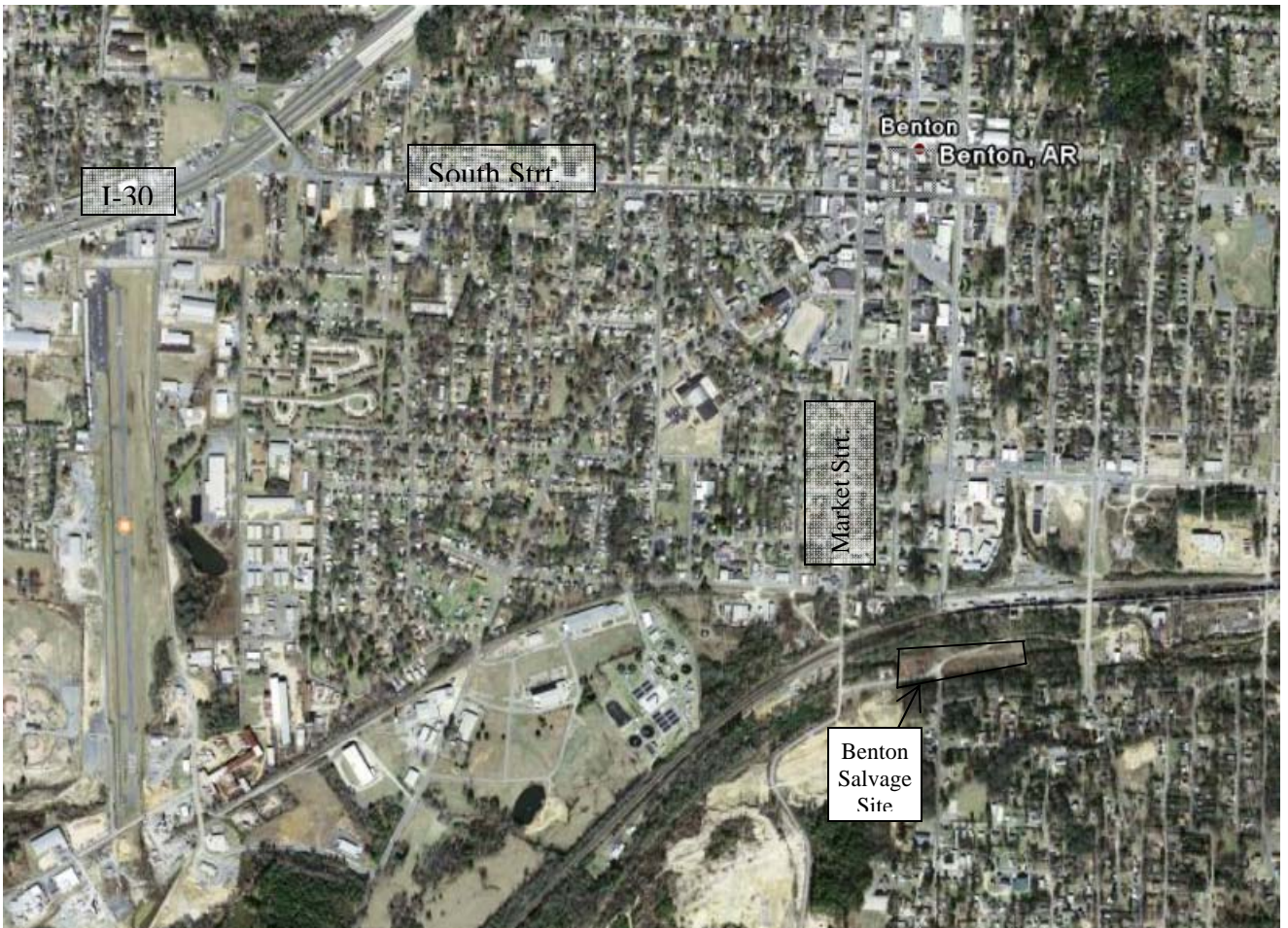
Location: The site is located within the city limits of Benton, Arkansas on the south side of town (34.553611 north latitude, 92.584722 west longitude). Street address: Willow Street and East Street.

Population: Benton, Arkansas has a population of about 28,000.

Setting: The site is approximately 3.8 acres and is bisected east/west by Willow Street (about 1.4 acres on the north and 2.4 acres on the south). East Street borders a portion of the west side of the site. Willow Creek borders the north side of the site.

Hydrology: The site is relatively flat with surface drainage generally northward to Willow Creek.

Aerial Photo:

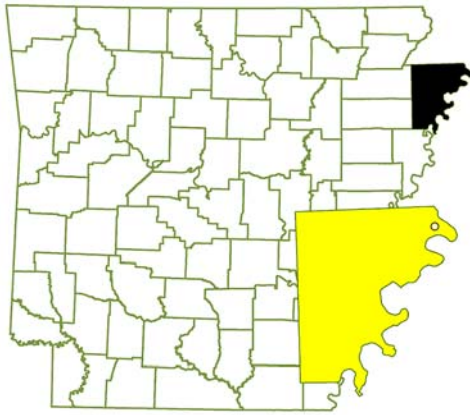


HUNTCO STEEL/JMS PROCESSING

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: ARR000004937
EPA CERCLA ID No: N/A
AFIN: 47-00264
County: Mississippi
Arkansas Senate District: 15
Arkansas House District: 55
US Congressional District: 1

Current Status

The site was investigated by Mississippi County, Arkansas (prospective purchaser) independent of ADEQ oversight and approval. No State monies were ever expended towards this site.

State Priority List History

In May 2004, Mississippi County (political subdivision of the State of Arkansas) filed a Notice of Intent with the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) stating an interest in investigating and purchasing 45 acres located at 5027 N. County Road 1015 in Blytheville, Mississippi County, Arkansas (referred to as Huntco/JMS) as part of the Brownfields Program. The historical use of the site was a Pickle and Oil facility and a Cold Roll Mill facility for steel products. Huntco Steel built and operated the original facility. Huntco sold to Enron/EBF, who filed bankruptcy around June 2004. The anticipated future use of the site was as a Coil Processing and Plate Fabrication facility.

On June 10, 2005, ADEQ initiated an Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (APC&EC) Pleading to list Huntco/JMS on the investigation category of the Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act (A.C.A. §§ 8-7-501 *et seq.*; hereinafter "Fund") in the event it was necessary to expend any direct

State monies and/or to provide matching funds toward the site for monies expended through a federal cooperative agreement.

No Fund monies were expended at this site by ADEQ.

Site Description

Location: The site is located at 5027 N. County Road 1015 on the outer city limits of Blytheville, Arkansas. (35.934428 latitude; -89.733182 longitude)

Population: The estimated population of Blytheville, Arkansas in 2006 was 16,403 (46.4% male and 53.6% female).

Setting: The site is located in an industrial area on approximately 45 acres. The site is currently owned by Mississippi County. When the site was listed on the Fund list the property had been bankrupted and abandoned. Historically at the site steel manufacturing operations began in 1992. In 1994, cold roll mill operations began. In 1994, the pickling/cold steel building was constructed. All steel manufacturing ceased in 2002.

