United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste And
Emergency Response
(5201 G)

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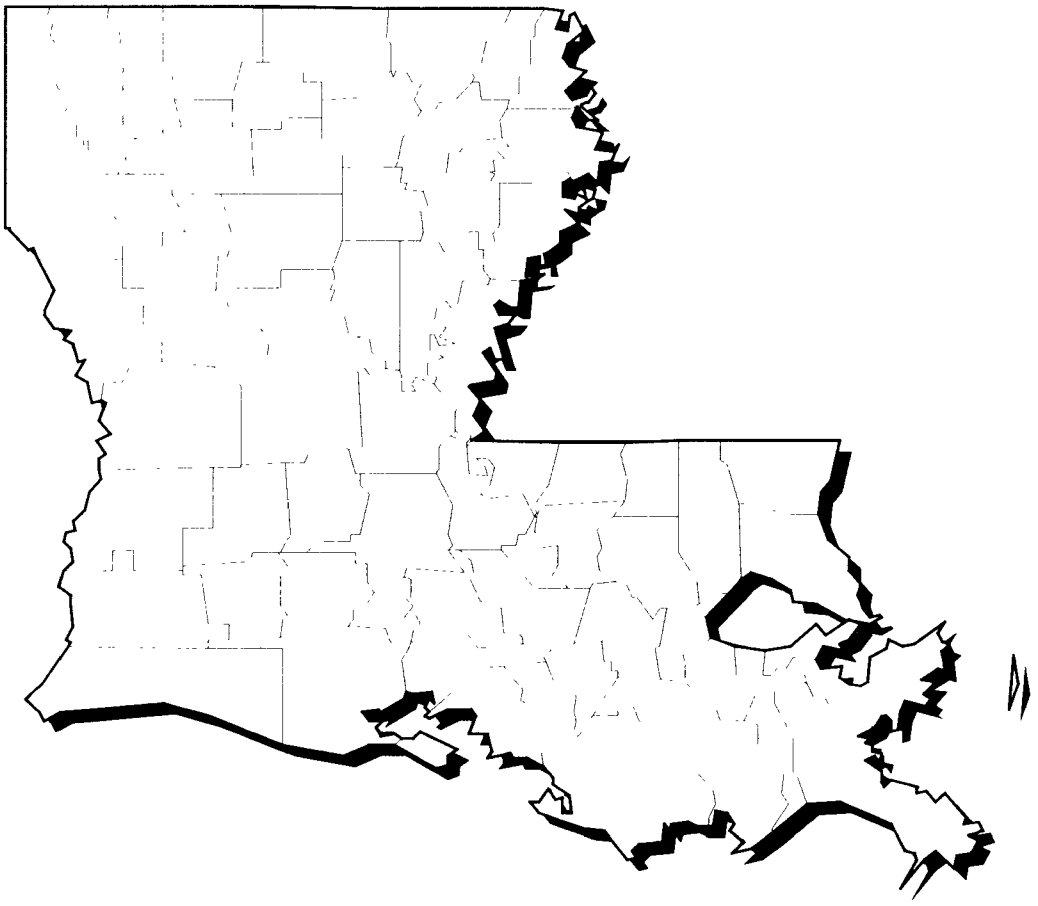
PB95-962921
9200.5-719C
May 1995

SUPERFUND: Progress at National Priority List Sites



LOUISIANA 1995 UPDATE

Printed on Recycled Paper

How to Use the NPL Book

The site fact sheets presented in this book are comprehensive summaries that cover a broad range of information. The fact sheets describe hazardous waste sites on the NPL and their locations, as well as the conditions leading to their listing ("Site Description"). The summaries list the types of contaminants that have been discovered and related threats to public and ecological health ("Threats and Contaminants"). "Cleanup Approach" presents an overview of the cleanup activities completed, underway, or planned. The fact sheets conclude with a brief synopsis of how much progress has been made in protecting public health and the environment. The summaries also pinpoint other actions, such as legal efforts to involve polluters responsible for site contamination and community concerns.

The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by site name. Because site cleanup is a dynamic and gradual process, all site information is accurate as of the date shown on the bottom of each page. Progress is always being made at NPL sites, and the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets to reflect recent actions. The following two pages show a generic fact sheet and briefly describe the information under each section.

How Can You Use This State Book?

You can use this book to keep informed about the sites that concern you, particularly ones close to home. The EPA is committed to involving the public in the decision making process associated with hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency solicits input from area residents in communities affected by Superfund sites. Citizens are likely to be affected not only by hazardous site conditions, but also by the remedies that combat them. Site cleanups take many forms and can affect communities in different ways. Local traffic may be rerouted, residents may be relocated, temporary water supplies may be necessary.

Definitive information on a site can help citizens sift through alternatives and make decisions. To make good choices, you must know what the threats are and how the EPA intends to clean up the site. You must understand the cleanup alternatives being proposed for site cleanup and how residents may be affected by each one. You also need to have some idea of how your community intends to use the site in the future, and you need to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

The EPA wants to develop cleanup methods that meet community needs, but the Agency only can take local concerns into account if it understands what they are. Information must travel both ways in order for cleanups to be effective and satisfactory. Please take this opportunity to learn more, become involved, and assure that hazardous waste cleanup at "your" site considers your community's concerns.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Provides the dates when the site was Proposed, made Final, and Deleted from the NPL.

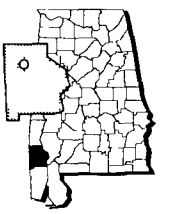
SITE RESPONSIBILITY

Identifies the Federal, State, and/or potentially responsible parties taking responsibility for cleanup actions at the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

Summarizes the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment and the progress towards cleaning up the site.

SITE NAME
STATE
EPA ID# ABC0000000



EPA REGION XX
COUNTY NAME
LOCATION

Other Names:

Site Description
A

Site Responsibility:

NPL Listing History
Proposed. XX/XX/XX
Final XX/XX/XX

Threats and Contaminants
B

Cleanup Approach
C

Response Action Status
D

Site Facts:
E

Environmental Progress

Site Repository

SITE REPOSITORY

Lists the location of the primary site repository. The site repository may include community relations plans, public meeting announcements and minutes, fact sheets, press releases, and other site-related documents.

A

SITE DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and history of the site. It includes descriptions of the most recent activities and past actions at the site that have contributed to the contamination. Population estimates, land usages, and nearby resources give readers background on the local setting surrounding the site.

B

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

The major chemical categories of site contamination are noted, as well as which environmental resources are affected. Icons representing each of the affected resources (may include air, groundwater, surface water, soil, and contamination to environmentally sensitive areas) are included in the margins of this section. Potential threats to residents and the surrounding environments arising from the site contamination also are described.

C

CLEANUP APPROACH

This section contains a brief overview of how the site is being cleaned up.

D

RESPONSE ACTION STATUS

Specific actions that have been accomplished or will be undertaken to clean up the site are described here. Cleanup activities at NPL sites are divided into separate phases, depending on the complexity and required actions at the site. Two major types of cleanup activities often are described: initial, immediate, or emergency actions to quickly remove or reduce imminent threats to the community and surrounding areas; and long-term remedial phases directed at final cleanup at the site. Each stage of the cleanup strategy is presented in this section of the summary. Icons representing the stage of the cleanup process (initial actions, site investigations, EPA selection of the cleanup remedy, engineering design phase, cleanup activities underway, and completed cleanup) are located in the margin next to each activity description.

