

ALABAMA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CLEANUP FUND
ANNUAL REPORT FY 00

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ALABAMA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CLEANUP FUND - FY 00

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) is submitting the following report for the fiscal year 2000 (FY 00). During FY00, 32 hazardous substance sites were evaluated or cleaned up under authority of the Alabama Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund (AHSCF) Act, Alabama State Code § 22-30A. Approximately \$332,680.12 in funds provided by the AHSCF was utilized in the evaluations and/or cleanups of these 32 sites. This represents a decrease of approximately \$43,630.53 over the previous fiscal year. The number of sites addressed decreased from 43 to 32 sites. The scope of the cleanup of many of those sites was expanded farther than ADEM has attempted in the past. In addition, ADEM has rigorously attempted to obtain the best value for funds expended. To this end, approximately 12 additional sites, which would have been addressed in the past as separate sites, were combined or consolidated with existing sites or larger new sites with compatible waste streams. This combining of sites allowed for simplified and more cost effective disposal of materials – resulting in savings to the AHSCF of thousands of dollars in transportation and disposal costs.

Funds were used for disposal fees, contractual cleanup services, analytical costs, salary, and fringe benefits. Projects varied dramatically in scope, ranging from removal of a single drum to providing oversight for responsible party cleanups involving the expenditure of several million dollars.

Several cleanups were initiated under the AHSCF which were larger than most cleanups overseen by ADEM personnel in the past by utilizing the AHSCF funds. These cleanups included the cleanup of contaminated sites in residential areas, cleanup and disposal of large numbers of abandoned drums, and a wide variety of other types of cleanups. The largest amount spent on one site, including laboratory costs, was approximately \$22,000.00. This cost actually occurred during the last part of FY99 and during FY00 due to the time frame of the incident. Approximately \$13,600.00 of the disposal costs for the Hueytown/Patel site were billed at the end of FY99. Another approximately \$8,800.00 was billed during FY00 for activities which finalized cleanup of the site.

During FY00, ADEM entered into cooperative efforts with local authorities, companies, or individuals to provide for the cleanup of several larger sites which posed a threat to human health or the environment. These sites were of a size usually too large and cost prohibitive to be addressed by ADEM alone. By the innovative use of settlement agreements, oversight of cleanups by ADEM personnel, and other joint efforts, the cleanup of these sites, which would not have been possible without the combined resources of several parties, was accomplished. Where Federal cleanup of these sites was not available, a timely solution to the threat posed by the sites was provided through the efforts of the ADEM personnel and local authorities or property owners. In some cases, this was an intermediate measure until further Federal cleanup measures could be taken. In others, it provided for the total cleanup of the site problems. However, in all cases, the goal was to provide for the removal of the imminent and substantial threat to human health and the environment.

Revenue placed into the fund for the fiscal year totaled \$260,616.84. These revenues came from the General Fund (\$36,042.00), fees from wastes disposed of at the Emelle Hazardous Waste Landfill (\$110,672.87), and reimbursement from contractors under cooperative agreements with ADEM (\$113,901.97). Expenditures on the sites evaluated and cleaned up this year totaled \$332,680.12. The remaining fund balance as of September 30, 2000, was \$448,779.89 (a decrease of \$72,063.28 from the end of FY99). See graphs at Attachment 1.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The AHSCF has numerous functions including the following:

- To provide timely responses at inactive or abandoned hazardous substance sites which have the potential for negative impact on human health and the environment, such that the threat from the site is mitigated in a timely fashion.
- To respond to emergency situations, such as drum removal, spills, or contaminated sites that have been determined to be imminent hazards to either human health or the environment.
- To discover and conduct preliminary investigations of potential hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant releases from abandoned hazardous waste sites, solid waste sites, or agricultural chemical sites, and to identify Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs).
- To oversee PRPs or their contractors in conducting surveys, investigations, and studies to ensure proper actions are planned and implemented to clean and remediate sites, or to conduct such activities at sites where there are no PRPs available.
- To oversee PRP development and implementation of plans for the cleanup of sites or conduct those actions at “orphan sites”, within the fiscal abilities of ADEM.
- To manage state contractors under the AHSCF at state sponsored cleanups. These activities include development of standards and guidelines, safety plans, training, as well as the supervision of the actual cleanup operations.
- To conduct public information and community relation activities with guidance from the ADEM public affairs office.
- The following section of the annual report provides a site description and status report of each site in numerical order. The section of maps in Appendix B provides a visual representation of site locations with respect to potentially impacted surface water resources, wells, businesses and homes.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND STATUS OF WORK

AHSCF GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Reference # 9000

The AHSCF General Management accounting category provides for numerous functions not directly accountable to specific sites. These include but are not limited to, the personnel and travel costs associated with conducting complaint investigations of sites which have not been allocated their own specific site number, administrative support for the purchase and repair of equipment utilized on all sites, and field sampling and safety supplies. General administrative functions, which address research and clerical support, are also included from this budget area. Activities associated with the first reporting of potential sites are also included in this budget category. In addition, approximately 12 small sites with waste streams compatible with larger sites which could be incorporated into the larger sites, were handled under this fund code.

BROWN FOUNDATION

Tuscaloosa County

Reference # 9034

The James Graham Brown Foundation site (Brownville Site) located in Brownville, Tuscaloosa County, is adjacent to the business location of Brown Wood Preserving Co., Inc., which operates a wood preserving plant. The wood preserving plant formerly was owned and operated by W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co., Inc. The Foundation inherited the W. P. Brown & Sons stock and in June 1980 sold the assets and the real property of the wood preserving plant to Brown Wood Preserving Co., Inc. The Foundation is not affiliated with Brown Wood Preserving.

The wood preserving plant adjacent to the Site has been used for pressure treating of wood products from 1923 to the present. The plant has treated utility poles, barn poles, fence posts and lumber and has used creosote as a wood preservative. Wastewater from the wood preserving treatment operations drained onto the adjacent Site. Soils within the Site are contaminated with creosote wood preservative wastes, the primary contaminants of which are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Under an Administrative Order by Consent (AOC) with the EPA, an emergency removal was conducted in 1992. This action included the removal of heavily contaminated soils from the site, followed by the on-site treatment of lesser-contaminated soils using biodegradation. A creosote recovery system has been constructed on the Site. On August 24, 1992, the Foundation entered into a Settlement Agreement with ADEM to continue work pursuant to the above referenced EPA AOC.

The Foundation continues to bioremediate creosote contaminated soil in one area of the site. A recovery system collects a groundwater/creosote mixture for separation, water treatment and discharge via an NPDES outfall. Soil bioremediation is accomplished by frequent plowing and tilling with the addition of indigenous microbes and fertilizer.

Approximately 2 of the total 35 acres within the site are being bioremediated and the amount of creosote recovered has decreased significantly over the last 5 years. Semi-annual soil sampling has been discontinued because contaminant levels have declined to the point of no release to the environment.

