
Neal Bearden 3519
Plains, Yoakum County
NFA
11/12/2012

Neal Bearden was a partner in the early 1980s in Two J.S. Flying Service, an aerial pesticide application company which operated out of the Yoakum County Airport in Plains, Texas. In a telephone interview conducted on November 21, 2011, Mr. Bearden stated that his memory of the dates and details of operation were somewhat unclear. He recalled that any leftover chemicals and associated rinse water would be drummed for use at a later time. The partnership lasted “a year or two” before he sold his interest in the company, which he said remained in operation at the airport for approximately ten years after his departure.
In a telephone interview conducted on November 30, 2011, Sarah Guetersloh, co-owner of G.B. Aerial Applications, Inc., stated that her company currently flies out of the Yoakum County Airport, and have so since 1991. She said that Neal Bearden and a man named Newsom were in partnership with Jack Cobb in Two J.S. Flying Service. Mr. Cobb bought them out at some point and continued to operate the business alone, then with his nephew, Michael Cobb. In 2000, Michael Cobb took over the business, which he renamed Spray Plains, Inc. Operations continue to the present, and they have used the same hangar and offices the entire time they have been located at the airport.
The airport is located one mile north of the Plains city limits at 334 Airport Highway in a sparsely-populated area. The nearest residence is approximately 0.5 miles to the east. There are 92 registered water wells within 4 miles of the airport, a majority of which are designated as irrigation wells. Three public supply wells belonging to the City of Plains lie approximately 2.1 miles to the southwest. Routine sampling of the city wells has revealed no contamination.
There is no information in the TCEQ site file, from the conversations with Neal Bearden or Sarah Guetersloh, or from related research to indicate that there is contamination associated with the individual, related company, or successor companies. Further, the business is still in operation thus the site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues. No further action is planned at this time.

David Behrends 3520
Dimmitt, Castro County
NFA
08/26/2013

David Behrends owned a cotton farm near Dimmit where he sprayed herbicides on a regular basis. An interview with Mr. Behrends conducted in 1986 as part of a PA/SI preliminary assessment found no environmental concerns regarding any of the herbicide application practices then in place.

Stephen Ellis of the TCEQ Superfund Section, Remediation Division, conducted a phone interview with David Behrends on August 22, 2013. He stated that he routinely applied Roundup and Tordon to his fields up until a year ago when he sold his farm. He still has some Tordon that he may apply around his home according to the manufacturer’s instructions. He was aware of the potential ill consequences of mishandling this chemical and therefore prepared to be cautious in future use.

As there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Jeff Bivens 3528
Tulia, Swisher County
NFA
07/25/2016

Site Setting
Jeff Bivens (the “site”) was located at 528 N Donley Avenue, in Tulia, Swisher County, Texas (latitude: 34.5435° N, longitude: 101.7693° W). The site is comprised of one acre with a vehicle maintenance shop onsite. The site is bordered on the east and south by residential lots. The north is bordered by NW 6th Street, and the west is bordered by N Donley. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site appears to be secured by gate according to Google Earth images. The owner of the site was Mr. Jeff Bivens.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 21, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A Phone interview with Mr. Jeff Bivens was conducted on November 12, 1985 and a visual inspection of the vehicle maintenance shop where the applicators were parked was performed on November 14, 1985. The chemicals of concern were: propazine, atrazine, 2, 4-D, banvel, and lannate.
Jeff Bivens was a ground applicator for 16 years but is currently out of the business. Application was restricted to the usage of herbicides, which were purchased as needed. Ray Bivens who was listed as the individual employed by Jeff Bivens, was reported by Jeff Bivens to have helped him for approximately three years. The TDA certified applicator file indicates that the last test update on Ray Bivens was in 1981.
The herbicide was added to the applicator at the site to be treated. The mixture was completely sprayed out at the site being treated, and there were no leftover mixed chemicals. According to Jeff Bivens, the applicator equipment did not need to be cleaned, and a rinsate was never generated. Then containers were rinsed with water, and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. The containers were buried at the Tulia landfill.
The site is in a developed area in Tulia, Texas. Two empty lannate drums are being used to support a board for a work bench in the open area adjacent to the south side of the shop. The area surrounding the drums was vegetated. Since the water table in the area of Tulia varies from 100-300 feet below the surface, the groundwater system does not appear to be threatened by pesticide activities reported by Jeff Bivens. Since evidence of the onsite disposal of pesticide related wastes were not observed at the site, no further action is recommended for Jeff Bivens under the TWC PA/SI program.
TCEQ Investigations
On July 18, 2016, the Swisher County Appraisal District was researched, and the residential property is currently owned by Jaime Garcia since 1997. The property was never owned by Mr. Jeff Bivens according to the deed history. Contact with the current property owner at (806)995-3099 was unsuccessful. Google Earth imagery shows the

property to be currently used for a residence and a vehicle and equipment yard- neither chemical nor manufacturing processes are evident.
On July 18, 2016, the internet was researched and Mr. Jeff Bivens passed away in 2011.
On July 18, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Mr. Bivens and 528 N. Donley Avenue, and no records found for him in this database.
On July 18, 2016, Mr. Bivens was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and no records found for him in this database.
On July 18, 2016, Mr. Bivens was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and no records found for him in this database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. Additionally, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Black Farm Service 3529
Temple, Bell County
NFA
08/21/2017

Black Farm Service appears to no longer be in operation. In a search on the Texas Secretary of State's online business records, there were no results for the entity. A google search of the name also came up with no positive results. There is a record of the business in TCEQ's Central Registry for two air permits, both still active.
The map given in the 1986 preliminary assessment shows the site location directly at the intersection of SH 53 and Airville Rd, on the northeast corner. Current aerial imagery and Google Streetview show that there are grain silos on Airville Rd just north of the intersection with SH 53 (see attached aerial image). A search on Bell's county appraisal district (CAD) indicates that these parcels are owned by D&M Community Grain. CAD records from 1999, the earliest that the search allows, show that the same parcels were formerly Zabcikville Grain. It is possible this parcel is also the former location of Black Farm Service, but no records have been found that confirm this.
There are no domestic wells in the area. The nearest public water supply is the East Bell WSC (TX0140118) (see attached map from the Source Water Assessment Viewer). The TCEQ's Drinking Water Watch (DWW) sample results show that atrazine detected at 0.12 ug/L in 2017 (below the MCL of 0.3 ug/L), but was non-detect at all other dates shown. No other pesticides or herbicides were detected in recent sampling events (see attached results from the DWW).
Site topography indicates that any overland surface water flow would enter Possum Creek, which is intermittent, according to its symbology.
No odor complaints or spills have been documented.
Nearby land use appears to be mainly rural agricultural and residential, with some industry and retail.
Given information on the current site status and historic information in the 1986 assessment report, there are no complete media pathways to receptors in the area. This site was part of a mass categorical referral of of pesticide applicators and there are is no documentation of a release or mismanagement of hazardous materials. Therefore, an SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded for the site.

T C Blankenship 3531
Hamlin, Jones County
NFA

09/27/2010

T.C. Blankenship was a private pesticide applicator in operation for approximately one year. His major activity was applying pesticide to pecan trees. A preliminary assessment, including an interview and site inspection, was conducted by Engineering-Science, Inc. on behalf of the Texas Water Commission (TWC) in August 1986. At the time of the interview, the operation had been inactive for four to five years. According to Mr. Blankenship, the chemicals were mainly mixed on site, but were also mixed at the treatment sites when a water source was available. The chemicals were mixed in a barrel mounted on a truckbed. The mixture was sprayed completely on the treatment sites, the barrel was cleaned with water, and the rinsate was also sprayed on the treatment sites. An estimated 12 empty containers, mainly paper bags, were not rinsed but were buried at an unidentified friend's ranch. This ranch was not used by the friend or other persons for further disposal of pesticide residuals, empty containers, or other hazardous wastes. No visual evidence of on-site misuse of pesticides or related wastes, including empty containers, was observed at the residence/headquarters site at SW Avenue H in Hamlin.

As of September 20, 2010, Mr. Blankenship's phone number, as listed in the preliminary assessment report, was disconnected and a current number could not be determined.

This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site. Because there was no evidence of improper handling or release of hazardous substances, and the pesticides were only ever mixed in the truck-mounted barrel, the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends a decision of No Further Action.

Bleacher Sale Co Inc 3532
Houston, Harris County
NS
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is in Harris County and is located at 504 Gulfbank Road 77037. The Site is a residential property that is located approximately one and a half miles East of Interstate Highway 45 and one mile West of Highway 548. Surrounding properties are both residential and commercial. Halls Bayou is located approximately one quarter of a mile North of the Site.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Bleacher Sales Company on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. interviewed William Gilbreath on May 1, 1986.

According to the PA, Bleacher Sales Company, Incorporated operated at multiple addresses prior to operating onsite. On March 24, 1986, Ms. Frank conducted a Site visit at 1617 Enid Street in Houston, Texas. The Preliminary Assessment (PA) indicates that business operations occurred at several other property addresses prior to the Site property. Ms. Frank did not visit the Site and does not state any information regarding the operations that took place onsite (504 Gulfbank in Houston, Texas).

TCEQ VERIFICATION: TCEQ called the Harris County Appraisal District to confirm the Site location. The address on the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment is 502 Gulfbank Houston, Texas 77037. It appears that this address is most likely used for post office purposes. For appraisal purposes, Harris County uses the street address 504.

According to aerial and street view photographs from Google Earth TM, , the Site consists of two residential homes on the West side of the property and a trailer located in the Southern area of the property. There is a concrete slab with a pile of debris that is located in the Southeastern portion of the Site property.

The Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that water well #6505946 is located less than one quarter of a mile West of the Site.
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or William Gilbreath.
A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there is a school located one half of a mile West of the Site.
A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 11/04/2009, the current determination for the Site is that the Site is a Non-Site. The Site property was used for residential purposes. There is no documentation or evidence to suggest that hazardous substances were present onsite. Ms. Frank did not conduct the PA investigation onsite because Bleacher Sales Company Incorporated did not operate on the Site property. Therefore, Bleacher Sales Company Incorporated does not qualify for the Superfund Program.

Blezinger Inc 3533
Industry, Austin County
Active
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Austin County at 7514 Ernst Parkway in Industry, Texas. The Site is a commercial property of approximately 2.1 acres and is surrounded by commercial/residential properties. It is located less than a quarter of a mile South of the intersection of Highway 159 and Ernst Parkway. A creek is approximately 140 yards East of Earnst Parkway and travels along the Eastern border of the property.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Blezinger, Incorporated on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on October 20, 1986. On August 29, 1986 Ms. Hulsey interviewed Michael Blezinger and conducted a visual inspection of the Site on September 3, 1986.

The Site consisted of several warehouses, storage tanks, application trailers, and an office building. Ms. Husley stated that pesticides were stored in one of the warehouses during the fall and winter months.

According to the PA, sometime around 1974 Blezinger, Incorporated began business operations that included selling fertilizer, groceries, and gasoline. Blezinger, Incorporated began offering herbicide (2,4 D, weedmaster, grazon, and atrazine) application services sometime around 1983. Approximately 2000-8000 acres per year was treated. Herbicide mixtures were generally added to the applicators at one of Blezinger, Incorporated properties. Unused herbicide mixtures remained in the applicator and used in future treatment activities. Empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed, and eventually disposed of at the county landfill. Ms. Hulsey stated that two or three empty pesticide containers had been buried onsite in the past.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:

Review of aerial photographs provided by Google Earth TM indicate that there are several warehouses and storage tanks onsite. An un-paved path travels through out the Site property. Numerous piles of unidentified equipment are located on patches of grass in between the winding paths.

On October 17, TCEQ attempted to call Blezinger, Incorporated and a recording played. TCEQ was able to speak with a representative, Cindy, on October 18, 2009. Cindy confirmed that Blezinger, Incorporated was currently providing retail services for pesticide related materials.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that West End Elementary school is located directly across the street of the Site. Michael Blezinger is listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators, but the listing is associated with a property address other than the Site property address. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. Blezinger, Incorporated is listed in the TCEQ Enforcement Database, RN 101760262 and is actively registered for petroleum tank storage. The Blezinger Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 11/09/09, the current determination for the Site is that it is an Active Site. Therefore, the Blezinger, Incorporated Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Bohlslav Feed Mill Inc 3534
Moulton, Lavaca County
NS
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is in Lavaca County and is located at 5040 Farm and Market 1295 in Moulton, Texas 77975. The Site is located in a rural area and is approximately six miles East of Moulton, Texas. It is located almost six miles East of Highway 95 and almost nine miles South of Interstate Highway 10.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Bohuslav Feed Mill, Incorporated on
October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. interviewed Franklin Bohuslav (owner of Bohuslav Feed Mill) on April 9, 1986. Following the interview, Mr. Bohuslav conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA).

According to the PA, Bohuslav Feed Mill had been in business since sometime around 1982 and operated at two properties. The property addresses were 5040 Farm and Market 1295 in Moulton, Texas (the Site) and at 408 Fairwinds in Hallettsville, Texas. Herbicide activities (Grazon P+D and Estron 99) took place at the Hallettsville property and did not occur onsite (located in Moulton, Texas).

Mr. Hill conducted site visits at the Hallettsville property and the Site.
The Site consisted of numerous sheds, fertilizer tanks, a feed mill, and an office. Mr. Hill did not observe any evidence such as containers, soil stains, or odors that would indicate that pesticide or herbicide activities occurred onsite.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: It is believed that Bohuslav Feed Mill is currently operating onsite. By analyzing Google Earth ™ photographs, the Site property consists of mostly gravel with patches of grass under the buildings and tanks. There are several aligned tanks in the middle of the Site property and several tanks in the Western area of the Site property. Two warehouses and a shed surround the aligned tanks from the North, South, and East. Numerous equipment and working vehicles are located on the Site property. There appears to be a wide, cleared pathway that weaves around the structures onsite and is most likely for driving through the Site property. There are two homes that

align the eastern border of the property. The home in the Northeastern corner of the property is most likely for residential purposes. The home in the Southeastern corner of the property appears to be an office for Bohuslav Feed Mill. Overall, the Site appears to be maintained.

A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Agricultural Pesticide Applicators list the Site address associated with David Bohuslav. Franklin Bohuslav (the owner of Bohuslav Feed Mill, Incorporated) was listed, but was not associated with the Site address. Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that are no schools or daycare facilities surrounding the Site. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. The Site was listed in the TCEQ Central Registry for regulated entity information under RN Number: RN101751626 air new source permits. TCEQ verified with the TCEQ Enforcement Division that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 09/05/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site. There is no documentation or evidence to suggest that hazardous materials were onsite. According to the PA, herbicide activities occurred at 408 Fairwinds in Hallettsville, Texas and not at the Site. Therefore, the Bohuslav Feed Mill is not eligible for the Superfund Program.

Albin Bolcereck 3535
Brenham, Washington County
NFA
02/13/2012

Site Setting
The Albin Bolcerek property site consists of 46.5 acres located on the north side of FM 389, approximately six miles west of its junction with Highway 290 in southwestern Brenham, Texas. Improvements on the site property include a residence and two small buildings located on the west side of the entrance drive, and a garage and storage building located east of the drive and residence area. Northeast of a cattle guard and north of the garage is an open area, bordered on the north by a partially open storage shed. West of the storage and northwest of the cattle guard is a cattle barn/corral area.

Properties belonging to Craig Bolcerek, Thomas Bolcerek, and Louise K. Bolcerek are surrounded by the Albin Bolcerek site, and each contains a residence, with the exception of the Louise K. Bolcerek property, which contains two rental houses.

The site is secured by four-foot tall steel woven field fencing. The area surrounding the site is mostly open ranch/farm land with scattered residences and associated agricultural buildings.

Site History
Mr. Albin Bolcerek operated as a custom applicator of 2,4-D from around 1981 to 1984, applying an estimated maximum 100 to 150 gallons of the herbicide per year. The 2,4-D was added to the applicator at the treatment site where it was completely sprayed out. When the applicator was cleaned with water, the rinsates were drained onto the field at treatment sites. Empty containers were not rinsed and were kept for other uses.

A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was conducted by Engineering Science in 1984, and a Pre-CERCLIS screening assessment was completed by the TCEQ in 2011. The site was referred to the State Superfund program on December 11, 1984.

TCEQ Research
The site is currently an active ranch owned by Mr. Albin Bolcerek. During the Pre-CERCLIS screening assessment site visit, Mr. Bolcerek indicated that he currently stores and uses Cimarron Max, Grazon, and occasionally 2,4-D herbicides for private application. The herbicides are stored in the cattle barn. There is no available documentation of any releases at the site, and no visible evidence of releases including stained soil or stressed vegetation was observed.

Three water wells are located on the property containing the Albin Bolcerek site. Mr. Bolcerek relies on these wells for drinking water, household, and agricultural use for his residences, the residences of Thomas and Craig Bolcerek, and the rental houses on the Louise K. Bolcerek property. Two domestic wells are located within one-quarter mile of the site. Total depths of these wells are between 422 to 456 feet below ground surface.

The nearest surface water body, Lake Somerville, is located approximately 14 miles northwest of the site and is used as a source of drinking water for the City of Brenham PWS. The topography of the site does not suggest a probable point of entry to Lake Somerville. Surface water runoff from the site is towards the southeast to Little Sandy Creek, which is located approximately 0.75 miles south of the site. The Little Sandy Creek flows into East Mill Creek approximately two miles southeast of the site. East Mill Creek flows southeast into Austin County until it merges with West Mill Creek (forming Mill Creek) approximately 14 miles southeast of the site.

The nearest school is located approximately six miles north of the site. The nearest church is located approximately 2.3 miles west of the site. No major/designated recreation areas are located within 0.5 miles of the site. The site is surrounded by commercial agricultural operations

According to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Central Registry, this site is not a regulated entity.

Eligibility Status
After the TCEQ review of the available information on February 13, 2012, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because there are no visual or documented evidence of releases at the site.

Maurice W Bourne Jr 3537
Pleasanton, Atascosa County
NS
12/07/2008

Maurice W. Bourne, Jr. could not be located to provide information concerning pesticide application at the time of the TWC preliminary assessment on March 13, 1986. According to the 1986 report, the post office box listed for Mr. Bourne has been rented to two separate parties since the date listed in the TDA applicator files, neither of whom were named Maurice W. Bourne, Jr. A check of the telephone directories for Pleasanton and surrounding communities revealed no person by this name as far back as 1980. No record of Maurice W. Bourne, Jr. exists on the Atascosa County tax rolls dating back to 1978, death records, or voter registration lists for Atascosa County. A white pages search for “Bourne” in Texas returned 167 results, but none of them were for Maurice.
Maurice W. Bourne Jr. could not be located, and no specific location can be determined as the site; therefore based on the TCEQ file review on November 4, 2008, the site status is a non-site, and it is not be eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Clinton Bourquin 3538

Castroville, Medina County
NFA
08/28/2013

Current Status
Historically, Clinton Bourquin (site) handled pesticide applicators and also served as a residence. Current records indicate that the site is still being used for residential purposes. Based on the available information on this site, no potential hazards associated with the past pesticide-related activities were identified. Therefore, no further action (NFA) is necessary at this facility.

Site History
Available records indicate that the site, which was three acres in size, included a residence, and conducted pesticide applications at least between October 1984 and October 1986; the start and the end dates of operations are unknown. The site is not currently listed as a registered pesticide applicator in the Texas Department of Agriculture database. A query of the “Owner” field in the Medina County Appraisal District online database did not yield any results for “Clinton Bourquin.”

This residence and the pesticide applicator headquarters were located at 812 Algier Street, on the southern corner of Lisbon Street and Algiers Street, at a distance of about 0.4 to 0.5-mile southeast of the intersection of Algier Street and Highway 90. This site was bordered on the northern, southern, and eastern sides by streets, and on the western side by a residence. The site included: (a) a storage building, and a garage which also served as a storage building, to the southwest of the property and (b) a plowed garden in the northwestern section.

Site Activities
At 9:00 AM on September 23, 1986, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of potential hazards associated with the past pesticide waste handling and disposal procedures was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. on behalf of the Texas Water Commission . The PA included visual inspection, photography of the site, and interview of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Bourquin. The following information was gathered during the PA.

Mr. Bourquin sprayed pecan trees with pesticides for seven years at the time of the PA. The list of pesticides sprayed included: Zolone, Sevin, Diazinon, Pydrin, Kocide, and Benlate (Benomyl). The pesticides were normally added to the applicator onsite. Pesticide applications were conducted at treatment sites, and the residuals were used on the pecan trees located on the site. Rinsate from cleaning of the applicator with water was also used for application on site. Empty pesticide containers were rinsed, punctured with holes, and disposed of at the Castroville landfill. The container rinsates were added to the treatment mixtures.

Reasons for NFA Determination
(a) During the PA, no visual evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes was observed on site; no empty containers were observed and the site was well maintained;
(b) A review of the site location on the 2013 Landsat image on Google Maps did not indicate the presence of any new industrial or commercial operations at this site;
© Medina County Appraisal District records did not find an current listings for “Clinton Bourquin;” and
(d) According the Texas Department of Agriculture records, Clinton Bourquin is no longer registered as a pesticide applicator.

Bovina Wheat Growers 3539
Bovina, Parmer County
OTH

03/27/2015

Site Setting

Bovina Wheat Growers (the “site”) is located near the corner of Highway 60 and FM 1731 at 503 Gardener Avenue, Bovina, Texas 79009 (latitude: 34.517794 N, longitude: -102.894683 W). The site is approximately one acre, located just outside the city of Bovina, in a rural area. There are 3 schools within a ½ mile and no nearby day cares. The site is currently still active with grain elevator activities as AGP Grain Marketing Bovina. (See Attachment)

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 30, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by David F. Hill with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. According to Bonnie Clayton of Bovina, Texas, Allen Cumpton, the owner of Bovina Wheat Growers, is deceased and Bovina Wheat Growers had been out of business for approximately five years. The sites new owner was Sherley Grain Co. A drive by site observation was conducted on November 7, 1985 at 2:30 PM.

At the site of Sherley Grain Co. there were no empty pesticide containers. The ground was flat, consisting of packed dirt and gravel. No soil stains were observed, normal vegetation was surrounding the site and no evidence of environmental distress was observed.

Very little is known about the waste management practices for the pesticide application activities of Bovina Wheat Growers. It was apparent from the site visit that the primary operation of the business involved grain elevator activities. The assessment concluded with a recommendation of no further action for Bovina Wheat Growers under the PS/SI TWC program.

A SSDAP Prioritization Screening was completed on Bovina Wheat Growers and concluded that the site was still active as a grain elevator.

TCEQ Investigations

On February 18, 2014, Bovina Wheat Growers activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS), the Texas County Appraisal District database, and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry. A summary of the research into each of these databases follows.

Bovina Wheat Growers, Inc. was owned by L.M. Grissom from April 27, 1934 to September 28, 1983. Sherley Grain Company (CN601070477) took over the site, still as a grain elevator, and dissolved on December 17, 2002. AGP Grain Marketing, LLC (also known as AGP Grain Marketing Bovina) became the new and current owner of the site on September 1, 2004. The address of the site is 503 Gardner Avenue and the current, working phone number is (806) 251-1521. The site still operates as a grain elevator.

AGP Grain Marketing, LLC (RN101953248, CN602695066) has an active Air New Source Permit (Account# PD0028T, Permit# 73460, Registration# 76926).

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Furthermore, this site is still active based on annual filings with the SOS and is operating under an active New Source Air Permit (PD0028T). Therefore, the Bovina Wheat Growers in Bovina, Texas is determined to be ineligible (OTH) under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

Bowles Farm & Home 3540
Temple, Bell County
NFA
03/10/2015

Site Setting

The address of Bowles Farm & Home was 700 West Central, Temple, Texas 76501. The GPS coordinates given in the EPA's preliminary assessment are incorrect and the hand drawn map supplied by Howard Saxion is no longer accurate. According to Google Earth, the current address is a vacant lot/land. The site is near the crossroads of W Central Avenue and 13th Street. The site is less than one acre and currently resides in an urban area with nearby commercial and residential properties. There are schools and day cares within a ½ mile, as well as multiple parks, neighborhoods, and a hospital.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.

On April 28, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by Howard Saxion of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Associates, Inc. for the EPA. Ms. Rhonda Bowles, co-owner of BFHC, was interviewed on April 10, 1986. In addition to the interview, a site inspection was conducted of BFHC's facilities.

BFHC was in operation for 40 years. BFHC operated under the name of Freitag Feed and Seed until 1984, when Rhonda Bowles and her spouse, Mark, purchased Freitag Feed and Seed and renamed it. BFHC's primary business was the sale of farm and home supplies. BFHC was situated on a tract of land less than 1 acre in size. BFHC had one building which served as an office, retail sales area, and warehouse.

BFHC was in the pesticide application business from 1981 through 1984. BFHC did not apply pesticides after 1984. Pesticide application was limited to horticultural and ornamental plants. Mixing of pesticides (limited to diazinon and dursban) was conducted at BFHC.

Empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed with the rinsate poured into the application equipment. The rinsed containers were picked up by the City of Temple's garbage collection service and disposed in the municipal sanitary landfill. No containers were buried onsite.

No excess pesticides were generated that required disposal. Excess pesticide mixtures were used at the next application site. Application equipment was rarely rinsed out. Equipment rinsate was disposed to the ground at BHFC.

Pesticides used were from the retail sales stock. No spills of pesticides occurred. Health problems were not reported and no complaints were lodged against BFHC with respect to pesticide application. During the site inspection, pesticide odors were not detected. Soil stains, dead vegetation, or empty pesticide containers were not observed.

A SSDAP Prioritization Screening completed by Sherell Heidt determined that the site (ID# 3540) had sensitive soil exposure environments within ¼-1/2 mile and no water wells or sensitive ecological environments within 1 mile.

TCEQ Research

On February 19, 2015, Bowles Farm and Home Center's activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Online Property Database, the TCEQ Enforcement Database, Yellow Pages, White Pages, Bell County Appraisal District site, and TDA's pesticide applicator's license database. A summary of the research into each of these databases follows.

Review of the address in Google Earth shows the site is an empty lot/land near the crossroads of W Central Avenue and 13th Street. 700 W Central Ave is no longer in the Bell County Appraisal District database/map. The nearest address found to the site is 516 and 916 W Central Avenue. (See attachments)

No records for Bowles Farm and Home Center, Rhonda Bowles, Freitag Feed and Seed, or the available address were found in the Central Registry, Enforcement database, white/yellow pages, or the Texas SOS database. According to the TWC Preliminary Report, a commercial ground applicator license was issued for Bowles (004260) and expired February 28, 1985. There are no current licenses for Bowles on the TDA pesticide applicator list.

Conclusion
As of February 19, 2015 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Boyd Feed Store 3541
Boyd, Wise County
Active
03/10/2015

Site Setting
Boyd Feed Store is located at 205 E Dunlap Avenue, Boyd, Texas 76023 (latitude: 33.079800 N, longitude: 97.563200 W). The site is in an urban area with nearby commercial and residential properties. Boyd Feed Store is currently still in business and active.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On December 17, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by Steven D. Sanders of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Associates, Inc. for the EPA. The assessment, performed on December 17, 1985, consisted of an interview with the Owner and Manager, Mr. Don Gentry. Mr. Gentry had been at the site for 11 years. At the time of the investigation, the two acre site contained an office/storage building and bulk fertilizer tanks.
The principal operation of Boyd Feed Store was the storage, distribution, and application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Other operations included the sale of ranch land farm supplies. All containers were triple rinsed on site. The rinsate was used as make-up water. The metal containers were crushed and sent to the City of Boyd landfill. Plastic containers were burned onsite in a small metal container. Mr. Gentry used these management practices for all 11 years. He previously was at another site in Boyd for three years, but did not apply pesticides or herbicides.
There was no indication of environmental damage on site at the time of the investigation. Mr. Gentry stated that there had never been any major spills of chemicals. No drainage structures or surface water were on the site. The PI/SI concluded that a site inspection was not recommended because of the waste management practices employed at the site.
A SSDAP Prioritization Screening (ID# 3541), completed by Lisa Acosta, concluded that the site stored fertilizers onsite and was active. There were 3 sensitive soil exposure environments within ¼ mile and 2 water wells within 1 mile.