E

SITE FACTS

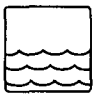
Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

Guide to the NPL Book Icons

The "icons," or symbols, accompanying the text allow the reader to see at a glance which environmental resources are affected and the status of cleanup activities at the site.

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section

Contaminated *Groundwater* resources in the vicinity or underlying the site. (Groundwater is often used as a drinking water source.)



Contaminated *Surface Water and Sediments* on or near the site. (These include lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers.)

Contaminated *Air* in the vicinity of the site. (Air pollution usually is periodic and involves contaminated dust particles or hazardous gas emissions.)

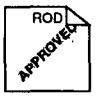
Contaminated *Soil and Sludges* on or near the site. (This contamination category may include bulk or other surface hazardous wastes found on the site.)

Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)

Icons in the Response Action Status Section

Initial, Immediate, or Emergency Actions have been taken or are underway to eliminate immediate threats at the site.

Site Studies at the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination are planned or underway.



Remedy Selected indicates that site investigations have been concluded, and the EPA has selected a final cleanup remedy for the site or part of the site.

Remedy Design means that engineers are preparing specifications and drawings for the selected cleanup technologies.

Cleanup Ongoing indicates that the selected cleanup remedies for the contaminated site, or part of the site, currently are underway.

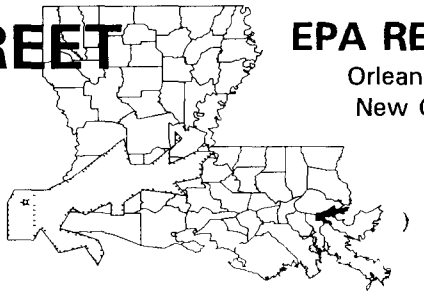
Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID Number	Site Name
LAD981056997	AGRICULTURE STREET LANDFILL
LAD000239814	AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC (WINNFIELD)
LAD980745632	BAYOU BONFOUCA
LAD980745541	BAYOU SORREL SITE
LAD980501456	CLEVE REBER
LAD072606627	COMBUSTION, INC.
LAD981058019	D. L. MUD, INC.
LAD980879449	DUTCHTOWN TREATMENT PLANT
LAD980750137	GULF COAST VACUUM SERVICES
LAD981060429	LINCOLN CREOSOTE
LA0213820533	LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
LAD980745533	OLD INGER OIL REFINERY
LAD980749139	PAB OIL & CHEMICAL SERVICE, INC.
LAD057482713	PETRO-PROCESSORS OF LOUISIANA INC

AGRICULTURE STREET LANDFILL

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD981056997



EPA REGION 6

Orleans Parish
New Orleans

Site Description

The nearly 100-acre Agriculture Street Landfill site is located approximately 3 miles south of Lake Pontchartrain and 2 1/2 miles northeast of the New Orleans central business district. The site was used as a municipal landfill as early as 1910. Information regarding what was deposited in the landfill during this time suggests that the landfill received both solid and liquid wastes. This practice continued until 1950, when the Florida Street Incineration Facility was commissioned and the combustible waste ashes from the incinerator were disposed of in the landfill. Records indicate that the landfill was at its largest in 1952. In 1958, the landfill was closed and not reopened until 1965, when Hurricane Betsy hit New Orleans. After the hurricane, debris from destroyed buildings and furnishings were reportedly deposited in the landfill at a rate of up to 300 truck loads per day. The debris were burned in the open dump and the area was covered with ashes from the city incinerators and compacted with bulldozers. Residential and commercial development within the original boundaries of the landfill began in the mid-1970s and now covers about 47 acres. This developed area includes Moton Elementary School, approximately 250 residences, and the Gordon Plaza Apartments. The housing is subsidized and most of the residents are minorities. In 1986, the EPA collected 45 soil samples from the site that revealed extensive contamination with heavy metals and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). In 1993, the EPA collected 133 surface soil samples and five subsurface soil samples from the site, residential yards, and school yard. Analysis revealed the presence of arsenic and benzo(a)pyrene. The EPA conducted further soil studies that showed elevated lead levels, and erected a fence around the undeveloped portion of the site in early 1994. By the fall of 1994, the Orleans Parish School Board elected to close Moton Elementary School and relocate 500 children, but over 200 families continue to live on the developed portion of the site.

Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 08/23/94
Final Date: 12/16/94

Threats and Contaminants

The soil is contaminated with PNAs and the heavy metals lead, zinc, mercury, cadmium, and arsenic. The highest lead concentrations were found in an undeveloped area along the western and southern site boundaries; however, elevated lead levels also were found in residential areas. Arsenic and benzo(a)pyrene are present in the soil at Moton Elementary School and in 24 residential yards. Touching or ingesting contaminated soil could pose a health threat.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Action: The EPA conducted additional soil studies and erected a fence around the undeveloped portion of the site in the spring of 1994. Although the EPA determined that the site did not pose a risk to students attending Moton Elementary School, the Orleans Parish School Board closed the school in the late summer of 1994. Elevated levels of lead were detected in the play area of the Press Park Community Center. Plans are underway to relocate the play equipment to another area where an additional barrier will be constructed to prevent exposure to the children. The former play area will be sodded.

Entire site: In early 1994, the EPA began studies of the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Field work was completed in the summer of 1994, and a draft investigation report was issued to the public in late 1994 for comments. A review of alternative cleanup remedies is ongoing. Once these activities are completed, a remedy for final cleanup will be chosen.

Site Facts: This site has been selected as a Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) pilot project. Under SACM, site assessment activities are undertaken to support both early and long-term cleanup actions. Site conditions and their associated risks are assessed continuously until all necessary data are collected to screen the site or support any needed response actions. Response actions are initiated once evidence indicates that early action is warranted. Under SACM, the public is notified early on of the potentially hazardous conditions of the site. The EPA also gives early notification to polluters of their potential liability for conducting or paying for cleanup activities.

Environmental Progress

Fencing the undeveloped portion of the site has limited access and reduced the risk to the public while site studies are ongoing and the remedy is being selected.

Site Repository

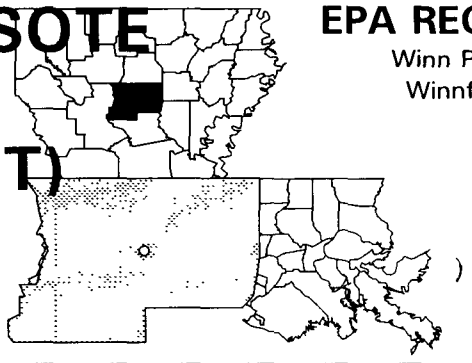
Community Outreach Office, 3221 Press Street, New Orleans, LA, 70126, (504) 944-6445

Helen Edwards Elementary School Library, 3039 Higgins Blvd., New Orleans, LA, 70126, (504) 942-3625

AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. (WINNFIELD PLANT)

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD000239814



EPA REGION 6

Winn Parish
Winnfield

Site Description

The American Creosote Works, Inc. (Winnfield Plant) site is approximately 34 acres in size and is located in a primarily residential area. The activities conducted at this site were primarily wood-treating operations. This property has had numerous owners, the first of which was the Bodeau Lumber Co., which began operations in 1901. Louisiana Creosoting Co. acquired 22 acres of the property in 1922 and then resold the parcel of land to American Creosote Works of Louisiana, Inc. in 1938. In 1950, the entire property, along with 12 additional acres, was sold to American Creosote, which was later bought out by Dickson Lumber Co. in 1977. The property was seized by the city for taxes after Dickson declared bankruptcy. Wood treatment operations were taken over by Stallworth Timber in 1980 which then abandoned the site in 1985. The sources of contamination at the site include: five unlined pits used for the disposal of wastes generated by the wood-treating process, storage areas containing creosote and treated and untreated wood, and the plant at which the wood-treating operations took place. These buildings and equipment were found in a deteriorating and unstable state. Contamination also was caused by on-site drainage ditches which received surface water run-off from the facility. Creosote in these ditches, which are lined with a tar-like substance, was observed leaching into the ground. The contents of these ditches are discharged to freshwater wetlands in the area. Area surface water, including Creosote Branch and Port de Luce Creek, are used for recreational fishing. Local residents, including school children, frequently crossed the site before a fence was constructed. An estimated 7,000 people live in the vicinity of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State and potentially responsible party actions.

