ATTACHMENT D-7

HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE REPORT

GIWW BRFG-CRL HTRW Appendix

1.0 Introduction

In order to complete a feasibility level HTRW evaluation for the Gulf Intracoastal Water Way (GIWW), Brazos River Floodgate and Colorado River Lock (BRFG-CRL) Feasibility Study, a records search was conducted following the rules and guidance of ER 1165-2-132: *HTRW Guidance for Civil Works Projects*, and ASTM E1527-13: *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process*.

2.0 Records Review

In the records review, files, maps and other documents that provide environmental information about the project area are obtained and reviewed. To complete the records review, USACE reviewed publicly available databases and sources, using the proposed footprint of the project, along with an approximate 1 mile search distance for each of the sources shown in the below Table 1. Once the database searches were complete, USACE analyzed the results for recognized environmental conditions (RECs) that could affect the proposed project or need further investigation, given the proposed project measures. Due to the conservative search distances and specifics of the proposed project, many of the record search results can be dismissed from further consideration in this study. The results of that analysis, specifics of the REC (where applicable), and justification for dismissal from further evaluation (where applicable) are discussed below. Note that only databases with results found are discussed in detail below.

Table 1: Standard Search Distances and Records Review Results

ASTM Source	ASTM Distance (miles)	Distance Searched (miles)	Number of Results	Source Name
Federal National Priorities List (NPL) site list	1.0	1.0	0	EPA Cleanups In My Community
Federal Delisted NPL site list	0.5	1.0	0	EPA Cleanups In My Community
Federal CERCLIS (SEMS) list	0.5	1.0	0	EPA EnviroFacts
Federal NFRAP (SEMS archive) site list	0.5	1.0	0	EPA EnviroFacts
Federal RCRA Corrective Action facilities list	1.0	1.0	0	EPA Cleanups In My Community
Federal RCRA TSD facilities list	0.5	1.0	0	EPA EnviroFacts
Federal RCRA generators list	Property and adjacent properties only	1.0	2	EPA EnviroFacts
Federal ICs/Engineering Control registry	Property only	N/A	N/A	Source not found*
Federal ERNS list	Property only	N/A	See below*	National Response Center
State and tribal equivalent NPL list	1.0	1.0	0	Texas Superfund Registry
State and tribal equivalent CERCLIS	0.5	1.0	0	TCEQ Central Registry

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal sites	0.5	1.0	0	TCEQ Central Registry
State and tribal leaking AST/UST sites	0.5	1.0	0	TCEQ Central Registry
State and tribal registered storage tank list	Property and adjacent properties only	1.0	5	TCEQ Central Registry
State and tribal ICs/Engineering Control registry	Property only	N/A	N/A	Source not found*
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites	0.5	1.0	0	TCEQ Central Registry
Federal, State and tribal Brownfields site list	0.5	1.0	0	EPA Cleanups In My Community

* Denotes a data failure

Federal RCRA Generators List – The RCRA generators list identifies sites that generate quantities of waste classified as hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Two sites were identified within a one mile radius of the proposed Brazos River project area, none in the Colorado River project area. The Bryan Mound Strategic Petroleum Reserve is a Department of Energy underground emergency fuel storage facility located approximately 1 mile to the north of the Brazos River Floodgates. The facility is listed as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG), which means the facility generates under a certain quantity of hazardous waste per month. The Texas Barge and Boat facility, located approximately 650 feet north of the Brazos River Floodgates, was listed as the second RCRA generator. The barge repair facility is classified as a large quantity generator (LQG). Despite the proximity of these facilities, the simple fact of generator status is not sufficient to expect an impact from either of the two facilities. As a result, none of these sites will be carried forward as RECs.

Federal Institutional Controls (IC)/Engineering Controls Registry – Engineering controls and ICs are both methods of preventing exposure to contaminants on a particular site, typically sites where contaminants are confined or controlled on site as part of a cleanup remedy. This database is a listing of sites where one or both of those controls are in place. USACE was unable to locate this EPA database, and this can be considered a data failure as defined by the ASTM standard. However, the ASTM standard only requires that the proposed project property be searched for ICs or engineering controls. Since these controls are typically only used at cleanup sites where contaminants are confined onsite, and the other record searches identified no existing cleanup sites within the proposed project footprint, it can be assumed that no ICs or engineering controls are present within the proposed project footprint.

Federal ERNS List – The Federal Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances which are reported to the United States Coast Guard's National Response Center (NRC). However, much of the information in the database was incomplete, or did not give a specific location. Even if location information was recorded, it was often impossible to discern exactly what material or substance the release or spill consisted of. As a result of these limitations, it was impossible to resolve the data closer than the County level, and without specific data about each response or spill, it is impossible to determine whether any RECs are present in the proposed project.

State and Tribal Registered Storage Tanks – This list is a combination of the State of Texas registered Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) databases, representing sites with storage tanks registered with the State of Texas. Five sites were identified within a mile of the

proposed project footprint (Table 2, below). Four of the petroleum storage tanks listed are associated with boat yards and onshore retail, whereas the pump station AST is for limited industrial use. The existence of a registered storage tank (UST or AST) is not sufficient to believe that significant contamination is likely to be generated, and none of the listed sites are within the proposed project footprint. Therefore none of these sites will be carried forward as RECs.

