

## **APPENDIX H**

# **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROCEDURES AND RESULTS**



## Overview

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are regulated by state and federal laws. These include not only specific statutes governing hazardous waste, but also a variety of laws regulating air and water quality, human health and land use. The primary federal laws regulating hazardous wastes/materials are the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). RCRA provides for “cradle to grave” regulation of hazardous wastes. The purpose of CERCLA, often referred to as Superfund, is to clean up contaminated sites so that public health and welfare are not compromised. Other federal laws involving hazardous materials include:

- Clean Air Act
- Clean Water Act
- Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
- Freedom of Information Act
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Occupational Safety & Health Act
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990
- Pollution Prevention Act
- Safe Drinking Water Act
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
- Toxic Substances Control Act

In addition to the acts listed above, *Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control*, mandates that necessary actions be taken to prevent and control environmental pollution when federal activities or federal facilities are involved. Hazardous waste in Arkansas is regulated primarily under the authority of RCRA, administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality's (ADEQ) *Hazardous Waste Management, Regulation 23*. The federal regulations noted above affect hazardous waste and are specific to handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup and emergency planning. In addition, worker health and public safety are key issues when dealing with hazardous materials since they may affect human health and the environment.

A hazardous materials database query identified 10 EPA sites, 36 facilities and 49 permitted sites within a one mile (1.6 kilometer) buffer distance of the Preferred Alternative. A detailed listing of the query results included the facility name; its location, contacts, geographic position and other key information is available upon request.

In addition to the queries, field searches identified other potential hazardous material sites along the route. Previous AHTD environmental documentation concerning the North Belt Freeway was reviewed and some parts remained pertinent to the project. Table H-1 is a summary of sites identified within the proposed Preferred Alternative through field work and document review. These sites are presumably unregulated and have no database classification.

<b>Table H-1</b>			
<b>Hazardous Materials Summary</b>			
	Dumps and Storage Areas	Landfills	Fuel Storage Tanks
Preferred Alternative	7	2	2

Comment forms addressing a variety of project specific concerns were distributed to the public at all public involvement sessions. One of the questions on the form was: "Do you

know of any factors - such as caves, endangered species, hazardous waste sites, or parks and public lands - that may limit the project location?" No references to any hazardous waste sites were disclosed during these meetings.

## Results

**Preferred Alternative** - The database query revealed 95 records within the buffer of the Preferred Alternative including 10 EPA Hazardous Waste Generators (RCRA), 36 ADEQ Facilities and 49 ADEQ permitted sites. The EPA sites ranged from a metal fabrication shop to an emergency operations center for Camp Robison. In the ADEQ Facilities Data and ADEQ permitted sites, there were many service stations, a large number of private businesses with NPDES permits and a wastewater treatment facility owned by the City of North Little Rock.

The proposed project was field surveyed for the existence of potential hazardous waste disposal sites and underground storage tank (USTs) sites. Information developed from the field surveys identified eight potential sites within the estimated right of way for the Preferred Alternative. A short explanation of each site follows:

**Trapp Road Illegal Dump** - An illegal dump was found at the end of Trapp Road where construction and demolition waste, tires, household waste, bricks and various plastic items were found (Figure H-1). No sealed drums or hazardous waste containers were observed at the site. No age determination could be established for this site. The site was not in ADEQ's Solid Waste-Illegal Dumps.

