



**UNITED STATES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**REGION III**

**FINAL DECISION AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS**

**SOLLEY ROAD LANDFILL  
BROWNING FERRIS, INC.  
GLEN BURNIE, MARYLAND**

**EPA ID NO. MDD 000797365**

**JULY 2012**

## **PURPOSE**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing this Final Decision and Response to Comments (FDRTC or Final Decision) selecting the Final Remedy for the Solly Road Landfill, located in Glen Burnie, Maryland (hereinafter referred to as the Facility). The Final Decision is issued pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901, et seq.

In July 1991, EPA issued a RCRA Corrective Action Permit, EPA ID No. MDD000707365, under RCRA Section 3004(u), 42 U.S.C. Section 6924(u), to Browning Ferris, Inc. (BFI) for the Facility (CA Permit). The CA Permit, which on its terms expired in July 2001, has been administratively extended.

On August 5, 2011, EPA issued a Statement of Basis (SB) in which it described the information gathered during environmental investigations at the Facility and proposed a Final Remedy for the Facility. Concurrent with the SB, EPA issued a Draft RCRA CA Permit requiring implementation of the Final Remedy. The SB is hereby incorporated into this Final Decision by reference and made a part hereof as Attachment A.

This FDRTC selects the remedies that EPA evaluated under the Solly Road Landfill RCRA CA Permit.

Consistent with the public participation provisions under RCRA, EPA solicited public comment on its proposed Final Remedy and Draft CA Permit. On August 5 and August 12, 2011, notice of the Statement of Basis and the Draft CA Permit was published in the Baltimore Sun newspaper. The forty-five (45) day comment period ended on September 19, 2011. A public hearing was held on Tuesday September 13, 2011 at the Anne Arundel Public Library North County Area Branch, Glen Burnie, Maryland.

Since EPA did not receive any comments on the SB during the public comment period, EPA has determined it is not necessary to modify the proposed Final Remedy set forth in the SB; thus, the remedy proposed in the SB is the Final Remedy selected by EPA for the Facility.

## **FINAL DECISION**

EPA's Final Remedy for the Facility includes operation and maintenance and monitoring actions for the groundwater recovery and treatment system; operation and maintenance of the landfill caps; operation and maintenance of the gas extraction system and the leachate collection system, and compliance with and maintenance of institutional controls.

**DECLARATION**

Based on the Administrative Record compiled for the corrective action at the Solly Road Landfill, I have determined that the remedy selected in this Final Decision and Response to Comments, which incorporates the August 5, 2011 Statement of Basis, is protective of human health and the environment.

Date: 7/31/12



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Abraham Ferdas, Director  
Land and Chemicals Division  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III

Attachment A: Statement of Basis (August 2011)

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**STATEMENT OF BASIS**

## **I. Introduction**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prepared this Statement of Basis (SB) to solicit public comment on its proposed remedy for the Solley Road Landfill located in Glen Burnie, Maryland (hereinafter referred to as the Facility or Site). EPA's proposed remedy for the Facility consists of the following five components: 1) operation and maintenance of the Facility's ground water recovery and treatment system; 2) operation and maintenance of the Facility's landfill caps for the East Landfill (or East Fill) and West Landfill (or West Fill); 3) operation and maintenance of the Facility's gas extraction system; 4) operation and maintenance of the Facility's leachate collection system; and, 5) compliance with and maintenance of institutional controls. These components are being implemented under the Facility's state-issued RCRA Post-Closure Permit described more fully below. This SB highlights key information relied upon by EPA in proposing its remedy for the Facility.

The Facility is subject to EPA's Corrective Action program under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901 *et seq.* The Corrective Action program requires that facilities subject to certain provisions of RCRA investigate and address releases of hazardous waste and hazardous constituents, usually in the form of soil or groundwater contamination, that have occurred at or from their property.

EPA is providing a 45-day public comment period on this SB. EPA may modify its proposed remedy based on comments received during this period. EPA will announce its selection of a final remedy for the Facility in a Final Decision and Response to Comments (Final Decision) after the public comment period has ended.

