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for

Materials Recovery Enterprises

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June 2003

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PROPOSED REVISION TO REMEDY SELECTION DOCUMENT

MATERIALS RECOVERY ENTERPRISES STATE SUPERFUND SITE OVALO, TAYLOR COUNTY, TEXAS

June 2003

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SUPERFUND CLEANUP SECTION
REMEDIATION DIVISION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MATERIALS RECOVERY ENTERPRISES
OVALO, TAYLOR COUNTY, TEXAS
REMEDY SELECTION DOCUMENT

I. SITE NAME, LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Materials Recovery Enterprises State Superfund Site (MRE site) is located approximately ¼ mile north of FM 604 and ½ mile east of US 83, approximately four miles southwest of Ovalo, Taylor County, Texas. The site is located within the central rolling red plains area of North Central Texas which is characterized by smooth plains and rolling hills. The area receives an average of 24.4 inches of rainfall per year, and has an average annual temperature of approximately 64E F, ranging from 43E F in January to 81E F in July.

The site is located in a remote area. No commercial or industrial facilities are located in the immediate vicinity of the site. Although a single residence has recently been constructed just east of the site, surrounding land use primarily consists of range and agricultural land.

II. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This Proposed Revision to the Remedy Selection Document (RSD) presents the Remedial Action (or remedy) proposed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The proposed remedy is designed to ensure the protection of public health and safety and the environment at the MRE site. This revision to the RSD is being proposed in accordance with the Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act (codified as the Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 361) and the Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) rules (found in 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 350). The Remedial Action will be conducted under the TRRP rules.

The remedy described in the initial RSD called for:

- removal and disposal of a portion of the water from the silo and evaporation pond;
- disposal of the water removed from the silo and evaporation pond at an off-site facility;
- permanent disposal of the remaining water in the silo;
- demolition of other site facilities;
- disposal of residual materials from the evaporation pond, demolition activities, remediation activities, and other on-site sources by placement in the silo;
- capping the silo and a portion of the surrounding grade with a 6-inch thick reinforced concrete slab;
- re-grading of the site to drain; and

- long term monitoring of the concrete cap and silo water levels remaining in the silo or entering the silo in the future.

Revisions are being proposed to the RSD to address public concern that the water in the silo should be removed and to alleviate the burden and expense of long-term monitoring of silo water levels. (The revisions are "proposed" until after the TCEQ receives input from the public and finalizes the RSD).

The proposed revisions to the remedy consist of the following enhancements to the previously selected remedy:

1) removal of the majority of the water from the silo (as much water as is practical will be removed, based on viscosity and the capability of the treatment system);

2) onsite treatment and spray irrigation/evaporation of the water from the silo and evaporation pond (detailed below);

3) filling the silo (from bottom to top) with:

   residual materials (including soil/sediment and liner from the evaporation pond, materials from demolition, investigation and remediation activities, and other minor on-site sources);

   a layer of flowable fill or low strength concrete;

   soil fill (the majority of the silo would be filled with soil); and

   a final layer of soil fill, flowable fill or low strength concrete to the top of the existing slab.

4) fill a portion of the control room corridor with soil fill; and

5) provide long term monitoring in the form of periodic visual inspections of the site.

Water Treatment and Disposal Description

To dispose of water removed from the silo and evaporation pond, a temporary water recovery and treatment system would be constructed at the site. A recovery pump system installed in the silo and another in the evaporation pond would discharge into an equalization tank used to manage flow to the treatment facility. A runoff control berm would be built to capture rainfall and prevent offsite discharge of treated water from the site. After treatment, water would be transferred to a storage tank and subsequently spray-irrigated onto the site. Excess treated water and stormwater runoff that does not evaporate or percolate into the soil would be captured in an earthen sump and returned to the equalization tank for further spray irrigation/evaporation.

III. SITE HISTORY

The United States Air Force, through command at Dyess Air Force Base in Abilene, Texas, operated the site as an F-Class Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) Site in the 1960s. The site consisted of a missile silo (174 feet in depth and 52 feet in diameter) lined with concrete, an underground launch control center connected to the silo by a tunnel, and supporting equipment.

