

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

MEETING NOTES



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April 8, 2009

Battelle Team Deirdre Dahlen and Mark Otten met with Jim Baccala at the plant of:

Baccala Concrete Corporation

100 Armento Street

Johnston, RI 02919

401-231-8300 Ext 4

A site meeting was held on April 8, 2009 between Baccala Concrete Corporation (Baccala) and Battelle to discuss the potential of locating a confined disposal facility (CDF) on the property. Baccala owns the property under the name of Lucy Corporation, including Lot 261 (5.7 acres), Lot 188 (8.8 acres), and Lot 189, Lot 190, Lot 192, and the single family dwelling located on Lot 227. Baccala is also renting Lot 187, which is vacant and located east of the utility right-of-way (ROW) in Lot 184. The utility ROW (National Grid Company, formerly Narragansett Electric Company) contains overhead power lines and a 24-inch diameter buried sewer line.

Site Description

The concrete plant is located on the boundary between Lot 261 and Lot 188 (Figure 1). The west side of the property (Lot 188) is used to stockpile sand and gravel. A stream and associated wetlands are located in the far western portion of Lot 188. The area used by the concrete plant operations roughly follows the 200 foot setback from the stream.

There are two silos on the north side of the plant, and concrete trucks are loaded on the east side of the plant (Lot 261). The plant offices and truck scale are on the south side of Lot 261 and the concrete trucks exit the plant through the gate between the scale and office building.

The area around the office and truck scale is fairly level. The elevation of the stockpile area west of the concrete plant is higher (approximate elevation = 110 feet [ft]) and the elevation of the truck loading area east of the plant is lower (approximate elevation = 100 ft). It was observed that when the concrete trucks are in the loading area, the top of the truck is below the ground elevation around the office area.

The sand and gravel facility is located in the eastern portion of Lot 261, with the stockpile area located north of the office building. Materials are delivered by truck and then processed for use in the concrete plant. Processing includes crushing over-size rock, screening, and washing with water. The wash-water and fine-grained materials are discharged into one of the two ponds located in the north-central area of Lot 261 and on Lots 189 and 190. The wash-water infiltrates into the ground within the ponds and any over-flow is directed into rock-filled infiltration areas. There is no discharge of pond wash-water from the site. The fine-grained materials that settle in the ponds are periodically dredged and sold for fill material. The ponds (approximate surface elevation = 90 ft) are estimated to be 10 to 15 ft deep.

The elevation in the sand and gravel area is much higher than the ground around the office. Trucks drive up a steep gravel-surface ramp north of the office and dump materials into the stockpile. The ground surface at the top of the stockpile area is about the same elevation as the top of a power line that is connected to the overhead, power lines in Lot 184.

During plant operations, concrete trucks leave the site on the south side of Lot 261, east of the truck-scale, onto Cadorna Street, travel one block and turn right to go up the hill on Armento Street. Traffic enters the site on the south side of Lot 261, west of the truck-scale, via Trieste Street. There is no access to the concrete plant or sand and gravel facility through any other public streets. There is no access to the north side of Lots 189 or 190, as the streets east of Lots 192 and 191 dead-end before reaching the plant area.

Railroad Avenue is a public access road located north of the auto scrap yard (Lot 202), but the road dead-ends into the scrap yard.

According to Mr. Baccala, the auto scrap yards located to the north and south of the concrete plant site are considered "brownfields". A former chemical manufacturing facility was located to the south, which he called Colonial Chemical, which manufactured paint thinner material. A tire dump was located to the north and has since been cleaned up.



Figure 1. Aerial Photograph of the Concrete Plant (Lots 261, 188, 189, 190, and 192) and Adjacent Properties (Property lines are represented by red lines and lot numbers are identified within each lot.)

Potential Confined Disposal Facility

Mr. Otten explained how a CDF could be constructed and operated on the property. Provided that the excavation and on-site disposal alternative is selected, utilization of this property – should it become available – would provide sufficient space to construct the processing area and CDF. It would also provide good access to Lyman Mill Pond, which would facilitate the transportation of contaminated material between the removal area and the processing and disposal area.

A CDF could be constructed using property from Lots 261, 192, and 188. The capacity of the CDF would vary depending upon the fill height, where the fill height is the thickness of contaminated sediment moved into the CDF. The total height of the CDF would include the fill height plus approximately 4.5 ft to accommodate a leachate collection system (1 ft) and a RCRA cap (3.5 ft). It is estimated that a CDF constructed on Lots 261, 192, and 188 could contain between 100,000 to 130,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment material (based on fill height ranging from approximately 10 ft to 15 ft and total CDF height of approximately 14.5 to 19.5 ft).

Additional evaluations would need to be performed to verify site design parameters (e.g., property ownership, site conditions such as topography and foundation conditions, and town zoning restrictions) in the event that this property becomes available and the upland CDF disposal option is selected as a component of the preferred remedy.