

**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
POLLUTION REPORT**

Date: Wednesday, January 31, 2007

From: Matthew Huyser

To: Shane Hitchcock, USEPA

Richard Ball, MSDEQ

Subject: Week 10

Hinds County Wood Preserving
Learned-Oakley Road, Learned, MS
Latitude: 32.2056000
Longitude: -90.5481000

POLREP No.:	10	Site #:	A4MH
Reporting Period:	01/28/2007 - 01/31/2007	D.O. #:	
Start Date:	11/7/2006	Response Authority:	CERCLA
Mob Date:	11/6/2006	Response Type:	Time-Critical
Demob Date:		NPL Status:	Non NPL
Completion Date:		Incident Category:	Removal Action
CERCLIS ID #:	MSD981467376	Contract #	
RCRIS ID #:			

Site Description

The Hinds County Wood Preserving Company, Inc. (HCWP) began operations in the early 1960s and ceased operations around 1978. HCWP treated lumber with creosote in two pressure vessels. Remaining on-site as of 11/06/2006 were both pressure vessels (Tanks 2 and 6), three above-ground storage tanks (AST) (Tanks 1, 3, and 5), the facility boiler (Tank 4), and various pieces of equipment and treated lumber. The removal assessment determined 1) that each of the three ASTs contains some amount of material with a collective total of approximately 14,000 gallons, 2) each of the pressure vessels contains some amount of residual creosoting material and one was actively leaking, 3) seven drums of waste oil-water mixture were left on-site, 4) the boiler unit insulation contained asbestos while the pressure vessel's insulation did not, and 5) equipment contaminated with creosote remained on-site.

The site is drained by several ditches that converge at the northeast, adjacent to Learned Oakley Road, and flow via culverts into Bitter Creek on the east side of the road. The nearest residence is located 120 yards and uphill from the site. The resident maintains a groundwater well on the property, but the house has been connected to a municipal water supply.

Current Activities

All crews were temporarily demobilized near mid week. Bids for disposal were returned during the week, but could not be processed and awarded quickly enough to begin disposal immediately. It was determined that there was not enough work to continue operations at the site while the schedule for disposal was pending.

All remaining concrete from the site was disposed to a C&D landfill.

All remaining metal has been sent off-site for recycling.

89 tires that were located on the site were collected and sent off-site for recycling.

Approximately 930 yards of backfill was brought on-site and used to fill in the excavation pit. The site was graded so that water could not puddle within the area that had been excavated. Rental equipment was decontaminated and prepared for pickup.

Remaining on-site after temporary demobilization are 2 stockpiles of approximately 850 yards total contaminated soil, 1 frac-tank storing approximately 16,000 gallons of washwater, 1 chain-link fence used for storage of equipment while on-site, 1 office trailer with utilities, and an unseeded backfill area of approximately ¼ acre.

Planned Removal Actions

- Clearing of vegetation and trees to gain access to contaminated areas. (COMPLETE)
- Removal and bulking of contaminated wastes and/or hazardous substances from tanks and drums. (ONGOING)
- Demolition and removal of tanks and removal contaminated materials such as abandoned equipment. (COMPLETE)
- Excavate, stockpile and re-locate the contaminated surface soil. (ONGOING)
- Collect and analyze confirmation samples from the excavated areas. (ONGOING)
- Restore and backfill excavated areas with clean fill. (ONGOING)
- Conduct additional sampling for waste profiling. (ONGOING)
- Additional sampling to confirm extent and boundary of migrated contaminants. (ONGOING)

Next Steps

- Review, and approve disposal bids
- Complete backfill with topsoil and hydroseeding
- Determine extent of front yard contamination

Key Issues

Sample results from the initial assessment were returned during the month of January after a full QA/QC overview and GIS data to match the sample locations. It was found that a surface soil sample taken in the front yard of the residence contained elevated levels of Benzo(a)pyrene as well as several other constituents, although the level of total PAHs was below levels of concern. Benzo(a)pyrene as well as other PAHs were found in samples taken in a wooded area at distances of less than 100 feet to greater than 500 feet. Barriers of creeks and elevations discharge the explanation that the contaminants reached these zones from the site via runoff. A sampling plan is being put together that will help determine the greater extent of PAH contamination. Simultaneously, EPA's Technical Services group is reviewing the data that has been collected so far, to help determine any potential risk to residents posed by the surface soil contamination in the yard.

Estimated Costs *

	Budgeted	Total To Date	Remaining	% Remaining
Extramural Costs				
ERRS	\$311,000.00	\$258,028.68	\$52,971.32	17.03%
USCG	\$20,000.00	\$13,291.38	\$6,708.62	33.54%
START	\$110,600.00	\$78,149.83	\$32,450.17	29.34%
Intramural Costs				
Total Site Costs	\$441,600.00	\$349,469.89	\$92,130.11	20.86%

* The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The OSC does not necessarily receive specific figures on final payments made to any contractor(s). Other financial data which the OSC must rely upon may not be entirely up-to-date. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

response.epa.gov/hindswood

POLREP #10 Last Updated 5/30/2007