On February 14, 1968, the U.S. Government sold the 11.47-acre property to Mr. James Smith. Mr. Smith then sold the property to Materials Recovery Enterprises, Inc. (MRE company) on December 7, 1977.

MRE company was issued a permit by the Texas Water Commission (predecessor agency of the TCEQ) to operate the facility as a Class I industrial solid waste management facility. Beginning in 1979 the MRE company operated the site primarily to accept waste waters from the metal finishing and electroplating industries. Wastes were accepted at the site from approximately 1979 to 1984. The MRE company unloaded trucks at the truck loading dock and transferred liquid wastes (consisting primarily of waste water) into the silo. Periodically the volume of water was reduced by pumping the waste waters to the evaporation pond located on the property. The reduced liquids would then be returned to the silo.

The MRE company was unable to operate the facility in accordance with the issued permit and eventually abandoned the property in approximately 1987. A more detailed description of the site operations history is presented in the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report.

According to design and construction drawings, the concrete walls of the silo are 9 feet thick from the ground surface to a depth of 29 feet, 2.5 to 9 feet thick from a depth of 29 feet to 55 feet, and 2.5 feet thick from a depth of 55 feet to the base of the silo at 174 feet. Concrete at the base of the silo is also 2.5 feet thick. All concrete is steel-reinforced. A sump, approximately eight feet deep, was installed with a pump at the base of the silo. According to available information, the sump has since been plugged. At approximately 40 feet below ground surface there exists an access way from the launch control center as well as utility conduits.

The silo has a concrete cover that currently covers greater than 99% of the surface area of the silo. The only openings are corings in the concrete (to provide an access point for the disposal of wastes during the MRE company operations) and passageways which have been welded shut.

In 1997, the TCEQ identified Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) and offered them the opportunity to fund or conduct the Remedial Investigation. PRPs are those entities that may be liable under state laws for the investigation and remediation of the site because they were owners or operators of the site; arranged to process, store or dispose of solid waste at the site; or transported solid waste to the site. Of the approximately seventy-five entities named as PRPs, thirty-five agreed to conduct the Remedial Investigation and in 1998 entered into an Agreed Administrative Order (the Order) to do so. This group of PRPs is

called "the participating PRPs" in this document. The Order was amended in 1999 (the Amended Order) to incorporate the requirements of the newly established TRRP rules.

In accordance with the Order and the Amended Order, the MRE participating PRPs have completed the RI, the RI Report, the Development of Protective Concentration Limits document, the Tier 1 Ecological Exclusion Criteria Checklist and the Response Action Plan. The participating PRPs retained Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to perform the investigation and complete these reports. The TCEQ provided oversight and comment during the investigation and preparation of the reports.

IV. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION REPORTS

A. HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) Assessment is a scoring or ranking system used to qualify a site for the State or Federal Superfund Program based on how it compares to certain criteria. Sites scoring 28.5 or greater may qualify for the Federal Superfund Program, while sites scoring less than 28.5, but 5 or greater qualify for the State Superfund Program. The HRS for the MRE site was prepared by the TCEQ in 1995 and resulted in a score of 16.5, based on the perceived threat to groundwater (if present). This score qualified the MRE site for the State Superfund Program.

B. REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

The Remedial Investigation (RI) included: a water well search of the area surrounding the site; characterization of the water, soil or solid waste in the silo, buried liner and evaporation pond; completion of 19 soil borings and collection and analysis of 18 surface soil samples, 18 subsurface soil samples, 7 waste samples and associated quality control samples; and a search for the existence of a significant groundwater zone to 200 feet below ground surface.

The RI showed the following:

1. There are no registered water wells located within a one-mile radius of the site.

2. Subsurface soils at the site consist of clay and shale from the ground surface to a depth of at least 200 feet, and no continuous groundwater-bearing zone was encountered within this interval.

3. Based on laboratory testing, the vertical hydraulic conductivity of subsurface soils ranges from approximately 2.7×10^{-9} to 4.3×10^{-9} cm/sec. Reported moisture contents for surface and subsurface soil samples range from 3 to 22 percent. Based on these findings, the clay and shale units beneath the site exhibit aquitard

characteristics and occur under unsaturated conditions, meaning that water and other fluids would travel extremely slowly, if at all, through the subsurface soils at the site and confirming that a significant groundwater bearing zone is not present at the site.

