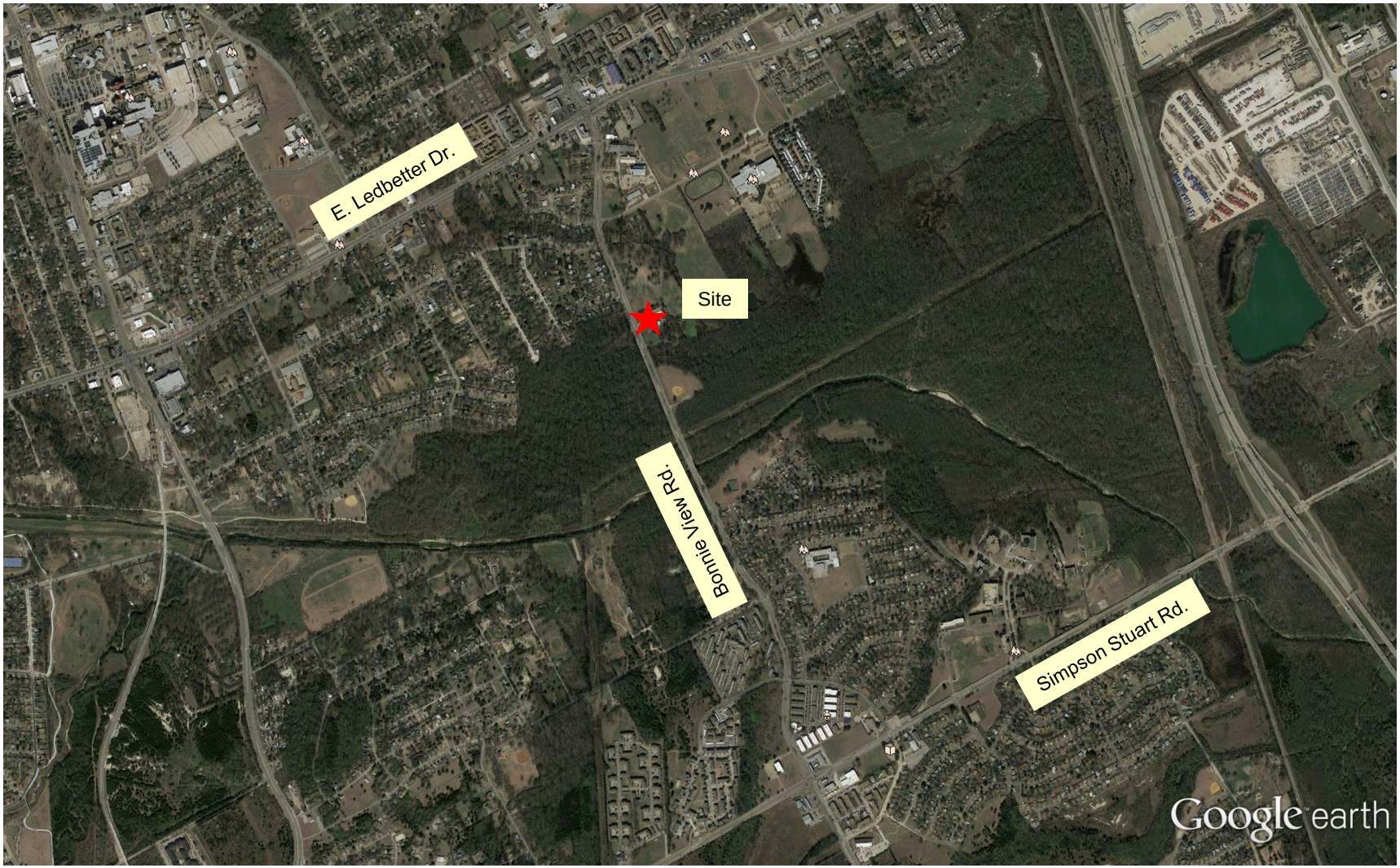
Lane Plating Works

City of Dallas Community Meeting
April 17, 2017

U.S. EPA Region 6

Site Location



Location and History

- Located on Bonnie View Road between E. Ledbetter Drive and Simpson Stuart Road immediately north of College Park

- Operated as an electroplating facility for approximately 90 years.

Site Property

Operational History

- Primary activities
  - Hard Chromium Plating
  - Cadmium Plating

- Other activities
  - Black Oxide Coating
  - Electroless Nickel Plating
  - Machining/Grinding
  - Lead Melting Pot for Anode Repair

Recent Site History

- Late 2015 – TCEQ noted the Lane Plating facility had ceased operations and closed
- Dec. 2015 – Lane Plating filed for bankruptcy
- Late Dec. 2015 – TCEQ conducted a limited removal action
  - Lab-packed select chemicals in the facility lab
  - Pumped waste from two on-site sumps (~8,000 gals)
  - Secured the facility
- Jan. 2016 – TCEQ Referred the site to EPA