TCEQ Research
On February 19, 2015Boyd Feed Store's activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Online Property Database, the TCEQ Enforcement

Database, the Wise County Appraisal District site, and TDA's pesticide applicator list. A summary of the research into each of these databases follows.
According to the Texas Department of Agriculture pesticide applicator list, Roger Gentry is currently registered as a commercial applicator (Account 0126344).
According to a Business Organization Inquiry on the SOS database, Boyd Feed Store is in existence and registered to Roger Kyle Gentry (Filing Number: 8276410).
According to the Wise County Appraisal District database, Boyd Feed Store LP has up to date (2014) property taxes and filings.
Boyd Feed Store has an active Facebook and Yelp business page and can be found in the Yellow Pages. The store has a working phone number (940 433-2425). The current owners are Roger and Donald Gentry.

Conclusion
As of February 20, 2015 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA. This site is currently active (A) and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

C W Branch 3542
Sanger, Denton County
NS
08/26/2013

According to EPA data from an interview with Charles Branch's father in 1986, Charles W. Branch applied pesticides on his fathers ranch in Denton County (no address provided), but had not renewed his license in "four to five years" prior to the EPA interview.
The address listed for him in 1986 at 204 11th St in Sanger, Texas is a residential lot. The home was built in 1984 and purchased by Charles W. Branch in 1991 (see Attachment "A"). In 1986, a Site Visit was made to the residence and no hazardous materials found on the property. At that time, Charles W. Branch was reported to be a Long-haul driver. As there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the Owner's site and the owner reportedly never applied any pesticides at the site an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Breazeale Contractors Inc 3543
Angleton, Brazoria County
NFA
11/22/2011

SITE SETTING: The Breazeale Contractors Incorporated (BCI) site is located in a residential area of Angleton, Brazoria County, Texas. The site consists of approximately 2.5 acres that was utilized by BCI from 1968 to 2004 to conduct earthmoving, mowing, and herbicide application operations. After the business closed in 2004, the 2.5 acres were divided into three parcels and sold. Currently, two parcels are used for single family residences and the third is used as a business, Angleton Concrete Contractors. Land used surrounding the site is mixed residential/ commercial/industrial.

SITE HISTORY: In May 2010, a Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment site inspection was conducted by TCEQ personnel at the site. According to the Pre-CERCLIS investigation, BCI operated from this location from 1968 to 2004 as a general contracting business and specialized in earthmoving, mowing, and herbicide application. Located on the

property was a shop, storage trailer, office trailer, and residential home. A one foot tall vegetated berm was formerly located on the west and south border of the property and provided containment for the site.

From 1968 to2004, BCI was contracted to control vegetative growth in the pipeline right-0f-way at the Dow Chemical facility located in Freeport, Texas. Before 1984, BCI controlled the vegetation by mowing. However, in 1984, BCI began applying herbicides to control the vegetation in small areas that were not accessible by mower. BCI purchased the herbicides as needed and temporarily stored the herbicides onsite. Empty herbicide containers were double rinsed and disposed as solid waste in the local municipal landfill. The application equipment was washed using soap water on a weekly basis during the active season. Rinse waters were placed in the application equipment and used at the client site.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: A site visit was conducted in support of the Pre-CERCLIS investigation in May 2010. During the site visit, a visual inspection of the site was conducted and a former employee of BCI was interviewed. No equipment which was used by BCI was observed during the site visit. The former employees confirmed that all BCI equipment was sold after the business closed in 2004. No areas of stained soil or stressed vegetation were observed during the site visit.

According to Pre-CERCLIS investigation, potable water to the site and the area surrounding the site is supplied by the City of Angleton. The City of Angleton operates three municipal water supply wells that are located approximately three miles from the site.

The site topography is relatively flat and surface water runoff flows into two ditches located on the east and south borders of the site. These ditches convey storm water runoff via the city drainage system to Brushy Bayou located 3.8 miles northeast of the site.

CONCLUSION: Based on the Pre-CERCLIS investigation report and the observations made during the Pre-CERCLIS site visit that no areas of stained soil or stressed vegetation were observed at the site, no further action is recommended for the site.

Bridges Butane & Oil 3544
Groom, Carson County
NFA
06/20/2011

The Bridges Butane and Oil site is located at 500 East Front Street, Groom, Carson County, Texas. It operated from 1970 to 1981 as a fertilizer and herbicide ground applicator and pesticide retailer. The site consists of two separate buildings. According to the county clerk's office, one building is currently operating as West Texas Gas Inc., and the other is abandoned.

A Preliminary Assessment was conducted on October 11, 1985 by Engineering-Science, Inc. At the time of the site visit, Bridges Butane and Oil had been out of business for four years and the owner, Truman R. Bridges, could not be located. No evidence of chemical misuse or environmental distress was observed during the site visit. It is unknown which pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers were located on site. It is unknown if rinsates were generated or in what quantity. This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site. No Further Action is planned by the SSDAP per the information available at this time.

Bryan Russell Tree & Landscape 3546
Tomball, Harris County
NS
11/17/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 14918 Cactus Wren Lane, Tomball, Harris County, Texas. The Site is a residential property that is located on the west side of Highway 249 and 0.15 mile west of its junction with Kingbird Drive. The Site is in a developed residential area and is bordered by residential properties to the north, south, and east and wooded fields to the west. A metal shed is located north of the residence where small quantities of pesticides were stored. The nearest school is Susanna Wesley Day School, which is 0.9 miles east of the Site. The nearest park is Brown Park, which is located 0.26 miles west of the Site. There is no surface water located within a quarter mile of the Site and the nearest groundwater well is located 0.31 mile northwest of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Ms. Margaret Hulsey of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Sites. Ms. Hulsey had an interview with Bryan Russell on March 18, 1986 and made an on-site inspection of the site on March 19, 1986.

Bryan Russell Tree and Landscape has been in operation since September 1982. The Site located at 14918 Cactus Wren Lane, Tomball, Texas is the former company location. Bryan Russell Tree and Landscape is now located at 25903 Carlene Road, Magnolia, Texas. The activity performed by the company is the application of fertilizer and pesticides, normally with respect to lawns, trees and shrubs. Chemicals used by the company are Lindane, Orthene, Kocide, Benlate and Dursban. Pesticide is normally added to the mixture at the job site, but it has occasionally been mixed on-site. The mixture is sprayed completely on the treated areas. The interior of the applicator equipment is cleaned once a year and the rinsate is sprayed on an area where treatment is required. The containers are rinsed with water and the rinsates are added to the treatment mixture to be sprayed. All empty containers and paper bags are disposed in dumpsters either at Home Chemical, BFI or other dumpsters near the job sites.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Hulsey noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste. Therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On October 29, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:

A search in the Harris County Appraisal District found that Becky L. Christensen owns the property at 14918 Cactus Wren Lane, Tomball, Harris County, Texas. A phone number listed for Becky Christensen was found in the White Pages, however, the phone number is no longer in service.
Bryan Russell Tree and Landscape is still in operation and is still located at 25903 Carlene Road, Magnolia, Texas. A phone call was made to Bryan Russell Tree and Landscape and they still perform application of fertilizer and pesticides to lawns, trees and shrubs. Bryan Russell is listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators (Account Number: 123313, Expiration Date: February 28, 2010).
A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site or Bryan Russell Tree and Landscape are not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a verification review on October 29, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located at 14918 Cactus Wren Lane, Tomball, Texas, is not undergoing TCEQ enforcement activities and is no longer being used by a herbicide and/or pesticide applicator business. There is no documentation that spills or releases of hazardous substance have occurred at the Site. Therefore, the TCEQ has determined that the Site is a Non-Site and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Charles H Buckley 3547
Sparks, Bell County
NFA
08/27/2013

Current Status

Charles H. Buckley (site) included an orchard, a residence, a sales office and a small shed. Based on available information, no potential hazards associated with the past pesticide-related activities were identified at the site. Therefore, no further action (NFA) is necessary.

Site History

This ten-acre site was historically owned by Mr. Charles H. Buckley from around 1970, at least until December 1986. Bell County Appraisal District records indicate that this site is no longer owned by Mr. Buckley. Information on the current owner could not be obtained because the exact site address is not available.

While in operation, pecans were produced and sold at this site, in addition to small pine trees. No pesticides or herbicides were stored on site. Pesticide and herbicide spray operations were conducted several times a year using pull spray equipment and a tractor. Typically, Roundup, Paraquat, Zolone, and Cyclon were applied. The site used about ten gallons of pesticides and herbicides a year. All rinsate generated from mixing and triple rinsing was used as the makeup water. The spray equipment was periodically cleaned within the boundaries of the pecan orchard. Empty pesticide and herbicide containers were picked up by the City of Little River and disposed of in the City landfill.

Site Activities

On December 17, 1986, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of potential hazards associated with the past pesticide waste disposal procedures was performed by Mr. Steven D. Sanders of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Assoc., Inc. on behalf of the Texas Water Commission (TWC) . At the time of the PA, the site was in operation. The PA included an interview with Charles H. Buckley and site surveillance.

During PA, the site appeared clean with no signs of environmental damage or spills. No empty containers or dead vegetation were observed on site. PA did not recommend a site inspection based on the management practices existed at the time of PA.

Reasons for NFA Determination

(a) PA did not identify any pesticide-related environmental issues;
(b) A review of the site location on the 2011 Landsat image on Google Maps did not indicate any signs of contaminated areas; Google maps did not indicate any change in the land use between 1995 and 2011; and
(c) According the Texas Department of Agriculture records, Charles H. Buckley is not a registered commercial pesticide applicator now.

Joe H Bush 3550
La Feria, Cameron County

NS
12/12/2008

The address is a post office box in La Feria, Cameron County, Texas. The holder of the box, Joe H. Bush was contacted and questioned by the EPA subcontractor because records indicated that he had taken the test to apply for a pesticide applicator's license. Mr. Bush stated that he was an entomologist and that he had neither applied for the license nor operated as a pesticide applicator. The subcontractor also visited the farm of Mr. Bob Bush, Joe's father, on North Bixby Road in La Feria. The farm was well maintained with no storage of pesticides. Since no indication of the storage or release of a hazardous substance was found, the subcontractor recommended that no further action was required. A Google search performed in 2008 with the terms "Joe Bush", "entomology", and "Texas" resulted in 13 documents, none of them relevant. Because the post office box in question never operated as a business and no other information can be discovered the address is not eligible for the State Superfund program and will be classified as a non-site.

Byler Aerial Services 3551
Ballinger, Runnels County
NFA
03/10/2015

Site Setting
Byler Aerial Services is located two miles southwest of Ballinger, Texas off of US Highway 67 in Runnels County (latitude: 31.675000 N, longitude: 99.982500 W). The exact address is not given. County Road 240 borders the north side of the property. County Road 245 borders the south side of the property. The east and west sides of the property are bordered by land. The site is approximately 10 acres in a rural area with a plane hangar onsite. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 feet of the site.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was prepared by the EPA on December 12, 1985. The assessment was conducted by Carlene Schwab of Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc. The assessment consisted of a telephone interview on December 12, 1985 with Mr. Hamp Byler, former owner of the company who lived in San Angelo (3426 Millbrook, Apt. 104, San Angelo, TX 76904) at the time, and a site visit to the Ballinger municipal airport, which served as the operations base for the company.
Byler Aerial Services was in the aerial application business from 1972-1981. Minimal inventory was maintained. 2, 4 –D, 2,4,5 –T, and Parathion were purchased on an as-needed basis (approximately 800 gallons/year) and obtained in 55-gallon drums. Drums were triple-rinsed and the rinsate was added to the plane's hopper. Empty drums were returned to the chemical company from which they were purchased. The chemicals were usually mixed at the site of application using a portable mixing rig. If it was necessary to change chemicals, the rinsate from the plane's hopper was applied on the application site.
Since mixing of the chemicals was performed at the site of application, no particular waste site can be identified. A visit to the operations base at the Ballinger airport did not identify any improper waste handling or disposal procedures. Mr. Byler indicated that he had not experienced any spills, health problems, or complaints during his operations.
According to a SSDAP Prioritization Screening prepared by Manie Davis, there are 2 water wells within ½-1 mile of the site and residences within ½-1 mile of the site.

TCEQ Investigations

On February 17, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Mr. Hamp Byler.
On February 17, 2015, the TCEQ Central Registry was researched and there is an inactive Petroleum Storage Tank Registration (ID# 68968) for the site. Other ID numbers identified: CN600940381 and RN101746246. Mr. Byler's Domestic For-Profit Corporation was named Byler Aerial Spraying Service, Inc. (formerly known as Byler Flying Service, Inc.) and was active from October 14, 1991 to November 21, 2005.
On February 17, 2015, the Runnels County Appraisal District was researched and no property in Runnels County is currently owned by Mr. Byler.
On February 17, 2015, the Pending Enforcement Actions and TCEQ Enforcement database were searched and the site is not currently under evaluation in the TCEQ.
On February 17, 2015, Google Earth was researched and based on the images, it appears the site is mainly rangeland and currently has a house, 6 small structures, and a runway onsite. The GPS coordinates given are located near the western edge of the property on empty cropland. (See Attachment)
On February 17, 2015, the White Pages were researched for Mr. Byler. The address in San Angelo no longer belongs to him and the number listed is no longer in service. There are no other phone numbers available to contact the previous owner of the site.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Brown Spreading Co 3553
Kilgore, Gregg County
NS
04/16/2010

Brown Spreading Company P.O. Box 1636 Kilgore, Texas

The Brown Spreading Company, at the above listed address, was a pesticide applicator in which the Texas Department of Agriculture indicates that the license expired in 1982. A file review indicates that Texas Department of Water Resources contracted Engineering Science, Inc. in 1984 to research the Brown Spreading Company in which the results determined that there was no information linking Brown Spreading Company with a specific site. There was no physical location of the facility found, no phone numbers found, and no information from the Tyler region office of the Texas Department of Agriculture for the site.

A search of the Central Registry of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality resulted in no information found for this facility as did a search of the Environmental Protection Agency data base. An online search for phone numbers for the company and the owner also resulted in no information found.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that the Brown Spreading Company be designated as a non-site.

Chem Ent Prod Inc 3555
Friona, Parmer County
NS
08/27/2013

Current Status

Based on the available information on Chem Ent Prod., Inc. (site), neither the site nor any potential hazards associated with pesticide-related activities due to this site were identified. Therefore, no further action (NFA) is necessary at this facility.

Background

The TWC attempted to investigate this site because records from the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified it on October 20, 1984. Specifically, TDA-certified pesticide applicators files indicated that Ronald J. Bost was employed by Chem Ent. Prod., Inc., held individual control number 429, and resided at 1622 West 9th Street, in Fiona, Texas.

On October 30, 1986, Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. prepared a Preliminary Assessment (PA) report on potential hazards associated with past pesticide-related activities and waste disposal procedures for the site, for the Texas Water Commission (TWC). The PA was unable locate either the headquarters for the site or any operations associated with it. Therefore, PA recommended NFA.

Site History

The PA was conducted by David Hill and Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. Applicators in the area who were interviewed by David Hill denied any knowledge of either Chem. Ent Prod., Inc. or Ronald Bost. Interviews with the U.S. Postmaster, Sis-Sons Automotive, City Hall, the electric power company, Gin Co-op, and the neighbors of the former residence of Ronald Bost in Fiona Texas did not yield any information on the site. Also, interviews with Tuffy Dement of C&T Fertilizer Company and former Parmer County Extension Agent Seith Ralson did not yield any information on the site. A visual inspection of the former residence of Ronald Best did not indicate any evidence of misuse of pesticides or related wastes.

Reasons for NFA Determination

(a) During the PA, no site or an entity associated with pesticide activities were identified.
(b) A review of the site location on Year 2013 image on Google Maps indicated that the former address for Ronald J. Bost is a residential neighborhood. The map did not indicate any potential hazards associated with past pesticide-related activities and waste disposal procedures at this location.
(c) Parmer County Appraisal District records did not find any current listings for this site or for Ronald J. Bost.

Chem Intr Prod Inc 3556
Austin, Travis County
NS
08/27/2013

Current Status

Based on the available information on Chem Intr Prod. Inc. (site), no potential hazards associated with any pesticide-related activities were identified. Therefore, no further action (NFA) is necessary at this facility.

Site History

On December 27, 1985, Carlene K. Schwab of Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc. prepared a Preliminary Assessment (PA) report on potential hazards associated with past pesticide-related activities and waste disposal procedures at the site, for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) . The PA did not identify any site, generator, or a building associated with pesticides, and recommended NFA.

The TWC attempted to investigate this site because records from Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) indicated that Mr. James Campbell of Ben Franklin, Texas appeared in a prerequisite exam in August 1977 to obtain a certified commercial pesticide ground applicator license. However, PA indicated that Mr. Campbell never filed an application for a license following the test, and a commercial pesticide applicator license was not issued to him. No telephone number or site location were identified. No records of Mr. Campbell or the site existed in TDA files past August 1977 exam date. During the PA, the TDA district pesticide inspector from San Antonio was also contacted in an effort to locate the company; he had no knowledge of the company or its operations.

Reasons for NFA Determination

(a) During the PA, no site or an entity associated with pesticide activities was identified.
(b) According to TDA records, the operator for the site never had a pesticide ground applicator license.
(c) Travis County Appraisal District records did not find any current listings for this site.

Chem-App Inc 3557
Schulenburg, Fayette County
NFA
03/11/2014

The Chem App Inc.; Bumper Crop Ag Services is the location of an herbicide applicator operation previously in two separate locations, Schulenburg and La Grange. The Schulenburg property is located at 804 Bohlmann Avenue in Schulenburg (herbicide application operation location). The address/location of the La Grange site was not given in the file; this property reportedly stored, sold, and mixed fertilizer onsite, but was not used for herbicide application. The Schulenburg site began operating as an herbicide applicator in 1978. The site was referred to the TCEQ by the EPA in 1984 as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators.
A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) were conducted in 1986 by Engineering Science, Inc. at the Bumper Crop Ag Services site. At the time the company was located in two separate locations in Schulenburg and La Grange. During the 1986 PA, the Schulenburg site consisted predominantly of an office and warehouse with a fertilizer loading area on the north side. Four empty, 30-gallon drums labeled “Grazon P+D” were adjacent to a small shed on-site. The drums were placed on concrete directly outside the warehouse door. No other empty containers were observed at the site, no soil stains were observed, no chemical odors were detected, and vegetation in the surrounding area was normal. The only herbicide used was Grazon and it is mixed with water at the field to be sprayed, no insecticides were applied by the company. The maximum amount of Grazon applied in a given year is estimated to be 1,000 gallons. The herbicide was purchased in 30-gallon drums which were rinsed when empty and the rinsate is recycled by adding it to the load to be sprayed. The empty drums were used as trash receptacles at the Schulenburg site. Applicator equipment was never rinsed out as each load was sprayed completely in the field being treated.
During the 1986 PA, the site in La Grange was reportedly used for only fertilizer mixing and sales and not for herbicide application. Observed at the La Grange site was an office and warehouse building, a fertilizer mill and loading area, and three liquid fertilizer tanks. The ground at the site consisted of gravel and no soil stains, or other evidence of environmental distress was observed at the time of the site observation.

No accidents or spills are reported to have occurred relating to the use of pesticides, and TDA inspects annually for proper permits and equipment. Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress at both the Schulenburg site and the La Grange no further action was recommended for the site under the PA/SI program.
A phone interview with Gail Schramek, employee of The Bumper Crop Ag. Services site, confirmed the site is currently owned by Henry Beken in Schulenburg, and the La Grange property is no longer in operation. Bumper Crop Ag. Services blends and sells dry fertilizer and Grazon products to customers, Ms. Schramek explained that each customer brings their own truck or receptacle to blend and load requested ingredient(s). Douglas Anders, Bumper Crop Ag Services Employee holds a commercial pesticide license#0128326, but no pesticide application occurs on the property.
There are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, the pesticide applicator site referral is no longer applicable to the active Bumper Crop Ag. Services site therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Central Texas Fertilizer 3558
Hutto, Williamson County
NFA
08/27/2013

Current Status

Based on available information on Central Texas Fertilizer (site), no potential hazards associated with pesticide-related activities were identified. Therefore, no further action (NFA) is necessary at this facility.

Background

On November 15, 1985, Carlene K. Schwab of Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc. prepared a Preliminary Assessment (PA) report on potential hazards associated with past pesticide-related activities and waste disposal procedures at the site, for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) . The PA did not identify any improper waste disposal practices or other potential hazards at the site, and recommended NFA.

Site History

During the PA, Carlene was unable to find a contact telephone number for the site. Carlene interviewed Mr. Victor Stern, who was the manager of Hutto Co-Op Gin Co., which was located a block west of the site. He indicated that the fertilizer business at the site occurred from 1979 until 1982 or 1983. During the PA, no buildings were observed on the half-acre site. Information on individual applicators associated with this site was not available in Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) records. No signs of improper pesticide waste disposal practices, waste containers, soils stains, or stressed vegetation were observed at the site; PA noted that the vegetation in the drainage ditch adjacent to the site was thriving.

Reasons for NFA Determination

(a) During the PA, no signs of improper pesticide waste disposal practices, waste containers, soils stains, or stressed vegetation were observed at the site.
(b) Travis County Appraisal District records did not find any current listing for this site.
(c) A review of the site location on Year 2012 image on Google Maps indicated that it is currently a residential property in a residential neighborhood, with no apparent pesticide-related activities.

Central True Value Hardware 3559
Wichita Falls, Wichita County
NFA
08/26/2013

Central Hardware was a retail hardware business in Wichita Falls which sold pesticides during its operations into the 1980s. Documented pesticides in the past include Malathion, Diazinon, Roundup, 529 MSMA, Sevin Spray, Dursban, and Thiodan. The 5-acre site consists of the former hardware store building, one former feed storage building, a smaller tool storage building, and one hay barn. Current use or contents of buildings is unknown. The site address remains the business address for Miks Enterprises, Inc.; however, Lee Miks no longer operates the hardware store at this location, and his pesticide applicator's license is expired. A recent Google Street View indicates that the company may be engaged in selling pumps for water wells. The former retail location appears to be mothballed and therefore not in use for this purpose.

As there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Dean Carver 3560
Hale Center, Hale County
NFA
08/13/2015

Site Setting
Mr. Dean Carver (the "site") was located at 502 W. 2nd Street, in Hale Center, Hale County, Texas (latitude: 34.06° N, longitude: 101.85° W). The site was comprised of less than one acre at Mr. Carver's residence. An alley borders the north side of the property; residences border the west and east side; and W 2nd Street borders the south. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The front yard of the site does not appear to be secured by a fence but the back yard looks fenced in, according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site was the location of a pesticide. On March 17, 1985, a RCRA 3012 Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted by V. R. Chitiala, with Engineering Science, Inc.

Mr. Dean Carver was in business from 1976 to 1977 as a ground applicator. Since that time, the operation has been out of business and presently he works on his own farm. The primary pesticides used by Mr. Carver were: treflan, prowl, and Roundup. These pesticides were purchased by the farmers who brought them to the site of application. The mixing and loading of pesticides was done off-site, by directly mixing pesticides and water in the tractor trailer mixing tank. The empty containers were triple rinsed and they were returned to the farmers who were responsible for proper disposal. The interior of the mixing tank was cleaned with water and resprayed on the farm land.

A no-hazard assessment is given to this applicator under the RCRA 3012 program because the applicator was in business for less than one year and there was no onsite waste disposal.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 13, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Mr. Dean Carver.

On August 13, 2015, the Hale Country Appraisal District (CAD) was researched, and the site currently belongs to Mr. Gene Tyer. However, Mr. Dean Carver is listed in the Hale CAD as currently owning the property located at 503 W. 2nd Street. There is no deed history listed in the CAD for either property, and the coordinates do not match up with either residence. The address reported in the original PA could have been a typo. The site of operations, however, is discernable from present day aerial imaging sufficiently for the purposes of establishing eligibility criteria.
On August 13, 2015, the White Pages were researched, and Mr. Carver did not have a listed phone number for his residence at 503 W. 2nd Street, so additional information could not be obtained. A phone number for Mr. Gene Tyer could not be located either.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Cattlemans Supply 3561
Brenham, Washington County
Active
08/26/2013

Based on info on the Texas Secretary of State website, Cattleman's Supply, Inc. is an active site (See Attachment "A"). Also, Google Earth photos show Cattleman's Supply Inc is still located on the site (Attachment "B") and there is an active website for the business (Attachment "C").
In a conversation with Florence Schwartz (Owner's wife) on Aug 20, 2013, her husband Leon Schwartz began purchasing, selling and applying fertilizer with pesticides in the 1980's. He obtained a Pesticide Applicator license and went to class annually to renew the license. Their son Scott (Scottie Schwartz) now gets a license annually and supervises any pesticide applications. The 2013 list of Pesticide Applications show's Scottie Schwartz as an applicator for Cattleman's Supply, Inc.
Based on these findings, an eligibility determination of Active facility (A) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Caffeys Greenhouse 3563
Seminole, Gaines County
NS
08/26/2013

When EPA did an initial assessment of Caffey's Greenhouse in 1985, there was only a P.O. Box address and no telephone listing of a Caffey's Greenhouse or for Charles Caffey, the owner in Seminole, TX. Current research on WhitePages.com still shows no information for Charles Caffey in Seminole, TX (see Attachment "A") and Charles Caffey is not listed in the Texas Dept of Agriculture Pesticide Applicator License directory.

Due to the current and past unavailability of an address for the owner/operator of Caffey's Greenhouse, there is no specific site to review and an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

James C Calley 3564
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NFA
07/25/2016

Site Setting
Jeff Bivens (the "site") was located at 528 N Donley Avenue, in Tulia, Swisher County, Texas (latitude: 34.5435° N, longitude: 101.7693° W). The site is comprised of one acre with a vehicle maintenance shop onsite. The site is bordered on the east and south by residential lots. The north is bordered by NW 6th Street, and the west is bordered by N Donley. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site appears to be secured by gate according to Google Earth images. The owner of the site was Mr. Jeff Bivens.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 21, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A Phone interview with Mr. Jeff Bivens was conducted on November 12, 1985 and a visual inspection of the vehicle maintenance shop where the applicators were parked was performed on November 14, 1985. The chemicals of concern were: propazine, atrazine, 2, 4-D, banvel, and lannate.
Jeff Bivens was a ground applicator for 16 years but is currently out of the business. Application was restricted to the usage of herbicides, which were purchased as needed. Ray Bivens who was listed as the individual employed by Jeff Bivens, was reported by Jeff Bivens to have helped him for approximately three years. The TDA certified applicator file indicates that the last test update on Ray Bivens was in 1981.
The herbicide was added to the applicator at the site to be treated. The mixture was completely sprayed out at the site being treated, and there were no leftover mixed chemicals. According to Jeff Bivens, the applicator equipment did not need to be cleaned, and a rinsate was never generated. Then containers were rinsed with water, and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. The containers were buried at the Tulia landfill.
The site is in a developed area in Tulia, Texas. Two empty lannate drums are being used to support a board for a work bench in the open area adjacent to the south side of the shop. The area surrounding the drums was vegetated. Since the water table in the area of Tulia varies from 100-300 feet below the surface, the groundwater system does not appear to be threatened by pesticide activities reported by Jeff Bivens. Since evidence of the onsite disposal of pesticide related wastes were not observed at the site, no further action is recommended for Jeff Bivens under the TWC PA/SI program.
TCEQ Investigations
On July 18, 2016, the Swisher County Appraisal District was researched, and the residential property is currently owned by Jaime Garcia since 1997. The property was never owned by Mr. Jeff Bivens according to the deed history. Contact with the current property owner at (806)995-3099 was unsuccessful. Google Earth imagery shows the

property to be currently used for a residence and a vehicle and equipment yard- neither chemical nor manufacturing processes are evident.
On July 18, 2016, the internet was researched and Mr. Jeff Bivens passed away in 2011.
On July 18, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Mr. Bivens and 528 N. Donley Avenue, and no records found for him in this database.
On July 18, 2016, Mr. Bivens was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and no records found for him in this database.
On July 18, 2016, Mr. Bivens was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and no records found for him in this database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. Additionally, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Alvin R Cannaday 3566
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
NS
10/01/2010

This site was described as the location of a small grove care business involved in ground application of pesticides according to an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) conducted January 13, 1985. The site identification address is 1802 Point West, Edingburg, TX. However, the location of the application equipment is identified by geographic coordinates 26° 20' N, 98° 13' W.