NPL Listing History
Proposed Date: 02/07/92
Final Date: 10/14/92

Threats and Contaminants

On-site and off-site surface water and sediments contain various organics, including polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and pentachlorophenol (PCP). Soils in the pit area, the on-site drainage pathway, and the residential areas are also contaminated with creosote constituents. Potential health threats include ingesting or touching contaminated surface water, sediments or soils.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on the cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1988, EPA intervention prevented oils and sludges that were seeping out of the on-site storage tanks from flowing through the drainage ditches to Creosote Branch, 3,000 feet downstream from the site. Contaminants were treated and contained on site. Following the action, Stallworth constructed a fence around the site and posted a warning sign in the fall of 1988.

Entire Site: An investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the entire site was completed in 1992. Design of the selected remedy began in early 1992 and construction began in late 1993. The remedy includes on-site incineration of 25,000 cubic yards of contaminated material, in-situ biotreatment of 275,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil, and installation of a pump and treat system to address liquid contaminants. This site is being addressed as a pilot project to demonstrate ways to accelerate the final cleanup process. Cleanup activities are scheduled for completion by late 1995.

Site Facts: In response to hazardous conditions on site such as creosote spills and abandoned pits and containers, the State issued a letter of warning and later a Compliance Order to Stallworth in 1985. Stallworth failed to comply with the order, instead abandoning the site. In 1988, the EPA issued an Administrative Order to Stallworth requiring them to construct a fence around the site and post a warning sign. These actions were completed by Stallworth.

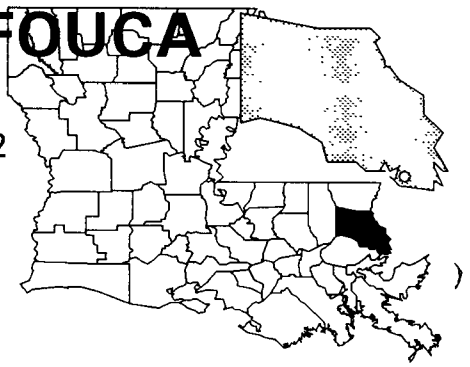
Environmental Progress

Immediate actions such as the construction of a fence and the prevention of contaminants from migrating have reduced the risks posed to the health and safety of the nearby population while final cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository

Winn Parish Public Library, Winnfield, LA

BAYOU BONFOUCA
LOUISIANA
EPA ID# LAD980745632



EPA REGION 6
St. Tammany Parish
Near Slidell

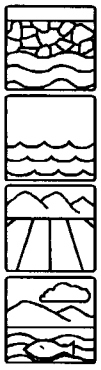
Site Description

Bayou Bonfouca is a flat, overgrown, 52-acre site at the location of the former American Creosote Works Plant. Wood pilings were treated with creosote for nearly 80 years before the plant burned down in 1970. The fire contributed to more creosote spills that polluted sediments in Bayou Bonfouca, which forms the southern boundary of the site; the site was abandoned afterwards. The site lies within the 100-year flood plain of the Mississippi. A shallow artesian aquifer is contaminated. Approximately 26,000 residents live in the surrounding community. The nearest drinking water well is approximately ¼ mile northeast of the site; the nearest potentially affected residence is located approximately 400 feet from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater and surface water at Bayou Bonfouca are contaminated with polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs) from previous wood treating activities at the site. Contaminants have been found in the bayou. Sediments and soil also are contaminated with PNAs and creosote compounds. People may be exposed by drinking contaminated groundwater or coming into contact with contaminated soil or sediments. Another potential threat is eating contaminated fish and shellfish from the Bayou.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: an immediate action and a long-term remedial phase focusing on the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Action: In 1985, under an Administrative Order from the EPA, the potentially responsible parties hired a rental fence company to install and maintain a fence at the site and to put up warning signs around the fence.

Entire Site: Site cleanup plans chosen in 1985 were revised in 1987 to comply with new legislative requirements. The remedy now includes: groundwater extraction and treatment, followed by reinjection; excavation of 170,000 cubic yards of contaminated bayou and channel bottom sediments; incineration of excavated sediments and waste piles in an on-site facility; and placement of a cap over the incinerator residue and surface soils with high PNA concentrations. The construction of the groundwater remedy is complete and the pump and treat system is in operation. As of mid-1994, approximately 4½ million gallons of contaminated groundwater has been treated and 12,500 gallons of creosote-contaminated oils recovered. Incineration activities are continuing and are scheduled for completion in late 1996.

Site Facts: There have been numerous site owners, including Gulf States Creosoting, Southern Creosoting Company, American Creosote Works, and Hattiesburg Creosoting Company. The current owner is Braselman Corporation. In 1985, the EPA issued an Administrative Order to one potentially responsible party to fence the site.

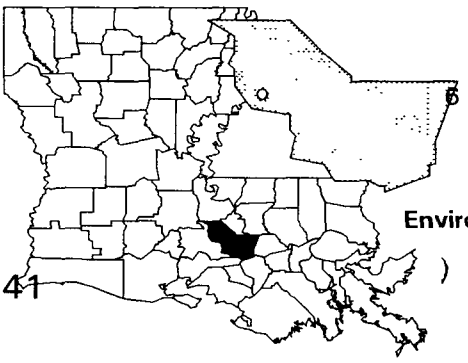
Environmental Progress

Initial fencing around the area has reduced the potential of exposure to hazardous substances at Bayou Bonfouca while groundwater treatment and incineration of sediments and waste piles are underway.

Site Repository

St. Tammany Parish Library, 555 Robert Boulevard, Slidell, LA 70458

BAYOU SORREL SITE
LOUISIANA
EPA ID# LAD980745541



EPA REGION 6
Iberville Parish
6 miles northwest of Bayou Sorrel

Other Names:
Environmental Purification Advancement
Halliburton Services (CLAW)
Grand River Pits (local name)

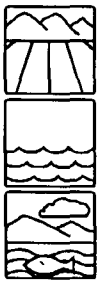
Site Description

Early in 1977, Environmental Purification Advancement, Inc. Corporation (EPAI) began accepting wastes at the Bayou Sorrel site from petrochemical industries in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Operations included landfarming, open liquid impoundments, drum burial, and landfilling of chemically-fixed wastes. EPAI also may have received wastes from a nearby injection well. Forty to fifty acres of the 265-acre site have been used for waste disposal. In 1978, a truck driver died when waste mixing produced a poisonous gas. State and Federal regulators inspected the site and found unknown materials in large, open, unlicensed ponds. When a State District Court ordered the site closed in 1978, about 36,400 cubic yards of wastes remained on site. The waste areas include three landfills areas, four covered liquid waste ponds, and a landfarm. The rest of the marshy site is overgrown with brush and trees. The site is prone to flooding and poor drainage. The site lies in a rural area; only three homes are within 2 miles. Bayou Sorrel gets its drinking water from the City of Plaquemine. The nearest well is ½ mile away, but it is used only for washing and not for drinking. Fewer than 100 people reside year-round within 5 miles of the site; however, the population swells seasonally as people come to fishing camps. The site is on the East Atchafalya Basin Floodway Protection Levee, adjacent to the Upper Grand River and Pat Bayou.