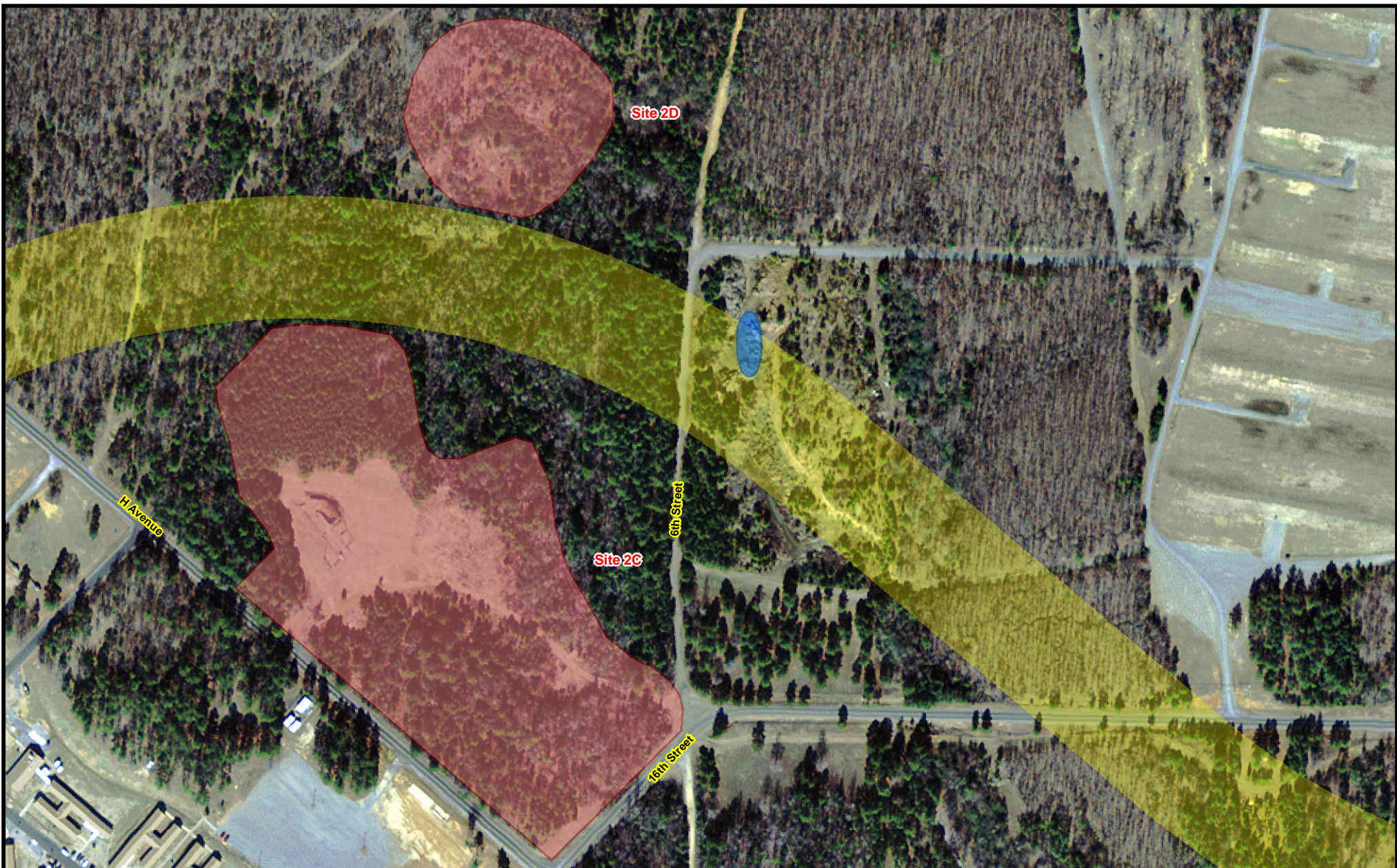
**Abandoned Underground Jet Fuel Storage Tank Site** - Southeast of the Camp Robinson airport is a site containing abandoned underground storage tanks and two large aboveground storage tanks, which are located two blocks north of the existing fuel depot (see Figure 3.15-1). The size and condition of the USTs, or the existence of any soil and/or groundwater contamination is unknown. However, the utilization of the Preferred Alternative through Camp Robinson would require the removal of these tanks, which would be removed as part of the AHTD's underground storage tank assessment and removal program utilized during right of way clearance. Avoidance is a possible option, if any significant contamination is identified during the AHTD assessment program.



