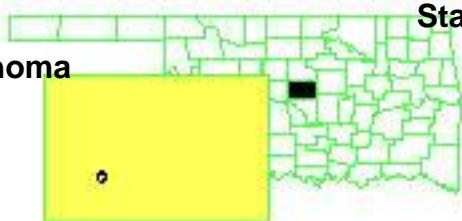


**MOSLEY ROAD SANITARY
LANDFILL SITE
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma**

**EPA Region 6
State Congressional District 5**

**EPA ID# OKD980620868
Site ID: 0601251**



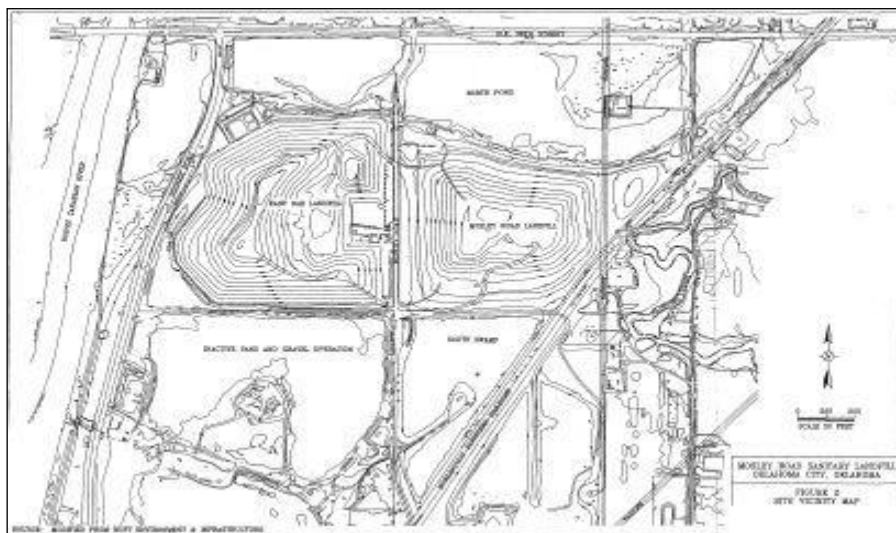
**Contact: Michael Torres
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Updated: December 2011

Background

The Mosley Road Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site property includes a 72-acre facility surrounded by predominantly undeveloped land between Oklahoma City and Midwest City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. The site is bordered to the west by Mosley Road.

Approximately one-half mile further west is the North Canadian River. The site is bordered to the east by the Burlington Northern rail line and Crutcho Creek, a tributary to the North Canadian River. Other surface water bodies bounding the site include a shallow surface water body to the north and an inactive sand and gravel excavation area located southwest of the Site. In addition, a small sedimentation pond, is located in the northeastern corner of the site and collects surface runoff near the pond.



The Site was originally owned by Floyd Swen, who operated the site under the name A-I Sanitation Company from 1971 to 1975. From 1975 through 1984, the landfill was owned and operated by Oklahoma City Disposal Inc. (OCD). Originally permitted by the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) to be operated as a sanitary landfill, OCD was authorized by OSDH to accept industrial hazardous wastes between February 20, 1976 and August 24, 1976, due to the temporary closure of the Royal Hardage Landfill in Criner, Oklahoma. During this 6 month time period, OCD accepted approximately 1.7 million gallons of predominantly liquid hazardous waste. All of the hazardous waste was placed in three below-grade unlined pits that are now buried beneath municipal waste. In 1984, the ownership was transferred to Waste Management of Oklahoma (WMO) and thus operation and maintenance also. The landfill reached its permitted capacity and was closed in November 1987. A compacted clay cover was installed over the landfill in 1988, in accordance with existing State regulations governing landfill closure.

The principal contaminants at the Site include industrial hazardous wastes deposited into three unlined, on-site pits. Benzene and vinyl chloride were found in the ground water.

Nearly 900 people live within a 1-mile radius of the Site. An estimated 57,000 people, including residents of Spencer and Midwest City, obtain drinking water from public and private wells within three miles of the Site. Future land use will be limited to industrial use on this Site. The site is currently fenced and the on-site wastes are buried under 80 feet of municipal waste and debris. These are contained within the fenced area under an impermeable cap.

The Record of Decision (ROD) for the Mosley Road Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site was signed on June

29, 1992. The site is being managed as one operable unit, at which both the source of contamination (the waste pits) and the contaminated groundwater present in the alluvial aquifer are being addressed. The objectives of the ROD included: contain the low-level groundwater contamination, preserve the current beneficial use of off-site groundwater as a potential source of drinking water, halt degradation of the Garber-Wellington aquifer, prevent water infiltration through the landfill, restore groundwater to beneficial use, prevent direct contact with, and exposure to landfill contents, prevent inhalation of and explosion of landfill gas, and implement institutional controls to prevent exposure to on-site contamination.