ARCHER LANDFILL

Shelby County
Reference # 9042

Archer Landfill is located on County Road 55 in a rural area of Shelby County, four (4) miles south of Westover, Alabama. Catalytic, Inc., contracted with Mr. Wayne Archer in 1977 to dispose of 545 tons of material from the Coal Liquefaction Pilot Plant in Wilsonville, AL. Materials disposed of at the site included mineral ash, filter cake containing asbestos, drums of liquids, and other solid materials. In January 1999, Raytheon, Catalytic's parent company began excavation and cleanup operations at the site. Cleanup operations continued and were



Excavation and Cleanup activities at Archer Landfill – Shelby County

completed around the first of May 1999, with final disposal accomplished in a permitted landfill. The AHSCF provided funds for the oversight of the cleanup by ADEM personnel. The final report on the site was submitted to ADEM and a No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) letter was issued to the company in November 1999. No further state action will be required at this site. Federal investigations also resulted in a no further action planned categorization of this site from the US EPA. Cleanup activities eliminated the risk of detrimental impact to groundwater from the wastes improperly disposed of at the site.

CATALYTIC
Shelby County
Reference # 9107

The Southern Company Drums/Catalytic Site is located on a four-acre site near Hwy 25 North in Wilsonville, Alabama. The facility is adjacent to both the Gaston Electric Generating Plant and the Southern Company Services Power Systems Development Facility.

The facility was operated from 1974 to 1992 to perform research pilot testing for the production of a clean burning coal-derived liquefied fuel. Operations at the facility resulted in subsurface soil and groundwater contamination. The main contaminants found to be present at the site included volatile organic compounds and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.

Site remedial activities for subsurface soils began in September 1997 and were completed in April 1998. The soil remediation was accomplished using a Low Temperature Thermal Desorption Rotary Kiln. The site posed a potential risk to groundwater resources in the area that are used for municipal drinking water supplies. As a result, a groundwater-monitoring plan detailing monitoring well placement, sampling methods, and sampling schedule was submitted to ADEM in the fall of 1998 and approved by ADEM on December 4, 1998. The objective of the groundwater-monitoring plan is to gather sufficient data to determine whether or not natural attenuation of the groundwater contamination is a viable remedial option. The necessary data will be acquired over the next two years by performing periodic (quarterly and semi-annual) groundwater sampling and testing. Continuing review of long-term groundwater data is an ongoing process and will continue at least through the year 2001

SOUTHLAND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS/AIR PRO

Montgomery County

Reference # 9119

Southland Agricultural Chemicals/Airpro is located at 1075 Chandler Street Montgomery, Montgomery County, Alabama. The site is the location of a former pesticide distributorship. The pesticides detected in soil and groundwater were chemicals commonly used, at the time of operation, for application on cattle and cotton. Soil removal and capping activities were performed at the site in 1996. The lending institution for the property has performed quarterly monitoring of selected groundwater monitoring wells on site through May of 1999. As of May 1999 the ADEM requested samples be collected on an annual basis during the months of April to May of each year. This request was made following the review of quarterly monitoring reports that indicated elevated levels of pesticides during the months of April and May which have corresponded to the seasonal high water table for the site. Site management has consisted of site visits during sampling, review of quarterly monitoring reports, and an annual inspection of the capped area. On May 16-18, 2000 ADEM personnel visited the Airpro/Southland Agricultural Chemical site to collect groundwater monitoring well samples from the eight (8) wells located on the site. The wells were sampled utilizing Department owned stainless steel/Teflon® bladder pumps and ADEM supplied pump controller. The lender's consultant supplied the pump tubing and the nitrogen (not high purity) gas used to operate the pumps. Different pumps were used in each well in order to reduce the possibility of cross-contamination. The wells were sampled by referencing low-flow sampling procedures. Wells were sampled following the stabilization of monitored parameters. All eight (8) wells were sampled by CRA, the bank's environmental consultant, and ADEM collected split samples from one (1) down-gradient well and one (1) up-gradient well locate on site. Groundwater samples were analyzed for selected pesticides (Endrin, DDT, Chlordane, Toxaphene, Heptachlor) by EPA Test Method 8081A and selected heavy metals (Nickel, Lead, Chromium, Arsenic, and Mercury). Endrin is present in several monitoring wells on this site. Annual groundwater monitoring will continue in FY2001. The contaminants at the site posed a potential threat to groundwater resources used for public water supplies in the Montgomery area.

NASA/MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

Madison County

Reference # 9135

The Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) principal propulsion development center. MSFC is located within Redstone Arsenal (RSA) on a site previously occupied by the U. S. Army. MSFC's current mission is to develop, test, and manufacture space vehicles and components. As a result of these activities, MSFC operations involve the management of hazardous substances, which since the 1960's, have been released into the environment at various sites.

MSFC was notified of its incorporation onto the National Priorities List (NPL) in May of 1994. After several investigations of the facility, the total number of sites found to be addressed by MSFC is 82, which includes fuel loading areas, engine test stands, and paint shops where hazardous materials have been used, disposed of, or stored. Thirty-seven of these sites have been given a status of No Further Investigation at this time because they are fully characterized. As part of the CERCLA process, MSFC has conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) on 37 additional sites and has prepared a Proposed Plan (PP) covering each site. For ease of investigation, these sites are divided into Operable Units (OUs). MSFC has successfully gotten concurrence for an NFA ROD for OU9, comprising eight sites associated with an Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility.

ADEM has provided MSFC oversight on for:

- Background Sampling
- Surface Media Remedial Investigation and,
- Interim Records Of Decision
- Records of Decision
- Interim Actions
- Focused Feasibility Studies

Groundwater contamination is the greatest concern at MSFC. There have been five separate groundwater contaminated plumes identified. For the most part the extent of migration has been delineated for all plumes. Natural Attenuation is being proposed as a reasonable approach for at least two of the plumes. Studies for best remedial alternatives for the contaminated groundwater are ongoing with reports soon to be submitted for review. Public drinking water supplies in the area are not currently impacted. The closest well is not within the area of concern. There is a Memorandum of Agreement between NASA MSFC and ADEM for reimbursement of costs for state services. NASA and ADEM entered into the Agreement in order to expedite the cleanup of hazardous substance sites on MSFC and ensure compliance with applicable State laws and regulations. Tracking of the oversight costs is being performed under the AHSCF.