Hydrology: The topography near the site is generally level to nearly level and ranges from broad flatland to gently sloping ridges. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent, but slopes along streambanks are as much as 15 percent. The total acreage of steep soil is very small.

The drainage of Mississippi County is generally southward. The major natural drainageways in the county are the Mississippi River, Pemiscot Bayou, Left River, Buffalo Creek, and the Tyronza River. The area protected by the levee of the Mississippi River drains into the St. Francis River; this river, in turn, empties into the Mississippi River. The area on the side of the levee drains directly into the Mississippi River.

Aerial Photo:



Waste and Volumes

As a result of the steel manufacturing and cold roll mill operations, hazardous substances were generated. A file review revealed the use of pickling liquors and acids, as well as metals. There was confirmed subsurface contamination of heavy metals in and around the facility and solid/hazardous waste dump areas. The extent of contamination in or on the soils, sediments, waters, air, and facility structures/equipment is unknown.

Health Considerations

Unknown

The site was investigated and cleaned up by a prospective purchaser independent of ADEQ review, oversight, and approval.

ADEQ Response Actions

There were no formal response decisions published by ADEQ. No State monies were expended on this site.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

There are no known anticipated future activities planned for this site. The site was investigated by a prospective purchaser, independent of ADEQ oversight and approval.

Site Contacts

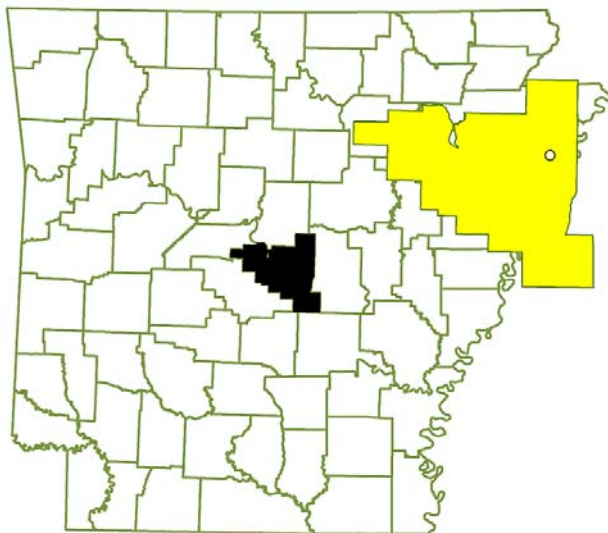
Project Coordinator:	Tammie J. Hynum	(501) 682-0856 hynum@adeq.state.ar.us
Information Repository:	Not officially required	

RIXEY IRON AND METAL COMPANY

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: ARD071255202
EPA CERCLA ID No: N/A
AFIN No: 60-00778
County: Pulaski
Arkansas Senate District: 34
Arkansas House District: 39
US Congressional District: 2

Current Status

The scrap metal facility remains operational, while the transformer recycling business located at the rear of the property ceased operation in 1995. Emergency response activities and interim remedial actions were conducted in 1996 and 2003, respectively. An institutional control (deed restriction) prohibiting residential use of the property was instituted in May, 2009, abating the last remaining threat for which the site was placed on the State Priority List.

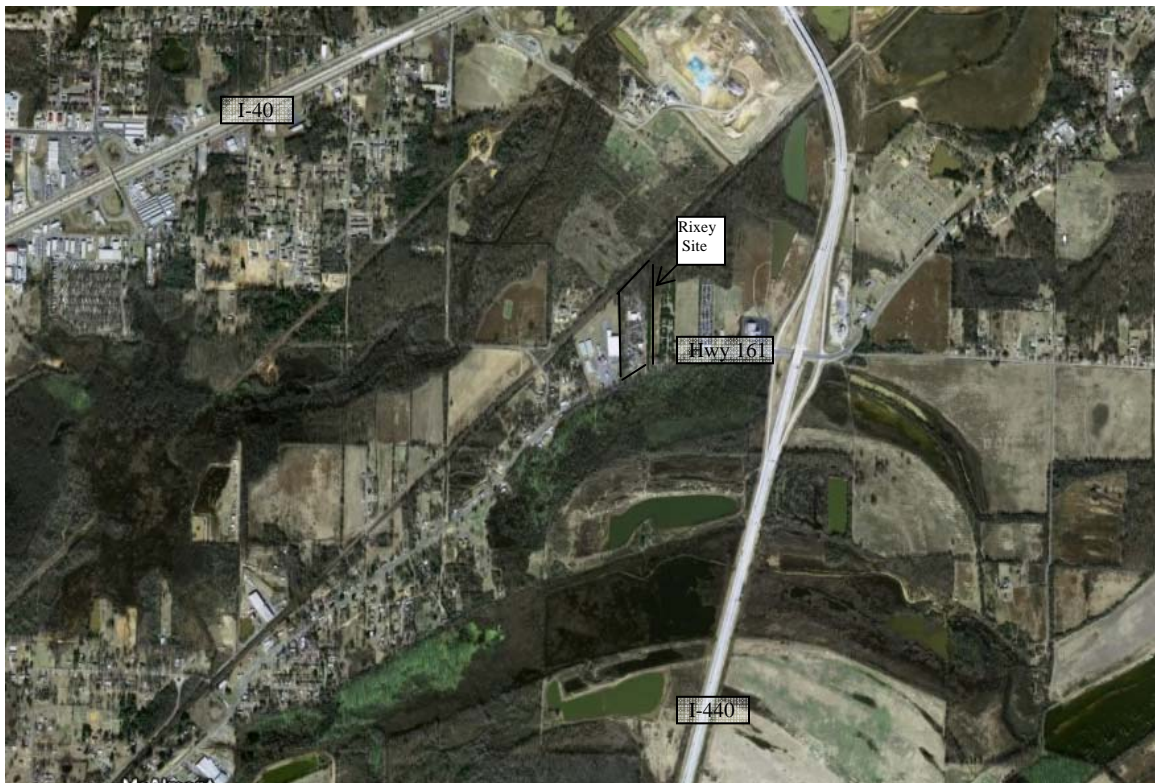
State Priority List History

The site was listed in the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission, Regulation No. 30 (Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Hazardous Substance Site Priority List) under the investigation and remediation categories on December 1, 1995.

Site Description

- Location:** The site is located at 8033 Old Jacksonville Highway (Highway 161) in central Pulaski County, Arkansas. It is approximately two (2) miles south of Jacksonville, Arkansas and approximately two (2) miles east of Sherwood, Arkansas. The latitude and longitude coordinates for the site are 34.824167 and -92.159722, respectively.
- Population:** In general the area around the site is not heavily populated by residents. However, there is a small residential area (less than 25 residences) just east of the site.
- Setting:** The facility is approximately 10 acres. A bag manufacturer and a large industrial compressed gas business are located just west of the site. North of the site and across railroads tracks is a commercial area landfill. South of the site and across Highway 161 is a portion of Ink Bayou that is low, marsh land and currently undeveloped.
- Hydrology:** The site is relatively flat lying and gently slopes to the north and east toward the drainage features which carries surface water eastward toward Bayou Meto. A designated wetland was officially identified along the north portion of the site.