4. Surface and subsurface soil samples showed that nine metal contaminants were present at concentrations in excess of the preliminary soil concentration goals.

5. The highest concentrations of inorganic and organic contaminants were reported in the silo and loading dock sludge samples.

The RI Report was approved by the TCEQ on September 2, 1999.

C. PROTECTIVE CONCENTRATION LEVELS DOCUMENT

The TRRP rules have three tiers of processes which are available to the TCEQ, or as in the MRE case, to the participating PRPs to use to calculate Protective Concentration Levels (PCLs). Tier 1 is the most "conservative" group of assumptions, but none of the assumptions are site specific; meaning that the PCLs are established with many overly conservative assumptions. Tier 2 and 3 allow the PCLs to be calculated for a specific site. By using Tier 2 or 3, the risk assessment model can establish PCLs for the soils and water at a specific site.

In the "Revised - Development of Protective Concentration Levels October 10, 2000" (PCL Document) the participating PRPs established acceptable PCLs specific to the MRE site under Tier 2. Tier 1 assumptions were also used in some instances. The TCEQ carefully reviewed and commented on all aspects of the PCL Document and on November 13, 2000, the TCEQ approved the PCL Document.

In accordance with the TRRP Rules, the participating PRPs, through their consultant ERM, established site specific soil PCLs which are protective of the groundwater conditions at the site. The consultant utilized the Soil Attenuation Model to calculate acceptable concentrations that could remain at the site and still be protective of groundwater. Since no continuous groundwater-bearing zone was encountered at the site to a depth of 200 feet, and no groundwater resources appear to be utilized in the vicinity of the site, the calculations were based on deeper regional groundwater, reportedly present at approximately 1200 feet below ground surface. Conservative assumptions were utilized in the Soil Attenuation Model in order to be overly protective. No soil contaminants exceeded the acceptable soil concentrations established to protect groundwater using the Soil Attenuation Model.

A separate ecological Tier 1 Exclusion Criteria Checklist was completed and submitted to the TCEQ on October 26, 2000. The Tier 1 Checklist presented information documenting that there is incomplete or insignificant ecological exposure pathways and no further evaluation of ecological risk or calculation of ecological PCLs was necessary.

D. RESPONSE ACTION PLAN

The Remedial Action (or Response Action as it is termed in the TRRP rules) is the combination of actions that will be taken to reduce the risk associated with the site to acceptable levels. The Remedial Action is described in the Response Action Plan (RAP) which was prepared by the participating PRP's consultant and reviewed and approved by the TCEQ on April 17, 2001.

A Remedial Action may consist of any combination of removal or decontamination of contaminated media, physical controls such as landfills and caps, and institutional controls such as deed restrictions on the future use of the property.

The objectives of the RAP were to: identify areas of the site where PCLs are exceeded and Response Actions are necessary; establish the Response Action objectives for the site; present a cost evaluation for several alternatives which achieve the Response Action objectives; present the Proposed Response Action selected, including physical and institutional controls; and outline the inspection and monitoring protocols, schedule and reporting.

E. PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION DOCUMENT

The Proposed Remedial Action Document (PRAD) presented the proposed Remedial Action to the public. The purposes of this document were: to describe the actions taken by the TCEQ and the participating Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) to investigate and mitigate the contamination; to solicit public review and comment on the actions taken and decisions made by the TCEQ with regard to the Proposed Remedial Action; and to provide information on how the public could comment on the Proposed Remedial Action.

F. RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

A document in which the TCEQ summarized its response to all comments received on the PRAD during the public comment period.

G. INITIAL REMEDY SELECTION DOCUMENT

Following a public meeting in November 8, 2001, the RSD was initially prepared in January 2002. At that time the Remedy Selection Document (RSD) called for continued storage and monitoring of the water and waste materials within the silo.

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION

For discussion purposes the site has been divided into the following categories or areas:

A. Evaporation Pond Water;
B. Evaporation Pond Sludge/Soil;
C. Loading Dock Sump;
D. Silo;
E. Surface Soils; and
F. Buried Plastic Liner

The general description, PCL exceedence zones, Remedial Action Objectives and the selected Remedial Action are discussed in this section for each category or area.