Office Building

Facility Buildings

On-site Laboratory

Waste Containers in Chem Storage Area

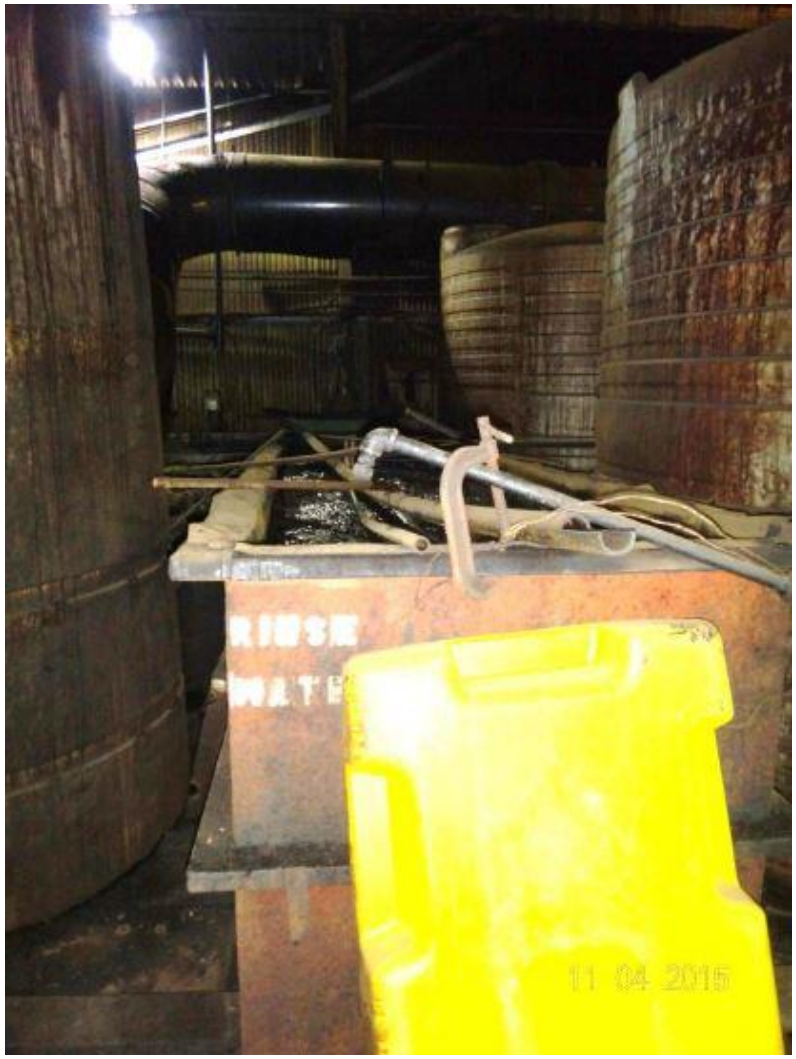
Chemical Storage Area

Chrome Plating Tanks

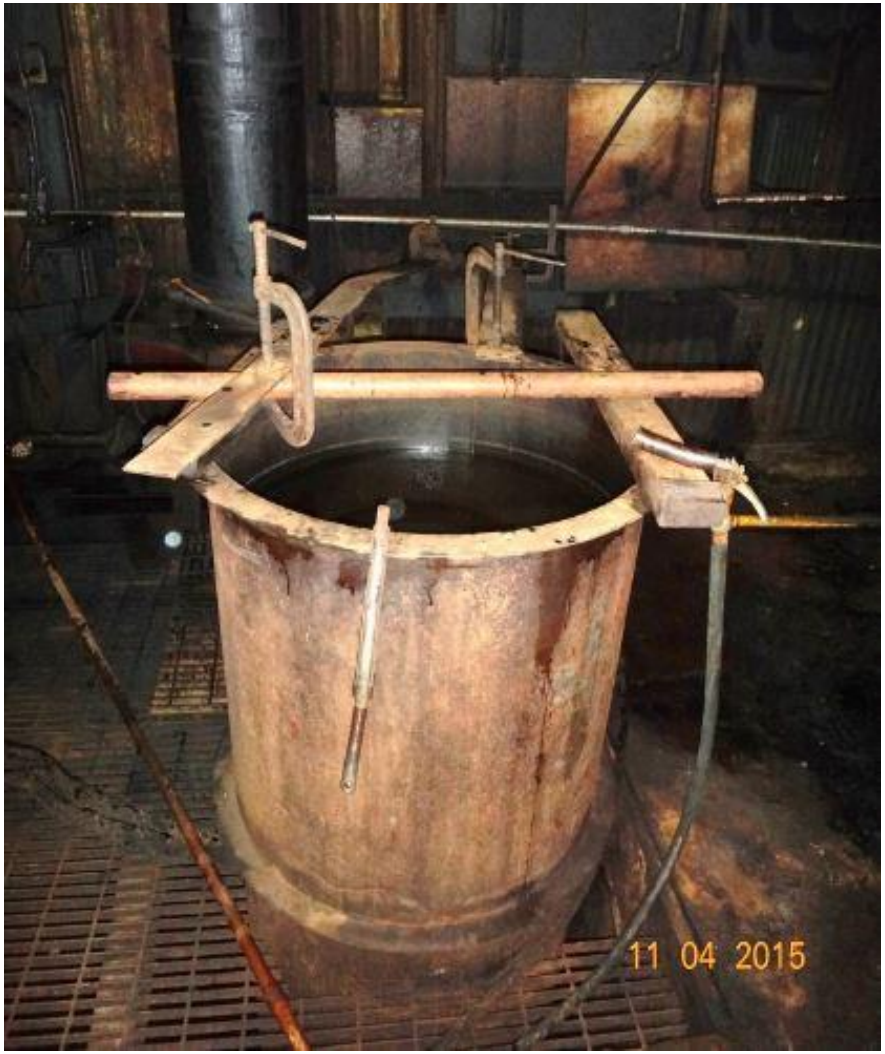
Chrome Plating Tanks

Chromic Acid Tank and Sump

Chrome Rinse Tank



Caustic Water Tank



Dip Tanks in Tinning Room

Waste Storage in Machine Shop

Thinner Area

Hazardous Waste Treatment Bldg.

Removal Assessment

- Site reconnaissance completed on March 23, 2016