Concurrently with this SB, EPA is soliciting comments on a draft Corrective Action Permit. The draft Corrective Action Permit incorporates the Facility's RCRA Post-Closure Permit, No. MDD A-033, issued most recently by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) in December 2003 (Post-Closure Permit) and to be renewed concurrently with EPA's issuance of the final Corrective Action Permit. The components of EPA's proposed final remedy as described in this SB are contained in the Post-Closure Permit, and will be enforceable thereunder.

EPA will make a decision on the draft Corrective Action Permit after considering the information submitted during the public comment period. EPA anticipates that the final Corrective Action Permit will be signed concurrently with the Final Decision and both will become effective upon signature. The Final Decision will be incorporated into the final Corrective Action Permit and made a part thereof.

Information on the Corrective Action program as well as a fact sheet for the Facility can be found by navigating <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/correctiveaction.htm>.

## **II. Facility Background**

The Facility is located at 7890 Solley Road, Glen Burnie, Maryland on approximately 150 acres. The Facility includes two closed landfills: the East Fill, which encompasses approximately 18 acres and received industrial waste, and the West Fill, which also encompasses

approximately 18 acres and received solid waste. From approximately 1963 to 1979, Browning-Ferris, Inc. (BFI) accepted industrial and municipal wastes for disposal at the East and West Fills, respectively.

An 8-acre landfill cell located within the southern end of the East Fill is designated as the "Secure Cell." The Secure Cell, which was formerly referred to as the Active Cell, was a RCRA permitted hazardous waste disposal facility which operated from 1980 to 1982.

As a result of past operations at the Facility, groundwater at the Facility became contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) at concentrations exceeding applicable maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) codified at 40 C.F.R. Part 141 and promulgated pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. §§300f et seq. The Facility ceased receiving any waste at the Facility in 1982. BFI subsequently closed the East and West Fills in accordance with state solid waste management regulations. BFI received certified closure under RCRA for the Secure Cell in 1983.

In 1999, Allied Waste Industries, Inc. (Allied) purchased BFI. In 2008, Allied merged with Republic Services, Inc. (Republic). BFI is a subsidiary of Republic and is the current owner and operator of the Facility. BFI is currently performing post-closure maintenance and monitoring at both the East and West Fills under a RCRA Post-Closure Permit, described in more detail immediately below.

### **III. Summary of Environmental History**

On April 17, 1985, BFI and the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Waste Management Administration (DHMH-WMA), which subsequently became part of the newly-organized Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), entered into a Consent Agreement requiring BFI to investigate and remediate ground water contamination and to conduct a remedial investigation (RI) of the entire Facility. The Consent Agreement was amended on August 12, 1988, to require BFI to perform an aquifer pump test in accordance with a WMA-approved work plan. As discussed in more detail below, in April 2006, MDE determined that the requirements of the Consent Agreement had been satisfied and terminated it.

In July 1991, EPA issued the RCRA Corrective Action Permit, EPA ID No. MDD000707365, under RCRA Section 3004(u), 42 U.S.C. Section 6924(u), to BFI for the Facility (CA Permit). The CA Permit, which on its terms expired in July 2001, has been administratively extended. The CA Permit requires, among other things, BFI to conduct a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI), perform interim measures and conduct Corrective Measure Studies to evaluate alternative remedial measure for the Facility.

In October 1990, WMA issued a Controlled Hazardous Substances Post-Closure Permit, No. A-033, (Post-Closure Permit) to BFI for the Secure Cell. Under EPA and MDE oversight, BFI has conducted several investigations to characterize Facility conditions. Based on those investigations, EPA has determined that trichloroethylene (TCE) and benzene are the primary Contaminants of Concern (COCs) in Facility groundwater.

The groundwater under the Facility is contained in the multi-layer Patapsco Aquifer. A contaminated groundwater plume in the middle Patapsco Aquifer begins on the west and north

sides of the West Fill and is approximately 1400 feet wide and extends approximately 1600 feet west of the West Fill to Marley Neck Boulevard. A contaminated groundwater plume in the upper Patapsco Aquifer begins approximately 800 feet along the West Fill and extends approximately 500 feet to the west.

