

APPENDIX F – HAZARDOUS/REGULATED MATERIAL DATABASES

A search of federal and state regulatory agency databases was performed to identify potential hazardous/regulated materials sites and facilities located within one-quarter mile either side of the proposed LRT corridor. Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) supplied the data and facilities information. This research is considered as an initial screening-type investigation to indicate areas of potential concern for further study or precautionary actions. These limitations should be recognized when consideration is given to various alternatives for future actions. The databases searched are listed below.

FEDERAL REGULATORY DATABASES

The following databases for the EPA, National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and other federal agencies were searched according to the criteria stated above:

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (Source: EPA) CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to be or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL. The database was current to December 28, 2000.

NPL: National Priorities List (Superfund) (Source: EPA) The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. The database was current to January 23, 2001.

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites (Source: EPA) The database was current to January 23, 2001.

CERCLIS-NFRAP: No Further Remedial Action Planned (Source: EPA) As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated "No Further Remedial Action Planned" (NFRAP) have been removed from CERCLIS. NFRAP sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without the need for the site to be

placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration. EPA has removed approximately 25,000 NFRAP sites to lift the unintended barriers to the redevelopment of these properties and has archived them as historical records so EPA does not needlessly repeat the investigations in the future. This policy change is part of the EPA's Brownfields Redevelopment Program to help cities, states, private investors and affected citizens to promote economic redevelopment of unproductive urban sites. The database was current to December 28, 2000.

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report (Source: EPA) CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action activity. This report shows which nationally defined corrective action core events have occurred for every handler that has had corrective action activity. The database was current to April 20, 2000.

RCRIS: Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (Source: EPA/NTIS) RCRIS includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the RCRA. The database was current to June 21, 2000.

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System (Source: EPA/NTIS) ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances. The database was current to August 8, 2000.

BRS: Biennial Reporting System (Source: EPA/NTIS) The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities. The database was current to December 31, 1997.

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees (Source: EPA Regional Offices) Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters. The database was current to: Not Applicable.

ROD: Records Of Decision (Source: NTIS) ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup. The database was current to September 30, 1999.

DELISTED NPL: NPL Deletions (Source: EPA) The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. The database was current to January 23, 2001.

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report (Source: EPA) FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. The following FINDS databases may be included in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System). The database was current to July 7, 2000.

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System (Source: U.S. Department of Transportation) HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT. The database was current to May 31, 2000.

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System (Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission) MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. The database was current to January 30, 2001.

MINES: Mines Master Index File (Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration) The database was current to August 1, 1998.

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens (Source: EPA) Under the authority granted the USEPA by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of

1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner receives notification of potential liability.

USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens. The database was current to October 15, 1991.

PADS: PCB Activity Database System (Source: EPA) PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities. The database was current to January 1, 2000.

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System (Source: EPA) RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database. The database was current to April 17, 1995.

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System (Source: EPA) TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313. The database was current to December 31, 1997.

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act (Source: EPA) TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site. The database was current to December 31, 1998.

FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act /TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act (Source: EPA) FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA, and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). The database was current to August 30, 2000.

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act /Toxic Substances Control Act (Source: EPA) The database was current to August 10, 2000.

STATE OF TEXAS REGULATORY RECORDS

SHWS: State Superfund Registry (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. The database was current to December 19, 2000.

SWF/LF: Permitted Solid Waste Facilities (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites. The database was current to March 1, 2001.

CLI: Closed Landfill Inventory (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) Closed and abandoned landfills (permitted as well as unauthorized) across the state of Texas. The database was current to August 30, 1999.

LUST: Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank Database (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state. The database was current to March 1, 2001.

UST: Petroleum Storage Tank Database (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) Registered Underground Storage Tanks. USTs are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state

department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program. The database was current to March 1, 2001.

AST: Petroleum Storage Tank Database (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks. The database was current to March 1, 2001.

SPILLS: Spills Database (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) The database was current to January 16, 2001.

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Sites (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) The Texas Voluntary Cleanup Program was established to provide administrative, technical, and legal incentives to encourage the cleanup of contaminated sites in Texas. The database was current to January 16, 2001.

Multimedia: Multi Media Enforcement Cases (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) Any enforcement case with more than one media (water, waste, etc.) violation. The database was current to August 31, 2000.

Ind. Haz Waste: Industrial & Hazardous Waste Database (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) Summary reports reported by waste handlers, generators and shippers in Texas. The database was current to December 31, 2000.

WASTEMGT: Commercial Hazardous & Solid Waste Management Facilities (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) This list contains commercial recycling facilities and facilities permitted or authorized (interim status) by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission. The database was current to June 1, 1998.

AIRS: Current Emission Inventory Data (Source: Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) The database lists by company, along with their actual emissions, the TNRCC air accounts that emit EPA criteria pollutants. The database was current to December 11, 2000.

EDR PROPRIETARY DATABASES

Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites The existence and location of Coal Gas sites is provided exclusively to EDR by Real Property Scan, Inc. ©Copyright 1993 Real Property Scan, Inc.