Site Responsibility: This site was addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/23/82
Final Date: 09/08/84

Threats and Contaminants



One million cubic feet of soils and sediments were contaminated with wastes from pesticide and herbicide manufacturing, sulfide-containing wastes from hydrocarbon processing and exploration, and spent wash solutions used in equipment cleanup. Wetlands were also threatened. The site is home to three endangered species: bald eagles; peregrine falcons; and ivory-billed woodpeckers. Workers or others at the site could have been exposed to chemicals by direct contact with soils or sediments, inhalation of vapors, or accidental ingestion of contaminated materials. The site is now capped and fenced to restrict access to contaminated materials.

Cleanup Approach

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1979, all exposed disposal areas were dewatered, filled, and covered with soil. In late 1989, a fence was installed at the entrance to the site.

Entire Site: The following remedies were completed in 1990: regrading to control runoff, limit erosion and surface water ponding, and divert stormwater from waste areas; capping former disposal areas with materials to keep water from reaching the contaminants within the coverings, safely draining the area and venting any gases formed; placing all wastes originally exposed to weather under the new caps or disposing of them off site in approved facilities; installing slurry walls underground around the old landfill and pond areas to keep contaminants from moving into the soils and groundwater; fencing all capped areas to restrict access and building access roads around them to allow continued use of recreational areas; and installing a groundwater monitoring system. A 30-year operation and maintenance period is underway. Current monitoring data indicate that the remedies are effective. The EPA is scheduled to delete the site from the NPL in 1995.

Site Facts: The EPA signed a Consent Decree in 1987 with the potentially responsible parties to conduct cleanup activities at the site. The EPA has succeeded in recovering the majority of past cleanup costs from the potentially responsible parties.

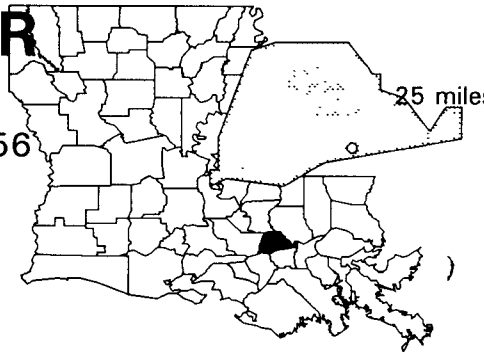
Environmental Progress

All construction at the site is complete. Over 1,000,000 cubic feet of waste has been contained, protecting the public and the nearby sensitive environments. The EPA continues to monitor the site to ensure that the site is safe and continues to pose no threats to public health or the environment.

Site Repository

Iberville Parish Library, 1501 J. Gerald Berret Boulevard, Plaquemine, LA 70765

CLEVE REBER
LOUISIANA
EPA ID# LAD980501456



EPA REGION 6
Ascension Parish
25 miles southeast of Baton Rouge near Sorrento

Other Names:
Reber Landfill

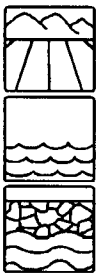
Site Description

The 25-acre Cleve Reber site, originally a burrow pit for the construction of a local highway, was used between 1970 and 1972 as a landfill for both municipal and industrial wastes. Waste handling was causing employees to become ill, and the site was abandoned in 1974. When the site was listed on the NPL, approximately 550 exploded and corroding drums were visible on the surface. They contained sulfur, asphalt, tars, plastics, and oily wastes. An estimated 6,400 drums were still buried on site after the EPA removed the surface drums in an emergency response action. One large pond approximately 12 acres in size and three small ponds totaling about 1 acre in size are located on the site. There are 11 residences close to the site. The nearest home and drinking water well are 100 feet away. Sparsely populated residential and agricultural areas lie to the north and west; the land to the east and south is covered by dense vegetation and swamp.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



On-site soil has been shown to contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals. Four ponds on the site contain contaminants similar to those in the soil. Risks involve coming into direct contact with on-site wastes, contaminated surface soils, and contaminated water in the small ponds. The groundwater located directly beneath the site is contaminated, but is not currently used. Further migration to areas outside the site boundary is not expected to occur.

Cleanup Approach

The site will be addressed in two stages: immediate actions limiting the spread of contamination and a long-term remedial phase focusing on source control and groundwater monitoring.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, the State fenced the site, and the EPA conducted an emergency removal of 1,100 surface drums and waste piles. Workers placed a thin clay cap over the areas thought to contain buried drums and wastes. The EPA conducted two comprehensive field investigations in 1984 and 1986 that indicated all significant contamination was restricted to the site.

Source Control and Groundwater Monitoring: Remedies selected for the site in 1987 include: excavating and on-site incineration of buried drums and sludges; draining and backfilling on-site ponds; stabilizing the non-burnable wastes with a cementing agent; capping remaining contamination with an impermeable cap to keep out runoff; and monitoring groundwater. The potentially responsible parties began cleanup activities at the site in 1991. The cleanup of the site is scheduled for completion in late 1996.

Site Facts: In September 1988, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to five potentially responsible parties for completion of cleanup activities. An amended order was issued in February 1990, requiring the potentially responsible parties to implement the cleanup actions chosen by the EPA.

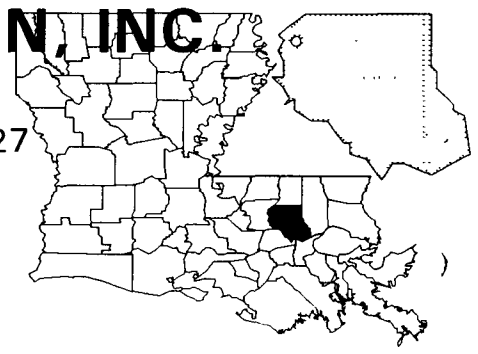
Environmental Progress

Fencing the site and removing contaminated drums and waste piles have reduced the potential of exposure to contaminants at the Cleve Reber facility while final cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository

Ascension Parish Library, Gonzales Branch, 708 South Irma Boulevard, Gonzales, LA 70737

COMBUSTION, INC.
LOUISIANA
EPA ID# LAD072606627



EPA REGION 6
Livingston Parish
Denham Springs

Site Description

The owners of the 6-acre Combustion, Inc. site piped wastes to Denham Springs from their petroleum hydrocarbon recycling plant located about 1/4 mile to the southwest. Wastes included non-reclaimable tars, paraffins, waste oil, sediments, and wastewater. During the facility's life, workers built 11 irregularly shaped earthen pits to contain oily wastes and wastewater. These pits contain about 3 million gallons of material. Although the pits were constructed to isolate the wastes, they are connected by a series of trenches or pipes that allow mixing. Three buried tanks and two aboveground tanks were used to store wastes before they were processed to recover oil and still exist on the site. The owners also may have treated other potentially hazardous chemicals at the facility. Combustion, Inc. began closing the facility late in 1980 and had completely shut down operations by 1982. Approximately 500 people live within 1 mile; the nearest residence is 600 feet from the site. Groundwater within 3 miles of the site is used for irrigation and drinking water.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants

Toluene has been detected in the air. Specific contaminants found in the groundwater include toluene and xylenes. The soil was found to contain lead. The on-site liquids and sludges are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, and lead. Exposure risks include inhaling the air and direct contact with soil, groundwater, or runoff. A low level of contamination has been detected in the shallow aquifer; however, residential wells remain uncontaminated at present.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In 1993, 15,000 cubic yards of sludges and soil were excavated and disposed of off site, 70,000 gallons of oil were sent off site for energy recovery, and above ground and underground storage tanks were emptied, dismantled, and shipped off site for recycling.

