

Brownfields, Battery Caps, and a Junkyard Dog of a Site - Part II



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The Project – Charlotte Locomotive and Railcar Maintenance Facility

- NC DOT Rail Division, with the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), is developing a new Locomotive and Railcar Maintenance Facility (LRMF) for the NC DOT Piedmont Improvement Project (PIP) and Charlotte Railroad Improvement and Safety Program (CRISP)
- Includes 11 properties totaling approximately 18 acres



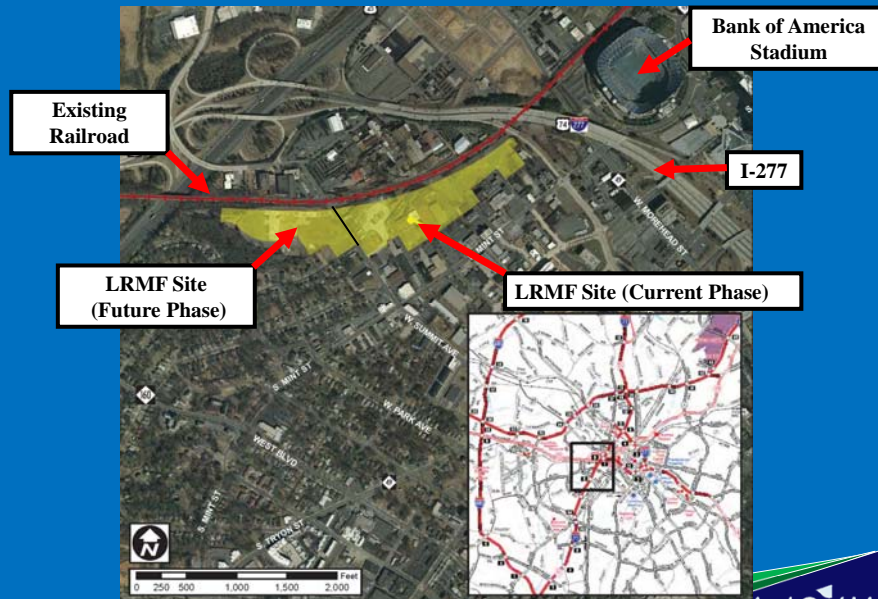
The Project Cont'd

- Includes former Smith Metal & Iron (SMI) junkyard (metals, PCBs & PAHs), Trucking Terminal (petroleum), and other impacted sites
- SMI is a Brownfields Project