TELEDYNE CONTINENTAL MOTORS

Mobile County

Reference # 9159

The Teledyne Continental Motors Inc., site is an industrial facility located at 2000 9th Street within the Brookley Industrial Complex in Mobile, Alabama. A settlement agreement between Teledyne and ADEM was signed in October 1997 to initiate a voluntary cleanup of the site, if

necessary. The agreement provided for the evaluation, removal, treatment, disposal, and/or on-site management of contaminated materials by Teledyne, and the reimbursement of oversight costs incurred by ADEM in conjunction with the neutral sump release at this site. This release consisted of approximately 600 gallons of wastewater classified as a RCRA D006 characteristic hazardous waste containing cyanide and cadmium. The Risk Assessment indicated the Neutral Sump Release did not pose a significant risk to human health or the environment. However, due to elevated levels of cyanide in the groundwater, Teledyne enacted a “bailing recovery system” to recover as much cyanide as possible and agreed to do yearly monitoring of an outlying, down-gradient well to assure all concerned that the cyanide is not migrating through soil of low permeability. The groundwater recovery process is continuing.

FRUEHAUF/ DECATUR ALUMINUM CORPORATION

Morgan County

Reference # 9214

The Fruehauf site is located on Highway 20 West just south of Tuscumbia Highway and southwest of Wheeler Reservoir in Decatur, Alabama. In 1988, a Post Closure Care Permit was issued to Fruehauf Corporation, Decatur, Alabama facility. In 1992, Fruehauf Corporation filed chapter 11 bankruptcy, at which time Decatur Aluminum purchased the Decatur facility. A permit modification then added Decatur Aluminum and the City of Decatur as responsible parties for the site. Currently there have been two solid waste management units (SWMUs) requiring corrective action identified, the Methyl-ethyl ketone (MEK) landfills and the surface impoundment. The corrective action for these SWMUs was out of compliance.

In an effort to bring the facility into compliance, on March 24, 1997, an administrative order was issued to Fruehauf Trailer Corporation, Decatur facility. In April 1997, Fruehauf Corporation filed chapter 7 for bankruptcy. As a result of the order against the facility, on May 9, 1997, an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of \$1,553,361.00 was agreed upon by both parties. It was agreed that the Department, with the allocated funds would take full responsibility of the post closure requirements for the above mentioned SWMUs until the depletion of those funds at which time the co-permittees would respond. This action relieved Fruehauf of any further action regarding this site. However, the City of Decatur and Nichols Aluminum Alabama are responsible for any other environmental issue pending or currently in place, such as the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) activities, at the site.

During the past 2 years, ADEM personnel performed quarterly and semi-annual groundwater sampling activities as well as the monthly and quarterly inspections as required by the post closure permit. Continuation of the quarterly and semi-annual sampling and monthly inspections is planned. The RFI activities have begun under management of the current owners, Nichols Aluminum of Alabama. In addition, the renewal process for the post closure care permit began in September 2000. This action will be handled by ADEM personnel with coordinated efforts from the present owners. The AHSCF is being used as a vehicle to monitor and track the expenditure of the post-closure funds provided by the Fruehauf letter of credit.

CULLMAN – LINDSEY STREET

Cullman County

Reference # 9215

The Cullman, Lindsey Street site, located at the intersection of Doc Clemmons and Lindsey

Roads in Cullman, Alabama, is an old automotive shop. Two 55-gallon drums were abandoned at this location in a mostly residential neighborhood. ADEM personnel investigated and obtained samples from each drum. Analysis of the contents at the ADEM laboratory revealed that one drum contained waste oil and the other contained waste solvents. Coordination with a qualified disposal contractor was initiated, and the AHSCF provided for the transportation by an appropriate contractor and proper disposal at an approved facility in February 2000. Fire hazards and environmental risks to groundwater and site soils were eliminated by the proper disposal of these materials. No further actions were deemed necessary at this site.

CALTERM/NYLO-FLEX SITE

Mobile County

Reference # 9225

Calterm/Nylo-Flex is located at 3757 Halls Mill Road, Mobile, Alabama 36601. An Environmental Site Assessment indicated a high level of lead in surface soils. Calterm and Nylo-Flex entered the Voluntary Cleanup Program with ADEM in February 1998. ADEM oversight will be reimbursed under the Voluntary Settlement Agreement signed by the parties. The Site Assessment Workplan noted one sample location above 1,000 ppm to be remediated and several sample locations above 500 ppm to be treated as well.

ADEM provided oversight of the Settlement Agreement and reviewed and approved the site remediation plan submitted by the responsible party. Remediation of the site began in October of 1999. The treatment technique planned is stabilization and excavation of the required material to get the soil lead levels at or below 500 ppm. During this fiscal year, the final cleanup report was submitted to ADEM and a No Further Remedial Action Planned notice was given for this site. This site will require no further State action at this time.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER (TVA ERC)

Colbert County

Reference # 9237

TVA ERC (formerly Tennessee Valley Authority National Fertilizer Center) is located just south of Wilson Dam on a 2,600 acre TVA reservation on the Tennessee River north of Muscle Shoals, AL. The site contains several solid waste management units (SWMUs) identified in the RCRA Facility Inspection (RFI) of the RCRA process. The Hazardous Substance and Waste Act (HSWA) Permit for this site was renewed in November 2000. The site is working on the Corrective Measures Implementation for four remaining SWMUs as to corrective actions and closures.

The Power Service Center portion of the site is reviewing their HSWA and Operating Permit for renewal and plan on submission this quarter. A new RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) for non-assessed areas was completed with the final report submitted in December 99. Additional confirmatory sampling will be conducted for areas noted in the RFA. Several SWMUs were closed during the year. A co-operative agreement has been entered into with TVA for reimbursement of ADEM oversight costs. Tracking of the oversight costs is being performed under the AHSCF.

BOAZ DRUMS HWY 168/TIBBIT STREET

Marshall County

Reference #9240

This site is located in Boaz, Alabama, Marshall County on Highway 168 and Tibbit Circle. ADEM was notified of three fifty-five gallon drums dumped near a pond on Tibbit Circle. ADEM personnel responded to the site and sampled the drums, which were labeled Flammable/Acetone. The drums were transported to a temporary staging area at the District 3 Marshall County shop in Albertville, Alabama. Sample analysis indicated the drums contained Styrene and proper transportation and disposal to an appropriate disposal facility has been completed. No further action is necessary at this site.

LARRY THOMLEY-HARTFORD DRUM

Geneva County

Reference # 9242

The Larry Thomley site was located at his father-in-law's private property on County Highway 61 in a rural part of Geneva County. Fifteen drums of gear oil and solvents were brought to their property by Mr. Thomely's elderly farther in-law during a move of the County Shop from Highway 41 to Highway 61. The drums had been on the property for several years and were in poor condition. During an inspection of his father-in-law's property, Mr. Thomley discovered the drums, some of which had been leaking. ADEM personnel responded to the site to assess the drums and overpack/transfer the contents into adequate drums. All of the contents of the drums were transferred into new drums. They contained waste oils and solvents. Geneva County shop provided manpower and equipment to assist ADEM personnel in the joint effort of transferring and transporting the materials to the County shop where they were staged and secured inside the shop fence. The AHSCF provided funds for sampling and final disposal at an approved disposal facility. Proper disposal eliminated the threat to groundwater and surface water that would have occurred when the aging drums failed. The Geneva County shop provided resources to help conduct this cleanup. The elderly property owner did not have the resources to properly dispose of the drums.