Entire Site: After the site was originally proposed for the NPL in 1986, new technical information about the site became available. The EPA re-proposed the site in 1988 to allow an additional 60-day comment period. In 1988, the potentially responsible parties began conducting a study, with State of Louisiana oversight, to evaluate the extent of contamination and to determine possible remedies for the site. The potentially responsible parties have proposed several cleanup actions involving the removal of contaminated wastes and soils from the pond and process areas. The study is planned for completion in 1995, at which time final site remedies will be selected.

Site Facts: An agreement between the EPA and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) for the State to oversee cleanup of the site was signed in early 1987. In 1987, an interim settlement agreement was reached between the LDEQ and the potentially responsible parties for technical studies of the site and an evaluation of alternative cleanup actions.

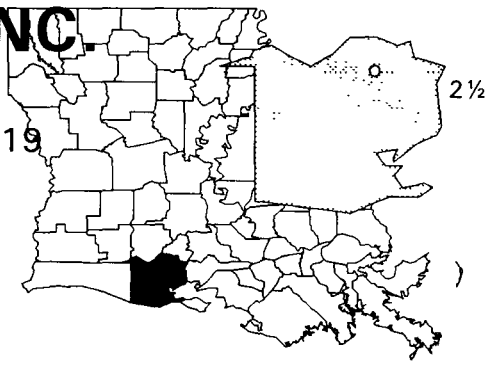
Environmental Progress

Conducting the initial actions described above has reduced the threat to people and the environment while investigations leading to the selection of a final remedy are underway.

Site Repository

Livingston Parish Library, Denham Springs/Walker Branch, 10095 Florida Boulevard, Denham Springs, LA 70726

D.L. MUD, INC.
LOUISIANA
EPA ID# LAD981058019



EPA REGION 6
Vermilion Parish
2½ miles southwest of Abbeville

Other Names:
Galveston-Houston Yard

Site Description

The 12½-acre D.L. Mud, Inc. site is an inactive drilling mud facility and vacant lot. The facility went out of business in 1986, but while it was operating, oil drilling muds, salt water, and other drilling fluids were placed in 16 on-site tanks. Soils are contaminated to a depth of 2 feet, threatening groundwater. Within 3 miles of the site, approximately 2,600 people draw their drinking supplies from private wells. Approximately 1,000 acres of cropland are irrigated with these private wells, and 9,000 acres are irrigated with surface water supplies. The site lies in a rural area 1½ miles west of the Vermilion River, which flows to the Gulf of Mexico. Next to the northwestern portion of the site is the Gulf Coast Vacuum Services Site, which is also on the NPL.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 10/26/89

Threats and Contaminants

The soil is contaminated with petroleum related hydrocarbons as well as heavy metals including lead, mercury, chromium, arsenic, and zinc. The groundwater also may be contaminated with these substances. People who come into direct contact with or accidentally ingest contaminated soil or groundwater may be at risk.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on the cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1987, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) negotiated an agreement to perform immediate action at the site with the potentially responsible parties, who then removed 1 1/3 million pounds of solids and 14,800 gallons of liquids from the tanks and sent them to be properly incinerated. The tanks and piping were dismantled, cleaned, and hauled to a metal salvage facility. Contaminated soil under and around the tanks was removed to the depth of uncontaminated clay and was taken to an off-site facility for incineration. Excavated areas were backfilled with clean soil. Used drilling muds also were removed from portions of the site where they had been dumped. The LDEQ supervised the cleanup activities.

Entire Site: An investigation to determine the effectiveness of past cleanup activities and whether any further threat is posed by the site was completed in the fall of 1994. A remedy was selected that includes placing deed restrictions on land use and fencing the site to address low levels of residual surface soil contamination, and excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 5,000 cubic yards of contaminated subsurface soil associated with the pit bottoms.

Site Facts: Special Notice Letters were issued to the potentially responsible parties in December 1989. An Administrative Order on Consent, requiring one of these potentially responsible parties to conduct the site investigation, was signed in June 1990.

Environmental Progress

The removal of soils, muds, and solid waste by the potentially responsible parties and the LDEQ reduced the potential of exposure to contamination at the D.L. Mud site while final cleanup activities are being planned.

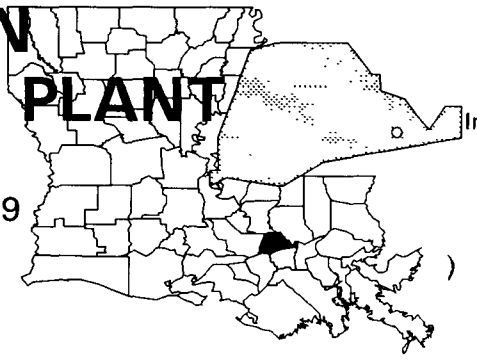
Site Repository

Vermilion Parish Library, 200 North Street, Abbeville, LA 70511

DUTCHTOWN TREATMENT PLANT

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980879449



EPA REGION 6

Ascension Parish
Near the intersection of
Interstate 10 and Hwy. 74

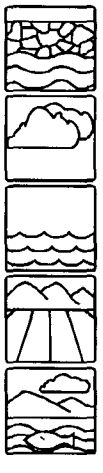
Site Description

From 1965 to 1982, the 5-acre Dutchtown Treatment Plant oil refinery and reclamation facility generated waste oil, wastewater, and oily sludges. Found on the site are a rail car tanker, 10 aboveground storage tanks, an oil pit, and a holding pond containing oily wastes, sludge, and contaminated soil. About 130 people live within ¼ mile of the site; about 4,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. Approximately 1,500 obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. The plant is within the watershed of the Mississippi River, within 1 mile of coastal wetlands, and Grand Goudin Bayou lies approximately 1,900 feet downslope of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date. 01/22/87
Final Date: 07/22/87

Threats and Contaminants



Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including ethyl benzene, benzene, and toulene contribute to groundwater, air, surface water, and soil contamination. Sludges are contaminated with lead, ethyl benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and dichloroethane. The main threat at this site is from tainted drinking water. The upper aquifer (7 to 12 feet below the surface) is contaminated, although a lower aquifer 30 feet below the surface appears not to be contaminated at this time. Inhalation of fumes poses a threat, as does direct contact with the waste pits and storage tank contents. Although the site is fenced, it is not guarded, and vandalism is a possibility.

stages: emergency actions and a long-term remedial phase

: The State took action in 1984 to prevent an overflow of the
, the EPA cleaned up a diesel fuel spill that ran off site. In
sponsible party removed source contaminants from the soil

supervision, the parties potentially responsible for site
an investigation into the contamination at the site. In 1994, a
called for the groundwater cleanup through natural
dy to extract and treat the contaminated groundwater if it
tank contents will be excavated and thermally destroyed off
cted to begin shortly.

esponsible parties agreed to all terms of a Consent Decree
lly destroy off site the contents of the tanks and waste pits.
an Administrative Order to perform the comprehensive

Environmental Progress

The emergency actions taken to prevent overflow of a contaminated lagoon, clean up a diesel fuel spill, and cap the area at the Dutchtown Treatment Plant site have limited the spread of contaminated wastes and have lessened the potential for exposure to contaminants at the site while further cleanup actions are planned.

