

STATE OF ARKANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
8001 NATIONAL DRIVE, P.O. BOX 8913
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72219-8913

RECORD OF DECISION
AMENDMENT NO. 1

MONROE AUTO PIT
(Finch Road Landfill)

NOVEMBER 2000

**DECLARATION
FOR THE MONROE AUTO PIT SUPERFUND SITE
(FINCH ROAD LANDFILL)
PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS
RECORD OF DECISION
AMENDMENT NO. 1**

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Monroe Auto Superfund Site, Paragould, Greene County, Arkansas

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

This decision document presents an amendment to the previously selected remedial action for the Monroe Auto Superfund Site (Site). The new remedy was chosen in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) (42 U.S. Code, Section 9601, et seq.), and, to the extent practicable, the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR Part 300). This decision is based on the Administrative Record for this Site.

The U. S. Environmental Agency (EPA) Region 6 concurs with the selected remedy.

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE

Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this Site, if not addressed by implementing the response action selected in this amendment, may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare of the environment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REMEDY

This Amendment changes the method of contaminated soil/sludge remediation described in the Record of Decision (ROD) executed by the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality and the EPA Regional Administrator on September 26, 1996.

The method of remediation of soil/sludge is changed from containment to excavation and treatment required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), removal from the Site, and disposal in a permitted, secure waste disposal facility. The new remedy does not change the previously selected ground water remedy. This amended remedy does not alter the Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements listed in the 1996 ROD.

STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

The selected remedy for soil/sludge is protective of human health and the environment, complies with Federal and State requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action and is cost-effective. The selected remedy uses excavation, treatment, and removal of contaminated soil/sludge to an appropriate off-site landfill facility. This remedy continues to require ground water monitoring of the attenuation through natural processes of dilution and adsorption to insure effectiveness of the remedial action. Because the contaminants will be removed to below risk-based levels, five-year reviews of the soil remedy would not be required for this remedial action.

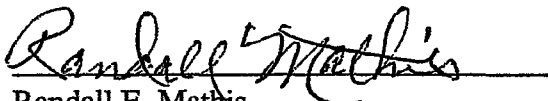
DATA CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST

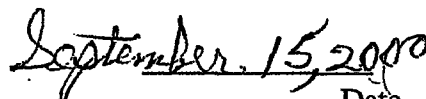
The following information is included in the Amendment:


- new remedial action goals for soil/sludge;
- land use that will be available at the Site as a result of the selected remedy;
- duration of the implementation of the remedy; and,
- decisive factors that lead to selecting the remedy.

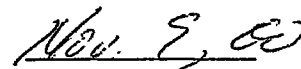
The following information is included in the previous Record of Decision and other documents in the Administrative Record file:

- chemicals of concern and their respective concentrations;
- baseline risk represented by the chemical of concern;
- basis for the cleanup levels; and,
- current and future ground water uses.


Randall E. Mathis
Director
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality


Date

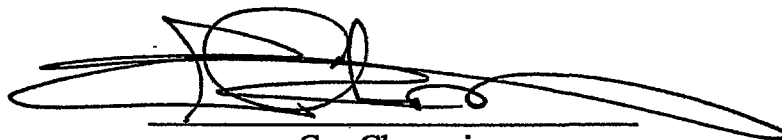

Gregg A. Cooke
Regional Administrator
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency


Date

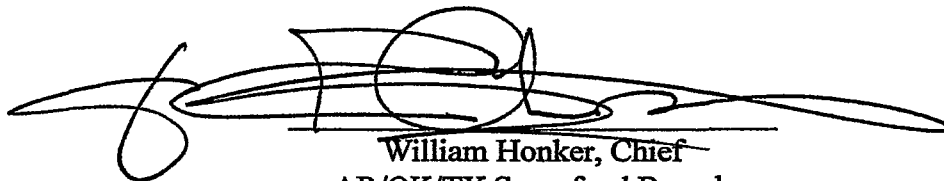
**CONCURRENCE LIST
FOR THE MONROE AUTO PIT SUPERFUND SITE
(FINCH ROAD LANDFILL)
PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS
RECORD OF DECISION
AMENDMENT NO. 1**