Aerial Photo:



Main Library – 100 Rock Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Central Arkansas Public Library (501) 982-5533
Nixon Branch – 308 W. Main Street
Jacksonville, Arkansas 72076

Jacksonville City Hall (501) 982-0686
#1 Municipal Drive
Jacksonville, Arkansas 72076

Tankersley/White Dairy

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: N/A
EPA CERCLA ID No: N/A
AFIN: 66-00163
County: Sebastian
Arkansas Senate District: 13
Arkansas House District: 65
US Congressional District: 3

Current Status

Tankersley/ White Dairy Property, on August 10, 2006, notified the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality – Hazardous Waste Division (ADEQ-HWD) that they withdrew from the Brownfields Program.

State Priority List History

The site was included on the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (APC&EC) Regulation No. 30 Remedial Action Trust Fund Act (RATFA) Hazardous Substance Site Priority List (SPL) on October 28, 2005 for investigation purposes.

Site Description

Location: 1009 Grand Avenue, Fort Smith, Sebastian County, Arkansas.
(35° 23' 12" N latitude; and 94° 25' 10" W longitude)
The deed provided to ADEQ states the property occupies all of block 72 original in the City of Fort Smith, Arkansas

Population: Fort Smith is a metropolitan area with a population of 83,461.

Setting: The site is a closed commercial dairy and meat product processing facility (ice cream and

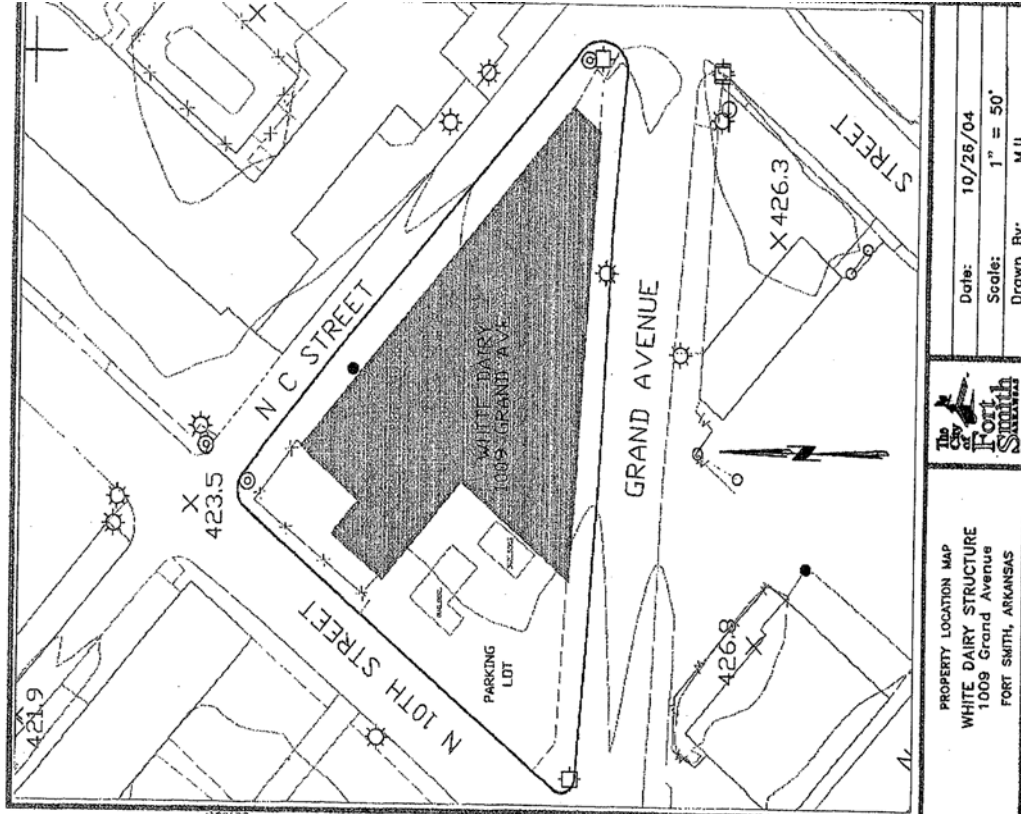
frozen foods) located on less than 1 acre. The dairy and meat product operations closed in 1997. The site was previously occupied by a commercial gasoline station (1925 to 1971). Other businesses on that operated at this site included Fort Smith Packing Company (1928 to approximately 1936) and an auto service garage (1936 to mid 1940's).

Hydrology: The facility is located within the Arkansas Valley Physiographic Province. The stratigraphic summary of the Arkansas Valley is dominated by Pennsylvanian clastic sediments deposited on the margin of a continental shelf primarily by deltas and reorganized in part by marginal marine processes. Structurally the area is made up of broad synclines with relatively narrow intervening anticlines. The axes of these folds generally trend east-west. Most of the observed faulting is normal, but some thrusts faults are noted, associated with anticlines in the southern part of the province. The synclines are often the most conspicuously present positive topographic features, formed from more rapid erosion of underlying shales, once capping sandstones were breached on the crests and flanks of the surrounding anticlines (Information from the website of the Arkansas Geological Commission).

The floodplains deposits of the Arkansas River and significant tributaries deposits are associated with this area of the Arkansas River Valley and are known as Alluvium and Terrace Deposits. The deposits include gravels, sands, silts, clays, and mixtures of any and all of these clastic materials. The stratigraphy of the units below the site is described on the Arkansas Geological Commission (AGC) website (<http://www.state.ar.us/agc/agc.htm>). The Arkansas River is approximately ½ to 1 mile east of the Subject Property (Phase I).

Potable water supply and sewer service was formerly supplied by the City of Fort Smith. No dry wells, irrigation wells, injection wells, or abandoned wells were observed on the Property.

Site Map:



Site Photo:



Waste and Volumes

The Phase I states during the site inspection, multiple floor drains were observed throughout the building structure. The Point of Discharge, as well as the substance historically flushed into these drains is unknown. In addition, approximately twenty-two (22) 1-gallon paint cans, empty and partially filled, were observed on the first floor in a storage room. Two unmarked 55-gallon drums and one smaller unmarked drum, as well as multiple containers of what appear to be waste oil were observed in the main building structure in the engine room, and in a storage room.

In the Laboratory room, 1 bottle of ammonium hydroxide, 2, 1-gallon jars of sulfuric acid, 2, 1-gallon jars of unknown clear liquid, and 1 bottle of an unknown liquid marked "Poison" was observed by the Site assessor. Other containers of chemicals in the laboratory should be inventoried and identified prior to disposal.

One or more underground storage tanks are located on the property. In addition, above ground tanks are present on the property and may contain chemicals.

The freight elevator may be a source of contamination. In addition, the site's building materials and trash should be evaluated.

Health Considerations

Contamination from some oil spills, process waters discharged to the city sewer, and underground storage tanks. There was confirmed petroleum chemicals in the soil and groundwater. However, the extent of contamination in or on soils, sediments, waters, air and facility structures/equipment is unknown.