The PCL Exceedence Zones are areas where concentrations of contaminants in soil, water or waste are greater than the PCLs. Only two of the areas or categories exceeded PCLs: the evaporation pond water and the loading dock sump.

The selected Remedial Action was chosen in accordance with the TRRP rules and may be considered a Remedy Standard B Response Action for an industrial land use in accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 350.

In general, the objectives of the Remedial Action are to reduce the potential for migration of contaminated water; to implement physical controls such that the areas do not become an attractive nuisance; to use deed restrictions to control the future use of the property and record the fact that wastes are stored in the silo; and to reduce the long-term care requirements for the site.

In addition to the six areas (or categories) mentioned above, the remaining trash and waste associated with the RI (which is termed investigation derived waste) and the MRE company's laboratory samples that are currently staged at the site will be placed into the silo. The two storage sheds that are present on site will be razed and disposed of off-site at a solid waste landfill.

A. EVAPORATION POND WATER

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The evaporation pond is approximately 75 by 185 feet. The pond is lined with a plastic liner supported by clay soils and was reportedly used to evaporate liquids that were removed from the silo during the MRE company's operation of the facility. The pond is located approximately 75 feet east-southeast of the silo.

The quantity of water in the evaporation pond is dependent upon weather conditions. During the RI, approximately 12 to 18 inches of water were present in the evaporation pond. It is estimated that this depth of water amounts to approximately 100,000 to 150,000 gallons of water. However, the impoundment was essentially dry late in the summer of 2000. In order to estimate costs, it was assumed that the impoundment will contain approximately 100,000 gallons of water and that the characteristics will be similar to those detected during the RI.

2. PCL EXCEEDENCE ZONES

The final PCL for lead (for groundwater protection) was exceeded in the evaporation pond water sample collected during the RI.

3. REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The Remedial Action objectives for addressing the water in the evaporation pond, are to eliminate the potential for infiltration of water from the evaporation pond to the soils and to reduce the long-term care requirements.

4. SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION

The TCEQ has determined that removing, treating and onsite spray irrigation/evaporation of the water from the Evaporation Pond is the appropriate Remedial Action.

The treated water that will be spray irrigated/evaporated on the site will be required to meet the TCEQ developed site-specific discharge standards established in accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 307. Upon completion of the spray irrigation/evaporation of the silo water, the upper layer of soil irrigated by the treated water will be excavated and placed in ths silo as fill and confirmatory soil sampling will be performed by collecting surface soil samples from the irrigated area.

This Remedial Action would require the pumping and treatment of approximately 100,000 gallons of water. This alternative will meet the Remedial Action objectives for the evaporation pond water.

The evaporation pond is typically dry during the hot summer months. Therefore, the TCEQ plans to work closely with the PRPs participating in the Remedial Action to minimize the amount of water actually requiring treatment by scheduling remediation of the evaporation pond during a dry period.

B. EVAPORATION POND SLUDGE/SOIL

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The sludge in the impoundment has been estimated to be between 6 and 12 inches thick. This amounts to approximately 600 cubic yards of sludge in the evaporation pond and loading dock sump (a combined estimate was provided for the sludge in these two areas).

In addition, it is assumed that some soil beneath the impoundment may have concentrations of contaminants above the soil PCLs. Because the soils would become intermingled with the sludge and water during the sampling process, it was not possible to sample the underlying soils separately from the sludge and water in the evaporation pond during the RI. Soils will be sampled after the removal of the water, sludge and liner.

For the purposes of this evaluation, it is assumed that six inches of soil, amounting to 300 cubic yards, will be removed from the evaporation pond. The actual volume of soil removed will depend on the depths at which the PCLs for soil are exceeded. It is possible that concentrations of contaminants in existing soils beneath the evaporation pond are already less than the PCLs for soil. In this case no soil would need to be removed from below the evaporation pond. The amount of soil needed to be removed will be based on the samples collected after removal of the sludge, water and plastic liner.

2. PCL EXCEEDENCE ZONES

No contaminants were detected at concentrations above their final PCLs in the evaporation pond sludge during the RI. However, the evaporation pond sludge has the potential to become a potentially attractive nuisance and it may also serve as a continuing source of contaminants to the evaporation pond water if left in place.

3. REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Remedial Action for the sludge and soil in the evaporation pond are to reduce the potential for leaching of contaminants into the water and deeper soils, to eliminate the pond as an attractive nuisance, and to reduce the long-term care requirements.

4. SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION

The TCEQ has selected excavation and placement of the sludge, soil and liner material into the silo as the appropriate Remedial Action. This alternative will achieve the objectives discussed above.

The sludge within the pond would be pumped and/or excavated and transferred to the silo. The method of transfer will depend on the physical characteristics of the sludge at the time

of the Remedial Action. If the water levels are low and the sludge is fairly dry, it may be possible to excavate and haul the sludge to the silo. If the water content in the sludges is higher, it may be more feasible to pump it to the silo. The transfer of material to the silo will be performed in such a way that contaminants from the evaporation pond are not transferred to any other areas, on or off the site except the silo.

The plastic liner will also be removed and placed in the silo. Confirmatory soil sampling will be performed by collecting surface soil samples from ten locations on the bottom of the evaporation pond. The soil beneath the evaporation pond will then be excavated as necessary until the soil PCLs are met and the pond will be graded to properly drain.

The concentration of each of the Chemicals of Concern (COCs) in the evaporation pond sludge is less than the final PCLs for sludge in the silo, therefore this alternative would be protective of human health and would meet the response action objectives for the evaporation pond.

C. LOADING DOCK SUMP

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The loading dock sump is an approximately 10 square foot concrete sump at the west end of the truck unloading dock approximately 50 feet southwest of the silo. At the time of the RI, there was approximately 18 to 24 inches of sludge and a few feet of water present in the sump. The quantity of sludge in the loading dock has been estimated to be less than 10 cubic yards. Because of the small volume of sludge, this medium has been evaluated with the evaporation pond sludge.

2. PCL EXCEEDENCE ZONES

The Final PCL for the COC delta BHC (for groundwater protection) was exceeded in the loading dock sludge sample collected during the RI. In addition, this sump has the potential to become an attractive nuisance.

3. REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The Remedial Action objectives for the sludge in the Loading Dock Sump are: to reduce the potential for leaching of contaminants from the sump into the subsurface; to control the sump as an attractive nuisance; and to reduce the long-term care requirements of the sump.

4. SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION

The TCEQ has determined that the loading dock sump sludge and water should be remediated in conjunction with materials in the evaporation pond as a safe and economical method for disposal of the sludge and soil from the sump.

Under this alternative, the contents of the loading dock sump would be removed by pumping or excavation and placed in the silo. The transfer of material to the silo will be performed in such a way that constituents from the sump are not transferred to un-impacted soil between the two areas. After removal of the sump contents, it will be steam cleaned until visible contamination is removed and filled with concrete.

D. SILO

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The silo is described in detail in Section III. Site History.

2. PCL EXCEEDENCE ZONES

None of the water or solid samples collected from the silo exceeded the final PCLs developed for the site. Therefore there were no PCL exceedence zones in the silo.

3. REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The Remedial Action objectives for the silo are: to remove the majority of the water; fill the silo with a combination of soil fill, flowable fill and/or low strength concrete (as described in Section II of this document); reduce the potential for infiltration of run-off water into the silo; prevent leaching of liquids to surrounding subsurface soils and thereby groundwater resources (if any); and reduce the long-term care requirements for the site.

Other requirements of the remedy include:

brief reports to the TCEQ on the status of the fill and security measures;

deed recordation of the entire site to indicate that it is restricted to industrial uses and give notice that wastes are disposed in the silo;

maintenance of site security measures; and

financial assurance such that funds will be available in the future for inspections and maintenance.

4. SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION

The TCEQ has determined that the appropriate Remedial Action is removing and treating the water and then using onsite spray irrigation/evaporation. Additionally, the silo will be filled with a combination of soil fill, flowable fill and/or low strength concrete (as described in Section II of this document).

The treated water that will be spray irrigated/evaporated on the site will be required to meet the TCEQ developed site-specific discharge standards established in accordance with 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 307. Upon completion of the spray irrigation/evaporation of the silo water, the upper layer of soil irrigated by the treated water will be excavated and placed in ths silo as fill and confirmatory soil sampling will be performed by collecting surface soil samples from the irrigated area.