**Earl Hendrick
Remedial Project Manager**



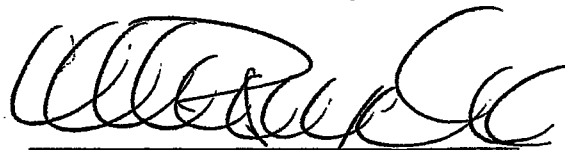
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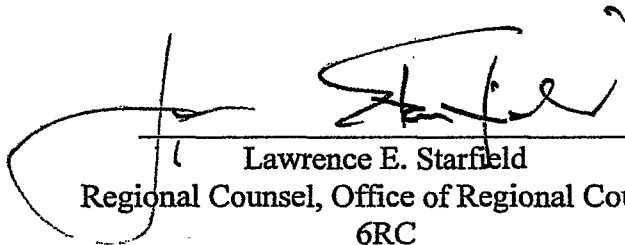


**Myron O. Knudson, P.E.
Director
Superfund Division**

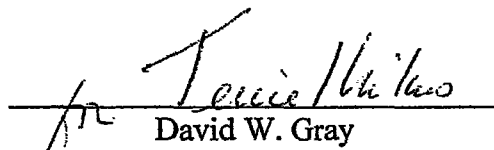
**CONCURRENCE LIST
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**MONROE AUTO PIT SUPERFUND SITE
(FINCH ROAD LANDFILL)
PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS
RECORD OF DECISION
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**MONROE AUTO PIT SUPERFUND SITE
PARAGOULD, ARKANSAS
AMENDMENT TO THE RECORD OF DECISION**

October 2000

Summary

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has prepared an Amendment (Amendment) to the 1996 Record of Decision (ROD) for the remedial action to be taken at the Monroe Auto Pit Superfund Site (Site) in Paragould, Arkansas. This Amendment changes the remedial action for soil from on-site containment of the contaminated soil/sludge and prohibition of the future use of the Site as specified in the 1996 ROD to excavation and off-site disposal in a secure, licensed landfill facility. This remedy is Alternative 7 described in the 1996 ROD. This Amendment does not alter the remedy that was selected by the 1996 ROD for the monitoring of the ground water attenuation through natural processes of dilution and adsorption. Following the successful implementation of this revised remedy, access controls should not be required but deed restrictions will be necessary to prevent the use of the contaminated ground water at the Site and to allow for ground water monitoring until completion of the ground water remedy. Thus, the Site could have unrestricted use in the future after the ground water remedy is complete.

This amendment specifies the following:

- modification of the remedial action goals for soil as presented in Table 8 of the 1996 ROD to reduce some constituent levels to promote the natural attenuation of the ground water and increase some levels to accommodate existing native soil values;
- excavated uncontaminated soil and imported clean fill may be used as backfill;
- disposal of slightly contaminated soil in a secure landfill licensed to accept such material;
- sludge and highly contaminated soil will be stabilized and stored in a lined containment cell on the Site while the owner applies for delisting of the material;
- after the delisting issue is resolved, the stabilized material will be transported for disposal in a Subtitle D Landfill if delisting is approved, or in a Subtitle C Landfill if delisting is not approved;
- verification of the removal of the contaminated material as defined by the Remedial Soil Actions for Soil presented in this Amended Proposed Action Plan by the analytical testing of the sides and bottom of the excavated area; and,
- monitoring of the ground water to ensure the effectiveness of the remedial action.

This Amendment does not alter the Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) listed in the 1996 ROD. The new remedy is consistent with the statements and expressed wishes of the nearby residents, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the potentially responsible party. The new remedial action should be completed within six months.

Introduction

This Amendment presents the change to the remedy for the Monroe Auto Pit Superfund Site located in Paragould, Arkansas.

The ADEQ is the lead agency for implementing the remedial action at this Site.

The 1996 ROD was signed by the Director of the ADEQ and also by the Deputy Regional Administrator of EPA Region 6 on September 26, 1996. The 1996 ROD called for on-site containment of the contaminated soil/sludge and the prohibition of the future use of the Site. This Amendment changes the remedy to excavation of the sludge and contaminated soil, treatment as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for removal from the Site and disposal in an off-site licensed landfill facility. This new remedy should allow for the eventual unrestricted use of the Site. After successful implementation of the new remedy access controls should not be necessary. Deed restrictions should not be necessary following the successful completion of both this action and the monitored natural attenuation of the ground water. This new soil remedy does not alter the previously selected ground water remedy.