ADEQ Response Actions

Tankersley/White Dairy Property withdrew from the Brownfields Program on August 10, 2006. The City of Fort Smith subsequently implemented remedial actions at the site, to include removal of an underground storage tank, asbestos abatement, removal of the abandoned laboratory chemicals, and demolition of the remaining structures. These actions addressed and abated the environmental threats for which the site was listed, and the site no longer poses unacceptable risk to human health or the integrity of the environment.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

Remedial actions undertaken by the City of Fort Smith have addressed the environmental concerns at this site, and the site no longer poses any unacceptable risk to health or the environment.

Site Contacts

Project Coordinator: Tammy Almand

(501) 682-0867

almand@adeq.state.ar.us

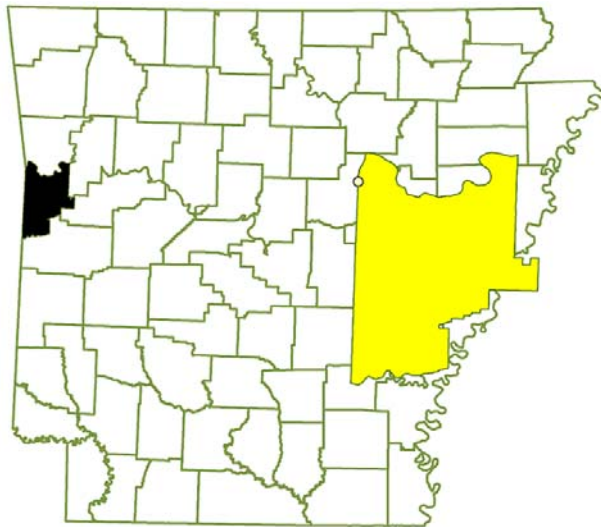
Information Repository: None officially required

UNITED STATES FORGECRAFT

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: ARD006341747
EPA CERCLA ID No: ARD006341747
AFIN: 66-00145
County: Sebastian
Arkansas Senate District: 13
Arkansas House District: 12
US Congressional District: 3

Current Status

An Emergency Removal Action was accomplished in March of 2004 at the U.S. Forgecraft facility, an abandoned electroplating facility. Conditions at the site were stabilized during this operation and hazardous substances, including caustics and metal-contaminated plating solutions, were removed and disposed of offsite. Additional cleanup occurred in April and May of 2006 to siphon liquids from remaining drums, remove several barrels and small containers, repair the property's perimeter fencing, and post warning signs to deter trespassers. An ADEQ site visit in July 2007 noted that approximately 1100 empty 55-gallon drums have been stored in the facility's main building. Additionally, wastewater treatment tanks containing approximately 50 cubic yards of wastewater treatment sludge and a sump holding liquid remain onsite. The EPA Region 6 Response and Prevention Branch is currently the lead authority for the site.

A fire occurred at the site in April 2008, destroying the office building and damaging the water treatment plant facility. Results of the EPA sampling following the fire indicated that no contaminant releases occurred. The EPA recently completed final operations, which include archaeological and cultural resources surveys prior to building demolition, soils removal, and backfill with clean soils.

The Department of Interior's National Park Service, which operates the Fort Smith National Historic Site adjacent to the facility, intends to purchase the land to expand the National Historic Site.

State Priority List History

Emergency rulemaking was initiated in July 2004 to add the U.S. Forgecraft metal finishing and electroplating facility to the Investigation and Remediation categories of the Hazardous Substance Remedial Trust Fund Priority List set forth in the Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Regulation No. 30 (Hazardous Substance Remedial Action Trust Fund Priority List), Section 30.302.

ADEQ representatives conducted a site visit in March 2004 and discovered a significant volume of hazardous substances stored in and around the buildings. Visible evidence of contaminants leaving the facility was also noted, and the site was accessible through various points around the perimeter fence. The conditions posed an obvious threat of an imminent release of hazardous substances into the environment and required immediate containerization, stabilization, and removal.

Site Description

Location: The 2.86-acre site is located at Belle Point on the bank of the Poteau River, adjacent to the National Parks Service in Fort Smith, Arkansas. The geographical coordinates are 35° 23' 8.9" north latitude, 94° 25' 52.3" west longitude; the street address is 95 South 3rd Street.

Population: Fort Smith has approximately 80,268 residents.

Setting: The property is located in an area used for commercial, industrial, and tourism purposes. The Fort Smith National Historic Site abuts the northern property line; the Fort Smith Trolley Museum and the Fort Smith National Cemetery define the eastern boundary, while the south is marked by undeveloped land. The Poteau River border USFC to the west.

Hydrology: Surface water from the site flows in an east to west direction into the Poteau River. The Poteau River enters the Arkansas River approximately ¼ mile from the site. There are no surface water pathways or impoundments on the property, and no drinking water wells or Wellhead Protected Areas are located within a 4-mile radius of the site.

Aerial Photo: US Forgecraft Property - Forth Smith, Arkansas



Waste and Volumes

Plating operations and wastewater treatment at U.S. Forgecraft generated the following wastes and waste constituents: corrosives, acids, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, silver, zinc, aluminum, and cyanide. The EPA contractors inventoried and/or staged 476 drums/containers, 9 wastewater treatment tanks, 18 plating vats, and one sump. Approximately 41 unknown containers still require additional hazard categorization sampling. All other containers were consolidated into a total of 13 waste streams: neutral liquids/solids, basic liquids/solids, acidic liquids, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hypochlorite, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, Sodium dithionite, flammables, and paints. During removal operations, the contractors conducted air monitoring inside waste storage areas and around the perimeter of the site. No detectable releases of cyanide gas or volatile organic compounds were observed.

Health Considerations

The ADEQ prepared a risk evaluation of the 2004 Site Inspection (SI) Task Workplan and Analytical Results under the residential use standard. This risk evaluation indicated the following chemicals exceeded risk-based human health screening criteria and/or groundwater protection standards in surface soil, subsurface soil, and/or sediment samples: antimony, arsenic, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, iron, lead, nickel, and thallium.

The EPA Region 6 identified the following contaminants of concern (COCs) for the U.S. Forgecraft site: arsenic, lead, cadmium, total chromium, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The rationale for the contaminant-associated proposed action levels (PALs) was their historic use at various sites and the potential exposures during future recreational use of the property. In response to an EPA Region 6 request, the Arkansas Department of Health evaluated the EPA's PALs to be used for remedial cleanup concentrations of these COCs. A Health Consultation Report issued in November 2006 determined that these PALs are considered to be protective of human health providing the property is used for recreational purposes.

ADEQ Response Actions

The following provides a chronology and brief description of actions taken at the U.S Forgecraft site:

- Site Visit, March 2004 – Reconnaissance and sampling location determination in preparation for a SI Report. Plating waste, wastewater treatment waste and sludge, and various hazardous chemicals and waste left onsite when the business closed were noted.
- Emergency Order, March 2004 – ADEQ Emergency Order LIS 04-043 issued.
- Site Stabilization, April 2004 – Categorized, segregated, and staged waste in 55-gallon drums.
- Waste Characterization, May 2004 – Sampling to identify and characterize waste types to determine proper disposal; metals and cyanides found to be of concern.
- Site Inspection Implementation, June 2004 – Soil and sediment samples collected.
- Final Site Inspection Report, October 2004 – Based on metals and cyanide contamination findings, further investigation and expanded sampling recommended.