- Field activities conducted April 12-13, 2016
  - Liquid waste sampling
  - Soil sampling

- Sample results
  - Liquid wastes are characteristically hazardous
  - Soils are contaminated predominantly with hex chrome, lead, and mercury above EPA Risk Screening Levels (RSLs)

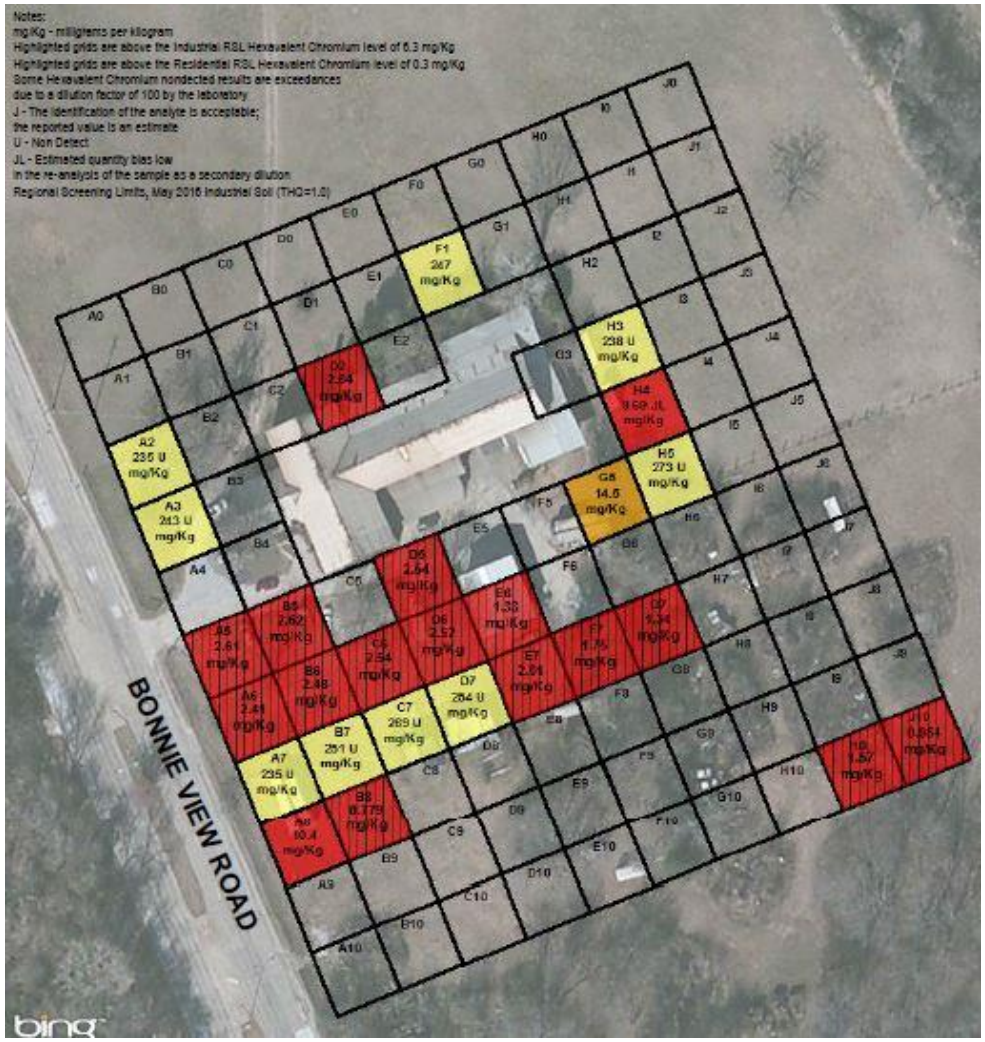
Soil Sampling

- Soil sampling conducted:
  - April 12 – 13, 2016 (initial Removal Assessment)
  - Sept. 19 – 23, 2016 (in conjunction with the Removal Action)