RELIANCE STEEL

Tuscaloosa County

Reference # 9243

The Reliance Steel Facility is located in Cottdale, Alabama, Tuscaloosa County, southeast of the intersection of Buttermilk and Clements Roads. In the process of conducting a CERCLA Preliminary Assessment of the site, ADEM personnel discovered approximately ten 55-gallon drums. The drums were abandoned at the property by one of the previous owners when the facility went out of business. ADEM personnel obtained samples from each drum and the samples were analyzed at the ADEM Laboratory. Analysis indicated the drums contained paint wastes. The new site owner, Mr. Ron Sellers, of Cottdale Alabama, accepted the responsibility for the proper transportation and disposal of the materials. The materials were transported to and disposed of at an appropriate disposal facility. No further action is necessary at this site.

NEWTON DRUMS-DOSTER PROPERTY

Dale County

Reference # 9248

The Doster Property is located in Newton, Alabama, in a rural setting in Dale County. The one hundred and eighty acre property is owned by the Doster estate. The family contacted the Alabama Department of Environmental Management to investigate approximately eighty drums abandoned on their property. ADEM personnel responded and found most of these drums to be empty. Twenty drums contained some material and were labeled and numbered by ADEM personnel. The Alabama Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund provided sampling for the twenty partially filled drums. During the investigation, the manufacturing and mailing labels were found intact on the drums. These labels indicated that these drums were sold to the King Furniture Company in Dothan, Alabama. The former owner, Mr. King, arrived onsite and identified the material as wood stains and solvents used in the church furniture manufacturing business. The current owners were contacted and asked to identify the drums.

Two weeks after the initial investigation the twenty drums containing materials were removed from the Doster property by an unknown person. ADEM requested a search warrant to enter the new King Furniture warehouse and found some of the missing drums on the property. Those drums were sampled at this location. Several of the missing drums were also found at Mr. Doster's deceased mother's home. The Alabama Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund provided transportation of these drums to the Dale County Landfill where they were staged.



Drums found on the Newton-Doster Property – Dale County

The AHSCF provided funds to hire a hazardous materials contractor to assist in sampling and staging of the drums. ADEM's Montgomery lab analyzed the samples and found the samples to be hazardous due to their flammability. The AHSCF provided transportation and disposal at an approved disposal facility by a qualified hazardous waste transporter. King Church Furniture Company will reimburse the AHSCF for disposal costs. At this time, no other State actions are required at the site. The site is also under evaluation through the Federal Superfund program.

PRICHARD BROWNFIELDS (ADECA)

Mobile County

Reference #9250

The Prichard Brownfields site sponsored by ADECA consists of fourteen (14) individual

residential and business establishments that have either gone out of business or been abandoned. The City of Prichard is presently working with ADEM to provide assistance in the environmental assessment of each individual property to determine if there is in fact a risk to the environment or to human health posed by the sites. At one site, numerous field screening



GeoProbe sampling performed at Prichard Brownfield site

samples were taken to ascertain the presence of lead contamination. After analyzing the data to determine the horizontal extent of the lead contamination, GeoProbe sampling was performed to help the City define the vertical extent of the problem and to identify any groundwater problems which might have arisen from lead leaching into the groundwater. Since this facility is located adjacent to a residential neighborhood, direct contact exposure for any trespassers is a concern. The AHSCF fund is being used as a vehicle to monitor and track the amount of money that the City of Prichard and ADECA are spending.

PRICHARD BROWNFIELDS (PRICHARD)

Mobile County

Reference #9251

The Prichard Brownfields site consists of three (3) individual residential and business establishments that have either gone out of business or been abandoned. The City of Prichard is presently working with ADEM to provide assistance in the environmental assessment of each individual property to determine if there is in fact a risk to the environment or to human health posed by the sites. The AHSCF fund is being used as a vehicle to monitor and track the amount of money that the City of Prichard is spending. These assessments are being conducted as part of EPA's Brownfield Program.

ADGER

Jefferson County

Reference # 9252

A complaint was made to ADEM about six 55-gallon steel drums being abandoned at the side of a creek in Adger, Alabama. ADEM personnel responded to the site to investigate the

complaint. One drum was found to contain what appeared to be 10 percent oil and 90 percent water. The other 5 drums were empty. Samples were taken and the material was found to be waste oil. The drum was staged at Jefferson County Highway District Roads and Transportation at 3295 King Street, Bessemer, Alabama. There is no known responsible party or individual to provide proper disposal of the drum. Proper transportation and disposal at an appropriate disposal facility was performed in June 2000 using AHSCF funds. Timely actions prevented eventual contamination of the nearby creek. No further actions are deemed necessary at this site.

MACDONALD CHAPEL ALABAMA

Jefferson County

Reference # 9253

In March, local authorities notified ADEM of an abandoned drum in Macdonald Chapel, Alabama. ADEM personnel arranged for the county Emergency Management Agency representative to stage the drum at the county maintenance compound located at 3295 King Street in Bessemer, Alabama. ADEM responded to the drum to assess the condition of the drum and to take samples for laboratory analysis. The sample contents were analyzed for metals, SVOC's, VOC's, PCB's, pH, and flashpoint. The analysis results indicated high concentrations of benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene, and naphthalene. There is no known responsible party or individual to provide for disposal of the drum. Proper transportation and disposal at an appropriate disposal facility was performed in June 2000. No further actions are deemed necessary at this site.

UNIONTOWN BROWNFIELD

Perry County

Reference # 9255

Uniontown is located in Perry County Alabama. The City has designated three (3) sites in Uniontown as Brownfield sites. The sites at which the Brownfields assessments will be conducted are Dewitt Apparel, King Pharr Canning Company, and the cotton mill/Eagle Shoe and Slipper Company. Dewitt Apparel, a former clothing manufacturer, is located on Cahaba Road in Uniontown, Perry County Alabama. King Pharr Canning Company, a former vegetable canner, is located on Village Avenue in Uniontown, Perry County Alabama. The cotton mill/Eagle Shoe and Slipper Company, a former sewing thread mill and shoe manufacturer, is located on Church Street, Perry County Alabama. During FY99, ADEM personnel conducted site visits and began collecting site information for each site. On November 17, 19, and 22, 1999 ADEM personnel visited the three (3) City designated Brownfield sites in Uniontown. The purpose of the site visits was to collect environmental samples from each site in order determine if hazardous substances are present on any of the sites. A total of three (3) soil samples were collected from the Dewitt Apparel site. A total of four (4) soil samples and two (2) surface water samples were collected from the King Pharr Canning Company site. A total of four (4) soil samples were collected from the Cotton Mill site. Soil samples were submitted to the ADEM Central Laboratory for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) and Semi-Volatile Organic Compound (SVOC) analyses. The ADEM Site Assessment Unit scanned soil samples with a Department owned X-ray Florescence analyzer (XRF) for selected metals. This instrument provides quick analysis of soils and can be used to provide sample results at the site during the investigation. Surface water samples were

submitted to the ADEM Central Laboratory for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), Semi-Volatile Organic Compound (SVOC), and selected total metal analyses. An assessment report and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) will be prepared for each site. Assessment activities will be completed during FY2001. Additional correspondence and site work may be necessary following the completion of the reports.