The ADEQ is issuing this Amendment as part of its public participation responsibilities as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 117 and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR, Section 300.435(c)(2)(ii). The purposes of the Amendment are as follow:

- to identify the preferred alternative and explain the rationale for change;
- to describe other remedial options considered; and,
- to serve as a companion to the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report and Administrative Record File.

This Amendment uses information that can be found in greater detail in documents contained in the RI/FS and the Administrative Record for the Site. The development and evaluation of the remedial alternative are based on data presented in the original RI/FS and in the 1996 ROD. Since this Amendment alters only the method of remediation and does not decrease the quality of the remediation, no additional institutional controls are required. The new remedy provides the opportunity for the Site to be reused. This Amendment will become part of the Administrative Record file as required by the NCP 300.825(a)(2). The Administrative Record is available at the information repositories listed in Appendix A.

Site Description and Background

The Monroe Auto Pit Superfund Site, also known as the Finch Road Landfill, is located in northeastern Arkansas in an unincorporated portion of Greene County, approximately three miles southwest of Paragould. The Site lies immediately west of Arkansas Highway 358, approximately three miles west of its intersection with U.S. Highway 49. The Site lies in the Northwest Quarter

of the Northeast Quarter of Section 17, Township 16 North, Range 5 East, in the Paragould West 7½-minute quadrangle. The southwestern corner of the Site is at latitude 36° 01' 0" and longitude 90° 34' 30". The maps on pages 4 and 5 show the location and the topography of the Site respectively.

The Site is owned by Tenneco Automotive, Inc., successor to Monroe Auto Equipment Company, One International Drive, Monroe, Michigan. The property is identified as parcel no. 4071-1 in the Greene County Tax Assessor's office. The legal description provided in the property deed is "all that part of the South Half of the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 17, Township 16 North, Range 5 East lying West of the Highway No. 358" (Warranty Deed 1973).

In 1973, Monroe purchased the seven-acre tract of land in Greene County, Arkansas. The Site included an inactive sand and gravel borrow pit. Approximately 15,400 cubic yards of alum and lime electroplating sludge/slurry from the waste water treatment lagoons at Monroe's Paragould manufacturing plant were deposited in the borrow pit between 1973 and 1978.

Based on 21 boring samples taken in the sludge disposal area of the Site, the sludge extends to a maximum depth of 30 feet. The greatest contaminant concentrations and the majority of the sludge occur in an approximate interval of five to 25 feet below the surface.