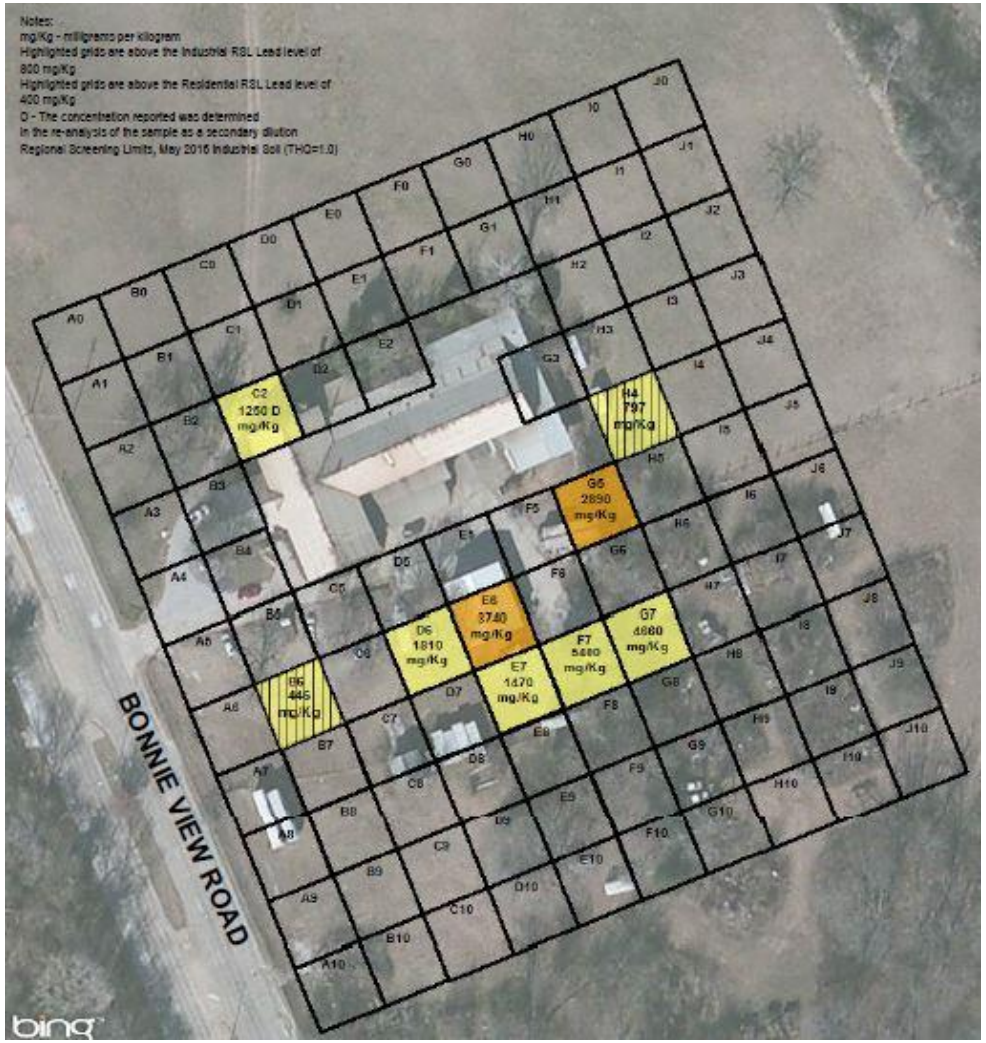
- Most common metals detected associated with Lane Plating operations:
  - Hexavalent chromium
  - Lead
  - Mercury