Site Repository

Ascension Parish Library, Gonzales Branch, 708 South Irma Boulevard, Gonzales, LA 70737

GULF COAST VACUUM SERVICES

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980750137

EPA REGION 6

Vermilion Parish

2½ miles southwest of Abbeville

Other Names:
Galveston-Houston Yard

Site Description

The 12-acre Gulf Coast Vacuum Services site is an inactive vacuum truck terminal facility. The D.L. Mud, Inc. NPL site is adjacent to the northwestern portion of this site. While the site was active, oil drilling muds, salt water, and other drilling fluids were placed in three earthen pits. Alluvial terrace deposits overlie the shallow sand aquifer that is used for drinking water and irrigation. When the operators of the site filed for bankruptcy in 1984, the site was left abandoned, unsecured, and inappropriately closed. The site is 1½ miles west of the Vermilion River, which flows to the Gulf of Mexico. Although this is a rural area, 2,600 people in the area obtain drinking water from private wells within 3 miles of the site. About 1,000 acres of farmland are irrigated by these wells.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

The soil is contaminated with volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) including benzene and toluene and heavy metals including mercury, lead, arsenic, barium, and chromium. The drilling muds, salt water, and other drilling fluids in the pits contain VOCs including benzene and toluene. The shallow aquifer is contaminated with various VOCs and heavy metals. The water supply is threatened by the potential for the pit contaminants to travel into the groundwater, which would contaminate wells and the 1,000 acres irrigated by the groundwater.

Cleanup Approach

This site will be addressed in three stages: emergency actions and two long-term remedial phases focusing on the sources of contamination.

Response Action Status

Emergency Actions: Fences and warning signs were replaced, a containment levee was erected, and pit water was pumped, treated and discharged in 1990. In early 1992, due to heavy rainfall, additional pit water was pumped, treated and discharged. Site security also was improved. A total of 1¼ million gallons were pumped and treated during these emergency actions.

Source Control: The EPA completed a study into the sources of contamination at the site in late 1992. The final remedy selected includes on-site incineration of organic contaminated sludges and soil, and stabilization of inorganic soils. Design of the remedy is scheduled for completion in 1996.

Interim Source Control: The EPA conducted another study into the sources of contamination at the site due to the continued potential for pit overflows. The waste pits were addressed on an interim/temporary basis until the final cleanup actions at the site begin. Interim cleanup activities included pit dewatering, and consolidation and covering of the sludge. The sludge has been consolidated and covered and is stable while the final remedy is being designed. These activities were completed by the potentially responsible parties under a Unilateral Administrative Order issued by the EPA.

Environmental Progress

The emergency and interim actions taken have eliminated the spread of contaminants into the soil and shallow aquifer, thereby reducing the threat to the local area drinking water supplies while design of the final source control remedy is underway.

Site Repository

Vermilion Parish Library, 200 North Street, Abbeville, LA 70511

LINCOLN CREOSOTE
LOUISIANA
EPA ID# LAD981060429

EPA REGION 6
Bossier County
Bossier

Site Description

The Lincoln Creosote site encompasses 20 acres in a residential area of northwestern Louisiana. The site, now abandoned, operated from approximately 1935 to 1969 as a wood treatment facility under several different owners and operators. Lincoln Creosote Co. operated the facility from 1935 to 1950, when the Joslyn Manufacturing and Supply Co. assumed control and ran the plant until 1969. The Koppers Co. owned the site from 1969 to 1971. Since 1971, ownership of the property has changed hands a number of times. Subsequently, the property has been divided into several parcels. During site operation, wood products such as railroad ties and utility poles were pressure-treated using creosote, copper-chromium arsenate (CCA), and pentachlorophenol (PCP) as preservatives. A site investigation conducted by the EPA in 1985 revealed high concentrations of creosote-related semivolatile compounds, CCA, and PCP in on-site soil samples. The Joslyn Corp. conducted further investigations in 1989 and discovered significantly elevated concentrations of numerous creosote-related semivolatile compounds, PCP, chromium, and arsenic in on-site soils. Currently, the site is largely abandoned and undeveloped except for the northeast corner of the property. Two commercial facilities occupy land that was once part of the original wood treating facility. Several apartment complexes are located immediately north and south of the site; residential neighborhoods border the site to the north, northeast, south, and west. The EPA conducted expanded investigations on the site in early 1992 and found high concentrations of creosote-related semivolatile organic compounds in soil samples collected on residential and commercial properties around the site.

Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible party's actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 01/18/94

Threats and Contaminants

Creosote-related semivolatile compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), CCA, PCP, arsenic, and chromium have been found in on-site soil samples. Soil samples collected off site in surrounding commercial and residential properties also have been contaminated with creosote-related semivolatile compounds. Touching or ingesting contaminated soils is a risk to public health.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Initial Actions: In February 1992, the State of Louisiana excavated contaminated soils and disposed of them off site.

Entire Site: In mid-1994, the EPA began an extensive investigation of the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Upon completion of the investigation, the EPA will select final remedies for site cleanup.

Environmental Progress

The removal of contaminated soils has made the site safe while the EPA undertakes studies leading to selection of a final site cleanup remedy.

Site Repository

Bossier Parish Library, 2206 Beckett Street, Bossier City, LA, 71111, (318) 746-1693

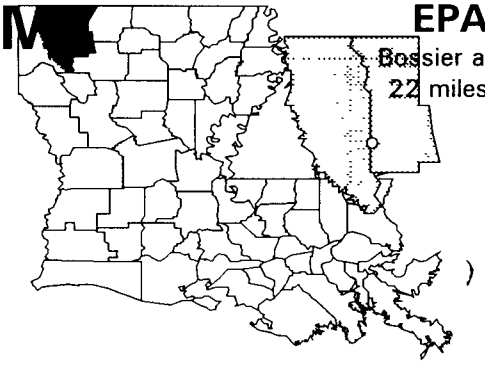
Lousiana Department of Environmental Quality, 7290 Bluebonnet, Baton Rouge, LA, (504) 765-0487

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX, 75202, (214) 665-6444

LOUISIANA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LA0213820533



EPA REGION 6

Bossier and Webster Parishes
22 miles east of Shreveport

Site Description

This U.S. Army installation is situated on rolling forest land near the towns of Minden and Doyline. The Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant covers 15,000 acres, but the hazardous areas drawing Superfund attention are 16 unlined, 1-acre pits that received wastes from munitions manufacturing and include a burning ground, a landfill, lagoons, and an oily waste landfarm. Several contractors have operated the facility since it began producing explosives in 1942. Operations include loading, assembling, and packing ammunition, as well as manufacturing metal parts and providing associated support functions for ammunition production. About 10,250 people live in this predominantly agricultural area within 2 miles of the site. The nearest home is next to the site's southern boundary. The water table aquifer is about 20 feet deep and reportedly is used for drinking water. The nearest drinking water well is located approximately 2,000 feet from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 10/15/84
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

The groundwater, soil, and sediments are contaminated with various explosives: Trinitrotoluene (TNT), cyclonite (RDX), trinitrobenzene (TNB), and homocyclonite (HMX). TNT and TNB also have been found in the surface water. Potential exposure could occur, if contaminants migrate off site, through direct contact, inhalation, and accidental ingestion of contaminated groundwater, soil, sediments, or surface water and by accumulation of contaminants in the food chain. The shallow contaminated aquifer is connected with the deep Wilcox aquifer used by the facility, and possibly by some area residents, as a drinking water source.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in three long-term remedial phases designed to eliminate soil contamination at Area P, cleanup the soil and groundwater throughout the site, and address the Y-line chromium etching facility.

