

# GARLAND CREOSOTING (GREGG COUNTY) TEXAS



## EPA REGION 6 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1

Contact:  
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EPA ID# TXD007330053  
Site ID: 0601644

Updated: September 2009

### Current Status

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- EPA selected the final remedial action in the Record of Decision (ROD), which was signed by EPA on September 15, 2006.
- Planning for the remedial design (RD) was completed in September 2007. When completed, the RD will include the plans, specifications, and any special requirements necessary to construct the remedy selected in the ROD.
- EPA's RD contractor conducted field investigations during November and December 2007 to provide information for the RD. The Final RD was approved on May 1, 2009. EPA is currently evaluating bids from potential contractors to conduct the cleanup activities. The successful contractor is expected to mobilize to the site during the latter part of October 2009.

### Benefits

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Installation of an interceptor collector trench (ICT) and ground water treatment system prevents the movement of contaminated ground water into an intermittent creek.

### National Priorities Listing (NPL) History

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NPL Proposal Date: July 22, 1999  
NPL Final Date: October 22, 1999

### Site Description

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**Location:** The Garland Creosoting Site is located at 3915 Garland Road in the City of Longview, Gregg County, Texas.

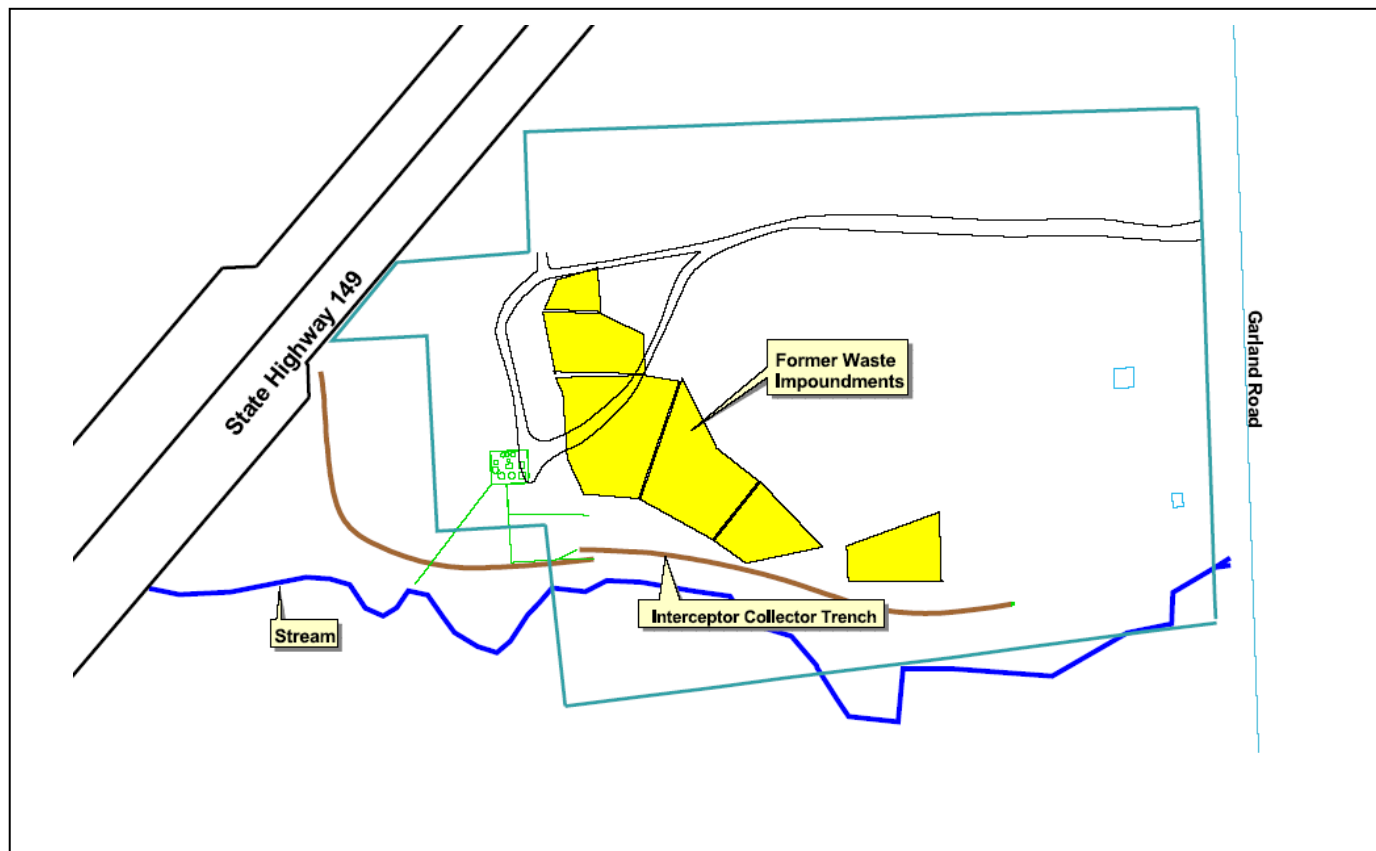
**Population:** An estimated 116 people live within one mile of the Site.