Soil Sampling Grid

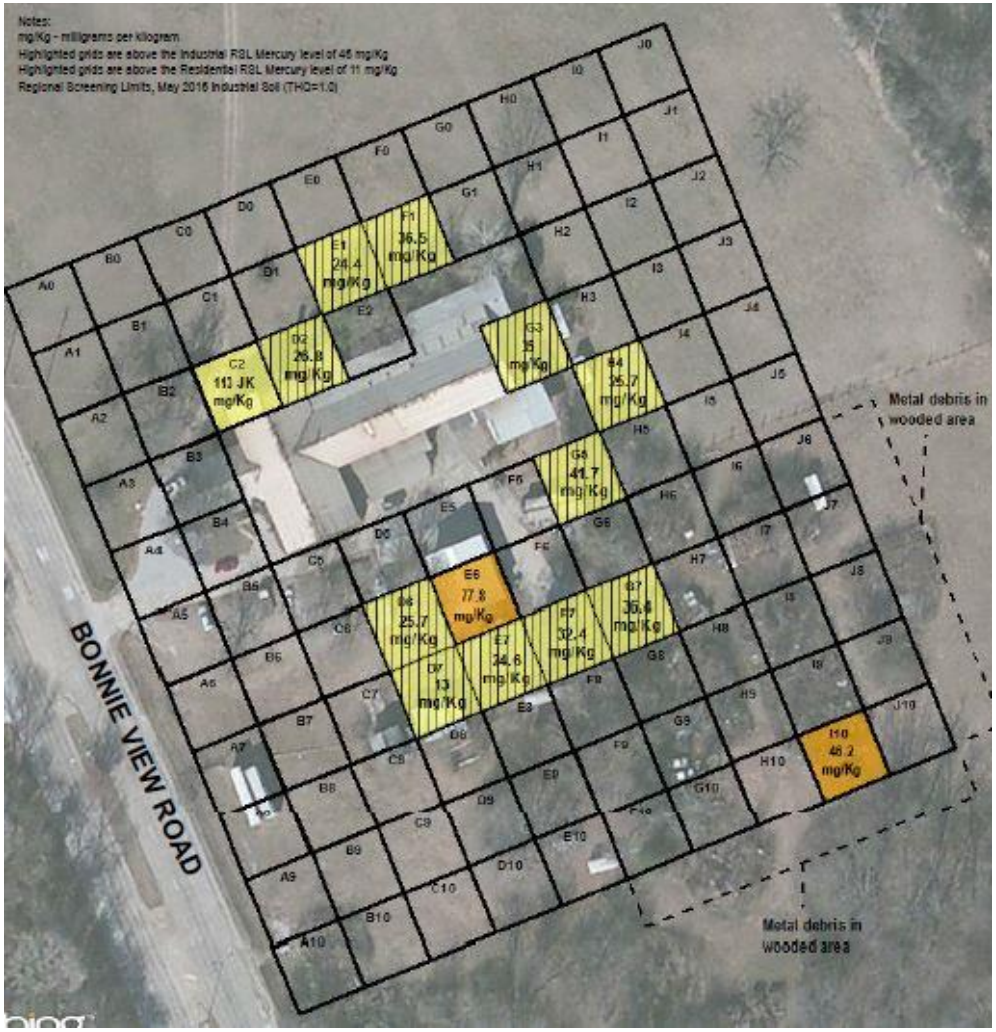
Soil Sampling – Hex Chrome



Soil Sampling – Lead



Soil Sampling – Mercury



Removal Action

- Removal action conducted from October 3 through November 18, 2016

- Quantity of wastes disposed – **187,868 lbs**

Removal Action (cont'd)

- Wastes disposed included:
  - Plating solutions (cyanide, chromium, sulfuric acid, caustic solutions)
  - Paints
  - Elemental mercury
  - Flammable liquids and aerosols
  - Waste oil/oil filters
  - Acidic and caustic solids
  - Soils