Current Status

- Construction & Demolition Debris (C&D) Placement, Landfill Cover System, and Final vegetative layer/cover operations are complete per Record of Decision specifications.
- A Landfill Gas Management System is also complete.
- Institutional Control have been implemented and being enforced by Waste Management of Oklahoma (WMO) and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ).
- Ground Water Monitoring System is 100% complete; however, Semi-annual monitoring is ongoing.
- Remedial Action Activities were completed in September 2004.
- The second Five-Year Review (FYR) was completed on September 15, 2005. The remedy was found to be protective in the short-term.
- The third FYR was completed on September 25, 2009, one year before its usual statutory requirement.
- The third FYR determined that the site remedy is protective of human health and the environment in the short-term and will remain so in the long term provided some action items identified in the third FYR are addressed. WMO plans on addressing and completing these action items by summer 2010.
- A site inspection to assess possible long-term protectiveness at the site was conducted by EPA and ODEQ in May 2010.
- Work remains in-progress to plan the probable assembly of a ROD Amendment and produce a technical impracticability (TI) waiver in 2012 to address elevated arsenic and barium concentrations in two monitoring wells that my never achieve federal drinking water or other applicable or relevant standards.

Benefits

Remediation of the Mosley Road Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site reduces environmental and health risks for nearly 900 people within a 1-mile radius of the Site. Future land use will be limited to industrial use on this Site.

Site Description

Location: The Mosley Road Sanitary Landfill Site is located at 3300 Mosley Road, and bordered to the north by NE 36th, to the south by NE 23rd Streets, to the east by Burlington Northern rail line, and to the west by Mosley Road. Directly across from Mosley Road, there is a currently operating municipal solid waste landfill (East Oak Recycling and Disposal Facility).

Population: Approximately 925 people live within a one-mile radius of the Site. An estimated 57,000 people, including residents of Spencer and Midwest City, obtain drinking water from public and private wells within three miles of the Site.

Setting: The Site covers approximately 72 acres. Pesticides, industrial solvents, sludge, waste chemicals, and emulsions were deposited into three unlined pits. The pits are covered with approximately 80 feet of solid refuse, fill, and topped with a clay cap.

Two interconnected aquifers are present beneath the Site; the upper aquifer is associated with alluvial deposits of the North Canadian River and the lower one is associated with the Garber-Wellington Formation. The Garber-Wellington Formation is a primary ground water resource for the area.

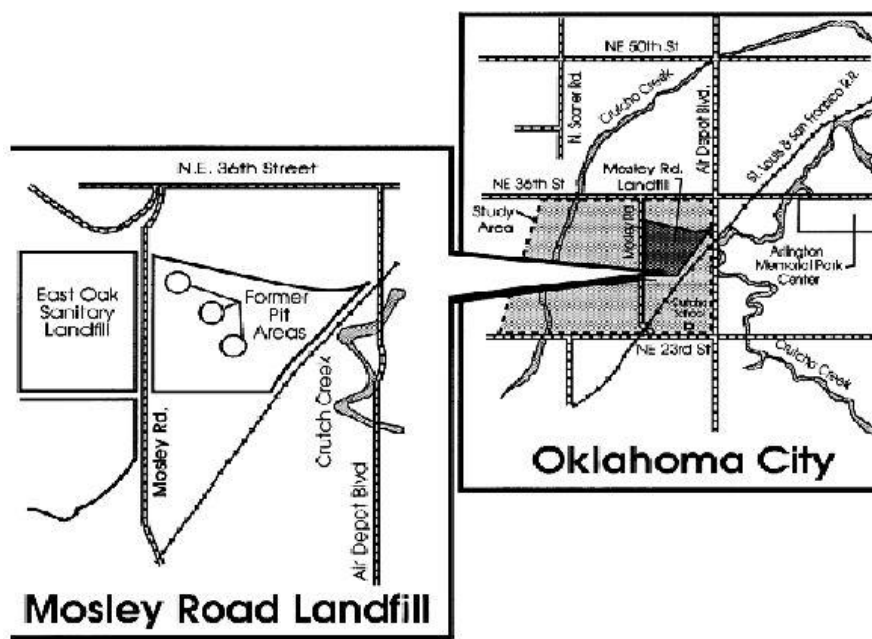
Wastes and Volumes

- The principal contaminants at the Site include industrial hazardous wastes deposited into three unlined, on-site pits. Benzene and vinyl chloride were found in the ground water.
- Approximately two million gallons of industrial wastes were disposed into the on-site pits while the landfill was operating.

National Priorities List

NPL Inclusion Proposal Date:	June 24, 1988
NPL Inclusion Final Date:	February 21, 1990
NPL Deletion Proposal Date:	September 2010
NPL Deletion Final Date:	n/a

Site Map



Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

- Ground water (Garber-Wellington Formation) is a primary ground water resource for the area. Significant potential for ground water contamination exists due to the interconnection of the Garber-Wellington Formation with the upper aquifer underneath the Site.

Record of Decision

Signed June 29, 1992:

The ROD's remedy included:

- Restoration of ground water as a potential source of drinking water through natural attenuation.
- Continued ground water monitoring to determine if current conditions improve through time, remain constant, or worsen.
- Monitoring of leachate migration via ground water monitoring and periodic sampling.
- Implementation of active ground water remediation contingencies if triggered by the contingency measure criteria.
- Repair and improvement of the existing cap and addition of a vegetative soil layer.
- Access restrictions, including installation of signs, restrictions on future use of the property, fencing, and restrictions on use of ground water from Site water wells.
- Implementation of a landfill gas monitoring system to prevent explosion or inhalation hazards.

Site Contacts

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EPA Site Attorney:	Amy McGee	214.665.8063 or 800.533.3508
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ODEQ East Oak Contact:	Wesley Squires	405.702.5197
EPA Public Liaison	Beverly Negri	214.665.6483 or 800.533.3508