- Request for Assistance, October 2004 – Due to removal costs exceeding the budget, request for assistance sent to EPA Response and Prevention Branch.
- Removal and Assessment, May and June 2005 – Removal and assessment operations conducted by EPA Region 6
- Site Visit, March 2006 – Meeting at site with ADEQ representatives, EPA Region 6 On-Scene, and contractors to assess results of previous removal actions, determine remaining requirements, and address property security concerns.
- Site Visit, July 2007 – Reconnaissance to determine current site conditions.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

Once the EPA has completed final operations, which include archaeological and cultural resources surveys prior to building demolition, ADEQ will review documentation to ensure all actions taken are protective of human health and the environment. Based upon the review findings, additional verification or cleanup, if needed, will be performed.

Site Contacts

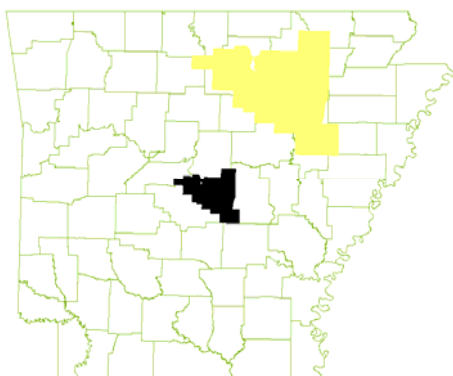
Project Coordinator: Mary Pearson (501) 682-0858

VALSPAR CORPORATION

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No. ARD059634659
EPA CERCLA ID No: N/A
AFIN: 60-00650
County: Pulaski
Arkansas Senate District: 32
Arkansas House District: 51
US Congressional District: 2

Current Status

The facility is currently inactive and is up for sale. The facility submitted a Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) with amendments to ADEQ in December 2006. The CSA indicates groundwater contamination. ADEQ approved the CSA contingent upon a deed restriction being placed on the property to require no new construction, no disturbance of soils in area unless by a public utility, and no use of the groundwater. If any of the restrictions need to be altered, a site reassessment will have to be completed and approved by ADEQ. To date, ADEQ has not been advised that a deed restriction has been placed on the property.

State Priority List History

The Site has historic RCRA violations. In addition, based on the recent CSA, there is evidence of groundwater contamination at the site.

Site Description

Location: The site is located within the city limits of Little Rock, AR on the south side of town 34° 36'59.03" North Latitude, 92° 15'23.24" West Longitude, 1900 East 145th Street.

Population: 183,133

Setting: The Site is approximately an 8-acre square tract of land. The Site is secured with a chain link fence topped with barbed wire and the front access gates are locked. The site is currently vacant.

Hydrology: The Site topography is relatively flat with a radial slope away from the building and a slight slope to the south. Regionally, the topography slopes slightly to the southeast. Based on observations made during the site visits, it appears that the Site is slightly higher than the surrounding land. Thus, storm water run-off would infiltrate into the grassy areas and/or flow overland off-Site in a radial pattern. Storm water which flows to the south would be intercepted by a drainage ditch located on the north side of 145th Street. No obvious run-on paths were observed during the Site visits.

Aerial Photo: Valspar Inc. Little Rock, Arkansas



Waste and Volumes

From 1972 to 2001, the Site was used to manufacture water and solvent-based coatings for the wood products industry. The facility under different ownerships was classified as a large quantity generator (LQG) which means there were more than 2,200 pounds generated per month. Guardsman Chemical Coatings had the property from 1972 thru 1988 and notified as an LQG in 1980. Lily Industries acquired Guardsman in 1988 and continued operating the Site. In December 2000 Valspar acquired Lily. Valspar shut down the site in 2001. Wastes generated at the Site were waste solvents, off specification thinners, and lacquers.

Health Considerations

Human Health Medium Specific Screening Levels (HHMSSLs) for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in soils for industrial workers have been exceeded. Areas of contamination are in the western

Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) area and beneath the pavement. Groundwater VOCs have exceeded Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or HHMSSSLs. Compounds of concern are acetone, benzene, 2-butanone (MEK), 1,2-dichloroethene, ethylbenzene, methyl tertiary butyl ether, 4-methyl-2-pentanone (MIK), trimethylbenzene, vinyl chloride, and total xylenes. The same areas of contamination apply to the groundwater.

ADEQ Response Actions

The following are a list of significant reports reviewed by ADEQ:

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment by ENSR dated May 30, 2001
- Limited Phase II Investigation Report by ENSR dated March 8, 2004
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for Valspar Industries, Inc. by Atoka, Inc. dated April 2, 2004
- Phase II Investigation Report by ENSR dated August 5, 2004
- Groundwater Investigation Report by ENSR dated October 28, 2004 and
- Summary of Existing Data for voluntary cleanup Program Enrollment by ENSR, dated March 2, 2005
- Comprehensive Site Assessment Work Plan by ENSR, dated April 10, 2006, and July 12, 2006 letter Addendum.
- Comprehensive Site Assessment received by ADEQ on December 21, 2006.
- CSA approval letter with deed restrictions for Valspar sent July 7, 2007.
- Valspar draft Deed Restriction dated August 10, 2007 and E-mailed on August 23, 2007.
- ADEQ response dated September 28, 2007 to Draft Deed Restrictions restating what the restrictions are and any on site activity that could potentially disturb the groundwater would required a Site Assessment specifically a Risk Assessment.
- Follow-up conference call in December 2007, with Valspar and contractor ENSR indicated Risk Assessment activities will be done.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

Valspar has not indicated what their intentions are at this time on either placing the Deed Restrictions on the property as issued by ADEQ or further assessing the conditions at the Site. ADEQ will work with the property owner to place a Deed Restriction on the property or to get a new risk assessment for the Site. If the property owner fails to do either of the above, ADEQ will hire a contractor to perform work at the site to ensure the safety of workers and future tenants and seek cost recovery from any responsible parties.

Site Contacts

Project Coordinator: Dennis Green

Phone: 501-682-0874

Norphlet Chemical, Inc. Facility

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE NORPHLET, ARKANSAS

Proposed



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 idle 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 system 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 non-hazardous 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 remain at the NCI while offsite disposal arrangements are made.