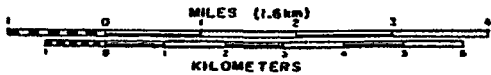
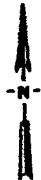
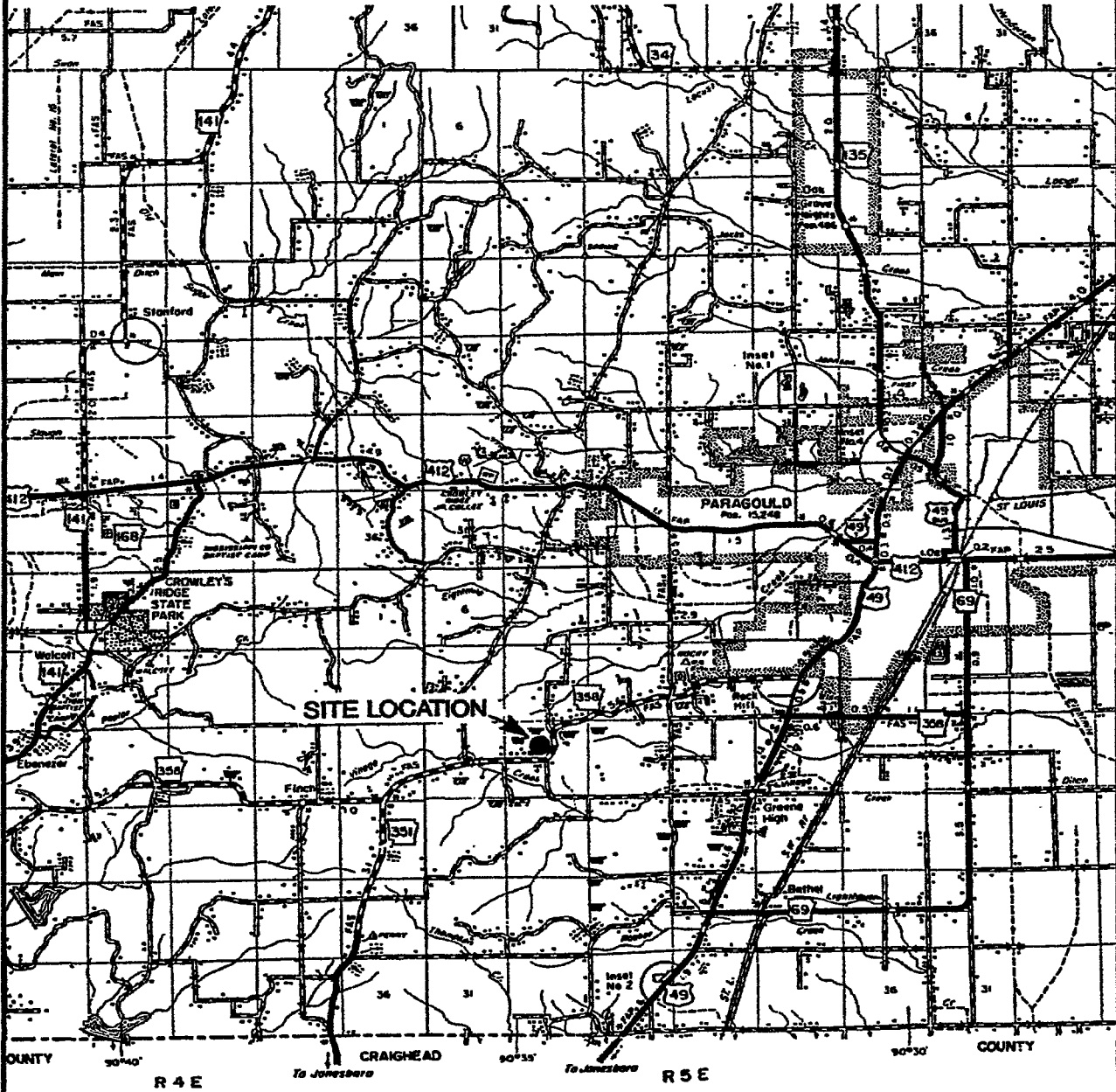
Approximately four acres of the Monroe property, including the sludge disposal area that covers less than one acre of the Site, are surrounded by a six-foot tall chain-link fence topped with barbed wire. The sludge is covered with approximately three to five feet of soil. The Site has remained inactive since 1978. Access is controlled by the fence and a locked gate. The remaining three acres within the fence are, for the most part, cleared of trees and covered with native vegetation.

Under ADEQ review, Monroe conducted a series of investigations at the Site between 1979 and 1990. These included the installation of ground water monitoring wells, sampling and analysis of ground water, soil, surface water, and sediment, and the conducting of geological surveys. Analysis of the samples collected from monitoring wells at the landfill indicated the presence of 1,1-Dichloroethane [100µg/L (1989)] and 1,2-Dichloroethylene [750µg/L (1988)]. Furthermore, a residential well (Gann well) located near the Site also showed 1,1-Dichloroethane [10µg/L (1987)] and 1,2-Dichloroethylene [145µg/L (1987)].