According to the PA, Alvin Cannady (status unknown) owned a citrus grove care business that was involved in the ground application of herbicides and insecticides. The business had been in existence operating as Cannady Grove Care since 1980. The available records from the Secretary of State reference a business located at the 1802 Point West address as Cannady Orange Groves, LTD., original filing date November 3, 1981 with a cancelled entity status. The business has been inactive since March 5, 1997. The 1802 Point West address is a residence according to the Hidalgo County Appraisal District, and was at the time Alvin R Cannady resided there prior to deeding to relatives in 1992.

The company did not own a warehouse; all chemicals were purchased as needed and loaded into the sprayer equipment at the field being treated. The empty containers were rinsed two or three times and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. All empty containers were taken to the Edinburg city landfill for disposal.

The sprayer equipment was kept at the home of Guadalupe Cruz, the father of the company foreman, Pete Cruz. The equipment was rinsed in the field being treated and the rinsate was sprayed out on the grove where needed. The PA states Mr. Cannady reported no accidents had occurred and the operation had never been inspected by the Texas Department of Agriculture. There was a state permit Applicator # 5199 associated with the operation.

No hazard ranking system (HRS) document has been prepared for the Alvin R Cannady Site. The site was referred to the State Superfund program on December 10, 1984.

On December 19, 1985 during the site observation referenced in the PA, there were no empty containers, no chemical odors detected, no soil stains or other evidence of environmental distress. The vegetation was noted as

normal. Based on these factors and statements that equipment was rinsed at the field being treated, the PA recommended no further action for this site.

The findings of the PA suggesting that this is a property on which there have not been hazardous substances deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed or otherwise come to be located, support a State Superfund Site Eligibility Status Determination of Non-site.

Childress Gin Co 3567
Blue Ridge, Collin County
NFA
02/23/2017

Site Setting
The site is located in a mainly residential area in Blue Ridge, Collin County, Texas. The site location is currently a private residence. The closest surface water source is approximately ½ of a mile west of the site. The site is the past location of an inactive pesticide applicator and gin site.

Site History
The owners/operators of the site were Billy Hopper and Charles Davis. As stated in the 1986 EPA Site Discovery and Assessment Report, attempts to reach Hopper and Davis failed. The major site activities were treatment and disposal with unknown pesticides and waste management practices. The wastes were unknown liquid rinsates and unknown solid empty pesticide containers. The 1986 EPA Site Discovery and Assessment Report labeled these wastes as toxic, yet also specified that no amount of these wastes were observed, determining the site to have no hazard. The report also states that no dead vegetation and soil stains were observed.

TCEQ Research
The 1986 EPA Site Discovery and Assessment Report states that individuals from Blue Ridge, Texas said that Childress Gin Co had not been in business for four or five years, and that the buildings associated with the company no longer exist; a mobile home park now occupies the property. However, the TCEQ determined from the Texas Secretary of State website that the company's original date of filing was August 9, 1967 and the company was dissolved on December 9, 1968. No other records for Childress Gin Co in Blue Ridge, Texas were discovered. The TCEQ also discovered on Google Earth updated GPS Coordinates of the site and that the mobile home park mentioned in the report no longer exists. The site location is now occupied by a private residence. The TCEQ determined the aquifer of the site to be the Woodbine.

Conclusion
As there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Coastal Spray Co 3568
Pasadena, Harris County
Active
12/09/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Harris County at 1321 West Jackson in Pasadena, Texas. The Site is a commercial property and is surrounded by commercial/residential properties. It is located less than a quarter of a mile South of Highway 225 and approximately one mile East of Allen Genoa Road. The Houston Ship Channel is located one and one quarter of a mile North of the Site and Vinee Bayou is located approximately one and a half of a mile East of the Site. Memorial Park is located approximately one half of a mile Northeast of the Site.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Coastal Spray Company on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on May 15, 1986. On May 9, 1986 Ms. Frank interviewed Steve Crosby and conducted a visual inspection of the Site.

According to the PA, Coastal Spray Company was founded sometime around 1980. The company operated at two additional properties prior to operating at the Site property in 1985. These locations included 1317 East Broadway in Pasadena, Texas and 4512 Magnolia in Bellaire, Texas.

The Site consisted of a office building and a storage building that was located in the northern portion of the Site property. Ms. Frank observed dead vegetation in areas South of the buildings. The dead vegetation is reportedly in direct result of historical parking in those areas. According to the PA, Ms. Frank considered the possibility that the dead vegetation may have been in result of rainwater transporting residual herbicides that originated from equipment decontamination.

Although pesticides were typically mixed at the job sites, there were occasions where the job site was closed and mixing occurred onsite. All pesticide mixtures were applied at the job sites. Hoses and pumps associated with the sprayers were rinsed with water once per year. Containers were triple rinsed and disposed of in the appropriate chemical trash at the job sites. The rinsates were put into the sprayers for application.

The TDA performed a yearly inspection of the Coastal Spray Company equipment on April 14, 1986. On May 1, 1986, the TDA investigated the company for possible human exposure. Children were exposed to pesticides during spraying by Coastal Spray Company in April of 1986. They were playing in a grassed area near a refinery property. In both investigations, the TDA concluded that there was no indication of mishandling pesticides or violations by Coastal Spray Company.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:

Currently, Coastal Spray Company is operating onsite. According to the Coastal Spray Company website (http://coastalspray.com), the company has been providing vegetation management since 1980. Services include but not limited to soil sterilization, bermuda release, right-of-way mowing, aquatic weed control, and lawn maintenance. Lawn maintenance activities include fertilization, landscape installs, and irrigation repair. Review of aerial photographs retrieved from Google Earth TM indicates that the Site consists of a building and a house that are located in the Northern portion of the Site property. This area is not vegetated and consists of a soil. The remainder of the property is vegetated and appears to be used for vehicle parking.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that Pasadena school district is located less than a half of a mile Southeast of the Site. Several individuals, including Steve Crosby, and the Site property address is listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. Coastal Spray Company is listed in the TCEQ Enforcement Database under RN101839330 and has an active registration for petroleum storage tank.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 11/16/09, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Active Site. Coastal Spray Company is currently operating onsite and still offering pesticide application services. Therefore, the Coastal Spray Company Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Coldwater Industries Inc 3569
Dalhart, Dallam County
NFA
11/01/2011

The Coldwater Industries, Inc. site is located on the northeast side of Highway 54, 0.7 mile northeast of the intersection of Highway 54 and Highway 87 in Dalhart, Dallam County, Texas. There are two other sites associated with this business in Dallam County. The first is located on the north side of North Sedan Road, 5.5 miles west of the intersection of Highway 102 and 87 in Dalhart, Texas. The second location is on the south side of Highway 297, 0.2 mile east of its junction with FM 807, between Dalhart and Cactus, Texas. The business operations at all three locations were pesticide and herbicide sales and application, primarily 2,4D and Roundup.

On October 16, 1985, a site inspection was conducted at all three locations by Margaret Husley of Engineering-Science, Inc. on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency. No evidence of environmental distress, waste disposal, or chemical misuse was observed at any of the locations. 2,4D and Roundup where purchased as needed depending on the acreage of the area being treated, so there were never chemicals remaining after an application. All empty containers were left with the farmers after their crop was treated.

According to the Dallam County Appraisal District, the company is no longer active in Dalhart, but the business still owns the property, and several other properties around Dalhart, Texas. At this time, the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends that no further action be taken at the site. This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site.

Clayton Farm Center 3570
Bovina, Parmer County
NFA
03/11/2014

The Clayton Farm Center site is the location of a former ground applicator of fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, and dealer of pesticide operation located at 904 3rd Street in Bovina, Parmer County. Clayton Farm Center was identified in October 1984 by the Texas Department of Agriculture files. The site was referred to the TCEQ by the EPA in 1985 as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators.
A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification (PHWSI) and Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted in November 1985 by Engineering-Science, Inc. at the former Clayton Farm Center. Prior to being Clayton Farm Center the building on site was used for “garage sales” and was the location of numerous fertilizer dealerships. Dickie Clayton and his wife Bonnie have owned a farm supply company for two years. During that time they were involved in pesticide dealership. At the time, the property consisted of an office building with a store room, a storage shed, and a box car. Only small quantities of herbicides were kept at the site. The pesticides in stock are stored in plastic containers and warehoused in a section of the building behind the office that has a concrete floor. The chemicals are loaded into the sprayer equipment at the field being sprayed and completely sprayed out at the treatment site. Empty containers are transported back to Clayton Farm Center where they are burned in a 55 –gallon drum behind the

building and then disposed of at the Bovina dump. According to the PHWSI , Treflan, Atarazine, Propazine, Prowl, and Roundup were possibly located on the site, but no waste related materials were present on site.
The PA recommended that no further action was necessary as there was little or no volume of pesticide-related activities or mismanagement of pesticides on the site.
An internet search of Clayton Farm Center and a Google Earth imagery no longer displays the associated buildings described in the PA report for this site.
There are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Chuck Kirk Ag Services 3576
Ballinger, Runnels County
NFA
03/19/2014

Current Status

Chuck Kirk Ag Services (facility), which was owned by Mr. Chuck Kirk, handled pesticide application operations beginning in 1979. This facility is not operating now. Based on the available information, no potential hazards associated with the past pesticide-related activities were identified. Therefore, no further action (NFA) is necessary at this facility.

Site History

The facility conducted pesticide application operations since 1979, near an un-named county road located about two miles west of U.S. Highway 83 and immediately to the south of the City of Ballinger. This facility ceased its operations sometime between December 16, 1985 and now.

The facility, which was three to four acres in size, included Mr. Kirk's home; a building that served both as an airplane hangar and a storage building; and several mixing, water, and fuel tanks on a cement-covered mixing area. This facility was surrounded by farmland owned by Mr. Kirk.

Pesticides were stored in the airplane hangar/storage building. Pesticides were generally mixed at the location of application. However, occasionally, pesticides were mixed with water at the facility and were flown to the application areas. Pesticide containers were rinsed as they were emptied into the plane's hopper. The empty contained were usually crushed and burned onsite. Some of the empty containers were disposed of at a landfill. Rinsates from the plane's hopper were either applied to the fields at the application locations or in Mr. Kirk's farmland surrounding the facility. The following pesticides were potentially handled at the facility – Picoram; 2,4-D, Ammo; Pydrin; Dipel, and Parathion.

Site Activities

On December 12, 1984, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of potential hazards associated with the past pesticide waste disposal procedures was performed by R.V. Chitalia of Engineering-Science, Inc. A follow-up telephone interview, a windshield survey of the site location, and completion of the PA were handled by Carlene Schwab of Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc.; the windshield survey was conducted on December 16, 1985.

Reasons for NFA Determination

(a) PA has determined that, between 1979 and December 16, 1985, there was no evidence of: major spills; complaints; health problems; accidents during pesticide waste handling operations; and improper handling or disposal of waste containers or rinsate;
(b) A review of the site location on the 2013 Landsat image on Google Maps did not indicate any signs of contaminated areas;
(c) Runnels County Records for year 2013 indicate that Mr. Kirk's property has a Homestead exemption, and they did not indicate the presence of any business on the property; and
(d) According the Texas Department of Agriculture records, Chuck Kirk Ag Services is no longer registered as a pesticide applicator.

Christie Farms 3577
Summerfield, Castro County
NFA
08/26/2013

Christie Farms was owned and operated by Mr. Jimmy Christie. The site is located 1.8 miles west of FM 1057 outside of Summerfield, Texas. The city of Summerfield is located in Castro County, but the site is located in Deaf Smith County, between Summerfield and Hereford. The site was a 1300-acre cotton farm to which herbicides and pesticides were applied. According to an interview with Mr. Christie during a 1986 Preliminary Assessment (PA) Report conducted by Engineering-Science, Inc. for the Texas Water Commission (TWC), pesticides were purchased as needed, and none were stored at the site. No mistreatment of chemicals was reported during the site visit conducted in 1985 associated with the 1986 PA. No empty containers, stressed vegetation, soil staining, or chemical odors were observed. No further action was recommended for this site under the TWC PA/SI program as a result. According to the Secretary of State Business Organizations database, Jimmy Christie Seed Co. existed from January 21, 1981 until tax forfeiture on August 25, 2000. Current aerial imagery shows that the suspected site location is farmland.
As there are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Brenda Choate 3578
Corpus Christi, Nueces County
NS 08/25/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 318 Primrose, Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. The Site consists of a residential property located in a central Corpus Christi neighborhood. Residential properties surround the Site. A day care facility is operated at a church located approximately 0.23 mile southeast of the Site. Corpus Christi Bay is located 0.54 miles the east of the Site.

SITE HISTORY – An EPA Preliminary Assessment was conducted in 1986 by David Hill and Margaret Hulsey, of Engineering-Science, Inc. The owner of the property, Ms. Brenda Choate, could not be located. Mr. Hill and Ms. Hulsey made a site visit to the Site in 1986 and interviewed neighbors to the property. In their assessment, Mr. Hill and Ms. Hulsey wrote that Ms. Choate used her residential address of 318 Primrose, Corpus Christi, Texas (the Site address) to apply for a pesticide applicator license from the Texas Department of Agriculture in 1981. According to the Preliminary Assessment, no visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes were observed

at the former residence at the Site. Ms. Hulsey concluded in her assessment report that no on-site storage, application, or disposal of pesticides were conducted at the Site.

TCEQ VERIFICATION – On 08/17/2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Brenda Choate.
Appraisal information listed on the Nueces County Appraisal Office website indicates that the property is residential.
Aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Earth were evaluated. From these photographs, the Site appears to be a residential property. Evidence of a pesticide application operation is not apparent in the photographs.
A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived site.
A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database and the TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - - After the TCEQ review of the available information on 08/17/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program. There is no documentation that hazardous substances were ever stored or disposed at the Site. The Site is a residence and was not used for pesticide application business activities or chemical storage.

Concho Valley Spray 3580
Miles, Runnels County
NS
03/11/2014

No information could be obtained on the history of Concho Valley Spray or a listing of E.G. Newman, the owner, in Miles, Runnel County and its surrounding cities. No other applicators were familiar with the business or its location. The site was referred to the TCEQ by the EPA in 1984 as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification (PHWSI) and Preliminary Assessment (PA) were conducted in April 1985 by Don Shelton. TDA files indicate that E.G. Newman was last tested on October 10, 1977, and no applicator license number or date of issuance was listed. The site was registered as a commercial ground applicator and is most likely out of the business.
Since the handling procedures and location of the site could not be determined, no further action is recommended.
It has been determined that no operations involving hazardous substances by Concho Valley Spray occurred at this location and therefore Concho Valley Spray is a non-site.

Cone Elevator 3581
Lubbock, Lubbock County
Active
04/01/2015

Site Setting
Cone Elevator (the "site") is located at 1423 N Avenue P, Lubbock, Texas 79403 (33.616 N, 101.85416 W). Texas 289 Loop Frontage Road borders the north side of the property. N Avenue P borders the east side of the property. Marshall Street borders the south side of the property and a railroad borders the west side of the property. The total area of the site is 7 acres and the total area of the plant facility is 1,800 by 60 feet. The site is located in an urban

area with neighborhoods and schools within 1 mile. Llano Estacado Lake is within 1 mile of the site. Cone Elevator is currently still active.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. On March 20, 1985, an RCRA 3012 preliminary assessment of Cone Elevator was done by V. R. Chitiala, Engineering Science, Inc. An interview and site inspection was conducted with Carl L. Moore, General Manager, at 1:30 P.M. where the following information was obtained:
Cone Elevator has been in business since 1955 at its present location under the same business name. The company buys grain such as wheat, corn, barley, soybean, millet, and oats. These grains are stored in separate bins. The storage capacity of these bins is about 3 million bushels. The grain is treated with phostoxin and Malathion. The estimated usage of these two chemicals is 20 cans of phostoxin (60 pellets each) and one 5-gallon container of Malathion per year. The phostoxin is added to the conveyor system where grain passes through the belt. One pellet is added for every 1,000 bushels prior to storage. These pellets are used for control of bugs and insects in the grain. A small amount of Malathion insecticide is sprayed on the top of the grain in the bin for insect control. The mixing of Malathion is done in a small backpack sprayer with water. Sometimes the Malathion is mixed in a drum and pumped to the top of the grain in the bin. The leftover Malathion and phostoxin is stored in the storage area. The empty cans and containers are disposed in the city dumpster. The TDA inspects the site to check grain quality on a yearly basis. A no-hazard assessment was given to the site under the RCRA 3012 program because the company's main purpose is to store grain using small quantities of insecticides and does not dispose of wastes on-site.
According to a SSDAP Prioritization Screening prepared by Lisa Acosta, there are 2 sensitive soil environments within ½-1 mile of the site but no nearby water wells or sensitive ecological environments.

TCEQ Investigations
On April 29, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched and there is a noncommercial license (Account: 0122249) registered to Jim Cone (exp. 2/29/2016) for the Cone Elevator of Lubbock.
On April 29, 2015, the TCEQ Central Registry was researched. Cone Elevator of Lubbock (RN101933307, CN601057235) is currently active and has an active Air New Source Permit (LN0018I).

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Furthermore, this site is still active as a grain elevator and is operating under an active New Source Air Permit. Therefore, the Cone Elevator of Lubbock is determined to be ineligible (A) under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

Conlen Grain and Mercentile 3582
Dalhart, Dallam County
Active
04/30/2015

Site Setting
Conlen Grain and Mercentile (the "site") is located at 4607 US Hwy 54, Dalhart, Texas 79022 in Dallam County. The site is on the north side of Highway 54, approximately 20 miles east of Dalhart at the intersection of Highway 54 and FM 807 (36.2329138 N 102.241583 W) . The site is located in a rural area with no nearby schools, day cares, or surface waters. The site is currently still active.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A preliminary assessment of Conlen Grain and Mercentile was done by Margaret Hulsey, Engineering-Science, Inc. An interview with J.E. (Ed) Crabtree, the manager, and a drive by site inspection were conducted on October 17, 1985, beginning at 1:30 P.M.
J.E. (Ed) Crabtree has been in charge of Conlen Grain and Mercentile since 1935. Pesticides have never been used at the site. Seed treatment with pesticides has never been conducted at the site. Eddie Navarrete, an employee of Conlen Grain and Mercentile, began testing procedure with the Texas Department of Agriculture to obtain a ground applicator permit to treat grain in 1983. However, the decision was made to reduce the price of the grain, rather than go to the expense of treatment.
The site includes two sets of elevators and three buildings, one of which is the office/operations building. Since pesticides have reportedly never been used or disposed of at the site and there is no evidence of on-site waste disposal, no further action is recommended for Conlen Grain and Mercentile under the PA/SI program.
According to a SSDAP Prioritization Screening prepared by Lam Tram, the site has no potential risk site features and is still active.

TCEQ Investigations
On April 30, 2015, the TCEQ Central Registry was researched. Conlen Grain and Mercentile now operates under the name Sunray Coop Conlen Branch (RN102572955 CN601312887). The site currently has active Air New Source Permits (DA0024V) and a Petroleum Storage Tank Registration (69465).

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Furthermore, this site is still active as a grain handling and storage facility and is operating under active New Source Air Permits. Therefore, Conlen Grain and Mercentile is determined to be ineligible (A) under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

Consumers Fuel Assn 3583
Canyon, Randall County
Active
04/11/2014

Site Setting
Consumers Fuel Assn. (Consumers Supply Coop as of April 6, 1999) operates on two locations in Canyon, Texas. The first location is 100 W. 1st Ave, 79015 (latitude: 34.983347° N, longitude: 101.946464° W) and the second is 701 2nd Ave, 79015 (latitude: 34.982575° N, longitude: 101.937997° W).

Consumers Supply Assn. dealt in commercial sales of pesticides and herbicides. According to a Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site, conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA, the company was involved with the ground application of fertilizers and fertilizer/herbicide blends from approximately 1975-1979.

A phone call to the Consumer Supply Coop on March 21, 2014 revealed that, while the name has changed, the company still deals in pesticides and herbicides among other things. Therefore, the site is still active according to the State Superfund Program.

Conclusion

As of March 21, 2014, Consumers Fuel Assn. (currently Consumers Supply Coop) has been determined to be an active site as defined by the State Superfund Program, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. An eligibility determination of Active (A) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Control Enter Inc 3584
Goliad, Goliad County
NS
10/27/2009

SITE SUMMARY – The address of the Site is 1363 US Highway 59 N, Goliad, Goliad County, Texas. The Site is located on the south side of Highway 59 N and 0.8 miles east of Highway 183. Site coordinates from the TWC preliminary assessment in 1986 were used to confirm the location. Surrounding the Site are residential properties and Hwy 59 (two lane highway) to the north. Currently, construction is being done to Hwy 59. Two schools, two daycare facilities, and a public park are located within a mile of the Site. Goliad Intermediate School is one mile east of the Site. The two daycares, It's A Small World Nursery School is located one mile west of the Site and First Baptist Christian Child Care is located one mile northwest of the Site. Goliad State Park is located one mile south of the Site. The nearest surface water to the Site is Coleto Creek Reservoir and Park and it runs 9.6 miles northeast of the Site. Two groundwater wells are located within one mile east of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Mr. David F. Hill of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Mr. Hill interviewed Buddy Ridley, owner of Control Enterprises Inc./Goliad Elevator Inc. and made an on-site inspection on February 13, 1986. In 1986, Mr. Hill noted that Control Enterprises, Inc. changed its name to Goliad Elevators, Inc. Goliad Elevators, Inc. is a grain elevator which has been at the Site's location since the 1950's. According to Mr. Ridley, Control Enterprises, Inc./Goliad Elevator, Inc. conducted annual grain fumigation and the business was never involved in custom pesticide application. Mr. Ridley stated that the chemical used in fumigation was Gastoxin. Mr. Ridley purchased the grain elevator on October 1985 and from then on all fumigation activities were conducted by an outside company, Pest Fog Sales of Corpus Christi, Texas. According to Mr. Ridley, he had never seen any empty pesticide containers at the grain elevator site.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Hill noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste; therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On September 23, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Control Enterprises Inc. or Goliad Elevator Inc. or Buddy Ridley.
To verify the Site address, a phone interview with Mr. Randy Charbula was conducted on September 23, 2009. The property is now owned by Mr. Randy Charbula. The Site is a commercial property and is now known as Goliad Grain Elevator, Inc. Goliad Grain Elevator currently uses the elevators for feed and hay storage. Mr. Charbula stated that there is no damaged vegetation or no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste.
Aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Earth and Google Maps were evaluated. The photos showed that the Site is a warehouse with several elevators on site. No evidence of a herbicide application operation is visible in the photographs.
A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a verification review conducted on September 23, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located at 1363 US Highway 59 N, Goliad, Goliad County, Texas, is a Non-Site and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program. Although pesticides were routinely used in the elevators to prevent grain spoilage, there is no documentation that hazardous substances were released on the Site. The Site was not used by commercial herbicide or pesticide applicators.

Copeland Agricultural Spraying 3585
George West, Live Oak County
NS
10/28/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site address provided in the Preliminary Assessment (PA) is PO Box 988, George West, Texas 78022. The Site is located approximately one mile West of Business 59 and three miles South of the junction of Highway 281 and Business 59. The Site is located in a residential area of the City of George West in Live Oak County.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Copeland Agricultural Spraying on
October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on February 2, 1986. On February 19, 1986 Ms. Hulsey interviewed Jess Copeland and conducted a visual inspection of the Site.

According to the PA, Copeland Agricultural Spraying was operating (part-time) an indoor pesticide and herbicide treatment business since sometime around 1976. Approximately 100 gallons of pesticides were used in 1985. Pesticides (Primatol 25E (Pramitol), Termide (Chlordate), Dursban L.O. (Chlorpyrifos), Vapona, and Killmaster II) were loaded in the applicator at the treated properties. Approximately thirty percent of select pesticide mixtures were water. The chemical mixtures, applicator rinsates, and container (non paper) rinsates were completely sprayed on the treated property. The containers were disposed of at a nearby county landfill or returned to the pesticide supplier in San Antonio, Texas.

Ms. Hulsey stated that the Site was bordered on the Northeast by a railroad and consisted of a residential home and an office/storage building. It is believed that Copeland Agricultural Spraying had more than one property that they were considering to be used for business activities. At the time of the Site visit, it was believed that the Site was more likely to become the headquarters for the business.

A minimal amount of pesticides and empty containers were stored in a locked metal cabinet located in the office/storage building. Ms. Hulsey observed six empty five-gallon metal Termide (Chlordane) containers on top of the metal cabinet.

According to the PA, the applicator was usually kept onsite, but it was being stored on private property located off-site at the time of the Site visit. A 1,500 gallon fiberglass tank was also located at this off-site location.

The TDA inspected the facility and equipment on a yearly basis. There was no record of any violations.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: According to www.manta.com Copeland Agricultural Spraying changed their business name to Copeland’s Pest Control.

TCEQ called the Live Oak County Appraisal District to obtain information about the Site location. The address provided was not a physical address. TCEQ was unable to locate any record of Mr. Copeland, Copeland Agricultural

Spraying, or Copeland Pest Control owning or leasing any properties or buildings located on Mark Street in George West, Texas (where the Site visit occurred). Therefore, TCEQ used the directions to the property that were provided in the PA to located and identify the Site. It appears that the Site consists of a residential home in a residential subdivision located on the Northwest portion of the intersection of Mark Street and Deborah Street.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. Jess Copeland and two additional Copeland Pest Control employees were listed in the Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. There are no schools, daycares, hospitals, or religious establishments within a quarter of a mile of the Site. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 09/24/2009, a determination was made that the Site is a Non-Site and not eligible for the State Superfund Program. Although a small pesticide applicator operated from the residential property, there is no evidence that hazardous substances were released on the Site.

David W Corey 3586
Pharr, Hidalgo County
NS
11/18/2011

David W. Corey is an aerial applicator who works for other aerial applicator companies. He formerly resided in the Pfarr area in Hildago County. According to Mr. Anderson of Anderson Farms in Lyford, in Willacy County, where Mr. Corey leased his residence, at the time of the original site referral, David W. Corey worked for other separately regulated aerial applicator companies. Because Mr. Cory did not operate an independent applicator service from his home address, the David W. Corey Site is a Non-Site and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Cowboy Corral Inc 3697
Huntsville, Walker County
NS
09/16/2009

Site Setting:
The address of the Site is 97 State Highway 75 North, Huntsville, Walker County, Texas. The business is inactive. The Site consists of an office building, grassed yard, and gravel parking lot. The Site is located in a commercial and residential area. The nearest residences are located approximately 200ft. south of the Site. The nearest water well is located approximately 0.6 miles northeast of the Site, and the nearest daycare center is located approximately 0.28 miles southeast of the Site. There is no school within 1 miles radius of the Site.

After the Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984, an EPA Preliminary Assessment was conducted on August 29, 1986 by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science. The site was in operation for unknown duration. Dr. Dan Kelley and his partner Ronnie Robertson operated the Site. For about five to six years, they sold pesticide, in the form of cattle spray, but no cattle spraying activities were reported as being used on the Site.

Verification Activities:

On September 08, 2009, TCEQ performed a registry search and made phone calls to verify the Site. The Site has a new operation called, Rustic & More by Ceebee's Furniture. The alternate street number is 368-A with a new zip code of 77320, and the City of Huntsville made the changes. Specifically, there was an interview between Lam Tran and a representative of the furniture store. He stated that since their operation, there was no liquid or solid chemical present and the Site is pesticide-free. He did not observe any discoloration of the ground, and the vegetation looks normal.

Another phone call was made to the office of Dr. Dan Kelley. "K-e-l-l-e-y" is the correct last name and he has owned the Site for over forty years. The Site is a multi-office with more than two business establishments. His current office is next to the furniture store, at 368. Lorena Kelley, a representative of Dr. Kelley, confirmed that no spills or release of hazardous substances has occurred at the facility.

