TULSA FUEL & MANUFACTURING (TULSA COUNTY) COLLINSVILLE, OKLAHOMA



EPA REGION 6 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 01

Contact: Michael Torres 214-665-2108

EPA ID# OKD987096195 Site ID: 0604674

Last Updated: September 2015

Effective October 1, 2015 this Site Status Summary will be replaced with a new site profile. The new site profile will be available at: www.epa.gov/superfund/tulsa-manufacturing

Current Status:

Remedial Action Phase

- The site consists of an abandoned 60.7-acre former zinc smelter facility, located in Collinsville, Tulsa County, Oklahoma. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) have worked closely in developing the necessary investigations, work plans, and other activities needed to address the on-site contamination issues from and at the TFM Superfund Site. Final investigations identified arsenic, cadmium, and lead as the on-site and off-site contaminants of concern.
- ODEQ took the lead in the investigation by hiring a consultant to perform site-wide sampling, assess risks, and develop feasible alternatives for cleanup based on information gathering results. The remedial investigation (RI) studies and field sampling activities began in early 2005. A two-phase (Phase I & Phase II) sampling and evaluation process was performed by ODEQ. All of Phase I sampling, which included surface water, surface soil, and groundwater on and off site was completed in July 2007. ODEQ has compiled these sampling results and completed data validation. The overall project for conducting the necessary investigations and studies needed to identify feasible cleanup options was completed in October 2007. Furthermore, a Supplemental RI to examine potential off-site contamination issues was performed in late 2007 and completed in March 2008.
- The EPA and ODEQ have conducted periodic public meetings to keep the community informed of on-going work and progress at the site.
- A Proposed Plan to identify the preferred remedial alternative to address contamination at the site was released on July 24, 2008, in Collinsville. At the public meeting, EPA and ODEQ presented and described the other remedial alternatives considered in the Feasibility Study Report and provided information on how the community members may be involved in the remedy selection process for the site. The Public Comment Period to solicit public review and comment on the remedial action alternatives and supporting analysis began on July 1, 2008, and closed-out on July 31st.
- The Record of Decision that documents the selection of the preferred remedy was issued by EPA on November 24, 2008.

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- A viable PRP has not been identified. The remedial design (RD) phase will be performed by ODEQ, with financial assistance and oversight by EPA. A Statement of Work and Cost Estimate for the RD was approved by EPA in August 2011. The RD to address all of the elements of the 2008 ROD began in September 2011.
- The preliminary field work for the RD was completed in July 2012. A treatability study to find the best way to stabilize/treat waste, which is an optional requirement, in an on-site landfill was conducted in early August 2012 and a report was issued for review.
- The RD process was completed in July 2014. RD investigations (RDI) show that heavy metals are fixed across the site, not entering the ground water, and low-permeability clay is already preventing waste migration. Therefore, optional treatment in not necessary to address waste contamination. Also, certain State landfill construction requirements will be waived via a ROD Amendment.
- EPA, in collaboration with ODEQ, released the Proposed Plan to amend the 2008 Preferred Remedial Alternative on February 02, 2015. The Plan proposed to waive a State landfill construction requirement and remove an optional treatment prerequisite that is not necessary to address contamination at the site. EPA and ODEQ held a public meeting at the Collinsville City Hall on February 26, 2015, to provide information and receive public comments.
- A ROD Amendment was issued on July 02, 2015.
- ODEQ and their remedial action contractors began cleanup activities in July 2015. Cleanup activities are planned for completion in September 2016

Benefits -

The ODEQ and EPA have performed the necessary enforcement activities. In 2004, at ODEQ's request, an EPA emergency response team erected a perimeter fence to limit public access to the contaminants and possible risks at the site. ODEQ has also obtained samples of blackberries from the site, and their investigation has determined that there is very little potential for these plants to uptake metals from the site.

Remediation of the contaminated media will reduce current and future human health and ecological risks associated with the on-site and some off-site contaminants. Moreover, revitalization of the area will encourage reuse or redevelopment plans.

National Priorities Listing (NPL) History -

The site was proposed for NPL inclusion in 1998, and placed on the National Priorities List in 1999.

Site Description -

Location:	The Tulsa Fuel and Manufacturing site is located on the west side of Highway 169, approximately 1.3 miles south of downtown Collinsville, Oklahoma. The City of Collinsville is 12 miles north of Tulsa, in northeast Oklahoma.
Population:	Within 2 miles of the property, there are approximately 8 residents, and within 3 miles there are approximately 300 residents.
Setting:	Undeveloped vacant properties surround the site to the north and west; two man-made ponds and remains of a strip mine are to the south; and Old Highway 169 and railroad tracks are to the east.

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Wastes and Volumes

Lead, cadmium, and arsenic are the primary contaminants of concern at the site. The site contains an estimated 200,000 cubic yards of heavy-metal-contaminated waste and smelter debris.

Site Contacts

EPA Remedial Project Manager: EPA Superfund Attorney EPA: Public Liaison

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