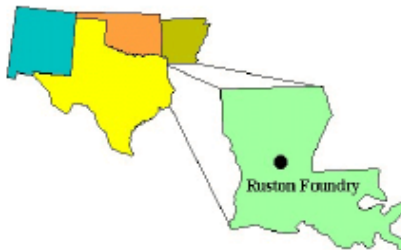


RUSTON FOUNDRY SUPERFUND SITE

Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana



EPA Region 6
EPA ID# LAD985185107
Site ID: 0604348
Contact: Katrina Higgins-Coltrain 214.665.8143
State Congressional District: 5
Fact Sheet Updated: No scheduled update.

Background

Ruston Foundry is located at 1010 Bogan Street, Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana. This 6.26 acre site is an inactive and abandoned foundry that was in operation from 1908 to 1985. The facility engaged in foundry and machine shop activities and in the manufacturing, prefabrication and repair of articles of steel, iron and other metals.

The contaminants of concern are lead and antimony. Also, approximately 25 cubic yards of asbestos containing material was present, as well as one identified underground storage tank.

There are more than 9,000 residents who live within one mile of the facility and more than 64,000 individuals who live within four miles of the facility. There is an elementary school located approximately .5 miles north and a recreational park located within .25 miles south of the facility.



The Record of Decision was signed on June 24, 2002 and the selected remedy was Stabilization and Offsite Disposal. Subsequently, an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) was signed on September 28, 2004, another on January 2, 2008 and a third on November 9, 2009. The November 9, 2009 ESD documents results that support the Site's unlimited use and unrestricted exposure scenario as well as the removal of institutional controls, operation and maintenance and five-year reviews. As a result of the remedial action approximately 7,220 yd³ of lead and antimony contaminated soils and sediment and 542.3 cubic yards of hazardous waste was excavated and shipped to a permitted Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste landfill. 30 yd³ of Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) was disposed offsite, the underground storage tank was decontaminated and recycled, 5 onsite wells were plugged and abandoned and approximately 9,185 yd³ of backfill were used to fill excavation areas and grade site for proper drainage.

Current Status

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) accepted the Kansas City Southern Railway Ruston Foundry Superfund Site remediation Final report dated March 9, 2009, and the Remedial Action Report Addendum dated September 10, 2009. This signifies the completion of remedial action.

On November 9, 2009, the EPA and LDEQ finalized the Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) that documents the cleanup activities to levels that exceeded those required by the decision documents. Based on the work completed and documented, the site has been cleaned up and is ready for reuse without restriction.

The EPA and LDEQ completed the Site Close Out Report which was signed on January 29, 2010, and documents that site work and remediation is complete.

The Site Deletion Documents were published in the Federal Register on May 14, 2010. The public was invited to review and comment on the document from May 14 through June 14, 2010. No adverse comments were received during the comment period; therefore, the deletion was final on July 13, 2010. The site has been removed from the National Priorities List.



Benefits

A Removal Action was completed in August 1999 and resulted in the removal and offsite disposal of drums containing 250 gallons of liquid waste and 3.22 cubic yards (yd³) of solid waste. In addition, 4 tons of scrap metal and debris were also removed. This removal action eliminated unacceptable health risks associated with the liquid and solid waste stored in drums.

The major components of the remedy implemented during the 2008/2009 are listed below.