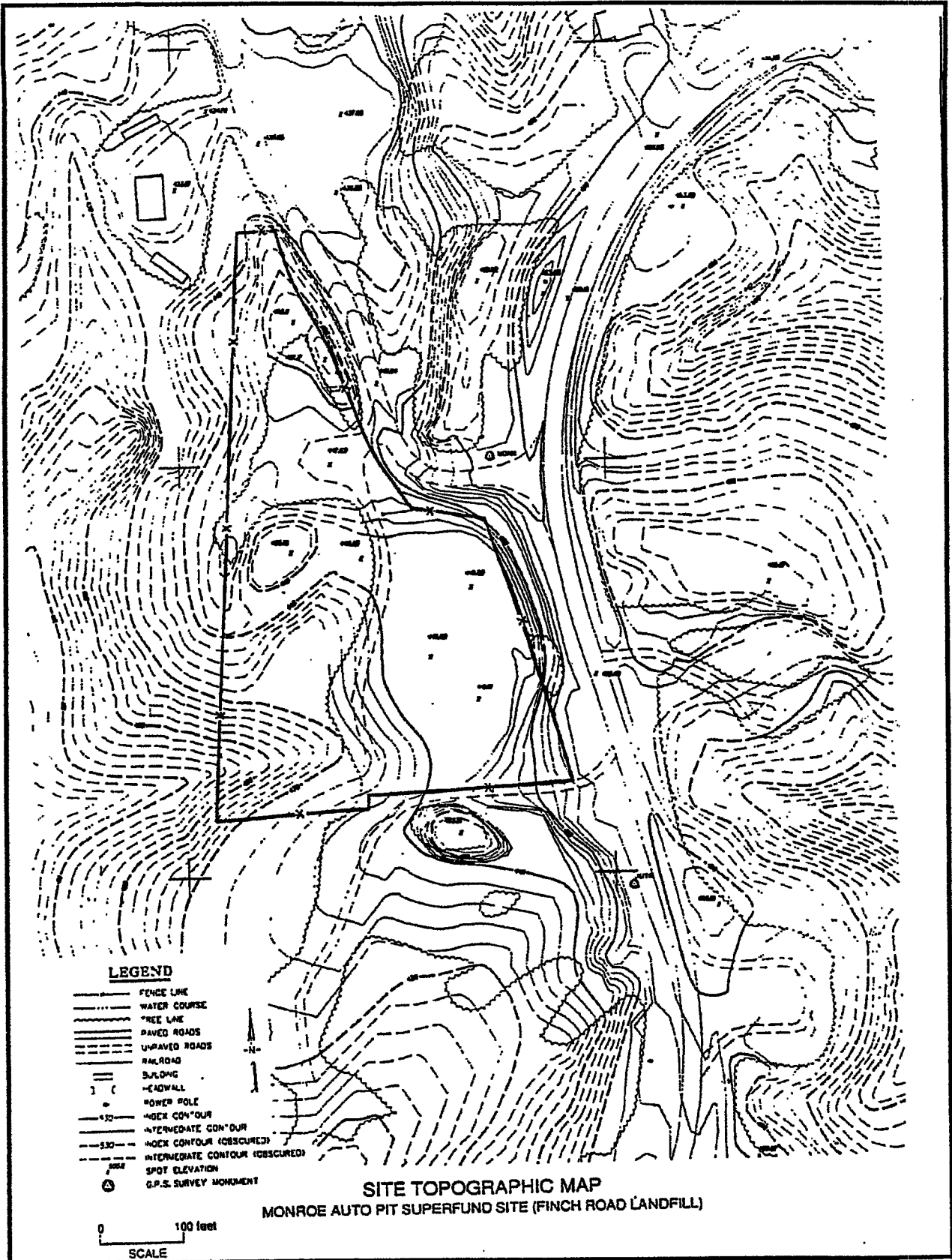
The EPA proposed that the Site be added to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989. In August 1990, the Site was added to the NPL. A Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) search conducted in 1990 under CERCLA Section 104(e) 42 U.S.C. §9604(e), indicated that Monroe Auto Equipment was the only PRP for this Site. On March 14, 1991, the EPA issued notice of an impending Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study to the PRP. Monroe Auto Equipment responded to the notice with a good faith offer to perform the RI/FS for this Site. On June 28, 1991, EPA and Monroe Auto Equipment entered into an Administrative Order on Consent for Monroe to perform the RI/FS.

SITE LOCATION

MONROE AUTO PIT SUPERFUND SITE (FINCH ROAD LANDFILL)



Source: Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department 1985.



The EPA and the ADEQ signed the Record of Decision in September 1996, requiring a cap, a 30-foot deep french drain with gravel fill installed up to the ground surface, and access and deed restrictions. The containment and the restrictions would have eliminated the risk of long-term contact with contaminated media left in place. The deed restrictions would prohibit future development of the Site. A survey plat indicating the location of the waste disposal area with respect to permanently surveyed benchmarks was to be prepared and filed with the local zoning authority.

The remedial objective that is addressed in this Amendment is the reduction or elimination of the actual and/or potential risk associated with the sludge pit and the contaminants in the ground water.