Pursuant to the Post-Closure Permit, BFI is monitoring groundwater from the Secure Cell. In addition, pursuant to the CA Permit, BFI has performed the following interim measures to remediate the contamination:

#### **A. Ground Water Recovery and Treatment System**

In November 1995, BFI installed and began operating a Ground Water Recovery and Treatment System (GWRTS) to remediate impacts to groundwater caused by the release of VOCs at the Facility. BFI has made minor modifications to the GWRTS since 1995 in response to groundwater quality monitoring results. As a result of operating the GWRTS, the contaminated groundwater plumes no longer extend beyond the Facility boundary and the concentrations of VOCs in the plumes have been decreasing steadily.

The GWRTS consists of groundwater recovery wells located adjacent to the west and northwest base of the West Fill to extract impacted ground water from the Patapsco Aquifer; an air stripper; discharge (injection) wells located near the western border of the Facility; a control building, and associated pumps, piping, sumps and controls. Groundwater is extracted by the recovery wells and pumped through a dual-containment pipe to the air stripper, where VOCs are removed. The treated groundwater is then pumped to the discharge wells for injection back into the Patapsco Aquifer. BFI is required under the Post-Closure Permit to conduct the following monitoring of the GWRTS:

1. Semiannual sampling of 10 monitoring wells for VOCs;
2. Annual sampling of an additional 4 monitoring wells for VOCs;
3. Collection of water levels from 35 wells on a semiannual basis;
4. Monitoring of GWRTS components and operations by on-site personnel;
5. Monthly sampling of GWRTS influent for VOCs
6. Sampling of treated effluent in accordance with the Facility's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, No. 05-DP-2755, and
7. Submittal of semiannual GWRTS status reports to MDE and EPA.

#### **B. Landfill Cap**

In May 1994, EPA and MDE approved the Solley Road Landfill Post-Closure Maintenance Program (PCMP). Under the PCMP, BFI expanded the leachate collection system, improved the landfill cover system on both the East and West Fills, and constructed an active gas extraction system. In May 1994, EPA and MDE approved the Final Design Report for the construction of landfill caps for the East and West Fills. BFI began construction of the landfill caps on July 6, 1994. EPA approved four addenda to the Final Design Report, dated August 3, 1994, December 5, 1994, July 21, 1995 and October 6, 1995, respectively. Construction under the PCMP was substantially complete on June 30, 1996. The remaining work, including testing of the landfill gas system flare, adding topsoil to erosion areas and reseeded, and decommissioning of sedimentation basins was completed by October 31, 1997.

Construction of the landfill caps included the following components:

1. grading of approved landfill slopes in excess of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3H:1V) to 3H:1V or flatter (5 percent minimum for the landfill crowns);
2. installation of an active landfill gas management system;
3. installation of a soil barrier layer (SBL) of 12 inches;
4. installation of a 40- mil-thick textured flexible (geo)membrane layer (FML);
5. installation of a 9-inch thick drainage layer made of shredded used tires;
6. installation of a Geo-textile for protection of the drainage layer;
7. installation of a soil cover consisting of common borrow incorporated with lime stabilized biosolids supporting the vegetative cover;
8. expansion of the leachate collection system, and
9. enhancement of the surface water run-off and sediment and erosion control system.

On April 21, 2006, as a result of the activities completed by BFI in accordance with the Corrective Action Permit and the Post-Closure Permit, and the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) requirements in both of these permits, MDE determined that the requirements of the Consent Agreement, as amended, had been satisfied and terminated it.

### **C. Leachate Collection System**

Sometime in the 1980s, BFI installed a leachate collection system around the perimeter of the East and West Fills. BFI has since expanded the original design of the leachate collection system. The current leachate collection system consists of: a leachate collection trench and sump system located adjacent to the access road on the east side of the East Fill and a leachate collection well in the Secure Cell. Leachate is pumped to a transfer sump and is subsequently pumped to the following locations: a double-walled underground storage tank (UST) with a leak detection system; a sump that is used for transfer of leachate and also collects leachate from the southwestern portion of the East Fill via a stone filled trench and collection pipe; leachate collection sumps along a leachate collection trench installed on the west slope of the East Fill; a leachate trench installed along the north side of the East Fill; collection sumps on the northeast side of the East Fill; a leachate collection trench along the western toe of the West Fill; a leachate collection sump located at the northwest corner of the West Fill; and, a leachate collection sump on the northeast corner of the West Fill. Leachate collected by the leachate collection system is transferred to a tanker truck and disposed of at a RCRA-permitted disposal facility.

