



STATE PRIORITY LIST SITE SUMMARY

Arkansas Department of Energy & Environment, Division of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive, North Little Rock, AR 72118

Facility Name: Red River Aluminum
Facility Location: Stamps, Arkansas
EPA RCRA ID No: AR0000605322
EPA CERCLA ID No: AR0000605322
AFIN: 37-00028
County: Lafayette
Arkansas Senate District: 11
Arkansas House District: 5
US Congressional District: 4



CURRENT STATUS

Remedial activities were completed in 2010. The enlarged landfill is fenced. On-site monitoring wells are sampled annually by ADEQ.

STATE PRIORITY LIST HISTORY

The site was listed in 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 7, 2001.

The City of Stamps was accepted as a participant into the Arkansas Brownfields Program in April 2013 to acquire the Red River Aluminum site (Property) and return it to productive use. The Implementing Agreement (IA) was executed in August 2013. The PDDD was finalized in February 2014. The Arkansas Commissioner of State Lands donated the Property to the City of Stamps in September 2014. The City of Stamps filed with the Lafayette County clerk's office a

notice for the IA and a notice for the PDDD as an amendment to the IA in January 2015. A Certificate of Completion was awarded to the City of Stamps in March 2015.

The transfer of titles for the (11) Lowe Street Properties (adjacent to the Red River Aluminum property) from the State of Arkansas to the City of Stamps, AR to potentially re-develop them for recreational purposes was completed by January 2015.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Location: The site is located on Highway 82 just west of Stamps, Arkansas. (33.366439 north latitude, 93.51478 west longitude).

Population: The site is actually located in the county with a scattered population of county residents to the north and south of the property. The city of Stamps is adjacent to the east. The city of Stamps is home to 1,693 residents, according to the Arkansas Municipal League.

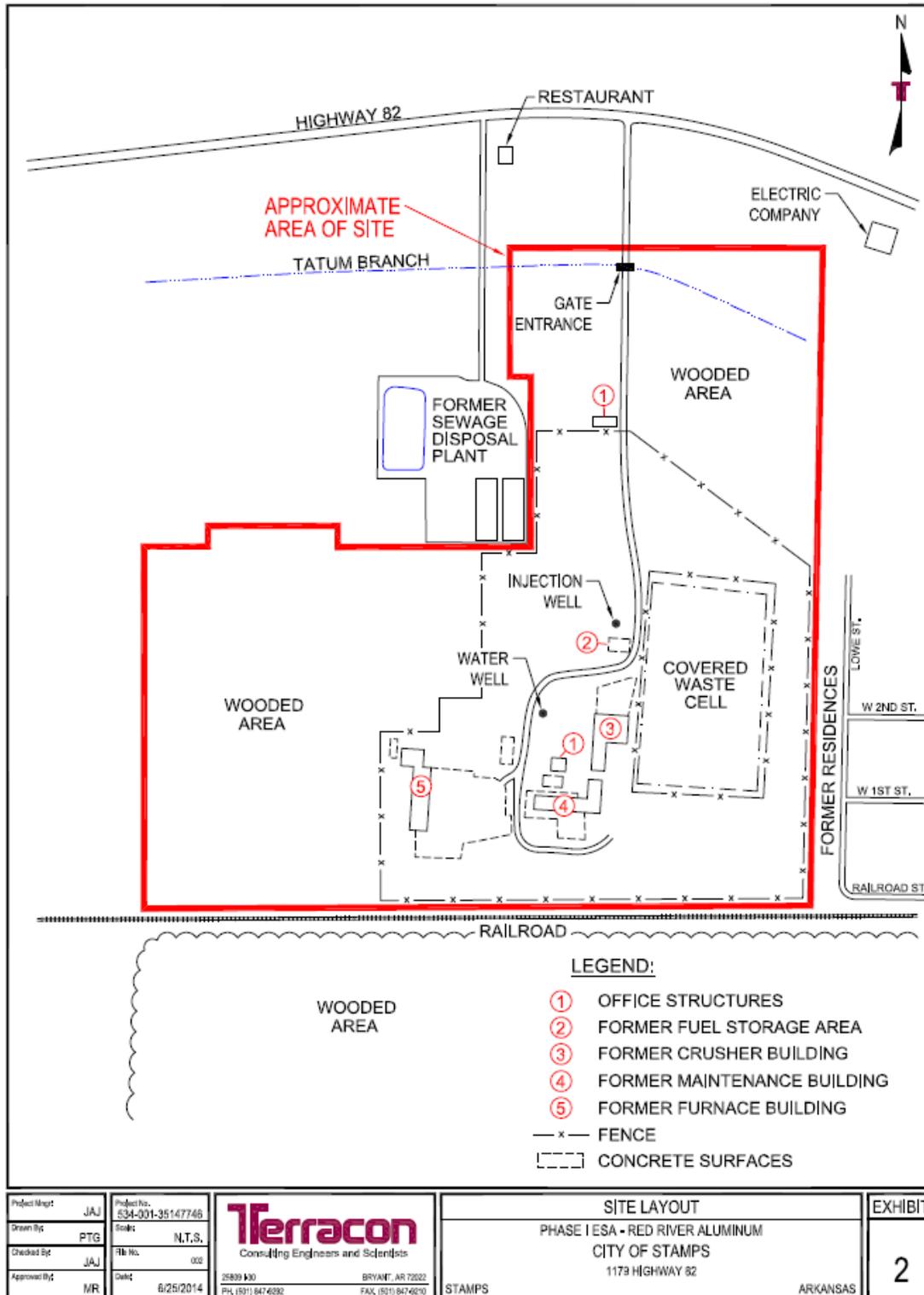
Setting: The abandoned facility is approximately 120 acres total with about 100 acres of that used by the facility. The portion of the site used by the facility borders a designated wetland area on the west side and Tatum Branch Creek on the north. That wetland area is on the site property. An active railroad line bounds the southern property border, and a residential subdivision of Stamps, Arkansas borders the east.