Removal Action – Hazcat/Sump Cleaning

Removal Action – Vat Cleaning

Removal Action – Waste Transport

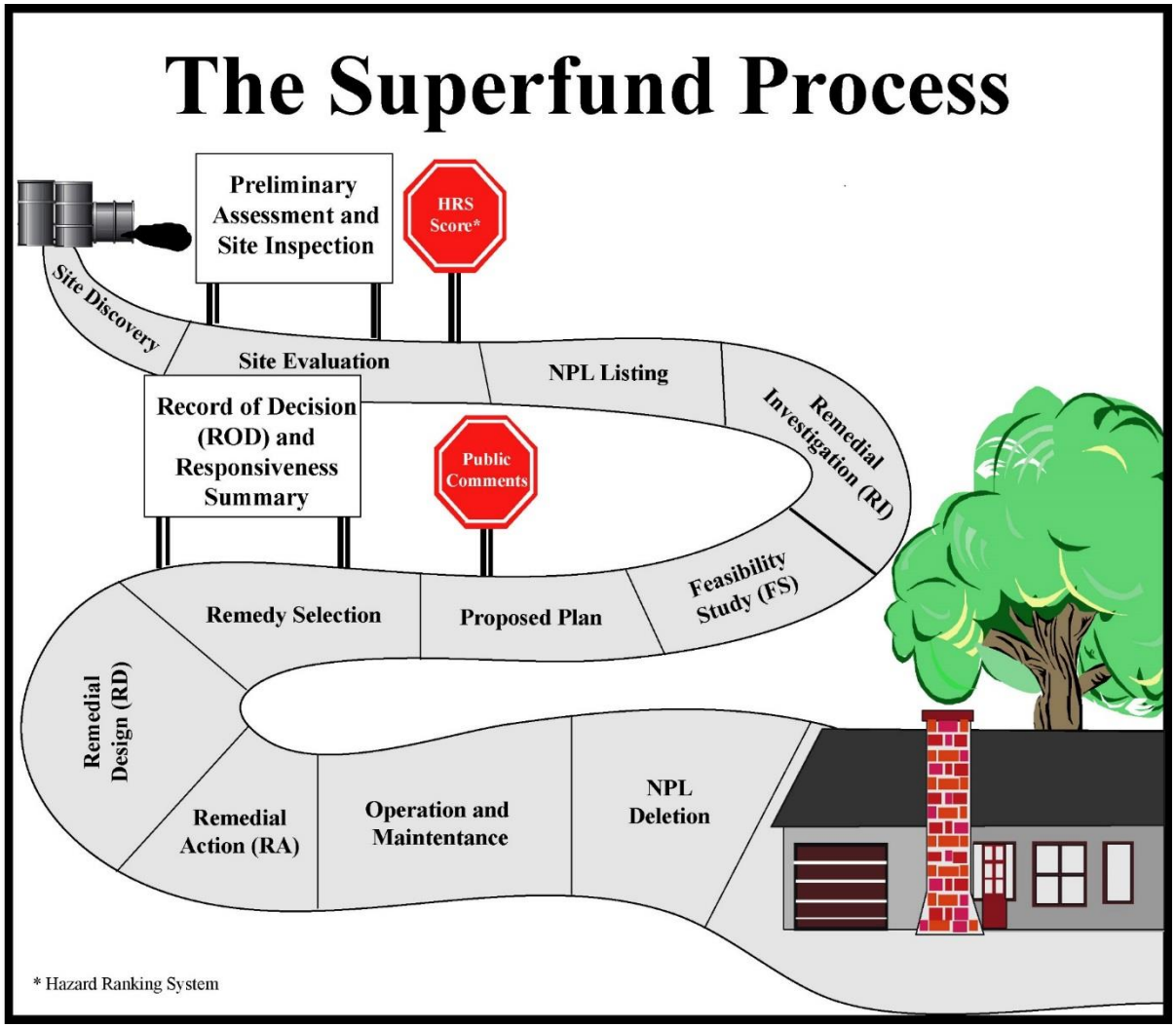
Removal Action - Laboratory

Removal Action – Chem Storage Area

Removal Action - Vats

Removal Action – Machine Shop

Superfund Process

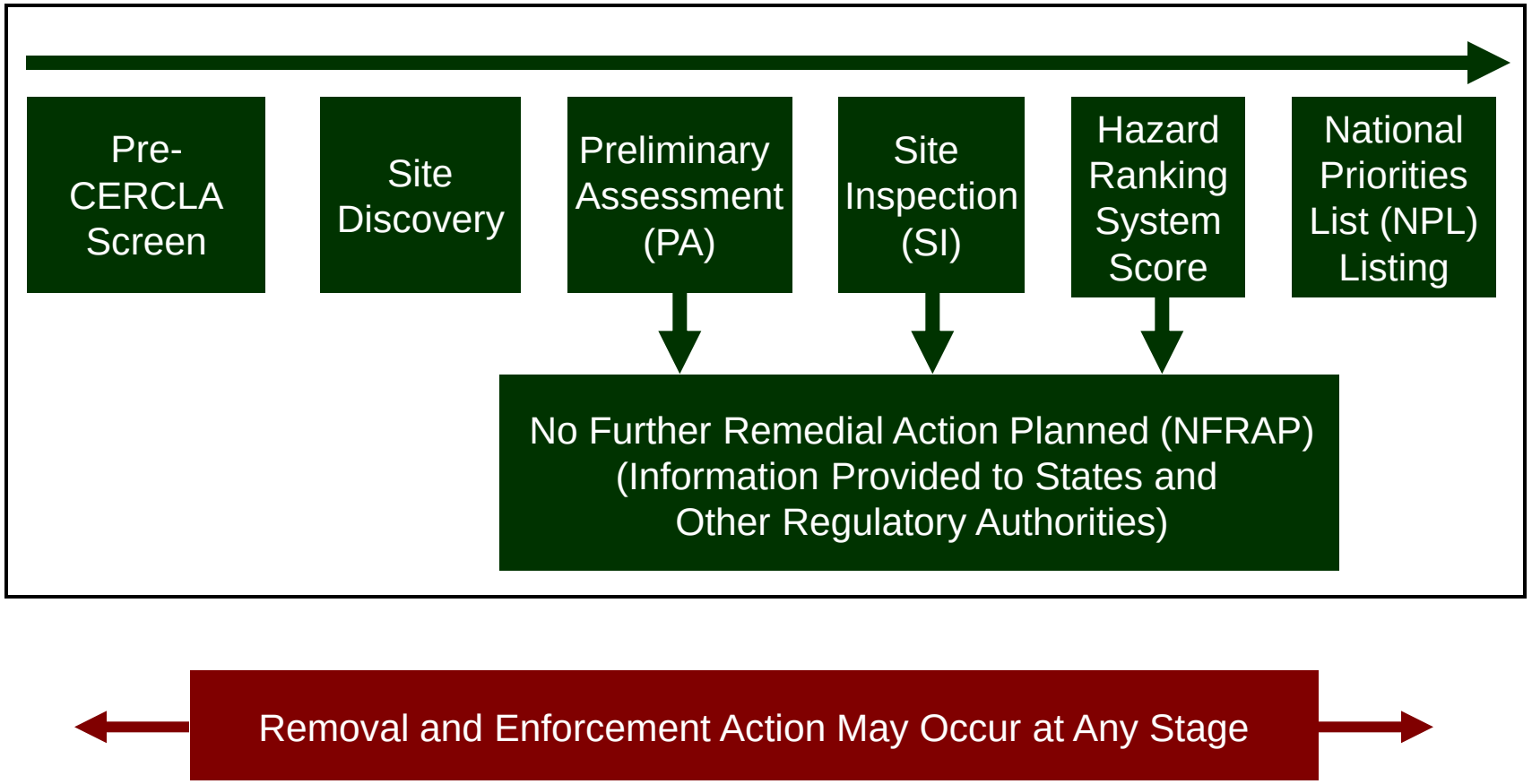


Purpose of Site Assessment

- The primary purpose of Site Assessment activities is to obtain the data necessary to identify the highest priority sites posing threats to human health and the environment