No entries for the site were found in the TCEQ Central Registry. Aerial and street-view photographs from Google Earth were viewed. No visible signs of contamination were seen in the photographs.

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on September 10, 2009, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The Site is determined to be a Non-Site as there is no documented misuse or release of hazardous substances at the Site. Although pesticides were sold at the Site for a period of approximately five to six years, pesticide application activities (cattle spraying) occurred offsite.

Cox Nelson Seed 3588
Katy, harris County
NFA
11/01/2010

Setting:
The Site is located at 5351 First Street, Katy, Texas. The Site consists of two grain elevators with service buildings adjacent to each grain elevator on 1.50 acres. The Site is secured by an eight-foot tall chain link fence. Portions of the fence are topped with barbed wire. The Site is bordered by undeveloped land to the north, commercial businesses to the east and west, and a railroad and Highway US-90 to the south of the site. The nearest residential property to the Site is located approximately 850 feet south of the site (across US-90).

History of Site:
The EPA performed a site inspection of the Site in 1986. Cox Nelson Seed operated at the Site from 1984 to 1989. The major activity performed at the Site by the former business was processing, drying, and storing of rice seed and soybeans. According to Mr. Wesley Nelson, previous owner of Cox Nelson Seed, the company ceased operation in the late 1980s due to bankruptcy. According to the ownership history provided by Harris County Appraisal District, Mr. Nelson operated the facility from January 2, 1984 to approximately September 15, 1989 when the property was turned over to Richmond Production Credit Association.

Cox Nelson Seed applied various pesticides at the facility for treatment and storage. For seed treatment, Cox Nelson Seed used approximately 110 gallons of Vitavax and 1260 gallons of Difolatan per year. For grain storage treatment, Cox Nelson Seed applied Phostoxin Pellets to the elevators when infestation occurred.

According to the 1986 investigation report provided by EPA, a pink stain was found on a concrete slab that extended to soil on the west side of the Site. The cause of stain was not determined. The minor pink surface stain had an area of two (2) square-feet on a concrete slab and extended onto the vegetation near the slab. The stain was located near the entrance to the pesticide storage warehouse.

TCEQ Verification:
On June 1, 2009, the TCEQ conducted a Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment site inspection. The investigators confirmed that the facility is no longer owned by Cox Nelson Seed and the facility is no longer operated as a grain elevator and seed treatment facility. The Site is currently owned by CG 7600 LP and leased to two companies, Basic Energy Service and U.S. Lawns. Neither of the two companies handle pesticides.
The two grain elevators and two seed treatment facilities that were formerly used by Cox Nelson Seed are still remaining at the Site. The current owner now uses the buildings for storage.

At the time of inspection on June 1, 2010, a stain could not be found on the concrete slabs located near the treatment building. Also, soils and vegetation located near the treatment building did not appear to be contaminated or impacted. According to the current owner, Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments have been completed at the Site and no cleanup or removal is needed.

Conclusion:

The Site is determined to be a No Further Action as there is no documented misuse or release of hazardous substances at the Site. There were no stained soils or signs of soil contamination noted during the site visit. Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on November 01, 2010, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Crockett Grove Inc 3589
Harlingen, Cameron County
NFA
06/07/2011

The Crockett Grove, Inc. Site is located in the northwest corner of the intersection of Garrett Road and Dilworth Road in Harlingen, Cameron County, Texas. This was the residence of the Crocketts, and where they operated a citrus grove and nursery. The site is in a residential neighborhood.

A site visit was conducted at the residence and nursery on January 15, 1986, by Engineering-Science, Inc. Air blast sprayers and other application equipment were used for treating the citrus groves at the time of the site visit. No empty pesticide containers, visual evidence of pesticide misuse, or environmental distress was observed. There have been no reports of spills or leaks.

Currently, the site is a vacant lot owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Whittle. It was purchased from Mrs. Crockett in 1994. According to Mr. Whittle, it has been a vacant lot ever since he bought it. He has no knowledge of Crockett Grove, Inc. and stated that no pesticide related activities have taken place at the location since he bought it. This EPA referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of a suspected or documented uncontrolled release or compliance issues at the site. No Further Action is planned by the SSDAP per the information available at this time.

Crown Seed Co 3591
Tulia, Swisher County
NFA

03/11/2014

The Crown Seed Company site is the location of a former seed treatment facility located in Tulia, Swisher County. Crown Seed Company began operating as a seed treater in 1955. The site was referred by the EPA in 1984 as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators.
A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) were conducted in November 1985 by Engineering-Science, Inc. at the former Crown Seed Company site. At that time, the site consisted of one building, the site is in a developed area of Tulia, and is bordered on the west by the railroad tracks. During the PA a gasoline truck trailer, cattle trailers, and portable gas tanks were parked on site. According to the PA, seed treatment pesticides were possibly used at the site, but the names are unknown.
According to Keith Wolfe, Jr., son of the former owner of the operator company, ground application activities were not conducted by the company. The pesticides were used inside the building and the chemicals were purchased as needed. The chemicals and empty containers were cleaned, but the containers were disposed of at the Tulia landfill, burned on-site, or used for other purposes. To Mr. Wolfe's knowledge, containers were not buried on-site.
The drinking water supply for the city is from wells and a reservoir. Since the water table is greater than 100 feet to greater than 300 feet below the surface, pesticide-related activities do not appear to be a potential threat to the ground water system. Since evidence of the on-site disposal of pesticide-related wastes were not observed at the site, no further action is recommended for Crown Seed Co.
After a Google internet search and Google Earth image validation, the Crown Seed Company is currently inactive. There are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Custom - Agri - Service 3594
Heidenheimer, Bell County
NFA
11/19/2015

Site Setting
Custom Agri-Service (the "site") is located at 5710 Avenue F, in Heidenheimer, Bell County, Texas (latitude: 31.02103° N, longitude: 97.30382° W). The site is comprised of ¾ of an acre with an office/warehouse and liquid fertilizer tanks onsite. The site is bordered on the east by railroad tracks, north by farm land, west by Avenue F, and south by an empty lot. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The owner of the site is Mr. Harry Bauerschlag.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 12, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On May 27, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Howard Saxion of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut and Associates, for the EPA. Mr. Bauerschlag was interviewed during this assessment and a site inspection was conducted of the pesticide storage area, pesticide mixing area, and applicator parking area. Custom Agri-Service was in business at this site since 1978. The primary business of Custom Agri-Service was liquid fertilizer sales and application, and application of pesticides.

Pesticides were mixed with liquid fertilizer for 75 percent of the applications, with water used as the carrier for the other applications. Target crops included wheat, corn, and milo. Most of the pesticides were mixed at the applicator site. Pesticide mixing was conducted at the bulk liquid fertilizer loading area. The chemicals of concern were: sanvel, grazon P+D, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D) amine, 2, 4-D ester, bicep, bladex, MSMA, dual, and dimethylate.
The empty pesticide containers were rinsed at least once with the rinsate poured into the application equipment's mixing tank. Rinsed containers were punctured to render them unusable and then taken to the Bell County landfill for disposal. The landfill was located near the community of Sparks. In cases where the owner of the application site provides the pesticide, the owner assumed responsibility for the containers after they were rinsed. No containers were buried by Custom Agri-Service on or off-site, according to Mr. Bauerschlag.
Excess pesticide mixtures were not generated. Application equipment was rinsed out only if the next job site had a crop sensitive to the pesticide in use. The application equipment had an internal rinsing system. Rinsate that was generated was applied to the application site.

One complaint of herbicide drift damage was lodged against Custom Agri-Service. A TDA investigation determined no damage occurred. Pesticide spillage had not occurred. Health related problems related to pesticide exposure have not occurred. A TDA representative inspected pesticide application equipment in March 1986. During May 27, 1986's site visit, a representative of the State Fertilizer Board conducted a routine inspection of fertilizer quality.
Custom Agri-Service appeared to be a well maintained business. Adjacent land consisted of a railroad right of way and single family residences. Pesticide odors were not detected. Dead vegetation or soil stains were not observed. Pesticide containers were disposed in a Bell County operated landfill. Based on empty pesticide container management and application procedures, a site inspection of Custom Agri-Service aws not indicated.
TCEQ Investigations
On October 30, 2015, the Bell County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Mr. Harry Bauerschlag.
On October 30, 2015, Martinez Ag Spraying was contacted at (254) 983-3432, and Mr. Justin Martinez indicated that his uncle and father own the business. The company has leased the property from Mr. Bauerschlag since 2014. They currently sell and apply fertilizers and pesticides; however, none of the chemicals are stored onsite. Since the distributor is located nearby, the chemicals are picked up on the way to the field to be sprayed. According to Mr. Martinez, the site did not have any chemicals onsite when they took on the lease. There were no empty containers either. The site is not fenced in and the property relies on city water.
On October 30, 2015, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Custom Agri-Service, and it is a regulated entity (RN102934205) with an active Air New Source Permit (#BF0007A). There were no records found for Martinez Ag Spraying in this database.
On October 30, 2015, Custom Agri-Service, Inc. was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this business has been inactive since 2010 (filing number 52834500) by means of voluntary termination. However, Martinez Ag Spraying has been using this address since 2014 for their business.
On October 30, 2015, Harry Bauerschlag was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and he currently has a private applicator's license (#0682880). Martinez Ag Spraying was also researched, and Felipe Martinez has a commercial applicator's license (#0128608) for this business.

Conclusion
As of November 19, 2015, the site is currently being used as an office front for another pesticide applicator's business, but there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite. Additionally, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Dale Sybert Fertilizer Company 3595

Georgetown, Williamson County
NFA
11/18/2011

The Dale Sybert Fertilizer Co. was owned and operated by Mr. Dale Sybert from 1981 until 1993 as a fertilizer and pesticide applicator. The two-acre facility was used for the preparation and storage of fertilizers and pesticides for ground application in performing a variety of crop planting, cultivation, and protection operations. These chemicals were generally mixed at the field location. When the chemical containers were emptied, they were rinsed and the rinsate was then put into the sprayer. The empty containers were then returned to the Dale Sybert Fertilizer Co. property where they were smashed and hauled to a local landfill. In the event of a chemical change in the sprayer, the sprayer would be rinsed and the rinsate would be applied to the field where the chemical was applied, if possible. If not, the rinsate would be applied to one of Mr. Sybert's fields that would not be adversely affected by the chemical.

The site consists of a powder silo, a scale house, a metal shed, a house, and several gravel bins on 14 acres in Georgetown, Texas. The metal shed is approximately 15 feet by 60 feet and has a discolored soil floor. This discolored soil seems to be limited only to the metal shed. The soil in the metal shed is tan in some areas and much grayer in others, with small sporadic spots of white soil. Also, there is an existing aboveground open cement storage tank on site next to the metal shed. It is unknown what was stored in this tank.

The Texas Department of Transportation has purchased the easternmost four acres out of the original 14 acres with plans to widen Highway 195. The eastern two acres is the location of the Dale Sybert Fertilizer Co. operations. The scale house, metal shed, and house are all on the front four acres and are currently unoccupied. The area surrounding the site consists of a mix of farm/ranch land and residential homes.

Much of the 14 acres has little vegetation due to gravel roads and heavy truck traffic. No chemical containers or stressed vegetation were observed during the July 26, 2011 site visit. Due to no evidence of the on-site disposal of fertilizer or pesticides-related wastes, the site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program and no further action is planned.

Dalhart Fertilizer 3596
Dalhart, Dallam County
NFA
04/01/2016

Site Setting
Dalhart Fertilizer (the "site") is located on the southwest side of Highway 87, approximately 0.1-0.2 miles southeast of the intersection of Highway 87 and Highway 54 in Dalhart, Dallam County, Texas (latitude: 36.0625° N, longitude: 102.5181° W). The site is comprised of 5 acres with an office, warehouse and a barn onsite. The site is bordered by a vacant lot on the north, bordered by Highway 87 on the east, west by train tracks, and south by East 4th Street. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site does not appear to be secured by fencing or a gate according to Google Maps. The current owner of the site is Cow Feed Co. Inc.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 6, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A phone interview with Kenneth Peek, the manager of Tee Pee Three, which is located on the former site of Dalhart Fertilizer, was conducted on October 14, 1985. A visual inspection of the site and an interview with Betty Foster, an employee of Tee Pee Three, was conducted on October 17, 1985.

Dalhart Fertilizer had fertilizer storage facilities at a few locations, but the main site is currently occupied by Tee Pee Three. Cletis Clayton, the owner of Dalhart Fertilizer, sold the property to Wade Jones and operated the site under the name of Gengenbach Fertilizer. The site was sold again, and is currently operated under the name of Tee Pee Three. The storage tanks for fertilizers were constructed in 1978 by Gengenbach Fertilizer.

The major activity conducted at the site has always been the sale or application of fertilizers. Restricted usage herbicides have been sold to customers. However, onsite activities concerning the application of pesticides or herbicides have not been conducted by Gengenbach Fertilizer or Tee Pee Three. In addition, a TDA applicator's license was not issued to any known employee of Dahart Fertilizer.

Currently a fertilizer called 10-30-40 is custom blended one time per year. This activity is conducted by Poole Chemical in Texline and involves the usage of an acid reactor which is brought onsite along with the phosphoric acid and other constituents to be reacted.

The chemicals are purchased as needed and sold to the customers. The fertilizers and chemicals to be sold to the customers are temporality stored in both the warehouse and the barn. The fertilizer is loaded in the applicator onsite. The farmers who purchase the herbicides are responsible for any application of the herbicides and the disposal of the empty containers. Tee Pee Three does not conduct restricted usage chemical application.

The herbicides are added to the applicator at the site to be treated. Since the amount added is based on the area to be treated, there are no leftover chemicals. When the next load to be sprayed is compatible with the previous load, the applicator is not cleaned. When the next load is incompatible, the applicator is cleaned and the rinsate is sprayed on the fields being treated. The containers are rinsed, and the rinsate is added to the load to be sprayed. The empty containers are the responsibility of the famers.

The site is mainly unvegetated. However, the lack of vegetation does appear to be the result of heavy vehicular usage. Vegetation surrounds the edges of the buildings where vehicles are not allowed. There is no evidence of spills or surface soil satins in the area, and the site appears well maintained. There appears to be little runoff from the site to nearby areas. Since evidence of onsite waste disposal was not observed, no further action is recommended for the Dalhart Fertilizer site presently owned by Tee Pee Three under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On April 1, 2016, the Dallam County Appraisal District was researched, but the property does not have a parcel ID or owner listed, so the neighboring property (Grain Co. LTD) was contacted for further information.

On April 1, 2016, Mr. Welch Thompson with Grain Co. LTD was contacted at (806) 244-4517. Mr. Welch owns the property directly south of the site and verified that Cow Feed Co. Inc. are the current owners of the property. Mr. Welch stated that liquid cow food are stored in the tanks onsite.

On April 1, 2016, Cow Feed Co. Inc. was contacted at (806) 244-5250 to gather further information, and Mr. Robbie indicated that the site was purchased from Cargill 10-15 years ago. There are no fertilizers stored onsite, only liquid cow food.

On April 1, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Dalhart Fertilizer, and Dalhart Fertilizer Terminal located one mile east of Highway 87 on Highway 54 in Dalhart, was found to be a regulated entity (RN102216884) with an active Air New Source Permit (#36966). Please note, Dalhart Fertilizer Terminal is a distinct operation separate from Dalhart Fertilizer, which was originally located on the southwest side of Highway 87, approximately 0.1-0.2 miles southeast of the intersection of Highway 87 and Highway 54 in Dalhart, Texas.

On April 1, 2016, Dalhart Fertilizer and Cow Feed Co. Inc. were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and neither entity could be located.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Charles J Dankworth 3597
Paint Rock, Concho
NFA
08/13/2015

Site Setting
Mr. Charles J. Dankworth (the "site") was located two blocks west of US HWY 83 in Paint Rock, Concho County, Texas (latitude: 31.51111° N, longitude: 99.9200° W). The site was comprised of ¾ acre with a home/storage shed onsite. An empty field borders the north side of the property; a residence borders the west side; North Hall Street borders the east side; and San Saba Street borders the south. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site looks overgrown and abandoned, and does not appear to be secured by a fence, according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 16, 1985 stated the site was a storage shed/abandoned home site owned by Mr. Dankworth and used for housing ground application equipment and storage of empty containers. At the time of the inspection, Mr. Dankworth did have a TDA Certified Applicator License (#003777).

On December 16, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessments (PA/SI) for the site was conducted by Carlene Schwab with Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc. for the EPA.

Mr. Dankworth has been in the pecan tree spraying business since 1982. He has not disposed of any of the empty containers since beginning the operation; rather, they are stored under lock and key at the facility. Because of the small nature of the business, only about 10 containers are stored. The containers were not rinsed at the time of use, but Mr. Dankworth indicated that he was careful to empty them as thoroughly as possible. The chemicals are mixed both at the application site and at the storage facility. About once a year, at the end of the spraying season, the applicator is rinsed, and Mr. Dankworth applies the 5-gallons of rinsate to his own yard. The chemicals used were zolone and malathion.

Mr. Dankworth was informed of the proper disposal procedures of the empty containers and plans to dispose of them at the local city landfill. The amount of rinsate from the applicator which is disposed is minimal and poses no hazards. Mr. Dankworth has not experienced any major spills, health problems, or complaints during his operation. It is recommended that no further action on this site under the EPA Superfund Program is necessary.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 12, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Mr. Charles J. Dankworth.
On August 13, 2015, the Concho County Appraisal District was researched, and Mrs. June Dankworth resides at the same address given in the original PA. There was no physical address given for her property, just P.O. Box 101.

On August 13, 2015, Mrs. June Dankworth was contacted at (325) 732-4364. She indicated that Mr. Dankworth passed away in 1996, and he stopped spraying pecan orchards in the mid-80's. She was not familiar with a shed where he kept the chemicals or containers, so she could not provide an update on the site.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

David Hoelscher Farms Inc 3598
Garden City, Glasscock County
NFA
08/26/2013

David Hoelscher began herbicide application to his land in 1982, using arsenic acid and Treflan. An interview with Mr. Hoelscher conducted in 1986 as part of a PA/SI preliminary assessment found no environmental concerns regarding any of the herbicide application practices then in place.

Stephen Ellis of the TCEQ Superfund Section, Remediation Division, conducted a phone interview with Randy Hoelscher, son of David Hoelscher, on August 21, 2013. He said that his dad continued to apply pesticides to his crops through the 1980s but by 1990 he likely stopped, although he continued to farm for several years after that. Randy Hoelscher still farms the same land and had applied pesticides for several years using farm equipment, but new strains of pest and disease resistant cotton have rendered it unnecessary to apply pesticides. He only uses Roundup and defoliants in his operation.

As there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Leroy Davis 3600
Littlefield, Lamb County
NFA
05/22/2017

Site Setting

Mr. Leroy Davis is an individual, who is a ground applicator on his own farmland. The operation area is located in Littleton, Lamb County, Texas; one mile west of the intersection of Hwy 84 and FM 54 on an unnamed road. The site is comprised of less than one acre of land in a rural area, with a house and a barn onsite.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator, and an EPA Potential Waste Site Identification form was prepared.

An interview and site inspection were conducted on March 8, 1985 wit Mr. Leroy Davis by Engineering Services, Inc. Leroy Davis has been a farmer and ground applicator on his own farmland since working for Littlefield Butane from

1962 to 1977. The site area used for chemical storage of Treflan is 50 X 50 feet. This chemical was purchased by the operator in 30-gallon barrels and occasionally 2.5 gallon containers. These containers are stored in the on-site barn until needed.

The site inspection summary reports that Treflan was transferred to a small container and taken to the site to be treated. It was then added directly to the applicator tank and mixed with water; the operator's annual use of Treflan was about 70-80 gallons. The empty containers were cleaned with water, rinsed and added to the mixture to be sprayed. The empty containers were burned or stored on-site for future use and the empty drums were returned to the farmers for trash containers. The equipment was rinsed offsite, because his wife is allergic to chemical odors. No spills or disposal of rinsate occurred on-site during the time of the site inspection.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 17, 2017, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license, the Lamb County CAD, White pages and TCEQ central registry were researched, and no information was found in these databases for Leroy Davis.
On May 17, 2017, Google Earth was researched and based on the images, it appears the site is primarily an agricultural setting.

Conclusion
Based on the information collected on May 17, 2017, it does not appear that Leroy Davis ever misused or mismanaged their pesticides or the wastes associated with them at this site. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. A SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded based on the information available.

Dejarnett Development Co Inc 3602
Hale Center, Hale County
NFA
08/12/2015

Site Setting
DeJarnett Development Co. (the "site") is located in Hale Center, Hale County, Texas (latitude: 34.06° N, longitude: 101.85° W). The site is comprised of less than one acre and has four barns onsite.

Site History
On February 12, 1985, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on October 30, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey and David Hill with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. Visual inspections of the site were performed by David Hill on May 13, 1986, and by Margaret Hulsey on June 23, 1986.
The site is in a developed area of Hale Center. Four metal quonset barns are onsite. The pesticide operation headquarters barn is the second barn from the west end. High weeds and vegetation surround the barns. The drainage ditch which parallels 14th Street and the southern side of the site appears normally vegetated. Two trash drums were adjacent to the southwestern corner of the barn. Visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes was not observed. No empty containers were observed onsite at the time of the visual inspection.

Mr. Gary Don DeJarnett, one of the owners of DeJarnett Development Co. operated as a part-time ground applicator during college and also has operated as a ground applicator during the summer for the past three years. Most of the spraying conducted by the applicator has been on their private farm. An estimated 100 gallons of pesticides have been used annually. The pesticides used by the company are supplied in 1-gallon or 2.5-gallon plastic containers and include: diazinon; rydrin; zolone; metasystox; monosodium acid methanearsonate (MSMA); chiptox; and roundup. The pesticide is added to the applicator onsite at the barn. The mixture is sprayed completely on the treatment site. If the applicator is cleaned with water, the rinsate is sprayed on the treatment sites. The empty plastic pesticide containers are triple rinsed, burned in the trash barrel onsite, or used at the farm site for other uses. The rinsate is added to the treatment mixture.
Since visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes was not observed, no further action is recommended for the DeJarnett Development Co., site under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On April 30, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Mr. Gary Don DeJarnett.
On April 30, 2015, the Hale County Appraisal District was researched, and Mr. Gary Don DeJarnett does not own any property in the county. Since there was no physical address given for the site in the original investigation, the current property owner of the site cannot be determined.
On April 30, 2015, the White Pages were researched for Mr. Gary Don DeJarnett, and the phone numbers listed for him were (806) 879-4445) and (806) 879-2154. Neither number was in working order. There are no other phone numbers available to contact the owner of the site.
On April 30, 2015, Google Earth was researched and based on the images provided in the original investigation of the four metal quonset barns onsite, the site was located. Images from Google Earth did not show any visual evidence of misuse of pesticides or their related wastes onsite.
On April 30, 2015, DeJarnett Development Co. was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's database, and this business could not be located.

Conclusion
Although the exact parcel and current owner cannot be determined from the Hale County Appraisal District, according to the images reviewed on Google Earth, there appears to be no evidence of pesticide misuse at the site. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Deltzy Flyers 3603
Olton, Lamb County
NFA
08/14/2015

Site Setting
Deltzy Flyers was located at Route 4 in Olton, Texas, Lamb County.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984.

TCEQ Investigations

On August 14, 2015, Deltzy Flyers was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's database, and this business could not be located.
On August 14, 2015, Deltzy Flyers was researched on the internet and no information was available for this entity. Additionally, the address listed in the original investigation, Route 4 in Olton, Texas, did not have a corresponding physical address.
On August 14, 2015, Deltzy Flyers was researched on the Lamb County Appraisal District's website, and no information was available.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time

---

Denton Petroleum Co 3604
Driscoll, Nueces County
NFA
08/14/2015

Site Setting
Denton Petroleum Company (the "site") was located on the northeast corner of US HWY 77 and 2nd Ave at 100 N Highway 77, in Driscoll, Nueces County, Texas (latitude: 27.476944° N, longitude: 97.678888° W). The site was comprised of three acres with a warehouse, office, and sheds onsite. The ground at the site is predominately flat and consists mainly of packed dirt and gravel. Farm to Market 665 borders the north side of the property; US HWY 77 borders the west side; 7th Street borders the east side, and Avenue b borders the south. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site does not appear to be secured by a fence, according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On March 5, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessments (PA/SI) for the site were conducted by David F. Hill with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. The site was the location of a wholesale petroleum company with fertilizer and herbicide sales and application.
Denton Petroleum Company has been in the wholesale petroleum business for 40 years at the same location. The business expanded in 1965 to include the sales and application fertilizer and herbicides. According to Mr. Denton, the chemicals are owned by Helena Chemical Company and kept in a Helena owned warehouse on the Denton site until purchased by farmers. This applies to all chemicals, except treflan, which is stored in bulk at the site. The following is a list of chemicals applied by Denton, the amounts used on average per year, and the type of container each chemical comes in:
Atrazine: 7,000 gallons 2.5 gallon plastic
Propazine: 2,000 gallons 2.5 gallon plastic
Treflan: 4,000 gallons bulk
Prowl: 1,000 gallons 2.5 gallon plastic

Denton Petroleum Company did have a pesticide applicator license (TDA #614) during the time of this inspection. According to Mr. Denton, the chemicals are loaded in the field being treated, and the container is rinsed once with the rinsate added to the load to be sprayed. The empty containers are reportedly left for the farmer to dispose of. The equipment is reportedly rinsed by running liquid fertilizer through the lines and spraying it on previously treated areas. Mr. Denton reported no spills or accidents relating to the use of pesticides and indicated that the TDA inspected the site in August 1985. There were no empty pesticide containers present, no soil stains or chemical odors were observed, and vegetation at the site was normal.
Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress and because of statements that rinsates are not disposed of at the site, no further action is recommended for Denton Petroleum Company under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 14, 2015, the internet was researched for Denton Petroleum Company. The webpage indicated that the business employs two truck drivers as owner operators. The address for the site is listed as US 77 and FM 665. Mr. Claude Denton passed away December 22, 2014. Mrs. Denton passed away in 2013. Attempts to contact their children Steve and Carolyn Denton were unsuccessful as the phone numbers listed in the White Pages have been disconnected. Denton Petroleum Company's phone number was also disconnected.
Records in Central Registry show that the site contained a leaking petroleum storage tank (inactive ID #102397).
On August 14, 2015, the Texas Secretary of the State's database was searched and showed that the business filed a certificate of termination on September 27, 2010.
On August 14, 2015, the Nueces County Appraisal District was researched, and the current owner is the Niazi Family Investment LTD. Google Images show an empty concrete slab and a shed.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Dietex Inc 3605
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
NFA
11/03/2014

Site Setting
Dietex, Inc. is located on the northwestern edge of Edinburg, TX in Hidalgo County. There are some cultivated fields to the east and residential properties to the north and west. The southern portion of the site is bounded by FM 1925 and the site is located approximately 3.4 miles from the intersection of US 281. More urban areas of Edinburg are located within two miles of the site and one elementary school is located almost one mile from Dietex, Inc.

Site History
In 1980 Dietex, Inc. was created by Mr. Jud Flowers, Mr. Donald Thompson, and Mr. Yves deDiesbach as a small grove care business. On October 20, 1984 Dietex, Inc. was referred to the EPA as a potential hazardous waste site and pesticide applicator through the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA). In July of 1985 the TDA inspected the site and no reports of spills, accidents, or mismanagement were given. On December 18, 1985 David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a visual inspection and assessment of the site through the Texas Water Commission (TWC) Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) program. When Mr. Hill conducted the inspection he spoke to Mr. Jud Flowers and learned that Mr. Flowers was the sole owner of the business and property. In 1980 the business had cared for approximately 2500 acres, but since the freeze in 1983 the acreage amount had

decreased. Mr. Flowers stated that all pesticides were purchased as needed and loaded into the equipment on the area to be treated. Empty pesticide containers, which were usually plastic, would be rinsed three or more times and the rinsate was added to the equipment to be sprayed at the treatment area. The empty containers were then either burned onsite or reused. Equipment that was used would also be rinsed at the treated area and the rinsate would be added to the area where needed. During the inspection no empty containers, soil stains, chemical odors, or other evidence of environmental stress were observed; based on this information the site was listed as No Further Action under the PA/SA program.

