

5 Success Stories from the RCRA Corrective Action Program

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) works collaboratively with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement the RCRA Corrective Action Program throughout Virginia. The program requires investigation and cleanup of releases of hazardous wastes and hazardous substances at current or former RCRA hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities. These stories highlight just a few of the program’s recent successes and innovative approaches. More information on these or other RCRA Corrective Action projects is available on the [DEQ website](#).

Elizabeth River Revitalization at Money Point – Royster Co., Chesapeake, VA

The project at Money Point formerly was home to the Royster Company, a manufacturer of fertilizer. The final remedy (i.e. cleanup) selected for this site by EPA in September 2008 consisted of institutional controls. The institutional controls restrict the site to industrial use and/or wetlands revitalization, explicitly incorporating a planned wetlands restoration project spearheaded by the Elizabeth River Project. Known as the Money Point Restoration Project, it was launched in 2009 with the goal of removing contaminated sediment in the Elizabeth River and restoring wetlands at Money Point. A new marsh, designed by wetlands scientists, was created through removal and replacement of contaminated sediments and restoring marsh plants for protection of the newly created habitat. The work involved funding from and collaboration among partners that include the current property owner, Kinder Morgan. Through 2013, the project resulted in significant environmental improvements such as the removal of 39 million pounds of contaminated sediment, the re-emergence of numerous species of fish, and flood control as experienced first-hand by the surrounding industrial properties during 2013 storms.

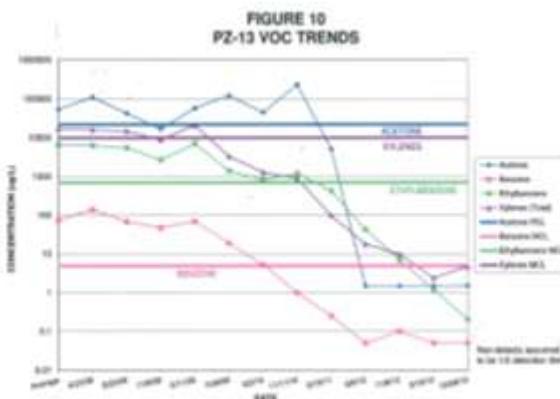


(Sources:

http://media.wix.com/uqd/8de0fd_d2ec06e5058441188fd322256db317d4.pdf and <http://www.elizabethriver.org/#!money-point/c5fr>, 8/13/14)

Almost There – CCP Composites, Chatham, VA

The CCP Composites facility primarily produces polyester resins for use in the manufacture of fiberglass boats, bathroom fixtures, sinks and related specialty composite products. The primary substances of concern in soil and groundwater are volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. The final remedy was selected by DEQ in August 2011 and includes cleanup of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds in soil and groundwater, groundwater pump-and-treat operations, landfill cap maintenance, institutional and engineering controls, and progress reporting. Testing of groundwater in May and October 2013 indicated only one high level of volatile organic compounds



at the site. Decreases in concentrations and the extent of the plume continue to be observed. The 2013 soil data show no detections above the cleanup target, except one for ethyl benzene. The cleanup system has successfully treated target VOCs in both soil and groundwater at the site.

Powerful Remediation – Phillips Electronics NA Corp., Shenandoah, VA

In 2012, Philips Electronics North America Corporation completed an on-site interim remediation measure using electrical resistance heating to recover and treat chlorinated solvents from a soil area that was a source of a chlorinated solvent plume in groundwater. The remedy met its goals after operating for about five months. More than 57,000 pounds of chlorinated solvents were recovered, and the average site concentration was reduced by 99.8 percent. The facility is currently unused.



Property Transfer with the Voluntary Remediation Program – Rubbermaid Commercial Products, Winchester, VA

In 2012, the former GE Lighting property was successfully transferred to Rubbermaid Commercial Products following a collaborative effort between the Voluntary Remediation Program and RCRA Corrective Action, ensuring continued use of the property for economic benefit. In 1999, the EPA had issued a final decision indicating that no further corrective action at the facility was necessary. In 2010 and 2011, upon deciding to sell the property, the property owner GE Lighting conducted environmental site assessments and supplemental investigations of soil, groundwater and the stormwater retention basin at the property. In several cases the industrial/commercial soil screening levels were exceeded, and affected soils were removed. The data were then evaluated under the guidelines of the Voluntary Remediation Program in coordination with DEQ and EPA. A human health risk assessment to evaluate current and future property conditions was prepared based on current and future industrial land use. Adjacent properties were evaluated based on residential land use. With the expectation that activity and use limitations remain in place, it was determined that no additional evaluation or cleanup at the property is required. The activity and use limitations (consisting of restriction to commercial office, industrial, warehouse and other retail or wholesale purposes, and a requirement for proper handling of all soils on the property) are specified in accordance with the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act.

Corrective Action, Post-closure Care and the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act – USA Waste of Virginia Landfill, Bedford, VA



The Bedford landfill implemented post-closure care and site-wide corrective action under a hazardous waste management permit. In September 2010, DEQ issued its final decision regarding corrective action at the facility via permit modification approval. The final remedy states that no further actions to clean up soil or groundwater are necessary, given current and reasonably anticipated future land use. However, the final remedy also requires the facility to maintain institutional and engineering controls because waste with hazardous substances will remain in the closed capped landfill. After the facility demonstrated stable groundwater conditions and implemented a restrictive covenant for the property under the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act, the facility's hazardous waste management permit was allowed to expire in 2013, resulting in cost savings for the facility while protecting human health and the environment.