Basis for This Document

Reason for Issuing the Amendment to the Record of Decision

The primary reason for issuing this Amendment is to identify and describe the rationale for the modification to the remedy at this Site. Included in this Amendment is a comparison of the proposed remedy to the remedy selected in the 1996 ROD. With strong community opinion in favor of removal of sludge and contaminated soil from the Site to an off-site landfill, ADEQ and the Potential Responsible Party (PRP), Tenneco Automotive, Inc., gave preference to the off-site remedy. The PRP has volunteered to finance the revised remedy even though the revised remedy may be more costly than the original remedy.

Performance Standards

The Performance Standards specified in the 1996 ROD remain unchanged. These standards include Remedial Action objectives, standards of control, and other substantive requirements (e.g., Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements - ARARS), criteria, and limitations set forth in the 1996 ROD. However, some of the Remediation Action Goals for Soil would be altered by this Amendment. Because the remedy in the 1996 ROD did not require excavation of contaminated soil, the various metal concentrations that are in the local soil were not considered nor were the reductions in the contaminants to promote ground water through monitored natural attenuation considered. These items are now included in Table 1 - Remediation Action Goals for Soil on page 8 of this Amendment.

1996 ROD Remedy

The following are major components of the soil/sludge remedy selected in the 1996 ROD:

1. installing a french drain around the area of sludge deposits to intercept perched ground water before it enters the contaminated area. The captured ground water would be transported via buried piping to a discharge point located in the intermittent stream southwest of the Site;
2. capping the sludge disposal area in accordance with RCRA Subtitle C requirements;
3. prohibiting future development of the Site; and,
4. conducting environmental monitoring to ensure effectiveness of the remedial action.

Description of the New Remedy

The remedy selected in the 1996 ROD did not require treatment of contaminated soil/sludge, but did require containment to address the threat or potential threat to human health and the environment. The new remedy requires treatment of the contaminated soil/sludge that poses a threat or potential threat to human health and the environment. The treated material will be transported off the Site to a licensed landfill facility. Soil removed from the excavation area that is not contaminated above the remedial action goals and other clean soil may be used as backfill. Soil removed from the excavation area that is contaminated above the remedial action goals for soil, but not requiring treatment under RCRA, will be transported to and disposed of in a secure landfill licensed to accept such material.

In addition, other features of the Amendment are as follows:

1. implementation of this remedy should take less than six months;
2. this alternative remedial action may cost more than the original remedy but the potentially responsible party has volunteered to finance the total cost of the new remedy; and,
3. since contaminants will be removed to below risk-based levels, five-year reviews of the soil remedy will not be required.

Classification of Contaminated Soil

Table 8 of the 1996 ROD lists the Remedial Action Target Goals for Soil/Sludge and Ground Water. This Amendment to the ROD revises and updates the clean-up goals for the soil/sludge. The updated Table 1 below adds permissible values for cyanides, copper, mercury, nickel, and silver. It increases the permissible value for beryllium to recognize the concentrations of beryllium already existing in the native soil near but outside the area of the disposal pit contamination, increases the permissible value of arsenic with the application of the Dilution/Attenuation Factor (DAF), $DAF = 10$ (values explained below), and reduces permissible values of antimony, chromium, lead, trichloroethylene, and vinyl chlorine in order to promote quicker natural attenuation of the contaminated ground water. The permissible value for cadmium remains unchanged.

The ADEQ uses the DAF that has been developed for the purpose of promoting the natural attenuation of the ground water. The DAF is defined as the ratio of contaminant concentration in soil leachate to the concentration in ground water at the receptor point. The DAF is used to back calculate the target soil leachate concentration from an acceptable ground water concentration. As an example, if the acceptable ground water concentration is 0.05 mg/L (milligrams/Liter) and the DAF is 10 (as is the case for this project), the target leachate concentration would be 0.5 mg/L. Presented below are the former clean up goals presented in the 1996 ROD, the $DAF = 10$ values, the native soil values, and the resultant new remedial action goals for soil/sludge. The 1996 ROD values for ground water are not altered by this Amendment to ROD.