1. Soil/sediment - Approximately 7,220 yd³ [6,140 yd³ from the northern portion, 1069.5 tons (713 yd³) from the southern portion, and 550 tons (367 yd³) from the canal bank] of lead and antimony contaminated soils and sediment were excavated and disposed offsite in a Resource Conservation And Recovery Act Subtitle D facility. Excavation progressed to the underlying Red River Clay with depths ranging from 6 inches to 4 feet below original ground surface. Excavation areas were backfilled and graded to drain. All confirmation sample results were below the lead and antimony cleanup levels consistent with unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.
2. Excavation of hazardous slag waste - Approximately 497.3 cubic yards (745.94 tons) from the northern portion and 45 yd³ from the canal bank of hazardous waste was excavated and shipped to a permitted Resource Conservation And Recovery Act hazardous waste landfill.
3. Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) – A Louisiana-licensed asbestos abatement contractor visually identified building debris that potentially contained asbestos. The contractor collected 6 samples of building debris material and mapped the area around the former foundry building where the debris was located. Asbestos was positively identified in three samples, two of cement board building debris and one of black flashing building debris. The ACM was localized about the former foundry building with no evidence of burial. Prior to excavation activities, the ACM debris was consolidated onsite, contained, and transported offsite to a disposal facility licensed to accept ACM. Methods to control airborne dispersion of asbestos were implemented during remediation. The final total volume of material disposed offsite was 30 yd³. After removal of the ACM, the underlying soils within the ACM area were incorporated into the overall slag and soil excavation areas. At a minimum 6 inches of soil were removed during remediation, and the area was backfilled with clean fill upon completion.
4. Underground Storage Tank (UST) - The UST was located and removed. Upon examination, the UST was determined to be steel with an estimated 500 gallon-capacity. The UST was found full of soil, and no staining was evident in the surrounding soil. The UST was decontaminated and recycled. Surrounding soils were sampled and results met site cleanup levels as well as LDEQ UST cleanup levels.
5. Building debris and water supply well - All 5 onsite wells were plugged and abandoned in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. The Site was cleared (as necessary), and the existing metal buildings and concrete foundations were demolished. All steel material was decontaminated and recycled. All concrete was decontaminated and donated to a concrete recycling

center. All other domestic trash dumped on the property was removed and disposed offsite. An estimated 43 tons of building debris and scrap metal and 550 yd³ of concrete were recycled.

6. Air Monitoring - During remedial action, efforts were made to control dust and run-off to limit the amount of materials that may migrate to a potential receptor. Air monitoring was conducted during times of remediation to ensure that control measures were working to regulate Site emissions. Monitors were placed upgradient, downgradient, and within the excavation areas as well as on personnel working within the exclusion zone. Air monitoring results did not exceed the site-specific action levels for lead, antimony, or total suspended particulates.

7. Backfill – Approximately 9,185 yd³ of backfill (7,800 yd³ on the northern portion, 1,185 yd³ on the southern portion, and 200 yd³ on the canal bank) were used to fill excavation areas and grade site for proper drainage. Backfill material was identified as suitable for the site as sample results met site cleanup levels.

[Note: a 1.5 conversion factor was used to convert tons to cubic yards and a conversion factor of 8.34 was used to convert gallons to pounds.]

Reuse: The 6.26 acre site is available for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

Environmental Indicators: No ground water contamination was identified at the site, and long-term human health exposure has been controlled with the removal of contamination during the remedial action to levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

National Priorities List

Proposal Date: January 19, 1999
Final Listing Date: May 10, 1999
Final Deletion: July 13, 2010

Location: The 6.26 acre site is located at 1010 Bogan Street, Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

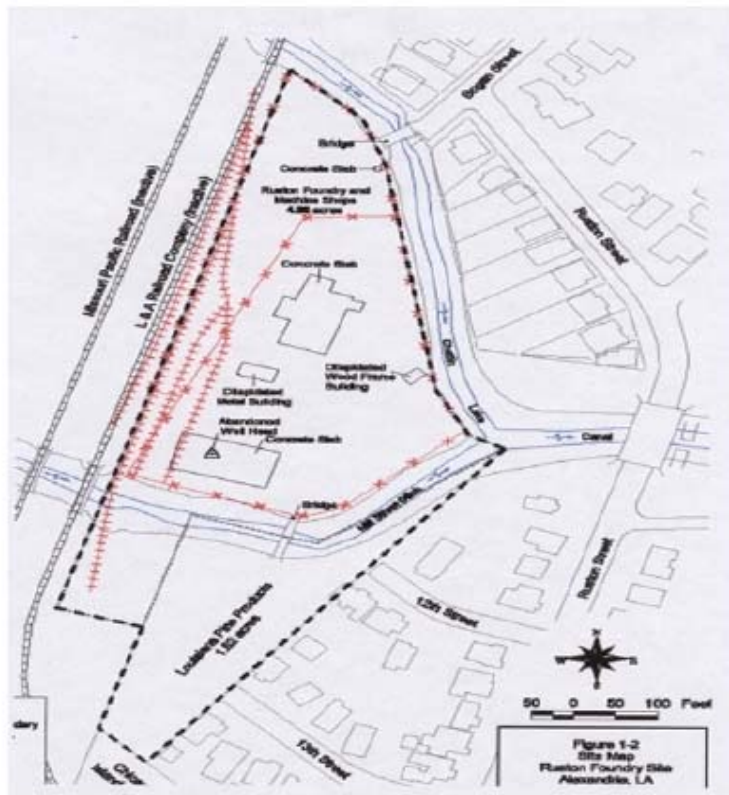
Population: There are more than 9,000 residents who live within one mile of the facility and more than 64,000 individuals who live within four miles of the facility. There is an elementary school located approximately .5 miles north and a recreational park located within .25 miles south of the facility.