3



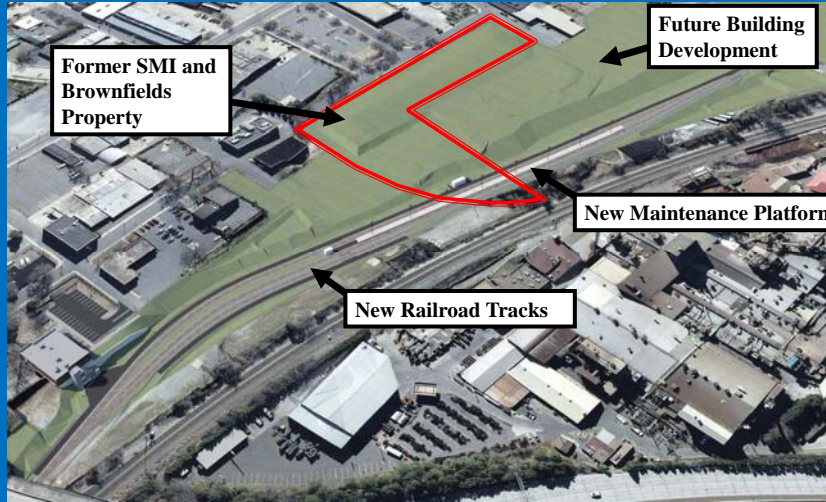
Project Location - Charlotte, NC



4

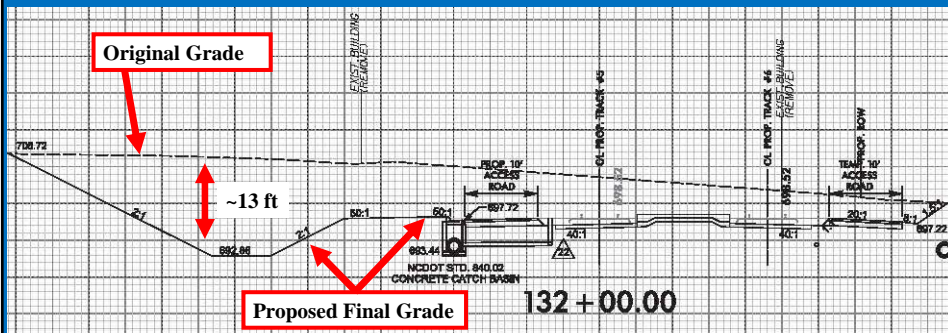


Proposed Charlotte Locomotive and Railcar Maintenance Facility – Current Phase



5

Proposed Cut Area Near Former SMI property



- Cut up to ~13 ft near SMI
- Includes stormwater attenuator ditch and piping

6

The Site – Former Smith Metal & Iron (SMI)

- SMI junkyard from the 1920's to the mid-1970's.
- Occupied by Ferguson Plumbing Supply (early 1990s to 2016).



Ferguson Plumbing Supply

7

Pre-Construction (2015) and Former SMI Property



1990 Building - Plumbing Supply

8



Assessment at Former SMI

- H&H assessed former SMI property for NC DOT
- Observed widespread black soil with metal debris
- Battery caps identified on surface (Gould, Willard and others).
- Gould and Willard were mid-century battery manufacturers
- Suspect “battery cracking” operation near the former battery storage building.



9



Smelly black soil (up to 5 ft thick).



Battery Cap (Good Year)



Metal pieces encountered in soil borings.

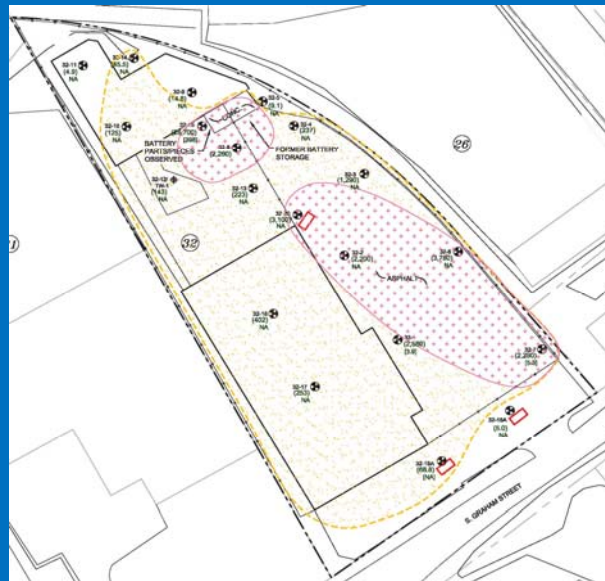
10


Maximum Concentrations in Soil (and target level)


- TPH DRO - 4,330 mg/kg (100 mg/kg)
- TPH GRO - 58.7 mg/kg (50 mg/kg)
- Total PCBs - 6.78 mg/kg (0.94 mg/kg)
- Total Lead - 28,700 mg/kg (800 mg/kg)
- TCLP Lead - 398 mg/L (5 mg/L)

11

Lead Impacts in Soil



 AREA OF LEAD IMPACTED SOIL

 AREA OF CHARACTERISTICALLY HAZARDOUS LEAD SOIL

12



Why Does Brownfields Make Sense?

Advantages

- Re-use Contaminated Soil
- Lower Cleanup Goals
- Reduces Environmental Liability
- Tax Breaks in Some Cases



13



Disadvantages

- Time for Approval Process and Fees
- Requires Regulatory Oversight
- Difficult to Manage Soil Import and Export
- Soil Management is Costly



14



LRMF Project Site

Why use Brownfields for Only the Highest Risk Site (SMI)?