TCEQ Investigations

On September 27, 2010 a state superfund verification was conducted for Dietex, Inc. and an interview with Mr. Jud Flowers was conducted. It was discovered that Dietex, Inc. ceased operations in 1987 and has not been active since. On October 28, 2014 research was done to determine the status of the Dietex, Inc. site and if any further action needed to be pursued. Research was accomplished through database and public information available on Google Earth, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) current list of licensed pesticide applicators, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Hidalgo County Appraisal District, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) website, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund website, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

The site was located on Google Earth and it was found that the site is currently an empty lot, although as recently as 2010 there was some activity going on at the site. A company called TPSI is currently directly to the west. It was also discovered that De Zevala Elementary School is located about one mile from the site and several schools and churches are within 4 miles.

On the TDA's list of current pesticide applicators, the TCEQ Central Registry, and the SOS website, no listing for Dietex, Inc. or Mr. Jud Flowers was found. Similarly there was no listing reported for Dietex, Inc. on either the Federal or State Superfund registries.

The Hidalgo County Appraisal District yielded some information on a Mr. Judson and Marjorie Flowers who lived in Edinburg until 1998; however, it is unclear whether this Mr. Flowers is the same Mr. Jud Flowers who owned Dietex, Inc.

Based on information gathered through the TWDB, it was discovered that four wells exist within one mile of the site, one of each being used as a domestic, stock, industrial and irrigation well. Based on information gathered on Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. it is known that the area near Edinburg is supplied water mostly through the North Alamo Water Supply, which receives water through six surface water and two reverse osmosis treatment facilities.

Conclusion

The information that was gathered on Dietex, Inc. suggests that although ground pesticide application operations were conducted at the site, not only was there a relatively small amount of pesticide application, but the corporation appears to have been operating without any misconduct. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Doc Ron 3606
Wichita Falls, Wichita County
NFA
07/08/2010

Mike Dooley 3607

Sunray, Sherman County
NFA
05/30/2014

Site Setting
Mike Dooley is listed by P.O. Box 157, Sunray, TX 79086, but the farm where pesticides were used was located in Sherman County, Texas (latitude: 36.067645° N, longitude: 101.753815° W). The site is a large farm (approximately 210 acres). The site is currently located in an area that is rural with neighbors more than ½ mile away.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On October 22, 1985, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA, Ms. Hulsey interviewed Mr. Mike Dooley and Mrs. Nancy Dooley, owners of the site, by telephone, and conducted a drive-by site inspection of the farm on October 23, 1985. Ms. Hulsey discovered that Mr. Dooley operated as a ground applicator of MSMA, Pramitol, and 2,4D herbicides, which were loaded on the applicator at the farm or in the field to be treated. There was never leftover mixture, and all rinsate was sprayed out on the site needing treatment. The un-rinsed, empty containers were plastic and were burned on-site.

The report states that Mr. Dooley used the site to store and mix pesticides from 1983 to 1984, but that no visual evidence of misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related wastes was observed. Ms. Hulsey concludes her report with a recommendation for no further action because no pesticide spillage or on-site disposal was found and vegetation was normal.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 16, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and Mike Dooley was not listed.

On May 16, 2014, the Sherman County Appraisal District database was researched, and it was discovered that the site is currently owned by Michael Dooley. The County Appraisal District lists the location of this site as 3T 070 rather than with a street address or GPS coordinates, but a phone call to that office confirmed the property owned by Mr. Dooley is the same as the site that Ms. Hulsey inspected in 1985.

On May 16, 2014, Google Earth was used to locate and research the site of this farm, using Ms. Hulsey's driving directions noted in her report, and based on the images; the site remains in use as a residence and farm. The Google Earth map with Ms. Hulsey's route drawn on is included in the file.

On May 16, 2014, the TCEQ Central Registry was queried, and Mr. Mike Dooley was not listed in the database.

On May 16, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and no current pesticide applicators license is associated with this site or with a 'Mike Dooley'.

Conclusion

As there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and because the site is currently inactive, the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time (May 16, 2014).

Double Circle Co-Op 3608
Waco, Mclennan County
NFA
04/30/2015

Site Setting
Double Circle Co-Op (the “site”), formerly known as Mid Tex Coop, is located at 101 Industrial Boulevard, in Waco, McLennan County, Texas (latitude: 31.608700 ° N, longitude: -97.111550 ° W). The site is situated near Interstate 35 in Waco and Bellmead, at the northwest corner of Old Dallas Rd. (parallel and adjacent to Business 77) and Industrial Boulevard.

The site is comprised of 8.34 acres in a Commercial area. A gravel lot with three mobile buildings and two shed-like structures borders the north side of the property. Old Dallas Rd. and railroad tracks and land border the east and west sides of the property, respectively. A Commercial building for Tymco Inc. borders the south side of the property. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site, and there do not appear to be any private residences, however according to Google Earth images there are three mobile buildings with unknown use located due north of the site.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On March 19, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by George J. Putnicki with Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Associates, Inc. for the EPA. Interviews were conducted with Mr. Herbert Caudill, manager of the site, Jack E. Byrd, and Ricky Dieterick, an employee of the site. At the time of the PA/SI, the site had a TDA Pesticide and Herbicide Dealers license (Number 18945) in addition to Ricky Dieterick holding a TDA Commercial Ground Applicators license (Number 005657).

The site consisted of three buildings, twelve above ground grain and fertilizer storage tanks (including elevators), and a platform scale. Buildings consisted of a sales and warehouse building, a repair shop/garage, and a fertilizer blending building. The site additionally contained a fuel area located to the left of the site entrance and a railroad spur that ran adjacent to the grain and fertilizer storage tanks. A small stream ran across the northwest corner of the site and there were no water wells on the site. All adjacent land and property use was Commercial, with no single or multiple family residences located near the site.

The site was located at 101 Industrial Boulevard for nine years at the time of the PA/SI. The principle business of the site was the sale and application of seed and fertilizer and the sale of feed and farm implements to the Coop members. The majority of custom pesticide application activities were for weed control and Mr. Caudil reported using the following types and amounts of pesticides in the Waco area during 1985-1986, however greater quantities were used in previous years: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D) LV (200 gallons), Cygon 400 (25 gallons), Rhonox (5

gallons), Glean (9 ounces), Grazon (10 gallons), Roundup (75 gallons), and Atrazine 4-L (50 gallons). Mr. Caudill indicated that a number of other pesticides were sold to Coop members licensed by the TDA for pesticide application. Only small amounts of pesticides were stored at the site and excess pesticides were usually returned to the supplier for credit.

According to Mr. Caudill, pesticides were mixed in tanks located on the application equipment. All mixing and rinsing of empty pesticide containers was done at the job site. The rinsate was returned to the tank on the application equipment and distributed to the fields on the job site. When application equipment was seldom washed down, this occurred at the job site and washwater was allowed to drain onto the farmland. Empty pesticide containers were returned to the site, crushed, and placed in a dumpster for disposal at the local landfill, usually picked up twice a week. There were no empty pesticide containers observed at the site and both dumpsters were empty at the time of the inspection. During the nine years of business at Industrial Boulevard, no pesticide spills or accidents occurred. In approximately 1982 a farmer in Hill County submitted a complaint claiming damage by the site from the application of Banvel onto an adjacent field. According to Mr. Caudill, the site did not agree and suspected damage was caused by an aerial application of 2,4,5-T, but in order to avoid going to court the insurance company settled out of court. No soil stains, odors, or other evidence of environmental distress was observed during the site inspection. The TDA reportedly inspected the site routinely, a record for which exists for February, 1986.

A Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) Prioritization Screening was completed for the site on an unknown date. Hazardous substance activity was indicated on-site in addition to sensitive soil exposure environments and water wells located within a quarter mile of the site. Site files include photos taken in 2010, which show old, rusted drums, probably located near the site to the north (unconfirmed), building material debris and farm animals with unknown location with respect to the site, and soil, dirt, and/or rock piles located in the vicinity of the site.

TCEQ Investigations

On April 27, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Double Circle Co-Op, Mid Tex Coop, or Ricky Dieterick.

On April 27, 2015, an online Google search was researched for Double Circle Co-Op. An Industrial/Business Pool conventional license (Number WYB479) was found for radio service in association with Double Circle Co-Op with an effective date of September 1, 1998, and cancellation date of January 18, 2004. Additionally, an EPA Facility Registration Service (FRS) Facility Detail Report was found for Double Circle Coop, with an EPA Registry ID of 110000501608 and information on TCEQ Central Registry data and current owner, Triad Development LTD.

On April 27, 2015, the EPA Superfund database and TCEQ Superfund State Registry were researched, and there is no current listing for Double Circle Co-Op in active or archived EPA sites or the State Superfund Registry.

On April 27, 2015, the TCEQ online Central Records database was researched, and a Regulated Entity Reference Number for Double Circle Coop of RN100833417 was found in association with Customer Reference Numbers CN600512339 for Double Circle Coop and CN601447170 for Triad Development LTD. One active Air New Source Permit and one active Petroleum Storage Tank Registration are on file for RN100833417. For Petroleum Storage Tank Registration ID 822, Double Circle Coop CN600512339 is listed as the operator since MAY 30, 1986, and Triad Development LTD CN601447170 is listed as the owner since October 2, 2001.

On April 27, 2015, the Secretary of State (SOS) website was researched and Double Circle Co-Op was listed as involuntarily dissolved on April 25, 2007, and listed formerly as Mid-tex Agricultural Coop. Triad Development, LTD. was listed as in existence, with Gary B. Young listed as the registered agent at 225 E. Industrial Blvd., Waco, TX 76705.

On April 27, 2015, the McLennan County Appraisal District was researched, and Triad Development, LTD. is listed as the current owner of property parcels 117225, 117296, 117299 listed under "Formerly Double Circle Coop". Additionally, Triad Development, LTD. owns surrounding property parcels 117226, 117227, 117238, 117294, 117295, 117297, and 117299, and many others.

On April 27, 2015, Google Earth was researched and based on the images, it appears the site is mostly vacant, with only the sales/warehouse and garage buildings, and possibly the fuel area still present, and is surrounded by mainly

Commercial/Industrial businesses. Based on images, there is no stream present on site however the Brazos River is located just over a mile to the west of the site. Tymco Inc., a regenerative air sweeper company, is located due south of the site.
On April 27, 2015, the White and Yellow Pages and online Google searches were researched for Triad Development, LTD., Tymco Inc., and Gary B. Young. No contact information was located for Triad Development, LTD. One working number was found for Tymco Inc. of (254) 799-5546. Google searches confirmed Triad Development, LTD. and Tymco Inc. were connected and affiliated with Gary B. Young and Kenneth Young.
On April 28, 2015, the Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there are four water wells within ¼ mile of the site (three monitor wells and one unspecified-use well), eight water wells within ½ mile of the site (seven monitor wells and one irrigation well), and 10 water wells within a mile of the site (eight monitor wells, one industrial well, and one unused/possible public supply well).
On April 28, 2015, TCEQ contacted Tymco, Inc. at (254) 799-5546 and spoke to Brent Baker, administrator and property manager. Mr. Baker confirmed Tymco, Inc. is owned by Triad Development, LTD., and indicated the former Double Circle Co-Op property was purchased in October 2001. Mr. Baker indicated that Triad Development, LTD. is a manufacturing and real-estate holding company and the Double Circle Co-op former property had been taken in as part of the Tymco Inc. operations. Mr. Baker confirmed that the current property use has no association with pesticides or manufacturing, and that the property is only used for occasional meetings in the former sales and warehouse building, for parking vehicles and equipment in the empty lots, and to store junk or old equipment in the former garage. Mr. Baker indicated the former railroad spur had been removed, the fuel station had been removed but possibly replaced with a Tymco CNG unit, and no hazardous waste was stored on-site. Mr. Baker indicated that Triad Development, LTD. owns real estate and is a partnership of Tymco Inc., and that most surrounding land was Commercial/Industrial.

Conclusion
As of April 28, 2015 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the State by the EPA. An eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Double D Fertilizer 3609
Dalhart, Dallam County
NFA
05/11/2015

Site Setting
Double D Fertilizer (the "site") is located at 1800 E. 1st Street, in Dalhart, Dallam County, Texas 79022 (latitude: 36.065222° N, longitude: - 102.503103° W). The site is located in a residential and commercial area surrounded by agricultural fields to the north and east. The site consists of a gravel or asphalt lot with two buildings on the north side of the property, three above ground storage tanks south of the buildings, and numerous parked vehicles and pieces of equipment. Residential neighborhoods and the city of Dalhart surround the site to the west, northwest, and south. There are no water bodies in the vicinity except for a couple of small ponds or holding tanks located approximately 0.5 mile to the northwest.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

A Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) Prioritization Screening was started for the site on an unknown date. Notes in the form indicate the screening was unable to be completed due to the lack of information in the site file.

From research conducted by TCEQ in 2015, the site operated at 1800 E. 1st Street for approximately 13 years under the ownership of Dwain Summerville. The principle business of the site was fertilizer and the mixing of fertilizer. A carrier truck license was in use at that time by Mr. Summerville. Mr. Summerville indicated he had held a pesticide applicator license in the event he might need it sometime, but confirmed that no pesticides were actively used, applied, stored, or transported in association with the site or business.

Mr. Summerville sold the business to Larry Hale around 1989, who continued to operate at the 1800 E. 1st Street location in Dalhart under the same name until it was sold to Cargill in 1996. Mr. Hale indicated the 1800 E. 1st Street property was the location of the primary business operations of dry fertilizer mixing and additionally used for the storage of pesticide applicator equipment. Pesticide application was performed as a side business operation. No storage, mixing, selling, or disposal of pesticides occurred at the site. All pesticide application operations were performed off-site in the fields of application. When performing an application job, pesticides were picked up directly from a distributor and taken to the fields of application where they were mixed in the fields. Left-over rinsate generated was sprayed onto the fields of application and empty pesticide containers were taken back to the distributor. When Mr. Hale sold the company to Cargill, Cargill hired Mr. Hale and kept the 1800 E. 1st Street property initially, but then sold it when relocating to a new facility. The primary business of Cargill is grains and fertilizers with some pesticide application, however no pesticide operations were ever conducted at the 1800 E. 1st Street property.

TCEQ Investigations

On April 30, 2015, an online Google search was researched for Double D Fertilizer. A United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) number (272006) was found in association with Double D Fertilizer for a carrier truck company with an inactive status. A physical address of 1800 E. 1st Street, Dalhart, TX 79022 and mailing address of PO Box 1373, Dalhart, TX 79022-1373 were listed in association with this company. The mailing address matches the address in the EPA file. Associated cargo is listed as liquids/gases, grain, feed, hay, and commodities dry bulk. Larry D. Hale is listed as the registered name with contact number (806) 249-4883.

On April 30, 2015, the TCEQ online Central Records database was researched, and a Regulated Entity Reference Number of RN101803013 for Double D Fertilizer was found in association with Customer Reference Numbers CN600930192 for Frontier Fuel Co., CN603102955 for Frontier Fuel, LP. (both listed as owners), and CN604300186 for Troy Crawford (listed as operator). The primary business is listed as an industrial chemical manufacturing plant, located on First in Dalhart, Dallam County, TX. One inactive Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Registration (61281) is on file for RN101803013. The PST status is listed as inactive and held by Frontier Fuel, LP. The PST is listed as out of use since June 27, 1996. A mailing address is listed as PO Box 128 Dalhart, TX 79022-0128.

On April 30, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Double D Fertilizer. One active commercial applicator license (account 0127278) is listed for Larry D. Hale in association with Frische Brothers Fertilizer Inc. in Moore County with a contact number of (806) 934-2587 and physical address of 5898 W. Highway 87, Dumas, TX 79029. No current pesticide licenses were listed for Frontier Fuel Co.

On April 30, 2015, the Secretary of State (SOS) website was researched and Double D Fertilizer, Inc. is listed as voluntarily dissolved with an inactive status on December 29, 1997. Dwain Summerville is listed as the registered agent at 4106 Cimmaron Trail, Granbury, TX 76049. Frontier Fuel Co. is listed as conversion to Frontier Fuel, L.P. with an inactive status on December 31, 2001. Frontier Fuel, L.P. is listed as in existence at PO Box 128, Dalhart, TX 79022. Dyke Rogers is listed as the registered agent at 1021 E. 10th Street, Dalhart, TX 79022

On April 30, 2015, the Dallam County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched for Double D Fertilizer and no results were found. Dallam CAD was researched for the address 1800 E. 1st Street, Dalhart, TX, and this property is

currently owned by George Todd and Honey Poling. The Dallam CAD was researched for Frontier Fuel Co. and Frontier Fuel, L.P., and no property records existed near the 1800 E. 1st Street location.
On April 30 and May 6, 2015, the White and Yellow Pages were researched for the USDOT number (806) 249-4883, which is listed in association with Ronald and Teresa Joiner. The TDA number for Larry D. Hale (806) 934-2587 was researched and is listed for Larry D. Hale at 916 Bobwhite, Dumas, TX 79029. The USDOT address 1800 E. 1st Street, Dalhart, TX 79022 was researched and is listed in association with Honey P. Poling at (806) 244-1755. The EPA file address of PO Box 1373, Dalhart, TX 79022 was researched and is listed in association with Corie Halbert and Lorine Beckner. Dwain Summerville was researched and is listed at address 4106 Cimmaron Trail, Granbury, TX 76049 and phone number (817) 326-5757. Frontier Fuel Co. was researched and is listed at address 1021 E. 10th Street, Dalhart, TX and phone number (806) 244-6431. Dyke Rogers was researched and is listed at address 1205 Olive, Dalhart, TX 79022 and phone number (806) 249-2800.
On May 5, 2015, the EPA Superfund database and TCEQ Superfund State Registry were researched, and there is no current listing for Double D Fertilizer in active or archived EPA sites or the State Superfund Registry.
On May 6, 2015, contacted Dwain Summerville at (817) 326-5757 and confirmed Mr. Summerville's association with Double D Fertilizer as the former owner. Mr. Summerville indicated he started the business in 1976 and sold it to Larry Hale around 1989. Mr. Summerville confirmed the physical address at 1800 E. 1st Street, Dalhart, TX, and indicated the primary business was fertilizer and mixing of fertilizer. Mr. Summerville confirmed he had held carrier truck and pesticide applicator licenses, but the pesticide license was applied for just in case and no pesticides were actively used, applied, stored, or transported in association with the site.
TCEQ contacted Larry D. Hale at (806) 934-2587 and confirmed Mr. Hale had purchased Double D Fertilizer from Dwain Summerville and continued to operate the business at the 1800 E. 1st Street location in Dalhart until he sold it to Cargill in 1996. Mr. Hale indicated the primary business was dry fertilizer mixing with pesticide application on the side. Mr. Hale indicated no storage, mixing, selling, or disposal of pesticides occurred at the site and that all pesticide application operations were performed off-site in the fields of application. Dry fertilizer mixing and pesticide equipment storage were conducted at the site. When the company was sold to Cargill, Cargill hired Mr. Hale and kept the 1800 E. 1st Street property initially, but then sold it when relocating to a new facility.
TCEQ contacted Honey Poling at (806) 244-1755 and (575) 207-9599. Mrs. Poling confirmed she owns and operates the Poling business out of the former site location. Mrs. Poling indicated the current address nearby where they receive mail is at 1702 and 1704 E. 1st Street, but that she knows for certain they currently operate out of a former Double D Fertilizer building. Mrs. Poling indicated the current site use is a mechanic shop and laydown yard to park equipment. Mrs. Poling confirmed that the current property use has no association with pesticides.
TCEQ contacted Frontier Fuel Co. at (806) 244-6431 and spoke to Barry. Barry indicated he did not know of any association with Double D Fertilizer. Barry indicated the 1800 E. 1st Street location was associated with Todd Poling and was a manure and fertilizer business. Barry verified Frontier Fuel Co. is a fuel distributor and has no association with pesticides or the address at 1800 E. 1st Street property.
On May 6, 2015, Google Earth was researched and based on images it appears the site has two building structures, three above ground storage tanks, and numerous parked vehicles and pieces of equipment. The site is surrounded by agricultural land to the northeast, empty lots and residential areas to the northwest, east, and south, more agricultural lands to the east, and dense residential areas to the west. The site appears to be covered in asphalt or gravel with no water bodies in the vicinity.
On May 6, 2015, the Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there are no water wells within ¼ mile of the site, three water wells within ½ mile of the site (one irrigation well and two test wells), and 11 water wells within a mile of the site (two domestic wells, two irrigation wells, two public supply wells, three monitor wells, one unused well, and one test well). Major and minor aquifers in the area are the Ogallala and Dockum Aquifers, respectively.

Conclusion
As of May 7, 2015, the physical address of the site has been identified as the former location for fertilizer activities and storage of pesticide applicator equipment associated with Double D Fertilizer and the current location for the Poling business mechanic shop and laydown yard. There are no documented releases nor mismanagement of

hazardous substances and no evidence of on-site storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides or herbicides at the site. The site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the State by the EPA. An eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Douglas W King Co 3610
San Antonio, Bexar County
Active
04/30/2015

TCEQ Investigation
As a result of a quick Google search and viewing in Google Maps, Douglas W King Co. currently operates under the same name and conducts the same business indicated in the EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Texas Water Commission Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection available to the TCEQ. According to the Texas Department of Agriculture database, there is an active pesticide applicators license associated with the facility.

Conclusion
As of April 28, 2015 Douglas W. King Co. has been determined to be an active site as defined by the State Superfund Program, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. An eligibility determination of Active (A) is concluded based on the information available at this time

---

Dukes Cattle Spraying Outfit 3611
Hereford, Deaf Smith County
NFA
04/30/2015

Site Setting
Dukes Cattle Spraying Outfit (site) was located on the northeast corner of 16th street and N 25 Mile Avenue (U.S. 385). According to a Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) conducted by the Texas Water Commission, the operations area was unit #30 of a rented storage unit within a storage complex that remains today at the same location (latitude: 34.839179° N, longitude: -102.404342° W). The site is located along the main retail strip in Hereford (N 25 Mile Avenue) with residential neighborhoods to the east of the site including Bluebonnet Elementary School within 1000ft. The headquarters of Dukes Cattle Spraying Outfit is listed as 621 Ave G, 79045 in Hereford, Deaf Smith County, Texas which is the address of a residential, single family home, and according to the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District website, is no longer owned by Mr. Emmett Duke (owner of the site).

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 4, 1985, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. During

the PA/SI, Mr. Hill interviewed Mr. Emmett Duke, and conducted visual inspections of the rented storage unit in which Mr. Duke stored his spraying equipment and chemicals.

Mr. Hill detailed in his report that there was no visual evidence of misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related waste observed and that there were no empty pesticide containers on the premises. Mr. Duke reported to Mr. Hill that no accidents or spills had occurred and that empty pesticide containers were placed in the garbage for pick up by the Hereford municipal garbage collectors. Mr. Hill concludes his report with a recommendation for no further action.

TCEQ Investigations
On April 28, 2015 the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and Dukes Cattle Spraying Outfit was not found, nor was any other business associated with a Mr. Emmett Duke.

On April 28, 2015 the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District was researched, and while the site remains a rental storage lot, Mr. Duke is no longer the owner of the residential home at 621 Ave G in Hereford.

On April 28, 2015 the TCEQ Central Registry was queried, and nothing related to the entity in question was found.

On April 28, 2015 the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and Mr. Duke does not currently hold a pesticide applicators license.

Conclusion
As of April 28, 2015 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Dutton, Frank E 3612
Flower Mound, Denton County
NFA
08/30/2010

SETTING
The site is the former residence of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may have been stored or disposed.

HISTORY OF SITE
A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted under the Texas Water Commission (predecessor agency to TCEQ) Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection program on March 31, 1987 concerning the herbicide management practices of Mr. Frank E. Dutton, the former resident at the site. The PA consisted of a telephone interview with Mr. Dutton and a site inspection of his residence on March 28, 1987. At that time, Mr. Dutton was not engaged in the pesticide or herbicide application business. Mr. Dutton operated a one-man lawn care service for less than one year in 1985. Weed control was part of the lawn care service. Mr. Dutton used approximately 5 to 6 gallons of Surflan and Roundup from 1-gallon containers. Empty containers were placed in the trash. Rinsate was used in the makeup water. Mixing and cleaning of equipment was done in the backyard of the residence at 6809 Ferndale Drive. The site showed no signs of environmental damage or discolored soils. Based on the waste management practices, no further activity was indicated from the PA.

A brief site visit was conducted on February 24, 2010. There were no indications of anyone present at the residence at that time, and no sign of hazardous waste activity was noted.

TCEQ RESEARCH
Denton County Central Appraisal District records indicate that Mr. Dutton sold the residence at 6809 Ferndale in July of 1991. The current owner is listed at George C. Morrow, who purchased the property in March 1999. There are no wells at the Site and no drinking water wells within one mile of the Site. The Town of Flower Mound provides drinking water to the Site. A TCEQ Central Registry query revealed no customer or regulated entity number for Frank E. Dutton.

CONCLUSION
Based on the February 2010 site visit and the file review, the designation for this site is no further action at this time for the State Superfund program.

Duvak, David 3613
Floydata, Potter County
NFA
04/14/2016

Site Setting
Mr. David Duvak (the site) is located at 300 E Mississippi St, Floydada, Floyd County, Texas (latitude: 33.590062˚ N longitude: 101.195297˚ W). The site is a commercial property bounded by residential properties on all sides, with Mississippi St to the South and 8th St to the West. There is one well within one mile of the site and one church is located directly south across Mississippi St from the site. The site is a Floyd County Precinct 4 building on which Mr. Duvak stored his equipment and all hazardous substances. His private residence was located at 2302 Columbine St, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas.

Site History
On December 11, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater. In November 1985 Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a preliminary assessment for the Texas Water Commission (TWC). A site visit was conducted on November 14th at which time some small oil stains were observed.
On November 11, 1985 a phone interview with Mr. Duvak was conducted. Mr. Duvak informed Ms. Hulsey that he worked for a Floyd County Weed Control District and operated as a private applicator. The weed control district had been in existence for twenty years and operated under a Board of Directors. Mr. Duvak's private operation and that of the weed control district were restricted to the use of herbicides which were purchased as needed. The herbicide was added to an applicator at the site and when there was leftover, it was pumped into an extra tank and stored until needed. The containers were not cleaned and were disposed in a dumpster to be taken to the Floydada landfill by the city. It was concluded by the TWC that no further action was required at that time under the Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) program due to the lack of on-site waste disposal and activities that did not appear to threated the groundwater.

TCEQ Investigations
On October 14, 2014 Mr. David Duvak's activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), and the Floyd County Appraisal District. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.
Based on images from Google Earth the site appears to be active in some capacity. There are 2 buildings, 3 ASTs, and several cars around the site.

After a search on the TCEQ central registry there were no listings that included Mr. David Duvak or the Floyd County Weed Control. Similarly no listings were found on the Floyd or Potter County's Appraisal website indicating that Mr. Duvak may no longer own the property.
Based on publications by the TDA Mr. Duvak no longer has a pesticide applicator's license. Therefore, it might be assumed that he no longer operates as a private applicator.
Based on the TWDB there is only one domestic well about .8 mi southwest of the site. There are some other wells in the area but all are either irrigation or unused or plugged. The site resides over the Ogallala aquifer and the water table varies from about 100 to over 200 feet below ground surface (bgs).

Conclusion
Based on a file review on April 1, 2016 and the research conducted on April 27, 2015, there does not appear to be any evidence that operations conducted by Mr. David Duvak ever resulted in spills or contamination. It is unlikely that the activities performed would have led to groundwater contamination as storage of pesticides was short and there is no evidence of onsite waste disposal. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances disposed of at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded based on the information available.