State Priority List History

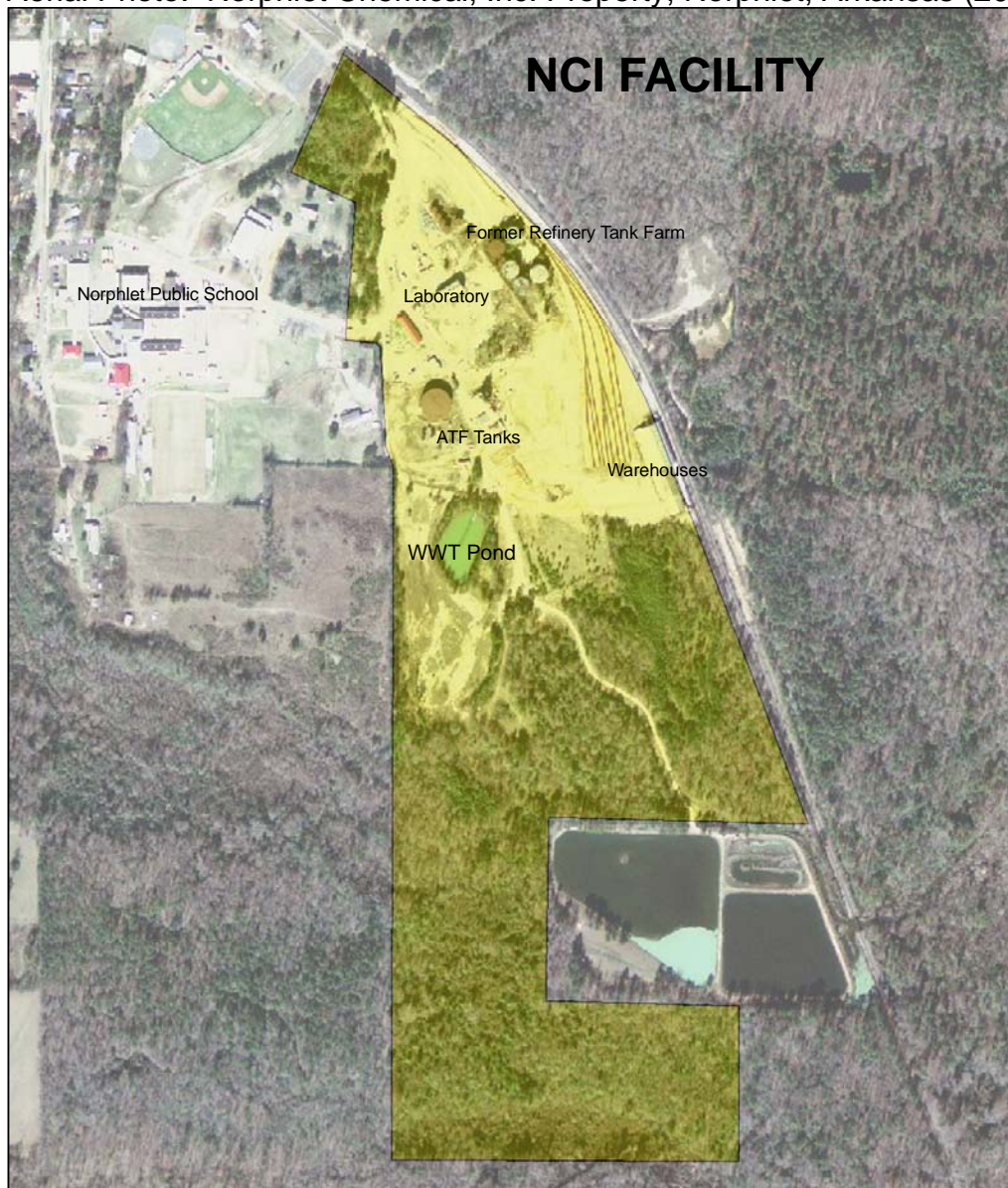
The Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Act (A.C.A. 778-7-501 et seq.), or RATFA, provides authority and funding for identifying, investigating, and remediating hazardous substance sites throughout the State. The RATFA Hazardous Substances Site Priority List (SPL) identifies those hazardous substance 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.

Norphlet Chemical is proposed for listing 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 will make state funds available for investigation and remediation. This proposal is due to the potential for soil, surface water, and/or 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 to 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 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
- 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 are awaiting off-site 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 discharge, 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.

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.

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.

Health Considerations

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.

The Norphlet Public School, located approximately 500 feet from the site, was closed on April 17, 2009 due to EPA's determination of an Imminent and Substantial Endangerment posed by the NCI facility. Air monitoring was conducted throughout the site during all transfer and cleanup processes. Air monitoring equipment remained in place at the perimeter of the site until after the tankers were removed.

Residual contamination at the site is suspected due to previous oil refinery operations. Potential contaminants include diesel fuel, naphtha, fuel oil, lubricant oil, and asphalt constituents.

Future ADEQ assessment activities will include an evaluation of potential risks to human health and the environment posed by conditions at the site.

ADEQ Response Actions

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

December 1989 – Conducted a site inspection identifying violations of asbestos regulations.

February 1990 – Issued an Emergency Order requiring the removal of asbestos-containing materials.

January 1992 – Reviewed the Bioremediation Work Plan for proposed treatment of contaminated soil.

April 1992 – Contacted EPA to request assistance with emergency removal/stabilization of liquid tanks and impoundments.

May 1992 – Conducted a site assessment in coordination with EPA determining the need for removal of oily substances contained in multiple pits.

June and December 1992 – Conducted site visits to assess removal progress.

July 1994 – Conducted site visit to monitor additional removal operations; provided EPA with a letter of concerns regarding incomplete actions.

Multiple dates, 1997 – Verified EPA completion of removal operations.

October 2005 – Issued letter to NCI to notify acceptance of application for participation in the Arkansas Brownfields Program.

March 2009 – Conducted a site inspection of facility operations and noted corrosion on the relief valves of hydrofluoric acid tanks.

April 2009 – Requested EPA's assistance in responding to emergency conditions at the site.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

ADEQ intends to further evaluate the site for possible additional sampling and/or removal actions. A Comprehensive Site Assessment to determine the nature and extent of contamination resulting from past operations will be conducted.

Site Contacts

Project Coordinator: Mary Pearson (501) 682-0858 e-mail: pearson@adeq.state.ar.us

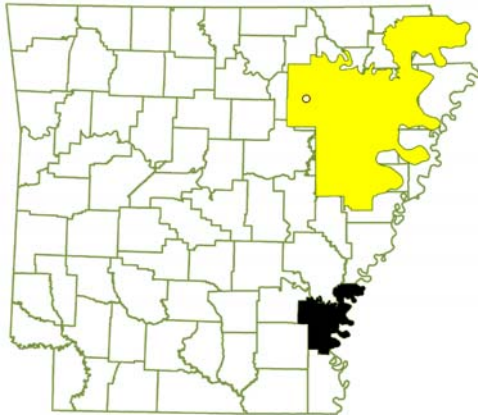
Star Starrett Facility

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE DUMAS, ARKANSAS

Proposed



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA RCRA ID No: N/A
EPA CERCLA ID No: ARD041054552
AFIN: 21-00049
County: Desha
Arkansas Senate District: 23
Arkansas House District: 12
US Congressional District: 4

Current Status

The Star Starrett Facility is a division of Leer Limited Partnership. The Star Starrett, Dumas Plant, manufactured merchandiser freezer boxes for ice storage from 1991 until 2009. On August 13, 2008 Leer Limited Partnership notified Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality – Water Division that they would terminate services on January 1, 2009. The onsite manufacturing building was constructed in the mid- to late- 1960s. Previous owners include Sunbeam, Inc, which manufactured hand mixers at the site. This was followed by Hussman, another producer of freezer boxes, which transferred ownership to Leer Limited Partnership in 1991.