Setting: The facility was an inactive and abandoned foundry that was in operation from 1908 to 1985. The facility engaged in foundry and machine shop activities and in the manufacturing, prefabrication and repair of articles of steel, iron and other metals.

Photos: [Activities](#)

Principal Pollutants: Site Contamination included soils and slag containing lead and antimony. In addition, approximately 25 cubic yards of asbestos containing material was present, as well as one identified underground storage tank.

Site Map



Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

The human health risk assessment identified lead and antimony as the chemicals of concern. Lead was the leading concern at this site because during early developmental stages, children are the most susceptible to health risks associated with this metal. Based on the assessment and future site reuse as industrial, the cleanup level for lead in soil is 1400 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and the cleanup level for antimony in soil is 820 mg/kg.

During remedial action, all areas where lead exceeded 500 mg/kg and antimony exceeded 150 mg/kg were addressed. Cleanup to these levels and below have allowed the site to be unrestricted and therefore available for unlimited use.

Community Involvement

On May 27, 2009, the local community group was contacted and informed of the additional work that would be completed by KCS. This was followed by an October 2009 factsheet updating the community of the progress made during the remedial action, the completion of remedial action, and the availability of the remedial action report in the repository.

Record of Decision

The Record of Decision was signed on June 24, 2002.

The selected remedy is Stabilization and Offsite Disposal and the major components of the remedy are:

Stabilization - Approximately 1300 cubic yards (yd³) of hazardous waste will be excavated and stabilized. The material will be stabilized until sampling verifies that it no longer exceeds the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead. After verification, the waste will be disposed offsite at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated Subtitle D facility.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) - Materials will be consolidated onsite, contained, and transported offsite to a disposal facility licensed to accept ACM. Methods to control airborne dispersion of asbestos will be implemented during remediation. The estimated total volume of material is 22 yd³.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) - The UST, its contents, and the surrounding petroleum wastes will be characterized during the remedial design to determine whether the contents will be cleaned up under CERCLA or Oil Pollution Act (OPA) authority. The surrounding polychlorinated byphenol (PCB) contaminated soils will be removed and disposed offsite in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Total volume of tank contents is estimated at 5,000 gallons. The volume of associated contaminated soil is included in the soil/sediment estimated volume of 15,000 yd³.

Building debris and water supply well - The onsite well will be plugged and abandoned in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Portions of the Site will be cleared, where necessary, and the existing buildings and foundations will be demolished, removed and disposed offsite.

Soil/sediment - Approximately 15,000 yd³ of lead and antimony contaminated soils and sediment will be excavated and disposed offsite in a RCRA Subtitle D facility.

Air Monitoring - During remedial action, efforts will be made to control dust and run-off to limit the amount of materials that may migrate to a potential receptor. Air monitoring will be conducted during times of remediation to ensure that control measures are working to regulate Site emissions.

Short-term monitoring - Monitoring of the surface water and ground water during remedial action may be necessary to ensure that runoff control measures are working.

Explanation of Significant Differences

Soil: The Explanation of Significant Differences was signed on September 28, 2004.

The selected remedy is Stabilization and Offsite Disposal with a Contingency of Excavation and Offsite Disposal for the Hazardous Waste.

The major components of the ESD that have changed since the 2002 ROD are listed below. All other components of the 2002 ROD remain unchanged.

Stabilization - Approximately 1300 cubic yards (yd³) of hazardous waste will be excavated and stabilized. The material will be stabilized until sampling verifies that it no longer exceeds the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead. After verification, the waste will be disposed offsite at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated Subtitle D facility. Stabilization may not be used if it is determined through a treatability evaluation that the contingency remedy is more appropriate.