Hydrology: The facility proper was located on the east/west trending topographic high of the site. The Stamps residential area is also located primarily along this elevated area. From the facility area the site gently slopes to the north, south and west. All surface drainage features eventually drain to Badcau Creek which is located about ½ mile west of the property.

Aerial Photo:



Site Diagram:



Site Layout taken from the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment dated July 7, 2014.

Site Photos:



Before: November 17, 2005 site visit.



During: Demolition April 2, 2010. Photo taken from the Remedial Action Report dated February 15, 2011.



After: Site visit dated June 22, 2017. West fence-line next to Building No. 2.

WASTE AND VOLUMES

The eastern portion of the property serves as the disposal area for the salt cake waste generated by the facility. Salt cake was the waste remaining after the secondary aluminum processing. Sodium and potassium chloride was added in large quantities during the smelting process to enhance the aluminum separation from the other molten. The salt cake was poured into large crucibles where it cooled. The large “cake-like” material was then crushed in order to mechanically separate additional metals for salvaging. The remaining crushed salt cake was piled and left exposed to the weather. By the time the facility went bankrupt it was estimated over 85,000 cubic yards of salt cake waste was left uncontrolled.

Salt cake contains very high levels of chloride contaminant which is readily soluble and that mixture has impacted the onsite and offsite ecological system. Numerous distressed vegetative areas have been observed and documented, and in 1996 a fish kill on Badcau Creek was reported and investigated downstream from the facility. The salt cake also contains several metal contaminants including aluminum, arsenic, chromium, barium, copper, cadmium, nickel, lead, and zinc. Although, much less soluble than the chlorides, the metals can pose a concern to the environment in certain situations.

In 2000 USEPA, Region 6 initiated a response at the site under the removal action guidance and regulation. EPA consolidated the salt cake piles and collected other salt cake wastes from around the site. They then covered the salt cake materials with approximately 12 to 18 inches of soil. This reduced the immediate threat to the environment by controlling contaminated runoff to the surface drainage features.

HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Surface and subsurface water impacted the onsite and offsite environments. The high chloride runoff killed numerous vegetated areas at the northeast portion of the property in the Tatum Branch area and killed vegetation at the southwest area of the facility operations along the railroad tracks. The surface and subsurface water also significantly impacted the residential yards across the fence at the eastern property border. The onsite uncontrolled salt cake was eventually covered by the USEPA removal action response, and the residents impacted along the east property boundary were “bought-out” by the State and relocated.

DEQ RESPONSE ACTIONS

During its operation ADEQ continually worked with the facility to correct the waste handling activities, by offering additional time and outside resources to assist in evaluation and corrective action. The facility filed bankruptcy and left the site and salt cake material uncontrolled such that release of chlorides from the salt cake and from the site continued to impact the environment. At that time ADEQ requested assistance from USEPA and the removal response action was accomplished to abate the eminent threat and endangerment of the environment. Subsequently, ADEQ conducted additional environmental media sampling. ADEQ approved the Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) for the site. The Remedial Design for the site was completed in July, 2009.

Remedial activities began on March 29, 2010. The crushed aluminum dross and metal-contaminated soils were excavated and placed in the onsite landfill. Buried aluminum dross and salt cake was excavated and placed in the onsite landfill. A liner was placed over this material and covered with clean soil. The landfill was then covered with topsoil and seeded. A perimeter fence was erected around the landfill. Petroleum-contaminated soil has been removed from the site and disposed in an appropriate offsite landfill. The final walk-through was conducted at the site in December 2010. The landfill cover has been amended to address erosion and vegetation issues. Annual groundwater monitoring has been conducted through 2015.

DEQ ANTICIPATED FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Future maintenance activities will be conducted for the landfill cover as needed. Groundwater monitoring activities are now conducted on an as-needed basis. Inspections of the onsite landfill are made on an annual basis.

SITE CONTACTS

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