MCCULLOUGH OIL RECYCLER

Chilton County
Reference # 9257

The McCullough Property is located at 145 County Road 523, in Chilton County, approximately 4.5 miles east of Verbena, Alabama. An individual owned and operated a used oil recycling business from this eight-acre property. The owner/operator died unexpectedly in an automobile accident and the business was left abandoned. All attempts to locate an heir or other responsible party have been unsuccessful. The site contains approximately 22 large tanks and a large number of fifty-five gallon drums. ADEM personnel responded to the site to sample the drums to facilitate consolidation of materials and simplify disposal of the materials at a later time. In addition, the Alabama Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund provided for a contractor to stage all of the fifty-five gallon drums and sample all the tanks. Activities included draining some of the tanks, which were leaking or open to the environment, and pumping the contents into additional fifty-five gallon drums. Actions planned for the future at the site include pumping the remaining materials in the tanks into drums, further analysis to ensure no PCB contaminated oils are present, and the drums being transported by a certified hazardous waste contractor to an approved disposal facility. Other options for disposal are also being investigated to ensure the best value for funds expended, including the evaluation of disposal of the materials at a qualified fuels blender. This is an ongoing project.

MOON TOWN GROCERY

Madison County
Reference # 9258

The Moon Town Grocery (Service Station) site is located at 3761 Highway 72 East of Huntsville, Alabama, in Madison County. One fifty-five gallon drum was abandoned on this property by an unknown individual/individuals. The manager contacted the Department and requested the assistance of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management to identify the contents of the drum and coordinate proper disposal. The Alabama Hazardous Substance Cleanup Fund provided for sampling and Madison County provided transportation to their shop for staging until sample results were obtained and proper disposal could be arranged. The District Three County Shop is located on Highway 72 East, one mile west of Brooks Road approximately five miles east of Moon Town Grocery. Sample results indicated the drum contained coagulated non-hazardous latex paint materials. Appropriate transportation of the drum by an approved hazardous waste transporter was arranged. Disposal of the materials at an appropriate disposal facility was performed during June 2000 and no further action is deemed necessary at this site.

HORTON FURNITURE

Pike County

Reference # 9259

ADEM was contacted by the Fire Department of Troy, Alabama, concerning a situation involving smoking/fuming 5-gallon containers in an seldom used and dilapidated warehouse near downtown Troy, Alabama. ADEM personnel responded to the site and found three 5-gallon steel containers in poor condition. The metal buckets contained a red crystalline material which was reacting to rainwater coming through the holes in the warehouse roof. Samples of the material were taken and laboratory analysis was performed to ascertain the nature of the materials. Conversations with the owner of the warehouse and laboratory analysis indicated that the material was an industrial strength sewer and pipe cleaner along the lines of Red Devil Lye. Because of the condition of the containers and the fact of the material reacting to rainwater, ADEM had a contractor respond to the site and overpack the materials in an 85-gallon plastic overpack. The materials were then staged at the regional Alabama Department of Transportation office located in Troy, Alabama. Transportation and disposal of the materials by an approved and qualified disposal facility was arranged and the materials were disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal facility. The emergency response action eliminated the release of corrosive fumes and prevented nearby businesses and their employees from being exposed to the fumes. No further action is necessary at this site.

HUEYTOWN/PATEL DRUMS

Jefferson County

Reference # 9260

Over 300 containers of laboratory chemicals, ranging from 55-gallon drums to small vials, were discovered at 3290 Allison-Bonnett Drive, in Hueytown, Alabama. Due to the death of the operator of this laboratory supply business, the materials were abandoned. ADEM personnel responded to the site after being notified by the owner of the building. In addition, local Emergency Management and City officials requested the assistance of ADEM in responding to the situation. All the containers were in good shape. A large number of the containers were sealed and had never been opened. Approximately one third of the materials were reutilized by the science departments of Auburn University and Birmingham-Southern College at no cost to the AHSCF. Seven 55-gallon drums of materials were shipped back to the original manufacturer in Canada. A small amount of materials was reutilized by high school chemistry departments in the Montgomery, Alabama area. The rest of the materials, which consisted of containers which had previously been opened, materials which were not laboratory grade, or materials for which no use or reutilization could be identified were disposed of in one of two ways. The non-hazardous materials were disposed of at a subtitle D landfill in Jefferson County. The hazardous materials were packed, transported to, and disposed of at an appropriate hazardous waste disposal facility. AHSCF funds provided for the transportation of the materials from the site to a temporary storage area, classification of materials which could not be reutilized, and appropriate transportation and disposal of the remaining materials by qualified contractors. If all 300 containers had been disposed of as hazardous wastes, transportation and disposal would have cost the AHSCF \$30,000 to \$40,000. By reutilizing approximately half of the materials, land disposing of the non-hazardous materials, and convincing the manufacturers of some materials to accept the return of the materials, total cost of the disposal from FY99 and FY00 combined was slightly more than \$20,000 -- a net saving to the AHSCF of \$10,000 to \$20,000. Prompt response actions and attention to the site

conditions prevented the ultimate release of this wide range of diverse chemicals. No further action is deemed necessary at this site.

TARRANT CITY ALABAMA

Jefferson County

Reference # 9261

City officials notified ADEM concerning three 55-gallon drums abandoned at 1209 Main Street in Tarrant City, Alabama. There was no known responsible party for these abandoned drums. ADEM personnel were sent to the site to assess the condition of the drums and to obtain samples for analysis. The samples were analyzed for metals, SVOC's, VOC's, PCB's, pH, and flashpoint. The laboratory results indicated high concentrations of xylene present in the samples. The drums were staged at the site and disposal of two of the drums was performed by a fuel blender. The third drum was disposed of at an appropriate hazardous waste disposal facility and was performed in combination with the Hueytown/Patel drums. Proper disposal of these drums eliminated the risk of fire associated with materials with high concentrations of volatile organic compounds. No further action is necessary at this site.

