

MALLARD BAY LANDING BULK PLANT (Cameron Parish) LOUISIANA

**EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 7**

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Background

The Mallard Bay Landing Bulk Plant (MBLP) Site is located at 2240 South Talen's Landing Road in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The MBLP site is located northeast of Grand Chenier, Louisiana. This Site is situated on 10 acres of land on the north bank of the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW). The Site consists of two 5-acre tracts of land (referred to as the MBLP East and West facilities) separated by Talen's Marine, an active marina and dock. The Site is surrounded by mainly undeveloped land utilized for hunting and cattle ranching.



Mallard Resources, Inc., (MRI) operated the site as a hazardous waste treatment/Storage/ Disposal facility (TSD), and a hazardous waste generator of petroleum refining industry-listed wastes. During the time period of 1983 through 1987, LDEQ, formerly LDNR, conducted several site inspections. In 1983, MRI failed to file a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity form, and was sent a Notice of Violation which was followed by an Outstanding Violation letter. Letters of response to LDNR stated that the violations were being addressed; however, in November 1983, an inspection reported that the facility was not in operation and that there were no indications that the violations were being corrected. As a result, LDNR issued a Letter of Warning to MRI, which filed for Chapter 11 in bankruptcy proceedings and sold the facility to Cameron Resources, Inc., (CRI). In January 1984, the LDEQ conducted a general inspection which revealed that a complete renovation was being conducted at the facility to bring it up to operating status. In March 1985, the facility status changed from a TSD facility to a hazardous waste generator, and CRI began operations in August 1985. In October 1985, LDEQ issued a Compliance Order to CRI which the facility complied with by the end of March 1986. In April 1987, LDEQ performed a general inspection based on information that CRI had undergone bankruptcy and that the facility was closed.

In April 1993 an inspection revealed that oily liquids and/or sludges were present in several tanks, including the southwest tank in the East Facility, which was nearly full. Also noted were three ponds (ponded areas) filled with liquid, several drums, numerous containers that appeared to be processing samples located in a small shed, and several areas of stained soil.

On July 30, 1996, EPA conducted a removal assessment, including an evaluation of disposal options for Site materials and a Site Investigation (SI). Media sampled and analyzed during these two investigations included surface soils; sediments (onsite and offsite); surface and ground water; waste materials, including tank sludge, drum materials, process vessel residues, and sludge; and preliminary asbestos-containing material (ACM) surveys.



On September 3, 1998, an Action Memorandum was signed to initiate a Time-Critical Removal Action at the MBLP Site. The EPA conducted cleanup activities, including sampling, operating heavy equipment, cleaning tanks, decontaminating equipment, conducting air monitoring, surface water treatment and discharge, and arranging for the offsite disposal of tank materials. Offsite disposal included two Portafeed units, 24 laboratory packs, two overpacked drums, 142 55-gallon metal drums, 824,300 gallons of tank material by barge, and 26,000 gallons of tank material by truck.

The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in July 2003. The selected remedial action presented the final response action to address Site contaminants and remediate the Site as one operable unit. Due to activities conducted during the previous removal action, the response action addressed the remaining Site wastes. The remedial action reduced the threat of a future release to the environment, eliminated the risks associated with direct contact and provided long-term protection to future land users.

The chemicals identified as ground water contaminants of concern were arsenic, benzene, bromodichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, and manganese. Additionally, styrene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), and other hazardous constituents were detected in the tank and drum samples. Styrene was also detected in the soil samples, and certain insulation was determined to contain asbestos.

The nearest residences are located approximately 1 mile north of the facility. The nearest occupied building is the Spirit 76 Energy Jupiter Plant. The plant is located approximately 1,200 feet northeast of the MBLP West Facility and is occupied by the resident manager. More than 20 miles of wetland frontage exist within 15 miles of the facility. Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) is located approximately 10 miles west of the facility, and recreational fishing has been documented at Talen's Marine and Fuel, approximately 500 feet south of the facility. Grand Lake, located within Lacassine NWR, is the primary commercial fishing grounds for both freshwater and marine species in Cameron Parish.