Earls Agri Business 3615
Raymondville, Willacy
Active
11/29/2010

Earl's Agri-Business is located at 292 South 7th St, Raymondville, Texas. The site is a retail store that sells feed, seed, and hardware. The business used to rent a ground applicator to customers and occasionally did a limited amount of custom spraying. According to the owner, the only chemical used was Sevin. The empty containers were rinsed, discarded in the trash and disposed of at the Raymondville landfill. The rinsates from pesticide containers were recycled and the spray rig was reportedly never rinsed. The owner reported no spills or accidents relating to pesticide use, and the business was never inspected by the Texas Department of Agriculture.
The EPA referred the site to the State Superfund Program on December 11, 1984, and the PA Report was completed on December 18, 1985.
A phone call made on October 23, 2009, documented that Earl's Agri-Business was still active, but no longer rents ground applicators or does custom sprayings. However, the business did report that they may do this again in the future.
After reviewing the 2009 Texas franchise tax public information report obtained from the Secretary of the State's website:
(https://sosdirectws.sos.state.tx.us/PDFonDemand/RetrievePDF.aspx?document_number=295908520001&session_code=092210NG0501), it confirms that Earl's Agri-Business Inc. is still in business. The report lists their 2009 taxpayer number as 17420885034, and address at 292 South 7th St, Raymondville, Texas.
This site is currently active and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Earthtone Development Inc 3616
Houston, Harris County
Active
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 5323 Addicks Satsuma, Houston, Harris County, Texas. Addicks Satsuma is on the east side of Highway 6 (4.6 miles north of Interstate 10). The Site is approximately one-half mile on

the left from the intersection of Highway 6 and Addicks Satsuma. The Site is in a developed commercial area located on the west side of Houston on Addicks Satsuma. One office building is present which looks like a residential home. A large metal shed is located behind the office building where equipment and chemicals are stored. The property is fenced behind the office building and gates are locked. St. Gergorys Beach Apartments is located 0.1 mile north of the Site between Addicks-Satsuma and Timbercreek Place Drive. The nearest school is Bear Creek Elementary which is 0.9 miles southeast of the Site. Bear Creek Park is 1.67 miles south of the Site's location. The nearest surface water is White Oak Bayou which is 0.83 miles south of the site's location. The nearest groundwater well is located 0.25 mile south of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - On October 20, 1984, the Site was identified by the Texas Department of Agriculture and a Preliminary Assessment (PA) for the EPA was conducted on May 7, 1986, by Phyllis Frank of Engineering Science, Inc. Ms. Frank interviewed Jimmy Collins, Operations Director and Scott Steen, Chemical Technician. Through her inspection, no evidence of pesticide usage was present at the Site.

According to the PA, Earthtone Development, Inc. (Earthtone) began their business in the early 1970 as a landscape construction firm and had conducted ground maintenance for approximately three and a half years. Earthtone has been at the 5323 Addicks Satsuma location for eight years. Earthtone used pesticide primary on grounds maintenance business using backpack sprayers. Chemicals used by the company were Embark, Surflan, Roundup, Malathion, Diazinon, Isotox, Trimik, Lindane, Orthene, Kelthane, Amdro, Oftanol and Dursban. Pesticides were normally added to the mixture at the job site, but were occasionally mixed on-site. Backpack sprayers were rinsed with water and sprayed on the treated area at the job site. The 100-gallon split tank sprayer is rinsed with water at the treated site and the treated water was sprayed at the job site. Once a week the spray tank was flushed with an ammonia solution and sprayed on the grass along the south fence of the Site or on the gravel near the dumpster. Empty containers were rinsed with water two or three times and the rinsates were returned to the mixture in the sprayer. Empty containers were punctured or sliced and placed in a bag and temporarily stored in the shed. The empty containers and paper bags were disposed at the G.O. Weiss landfill on Addicks Satsuma. Earthtones maintains a 55-gallon drum on-site to store any excess chemical that cannot be sprayed on the job site. At the time of the PA, the drum appeared to contain a small volume of liquid less than a quarter full.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Frank noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste. Therefore, no further action was recommended under the PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On November 16, 2009, the TCEQ made a site visit at 5323 Addicks Satsuma, Houston, Harris County, Texas. Earthtone Development, Inc. no longer exists and the site is now owned by The Spencer Company, which is a lawn care facility. TCEQ found a website for The Spencer Company in the internet. According to the website, The Spencer Company service includes landscape management, seasonal color, landscape construction, irrigation, pest control and exterior holiday decorating. During the site visit, TCEQ smelled pesticides coming from the facility. No evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide related waste was observed at the front of the property.

A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database and TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that The Spencer Company is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ. A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators found a listing of the corporate address 1609 Ennis, Houston Texas for The Spencer Company. Knobby Ragbir is the licensed pesticide applicator listed for The Spencer Company (license expires on February 27, 2010, Commercial Account Number: 483279).

CONCLUSION - After conducting a Site Visit on November 16, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located on 5323 Addicks Satsuma, Houston, Harris County, Texas is an Active Site. The Spencer Company is a lawn care facility and provides pest control services. Therefore, the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Ellwood Estate 3618
Winnie, Chambers County
NFA
12/10/2009

Location and Setting:
The exact location of the Ellwood Estate Site is unknown. It was described in 1986 as a trash pit located near an equipment storage area on a large estate (30,000+ acres) that was owned by Lamont Meaux. The Ellwood Estate is described to be located in an oilfield area along Highway 1985 and south of the City of Winnie, Texas.

History:
After the Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on May 20, 1986, an EPA Preliminary Assessment (PA), through on-site inspection, was conducted on October 20, 1986 by Margaret Hulsey and Phyllis Frank of Engineering Science, Inc. Ms. Frank interviewed Larry Simon, the owner of J. Jira Industries, a pesticide application business, who described the trash pit and what had been disposed there. He reportedly told Ms. Frank that after applying pesticides at an oilfield lease, J. Jira personnel disposed of the pesticide containers in a pit that a nearby farmer was using for trash disposal. Ms. Frank inspected the pit and reported that the pit has now been covered over. According to Larry Simon, the approximate dimensions of the pit are approximately 15 feet by 20 feet and 8 to10 feet deep. Mr. Simon did not obtain permission from anyone before using the pit. The Ellwood Estate is reportedly owned by Lamont Meaux.

J. Jira Industries used chemical such as Velpar RP and Roundup for ground pesticide treatment. J. Jira Industries used approximately 20 gallons of Velpar RP in the first year of business and 60 gallons of Velpar in the second year. Because of the improper disposal of herbicide containers, Ms. Frank recommended a “low priority site investigation” for the Ellwood Estate.

Verification Activities:
The Ellwood Estate could not be found.

The TCEQ visited the website for the Chambers County Appraisal District and found that Lamont Meaux still owns property south of the City of Winnie. However, no phone number is listed for Lamont Meaux.

Larry Simons current residence in Louisiana was found by performing a people search. Attempts to call him were unsuccessful.

The coordinates listed on the PA (latitude and longitude were given to the whole number in degrees and minutes) indicate a location in southeast Winnie near the intersection of Lopez and Hayes Road. This area appears to be rural with mixed residential and agricultural properties. However, none of the properties listed by the Chambers County Appraisal District as owned by Lamont Meaux are located near this location.

On the EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment, the address for the Ellwood Estate is given as Hwy 1985. Review of aerial photographs and maps provided by Google Earth indicated that there is no Highway 1985 located with ten miles of Winnie, Texas.

On the EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification sheet, the address for the Ellwood Estate is given as Fairview Road. By reviewing aerial photographs and maps provided by Google, a road called Fairview Cemetery Road was found that is located 1.25 miles south of the intersection of FM 1406 and Highway 124 in Winnie. However,

none of the properties listed by the Chambers County Appraisal District as owned by Lamont Meaux are located near this location.

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on November 02, 2009, the Site cannot be located because lack of information. Therefore, since the likelihood of a significant release or impact occurring from the one time disposal of pesticide containers (from one pesticide application job) in a buried pit is extremely low, the TCEQ has determined that the appropriate action at this time is a “No Further Action”.

ESCO Ltd 3619
San Antonio, Bexar County
NFA
07/16/2013

Site Setting
ESCO Ltd. was located in a mixed residential and commercial area in San Antonio, TX in the 1980’s. The chemicals of concern at the sites included Captan Methoxychlor, Malathion, LT-205, Phostoxin, pesticides and herbicides. However, the EPA observed no empty containers, ground stains, disposal pits, or other signs of environmental distress at the San Antonio warehouse and no chemical containers, soil stains, chemical odors, disposal pits, or other signs of environment distress at the San Marcos location. Also, waste management practices at both sites were deemed adequate as no chemical waste was generated, and no spills or accidents were reported relating to pesticide usage. Therefore, the EPA concluded that “Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress at both sites visited, no further action is recommended for ESCO Ltd. under the TWC PA/SI program” (EPA ESCO Ltd. Site Discovery & Assessment).

Site History
ESCO Ltd. (a.k.a. ESCO Distributors, Inc.) was formerly known as The Staffel Company until December 1, 1981 when the company changed its name to ESCO Distributors, Inc. (SOS Business Organizations Inquiry, Filing No. 5518300). ESCO Ltd. was identified by the EPA as a Potential Hazardous Waste Site on October 20, 1984, and was also included in the EPA’s mass referral of pesticide/herbicide applicators: “The site is the location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored or disposed. The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff and surface water from the site” (EPA ESCO Ltd. Site Discovery & Assessment). The Discovery & Assessment included both the San Antonio location and the San Marcos site, located at the north side of Highway 80, a half mile east of Highway 35. The San Antonio site served as a warehouse distributor and the San Marcos site was a seed treatment facility.

TCEQ Research
The TCEQ discovered that in March of 1988, ESCO Distributors, Inc. merged and the name became inactive (SOS Business Organizations Inquiry, Filing No. 5518300). To verify this, the TCEQ had a phone conversation with Nick Rath (manager) on 1/28/13 at 3:30p. Mr. Rath stated that ESCO Ltd. was located at 4410 Dividend, San Antonio, TX in the 80’s; the company leased the building from WESO Distribution Inc. and the two companies are in no way related.
Using Google Earth imagery dated on April 21, 2012, the TCEQ verified that residential areas reside within 0.23 miles and 0.35 miles of the 4410 Dividend Dr. site location, labeling the site as mixed residential/commercial. Furthermore, according to the 2009 TCEQ SSDAP Prioritization Screening, ESCO Ltd. has no documented/suspected release, no hazardous substance activity on-site, and is listed as “inactive.”

Conclusion
In summary, because ESCO Ltd. was part of an EPA mass categorical referral of pesticide/herbicide applicators, and because the site is no longer in existence and there is no documented mismanagement or releases of hazardous substances, an eligibility status of “NFA” is determined.

Elgin Fertilizer Co Inc 3624
Elgin, Bastrop
Active
09/26/2013

Site Setting
Elgin Fertilizer Co., Inc. (the “site”) is located at 916 State Highway 95 N. in Elgin, Bastrop County, Texas (latitude: 30.373625° N, longitude: 97.371828° W). The site is comprised of 1 acre. The site is in a rural area and is bordered by farm land on all sides except the east side, which is a residential property owned by Mr. Roger Mogonye. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) form was prepared by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for EPA on February 17, 1986.

Elgin Fertilizer was formed in 1973. The site was located off Avenue F and G for three years and has been located off of Highway 95 since then. The major activity of the corporation was fertilizer sales and application, which also involved mixing and blending of various fertilizers. In addition, pesticides were blended with the fertilizer or applied separately. The site appeared to be well maintained. Evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide related wastes was not observed at the site.

The pesticides were purchased as required and were added to the applicator equipment onsite occasionally, but mainly at the field sites. The mixture was sprayed completely on the areas requiring treatment. When the applicator was cleaned with water or an ammonia neutralizing solution, the rinsate was sprayed out on a field area. The chemicals of concern are: prowl, treflan, miloguard, atrazine, dual, 2, 4-D, cygon, and aatrex.

Formerly, a majority of the containers were metal and were not rinsed very often prior to disposal at the Elgin landfill. The majority of containers were plastic or paper bags. Approximately 50 percent of the plastic containers were rinsed with water, and the rinsate was added to the applicator equipment to be sprayed on an area requiring treatment. The plastic containers and paper bags were burned on the ground both onsite and at the field sites. The remnants of the burned, plastic containers were disposed of at the Elgin landfill.

Since evidence of the misuse of pesticides and pesticide related wastes were not observed at either site, no further action was recommended for Elgin Fertilizer.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 20, 2013, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) database was researched, and Elgin Fertilizer Co., Inc. has been in existence since September 26, 1975 (SOS filing number: 36787800). Mr. Roger Mogonye is listed as the company’s president.
On August 20, 2013, the TDA’s pesticide applicator’s license database was researched, and Elgin Fertilizer Co., Inc. holds a current commercial pesticide applicator’s license (0606601) listed under Mr. Christopher Hamann.

On August 20, 2013, Bastrop County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched, and Elgin Fertilizer Co., Inc. is listed as the current owner located at 916 N State Highway 95, unit B.
On August 21, 2013, Elgin Fertilizer Co. was contacted by the TCEQ (512) 281-4723. The owner Mr. Mogonye was out of the office, but Ms. Avis, the office manager, was able to answer questions regarding the site. The site is currently active and sells fertilizer and pesticides. She confirmed that Mr. Roger Mogonye is the current owner of the site. There are no private water wells located onsite. Their water is provided through the city of Elgin. Ms. Avis said they have one bulk tank onsite filled with fertilizer and several 1 and 2-gallon jugs of pesticides. The site is not fenced in; however, all chemicals are locked up. Ms. Avis could not remember another site location associated with their company.

Conclusion
As of September 17, 2013, the site is currently active; therefore, it is not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Ellis B Orr Nursery 3625
La Feria, Cameron County
Active
11/29/2010

This site was described as an indoor and outdoor citrus and ornamental nursery, and citrus groves where pesticides have been applied according to a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment completed on January 28, 1986. The site is located on the east side of South Rabb Road, 0.4 miles south of its junction with Business 83, west of La Feria in Cameron county; coordinates 26.150000° north, -97.833333° west. The site is currently leased to Mr. Fred G Karle, phone number 956 874 8515.

The site consists of a residence, garage, greenhouse, mechanical repair building and a farm equipment/chemical storage shed. According to the PA, Ellis B. Orr began the citrus nursery for his own private use in 1971. In 1975, the Ellis B. Orr Nursery began wholesale nursery operation. In 1985, ornamental plants were added for personal usage. The nursery was approximately 2.5 acres and the greenhouse was approximately 10,000 square feet.

The pesticides were reportedly purchased as needed and stored on-site. When needed, the pesticides were loaded into a low-volume sprayer on-site. Water was added to the mixed pesticide residual and sprayed out on the area being treated.

Empty containers were triple-rinsed or rinsed according to label instructions and the rinsate added was added to the load to be sprayed. Plastic containers and paper bags were burned at the field site or in a trash barrel on-site, unless the label instructions described a different disposal technique. Some empty metal containers were burned, crushed and disposed at Anglo Iron & Metal Co. Other empty metal containers had the plastic removed and were burned, then fertilizer was added to induce rapid corrosion. New trees were planted in these containers and these trees and containers were used as replacements when old trees were removed. The empty metal containers served to protect the roots and hold fertilizer.

The sprayer equipment was kept at the home of Guadalupe Cruz, the father of the company foreman, Pete Cruz. The equipment was rinsed in the field being treated and the rinsate was sprayed out on the grove where needed. The PA states Mr. Cannady reported no accidents had occurred and the operation had never been inspected by the Texas Department of Agriculture. There was a state permit Applicator # 5199 associated with the operation.

The site was inspected on January 17, 1986 as part of the PA and revealed the following: The site is in a developed area and was reported to be well maintained. The office is south of the residence and garage. An enclosed nursery and a mechanical repair building are east of the office. One drum and approximately five containers, one of which was labeled Kelthane, were observed in this building. The open farm equipment shed with a closed, elevated chemical storage room is south of the office and mechanical repair building. The chemical storage building is elevated, has a small loading dock on the northern side, has heavy wooden floors and is ventilated with heavy screen windows. Stains and odors were not detected in the mechanical repair or the equipment/chemical storage buildings. Apparent visual evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes was not observed.

Currently, Mr. Fred G. Karle leases the citrus groves that were part of the Orr Nursery business. Mr. Karle indicated, in a conversation on October 4, 2010, that the indoor and ornamental nursery part of the original operation no longer exists; the buildings have been incorporated into the grove operation. Mr. Karle also reported that he leases the operation through an Orr family trust, and that Mr. Orr is deceased. Mr. Karle reported, in a second conversation on the same day, that he began leasing the property sometime around 2002 to 2004, and that the groves have been continuously farmed since Mr. Orr began the operation. Secretary of State Records show the Orr Family Limited Partnership became inactive on November 29, 2006.

No hazard ranking system (HRS) document has been prepared for the Ellis B. Orr Nursery Site. The site was referred to the State Superfund program on December 11, 1984.

The Assessment and Recommendation of the PA was No Further Action based on no visual evidence of pesticide misuse. This site is currently active and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Eko Spray Systems 3626
Dallas, Dallas County
NS
08/19/2013

Site Setting
EKO Spray Systems (the “site”) was located in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. Mr. G.E. Matthews was identified as the pesticide applicator for this business. No specific physical address was ever determined by EPA, the referring entity.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) form was prepared by Howard Saxion of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Association, Inc. for the EPA on September 9, 1986. At the time of the PA, no telephone listings in the Dallas- Fort Worth area were found for EKO Spray Systems or Mr. Matthews. The TDA listed address, First State Bank building, did not exist under this name.

Waste management practices for the site are unknown. Mr. Matthews held a TDA individual control pesticide applicator’s license (6451), which was last updated 1981. The company, individual that owned or operated the company, and the site of operations could not be identified. Since no site was identified for the company or Mr. Matthews, no further action was recommended for EKO Spray Systems by EPA.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 19, 2013, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for EKO Spray Systems or Mr. G.E. Matthews.

On August 19, 2013, the White Pages was researched, and there are no listings for EKO Spray Systems or Mr. G.E. Matthews.

On August 19, 2013, the Texas Secretary of the State (SOS) was researched, and EKO Spray Systems could not be found in their system. Mr. G.E. Matthews was researched too, and this name could not be correlated to the site.

Conclusion
As of August 19, 2013, an actual hazardous substance process area has never been identified, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA; therefore, a State Superfund eligibility determination of Non Site (NS) is concluded.

Edinburg Co-op 3627
Edinburg, Cameron County
Active
02/13/2012

Setting
Edinburg Co-op/Azteca Milling Co. is located at 501 W. Chapin in Edinburg, Texas in Hidalgo County (26.31655°, -98.16541°). Edinburg Co-op has been in existence at the site since 1950. The 17-acre site is in a developed area, and in 1985, consisted of an office, a chemical storage warehouse/mechanical operation, and a crop storage warehouse.

History
Fumigation activities were performed by Edinburg Co-op from 1950-1980. After 1980, Azteca Milling Co. conducted the fumigation activities for the Edinburg Co-op, and leased part of the property to the north and west of Edinburg Co-op's buildings to store corn and milo crops.

Mechanical operations and a warehouse building with a concrete floor were located northwest of the Edinburg Co-op office. Tires and lubrication oil were stored in this building. Northwest of this building was a chemical warehouse which had heavy wooden floors and a loading dock on the east side. The chemical warehouse was raised off the ground, and a large hole was located underneath it. In addition, an excess of 20 storage bins and a warehouse for crop storage were located north of the office.

Edinburg Co-op was a retail pesticide dealer, and small quantities of pesticide were stocked. In addition to pesticide fumigation, Edinburg Co-op sold farm items such as tires and lubrication oil. The maximum dollar amount of total pesticides stocked at one time on consignment was $8,000. Valco Chemicals was the major supplier of pesticides sold or used by Edinburg Co-op, but Rio Ag Products and Tide Products, Inc. occasionally furnished specific pesticides. The chemicals of concern are: Phostoxin, Malathion, Methoxychlor, and Methylbromide.

According to the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment conducted in 1985, Phostoxin pellets were placed directly into the corn or milo. Malathion was added to the system which sprayed liquid onto the corn or milo. A fogger or applicator was not used for fumigation. Azteca Milling Co. was responsible for the disposal of the pesticide containers. Edinburg Co-op burned the interiors of the empty drums and used them for trash barrels. Azteca Milling Co. disposed of the drums at the Edinburg landfill. The pesticide rinsate from cleaning the

containers was added to the fumigation system. The assessment report indicates that containers were never disposed of onsite, and an evaporation pit was never used by either company. The assessment concluded that the site was well maintained, and contained no visual evidence of onsite disposal of pesticide related wastes. The Texas Water Commission recommended no further action was needed at this site.

At the time of the assessment, there was a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Individual Control permit, #2566, issued for the use of these chemicals and a TDA Dealer permit, #15335. The 1985 assessment also indicated that TDA performed bi-annual and/or annual inspections of the elevators and pesticide facilities, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration performed annually inspections on the air quality.

TCEQ Research
As of September 8, 2011, Cesar Villarreal, TDA #:127385, and Carlos Salinas, TDA #:133687 carry non-commercial pesticide applicator licenses registered under Azteca Milling, L.P. A phone call was made on September 8, 2011, to Mr. Carlos Salinas at (956) 381-6545 to inquire about additional details surrounding current pesticide use at Azteca Milling, L.P.; however, there was no answer at this number. Mr. Cesar Villarreal was also contacted as (956) 519-2568, but this number was not in service. Numerous phone calls were made to Azteca Milling, L.P.; however, no one could be reached at the following numbers to discuss details of the site: (956) 383-4911; (972) 232-5300; and (972) 232-5318.

The Hidalgo County Appraisal District (CAD) confirms that Azteca Milling, L.P. owns the land located at 501 W. Chapin, property ID 295527. In addition, data obtained from the Texas Secretary of the State on September 7, 2011, also confirms that Azteca Milling, L.P. is still an active business. The report lists their 2010 taxpayer number as 32036360611, and mailing address at 115 Cottonwood Lane, Irving, Texas.

According to the US Fish & Wildlife Service, as of February 13, 2012, there are no sensitive areas within a 4-mile radius of the site. There are a couple fresh water ponds of various sizes within a 4-mile radius, but none are considered drinking water intakes or fisheries. Data obtained from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) indicates eight water wells within a 4-mile radius; however, none of these wells are within a mile of the site. The North Alamo Water Supply Corporation Public Water Supply (PWS) and Water Plant are both located within three miles southeast of the site.

Conclusion
After the TCEQ review of the available information on February 13, 2012, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because Azteca Milling Co. is still an active entity at the site that is continuing pesticide application activities.

Falmont Lease Service 3629
Falfurrias, Brooks County
NS
07/07/2017

Site Setting
Although Falmont Lease Service is listed as the site name, the addresses provided in the referral were/are P.O. Box 226 and the residences of Bob Claunch, co-owner of the company, and Cecil Johnson, an individual who conducted ground application of herbicides for approximately two years at oilfield sites. The addresses are within two blocks of each other in a residential neighborhood; the first address is listed as 706 W. Bennett Street, and the second address is listed as 910 W. Blucher Street. Both residences are located in the city of Falfurrias.

Site History
Falmont Lease Service was in operation for approximately two years and is considered inactive. Weed control of approximately 10 acres per year at oilfield sites was the purpose of the ground applicator company. The pesticide (Roundup) was purchased as required, added to the applicator equipment at the field site, and completely sprayed out on the site being treated. When the interior of the applicator tank was cleaned with water, the rinsate was sprayed on the site. The empty containers were washed with water and the rinsate was added to the mixture to be sprayed on the site. The empty containers were rendered useless and disposed of at the landfill near Falfurrias.

On October 20, 1985, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified Falmont Lease Service as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 cited that “The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.” A preliminary assessment of the two residences was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) in February 1986. An interview was conducted with Terry Lockamy, the Brooks County Extension Agent, and Cecil Johnson, the ground applicator for Falmont Lease Service, on February 20, 1986, followed by a visual inspection of the residence sites. The visual inspections identified the two addresses as homes in a developed residential area, where trucks with the mounted applicator tank were parked. The sites were normally vegetated and no evidence of the misuse or disposal of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes was observed.

TCEQ Investigations
On April 13, 2017, the TCEQ researched the two addresses using Google Earth, the Brooks County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA’s pesticide applicator’s database, and the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) database. Images produced through Google Earth confirmed that the addresses provided for the site(s) were home residences. A follow-up of the residence addresses through the Brooks County Appraisal District showed that Janet Claunch sold the 706 W Bennett St. property in October 1997 and Cecil Johnson sold the 910 W Blucher St. property in June 1996. The TCEQ Central Registry contained no records for Falmont Lease Service, Cecil Johnson (applicator), Bob Claunch (co-owner), Jim Dunn (co-owner), or their associated addresses. The TDA database contained current records for Cecil (B/G) Johnson who has an active private pesticide applicator license (0476950/0512213). An inquiry into the Texas Secretary of State database produced no records for the site.

Conclusion
The physical addresses of Falmont Lease Service have been identified as homes in a residential area of Falfurrias. No evidence of on-site storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides or herbicides was found for either of the sites. Based on the information available at this time, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Farm & Ranch Application Service 3630
El Campo, Wharton County
NFA
08/19/2013

Site Setting
The Farm & Ranch Application Service site is located at County Road 453 in Wharton County, El Campo, Texas (latitude 29.258894°, longitude -96.313250°) and is currently owned by Mr. Abadi Enriquez. Mr. Enriquez owns Abadi Enriquez Trucking, a licensed and bonded freight shipping and trucking company. The site consists of a residential house and a sheet metal-sided building on 1.08 acres.

The area surrounding the site consists predominantly of agricultural fields, but there is one commercial business (irrigation and farm equipment supplier) located adjacent to the property and residential homes located north of the

site. The nearest home is located on the site's property. The nearest school is located approximately three miles south of the site.

Site History

On March 8, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment of Farm & Ranch Application Service was conducted by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A visual inspection of the site was performed, the owner was interviewed, and significant site features were photographed. As part of the interview, the owner, Mr. David Thigpen indicated that he did have a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) applicator's license, #5735, for pesticide use. The major activity performed by the company was the application of fertilizers. Although herbicide rinsates and fertilizer rinsates were occasionally used on site, visual evidence of the misuse of these wastes was not observed at the time of the site visit. The chemicals of concern were: grazon; atrazine; aatrex; and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

Mr. Thigpen noted that fertilizer rinsates have been disposed and occasionally container rinsates, such as aatrex, were disposed along the edge of the truck storage barn for weed control. During the PA, evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related waste was not observed. Five rusted 55-gallon drums, the original contents unknown, were used for trash barrels or supports for equipment. Approximately four empty, cleaned 5-gallon aatrex containers were stored adjacent to the barn.

Unknown quantities of pesticide containers were generated by the company; however, the majority of containers were reported to be retained by the farmers. The herbicides normally were purchased by the farmers and delivered to the fields to be treated. It was then added to the applicator equipment in the fields. The mixture was sprayed out completely on the sites being treated, and the rinsates were normally sprayed out on the fields being treated as well. Occasionally, the fertilizer rinsates were sprayed at the headquarters.

Although rinsates were utilized for weed control onsite, visual evidence of onsite misuse of herbicide rinsates was not observed. Therefore, no further action was recommended at the time for Farm & Ranch Application Service under the Texas Water Commission's (TWC) Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection program. However, it was suggested that TWC continue to monitor the activities at the site. The 1986 report also indicated that inspections of the site's facility, equipment, and records were conducted by TDA annually. Mr. Thigpen sold the site 20 years ago. He stated only fertilizers were stored onsite, but no pesticides or herbicides.

On May 19, 2011 a Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment site inspection was conducted by Ms. Anna Lund and Mr. James Haley from TCEQ's Remediation Division. On August 26, 2011, EPA's Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation (SSSR), based on the information in this report, recommended no further evaluation under CERCLA.

TCEQ Research

The house on the site was rented by the present owner, and the sheet metal-sided garage is used as a mechanic shop for Abadi Enriquez Trucking company. The remaining property is relatively unused but has a few broken down vehicles and debris piles scattered near the northern end of the facility. Vegetation appears normal throughout the site. The site is not secured by any gates or fences; however, there is a partial chain link fence on the northeastern side of the property that begins at the driveway entrance and extends north along County Road 453 for approximately 90 feet.