BUCK CREEK MILLS BROWNFIELD

Shelby County

Reference # 9262

Buck Creek Mills is a former cotton mill which also operated a bleaching and dyeing operation from 1902 until 1979. Located at the corner of 11th Ave SW and Buck Creek Road, this 20 acre site is owned by the City of Alabaster. Buck Creek flows adjacent to the site, bending at a right angle to border roughly the southern and western boundaries of the site. This site is a Brownfield assessment and as such, tracking of expenditures for reimbursement is being performed under the AHSCF.

The preliminary assessment was completed February 29, 2000. The main mill consists of a large, two-story, brick building (approximately 750 ft. x 200 ft.). Processes housed in this building included storage of bailed cotton, picking, carding, drawing, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and bleaching. Most of the interior of this building is painted with lead-based paint. Another, smaller brick building is situated beside it that housed the machine shop, engine, and boiler rooms. Several smaller buildings also exist. One has a sign that reads "Chlorine Shack". This building has one compressed gas cylinder in it with no distinguishable marking.

A waste water treatment facility is located outside the fenced area. Two tank systems, a sludge drying bed, and four surface impoundments are associated with the waste water treatment building. Of the four surface impoundments, only the "Aerated Lagoon" continues to hold water. The surface impoundment nearest the treatment building and tank system contains blue sludge. Tests of the sludge showed no hazardous constituents.

At the time of completion of the assessment three businesses operated in the northern end of the main mill and in two of the smaller buildings on-site. Approximately six persons were on-site at any given time. The site had electrical power and potable water was supplied by the City of Alabaster.

Numerous containers are located throughout the main mill and there are nine transformers on-site.

Amosite asbestos is present on the three boilers and as pipe-wrap from the boilers to the dye house area. The asbestos is sloughing off the boiler and some of the pipes and is in a friable state.

Fluorescent light bulbs are abundant throughout the mill. Some are in-place in the ceilings and others are stacked in various containers in the plant. A few were observed thrown into the now dry "Quiescent Lagoon." All costs for site assessment were provided for by EPA. The site does not appear to pose a significant environmental risk to the general public.

JASPER AVE A DRUMS

Walker County

Reference # 9263

This site is located at 2809 A Street East in Jasper, Alabama, Walker County. The site is located at an abandoned house on Whitehouse Road. Local fire department officials contacted ADEM to investigate what appeared to be an abandoned drug lab. ADEM personnel responded and notified the Jasper Police Department. The AHSCF provided funds for sampling and analysis of the abandoned chemical containers located on site and for the contractor to assist in overpacking and transporting the materials. Many of these containers had highly acidic contents and the containers were overpacked and transported to a temporary staging area until proper disposal and transportation to a disposal facility can be coordinated. During this past fiscal year, additional sampling was performed on the materials to facilitate proper disposal. Some of the materials were of a non-hazardous nature and were disposed of at the local waste water treatment plant. Other materials were appropriately classified and disposed of at an appropriate hazardous waste disposal facility. There is one drum which remains in need of disposal. Once proper disposal has been obtained, no further action will be needed at this site, since no spillage occurred at the site. The emergency response and ultimate proper disposal of these materials eliminated the risk of a release of hazardous chemicals which would have posed a threat to nearby residences. In addition, soil and groundwater contamination was avoided.

TALLASSEE BROWNFIELDS

Elmore County

Reference #9264

The Tallassee Mill Brownfields site is located in the city of Tallassee in Elmore County, Alabama at 1844 Old Mill Road. The facility is situated on the West Bank of the Tallapoosa River adjacent to Thurlow Dam and the associated Alabama Power Company generation station. The facility coordinates are 32°31'59.5" north latitude and 85°53'25.9" west longitude.

The original mill dates to 1844 and has significant historical value as it was used as an armory for the Confederacy during the Civil War. The armory produced carbine rifles for the war effort. The mill produced textiles until its closure sometime in the early 1970's. The site has seven distinct buildings still standing that are constructed of locally quarried blue granite armory.

Investigations showed that the paint on the walls contain lead. The paint on the walls remains intact. The Tallassee Historical Preservation Society presently holds the mortgage and is

intending to restore/renovate this facility as a historical site. The draft site assessment has been completed and has been submitted to the US EPA.

During the Brownfield investigation at the Tallassee Mills, two out of service transformers and two 55-gallon drums of used oil were discovered. The large transformer (1,300 pounds empty) had not been opened and still contained approximately 50 gallons of transformer oil. The small transformer had been opened, the oil drained out, and the coils taken out and scattered on the ground. It had subsequently filled with rainwater. ADEM personnel responded to the site



ADEM personnel transferring PCB oils and loading transformer and drums for disposal

and acquired samples from the drums and the transformers. Laboratory analysis of the oil in the two 55-gallon drums indicated the oil was highly contaminated with Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Analysis of the oil in the large transformer indicated significantly lower levels of PCBs as did the rainwater which had collected in the small transformer. Because of the inaccessible location and questionable integrity of the drums, the materials were hand pumped and transferred to new 55-gallon steel drums for packaging for transportation and disposal. A qualified and appropriate hazardous waste transporter was contracted and the transformers, drums of PCB oils, the empty drums, and the contaminated rainwater was transported to an appropriate disposal facility. No further actions are deemed necessary with regards to the PCBs. In addition, the Brownfield assessment has also been completed.

REEVES ROAD

**Calhoun County
Reference #9265**

Three drums were abandoned at the intersection of Reeves Road and West 21st Street, Anniston, Alabama. ADEM was contacted with a complaint and investigators responded to the site. In cooperation with the Calhoun County Environmental Enforcement Officer, the abandoned drums were staged at the Calhoun County Highway Department located at 4500 Bynum Leatherwood Road, Anniston, Alabama. Samples of the drums were taken by ADEM personnel and laboratory analysis indicated the drums contained a lacquer thinner mixed with paint. To facilitate rapid disposal of the drums, the Environmental Enforcement Officer accepted the responsibility of disposing of the drums after being provided the laboratory analysis results from ADEM. An appropriate transporter transported the drums to a fuel blender

and the materials were disposed of in an approved and appropriate manner. No further action is necessary at this site.

HENDERSON, BLACK, AND GREENE (HB&G)

Pike County

Reference # 9266

Henderson, Black, and Greene (HB&G) is located in Troy, Pike County Alabama. The site is the location of a building materials manufacturer. In earlier years of the operation, some materials/products were treated with pentachlorophenol (PCP). Process spillage resulted in an area of limited soil contamination. In order to address the area of concern with regulatory involvement, the property owners entered into a "Settlement Agreement" with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) for oversight of a soil remediation project. Project management has consisted of reviewing assessment reports, review and comments on the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the site, issuing an approval letter for the RAP, regular telephone discussions with the property owners remedial project manager, and two (2) site visits during FY2000. A review of the construction report summarizing remedial activities will be conducted during FY2001, and the issuing of "Further Assessment" or "No Further Assessment" letter. Confirmation sampling of the remedial action area will be conducted during FY2001. Review of the confirmation sampling report will determine project completion. Cleanup of the site ensured that a limited area of soil contamination would be eliminated and pose no further threat to groundwater resources.