TABLE 1 - REMEDIATION ACTION GOALS FOR SOIL

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>1996 ROD Table 8 Goals</u>	<u>DAF = 10 Values</u>	<u>Native Soil Values</u>	<u>New Remedial Action Goals for Soil/Sludge</u>
Antimony	6 ppm	3 ppm	--	3 ppm
Arsenic	0.02-2 ppm	10 ppm	14 ppm	14 ppm
Beryllium	0.07-7 ppm	30 ppm	0.47 ppm	30 ppm
Cadmium	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.1 ppm	4 ppm
Chromium	3-300 ppm	20 ppm	66 ppm	66 ppm
Cyanides	--	20 ppm	--	20 ppm
Copper	--	--	23 ppm	23 ppm
Lead	500 ppm	1.5 ppm	14 ppm	14 ppm
Mercury	--	0.02 ppm	0.76 ppm	0.76 ppm
Nickel	--	70 ppm	8.1 ppm	70 ppm
Silver	--	20 ppm	--	20 ppm
Trichloroethylene	0.1-10 ppm	0.03 ppm	--	0.03 ppm
Vinyl chloride	20-2000 ppm	0.007 ppm	--	0.007 ppm

Evaluation of the Original and New Remedies

The ADEQ uses nine criteria, or standards, to evaluate alternatives for a hazardous waste Site. The following is a comparison of the new remedy and the remedy selected in the 1996 ROD with respect to the nine criteria.

Based on the information currently available, the ADEQ believes the new remedy provides the best balance of tradeoffs among the other alternatives with respect to these evaluation criteria.

Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

This criterion addresses the way in which a potential remedy would reduce, eliminate, or control the risks posed by the Site to human health and the environment. The method used to achieve an adequate level of protection may be through engineering controls, treatment techniques, or other controls such as restrictions on the future use of the Site. The total elimination of the risk is often impossible to achieve; however, any remedy must minimize risk to assure that human health and the environment will be protected.

Both the original and the new remedies provide adequate protection of human health and the environment by eliminating and preventing risk of exposure: the former through containment of the contaminants at the Site, the latter through treatment and removal of the contaminants from the Site to an off-site licensed landfill facility. However, the new remedy provides greater overall protection of the community because it utilizes treatment of the contaminated sludge and removal of the treated material from the community for disposal to a permitted, secure waste disposal facility.

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

Compliance with the Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) assures that a selected remedy will meet all the related Federal, State, and local requirements per Section 121(d) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The requirements may specify maximum concentrations of contaminants that can remain at the Site; design or performance requirements for treatment technologies; and, restrictions that may limit potential remedial activities at a Site because of its location.

All ARARs contained in the 1996 ROD remain unchanged. Both remedies satisfy the ARARs requirements.

Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

This criterion refers to expected residual risk and the ability of a potential remedy to reliably protect human health and the environment over time, after the cleanup levels have been met.

Both remedies achieve long-term effectiveness and permanence. The initial remedy used containment to keep the contaminants from migrating. The new remedy would accomplish the same results by removing the contaminated soil/sludge to an off-site landfill facility, thus providing better long-term effectiveness and permanence than the original remedy.

Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

This criterion refers to the anticipated performance of the treatment technologies for the remedy. Factors considered include the nature of the treatment process; the amount of hazardous material destroyed by the treatment process; how effectively the process reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of waste through treatment; and, the type and quantity of contamination that will remain after treatment.

The original remedy required no treatment of the contaminated soil and sludge. The new remedy requires the contaminated soil and sludge be treated to RCRA requirements for disposal in a secure, licensed landfill facility. Hence, the original remedy would specifically reduce mobility of contaminants at the Site but leave them on the Site. The new remedy would reduce the toxicity, and mobility of waste through treatment at the Site, and would remove the wastes from the Site and deposit the treated wastes into an off-site licensed landfill facility.

Short-term Effectiveness

This criterion addresses the time factor during implementation of the remedy. A potential remedy is evaluated for the time needed to implement and complete the remedy and any adverse impact on human health and the environment during the construction and implementation of the remedy until cleanup levels are achieved.

Both remedies satisfy this criterion. Both remedies require only a short time to implement and the implementation of either remedy would not have any adverse impact on the community.

Implementability

Implementability addresses the ease with which a potential remedy can be put in place. Factors such as availability of material and services are considered.

The original remedy and the new remedy are readily implementable. Numerous vendors can conduct either remedy. There are facilities that can receive the treated material.

Cost

Costs include capital costs required for design and construction, operation and maintenance costs as present worth costs. Present worth cost is the total cost of an alternative over time in terms of today's dollar value. Costs are considered and compared to the benefit that will result from implementing the remedy.