Pursuant to the Post-Closure Permit, BFI is required to perform the following maintenance and monitoring activities for the leachate collection system:

1. Monthly visual inspection of the condition of sumps and clean-outs;
2. Periodic measurement of leachate levels in sumps;
3. Removal of leachate and disposal at a RCRA-permitted disposal facility on an as-needed basis;
4. Monitoring of volumes of leachate removed from each collection point; and
5. Submittal of semiannual reports to MDE and EPA containing information on leachate system performance.



#### **D. Gas Extraction System**

In 1995, BFI installed and began operating a landfill gas extraction system on the East and West Fills. In March 1994, the Maryland Air and Radiation Management Administration issued an Air Quality Permit, No. 02-9-0495-N, to BFI to construct and operate the gas extraction system. The landfill gas extraction system is currently operated pursuant to permit number 02-9-0495-M.

Pursuant to the Post-Closure Permit, BFI is required to operate and monitor the landfill gas extraction system as follows:

1. Automated operation of the blower and flare system;
2. Weekly collection of operating data;
3. Balance the extraction well network to maintain proper vacuum at well heads and to maintain sufficient methane concentrations for combustion;
4. Monitor the perimeter gas probes on a quarterly basis to evaluate off-site gas migration;
5. Collect condensate and dispose at a licensed disposal facility.

#### **IV. Corrective Action Objectives**

EPA has identified the following Corrective Action Objectives for soils and groundwater at the Facility:

##### **A. Soils**

The Corrective Action Objective for Facility soils is to control human and environmental exposure to the hazardous wastes and hazardous constituents that remain in place in the East and West Landfills.

##### **B. Groundwater**

The Corrective Action Objectives for contaminated groundwater at the Facility are to:

- Control leaching from the East and West Landfills.
- Restore the Facility-related groundwater plume in the Patapsco Aquifer to MCLs.

#### **V. Proposed Remedy**

EPA is proposing operation and maintenance and monitoring actions for the groundwater recovery and treatment system; operation and maintenance of the landfill caps; operation and maintenance of the gas extraction system and the leachate collection system, and compliance with and maintenance of institutional controls, as the Final Remedy for the Facility.

##### **A. Operation and Maintenance and Monitoring Actions**

EPA has determined that the operation and maintenance and monitoring actions necessary to assure continued protection of human health and the environment at the Facility are already required under the Post-Closure Permit issued and enforceable by MDE. That permit imposes operating and maintenance and monitoring requirements on the entire Facility. The Post-Closure Permit requires BFI to (1) maintain a MDE-approved groundwater monitoring

program for the Facility, (2) inspect and maintain the GWRTS, the landfill caps, the gas extraction system and the leachate collection system, (3) comply with and maintain institutional controls, and (4) maintain financial assurance for the purpose of assuring post-closure care for the Facility.

## **B. Institutional Controls**

Because contaminants remain in the soil and groundwater at the Facility at levels which exceed residential use, EPA's proposed remedy requires the implementation and maintenance of institutional controls to restrict activities that may result in human exposure to those contaminants. Institutional Controls are non-engineered instruments, such as administrative and/or legal controls, that minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of a remedy.

EPA is proposing the following land and use restrictions be implemented through institutional controls at the Facility:

- a) The Facility shall not be used for residential purposes unless it is demonstrated to EPA that such use will not pose a threat to human health or the environment and EPA provides prior written approval for such use;
- b) The Facility shall not be used in any way that will adversely affect or interfere with the integrity and protectiveness of the ground water recovery and treatment system; the landfill caps; the leachate collection and removal system, and/or the gas extraction system, including all associated pipes and wells, unless it is demonstrated to EPA that such use will not pose a threat to human health or the environment and EPA provides prior written approval for such disturbance; and
- c) The groundwater from the Facility shall not be used for any purpose other than to conduct the operation and maintenance and monitoring activities required by MDE and to implement EPA's selected remedy, unless it is demonstrated to EPA that such use will not pose a threat to human health or the environment or adversely affect or interfere with the selected remedy and EPA provides written approval for such use.

