

Site Redevelopment Profile

Arlington Blending & Packaging Superfund Site

12121 Hwy 70, Arlington, Tennessee 38002

Property Overview

Size

2.3 acres

Current Site Uses

- The site is now home to the Mary Alice Park.
- Recreational fields, playgrounds, exercise stations, off-leash dog areas, walking and biking trails, a basketball court, nature area/interpretive areas, a picnic area, and an area to host special events such as concerts and festivals are located on site.

Use Restrictions

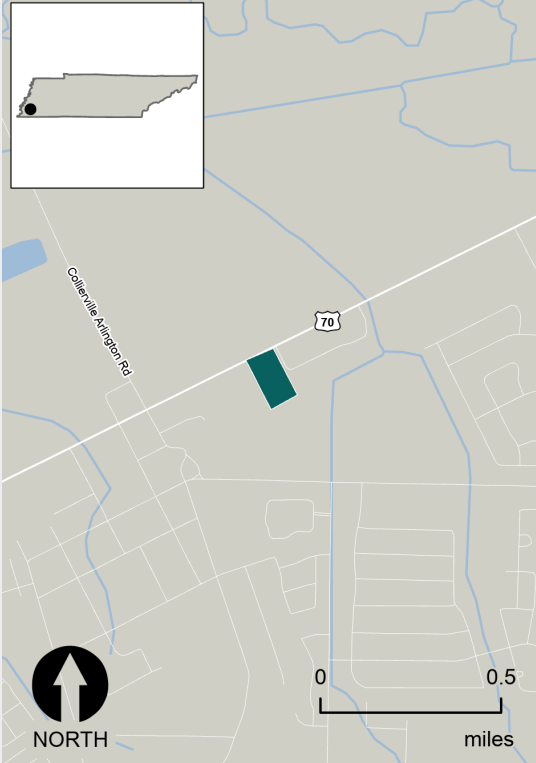
- Institutional controls prohibit access to or use of groundwater until cleanup standards are met.
- Per Shelby County regulations, wells cannot be placed within a half-mile of the site and groundwater exposure is prohibited at any point between the site and the Loosahatchie River.
- Maintenance of a fence and the site's cover as well as regular monitoring of wells and surface water are required.

Surrounding Population

2,523
1 MILE

13,424
3 MILES

18,584
5 MILES



A map of the site in Tennessee.

Site History and Redevelopment Timeline

1971-1978

The Arlington Blending & Packaging Company's facility was active on site.

1983

EPA performed short-term cleanup to address immediate site risks.

1987

EPA placed the site on the Superfund program's National Priorities List (NPL).

1990

Site investigations completed.

1991

EPA evaluated cleanup options. EPA selected final cleanup plan

1994

Cleanup began.

1997

Cleanup plan for groundwater updated from pumping and treatment to monitored natural attenuation. Cleanup finished.

2004

EPA announced that site is ready for reuse, issued Comfort Letter

2005

Helena Chemical Company donated adjacent property, increasing park area by 30 percent. Town of Arlington received \$300,000 community development block grant for park design and construction/

2006

Ribbon-cutting ceremony at the opening of Mary Alice Park.

2009

Town of Arlington recognized with EPA's Excellence in Site Reuse award.

2017

Site's fourth five-year review confirmed remedy's continued protectiveness.

