STATEMENT OF BASIS/FINAL DECISION AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS SUMMARY

REGION V
ID# 3890

Heritage Environmental Services

Roachdale, Indiana

Facility/Unit Type:	**RCRA subtitle C landfill**
Contaminants:	**Nickel, lead, barium, cadmium**
Media:	**Soil**
Remedy:	**Excavation, no further action**

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Heritage Environmental Services, Inc. (Heritage) of Indianapolis, Indiana operates a RCRA hazardous waste landfill near Roachdale, Indiana. The facility's RCRA permit, originally issued in 1989 and renewed in 1994, allows Heritage to land dispose stabilized waste generated at its Indianapolis treatment facility. The landfilled waste carries a variety of RCRA listed waste codes, but is predominantly composed of RCRA heavy metals.

Landfill operations are conducted on a 55-acre parcel located in rural west-central Indiana. The predominant land use in the area is agricultural with limited light industry. The local population density is low, distributed between farms and small communities (e.g., less than 500 people). Drinking water is primarily derived from private and municipal wells installed into a carbonate aquifer which underlies approximately 150 feet of glacial deposits.

In 1987, Heritage reported that one of its leachate collection tanks had overflowed. The underground unit collected landfill leachate from a gravity-drained system. In response to the report, the U.S. EPA imposed an RFI to address the extent of contamination in the underlying and adjacent soils.

The RFI determined that the soils had been impacted by the spill. The U.S. EPA concluded that the proposed corrective measures were appropriate, and granted approval of the RFI and the remedy. In 1989, Heritage completed the removal of the tank and excavation of the contaminated soils. Verification sampling following the cleanup indicated that all contaminated soils had been removed, and all metals concentrations were equivalent to background levels. The U.S. EPA approved the cleanup measures and recommended no further action for this unit.

EXPOSURE PATHWAYS

The only exposure pathway identified was ingestion of the contaminated soil. Because of the remote location of the site, its limited access, and the localized nature of the release, other health considerations were not made. Impact to the deep ground water was unlikely, as was any release to nearby surface water bodies.

SELECTED REMEDY

The results of the RFI indicated that soil was the only media of concern, and heavy metals were the only constituents of concern. Contamination was limited in areal extent (approximately 20 by 50 feet), and vertical extent (1 to 3 feet). Maximum metals concentrations were generally less than 1,000 mg/kg. The point of compliance (i.e., area requiring cleanup) was defined by background levels. All areas exceeding background were remediated.

The U.S. EPA and Heritage agreed to establish cleanup levels based on background concentrations of metals. The proximity of the landfill to the spill area and the limited extent of contamination suggested that excavation was the most appropriate remedy for this site. All soils exceeding background levels were removed, tested, and disposed in the

CONTAMINATION DETECTED AND CLEANUP GOALS

Media	Estimated Volume (yd^3)	Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Action Level (mg/kg)	Cleanup Goals (mg/kg)	Point of Compliance
soil	765	nickel	1,000	22	22	spill extent

onsite permitted landfill. The cost of the cleanup was approximately $10,000.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES CONSIDERED

None.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

None.

NEXT STEPS

Remediation of the tank area and impacted soils is complete and no further action is required.

KEY WORDS
Soil; ingestion (soil); heavy metals; excavation

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