Soil/sediment - The soil volume estimated in the 2002 ROD was based on the 150 mg/kg antimony and 500 mg/kg lead cleanup levels (CLs) as well as the exceedances of the synthetic precipitation leachate procedure (SPLP) screening values. The volume of soil exceeding both SPLP and the CLs was estimated to be 15,000 yd³. With a change in CLs and SPLP cleanup values, there is a change in the estimated soil volume. The estimated volume of soil exceeding the 820 mg/kg antimony and 1400 mg/kg lead CLs is 1,766 yd³.

Contingency Remedy - The contingency remedy is Excavation and Offsite disposal, which was presented in the 2002 Proposed Plan as Alternative 5. This differs from the stabilization process in that the wastes will not be treated prior to transportation and disposal and will not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill. Should it be determined through the treatability evaluation that excavation and offsite disposal proves to be the more appropriate method of addressing the hazardous waste, and then stabilization will no longer be required. Implementation of the contingency remedy will be documented through a second ESD.

Operation and Maintenance - Because waste will be left onsite above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, future O&M activities, Five-year Reviews, and Institutional Controls (ICs) will become part of the revised remedy. Annual O&M activities will include, but are not limited to, Site inspection and maintenance, IC inspection and enforcement, and Site reports. Reviews of the remedy will be conducted no less than every five years to ensure that the remedy is functioning as designed, and remains protective of human health and the environment. The purpose of the IC is to ensure that the property remains zoned industrial and is only used for that purpose.

Explanation of Significant Differences

Soil: The Explanation of Significant Differences was signed on January 2, 2008.

The selected remedy identified in the September 2004 ESD was Stabilization and Offsite Disposal with a Contingency of Excavation and Offsite Disposal for the Hazardous Waste.

The January 2008 ESD invoked the contingency of Excavation and Offsite Disposal for the Hazardous Waste. All other components of the 2002 ROD and 2004 ESD remain unchanged.

Stabilization - Approximately 1300 cubic yards (yd³) of hazardous waste will be excavated and stabilized. The material will be stabilized until sampling verifies that it no longer exceeds the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead. After verification, the waste will be disposed offsite at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated Subtitle D facility. Stabilization may not be used if it is determined through a treatability evaluation that the contingency remedy is more appropriate.

Soil/sediment - The soil volume estimated in the 2002 ROD was based on the 150 mg/kg antimony and 500 mg/kg lead cleanup levels (CLs) as well as the exceedances of the synthetic precipitation leachate procedure (SPLP) screening values. The volume of soil exceeding both SPLP and the CLs was estimated to be 15,000 yd³. With a change in CLs and SPLP cleanup values, there is a change in the estimated soil volume. The estimated volume of soil exceeding the 820 mg/kg antimony and 1400 mg/kg lead CLs is 1,766 yd³.

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Operation and Maintenance - Because waste will be left onsite above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, future O&M activities, Five-year Reviews, and Institutional Controls (ICs) will become part of the revised remedy. Annual O&M activities will include, but are not limited to, Site inspection and maintenance, IC inspection and enforcement, and Site reports. Reviews of the remedy will be conducted no less than every five years to ensure that the remedy is functioning as designed, and remains protective of human health and the environment. The purpose of the IC is to ensure that the property remains zoned industrial and is only used for that purpose.

Explanation of Significant Differences

The Explanation of Significant Differences was signed on November 9, 2009.

The selected remedy identified in the January 2008 ESD was Excavation and Offsite Disposal of contaminated soil and Hazardous Waste.

This ESD documents results from the remedial action activities for the Ruston Foundry Superfund Site (Site) that support the Site's unlimited use and unrestricted exposure scenario as well as the removal of institutional controls (ICs), operation and maintenance (O&M), and five-year reviews as components of the overall Site remedy as documented in the 2004 Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) and the 2008 Contingency ESD.

While performing Site remedial activities, KCS determined that minimal effort and cost would be required to address Site contamination to levels well below the cleanup levels established for lead and antimony under an industrial scenario as described in the 2004 ESD. Because all waste has been removed and the cleanup levels for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure have been met, the requirements for operation and maintenance activities and five year reviews as specified in the January 2008 ESD are no longer necessary. Therefore, this ESD was issued to document that these components of the remedy are no longer necessary and that the site is available for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

Site Contacts

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