This action will prevent potential contact with the materials in the silo, negate the potential for infiltration of materials from the silo into the subsurface soil around the silo and thereby to groundwater resources (if any) and reduce the need for long-term care of the site.

E. SURFACE SOILS

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Surface and subsurface soils at the site consist of clay and shale from the ground surface to a depth of at least 200 feet. These low permeability soils are not conducive to large amounts of surface water infiltration and contaminant migration.

A total of nineteen surface soil samples were collected and analyzed during the RI.

2. PCL EXCEEDENCE ZONES

None of the surface soil samples collected during the RI exceeded the final PCLs developed for the site. Therefore there were no PCL exceedence zones in the surface soil.

3. SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION

Because there are no PCL exceedence zones in the surface soils, Remedial Action objectives and Remedial Action alternatives were not developed for surface soils. TCEQ proposes that no further action is necessary in regards to the surface soils at the site.

F. BURIED PLASTIC LINER

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Sometime during the MRE company's ownership of the site, the plastic liner used in the evaporation pond was replaced and the old one was buried on site, just south of the loading dock at approximately ten feet deep.

During the RI a total of four soil borings were completed in the vicinity of the buried plastic liner to depths of approximately ten feet. An additional three borings were completed adjacent to the buried plastic liner to depths of approximately fifteen feet. These borings were completed to assess the possibility of contamination in the vicinity of the buried plastic liner.

2. PCL EXCEEDENCE ZONES

None of the soil samples collected in the vicinity of the buried plastic liner during the RI exceeded the final PCLs developed for the site. Therefore there were no PCL exceedence zones in this area.

3. SELECTED REMEDIAL ACTION

Because there are no PCL exceedence zones associated with the buried plastic liner, Remedial Action objectives and Remedial Action alternatives were not developed and there is no further action necessary concerning the buried plastic liner and nearby subsurface soils. However, documentation of the buried plastic liner on the deed recordation of the site will be required.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS REQUIRED ACTIVITIES

A. INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Routine inspection and maintenance of the fill materials and inspection of site security measures (fences, gates and warning signs) will be performed during periodic inspections. Two site inspections in the first year, one annually for the next four years, then one every five years thereafter will be required.

The results of the inspections will be included in Response Action Effectiveness Reports from the participating PRPs to the TCEQ. Repairs to fences and signs that are noted in the site inspections will be performed as needed.

B. REPORTS TO TCEQ

Response Action Effectiveness Reports will be prepared and submitted to the TCEQ following inspections.

C. DEED RESTRICTIONS

Institutional controls in the form of deed restrictions will be required for the site. Since the TCEQ has designated a commercial/industrial land use for the site, and this designation was used in the development of PCLs, deed restrictions will restrict the land use to commercial/industrial activities. The deed recordation will include a legal description of the property as well as details and locations of materials that have been left in place (the silo, buried liner) and a statement that wastes have been left in place.

Any change in use of the property (any use of the property for other than the current disposal of wastes associated with the former MRE company) would require TCEQ approval. There are no plans for approval of any use of the site other than the current disposal of wastes. The land designation of commercial/industrial was made for regulatory purposes only.

VII. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

The public is invited to comment on the proposed revisions to the RSD which addresses public concern that the water in the silo should be removed.

Those wanting to make oral comments regarding the proposed revisions to the silo remedial action may do so at the public meeting scheduled for Thursday, July 31, 2003, at 7:00 p.m. at the Jin Ned High School Cafetorium, 830 Garza Avenue, Tuscola, Texas. The public comment period begins June 26, 2003, and ends on July 31, 2003, at the close of the public meeting. Written comments concerning the proposed remedial action for the MRE Site must be received by the close of the public meeting on July 31, 2003. Comments should be submitted to:

Mr. Jeffrey E. Patterson, Project Manager
Superfund Cleanup Section (MC 143)
Remediation Division
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087
Facsimile: (512) 239-2450

The TCEQ will respond to all comments received during the public comment period in a Responsiveness Summary. The Responsiveness Summary will be made available to the public upon request and a copy will be placed in the site files.