- The Site Assessment Process is a structured process comprised of a series of limited investigations

Site Assessment Activities



Preliminary Assessment

- Site Visit/Field Reconnaissance conducted on February 24, 2016
  - Potential Sources
  - Ground Water Pathway
  - Soil Exposure Pathway
  - Surface Water Pathway
  - Air Pathway

Site Inspection

- Site Visit/Field Reconnaissance conducted on June 1, 2016

- Field Activities completed from July 18-21
  - Soil
  - Surface Water
  - Sediment

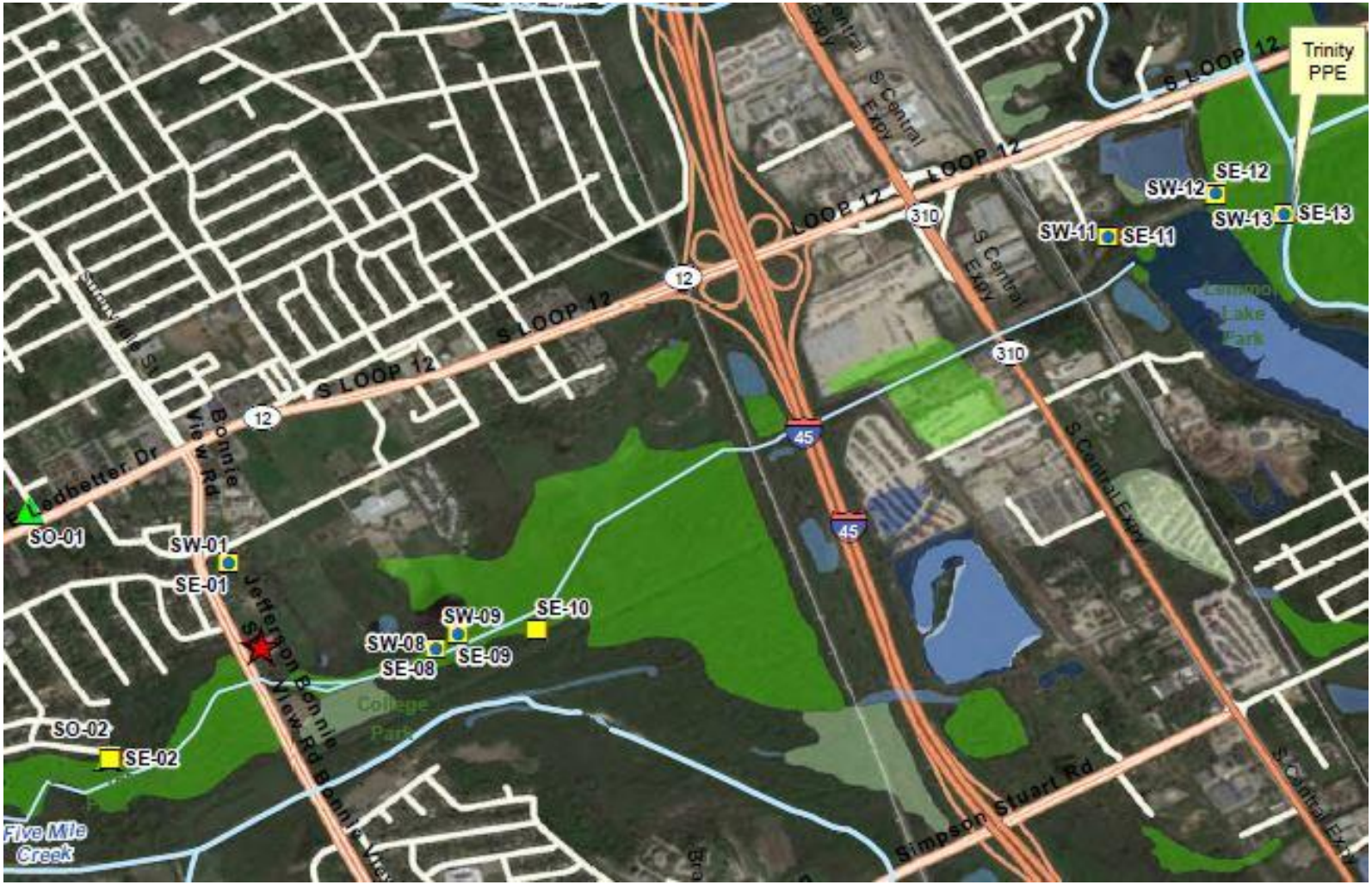
Site Inspection (cont.)