Table 2: State Registered Storage Tanks Results

Site Name	Tank Type	Location	Proximity
West End Pump Station	6000 gal. diesel AST	920 E. Floodgate Road, Freeport	1 mile north of BRFG
Texas Barge and Boat	2000 gal. diesel AST	4115 E. Floodgate Road, Freeport	650 ft. north of BRFG
CJ's One Stop	3 USTs, various sizes and contents	1290 Fisher Street, Matagorda	0.35 miles north of CRL
Pelican Point	10000 gal. gasoline AST	498 St. Marys Street, Matagorda	0.55 miles north of CRL
Stanley's	Three 5000 gal. gasoline USTs	752 Market Street, Matagorda	0.55 miles northeast of CRL

State and Tribal ICs/Engineering Control registry – This ASTM source refers to any listing of sites where one or both of those controls are in place, and are within the State of Tribal jurisdiction. USACE was unable to locate this Texas State database, and this can be considered a data failure as defined by the ASTM standard. However, the ASTM standard only requires that the proposed project property be searched for ICs or engineering controls. Since these controls are typically only used at cleanup sites where contaminants are confined onsite, and the other record searches identified no existing cleanup sites within the proposed project footprint, it can be assumed that no ICs or engineering controls are present within the proposed project footprint.

Non-ASTM Sources/Categories – During the process of the records search, other environmental issues from other sources often are found that do not fit into the source categories shown in the above table. In this case, both Bryan Mound and Texas Barge and Boat sites were found listed in other programs within the TCEQ Central Registry. Bryan Mound was found to be regulated and permitted under the air emissions program (Title V) as a significant emitter. The site was also found to have several historical petroleum tanks that had either been removed or filled in place. Several records in the TCEQ database indicated that some sort of site assessment investigation had occurred from 1992 to 1996, although no details are provided. The Texas Barge and Boat site was also found to be regulated under the air emissions program. The site was listed as having an emergency response event in April of 2007, although no details are given and no follow-up is evident. Despite these findings, there is no reason to believe the proposed project will be affected, and none of these sites will be carried forward as RECs.

Both proposed project sites also were found under listed under other programs in the TCEQ database, with USACE as the responsible entity. The Brazos River Floodgate facility is listed as formerly having 3 USTs. The first was a 1000 gallon empty tank that was filled in place in 1992. The second and third were 560 gallon diesel USTs that were removed from the ground also in 1992. The Colorado River Locks is listed as formerly having 2 USTs: one 1000 gallon empty tank filled in place in 1988, and one 560 gallon diesel tank removed in 1994. Due to these tanks being decommissioned, there is no reason to believe the findings will affect the proposed project, and none of these sites will be carried forward as RECs.

3.0 Other Considerations

Oil and Gas Infrastructure - Although not classified as HTRW, pipelines and oil wells play an important role in determining the acceptability of project alternatives. Project measures often must be designed around oil and gas infrastructure, especially if the pipelines or wells cannot be relocated. In order to search for pipelines and oil wells in the proposed project footprint, USACE reviewed the public GIS system maintained by the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC), the State agency tasked with regulating this type of infrastructure.

No active oil or gas wells were found within a half mile of the Brazos River Floodgates, although a single plugged dry hole can be found approximately 0.4 miles to the northwest, on the western side of the Brazos River. No pipelines were shown on the RRC database within a half mile search radius. Texas Barge and Boat was listed by the RRC as having Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) onsite, also known as propane. No active oil or gas wells were found within a half mile of the Colorado River Locks, although a single plugged dry hole can be found approximately 0.3 miles to the south of the western lock facility. No pipelines were found within a half mile search radius. Due to the lack of active sites within the search radius, no RECs will be carried forward.

Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint (LBP) – Both the Brazos River Floodgates and the Colorado River Locks were built in the early 1940's, when the use of asbestos and LBP in industrial marine facilities was extremely common. Both facilities have been refurbished since construction, but the presence of both cannot be dismissed. If any removal or renovation of the existing structures is planned, an assessment for asbestos and LBP that takes into account the exact scope of work must be completed.

Hurricane Harvey – Hurricane Harvey impacted much of the Gulf Coast including the proposed project area. As far as HTRW, the proposed project sites were not impacted, in that no upland cleanup or hazardous waste sites were created or identified. The potential for encountering contaminated sediment from flooded cleanup sites or existing facilities increased after Harvey, although sediment is not considered HTRW in Civil Works unless it is within a predetermined cleanup area, and will not be considered here. Potential sediment testing and handling is addressed in the Dredged Material Management Plan, or DMMP.

4.0 Conclusion

In order to complete a feasibility level HTRW evaluation for the proposed project, a records search was conducted following the rules and guidance of ER 1165-2-132: *HTRW Guidance for Civil Works Projects*, and ASTM E1527-13: *Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process*. No sites were found that had recognized environmental conditions (RECs), and no further HTRW consideration is needed within this phase of the BRFG-CRL project.