History and Cleanup

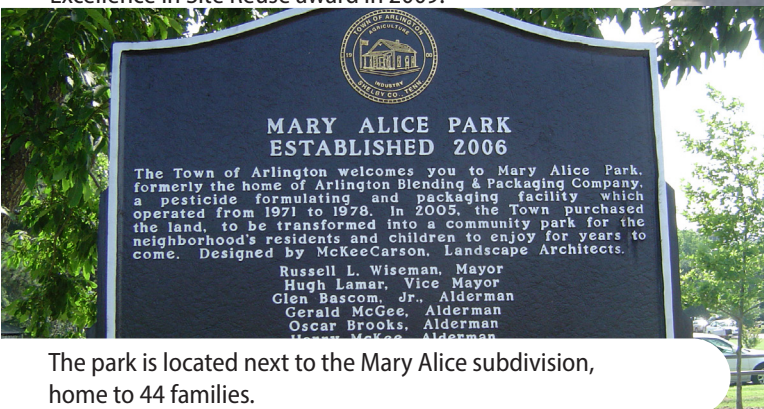
Collaboration between federal and state agencies, local government and community members led to the cleanup and revitalization of this formerly contaminated Superfund site in Arlington, Tennessee. The once-vacant site is now a community asset that provides recreational fields, playgrounds, exercise stations, off-leash dog areas, walking and biking trails, a basketball court, nature/interpretive areas, a picnic area, and event location for the Mary Alice neighborhood.

Arlington Blending & Packaging Company operated a pesticide formulation and packaging facility from 1971 to 1978 at the 2.3-acre site. Its operations and pesticide spills contaminated soil and groundwater. EPA placed the site on the Superfund program's National Priorities List (NPL) in 1987.

Following site investigations, EPA led a short-term cleanup to address immediate risks. Activities included disposal of contaminated equipment and waste chemicals, removal and treatment of over 41,000 tons of contaminated soil, and monitoring of groundwater and surface water.



EPA Region 4 presenting the town of Arlington with its Excellence in Site Reuse award in 2009.



The park is located next to the Mary Alice subdivision, home to 44 families.

Redevelopment

Park and recreation facilities were a community priority. However, the site remained vacant for many years after cleanup. As part of the Return to Use Initiative, EPA worked with local stakeholders to identify barriers preventing the site's return to use. In addition to concerns about liability issues, the community associated the property with its contaminated past. EPA and local stakeholders worked together on materials that addressed these issues and updated the community on the site's history, cleanup and availability for reuse.

In July 2004, EPA issued a Comfort Letter to the town of Arlington. The letter indicated that federal liability statutes would protect the town's interests when it assumed ownership of the property. EPA also declared the site ready for recreational use in a Ready for Reuse (RfR) Determination. EPA issued the RfR Determination, the first in the southeast, in 2004. EPA designed the RfR Determination to reassure Arlington residents and officials that the site's remedy could be compatible with recreational uses. EPA Region 4 worked with the town of Arlington on remedy-friendly plans for a neighborhood park at the site. EPA's participation in the planning process made sure that playground construction activities did not affect the remedy.

In 2005, Helena Chemical Company donated an adjacent property, increasing the size of the park by 30 percent. The town of Arlington was also able to secure a \$300,000 community development block grant administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to fund the park's design and construction. Since purchasing the property in 2005, the town of Arlington has worked cooperatively with EPA to coordinate the park's development with EPA's implementation of the remedy. The locality's efforts have enhanced the cleanup and the remedy's long-term protectiveness.

For example, the town of Arlington's commitment to enforce a Shelby County ordinance prohibiting the installation of water wells within a half-mile of a Superfund site is consistent with the remedy.

Years of collaborative efforts came to fruition when Mary Alice Park, named for a nearby subdivision, opened with a ribbon-cutting ceremony in 2006. The park includes a playground, field space, walking and biking trails, and exercise stations. It also includes a half-court basketball court and signs that explain the park's history and celebrate its successful redevelopment. Picnic areas and space for events are located at the park. In 2009, EPA Region 4 recognized the town of Arlington with its Excellence in Site Reuse award. The site's redevelopment enhanced EPA's selected remedy and revitalized the property and the surrounding neighborhood.

By turning the site into a park, the town has provided the community with a public green-space resource that can be enjoyed by everyone. Additionally, the town has taken on some of the site's longterm stewardship responsibilities. Consistent with EPA's RfR Determination, the town and the Memphis Environmental Center now work together to maintain the site's remedy. The layout of Mary Alice Park was designed to minimize impacts on the site's groundwater monitoring well network and allow easy access to the monitoring wells for sampling by EPA and Center staff.



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For more information see: www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment



Mary Alice Park opened on November 15, 2006.