CONCLUSIONS

Sites that have the highest potential for contamination and are located close to, or within, the proposed right-of-way are considered to be high-risk sites. Examples of high-risk sites include landfills and reported leaking underground storage tank sites that are located close to the project and do not have full closure status. Sites are categorized as low-risk if available information indicates that some potential for contamination exists, but the site is not likely to pose a contamination problem for right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project. Low-risk sites include active, modern gas stations and other facilities which are listed as only producing some quantity of a hazardous waste on the property. Sites identified as having a potential for contamination are further characterized and assessed in the discussion below:

CERCLIS Sites: One CERCLIS site was identified within the specified search boundaries. The EPA has conducted a preliminary assessment of this facility and in each case determined that no hazard was identified and no further action was necessary. This facility should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project.

CORRACTS Sites: Two CORRACTS sites were located within the specified search boundaries. These sites were assigned a priority of "Medium", and their status was not reported. No other information was provided, and therefore the risk is indeterminable. Further research of these sites may be warranted.

RCRIS Sites: Forty RCRIS sites were identified within the specified search boundaries. Of these 40 sites, 36 were facilities that generated small quantities of hazardous waste, and four were facilities that generated large quantities of hazardous waste. These facilities should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project provided they remain in compliance with state and federal regulations.

ERNS Sites: Five ERNS sites were located within the specified search parameters. Detailed information was obtained for only two of the sites. In one incident, a backhoe struck a gas line. In the other incident, an unknown amount of anti-freeze spilled into a storm sewer. These incidents occurred in 1993 and 1990 respectively. The two sites with detailed information should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project. An assessment of risk for the other three sites is indeterminable due to lack of information.

HMIRS Incidents: Four hazardous material spill incidents were identified within the specified search boundaries. All of the incidents were reported at the same location, apparently a railroad yard. Two of the incidents consisted of small amounts (3.0 and 4.0 gallons) of methylcyclopentadien. One spill consisted of 0.5 gallon of sodium hydroxide solution, and the other reported spill was 12.0 gallons of petroleum oil. Based on the reported dates of these spills (1991 and 1992) and the relatively small amounts of materials, these incidents should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project.

TRIS Sites: One TRIS site that released toxic chemicals to the air, water, and/or land in reportable quantities was identified within the specified search parameters. This facility should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project provided it remains in compliance with state and federal regulations.

FTTS Sites: Three FTTS sites were identified within the search boundaries. Two of the investigations were asbestos-related, and one investigation was PCB-related. Although a violation was reported for one of the asbestos-related investigations, none of these facilities should pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project.

TNRCC SPILLS Sites: Five SPILLS sites were identified within the specified search parameters. No information other than an address was provided in the database report, and therefore the risk is indeterminable. Further research of these sites may be warranted.

TNRCC TX VCP Sites: Two TX VCP Sites were identified within the specified search boundaries. One site was a former retail gasoline service station with soils-only contamination. A final certificate of completion was issued in January 1998. The other site is currently undergoing investigation/remediation for soils-only lead and metals contamination. The clean-

up remedy for this site consists of excavation and removal of the soils to an off-site location. A final certificate of completion has not been issued. The site undergoing investigation/remediation could pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project.

TNRCC TX IHW Sites: Fifty-three TX IHW sites were identified within the specified search boundaries. Three of these 53 sites were duplicates. Of the remaining sites, were "conditionally exempt small quantity generators" of IHW, 12 were facilities that generated small quantities of IHW, four were facilities that generated large quantities of IHW, and 20 were facilities with incomplete information. These facilities should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project provided they remain in compliance with state and federal regulations.

TNRCC AIRS Sites: One AIRS site was identified within the specified search parameters. The listed data for this site revealed zero emissions of EPA criteria pollutants and thus should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project.

TNRCC LUST Sites: Thirty-four of 36 LUST sites listed in the EDR report were identified within the specified search boundaries. Of these sites, 21 have been adequately cleaned to the satisfaction of the TNRCC. The remaining 13 sites do not have full closure status from the TNRCC and are located close enough to the project to be considered potential high risk for contamination encountered during right-of-way acquisition or construction.

TNRCC UST Sites: Ninety-four of the 96 UST sites listed in the EDR report were identified within the specified search parameters. Some of the facilities are also listed as LUST sites (see LUST section). The UST facilities that are not also classified as LUST facilities should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the project provided that no subsurface releases of petroleum hydrocarbons occur prior to actual construction of the project.

TNRCC AST Sites: One AST site was identified with the specified search boundaries. This site is also listed as a LUST site, but it has been adequately cleaned to the satisfaction of the TNRCC. This site should not pose a high risk to right-of-way acquisition or construction of the

project provided no further releases of petroleum hydrocarbons occur prior to actual construction of the project.

Orphan Sites: The database report included a section entitled “Orphan Summary”. The locations of the facilities listed in this section cannot be mapped due to incomplete or inaccurate information. A cursory review of this section was conducted, but these sites should be investigated further during the final design phase of the project.

Texas Closed Landfill Inventory: The North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) is currently conducting an inventory of closed and abandoned landfills located within the north central Texas region. An initial identification of closed and abandoned landfills has been performed. Many of the identified landfills were permitted by the State, but the most of the landfills were unauthorized and are now considered abandoned. Over the next two years, the NCTCOG will be further researching each of these sites to obtain more detailed information about site location, current land use, and ownership. In those cases where exact landfill boundaries can be identified, the county deed records office and the current landowners would be notified of the prior land use of the property for public health and safety reasons. This information as well as site maps would be compiled in the inventory for eventual inclusion in the regional solid waste management plan. NCTCOG’s Closed Landfill Inventory can be found on its website at <http://www.dfwinfo.com/envir/sw/abndfill/ablandfill.html>.