

HOPKINS, R.V., INC.
(SLUDGEMASTER, BARRIERS, INC.)
(Davenport, Iowa)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The site is located in Davenport, Iowa, in an industrial area next to the Mississippi River. The 6.7-acre site is in the SW 1/4, Section 34, T78N, R3E, Scott County, Iowa. The site is owned by R.V. Hopkins, Inc., and was entered on the Registry in 1984.

Industrial activities have been conducted in the vicinity of the site since the mid-1800s. A stone quarry occupied most of the site at the turn of the century. The former quarry, which was initially 40 to 60 feet deep, was used as a landfill from 1935 until 1975. Wastes disposed in the area may have included caustic sludge, acids, metals, waste oil, paint sludge, batteries, and paint pigments. The landfill has been covered with a dirt cap. In addition to the landfill, part of the site was used by a battery company, which cracked lead batteries at the site.

R.V. Hopkins (RVH) began operating as a drum reconditioner in 1951, across the street from its present location. In 1964, the facility moved to its present location. RVH reconditions approximately 10,000 metal drums per month at the site. During the reconditioning process, RVH generates several hazardous waste streams.

SITE CLASSIFICATION

This site is classified "d" Site Properly Closed, Requires Continued Management.

TYPE AND QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

- An estimated 400,000 cubic yards of lead contaminated soil are located in the old landfill.
- The hazardous waste generated by RVH includes burner ash, paint waste, baghouse dust, and caustic wash sludge. These wastes exhibit one or more hazardous characteristic, or are listed hazardous waste. Most commonly the wastes show the EP toxicity characteristic for lead (D007). Other classifications are for ignitability (D001), corrosivity (D002), and EP toxicity for chromium (D008). The listed wastes are spent non-halogenated solvents (F003 & F005).
- A total of 3,610 drums of hazardous removed and properly disposed off-site in 1994. As of 1996, a total of 337 drums of burner ash and 338 drums of bag house dust.
- In May 1997, 1,313 drums of various types of waste were on site.
- In addition to drum storage, there was also a waste pile of "Sludgemaster" treated paint waste. The waste pile was a hazardous waste by characteristic of EP toxicity for D007 (lead) and D008 (chromium). Approximately 385 cubic yards of waste were in the waste pile in 1985. The pile was removed and properly disposed off-site in 1994.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The site is located in an industrial-commercial section of Davenport, Iowa. It is adjacent to the Mississippi River at river mile 481. Internal drainage to a ditch discharges directly to a side channel of the Mississippi River without treatment. The site is in the ten-year floodplain. The river reach is an important spawning area and commercial fishing area. It also is an access area for recreational uses. A water sample from the site's drainage ditch was taken in August 1981. The test results showed several metal concentrations above Class "C" Water Quality Standards as summarized in Table 1 on the following page.

Surface soils appear to be contaminated throughout the site with a variety of compounds. The most common contaminant is lead, but also included are other heavy metals, PCBs, pesticides, volatile organic compounds, and

semi-volatile compounds. The more contaminated surface soils have lead levels at about 10,000 ppm. Lead contamination is as high as 60,000 ppm, and some soils samples have shown EP toxicity for lead (D007). In the area of the former landfill, sub-surface soils have shown lead contamination down to twenty feet.

The soils at the site, outside the boundary of the old landfill, are classified as sands and gravel. As in many floodplains, this area has an extensive alluvial aquifer, which serves as a source of water for private wells. Uses include drinking, bottling, and processing. The static water level of this alluvial aquifer is estimated as less than 15 feet below the surface. The Silurian/Devonian bedrock aquifer is immediately below and hydraulically connected with the alluvial aquifer. Normal groundwater flow is expected to go from the bedrock to the alluvial aquifer. However, local drawdown could reverse this situation, allowing contamination of the bedrock aquifer.

Shallow groundwater samples were collected in the area of R.V. Hopkins in May 1985. The levels of chromium and mercury were 7 and 1.9 times the background levels. Lead was as much as 2.5 times above the Primary Drinking Water Standard. The five groundwater monitoring wells were sampled again in December 1985. At all five wells, total metals exceeded at least one of the Drinking Water Standards for cadmium, chromium, or lead. For filtered samples, the Drinking Water Standard was exceeded only for cadmium.

STATUS OF ASSESSMENT, MONITORING OR REMEDIAL ACTIONS

The EPA (RCRA) is the lead agency and will continue the management and remediation of this site under the RCRA program. The EPA completed a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) at the site on June 8-11, 1993. The RFA provided a detailed review of the site's current and past solid waste management units. The assessment documented the continued violation of the RCRA regulations and the widespread contamination at the site.

On September 30, 1997, the EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to the facility requiring the removal and proper off-site disposal of the waste piles and drums of hazardous waste and to comply with the RCRA hazardous waste regulatory requirements.