EPA has determined that all of the above listed restrictions are contained in the Facility's RCRA Post-Closure Permit and are enforceable thereunder. EPA's draft federal permit modification requires BFI to comply with the terms of its RCRA Post-Closure Permit. In addition, pursuant to MDE regulations, BFI has placed a notice in the chain of title for the property and attached a survey of the areas where waste will remain in place. This requirement provides notice to any successor-in-interest of the existence of the landfill, in the event of a conveyance of an interest in the property.

If EPA determines that additional operation and maintenance and monitoring activities, institutional controls, or other corrective actions are necessary to protect human health or the environment, EPA has the authority to require and enforce such additional corrective actions through an enforceable mechanism such as an order or an Environmental Covenant to be entered pursuant to the Maryland Uniform Environmental Covenants Act (UECA), Sections 1-801 to 1-815 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

## VI. Evaluation of EPA's Proposed Remedy

This section provides a description of the criteria EPA used to evaluate the proposed remedy consistent with EPA guidance. The criteria are applied in two phases. In the first phase, EPA evaluates three remedy threshold criteria as general goals. In the second phase, for those remedies which meet the threshold criteria, EPA then evaluates seven balancing criteria to determine which proposed remedy alternative provides the best relative combination of attributes.

### A. Threshold Criteria

**1. Protect Human Health and the Environment** - This proposed remedy protects human health and the environment from exposure to contamination. EPA proposes to incorporate the requirements of the Facility's Post-Closure Permit in the Corrective Action Permit. The Post-Closure Permit requires the Facility to maintain the GWRTS, the groundwater monitoring program, the leachate collection system and the gas extraction system; to inspect and maintain the landfill caps; and, to implement land use controls prohibiting the disturbance of the landfill cap and restricting other uses Facility property while wastes remain in place. For any additional institutional controls, EPA proposes to implement such institutional controls through an enforceable mechanism such as an order or an Environmental Covenant to be entered pursuant to the Maryland Uniform Environmental Covenants Act (UECA), Sections 1-801 to 1-815 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

No pathways exist for exposure to impacted groundwater by human or ecological receptors. In addition, continued operation of the GWRTS and the naturally occurring degradation process have reduced the mass of VOCs in the Patapsco Aquifer. Monitoring data indicate that groundwater impacts are confined to an on-site area. Ongoing groundwater remediation has controlled the extent of impacts. Groundwater is not used as a potable water source within the Site boundary and no groundwater quality impacts attributable to the Site have been reported beyond the boundary of the Facility.

**2. Achieve Media Cleanup Objectives**Error! Bookmark not defined. - EPA's proposed remedy meets the cleanup objectives. The landfill caps prevent human and environmental exposure to the hazardous wastes and hazardous constituents remaining in the East and West Landfills. The GWRTS is removing VOCs from the Patapsco Aquifer and is containing the extent of the contaminated groundwater plume to a narrow band extending from the West Fill. Treated groundwater currently meets all state and federal standards for drinking water prior to injection to the Patapsco Aquifer. All perimeter monitoring wells have consistently reported "not detected" (ND) results for the presence of VOCs in groundwater.

In addition, historical annual stack testing indicates that the landfill gas extraction and combustion system is performing within the criteria established in the MDE air permit, No. MD0868203. Based on historical testing results, stack testing is no longer required by MDE in accordance with the Facility's Air Quality Permit, No. 02-9-0495M because data have demonstrated that operation of the enclosed flare reduces emissions to below permit threshold values.

**3. Remediating the Source of Releases** - In its RCRA Corrective Action remedy decisions, EPA seeks to eliminate or reduce further releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. The source of the releases from the Facility is the waste contained in the landfills. These landfills have been capped. Water quality monitoring, NPDES Permit sampling and water level monitoring data indicate that the GWRTS is capturing impacted ground water, the plume is being contained, and treated water meets state and federal drinking water standards. Historical testing of the enclosed flare emissions demonstrated that the flare was efficiently controlling air emissions through combustion of landfill gas. Off-site migration of landfill gas exceeding MDE notification limits has not been detected in perimeter gas monitoring probes. Leachate is collected and transported off-site for disposal to minimize migration of leachate to groundwater. Leachate volumes have dropped significantly (on the order of a 80-90 % decline) indicating that the landfill caps are effectively reducing infiltration into the waste and reducing leachate generation.