The potentially responsible party has volunteered to finance the new remedy even though the new remedy may be more costly than the original remedy.

EPA Acceptance

EPA acceptance indicates whether, based on its review of documents in the Administrative Record and the Amended Proposed Plan, the EPA concurs with, opposes, or has no comment on the preferred alternative.

ADEQ provided the EPA Region 6 an opportunity to review this Amended Proposed Plan. EPA had no comments on the Amended Proposed Plan and concurs with the new remedy.

Community Acceptance

The ADEQ recognizes that the community in which a Superfund Site is located is the principal beneficiary of all remedial actions taken. The ADEQ also recognizes that it is responsible for informing interested citizens of the nature of Superfund environmental problems and solutions, and to learn from the community what it desires regarding these sites.

No written comments were received during the thirty-day public comment period (April 19, 2000 through May 22, 2000) for the Amended Proposed Plan. The residents attending the Public Meeting in Paragould on May 11, 2000, expressed their satisfaction with the new remedy. Additionally, the new remedy is consistent with comments and letters received during the public comment period for the July 1995 Proposed Plan and with the opinions expressed by several residents attending a public meeting in Paragould on October 4, 1999.

Based on the information currently available, the ADEQ believes the new remedy meets the threshold criteria and provides the better balance of tradeoffs between the two remedies with respect to the balancing and modifying criteria. The ADEQ expects the new remedy to satisfy the following statutory requirements of CERCLA §121(b): 1) be protective of human health and the environment; 2) comply with ARARs; 3) be cost-effective; 4) utilize permanent solutions; and, 5) satisfy the preference for treatment as a principal element.

Statutory Determinations

The primary responsibility at Superfund sites is to select remedial actions that are protective of human health and the environment. Section 121 of CERCLA also requires that the selected remedial action comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate environmental standards established under Federal and State environmental laws, unless a waiver is granted. The selected remedy must be cost-effective and utilize permanent solutions and alternative technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. The Statute also contains a preference for remedies which employ treatment that permanently and significantly reduce the volume, toxicity, or mobility of hazardous wastes as a principal element.

The new remedy is protective of human health and the environment and meets all of the soil and sludge remedial action objectives through treatment and removal of the contaminants from the Site to an off-site licenced landfill facility. It will eliminate the potential of direct contact or ingestion of contaminated soil and will also reduce/eliminate the source of contaminants entering the ground water. The new remedy continues to require ground water monitoring of the attenuation through natural processes of dilution and adsorption to insure effectiveness of the remedial action.

The new remedy satisfies all of the ARARs contained in the 1996 ROD.

The ADEQ believes the new remedy is cost effective for mitigating the direct contact, ingestion, and continued ground water contamination from the Site contaminants. The potentially responsible party has volunteered to finance the new remedy even though it may be more costly than the original remedy.

The new remedy would reduce the toxicity, and mobility of waste through treatment at the Site, and would remove the waste from the Site and deposit the treated waste into an off-site licenced landfill facility. It provides the opportunity for the Site to be reused.

Short term risks associated with the selected remedy can be controlled by proper design and implementation. No adverse cross media impacts are expected from implementation of the selected remedy. The ADEQ believes the new remedy is the remedy most acceptable one to the community.

Public Participation Compliance

On April 19, 2000, the ADEQ issued a notice of the Amended Proposed Plan and established the Public Comment Period to be from April 19 to May 22, 2000. The ADEQ conducted a Public Meeting on May 11, 2000. No written comments were received during the thirty-day public comment period. At this public meeting, all comments were verbal and supported the proposed plan.

Documentation of No Significant Change

Based on the opinion expressed by the residents attending the public meeting in Paragould on May 11, 2000, the ADEQ determined that no changes to the remedy selection, as it was originally identified in the Amendment to the Proposed Plan, were necessary.

APPENDIX A

MONROE AUTO SUPERFUND SITE

LOCATIONS OF REPOSITORIES

Northeast Arkansas Regional Library

120 North 12th Street
Paragould, Arkansas 72450
(870) 236-8711

Hours of Operation: Monday through Thursday 9:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.
Friday and Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality

Records Section, Management Services Division
8001 National Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas
(501) 682-0744

Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

U.S. EPA, Region 6

7th Floor Reception Area
Contact Mr Steve Wyman, (214) 665-2792
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.