**Setting:**

- The site, which was used for manufacturing creosote-treated wood products, covers approximately 12 acres.
- The site is bounded by an industrial facility to the north, Garland Road to the east, a stream to the south, and State Highway 149 and undeveloped property to the west.
- An intermittent stream, which flows through the southwestern corner of the site, runs downstream approximately 1/3 mile where it meets Iron Bridge Creek. Approximately 1 3/4 miles downstream from its confluence with the intermittent creek, Iron Bridge Creek flows into the Sabine River.

## Site Map

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## Wastes And Volumes

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Prior to 1985, wood preserving wastewater generated by the Garland Creosoting facility was treated and discharged to five surface impoundments for evaporation. The creosoting process produced creosote waste, which is a listed hazardous waste. Therefore, the bottom sludges created in the surface impoundments are classified as hazardous waste. A sixth impoundment was used for containment in the event of a spill from the process area or wastewater treatment plant.

Free-phase product, believed to be creosote, has been identified based on results from a subsurface investigation. Semivolatile organic compounds identified in the ground water include naphthalene, dibenzofuran, fluorene, phenanthrene, and phenol.

## Health Considerations

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The major chemicals present in creosote that can cause harmful effects are PAHs, phenol and cresols.

## Record of Decision (ROD)

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The ROD was signed by EPA on September 15, 2006

The ROD sets forth the selected remedy for the Site, which involves actions to address creosote contamination in soil and ground water. The selected remedy is a comprehensive approach for the Site and addresses all current and potential future risks caused by soil and ground water contamination. Institutional controls will also be implemented to ensure future redevelopment of the Site is consistent with the long-term management of the waste contained at the Site and the acceptable risk levels remaining in the onsite soils and ground water. The major components of the selected remedy include:

- **Excavation and Containment of Soil**  
Excavation of contaminated soil exceeding the remedial goals and containment in an on-site Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) containment cell
- **Installation of Ground Water Recovery Wells**  
Installation of ground water recovery wells to remove ground water contaminated with volatile organic compounds. The extracted ground water will be treated using the existing ground water treatment system.
- **Continued Operation of the Interceptor Collector Trenches (ICTs)**  
Operation of the ICTs to remove dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) and contaminated ground water. The DNAPL is sent off-site for disposal at an approved hazardous waste disposal facility while the ground water is treated using the existing ground water treatment system. The ground water is treated to levels that permit the treated water to be discharged to an intermittent creek running along the southern edge of the property.
- **Monitored Natural Attenuation**  
Monitored natural attenuation (MNA) combines ground water sampling for contaminants and indicator parameters with data analysis and remedy evaluation. At the Garland Creosoting Site, MNA will include sampling of monitoring wells and evaluation of the ground water plume to monitor migration of the plume and ensure natural biodegradation processes are occurring. Wells will be selected during the design phase for monitoring to evaluate natural attenuation rates and demonstrate plume stability.
- **Technical Impracticability Waiver**  
Due to the presence of DNAPL and dissolved polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the shallow water bearing zone, restoration of the PAH-contaminated ground water to its beneficial uses is technically impracticable within a reasonable time frame. Thus, a Technical Impracticability (TI) waiver to waive the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and ground water PRGs for the potential drinking water source is included as a component of the selected remedy. A TI zone (TIZ) for the contaminated ground water defines the area over which the TI waiver applies. A ground water monitoring program will be set up to verify that the PAH-contaminated ground water is managed within the TIZ.
- **Placement of Institutional Controls**  
In order to further protect human health and prevent future ground water use from the shallow water bearing zone, EPA will implement institutional controls (ICs) at the site. ICs will be implemented to restrict the future use of the Site to commercial/ industrial land use.

ICs will also be implemented for the TIZ to restrict future ground water use. If the owner of the affected property is unable or unwilling to implement a deed restriction in accordance with applicable state rule, the state will implement a deed notice in accordance with applicable state rule. During the performance of routine ground water monitoring activities at the Site, a Site evaluation will be conducted to ensure that there is no use of the contaminated ground water.

## Site Contacts

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