GRAHAM DRUM SITE

Mobile County

Reference #9267

The Graham Drum Site is located in West Mobile County in a mostly residential area. Mr. T. J. Graham notified the ADEM of an incident where an unknown party dumped several drums on his property. The property is located at 2534 Schillinger Rd., West Mobile, Alabama. ADEM personnel responded to the site to evaluate the situation. A total of six drums were abandoned in what was formerly a clay pit operated by Mr. Graham. ADEM personnel sampled the drums and laboratory analysis was performed on the samples. Analysis indicated that the materials in the drums consisted of waste solvents and water. No labels or any other information about the drums or who abandoned them were found at the site. The drums have been staged at the site and are currently awaiting transportation and disposal at an appropriate disposal facility. After disposal of the materials is performed, no further actions will be necessary at this site.

SCROGGINS DRUM SITE

Talladega County

Reference # 9268

ADEM personnel received a complaint from a neighbor of Mr. Paul Scroggins, 2195 Horns Lake Road, Talladega, Alabama. Mr. Scroggins had taken several drums, totes and other various size containers of used oil and placed them on his property near a highly traveled county road. These containers were not properly sealed and were open to the weather and were located

approximately 50 feet from a 25 acre lake. The open condition of the containers caused them to overflow when rain occurred – causing spillage of the used oil. Mr. Scroggins was contacted by personnel from ADEM and advised on the proper disposal of the waste oil. He agreed to make appropriate arrangement for the proper disposal of the materials. Mr. Scroggins had approximately 90 percent of the waste oil properly disposed of and is currently in the process of



Drums and Vats of waste oil at the Scroggins Site

disposing of the remainder. Additional follow up of this site is necessary to ensure soils contaminated by the spilled oil and the remaining oil are properly disposed of and treated. Cleanup of this site eliminated the potential for contamination to the nearby lake.

COLISEUM BOULEVARD PLUME

Montgomery County
Reference # 9273

The Coliseum Boulevard Plume is located in North Montgomery and covers approximately 600 acres. This 600 acre site has a solvent, trichloroethylene, as a contaminant in the groundwater below the site. This contaminated groundwater is located at a depth of 25 to 45 feet below the surface of the ground at the site. The water in one ditch across from the Winn Dixie Shopping Center is also contaminated with low levels of trichloroethylene. This water in this ditch flows to the Northern Boulevard. The 600 acre site includes the neighborhoods of Chisholm, Eastern Meadows, and Vista View. The Chisholm Community Center, the Chisholm Elementary School and the Montgomery Zoo are located on the north part of the site. The State of Alabama Department of Transportation Materials and Tests offices and laboratory and the Department of Finance Printing and Publications facility are located in the south central part of the site.

The Chisholm Community was built in the 1940's and 1950's and has a population of approximately 2,112 residents. The Eastern Meadows subdivision was built in the 1980's and has a population of 330 residents. The Vista View subdivision was built in the 1980's and is still under construction. It has approximately 555 residents. The Vista View and Eastern Meadows subdivisions are on property that was part of Kilby Prison. The land was used to grow crops from 1921 until the 1960's. It was bought by Alfa Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1972 and was developed for homes.

The State of Alabama Department of Transportation Materials and Tests Bureau Offices and Laboratory are located in the south central part of the site. The Laboratory was built in 1961. The offices were built in the 1970's. The laboratory has used trichloroethylene in its asphalt testing laboratories. Approximately 5 gallons of trichloroethylene is used each month and recycled at the site.

The Department of Finance Printing and Publications facility is located in the south central part of the site. This facility also uses very small quantities of trichloroethylene in its printing operations. This building was built in 1987. Other users of trichloroethylene may be identified later.

Drinking water for the City of Montgomery is not contaminated. The City of Montgomery public water supply is not affected by this contamination. The wells that supply the city are not located in this area. The City of Montgomery water supply is comprised of 34 % groundwater that is drawn from 45 wells. The closest well to the site serving the City of Montgomery is approximately 1 mile away from the site. Almost 66% of the Montgomery public water supply comes from the Tallapoosa River.

During a series of test events during the past year, groundwater in the Coliseum Boulevard Plume was tested. These tests were performed by ALFA, the Alabama Department of Transportation and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The series of test events started in a small area and added more areas of contamination as more results were completed. The following table lists some of the groundwater and surface water test results:

Analytical Results Coliseum Boulevard Plume			
Sample ID	Date Collected	Type	Trichloroethene (µg/L)
ALFA/MW-1	11/18/99	Groundwater	468.7
ALFA/MW-2	11/18/99	Groundwater	9.70
ALFA/MW-3	11/18/99	Groundwater	204.1
ALFA/MW-4	11/17/99	Groundwater	<MDL
ALFA/MW-5	11/18/99	Groundwater	18.5
PH2/W2	2/16/00	Groundwater	977.5
PH-11/27-28	2/23/00	Groundwater	6,880
PH-12/48-51	2/29/00	Groundwater	5,552.5
CBP/SW/W2	3/2/00	Surface Water	< MDL
CBP/SW/W3	3/2/00	Surface Water	168.2
CBP/SW/W4	3/2/00	Surface Water	43.1
PH19/13-14	5/10/00	Groundwater	< MDL
PH21/54-56	5/12/00	Groundwater	7.81
PH24/28-30	5/18/00	Groundwater	20.4

MDL – Method Detection Limit

Water in the ditches in the Coliseum Boulevard Plume area was also tested. Water in one ditch across from the Winn Dixie Shopping Center on Coliseum Boulevard has trichloroethylene in low concentrations in it. This contamination was identified at 168 ppb(parts per billion) of trichloroethylene. Water in other ditches in the area has been tested but no contamination has been found. This contaminated ditch flows from Coliseum Boulevard to the Northern

Boulevard. At a point north of the Northern Boulevard the contamination is no longer detectable. The ditch eventually flows into Three Mile Branch and later Galbraith Mill Creek. Galbraith Mill Creek flows into the Alabama River.

Currently, there is concern that residents may come in contact with water from the Coliseum Boulevard ditch. Based on the assessment conducted by ADEM, further study of this site is recommended.

During the past year, ADEM has worked extensively to evaluate this site. The ADOT and ADEM entered into a Settlement Agreement to provide for ADOT evaluation of the plume. Additionally, ADEM has worked closely with the Alabama Department of Public Health to insure residents in the area are advised of any potential health concerns associated with the site. Activities at the site are a cooperative effort that will continue through FY 01.