State Priority List History

The Star Starrett site is located in the population center of Dumas, Arkansas. The city of Dumas and the facility landowners conducted a Phase II Elective Site Assessment (ESA) in April 2006 which indicated trichloroethylene (TCE) and metal contamination in groundwater. Additional studies resulted in a Site Assessment Report (SAR) and supplement to that report completed in April and August, 2007 respectively. These reports were prepared for Leer Limited Partnership by Lybrand Consulting, LLC. Findings indicate that site soil and groundwater have been impacted by organic compounds including, benzene, TCE and its degradation products including 1,1 Dichloroethene, cis-1,2 Dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride, and metals predominantly arsenic, chromium, and cadmium. In addition indoor air monitoring results taken in the manufacturing building contain high levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) primarily TCE, tetrachloroethene (PCE), chloroform, benzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,4- trimethylbenzene, and methylene chloride.

Site Description

Location: The site is located within the town of Dumas, in Desha County, Arkansas. The physical address is 1008 Hwy 65 South, Dumas, Arkansas, 71639. The geographical location is latitude 33° 53' 12" N longitude 91° 29' 19" W (33.886626, -91.488544). According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 3.0 square miles (7.7 km²), total incorporated land.

Population: The estimated population of Dumas, Arkansas is 5,238 as recorded in the 2000 census.

Setting: The site is located in Dumas, Arkansas along Highway 65 South. South Main Street borders the western portion of the property and Industrial Road extends along the northern property boundary. The entire site, which contains both the manufacturing facility on the eastern portion and an agricultural section on the western portion, consists of approximately 40 acres.

Hydrology: The site is relatively flat with primary surface runoff to the southeast. Groundwater flow is predominantly to the north. The upper water bearing unit is in the Herbert Silt Loam. This unit is supported by slopes of less than 0.5 percent. The upper saturated zone was encountered in a silty zone at a depth of 8.5 to 10 feet below ground surface (bgs). The entire site is underlain by a laterally extensive aquitard at 10 to 13 feet bgs. The clay unit appears to serve as an adequate aquitard to prevent migration of constituents through this layer. However, there is a process well on site which pierces the aquitard. No well construction logs for the process well are available so it is unclear whether this provides a potential pathway for contamination within the alluvial aquifer.

Aerial Photo: Hwy 65 South, Dumas, Desha County, Arkansas



Waste and Volumes

The Star Starrett facility has been listed as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator of hazardous waste since 1999. In addition, they have operated under two National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) water Permits since 1974. The SAR states that the plant had an onsite waste stabilization pond. This pond was closed in 1978. The pond area was remediated by removing contaminated soils, filling, and capping the area in 1985.

The estimated volume of each constituent at the site is currently unknown.

Health Considerations

Subsurface soils and groundwater were investigated and determined to be impacted by chlorinated organic compounds and metals. Risk analysis performed by Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality- Hazardous Waste Division indicated that soil exposure shows an acceptable risk to the industrial outdoor worker. The maximum cancer risk for groundwater is 3.27E-02 and the maximum non-cancer risk is 7.62E+02. The primary drivers for groundwater risk are chromium, arsenic, PCE, and TCE. This information was provided in a letter dated June 23, 2006 to Mayor Marion Gill. Several other constituents were also evaluated and considered to be of concern due to concentrations in the soils and groundwater above residential screening levels and / or Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). No formal risk assessment has been performed for the manufacturing building which is located on the property. However, air samples in the building exceed the Environmental Protection Agency's Screening Levels for chloroform, benzene, TCE, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, and 1,4-Dichlorobenzene. The site is served by the municipal water system. However, ingestion or contact with groundwater may carry unacceptable risks.

ADEQ Response Actions

The city of Dumas, Arkansas approached ADEQ in February 2006 requesting a no further action (NFA) letter from the state in order to purchase this site for city development. No additional data was included with the request. In order to further facilitate the sale of the property the city of Dumas and Leer Limited Partnership conducted a Phase II ESA. At that time Leer Limited Partnership began the processes to enter the voluntary clean up program. During negotiations a Site Assessment Report (SAR) and a supplement to the SAR were generated. However, Leer Limited Partnership, as the parent company for Star Starrett Manufacturing, Inc. failed to sign the implementing agreement. Currently there is no agreement in place to compel action by the city or Potentially Responsible Party (PRP). Leer Limited Partnership has notified ADEQ that they terminated services at this facility on January 1, 2009. They have submitted a notice of termination in order to close the water Permit.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

Further investigation is necessary to determine the source of the contaminants at this site. Future agency remedial activities are unknown at this time. This is partially dependant upon future property redevelopment plans. This area is currently zoned for industrial or agricultural use.

Site Contacts

Project Coordinator: Project Mary Pearson (501) 682-0858 e-mail: pearson@adeq.state.ar.us

WALGREENS STORE #03425

STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS



ADEQ
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118



EPA ID No: ARR000011106
AFIN: 26-00475
County: Garland
Arkansas Senate District: 19
Arkansas House District: 25
US Congressional District: 4

Current Status

The Walgreens Store #03425 is located at 159 East Grand Avenue in Hot Springs, Arkansas. The property is commercially developed with a one-story building, constructed in 1994, and utilized as a Walgreens retail drug store facility. The subject property is currently owned by the Butler Family Limited Partnership (BFLP). A paved parking area is located south of the building with a pharmacy drive-thru located adjacent to the north.

State Priority List History

In July 2006, the Walgreens Company contracted with the Clayton Group Services, Inc. (CGSI), of Lakewood, Colorado, to perform a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. The assessment reported evidence of potential environmental concerns resulting from a coin-operated laundromat facility located near the northeast corner of the property (702 Malvern Avenue) that operated from at least 1964 to at least 1980. A second dry-cleaning facility, Taylor's Cleaners, formerly located at 714 Malvern Avenue in the central portion of the property, operated from at least 1970 to 1990.

In August 2006, the Walgreens Company contracted with CGSI to perform a Limited Site Assessment where soil and groundwater samples were collected from six (6) shallow borings. The assessment reported that the previously recognized environmental concerns did not appear to have impacted the property at significant concentrations, with the exception of the coin-operated laundromat facility formerly located in the northeast corner of the property.

In September 2006, the BFLP requested assistance from Pollution Management, Inc (PMI) in characterizing groundwater conditions around the northeast corner of the property. Analysis of the groundwater samples from four (4) shallow monitoring wells indicated elevated levels of chlorinated solvents, presumably associated with past operation of the former coin-operated laundry in the northeast portion of the property.

On June 29, 2007, the BFLP voluntarily entered into Elective Site Clean-up Agreement (ESCA) LIS 07-068 with the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality-Hazardous Waste Division (ADEQ). ADEQ administers an Elective Site Clean-up Program, which allows responsible parties to enter into an agreement with ADEQ, which will govern the clean-up of sites. The Elective Site Clean-up Program does not offer a release of liability but does offer participants a means to address historic contamination on their site without penalty and with known objectives. BFLP's decision to enter into the Elective Site Clean-up Program was made with the intention to sell the property upon the completion of the clean-up.