MBLP Site was delisted from the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 19, 2005, and is available for reuse.

Current Status

- In 1998, EPA conducted an initial emergency action to remove the sludge and oil waste materials from the site.

- From January to March 1999, EPA oversaw the removal and off-site disposal of approximately 866,304 gallons of oil/waste material from on-site tanks; however, an additional 152,392 gallons of thick, sludge-like oil/waste material could not be removed from some tanks because of its consistency.
- From 2000 through 2002, EPA investigated the extent of the contamination and designed a plan to clean up the site.
- From June 2003 to October 2003, EPA conducted a Remedial Action at the site. No hazardous substances remain at the Site above levels that prevent unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.
- Site was delisted from the National Priorities List (NPL) on September 19, 2005, and is available for reuse.

Benefits

The removal actions reduced any potential exposures to both human health and the environment from the toxins contained within the on-site tanks. The 2003 remedial action removed all remaining risks for exposure by removing the tank sludges and the contaminated soil hot spot, as well as all on-site structures. There are no long-term operation and maintenance requirements for the site since all contaminated wastes and materials have been removed from the site. In addition, an evaluation of the ground monitoring results obtained during the remedial action indicates no further action is needed regarding ground water at the site. Since the site no longer presents an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment because of the implemented remedy, institutional controls are not needed at the site.

National Priorities Listing (NPL) History

NPL Inclusion Proposal Date:	May 11, 2000
NPL Inclusion Final Date:	July 27, 2000
HRS Site Score	48.54
NPL Deletion Proposal Date:	August 19, 2005
NPL Final Deletion Date:	September 19, 2005

Site Description

Location: Located on the north bank of the Intracoastal Waterway, near mile marker 193, 23 miles northeast of Grand Cheniere, Cameron Parish, Louisiana.

Population: The nearest individual or regularly occupied building is the resident manager of the Jupiter Plant, located approximately 1,200 feet northeast of the facility. The area surrounding the facility is mainly undeveloped and utilized for hunting and cattle ranching. More than 20 miles of wetland frontage exist within 15 miles of the facility.

Setting: An inactive crude oil refining facility and bulk storage facility, situated on approximately 10 acres of land. The geographic center of the site is at Latitude 29° 56' 2.45" North and Longitude 92° 39' 19.69" .

Photos: [Before and After](#)

Wastes and Volumes

At the conclusion of the 1998 removal action, approximately 152,392 gallons of thick, sludge-like oil/waste material remained in some of the tanks, since it could not be removed due to its consistency. Chemical analyses of this remaining tank waste revealed elevated concentrations of styrene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc. Sediment samples collected from the wetlands adjacent to the area containing the tank waste revealed elevated levels of arsenic, barium, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc.

The 2003 Remedial Action at the site included the following:

- S 200,150 gallons of sludge was extracted from the site and utilized as a supplemental fuel source at a thermal destruction facility.
- S 895 tons of on-site tanks, piping, and vessels were demolished, removed, decontaminated, and recycled or disposed.
- S 1120 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and disposed in an appropriate landfill.
- S 5875 feet of 10 inch, 6 inch, and 4 inch pipe was demolished, cleaned out (combined with sludge wastes), and removed.
- S 7785 feet of 10 inch, 6 inch, and 4-inch pipe was evacuated and abandoned in place.
- S 4000 square feet of above ground buildings were dismantled, demolished, and disposed or recycled off-site.
- S 21 cubic yards of asbestos containing material was abated during demolition activities.
- S Surface water from on-site ponds meeting State discharge standards was discharged into an adjacent drainage canal.
- S Ground water met all Federal and State standards, so no further action was needed concerning ground water at the site.
- S The site was graded to prevent water accumulation.

Site Contacts

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