EPA has approved a closure plan for disposal areas and waste piles, drum storage areas in compliance with RCRA hazardous waste regulatory requirements. The plan, which is being implemented over the next four year calls for covering landfill area with additional soil and vegetation, and paving other areas. With EPA approval of the closure plan the site is being reclassified as "d" Site Properly Closed Requires Continued Management.

2004: The facility is continuing to implement the approved closure plan that includes concrete paving as an institutional control. In 2004 concrete paving was reported as being installed over 100,000 square feet. The facility continues to provide a hazardous waste compliance audit once each year.

2007: EPA denies release of credit and disputing RP's projected post-closure cost estimate. The department will coordinate with the EPA to assure continued proper management of site.

2010 No database entries since 9/24/2007 – EPA refusal to release letter of credit

2012 EPA (in 6/14/2012 letter) is maintaining their requirement for letter of credit in lieu of established post-closure costs

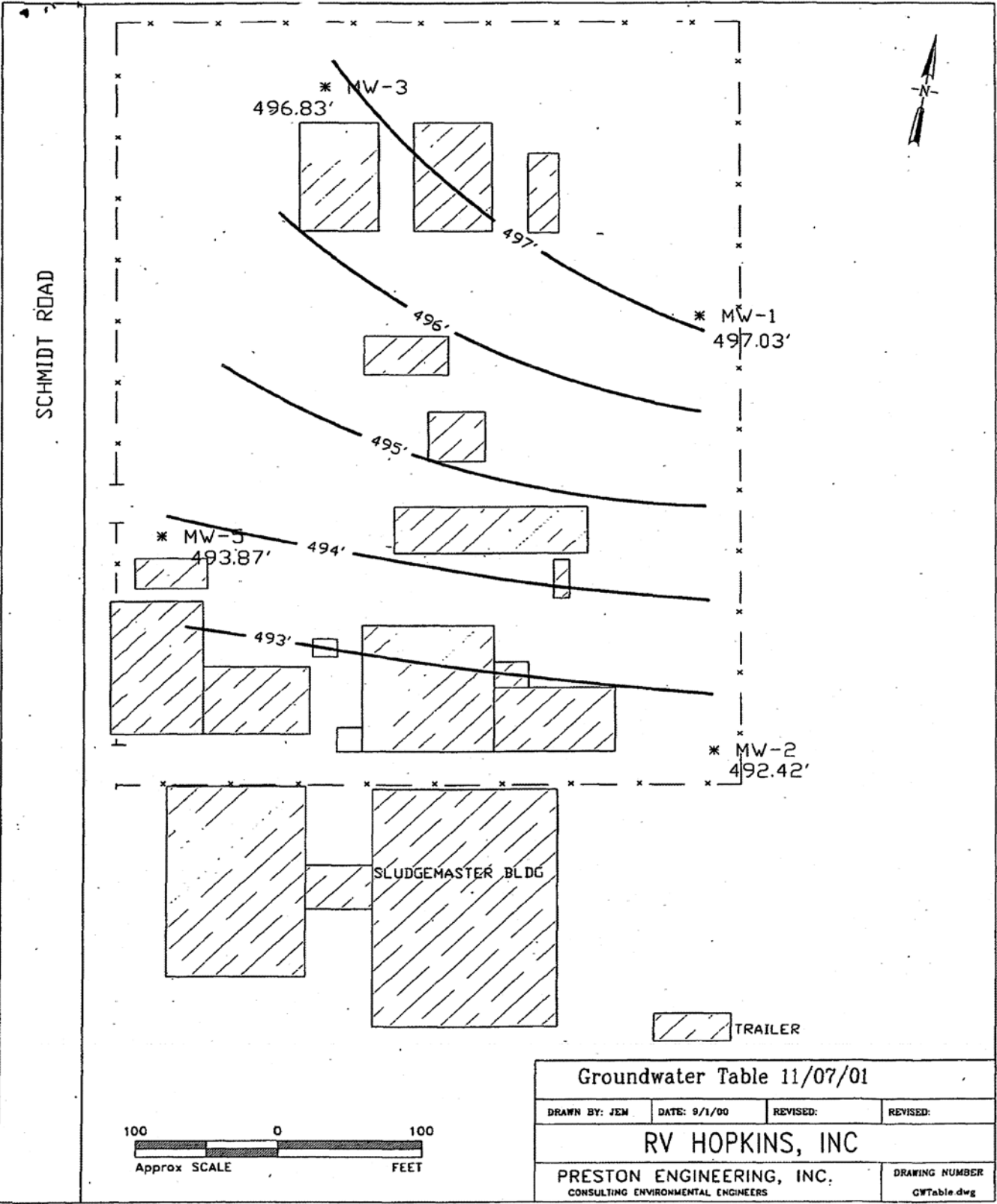
2013 EPA (in 6/14/2012 letter) notified RP that proposed closure plan is incomplete. Required waste removal, building decontamination, and soil capping