On November 20, 2007, the ADEQ reviewed and approved PMI's revised Site Investigation Sampling and Analysis Work Plan (SAP) dated November 16, 2007. Field implementation of the SAP was completed by PMI on February 13, 2008. Fieldwork included converting the soil borings drilled at various locations across the site into eight (8) new monitoring wells, which added to the existing network of four (4) monitoring wells previously installed by PMI in September 2006. Results of the site investigation were included in the Site Investigation Report (SIR), dated May 2, 2008. The SIR indicated tetrachloroethene (perchloroethene, or PCE) has been detected in the groundwater beneath the former coin-operated laundry in the northeast portion of the property. No volatile organic compounds were detected in groundwater beneath the former Taylor's Cleaners in the central portion of the site.

On June 3, 2008, the ADEQ sent a letter the BFLP requesting an amendment to the November 16, 2007 SAP to fully determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination.

Based upon ADEQ's request for further site investigation and a number of factors related to the current real estate market, the BFLP did not feel that the sale of the property was a likely prospect now or in the near future. Therefore, on July 2, 2008, the BFLP sent notice to ADEQ of their intention to withdraw from the Elective Site Clean-Up Program pursuant to Section 17 of ESCA LIS 07-068.

This site is being proposed for listing under the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (APC&EC) Regulation No. 30 (Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Hazardous Substance Site Priority List). This listing will make state funds available for investigation and remediation. This proposal is due to the nature of the groundwater contamination on and off-site, and the need to clean-up the site to protective levels.

Site Description

Location: The Property is located at 159 East Grand Avenue, Garland County, Hot Springs, Arkansas. The geographic coordinates for the site are 34° 30' 12.2" latitude North and 93° 2' 52.4" longitude west. The property is approximately 578 ft. above sea level.

Population: A census in 2003 of Hot Springs indicated 36,770 residents.

Setting: The 1.18-acre site is situated in a mature urban setting surrounded by a mix of commercial development and residential properties. Constructed in 1994, the Walgreens store is a single story, steel and brick structure containing roughly 13,310 square feet. The remainder of the property consists of an asphalt parking lot and landscaped areas.

The site is bounded to the east by Malvern Avenue, to the north by Jefferson Street, to the west by Fordyce Street and to the south by East Grand Avenue. The attached figure presents a vicinity map showing the surrounding properties. Commercial properties include a gas station, a restaurant, a phone store, a carpet and rug cleaning service, an adult education center, and a retail department store. Two (2) residential dwellings are located immediately west of the Walgreens property line.

Hydrology: The site is located within the Ouachita Mountains physiographic province of west-central Arkansas. The Ouachita Mountains are made up of complexly folded and faulted Paleozoic-age sedimentary rocks deposited in mostly deep marine environments. The topography is characterized by high ridge tops of resistant novaculite and sandstone and valley floors of less resistant shale and fractured chert. The valley formed in the Bigfork chert around Hot Springs is reported to be a recharge area for the springs located on the National Park Service property.

The surface soil at the Walgreens site contains reworked fill used in construction of the property. Weathered shale and clayey shale of the Stanley Formation is found several feet below ground surface (bgs), which becomes more competent with depth. Depth to the base of the weathered bedrock is between 10 and 15 feet bgs with saturation occurring near the base of the weathered shale zone.

Groundwater recharge to the shallow surface aquifer occurs through direct infiltration of rainfall in upland areas and by infiltration from surface water bodies. Groundwater occurs within the fractured shale bedrock and other secondary porosity features such as cracks along hydrothermal quartz veins. The groundwater gradient generally corresponds to the surface topography.

Waste and Volumes

Chemicals of Concern (COC) for the soil and groundwater investigation are Tetrachloroethene (PCE), Trichloroethylene (TCE), and the degradation compounds associated with these chemicals. PCE and TCE are chlorinated solvents that were once widely used in the drycleaning of fabrics, for degreasing metal parts and in the manufacturing of other chemicals. However, their use for these purposes has greatly diminished as tighter regulations have been imposed due to specific human health and environmental impact concerns.

Past operation of the former coin-operated laundry at 702 Malvern Avenue, which operated from at least 1964 to at least 1980, had apparently released an unknown quantity of chlorinated solvents into the environment somewhere in the vicinity of the northeast corner of the site. It is not clear from the investigation results as to the extent of the residual chlorinated solvent plume.

Health Considerations

PCE and TCE are typically introduced to the environment from industrial or dry-cleaning operations and from areas where chemical wastes are stored or disposed. Groundwater near these areas may become contaminated if these chemicals are spilled or leak into the ground. People may be exposed if they drink the contaminated groundwater or if the chemicals in groundwater evaporate into the indoor air of buildings located above the contaminated area.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has set an enforceable standard called a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The MCL for PCE and TCE have been set at five (5) parts-per-billion (ppb) because USEPA believes, given present technology and resources, this is the lowest level to which water systems can reasonably be required to remove this contaminant should it occur in drinking water. The city of Hot Springs furnishes municipal water to the area residences and businesses, and the shallow groundwater is not a known private drinking water supply in the area.

The shallow aquifer underlying the area is not a known drinking water source.

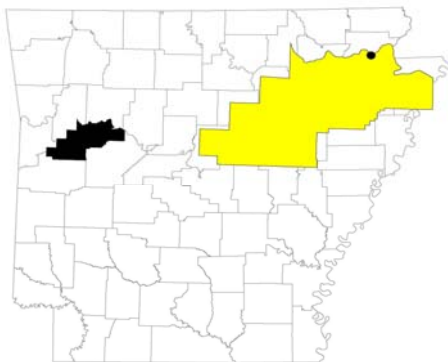
It appears that no immediate or apparent threat to human health or the environment has resulted from the release of chlorinated solvents from the site.

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 ceased operations and the facility was abandoned.

State Priority List History

ADEQ is initiating rulemaking to add TSI to the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (APC&EC) Regulation No. 30 (Arkansas Remedial Action Trust Fund Hazardous Substance Site Priority List).

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, and covered with 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:



Contaminated Soils and Groundwater:

The data obtained from the previous site assessment work indicates impacts to top soils and subsurface soils around the drum storage area and bermed tank storage area. The soil data was obtained from the sampling of soil at borings SB-18,-19, and -20. The detected site contaminants may potentially be present in groundwater particularly around the drum area (SB-19) where contaminants have been detected in subsurface soil. The groundwater may also be contaminated around the bermed oil tank storage area (SB-18) where a gray-green, aromatic, oily layer in the surface soil was encountered. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) are the contaminants of concern in the soil and groundwater.

Other:

Process equipment (burn pans, furnaces, piping, electrical, etc...)
Dumpster and miscellaneous trash.

Health Considerations

Site assessment work indicates various levels of VOCs and SVOCs in the liquids within the drums and tanks. These same compounds have impacted the onsite soils and potentially the groundwater. Investigation of soils and groundwater impacts has not been conducted. The primary environmental concern includes the remaining on-site fluids which have been released from the on-site drums due to excessive rusted condition. The bulk on-site storage tanks pose a threat of future releases of hazardous substances. Health data will be included once the site assessment begins.

ADEQ Response Actions

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.

ADEQ Anticipated Future Activities

The site is being proposed to the SPL. When this site is added, ADEQ will coordinate the removal of the hazardous waste liquids in the tanks and containers as well as associated piping. ADEQ will also coordinate additional site investigation activities and any remedial work deemed necessary in order to characterize the specific impacts to the soils and groundwater.

Site Contacts

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