#### B. Balancing/Evaluation Criteria

**1. Long-Term Effectiveness** - The proposed remedy will maintain protection of human health and the environment over time by controlling exposure to the hazardous constituents remaining in soils and groundwater. EPA's proposed remedy requires the compliance with the Facility's Post-Closure Permit which requires the Facility to maintain the GWRTS, the groundwater monitoring program, the leachate collection system and the gas extraction system; to inspect and maintain the landfill caps; and, to implement land use controls prohibiting the disturbance of the landfill cap and restricting other uses Facility property while wastes remain in place.

**2. Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume of the Hazardous Constituents** - The reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume of hazardous constituents at the Facility has already been achieved by the construction and operation of the GWRTS, the leachate collection system and the gas extraction system .

**3. Short-Term Effectiveness** - EPA's proposed final remedy does not involve any additional activities, such as construction or excavation that would pose short-term risks to workers, residents, and the environment.

**4. Implementability** - EPA's proposed remedy is readily implementable. All of the components of the GWRTS; the leachate collection system; the gas extraction system and the landfill caps are already in place and operational. In addition, the Facility's Post-Closure Permit requires the Facility to inspect and to implement land use controls prohibiting the disturbance of the landfill cap and restricting other uses Facility property while wastes remain in place. For any institutional controls not already required by the Post-Closure Permit, EPA proposes to implement such institutional controls through an enforceable mechanism such as an order or an Environmental Covenant to be entered pursuant to the Maryland Uniform Environmental Covenants Act (UECA), Sections 1-801 to 1-815 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. Therefore, EPA does not anticipate any regulatory constraints in implementing its proposed remedy.

**5. Cost** - The capital costs associated with GWRTS; the leachate collection system; the gas extraction system and the landfill caps have already been incurred and the remaining costs are minimal.

**6. Community Acceptance** - EPA will evaluate Community acceptance of the proposed remedy during the public comment period and will be described in the Final Decision and Response to Comments.

**7. State/Support Agency Acceptance** - EPA will evaluate State acceptance based on comments received from MDE during the public comment period and will describe the State's position in the Final Decision and Response to Comments.

## **VII. Environmental Indicators**

Under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), EPA has set national goals to address RCRA corrective action facilities. Under GPRA, EPA evaluates two key environmental clean-up indicators for each facility: (1) Current Human Exposures Under Control and (2) Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control. The Facility met these indicators on September 23, 2002. The environmental indicator determinations are available at <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/ca/md.htm>.

## **VIII. Financial Assurance**

Under MDE and Federal regulations (COMAR 26.13.05.08 and 40 CFR §264.145, respectively), BFI is required to demonstrate and maintain financial assurance in at least the amount of the cost estimates required by the Post-Closure Permit. BFI shall demonstrate financial assurance in accordance with 40 CFR § 264.143 for completion of the final remedy.

## **IX. Public Participation**

Interested persons are invited to comment on EPA's proposed decision. The public comment period will last forty-five (45) calendar days from the date that notice is published in a local newspaper. Comments may be submitted by mail, fax, e-mail, or phone to Mr. Erich Weissbart at the address listed below.

A public meeting on EPA's proposed decision has been scheduled for Tuesday, September 13, 2011 at 6:30 P.M. at the Anne Arundel Public Library North County Area Branch, [1010 Eastway, Glen Burnie, MD 21060](#).

The Administrative Record contains all the information considered by EPA for the proposed remedy at this Facility. The Administrative Record is available at the following locations:

U.S. EPA Region III  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
Contact: Mr. Erich Weissbart (3LC50)  
Phone: (215) 814-3284  
Fax: (215) 814 - 3113  
Email: [weissbart.erich@epa.gov](mailto:weissbart.erich@epa.gov)

and

Maryland Department of the Environment  
Waste Diversion and Utilization Program  
1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 610  
Baltimore, MD 21230-1719  
Contact: Ed Hammerberg  
(410) 537-3356