2014 EPA No actions in 2014

2017 IDNR Registry EC letter sent 8/21/2017

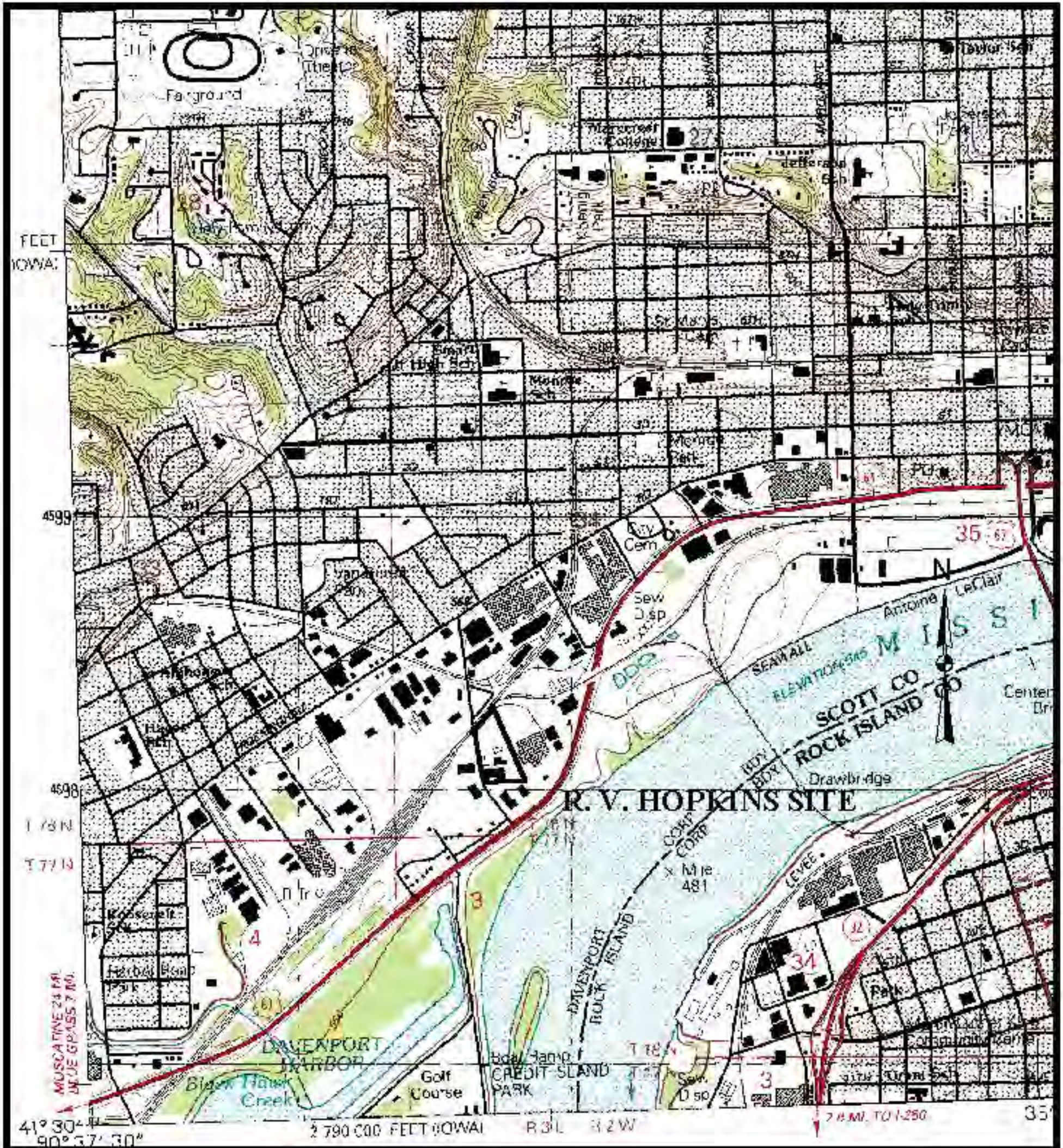
2019: No activity in 2019

2020: No activity in 2020



Groundwater Table 11/07/01			
DRAWN BY: JEM	DATE: 9/1/00	REVISED:	REVISED:
RV HOPKINS, INC			
PRESTON ENGINEERING, INC. CONSULTING ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS			DRAWING NUMBER GWTable.dwg

(Hopkins, R. V. Inc. - Sludgemaster, Barriers, Inc.)



Contour Interval 10 Feet