- Site Inspection evaluated the Surface Water Pathway

- Receptors include:
  - Wetlands
  - County preserves containing wetlands (Joppa Preserve/Lemon Lake Park)
  - Endangered/threatened species

SI Sampling Map

SI Sampling Map



Current Status

- Is currently being evaluated to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL)

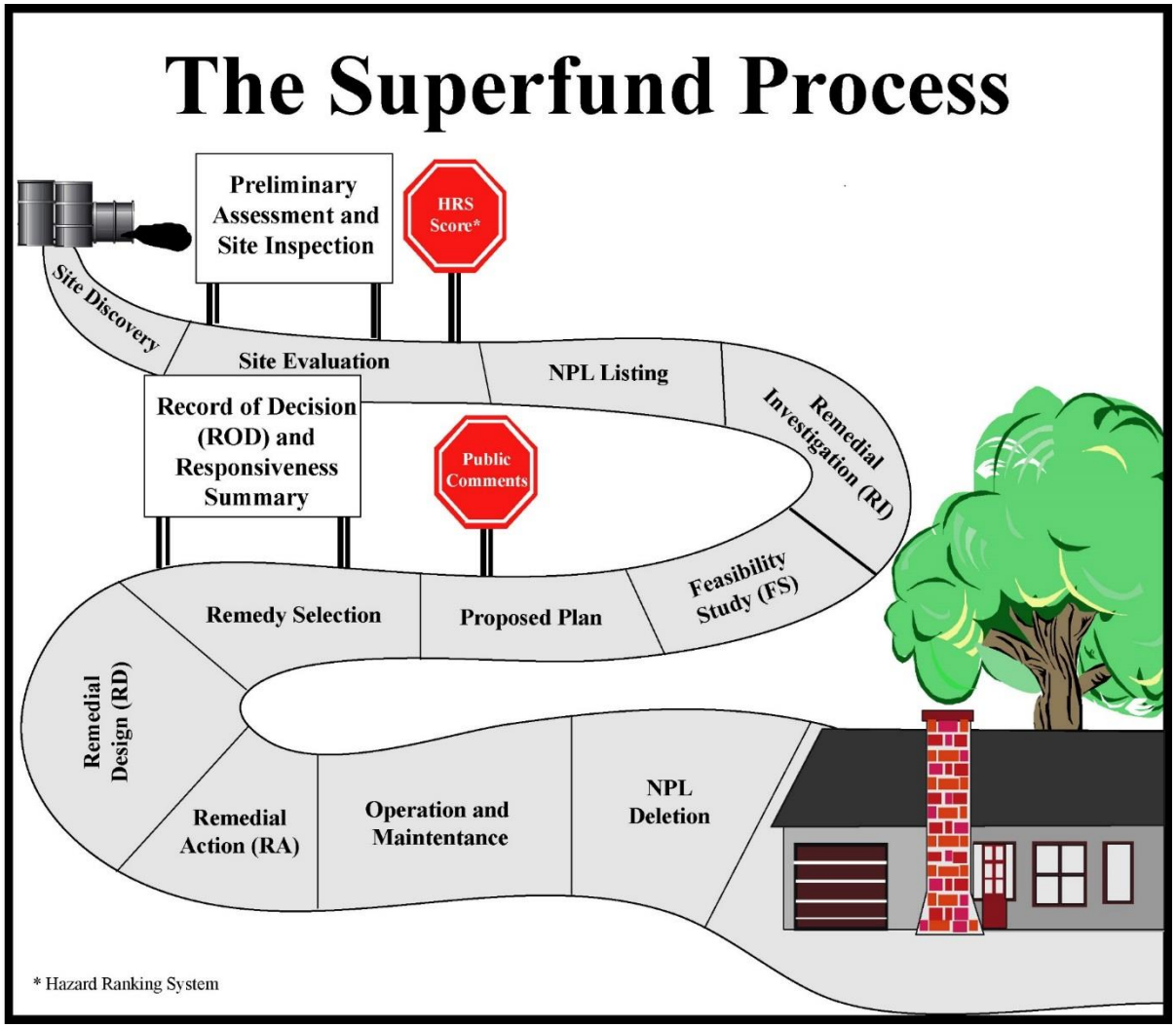
- Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is used to evaluate site for NPL eligibility:
  - The HRS is a numerically based scoring system or model
  - The HRS is a screening tool and not a risk assessment
  - The HRS score is the primary criterion EPA uses to determine whether a site should be placed on the NPL

Next Steps

- To be eligible for the NPL:
  - Site must score 28.5 or greater on the HRS
  - Official support from the State of Texas

- If **not** eligible for the NPL, then
  - Site is referred to the State of Texas

Superfund Process



Questions