There is one dry water well present onsite that reportedly was drilled too shallow. In 2010, a new private well was drilled to an approximate depth of 100 feet. The well was never registered or reported to the Texas Water Development Board; therefore, no well logs are available for this well and a well number was never assigned. The water from this well is not used for drinking because of the salinity concentration according to the owner. The main

purpose of this well is to supply the house with water for daily activities. Drinking water is purchased from El Campo. Drinking water uses within the four mile receptor distance limit include three Public Water Supplies. These wells reportedly draw water from the Chicot groundwater formation. There are 82 active water wells located within a 4-mile radius of the site: 54 domestic, six industrial, four irrigation, and six stock.

The nearest school is located approximately three miles south of the site. No farming operations are being conducted onsite. During the site visit in 2010, the investigators did not observe any contaminated soils or distressed vegetation onsite.

Although the site topography is flat, the onsite drainage of storm water is likely to flow southeast and empty into Jones Creek, which is approximately three miles southeast of the site. Jones Creek flows southerly into Jones Lake and then ultimately empties into the Intracoastal Waterway. The site is not in a floodplain.

Conclusion
After the TCEQ review of the available information on August 12, 2013, a State Superfund eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time as there is no documented release nor documented mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state.

Farmer Grove Care 3631
Harlingen, Cameron County
Active
03/03/2011

The Farmer Grove Care site is located at 23724 Bass Blvd; 2.25 miles north of its junction with Expressway 83, west of Harlingen, Texas (26° 13'N, 97° 47'W). The owner, Floyd Holcomb, was in the citrus grove care and general farming business from 1947-1983, which involved ground application of pesticides to his own farmland and orchards and custom application for other individuals. Approximately 300 acres of citrus groves per year were treated.

Insecticides were applied about three times per year, and weed killers were applied two times per year. Since the freeze in 1983, pesticides were no longer used by the business, the citrus groves were not restarted, and the land was rented out for farming. At the time of the Preliminary Assessment (PA), Mr. Holcomb did have a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) applicator's license #2463 for pesticide use. As of October 12, 2010, according to the TDA, there is no current record for a pesticide applicator's license for Mr. Holcomb.

The pesticides were purchased as required. Treatment and usage varied throughout the years depending on what type of treatment was required. Chemicals of concern are: Acaraben; MSMA; Krevar; Princep; Paraquat; Roundup; Kocide; Kelthane; Trithion; Supracide; Endrex; Guthion; Evik; TimeK; Lorsban; DicoFol; Furadan; Parathion; and Vydate. Pesticides were added into the ground applicator equipment at the field sites that were treated. The mixture was completely sprayed on the area being treated. When the interior of the applicator equipment was cleaned with water, the rinsate was sprayed on an area requiring treatment. Containers were rinsed with water, and the rinsate was added to the mixture to be sprayed. The metal containers were sold to a junk dealer, such as Anglo Iron and Metal Co.

The Environmental Protection Agency referred the site to the State Superfund Program on December 11, 1984. The PA report was completed on January 17, 1986. The PA stated no visual evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes was seen, stains and odors were not detected on-site, the equipment was well maintained, there were no accidents or spills relating to pesticides, and no wastes were generated from this operation. The PA Report recommended that no further action be taken.

The Texas Secretary of State website does not show any records for a Farmer Grove Care business or Floyd R. Holcomb as of October 14, 2010. The Cameron County Appraisal District (CAD) shows the owner of 23724 Bass Blvd as Floyd R. and Opal Holcomb. It appears from Google Earth that the location in still in a rural/agricultural area. According to data obtained from the Texas Water Development Board, as of October 12, 2010, there are six domestic wells used within a ¼ to ½ mile radius of this site.

Spoke to Mrs. Opal Holcomb on January 21, 2011 at (956) 423-0668. She informed me that her husband, Floyd Holcomb, passed away five years ago. She still rents out the property to Rick Burns (956) 873-3181, who farms cotton and grains. Mrs. Holcomb stated that none of the buildings that were present during the 1986 PA are still on her property today. There are no pesticides used or stored on her property. She has one, deep water well with two pumps that she uses as a private drinking well on her property.

Spoke with Mr. Rick Burns and he confirmed that he is currently renting out property from Mrs. Holcomb. He planted cotton last year, and stated the Boll Weevil Eradication Program sprayed pesticides and monitored the crops for him. Mr. Burns himself does not spray or use pesticides on his crops, and does not store any pesticides on the property. This year he plans on planting grain. To his knowledge, there are no private drinking wells on the property. He gets his irrigation water from the Irrigation District in Harlingen, Texas.

As of January 24, 2011 this site is currently active and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Farmers Coop Gin Mill & Warehouse 3636
Schulenburg, Fayette County
NFA
08/23/2017

Site Setting & History
The Farmers Co-Op Gin, Mill, and Warehouse, currently known as the Farmers Co-Op Gin & Feed, is located in a commercial/industrial area at 811 Bohlmann Avenue, Schulenburg, Fayette County, Texas (Latitude: 29.677920 N, Longitude: -96.91316 W). Operations began on July 17, 1931, and the business is active to this day selling farm supplies, as well as fertilizer and fertilizer application services. Starting in 1982, the business also began herbicide application services, but fertilizer application and farm supplies retail remain the main source of business.

TCEQ Research
In April of 1986, TCEQ staff conducted an interview with the owner, Michael Freidrich, who stated that Grazon fertilizer was the sole fertilizer used in application, but 2, 4-D was used earlier in business operations. The fertilizer is stored temporarily at the site. However, upon investigation the TCEQ staff did not observe any circumstances pertaining to an immediate threat or spill; there were no soil stains, chemical odors, or other evidence of environmental distress. Also, no enforcement action has been taken at this site. The investigators noted that for waste management practices, the empty containers are not rinsed but are stored at the site until taken to the Schulenburg landfill. There is no need to rinse the applicator equipment, because the same chemicals are used each time. No accidents or spills are reported to have occurred relating to the use of pesticides. The TDA reportedly inspected the operation in December 1985 for proper record keep; no errors were found.
On March 23, 2017, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there is a current license listed for the company; however, the owner has changed. The current owner is listed as Glen Lux with a contact number as 979-562-2526. Google Earth was also researched and shows that the company is still located at the same address.

Conclusion
As of March 23, 2017, the site is still an active business, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Farmers Grain Company Inc 3637
Fredericksburg, Gillespie County
NFA
08/23/2017

Site Setting & History
The Farmer Grain Company, Inc. was located in a residential area at 500 S Washington Street in Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Texas (latitude: 30.26666 N, latitude: -98.86666 W). The activities and operations of the company began in 1946 selling farm supplies with fertilizer and pesticide sales and application services beginning in 1983. However, the business is now inactive. The site is bordered on three sides by streets, and is bordered on the south by a residence and a vacant lot. The past fertilizer storage tanks and pesticide loading area is south of the feed and grain storage bins. The loading area is on higher ground than the remainder of the site and is separated from the building by a driveway.

TCEQ Research
In October of 1986, TCEQ staff conducted an interview with the owners, Mr. Ekhart, Hilmar Weinheimer, and David G. Weinheimer, who stated that 2, 4-D, Grazon P+D, and Dimet fertilizers were the sole fertilizers used in application, but Paraquat has been used one or two times only. Pesticide application was also part of the business. The fertilizer was stored temporarily at the site. The pesticides were loaded into ground applicators at both the headquarters of the company and field locations. The mixture was sprayed completely on treatment sites. The applicator tanks have not required cleaning, but if they were cleaned, the rinsates were sprayed on an area that required treatment. The empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed, punctured with holes, temporarily stored in an on-site dumpster during the peak season in the spring, and hauled to the Fredericksburg landfill.
On March 22, 2017, the Gillespie County Appraisal District was researched, and the results showed that the Farmers Grain Company, Inc. is no longer located at the address. Instead, the property is now owned by Fredericksburg Enterprises, Inc. and a Holiday Inn Express is built on the property. The current aerial images provided by the county appraisal district are concurrent with these results.
On March 23, 2017, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Mr. Ekhart or Hilmar Heinheimer. However, there is a license listed for a David Weinheimer, but for a facility listed at a different location and town (7290 E US Highway 290, Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Texas).

Conclusion
As of March 23, 2017, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Daniel Farms 3638
Lyford, Willacy

Active
02/13/2012

Setting
Daniel Farms/Lassig Farms is located two miles east of intersection FM 1018 and Expressway 77, south of Lyford, Texas in Willacy County (26.3667°, -97.75°). Mr. Leroy Daniel, the original owner of Daniel Farms, left the property to his son Mr. William Wayne Daniel. In 1983-84, Mr. Daniel sold the property to Mr. Billy Lassig. Mr. Lassig and his two sons Michael and Daryl Lassig operated the Daniel Farm. The 312-acre site consists of a residence, sheds, a livestock shed, and barns.

History
According to the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment conducted in 1986, pesticides were added to the ground applicator equipment in the fields, and not at the headquarters. The mixtures were sprayed completely on the treatment sites. When the applicator tanks were cleaned with water, the rinsate was sprayed on the field site, along an adjacent ditch, or another area where weed control was required. Chemicals of concern are: Dimethoate; Pydrin; Ammo; Galecron; Tribufos (DEF); Dropp; and Treflan. Empty containers were disposed at the Lyford/Raymondville landfill in the approved section for pesticide containers. The assessment stated no visual evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes were observed onsite, and recommended no further action be taken.

At the time of the assessment, there was a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Individual Control permit, #1099, issued for the use of these chemicals. As of September 2, 2011, Mr. Michael Lassig and Mr. Daryl Lassig hold private TDA Individual Control permits, #196550 and #196551, respectively for the use of pesticides.

TCEQ Research
Data obtained from the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) on September 2, 2011, indicates there are no domestic water wells within a one mile radius of this site. However, there are four wells within a four mile radius.

The TCEQ made numerous phone calls to Mr. Michael and Daryl Lassig; however, neither could be reached at the following numbers: (956) 743-5656; (956) 743-5513; and (956) 689-2479. The Willacy County Appraisal District (CAD) was contacted on September 6, 2011, and confirmed that the Lassig brothers still own the land located along FM 1018 and it is used for farming purposes. In addition, data obtained from the Texas Secretary of the State on September 2, 2011, also confirms that Lassig Brother, Inc. is still an active business. The report lists their 2010 taxpayer number as 17424771677, and mailing address at 16279 Mulberry Road, Lyford, Texas.

Conclusion
Since Lassig Farms is still an active entity, as of September 6, 2011, the designation for the site is Active and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Farm Applicators 3639
Alvin, Brazoria
NS
08/15/2013

Site Setting
Farm Applicators (site) is located south of Highway 6, in Alvin, Texas (29.416667° N, 95.50° W). The site is situated on approximately 10 acres in a rural area and consists of a small office building and a partially enclosed hangar. The nearest residence is 0.3 miles northeast of the site. Willow Lake is located about half a mile southeast of the site.

Cow Lake is approximately half a mile southwest of the site. Jackson Lake is a mile and a half south. There are no schools or daycares within 200 hundred feet of the site.

The original business at this site was named Farm Applicators. From 1982-1984, the business was called Everidge Aerial Farming. Mustang Ag Service was in business for at this site until 1988.

Site History

On January 29, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 3012 Preliminary Assessment was conducted by Charles Lanford of Engineering-Science, Inc. The chemicals of concern are: savit, malathion, ambush, pounce, parathion, methyl paration, toxaphene, lasso, propanil, and bazatran.

According to Engineering-Science, Inc.'s assessment, chemicals were not mixed at the site. The chemicals were mixed at the farmer's landing strip. To mix the chemicals, the contents of the container were transferred to the mix tank until it was empty. The container was then triple-rinsed, and the rinsates was pumped on to the aircraft and applied to the field being treated. No chemicals were stored onsite and the containers were returned to the farmers. Most of the spraying was conducted for rice and soybean crops.

Since the chemicals were mixed at the farmer's airstrip and chemicals were never stored at the site, Charles Lanford of Engineering-Science, Inc. concluded that no further action was needed under the RCRA 3012 program.

On October 26, 1984, the Farm Applicators business was referred to the TCEQ by EPA. Mustang Ag Services business was referred to the TCEQ by EPA September 2, 1992.

TCEQ Research

A verification for Mustang Ag Service was completed on October 11, 1996 by DeAnna Epperson of the TCEQ. The verification file review noted that the operation was not in business at this location. There were no phone listings for the company or the owner, Justin Davis. Due to these facts, it was concluded that no further action was required under the State Superfund program.

On July 24, 2012, Anna Lund, Remediation Division, researched the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) webpage for Farm Applicators. The search came up with no results or history for a business with this name. A search for Everidge Aerial Farming showed the business was a registered entity from May 20, 1982 to July 14, 1983. Mustang Ag Service is still an active entity registered under Thomas Herring, Clyde Herring, Jr., and Debra Herring. The SOS indicates that the business has been active since 1984. The physical address for this business is 10710 County Road 200, Alvin, Texas.

On July 24, 2012, Ms. Lund also researched the Texas Department of Agricultures' pesticide applicator's licenses database for Farm Applicators, Everidge Aerial Farming, Mustang Ag Service, Thomas Herring, Clyde Herring, Jr., and Debra Herring. There were no current licenses for any of the named businesses or people.

On July 24, 2012, Ms. Lund, interviewed Mr. Clyde Herring, Jr. (co-owner of Mustang Ag Service). He still owns the land mentioned in the original site assessment. The office and hanger are no longer on the property. The site is over-grown with weeds. No chemicals were or are stored onsite. Justin Davis was a pilot employed by Mustang Ag Service. The aerial application aspect of the business only lasted from 1985-1988. Now Mustang Ag Service only conducts farming operations. There are no wells onsite.

On August 9, 2013, the TCEQ reviewed historical and recent Google Earth aerial photographs of the site and confirmed that the office and hanger that was formerly located near the west end of the dirt air strip has been removed. The most recent aerial photograph was dated 10/28/2012. From the recent aerial photographs, the former airstrip area appears to be well vegetated.

Note: Farm Applicators and Mustang Ag Service are the same site but were referred as separate entities at different times and were thus assigned separate SDA IDs.

Conclusion
After the TCEQ review of the available information on August 9, 2013, it does not appear that any chemical processes occurred nor any chemicals ever stored onsite; a State Superfund eligibility determination of Non Site is concluded.

Farris, Billy Earl 3640
Channing, Hartley
NFA
09/27/2010

Billy Earl Farris was a part-time ground and structural pesticide applicator that began private operation in 1980 with his own Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) ground applicator license and Texas Structural Pest Control Board license. Two sites were associated with Mr. Farris: 714 Greenwood in Channing, Hartley County, and 221 E. Crestway in Plainview, Hale County. These appear to have also been his private residences. He had previously operated in Plainview for two years and had operated in Channing for two years as of October 1985. His business activities included interior and exterior pesticide application in structures and on lawns, gardens, and trees. Pesticides were purchased as needed, chemicals were mixed and added to the applicator on site, and the mixture was sprayed completely at the application site. When the applicator tank was rinsed or cleaned, the rinsate was also applied at the application site. Empty containers were triple rinsed with the rinsate added to the load to be sprayed. Plastic containers were burned in a trash barrel, and metal containers were disposed at the unnamed local landfill in Channing and at the Plainview landfill.

On October 10, 1985, a site visit to the Channing site and an interview with Mr. Farris were conducted by Engineering-Science, Inc., on behalf of the Texas Water Commission (TWC). Personnel observed a residence and a small, locked chemical storage shed on-site with a small quantity of chemicals stored inside. They observed no evidence of leakage or disturbed vegetation. On October 30, 1985, a site visit was conducted at the Plainview site. The site consisted of a frame residence and small frame storage shed. The backyard was fenced, and the site was vegetated. Both sites were noted to have been well maintained with no evidence of improper on-site disposal of pesticide waste.

As of September 17, 2010, the number listed in the original referral for Mr. Farris was disconnected. A new contact phone number or address for Mr. Farris could not be determined. According to Hale County Cemetery Records, Billy Earl Farris died June 29, 1996 and was buried at Parklawn Memorial Cemetery in Plainview, Hale County.

This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site. Because there was no evidence of improper handling or release of hazardous substances, the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends a decision of No Further Action at this time.

Farwell Fertilizer 3641
Farwell, Parmer County
NFA
08/23/2017

Site Location
The site is located at 1316 Avenue A (also known as U.S. Highway 84/U.S. Highway 70) in Farwell, Parmer County, Texas. Avenue A is the main commercial/industrial thoroughfare in the town of Farwell. Several residential properties are in the general vicinity of the site.

Site History
Farwell Fertilizer operated from approximately 1955 to 1997. A Texas Water Commission (TWC; a predecessor agency to the TCEQ) preliminary assessment of Farwell Fertilizer was conducted by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. in November 1985. According to the assessment, Mona Hardage, the Texas Department of Agriculture license-holder (#1773), stated that application was limited to the Hardage family farm. Ms. Hardage stated that she obtained the applicator license in order to purchase the restricted-use herbicide, Banvel.

The application of the herbicides was reportedly carried out using a hand-held sprayer which was loaded at the location to be sprayed. The empty containers were triple-rinsed, and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. The empty containers were taken to the Farwell city dump for disposal. There were no empty containers and no evidence of environmental distress observed onsite at the time of the TWC assessment. Because of these factors and the low volume of herbicides applied, no further action was recommended for Farwell Fertilizer under the TWC preliminary assessment/site inspection program.

TCEQ Investigations
No other investigations of Farwell Fertilizer by the TCEQ or its predecessor agencies have been determined. A search of the Parmer County Appraisal District (CAD) online records shows that the property at 1316 Avenue A, CAD Property ID 3837, was deeded to Citizens State Bank on March 20, 1997. Citizens State Bank deeded the property to the current owner, Duane McDaniel, on October 8, 1997. The CAD lists this 1.1478-acre lot and the improvements as commercial properties. Improvements presently include three utility buildings (1200 sq. ft.; 2400 sq. ft.; and 480 sq. ft.) and a storage building (480 sq. ft.). The Parmer CAD office was contacted on March 16 regarding a discrepancy between the CAD records and the CAD Geographic Information System (GIS) map. Officials with the CAD confirmed that the GIS map showing Property ID 3837 incorrectly included a neighboring property located at 1300 Avenue A.

A TCEQ Central Registry query revealed no Regulated Entities under the name “Farwell Fertilizer” or at the address of 1316 Avenue A, 1316 Hwy. 84 or 1316 Hwy. 70 in Farwell, Texas. No Customer Information with the last name “Hardage” in Farwell, Texas was located.

The site originally had been issued an applicator license #1773 from the Texas Department of Agriculture.

The Texas Secretary of State online records show a filing for Hardage Farms, Inc. with a status of “forfeited existence” and a tax forfeiture effective in February 1994. Gene Hardage is listed as the registered agent with an address of P.O. Box 830 in Farwell. No records for Farwell Fertilizer were found.

Conclusion
After the TCEQ review of the available information on March 16, 2017, a State Superfund eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time that there is no documented release nor documented mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the State.

Feeders Supply 3642
Conroe, Montgomery County
Active

02/26/2010

A TWC preliminary assessment of Feeders Supply was conducted by Margarel Hulsey on March 18, 1986. Major activity performed by the company was selling horse/stock trailers, boots, saddles and tack, feed and seed, pesticides and fertilizers. The assessment noted that the owners used herbicides, such as 2,4-D, on their own private property and as private applicators. However, commercial application by the company was not a service offered by the business. Visual evidence of the on-site disposal of pesticides or their related wastes was not observed, no further action was recommended for Feeders Supply under the TWC PA/SI program.

According to the Secretary of State website Conroe Feeder's Supply is currently in existence.
The registered agent is R Bruce Laboon at address:
500 Gulf Bldg
Houston, TX 77002
William Bergfeld Jr. is listed as both Director and President as of October 6, 2007 at address:
P.O. Box 634
Conroe, TX 77305

According to Google.com Conroe Feeders Supply is currently located at:
100 S Main St
Conroe, TX 77301
The current telephone number is (936) 756-5549

Per conversation between Manie Davis, TCEQ Project Manager, and William Bergfeld, Sr. (Bill), Bill reported that the company still sells pesticides and fertilizers. The chemicals sold to customers are not mixed on-site and the waste is retained by the customers. Bill also reported that they continue to use 2,4-D and Grazon on-site for private application only. No commercial application was ever done by the company. They store the small amount of chemicals for private use in the back of the store, in original containers, in liquid, concentrated form. Once chemicals are diluted for use, the mix is used completely and containers are disposed of in a dumpster on-site.

The site is currently active (under the name Conroe Feeders Supply, Inc.) and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Ferti Chem Co 3645
Taylor, Williamson County
NS
04/20/2017

The site name is listed as Ferti Chem Co. in Taylor, Williamson County, Texas. Taylor, Texas has a history of cotton all the way back to the 1900s. The site was located approximately 30 miles northeast of Austin, TX; no physical address was provided only a mailing address RT 2 Box 46, Taylor, Texas.
On April 17, 2017 the activities and records of Ferti Chem Co. were researched using the databases and public information available through Google Earth, Secretary of State (SOS), the TCEQ central registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the Williamson County Appraisal District (CAD). No information was available for the site.

Based on the information available at this time, therefore an eligibility of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for Ferti Chem Co.

First National Fuel & Nursery 3647
Hereford, Deaf Smith County
NFA
04/24/2017

Site setting
The First National Fuel and Nursery (the site) is the former location of a fuel retailer, feed and seed dealership, and nursery with some ground application of herbicides. The site was comprised of approximately 4 acres which include office, storage and greenhouse buildings. The site location is described as one mile north of US Highway 60 on Holly Sugar road in Hereford, Deaf Smith County, Texas and was owned by Mr. Ron Crist.

Site History
On October, 20, 1984, the site was identified as a location of a pesticide applicator and an EPA referral Hazardous Waste Identification form was prepared.
A phone interview was conducted on November 19, 1985 with owner Ron Crist, by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science Inc. on behalf of TCEQ to begin a preliminary assessment (PA); additionally a site observation was made on November 20th 1985. According to the PA Ron Crist owned a fuel dealership and nursery in Hereford for seven years and has also owned a farm for 35 years. During this time he was involved in ground application of pesticides on his own farm. The business, which sold oil, gasoline, feed, fertilizer and nursery supplies, was located on Holly Sugar Rd. Pesticides were also applied, to a limited extent in the nursery operation. According to Mr. Crist, the herbicides were purchased as needed, no more than 5 gallons were stored at a time.
The waste management practices describe the chemicals being loaded into the sprayer equipment at the field to be sprayed. The empty containers are rinsed three times and the rinsate is added to the load to be sprayed. The empty containers are reportedly buried on the Crist farm which is located five miles east of Milo Center. The equipment was reportedly rinsed at the field being treated and rinsate was sprayed on areas needing weed control. No spills or accidents were reported regarding pesticide application. The ground at the site was describe in the PA as a mainly packed dirt and gravel. No empty containers were observed, no odors detected, no soil stains or other evidence of environmental distress were observed, and vegetation at the site was normal. There is some burial of triple-rinsed, empty pesticide containers at the Crist Farm site but is limited to containers generated at the Crist Farm only.

TCQ Investigations
On April 17, 2017 the activities and records of First national Fuel and Nursery were researched using the databases and public information available through Google Earth, Secretary of State (SOS), the TCEQ central registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District (CAD). A summary of findings from each of these revealed the following information.

Google Earth revealed no evidence of Holy Sugar Rd. or the Crist Farm outside of Milo Center, Texas.
Based Deaf Smith CAD Ronal A. Crist owns residential property in Hereford, TX (138 Nueces) but no commercial property was found related to the site.

TCEQ central registry indicates #RN101822922 is associated with the site. TDA website revealed Private Applicator #83-1407-59 is associated with the site. The Secretary of State website revealed no information for the site.

Conclusion
Based on the information collected on April 17, 2017, it does not appear that First National Fuel and Nursery ever misused or mismanaged pesticides or wastes associated with them at this site. This EPA referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. A SSDAP eligibility determination of no further action is concluded based on the information available.

C G Fisher 3648
Amarillo, Potter County
NS
08/26/2013

When EPA did an initial assessment of Clarence Fisher in 1985, there was no telephone listing for C.G. Fisher, in Amarillo, TX and the Clarence Fisher that obtained the Pesticide Applicator license was not located for interview. Today, there is no Clarence Fisher listed in Amarillo, TX, in the White Pages, nor is there a listing for Clarence Fisher in the Potter County Appraisal District.
Currently, 2727 Virginia Circle in Amarillo is the site of an apartment complex which was built in 1973 (see Attachment "A"). This apartment address was also the site listed for the owner, C.G. Fisher in 1985.
Due to the current and past unavailability of an address for the owner/operator of Clarence G. Fisher other than an apartment address, there is no specific site to review. Therefore, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

C W Fitzgerald 3649
Allen, Collin County
NFA
01/27/2009

According to the EPA Preliminary Assessment completed on December 27, 1985, by George J Putnicki of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Associates, Inc., Mr. Fitzgerald has neither sold nor applied pesticides since he moved to Texas from Arkansas. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that he had applied for a TDA Ground Applicator license in 1982, but never received one due to his personal choice because of the high cost of liability insurance. During the site inspectionon on December 25, 1985, there was no evidence of any pesticide application equipment, pesticide container or pesticide disposal at the site.
Nancy Johnson, TCEQ Program Manager, conducted a site visit to the address of the site, 1920 Hedgcoxe Rd Allen, TX 75025, on January 22, 2009. Same structures mentioned in the 1985 report, farm house, house trailer, and stable, were present on the property at the time of the 2009 site visit. In the interview on January 22, 2009 conducted by Nancy Johnson, Mr. Charles W Fitzgerald stated that he runs the Carter's Wrecker & Salvage, a used auto parts dealer business, at the back of his property since 1986. The business operation is not involved in pesticide application. Furthermore, Mr Fitzgerald confirmed that he has never received a TDA Ground Applicator license and has neither sold nor applied pesticides in Texas. Mr. Fitzgerald can be contacted at (241) 364-6523 (cell) and (972) 517-6523 (work).
Mr. Fitzgerald does not sell or apply pesticides and observations made during the site inspections in 1985 and 2009 showed no evidence of on-site waste disposal; therefore, based on the TCEQ file review on January 22, 2009, TCEQ recommends No Further Action. The Charles Fitzgerald site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Larry Floch
Houston, Harris County
NFA
12/12/2008

The address is a private residence in Houston, Harris County, Texas. It was formerly owned by Larry Floch, and was transferred to his wife in a divorce proceeding. The house had a garage apartment, which in 1983 was inhabited by Cheryl Broughton, in whose name the pesticide applicator’s license was held by the Department of Agriculture. When an EPA subcontractor investigated the site in May, 1986, she discovered that Mr. Floch had moved from the

residence following his divorce. In a telephone interview, Mr. Floch, although he was listed as Ms. Broughton's employer, denied any knowledge of any pesticide related activities personally or on his property. Neither his ex-wife nor his neighbors knew of any such activities. Ms. Broughton could not be located in 1986. Since no indication of the storage or release of a hazardous substance was found at the listed address the subcontractor recommended that no further action was required because the property in question was ineligible for the State Superfund Program. A Google search performed in 2008 with the keywords "Cheryl Broughton" and "pesticide" returned five documents, none of them relevant. Since Ms. Broughton cannot be found, the address of the garage apartment is subject to no further action.

Flockes Pottin Shed 3651
Beaumont, Jefferson
NFA
02/19/2010

Setting:
The address of the Site is 4380 Highland Avenue, Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas. The business is inactive. The Site is located in an office building located in an urban area with residential homes and a school to the east and west of the location.

History of Site:
After the Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984, an EPA Preliminary Assessment, through on-site inspection, was conducted on May 21, 1986 by Phyllis Frank of Engineering Science, Inc. Ms. Frank interviewed the business owner, Tim Flocke. Through her inspection, no evidence of pesticide usage was present at the Site.

The site was in operation for approximately two years, from 1974-1976. The three Flocke's brothers operated a nursery and landscaping firm. No commercial spraying was performed because insurance was not obtained. Pesticides were used for the nursery stock on the Site only and the waste was disposed properly. Ms. Frank concluded in her assessment that no misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related waste was observed.