Figure H-1: Illegal dump on south side of Trapp Road

Abandoned Landfills North of Barracks Complex - A landfill which contains various unknown materials and substances was created in the early 1970s. The location of this landfill is just outside the Preferred Alternative, is shown on Figure 3.15-1 and Figure H-2, and is named Site 2C. The primary method of disposal in the landfill was pit and burial. The size of the landfill is approximately 17 acres (7 hectares) and currently has a brush and small pine tree cover. This landfill has been abandoned for approximately 14 years. The materials and substances deposited in the landfill are of unknown chemical and physical properties.

However, three areas of surface contamination within the landfill were observed that indicated the probable presence of petroleum-based products. These observations indicate the probable existence of contamination; therefore, avoidance is considered the prudent and preferred action.



**Figure H-2**  
**Location of Landfill Sites 2C and 2D**  
 North Belt Freeway

Job R60101  
 AHTD - Environmental GIS - Reed  
 August 24, 2007

0 62.5 125 Feet  
 0 20 40 80 120 160 Meters

**Legend\***

- Preferred Alternative
- Old Military Vehicle Storage Area
- Sites 2C and 2D Landfills

\*Colored Lines Represent a 300 ft. Wide Corridor  
 Photography Date: January - March 2006

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A small landfill, named Site 2D, is located north of Site 2C (Figure H-2). These landfills are connected by a small dirt road. The landfill is the oldest of the identified landfills in Camp Robinson. The landfill was used primarily as a disposal site for building materials; i.e. concrete blocks, steel structural supports, concrete slabs, etc. However, Camp Robinson personnel lack complete records of all the materials disposed in this landfill; therefore, avoidance again is considered the prudent action. Between Sites 2C and 2D there is an approximately 300-foot (91-meter) wide corridor that was not used as a landfill, according to Camp Robinson records. To utilize this corridor, the proposed Preferred Alternative would need to pass between Sites 2C and 2D in a northwest/southeast direction for approximately 1,500 feet (457 meters) then turn with an acceptable curvature.

Vehicle Storage Area - An old military vehicle storage area is located 400 feet (122 meters) northeast of Site 2C. This site (see Figure H-3) could be directly impacted by the Preferred Alternative. Since these vehicles are movable, any transmission fluid and/or petroleum products materials left behind can be removed and remediated as per ADEQ specifications. Avoidance is a possible option, if any significant contamination is identified during the AHTD's assessment.

Batesville Pike Illegal Dump – An illegal dump was found in an area located on an unimproved turnout east of Batesville Pike (see Figure H-4). This area was once owned by Camp Robinson, but recently the land has been acquired by private developers. This illegal dump is approximately two acres in size and consists of construction and demolition debris, household debris and various metal objects. No age determination could be established for this site. The site was not in ADEQ's Solid Waste-Illegal Dumps records. Avoidance is a possible option, if any significant contamination is identified in the AHTD's assessment.



Figure H-3: Old military vehicle storage area



Figure H-4: Illegal dump near Batesville Pike

Debris Piles - In addition to the sites listed above, there was a small demolition debris pile, approximately ten yards or less, and a large tire storage area in Camp Robinson that would have to be moved. No hazardous conditions are expected from these two small sites (these sites are identified on Figure 3.15-1).

Batesville Pike Illegal Dump - An illegal dump located parallel to Batesville Pike along the Preferred Alternative was found to contain old car parts, tires, and other metal household debris (see Figure H-5). This dump is approximately 50 feet (15 meters) wide and runs in a northeast-southwest tangent for a distance of 150 feet (46 meters) about 100 feet (30 meters) east of Batesville Pike. No sealed drums or hazardous waste containers were observed at the site. No age determination could be established for this site. The site was not in ADEQ's Solid Waste-Illegal Dumps records.



Figure H-5: Illegal dumping along Batesville Pike

Mining Exploratory Pit - A mining exploratory pit filled with tin roofing and other metal debris was found along the Preferred Alternative. It was approximately 30 feet (9 meters) in circumference and about six feet (two meters) deep. No sealed drums or hazardous waste containers were observed at the site. No age determination could be established for this site. The site was not in ADEQ's Solid Waste-Illegal Dumps records. Avoidance is a possible option, if any significant contamination is identified in the AHTD's assessment program.