Response Action Status

Soil Decontamination: Initial studies into the nature of site contamination and potential solutions were completed in 1987. A performance burn to test the technology was conducted in late 1988. The Army began incinerating wastes from Area P as an interim action early in 1989 and, by the fall, had burned 63,000 tons of soil. Following incineration, the area was capped. A total of 105,000 tons of contaminated soils and sludges were incinerated. This work was completed in 1990.

Soil and Groundwater Cleanup: The Army currently is conducting a study into the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination throughout the site. The investigation will better define the nature of contaminants and will recommend cleanup options. This study is scheduled for completion in 1995.

Y-Line Chromium Etching Facility: In 1993, the Army began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the etching facility. The investigation, scheduled for completion in late 1995, will lead to the selection of a final remedy.

Site Facts: In 1989, the EPA, the Army, and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality entered into a Federal Facility Agreement. Actions covered by the agreement include the cleanup of the hazardous waste site and contaminated groundwater. The plant also is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous wastes at military and other DOD facilities.

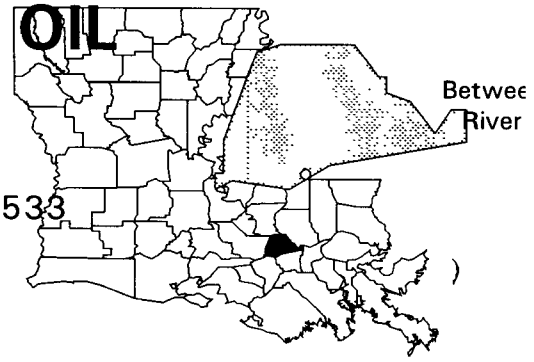
Environmental Progress

The incineration of wastes and contaminated soils at Area P of the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant site has been completed and has reduced the potential for exposure to hazardous substances. The Army is conducting investigations to address remaining soil contamination, groundwater, and contaminants at the chromium etching facility, which will lead to the selection of final cleanup remedies for the site.

Site Repository

Webster Parish Library, 521 East and West, Minden, LA 71058

OLD INGER OIL REFINERY
LOUISIANA
EPA ID# LAD980745533



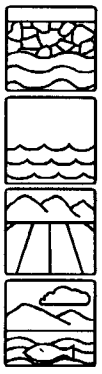
Site Description

The 14-acre Old Inger Oil Refinery site, midway between Baton Ro used as an oil refinery and waste oil reclamation plant from 1967 tc lagoons, two cracking towers, nine storage tanks, a buried waste oi swamp. A large spill occurred on the property in 1978, and the site was abandoned in 1980. Groundwater and soil are contaminated wi of 40 to 60 feet. Extensive contamination on site includes: 41,600 c heavily contaminated soils, sludges, and sediments; 2 1/2 million g surface water; and 7 1/2 million gallons of slightly contaminated sv site. The waste materials include oil contaminated with hazardous p additives, and oil combustion products. In addition, 10 million gall groundwater containing hazardous chemicals are present in the shal generally flat and subject to water-ponding during heavy rains. Approximately 170 people live within a 1-mile radius of this rural site, although 19,500 live within 10 miles. The nearest residence and drinking water well are 1/2 mile to the south. Limited farming and oil and gas drilling occur nearby. The site is classified as wetlands, a sensitive environment.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 07/23/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants



The groundwater, sediments, sludges, and soil are contaminated with zinc, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs), and benzoaromatic hydrocarbons. Water samples from the wells of nearby residents in 1989 showed no contamination from the site. Direct contact with site wastes poses the biggest public health threat. Wetlands are also threatened by site contamination.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1983, water levels in the lagoon were lowered, dikes and fences were built, and liquid levels in pits were drawn down and disposed of. In 1984, contaminated water was removed from the lagoon and two tanks. In 1985, further fencing was erected and another pit draw-down and disposal action were completed.

Entire Site: Groundwater treatment includes the closing and sealing of a well on site, and pumping and treating the shallow groundwater aquifer by carbon adsorption. Treatment of the contaminated soil and sludges, which began in mid-1992, includes the containment and capping of slightly contaminated soils where they lie, and on-site land treatment of heavily contaminated soil and sludges. Contaminated surface water on site is being treated by carbon adsorption and discharged off site. All treatment activities are currently underway. A supplemental investigation into the nature and extent of groundwater contamination at the site began in 1990. This study is being conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under an Interagency Agreement with the EPA.

Environmental Progress

The immediate actions taken to reduce the contamination in the pits and lagoons and to limit site access have reduced the potential for contact with site contamination and the further spread of contaminated materials. These initial cleanup actions have made the Old Inger Oil Refinery site safer while treatment of contaminated soils and sludges, groundwater, and surface water is proceeding.

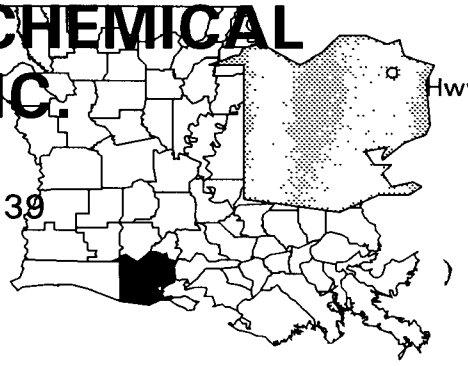
Site Repository

Ascension Parish Library, Gonzales Branch, 708 South Irma Boulevard, Gonzales, LA 70737

PAB OIL & CHEMICAL SERVICE, INC.