1. Too Much Export Soil (Over 100,000 cubic yards) for the Overall Project
2. SMI is Highly Impacted: Widespread Hazardous Waste Lead Impacted Soil
3. Impacted Soil Already Capped in Place Over Most of SMI Site
4. Limited Export of Impacted Soil at SMI

15

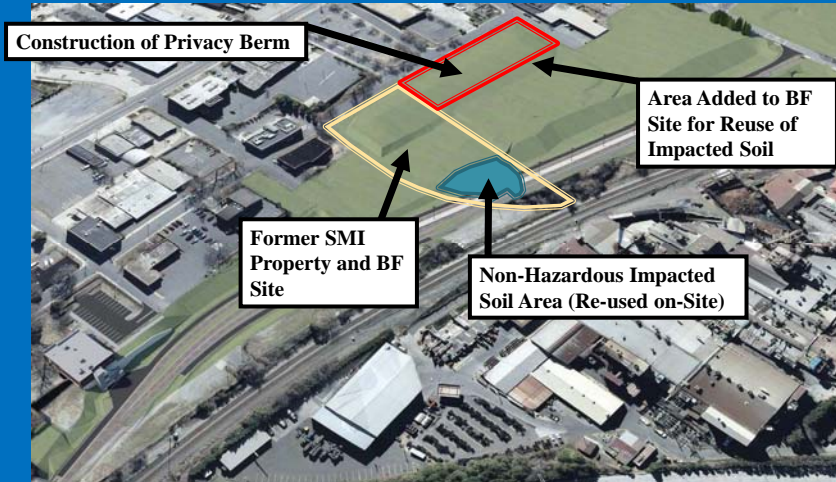
Re-Use of Soil at SMI

- Brownfields Area was Defined to Fit Our Needs
- Non-Hazardous Impacted Soil from SMI Re-used on Brownfields Site
- Soil transported to Privacy Berm
- Soil Did Not Leave the Brownfields Site



16

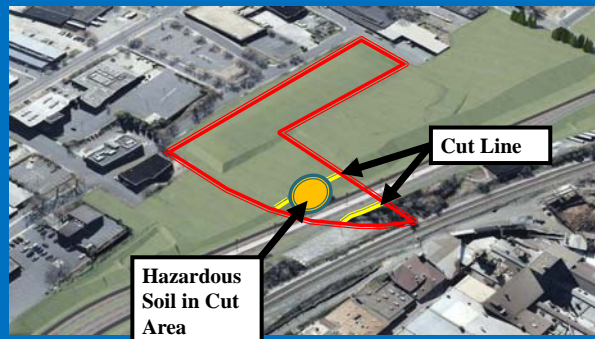
Re-Use of Soil at SMI



17

Hazardous Soil Stabilization

- Hazardous Lead Impacted Soil Located in Cut Area on SMI Property



18

Hazardous Soil Stabilization

- Soil Treated On-Site to Non-Hazardous Levels Using Envioblend 80/20 (magnesium oxide & phosphate blend)
- Work Plan Approved by NC DEQ Hazardous Waste Section and Brownfields Program



19



Hazardous Soil Stabilization

- Post-Treatment Composite Soil Sampling
 - Max TCLP Lead Before = 398 mg/L
 - Max TCLP Lead After = <0.050 mg/L
- Treated Non-Hazardous Soil Transported to Republic Services Subtitle D Landfill in Concord, NC for Disposal



20



Cost Savings

- Re-Use of Non-Hazardous Impacted Soil in On-Site Berm Instead of Disposal in a Subtitle D Landfill
 - Approximately \$80,000
- On-site Hazardous Soil Treatment and Disposal in a Subtitle D Landfill instead of a Subtitle C Landfill
 - Approximately \$150,000



21

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Summary

- Major DOT rail project on heavily impacted sites
- Former junkyard/battery cracking site (SMI)
- Use Brownfields to manage SMI
- Able to reuse non-haz impacted soil on Brownfields site
- Treat hazardous soil to non-haz levels for Subtitle D landfill disposal
- Significant cost savings

Questions?

22

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