ADEM personnel performing surface water sampling at the Coliseum Boulevard Plume Site

FEDERAL SUPERFUND IN ALABAMA - FY00

During FY00, a total of 44 sites were evaluated in Alabama under the Federal Superfund program. Of these 44 sites, 27 were evaluated at the preliminary assessment level, 15 at the site investigation level, and 1 at the expanded site investigation level. One National Priority List hazardous ranking package was also prepared during this fiscal year. If approved, this site will be placed on the National Priority List. This evaluation process is funded through Superfund to identify sites eligible for cleanup utilizing Federal funds as National Priorities List sites. While only 14 sites are currently on the National Priorities List in Alabama, this evaluation process provided resources to gather information which complement the State Program. The assessment process provided data useful in identifying sites which, in some cases, might be a priority under the AHSCF for cleanup.

AHSCF FY 2000 ANNUAL REPORT
COST BREAKDOWN
(SITE SPECIFIC)

#	NAME	LOCATION	COST.
9000	Administrative Site Number	N/A	82,249.37
9034	Brown Foundation	Tuscaloosa, AL	428.95
9039	Archer Landfill	Westover, AL	624.88
9107	Catalytic	Wilsonville, AL	350.58
9119	Southland Agricultural Chem./Air Pro	Montgomery, AL	1,216.49
9135	NASA, Marshall Space Flight Center	Huntsville, AL	40,635.32
9159	Teledyne Continental Motors	Mobile, AL	252.58
9214	Freuhauf	Decatur, AL	10,162.01
9215	Cullman, Lindsey Street	Cullman, AL	1,020.84
9225	Calterm/Nylocflex	Mobile, AL	487.75
9237	Tennessee Valley Authority	Muscle Shoals, AL	24,780.00
9240	Boaz – Hwy 168 at Tibbit Street Pond	Boaz, AL	1,180.18
9242	Larry Thomley Hartford Drum	Hartford, AL	2,347.81
9243	Reliance Steel	Cottondale, AL	66.68
9248	Newton Drums – Doster Property	Newton, AL	4,886.11
9250	ADECA Brownfield	Prichard, AL	42,198.16
9251	Prichard Brownfield	Prichard, AL	5,998.38
9252	Adger	Birmingham, AL	71.50
9253	McDonald Chapel	McDonald Chapel, AL	574.59
9255	Uniontown Brownfield	Uniontown, AL	8,252.74
9257	McCullough Oil Recycler	Verbena, AL	93.11
9258	Moon Town Grocery	Moon Town, AL	2,146.10
9259	Horton Furniture	Troy, AL	2,419.98
9260	Hueytown/Patel Drums	Hueytown, AL	8,851.36
9261	Tarrant City	Tarrant City, AL	1,421.60
9262	Buck Creek Mills Brownfield	Alabaster, AL	6,596.72
9263	Jasper Avenue E Drums	Jasper, AL	6,166.47
9264	Tallasse Brownfields	Tallasse, AL	11,896.54
9265	Reeves Road	Anniston, AL	152.00
9266	HB & G	Troy, AL	555.03
9267	Graham Drums	Mobile, AL	271.77

**AHSCF FY 2000 ANNUAL REPORT
COST BREAKDOWN
(SITE SPECIFIC)**

<u>#</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>COST.</u>
9268	Scroggins Drum Site	Talladega, AL	271.77
9273	Coliseum Boulevard Plume	Montgomery, AL	*See note
Total Site Costs through 30 September 2000			270,627.37
Laboratory Costs as of 30 September 2000			<u>62,052.75</u>
Total Expenditures for FY00			\$ 332,680.12
 Balance as of 1 October 1999			 \$ 520,843.17
Expenditures for FY00			- 332,380.12
Revenues for FY00			<u>+ 260,616.84</u>
Remaining AHSCF Fund Balance as of 1 October 2000			\$ 448,779.89

*Note – Coliseum Boulevard Plume costs were strictly laboratory analysis costs. Approximately \$5,437.50 was spent on laboratory analysis for this one site.

Attachment 1

Graphs of Expenditures/Revenues for AHSCF

Background

The following three graphs show the overall picture of the health and status of the Alabama Hazardous Cleanup Fund (AHSCF) in a monetary sense. The first graph “Revenue Sources for AHSCF” graphically represents the following points:

- Funding into the AHSCF from the General Fund has remained at a static level of \$36,042 over the past 5 fiscal years.
- Revenues from the one-dollar a ton tax on the Chemical Waste Management Hazardous Landfill at Emelle, AL, has progressively declined as fewer materials are disposed of at the landfill. Over the past five fiscal years, these revenues have declined from a high of \$276,615 in FY97 to a low of \$110,672 in FY00.
- Reimbursements from Owner/Operators at cleanups which are overseen by ADEM has been on a general increase, and in the last few years has taken over as the major source of funding for the AHSCF. The amount each year is dependent on factors such as the availability of a responsible party who can reimburse the fund, the type of sites handled each year, and a wide variety of other factors.

The second chart “Expenditures for AHSCF Sites” graphically shows the amount of funds expended by fiscal year and the number of sites addressed per year. The number of sites shows a general decline over the past 4 years. This is due mainly to consolidation of sites by wastestreams, combining small sites into larger sites, and generally finding more efficient ways of handling sites instead of assigning each and every drum discovered along the roadside its own site number. For improved management and a more cost effective approach, drums abandoned in a common area are collected and staged at a single location. This allows for more efficient testing and reduces the number of site pickups required and ultimately reduces transportation costs. These newer management practices are helping to reduce disposal costs as much as possible. While the overall number of reported sites has declined, the amount of incidents responded to has remained fairly constant. As mentioned in the Executive Summary, this past year approximately 12 responses which, in the past, would have required separate site numbers and separate tracking were combined and consolidated with other existing sites or larger new sites to more efficiently handle, transport, and dispose of the materials.

The third chart “Expenditures/Funding/Fund Balance” graphically shows a comparison between expenditures and funding received each fiscal year. What is readily apparent is that in three of the past five fiscal years, expenditures have exceeded funding received by the AHSCF. Each year, ADEM personnel have striven to perform duties under the AHSCF in more cost effective and efficient manners. This has allowed ADEM to oversee cleanups and handle projects which would otherwise not be addressed due to unavailability of AHSCF funding or being too small a project for Federal agencies to address. At the same time, there is a general decline in the overall fund balance over the last four years. This is due in large part to the decline in tax dollars available from Emelle and the failure of responsible party reimbursement, General Fund, or alternative source dollars to make up the difference. If this trend continues, there will come a time where the AHSCF will not have the funds to take on the projects we now oversee or perform the cleanups which have been so successful during the past years. Additionally, there is the real possibility of exhausting the fund within the next few years if the present trend continues.

Attachment 2

Alabama State Map with Site Locations

Attachment 3

Site Specific Maps for Each Site