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD980749139



EPA REGION 6

Vermilion Parish

Hwy. 167, 3 miles north of Abbeville

Site Description

Located on a 21-acre plot of land, the PAB Oil & Chemical Service, Inc. site is an abandoned oil field waste disposal area. Under a lease agreement, the firm began operations in 1979. During 1980 to 1982, it operated under a temporary license from the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. Citizens' complaints regarding site operations in 1980 led to EPA investigations of the site. The company claims to have stopped receiving wastes in 1982. An abandoned irrigation canal runs along the eastern side of the site. Three on-site pits were used to separate oil, water, and solids. Site pits cover an area of approximately 300 feet by 360 feet. An estimated 39,000 cubic yards of oily sludge are held within a levee rising 6 to 7 feet above grade. Four steel tanks, which are believed to hold liquid "slop" oil, also are located on the site. Waste material was reportedly placed in one tank by unknown parties after the site closed in 1982. Over 20,000 people live within 3 miles of the site. The site is located over the Chicot Aquifer, which is a major source of drinking water. Three Abbeville city wells located within 3 miles of the site provide water for 18,000 people. Private wells within 3 miles of the site serve an additional 2,100 people. Primary land use in the vicinity of the site is agricultural and residential.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 06/24/88
Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants

Sludges deposited in the on-site pits and surface water are contaminated with heavy metals including chromium and lead, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including acetone, ethyl benzene, toluene, and xylene, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The site is unfenced, allowing site trespassers potentially to come into contact with the contaminated sludges. High rainfall and the relatively short distance to surface water create the potential for contaminants to wash off site to Coulee Kenny Irrigation Canal, which drains into the Vermilion River. About 1,100 acres of crop lands are irrigated by surface water within 3 miles of the site. Uncontained wastes are located over relatively shallow groundwater, creating a potential for contaminants to move into groundwater; however, nearby shallow residential wells have shown no contamination to date.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: immediate actions and a single long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status

Immediate Actions: In 1991, the potentially responsible parties, under EPA oversight, pumped out all the wastes contained in the four on-site storage tanks, dismantled the empty tanks, and removed all the wastes and scrap metals to a final off-site disposal area.

Entire Site: The EPA completed an investigation in 1993 of the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The investigation defined the contaminants in the groundwater, surface water, soil, and remaining sludges and recommended final remedies. The selected remedies include bioremediation and stabilization of pit sludges; surface water treatment and disposal; and groundwater monitoring.

Site Facts: In 1980, new State regulations began governing off-site disposal of drilling mud and saltwater generated from oil and gas production activities. The site operators failed to comply with these regulations, resulting in Notices of Violation and referral to the Louisiana Attorney General. In 1982, the State ordered the site closed, but the company claimed it had no money for proper closure. In 1989, the EPA issued Special Notice Letters to the potentially responsible parties, but no agreement was reached for conducting long-term site studies. An Administrative Order on Consent was signed in October 1991, requiring the potentially responsible parties to conduct this removal with EPA oversight.

Environmental Progress

The off-site treatment and disposal of wastes contained in the four on-site disposal storage tanks has reduced the threat to off-site drainage systems and residents while final cleanup activities are being planned.

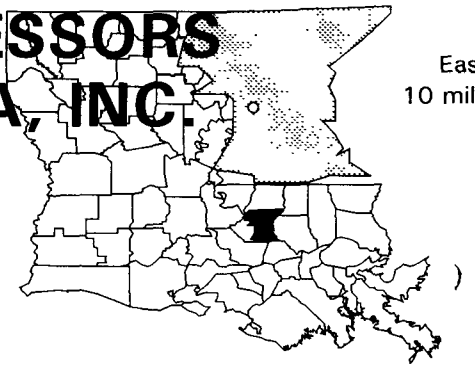
Site Repository

Vermilion Parish Library, 200 North Street, Abbeville, LA 70511

PETRO-PROCESSORS OF LOUISIANA, INC.

LOUISIANA

EPA ID# LAD057482713



REGION 6

East Baton Rouge Parish
10 miles north of Baton Rouge

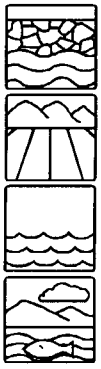
Site Description

The Petro-Processors of Louisiana, Inc. site contains two sub-site areas located about 1½ miles apart: the 7-acre "Scenic Highway" parcel and the 55-acre "Brooklawn" tract. The Scenic Highway Site originated as a borrow pit used for petrochemical waste disposal from 1961 to 1974. Brooklawn was opened in 1969 to accept petrochemical wastes since the Scenic area was filled to capacity. Although filled and closed in 1974, the potential for leachate migration and erosion of the Scenic pit was of concern due to the hazardous constituents contained in the pit. Operations at Brooklawn ceased in 1980, but ponds were left open to the elements. The Brooklawn tract bears five distinct areas of waste disposal and contamination: the Bluff Area; the Cypress Swamp; the Bayou Area, including contaminated sediments and soils in Bayou Baton Rouge; the Upper and Lower Lagoon; and various covered areas, in which most of the wastes reside. The Scenic site is now covered by a soil cap and seeded and the area is contoured to control erosion. No recovery wells have yet been placed at the Scenic area to contain the shallow groundwater. Most of the Brooklawn area also has been covered by a soil cap and seeded and the area is contoured to control erosion. Approximately 97 sumps have been placed and are in operation at the Brooklawn sub-site. Recovery wells in operation total about 100, with new wells being installed every week. Brooklawn still has two disposal ponds which remain open (the Upper and Lower Lagoon); all other pits and one former pond (Cypress Swamp) have been filled and covered. An old channel of Bayou Baton Rouge runs through part of the area and may be a conduit for the migration of wastes. The nearest residence and drinking water well are located about 3,000 feet from the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal, State, and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/08/83
Final Date: 09/21/84

Threats and Contaminants



Chlorinated hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, and oils contaminate the groundwater, soil, and surface water. In 1969, a spill from the lagoons killed 30 cattle and contaminated part of a nearby ranch. The site is located over the "400-foot sands," a major drinking water aquifer. The lagoons are in the Mississippi River flood plain. In 1983, Brooklawn's Cypress Pond was inundated by the river, and the floodwaters came within 4 inches of over-flowing the lower pond. Spontaneous ignition of the waste resulted in fires in the upper lagoon on several occasions. Bayou Baton Rouge flows by both sub-sites and fingers into Devil's Swamp, a wetlands and recreational area located immediately south of Brooklawn.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a long-term remedial phase focusing on the entire site.

Response Action Status

Entire Site: The potentially responsible parties completed site studies in 1987, and the EPA-approved cleanup began that same year. The cleanup program includes a year of cleanup activity planning; design and construction of a conceptual closure plan for the site; groundwater monitoring, modeling, and recovery; waste excavation from both sub-sites and placement into an EPA-approved vault prepared on site or on adjacent property; and perpetual operation and maintenance of the remedy. The potentially responsible parties also were given permission to burn liquid organic wastes from beneath the surface at the Dow Chemical Company Plaquemine incinerator. Roads, bridges, levees, and stormwater treatment facilities were built in 1987, but waste excavation and stabilization activities at the site halted abruptly when they led to air emission problems. The EPA and the other parties involved studied the problem and modified the cleanup remedy. The new remedies selected include: a pump and treat system for groundwater and liquid waste and the construction of clay caps over both parts of the site to prevent rainwater and erosion from spreading contaminants. So far, 97 sumps and over 100 wells have been installed at the Brooklawn area, and contaminated groundwater and liquid waste are currently being removed and treated. The liquid wastes are being shipped off site for treatment via incineration, and the contaminated groundwater is being treated on site with activated carbon. All contaminated source areas, except the Upper and Lower Lagoons at the Brooklawn area are capped. With incineration ongoing, plans are underway to close the Upper and Lower Lagoons. The cleanup is scheduled for completion in 1997.

Site Facts: In 1984, the Federal Court ruled that the parties potentially responsible for the contamination were required to clean up the site under the supervision of the EPA, the State, and the Court.

Environmental Progress

Construction of clay caps, the installation of a french drain system in Cypress Swamp and recovery wells at Brooklawn have reduced the migration of contaminants and helped to prevent air emissions problems while final cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository

Alsen Community Library, 303 Old Rafe Meyer Road, Baton Rouge, LA 70801