TCEQ Verification:
On August 27, 2009, TCEQ performed a registry search and made phone calls to verify the Site. Specifically, there was an interview between Lam Tran and John Flocke. John Flocke confirmed that the business was closed and there was no known landscaping or nursery business operated beyond the time period of their termination. John Flocke is the brother of Tim Flock and a long time employee at the Site now operates Lonestar Irrigation, Inc. in Beaumont. John stated that the city police operated there for a period of time until the lot was vacant. Also, another verification was made to the Jefferson County Appraisal District confirmed that the Site is still vacant.

Conclusion:
The Site is determined to be a Non-Site as there is no documented misuse or release of hazardous substances at the Site. Although the site was operated as a nursery and landscaping firm for about two years, no commercial spraying was performed because insurance was not obtained. Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on February 19, 2010, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Floerke Jr, Sam G 3652
Taft, San Patricio County

Active
11/18/2009

SITE SUMMARY – The address of the Site is 5240 FM 893, Taft, San Patricio County, Texas. The Site is located on the north side of County Road 81 (Midway Road) and 1.5 miles east of its junction with Highway 181. The Site is also two miles southeast of the intersection of Highway 181 and FM 631 (Davis Avenue). The Site is in a rural area which is surrounded by plowed and planted fields. A brick residence is on the southwest side of the Site. A second residence, a garage, and a small building is located northeast of the brick residence. Three farm-related barns are located northwest of the residential homes. A large metal warehouse is located on the northeast edge of the Site. Across the street (FM 893) there is an abandoned home with a garage and a large barn. The closest school is Woodroe Petty Elementary School which is 1.6 miles north of the Site and the closest daycare is the First United Methodist Church Daycare Center which is 2.8 miles northeast of the Site. There are no surface water or parks and recreation areas in the immediate vicinity of the Site. Two groundwater wells are located within one mile east of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Ms. Margaret Hulsey of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Ms. Hulsey had a phone interview with Sam G. Floerke on February 10, 1986 and made an on-site inspection of the Site on February 21, 1986. Mr. Sam Floerke Jr., had been a private and commercial ground applicator for seven years. Pesticides were purchased as required and temporarily stored in the barn. The pesticides were added to the equipment at the field site and sprayed on the treated field sites. Mr. Floerke treated a total of 15,000 to 20,000 acres per year.

The interior of the applicator tanks was rinsed with water and the pesticide rinsates were sprayed on the treated field sites. Paper bags were burned on-site in trash barrels and on the field sites on the ground. Containers were rinsed with water and the rinsates were added to the treatment mixture. Containers were temporarily stored in the cotton trailer and disposed at the Texas Ecologists landfill in Robstown, Texas.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Hulsey observed two trash barrels with rusted exteriors on site. Ms. Hulsey noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or pesticide-related wastes; therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On September 21, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:

The Site is not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) or the TCEQ State Superfund Registry.
Sam Floerke Jr. is listed as a license applicator under the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. Account Number: 465883, Expiration Date: December 13, 2011.
Sam G. Floerke Farms Inc or Sam G. Floerke was not listed in the Harris County Chamber of Commerce or in the Orange County Appraisal District.
Sam G. Floerke was found in the Yellow Pages and only an address was listed.
A phone number was found in a Google search for Sam G. Floerke Farms Inc. TCEQ called Sam G. Floerke Farms Inc. on October 28, 2009, however, TCEQ did not get a response. A message was left for Sam G. Floerke Farms Inc., to return TCEQ's call.
Olga Salinas of the TCEQ Region 12 made another call on November 18, 2009, and talked to Ms. Angeline Floerke, mother of Mr. Sam Floerke Jr. Ms. Floerke stated that her son applies pesticides to their farm and does not apply pesticides anywhere else. Aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Earth and Google Maps were evaluated. From these photographs, it appears that the Site is still in operation.
A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - The TCEQ verification activities on November 18, 2009, found that Sam G. Floerke Farms Inc. is still applying pesticides at 5240 FM 893, Taft, San Patricio County, Texas. Therefore, the TCEQ determined that the Site is an Active Site and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Fondren, Tommy D 3653
Lorenzo, Crosby County
NFA
04/20/2017

Site Setting
Tommy D. Fondren is the owner of Lorenzo Flying Service Inc. office/supply warehouse (the main site). The business is located at the intersection of 6th and Van Buren, 701 6th street in Lorenzo, Crosby County, Texas.
Lorenzo Co-op Gin was identified as a headquarter site for the company and is located at 715 Harrision avenue in Lorenzo; just one block northeast of the Flying Service.
Fondren Farms is described as the following location (according to TCEQ central registry)9 miles N. on 378, 2 miles E. on FM 193, 1 mile N. on dirt rd. This is also a headquarter site for the company and where airstrips are reported to be located. The farm is located in a rural setting.
The location of the Lorenzo Flying Service Inc. company, and its various headquarters are in an industrial/commercial setting in south central Lorenzo, with the exception of Fondren Farms. No single, permanent headquarter site was used routinely for pesticide related activities. There is a school, park and church within a half mile of the main site which appears to be secured by a metal fence, according to Google Earth Images.

Site History
On October 20th, 1984, the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator based on the Texas Department of Agriculture files, as a former aerial applicator headquarter site.
A preliminary assessment (PA) of Tommy D. Fondren was conducted which included an interview with Mr. Fondren on August 20th, 1986. According to the PA, in addition to the sites considered in the report, the Lorenzo Private Airport is considered a separate assessment. Photographs are included in the PA that were taken at the site to provide examples of headquarter sites or operation sites, but are difficult to see clearly.
The Lorenzo Flying Service, Inc. office/supply warehouse site is in a commercial/industrial area consisting of a building with an open area to the west of the building. Historically, two above ground drum-size tanks on metal stands were located on the north edge of the open area, although 2017 Google Earth images do not appear to have the tanks. Visual evidence of onsite disposal of pesticide residuals was not observed during the PA interview. Custom application was performed by the company in the form of aerial application for an estimated 20 years, but the company has not been involved with custom application since 1976; since that time only private ground application was conducted. Fertilizer and general use pesticides were sold occasionally and only upon special request.
The Lorenzo Co-op Gin was identified as a headquarter site; descriptions of the gin included two areas. The gin and office are located on the north side of FM 378 near the intersection of Harrison Ave/Hwy 62/Hwy 82/ FM 107. Across the street from the office, on the south side of FM 378 is the delinting plant. Both sites appeared to have been used frequently by vehicular traffic and the large open areas lack vegetation, although no stains or odors were observed during the PA site visit. The delinting property historically included a small shed, fuel pump and overhead tanks on a vegetated area. Although pesticides may have been used for treatment on site, visual evidence of the onsite disposal of pesticides, pesticide containers or their related wastes was not observed during the PA site visit.
Two farm sites were identified as examples of headquarter sites (a few of many headquarter sites) and were identified as formerly having airstrips. The PA describes the sites to be north of Lorenzo and northwest of Cone, Texas in a rural area, which consisted of fenced pastures, and are approximately 0.75 mi. from each other.

TCEQ Investigations

In April 2017, the activities and records of Tommy D. Fondren and the sites discussed above were researched using databases available through Google Earth, Secretary of State (SOS), the TCEQ central registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the Crosby County Appraisal District (CCAD). A summary of the findings from each of these revealed the following:

• The SOS provided information for Tommy Fondren two different filing numbers (16473900 & 51367800) each of which were originally filed on April 1, 1970 and forfeited or voluntarily terminated March 13, 1978. The address associated with these filings was 509 B Harrison Ave, Lorenzo, TX. There were electronic files available for the certificate of termination for the flying service company.

• A google search revealed a website that had information for Lorenzo Cooperative Gins Inc. and Lorenzo Flying service Inc. on the Texas Agricultural Services website. The phone number for Lorenzo Flying Service was no longer in service. I spoke to the manager for Lorenzo Cooperative Gins Inc., Mr. William Shields who described to me the current gin process, confirming the historical research about the gin and confirmed that they did not do any pesticide spraying. He did not have contact information for Mr. Fondren but mentioned that he has been retired for several years and since he has been there the past 40 years is not associated with the gin. Google earth images confirmed the location of the Gin on Harrison Ave named “Co-op”.

• TCEQ central registry provided records for Fondren Farm (RN#101980324/CN601087331) in business for cotton farming under customer name Tommy Fondren with an active air new source permits account, but no active permit. Additionally, Lorenzo Cooperative Gins was listed under 715 Harrision Ave, Lorenzo,TX as a Cotton Gin with an active air permits account and permit #24668

• Crosby CAD provided several Account/Owner names under Tommy Fondren but none associated with the addresses of the site described above.

• Texas Water Development board provided information on 5 public supply City of Lorenzo wells in a 0.5 mile radius.

• TDA’s pesticide applicator license database was researched and there are no current pesticide licenses associated to Mr. Tommy D. Fondren.

Conclusion

Based on the information collected on April 17, 2017, the Lorenzo Flying service is no longer active in business and there is no evidence that hazardous substances have been spilled at the site, therefore no further action is recommended for the Lorenzo Flying Service/office/supply warehouse/farm headquarter site in Lorenzo, or Tommy D. Fondren at this time.

Based on a phone conversation with Mr. William Shields, with Lorenzo Co-op Gin, they no longer use pesticide spraying. Additionally, during the previous PA visit, no visual evidence of the onsite disposal of pesticides or their related wastes was observed. Therefore, no further action is recommended at this time.

Foreman Tractor Service 3654
Orange, Orange County
Active
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 4852 Foreman Cutoff, Orange, Orange County, Texas. The Site is a residential property on Foreman Cutoff, approximately one-half mile west of the intersection of Highway 87 and Texas 105 (FM 105). At that intersection, Texas 105 turns south and becomes Foreman Avenue. Approximately 2.5 miles south, Texas 105 turns to Foreman Avenue. Texas 105 veers to the east and Foreman Avenue continues south. The Site is the first residence on the east side after the two streets split. Other residences are located in the immediate vicinity. The closest school is West Orange Stark High School which is 1.8 miles north of the Site and Gloria’s Children Daycare is 1.5 miles northeast of the Site. Hillcrest Memorial Gardens is 2 miles northwest of the Site’s location. There are two surface waters in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The Sabine River is 2.25 miles southeast of the Site and Cow Bayou is 1.8 miles southwest of the Site. The closest groundwater well is located 0.21 miles southeast of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Ms. Phillis Frank of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Ms. Frank made an on-site inspection of the Site and interviewed with Hugh and Jerry Foreman on May 22, 1986.

Foreman Tractor Service was founded in 1959 and has been treating with pesticides since 1966. Foreman Tractor Service performed ground maintenance and applied pesticides for chemical plants. Pesticides were usually purchased by the chemical plants. In other cases, Foreman Tractor Service would purchase the pesticides just before the time of usage and temporarily store the pesticides in one of the buildings behind the residence until taken to the job site. Pesticides used by the company were Granular Diazinon, Dursban, Terra Chlor, Roundup and Spectracide. The company used approximately a combined 1,000 pounds of pesticides per year and Roundup was most frequently used. Pesticides were added to the mixture and loaded to the sprayers at the job site. Empty plastic bags are sealed in plastic containers and placed in the dumpsters for chemical waste at the job site. Empty containers were rinsed and rinse water is return to the sprayer mixture. The empty containers are disposed in the designated chemical dumpster at the job site. The sprayers are rinsed at the job site and the rinse water is sprayed over the treated area. If there were any spillage of pesticides on the trucks and equipment used to haul pesticides to the job site, they were rinsed at the job site.

One incident occurred where Mr. Hugh Foreman sprayed Hyvar along his fence line for weed control and killed a large pecan tree. After that incident, Mr. Foreman made a point to handle pesticides only at the job sites.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Frank noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste. Therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

Fort Stockton Rentals 3655
Fort Stockton, Pecos County
NFA
04/14/2016

Site Setting
Fort Stockton Rentals, also known as Hernandez Rental and Weed Control (the site) is located at 709 Gatlin Street, Fort Stockton, Pecos County, Texas (latitude: 30.533047˚ N longitude: 102.520011˚ W). The site is a residential property bounded by other residences on two sides, with Gatlin Street directly east the property and 8th street to the north. The site appears to be a residence currently and images from Google Earth show no storage of septic supplies to the south as previously reported.

Site History
On December 11, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater. In 1986 Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. performed a preliminary assessment of the site for the Texas Water Commission (TWC). A site visit was conducted on April 29, 1986, at which time no evidence of misuse of pesticides or there related wastes was reported. It was discovered that Mr. Joe Angel Hernandez owned the property and the company. All portable toilets/septic tanks, sewage disposal truck, and truck mounted ground pesticide applicator equipment were stored in an open-storage area to the south of the site.
On April 21, 1986 a phone interview with Mr. Hernandez was conducted. It was determined that Mr. Hernandez operated as a private ground applicator for weed control for beginning in 1984. In addition, portable toilets and septic tanks were rented and installed by the business and all waste contents removed by the company as well. The pesticides used were Roundup, Paraquat, Hyvar X, Velpar, Oust, and Krovar. An estimated annual use of the most

frequently applied chemicals include: 150 lbs. of Hyvar in 1984 and 100 lbs. of Krovar in 1985. All pesticides used were applied and mixed in the applicator then the applicator would be rinsed and the rinsate used as treatment. Most of the pesticides used came in powder form in paper or cardboard boxes, but all plastic containers were rinsed and the rinsate was used as treatment. All containers were disposed of at the Fort Stockton Landfill and no containers were burned. It was concluded by the TWC that no further action was required at that time under the Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) program due to no evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes.

TCEQ Investigations

On April 28, 2015 the activities and records of Fort Stockton Rentals were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), the Secretary of State, and the Pecos County Appraisal District (CAD). A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Based on historical images from Google Earth the site appears to have been used for storage of some materials since until around 1996. The images appear to show that it is currently being used as a residence. However, the home address that was given for Mr. Hernandez appears to be a residence. Based on information from the Pecos CAD it appears that Mr. Hernandez's son, Joe Hernandez, Jr., owns the property at 1610 Panther Street and a property at 1705 W 13th St.

After a search on the TCEQ central registry there was one listing for Mr. Joe Hernandez, Jr. for a Sludge Permit and Sanitation services for Hernandez Sanitation. Unfortunately I was unable to find information on Hernandez Rental and Weed Control on the Secretary of State website; however, a search of google led me to the conclusion that while Mr. Hernandez, Jr. is no longer operating under the name of Hernandez Rental and Weed Control or Fort Stockton Rentals he does own and operate a company called Hernandez Sanitation located at 1705 W 13th Street which deals exclusively with sanitation services. Therefore, the site location at 709 Gatlin is currently inactive, although Mr. Hernandez moved the company and its sanitation services to a new location.

It was determined based on the TWDB website that there are potentially 2 wells that could be used for drinking as no use was listed on the TWDB and 6 wells are either unused or used for irrigation/stock.

Based on publications from the TDA it does not appear that a Mr. Joe Hernandez from Fort Stockton is currently in possession of a pesticide applicator's permit.

Conclusion

Based on a file review on April 1, 2016 and based on the research conducted on April 28, 2015, there does not appear to be any evidence that Fort Stockton rentals ever misused or mismanaged their pesticides or the wastes associated with them. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be disposed of or misused at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Foster Nursery 3656
Wichita Falls, Wichita County
NFA
07/08/2010

This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site.

Fosters Nursery operated for approximately 40 years. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled

releases or compliance issues at the site. A Preliminary Assessment was conducted under TWC PA/SI on November 22, 1985. The site consisted of several greenhouses, a storage building and a store. The entire site was fenced, with a guard dog at night. The nursery used malathion (1 gal/year), Diazinon (2 quarts/year), Red Spyder Spray (2 quarts/year), Captan (2 cans/year), Dursban (2 quarts/year), Orthonex (2 quarts/year), Seven Dipel (2 lbs/year) and Seven Dust (1 can/year). The chemical containers were not rinsed or punctured prior to disposal at the local landfill. The owner (Joe Foster) was interviewed in November 1985, and he could not recall any other improper disposal activity. The site appeared well maintained. The nursery was destroyed in the mid 1990s due to eminent domain. The city wished to create a downtown event center, and this site and much of the surrounding area was claimed by the city. This site remains bare today with no buildings or greenhouses and is owned by the city of Wichita Falls. There are no wells within 1 mile. However, the site was on the Wichita River.

Based on the file review as of June 23, 2010, the designation for this site is no further action at this time for the State Superfund program.

Four Seasons Pesticide Service 3657
San Angelo, Tom Green County
NS
04/07/2010

Prior investigation as RCRA 3012 Preliminary Assessment of the Four Seasons Pesticide Service was attempted from March 29-April 18, 1985.

The site address, 2402 Dallas St. in San Angelo, Texas, was also the residence of James C. Price, who took the applicator license test, but did not obtain a license. According to the Tom Green County Appraisal District, this site is still a residence, but under the ownership of Hurley Juanita Vance. The visit was not successful, since no one was home, nor did anyone answer a phone call. No further action was recommended. No hazardous substances were ever reported as present onsite.

This site is not eligible for Superfund because no hazardous wastes were ever found on the site and is therefore a non-site.

Lucille Free 3658
Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County
NS
05/12/2014

Verification Site Summary – Lucille Free – By Matthew Hubbard, Remediation Division 5/12/2014

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas department of Agriculture (TDA) identified Lucille Free as a pesticide applicator that potentially treated, stored, or disposed of hazardous waste. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 18, 1984 states that a site operated by Ms. Free, may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On March 12, 1985, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Henry E. Simpson of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

At the time of the identification by the TDA, a post office box was the only site identifier provided in addition to the applicators name. During the EPA investigation no additional information in regards to the applicator or an actual location of the site could be identified.

Conclusion
As of May 12, 2014, since there is no physical location to actually evaluate, documentation of releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances is not applicable to the eligibility determination. Being that the actual process location could not be identified during the original site inspection by the referring entity, and a post office box mailing address serves as the only physical identifier for the site, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Friona Fertilizer Inc 3659
Friona, Parmer
NFA
05/11/2015

Site Setting
Friona Fertilizer Inc. (site) was located at 2195 CR 17 in Friona, Parmer County, Texas (latitude: 34.619227 N, longitude: -102.746917). The site is a grain storage facility that is rurally located with only other industrial buildings in the immediate vicinity.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on November 30, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 7, 1985, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI, Mr. Hill interviewed Mr. Gene Weatherly (manager), and conducted visual inspections of the facility in which the application equipment and chemicals were stored. Mr. Hill detailed in his report that there were no visual evidence of misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related waste observed and that there were no empty pesticide containers on the premises. All empty containers are stated to have been disposed of at the Fiona City Dump for disposal after proper rinsing and recycling of remaining contents.

Conclusion
As of April 30, 2015 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Fuller Fertilizer 3660
Floresville, Wilson County
NFA

08/24/2017

Site Setting

Fuller Fertilizer (the “site”) is located 100 yards west of US Highway 181, 0.5 miles south of State Highway 97 at Paloma Drive and Hwy 181 S, Floresville, Texas 78114 (29.130047 N 98.142536 W). The site is located in an urban area with schools and daycares within one mile. The site is inactive and currently the location of multiple auto repair shops.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.

A TWC preliminary assessment of Fuller Fertilizer was conducted by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. Site activities included an interview with the manager, Adolph Medina, on March 12, 1986 beginning at 11:30 AM and a site observation immediately following the interview.

The site was predominantly flat with a gravel surface and consisted mainly of a building used as an office and a workshop. There were several bulk fertilizer tanks on-site and a fence surrounding the entire site. There were approximately 10 empty pesticide containers in a dumpster. No soil stains or other evidence of environmental distress was observed, and the vegetation at the site was normal.

By 1986, Fuller Fertilizer had been in business for 14 years at two different locations: the present location and 1600 First Street. The site at 1600 First Street was the location of the business from 1973-1981. The business moved to its present location in 1981. The business was mainly involved in the ground application of fertilizer, and a small amount of herbicides and insecticides. According to Mr. Medina, operating procedures were as described subsequently. The pesticides used were Formula 40, Atrazine, Grazon P+D, Weedmaster, and Sevimol. The chemicals were supplied in 30-gallon drums and 2 1/2 gallon jugs with the exception of Atrazine which was handled in bulk. The insecticides and herbicides were loaded at the field to be treated, and the empty containers were rinsed three or more times. The rinsate from the containers was added to the load to be sprayed. The empty drums were reportedly used for trash barrels by customers or on-site. The empty plastic jugs were punctured and put into the on-site dumpster and hauled to the Floresville landfill by Garbage Gobbler of San Antonio. The applicator equipment was reportedly not rinsed. TDA inspected the operation sometime in 1985, but Mr. Medina could not recall the month or day. No spills or accidents relating to the use of pesticides were reported to have occurred.

Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress, no further action was recommended for Fuller Fertilizer under the TWC PA/SI program.

A SSDAP Prioritization Screening completed by Lisa Acosta determined that the site (ID# 3660) is neither active nor a possible “non-site” and there is one water well within ½- 1 mile.

TCEQ Research

On May 5, 2015, Fuller Fertilizer was researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, and the yellow pages. A summary of the research into each of these databases follows.

Review of the location of Fuller Fertilizer in Google Earth shows the site is now the location of an auto repair shop.

No records for Fuller Fertilizer were found in the TCEQ Central Registry. There are no current records of a Pesticide Applicators License for Charlie Fuller.

According to the Wilson County Appraisal District and the yellow pages, Charlie V Fuller owns residential property at 1511 Hospital Blvd., Floresville, Texas 78114. There are no other known properties currently owned by Mr. Fuller in Wilson County.

According to an inquiry using the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) database, Fuller Fertilizer Service, Inc. was voluntarily dissolved in May 1995.

Conclusion

As of August 23, 2017 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Frye Amer Dust, E R 3661
Hereford, Deaf Smith County
Active
05/11/2015

Site Setting
Frye Amer Dust, E R (the “site”) is located at the Hereford Municipal Airport, approximately 5.5 miles northeast of the intersection of Highway 385 and Highway 60 in Hereford, Deaf Smith County, Texas 79045 (latitude: 34.852188° N, longitude: - 102.320850° W). The site is located in a dominantly commercial and agricultural area, with agricultural fields located in all directions around the site, commercial areas located to the south, and light residential areas located to the west and east. The city of Hereford is located approximately five miles to the southeast. From Google Earth images, the site appears to consist of an asphalt runway, approximately six hangar buildings, and several other small buildings. Tierra Blanca Creek is located approximately 0.8 to one mile south of the site.

Site History
The Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on October 25, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides may present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

A Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) Prioritization Screening was started for the site on an unknown date. Notes in the form indicate the Preliminary Assessment (PA) contains no summary and pesticides are hazardous substances on-site. Additional notes indicate a representative at ER Frye Unit 4 Inc., an aerial applicator company, had never heard of the site referral name, “Frye Amer Dust, E R”.

From information researched in the archived EPA Superfund database in 2015, American Dusting Company (TXD026546663), also known as Frye Amer. Dust, E.R., was a site in the federal Superfund Discovery program. The discovery phase was completed on December 1, 1984. The federal PA was started and completed on January 1, 1986, which also corresponds to the site archival date. According to the EPA archived file information, the site is located 5.5 miles northeast of Highway 385 and Highway 60 in Hereford, TX 79045. The physical location description matches the location of the entrance to the Hereford Municipal Airport.

From research conducted by TCEQ in 2015, the site operated as an aerial pesticide applicator business at the Hereford Municipal Airport in Hereford, TX under the ownership of Jim Campbell from approximately 1986 to January 2015. Mr. Campbell indicated he had purchased the business from Ray Frye in 1986, who started the business in the late 1950’s. The official name of the business is E.R. Frye Unit No. 4, Inc., DBA American Dusting Co., and all other variations in those names are the same company. Mr. Campbell confirmed the mailing address of PO Box 86, Hereford, TX, and the two physical address locations associated with the business: the office building located at 3979 Highway 60, Hereford, TX, and the Hereford Municipal Airport. The office building was located at a different address in the late 1980’s. The mailing address matches the address in the EPA file.

Mr. Campbell indicated the airport location was used for the storage of aircraft and applicator equipment. Pesticides were purchased as needed and occasionally stored at the airport location with no long term storage. All pesticide application operations were performed off-site in the fields of application. Empty pesticide containers were usually

triple rinsed and rinsate was mixed back into the load to be sprayed onto the fields. Empty pesticide containers were taken back to the airport location to be picked up and recycled off-site. According to Mr. Campbell, no reportable spills occurred on-site. No storage, mixing, selling, or disposal of pesticides was ever associated with the office locations.

TCEQ Investigations

On May 7, 2015, an online Google search was researched for Frye Amer Dust, E R. Several search results found business names for ER Frye Unit 4 Inc. and American Dusting Company associated with the names of Jim and Brenda Campbell at (806) 364-2662. Physical addresses of 3979 E. US Highway 60 and the Hereford Municipal Airport and mailing address of PO Box 86, Hereford, TX 79045 were listed in association with this company.

On May 7, 2015, the TCEQ online Central Records database was researched, and two Regulated Entity Reference Numbers of RN101641975 and RN103141222 for ER Frye and American Dusting, respectively, were found in association with Customer Reference Numbers CN600882724 for E R Frye Inc and CN601673817 for E R Frye Unit 4 Inc. (both listed as owners). Both RN numbers were associated with the Hereford Airport and a mailing address of PO Box 86, Hereford, TX 79045. RN101641975 is associated with inactive statuses listed for EPA ID TXD026546663 and Solid Waste Registration (SWR) number 32901 in the Industrial and Hazardous Waste program. RN103141222 is associated with an inactive Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) (ID 105780) and an active PST Registration (ID 21700).

On May 7, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and one active commercial applicator license (account 0489172) is listed for Craig Campbell in association with American Dusting Inc with a contact number of (806) 584-2586 and address of 3979 Highway 60, Hereford, TX 79045. One active commercial applicator license (account 0122244) is listed for Jim Campbell with a contact number of (806) 364-8145 and address of 815 S. 25 Mile Ave., Hereford, TX 79045.

On May 7, 2015, the Secretary of State (SOS) website was researched for American Dusting and E.R. Frye. American Dusting Co., Inc. is listed as voluntarily dissolved with an inactive status on September 16, 1988. E.R. Frye Unit No. 4, Inc. is listed as in existence, with James A. Campbell is listed as the registered agent at South Highway 60, 0.25 miles west of Highway 60 and Highway 385, with a mailing address of PO Box 86, Hereford, TX 79045. Assumed names are as American Dusting Co. and E. R. Frye, Inc.

On May 7, 2015, the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched for ER Frye and American Dusting. Two properties associated with airports, 11576 and 22705, were listed as owned by Frye, E R Unit #4 Inc., DBA American Dusting Co., with a mailing address of PO Box 86, Hereford, TX 79045.

On May 7, 2015, the White and Yellow Pages were researched for American Dusting Co. and ER Frye Unit 4 Inc., and several numbers were found with an address listed at 3979 Highway 60, Hereford, TX: (806) 364-2662, (806) 258-7506, (806) 344-2130, and (806) 364-3987.

On May 8, 2015, the EPA Superfund database and TCEQ Superfund State Registry were researched, and there is no current listing for Frye Amer Dust, E R or other names in active EPA sites or the State Superfund Registry. American Dusting Company (TXD026546663), or Frye, Amer. Dust, E.R., is listed in the archived EPA Superfund database. Site Assessment Managers included Bret Kendrick and Philip Ofosu.

On May 8, 2015, TCEQ contacted E.R. Frye Unit NO. 4, Inc. at (806) 344-2130 and spoke to the owner, Jim Campbell. Mr. Campbell indicated the official name of the business was E.R. Frye Unit No. 4, Inc. and that he had purchased the business from Ray Frye in 1986. Mr. Campbell confirmed the mailing address PO Box 86, Hereford, TX, and two physical address locations associated with the business office and Hereford Municipal Airport. The company was an aerial pesticide applicator business. Pesticide operations and activities occurred at the fields to be sprayed. No pesticide storage or activities were ever associated with the office physical location. Mr. Campbell recently sold the company to Caprock Spraying in January 2015, who will continue the aerial applicator business and will continue to use the Hereford Municipal Airport for equipment storage. The office address at 3979 Highway 60 is currently being leased and will eventually close.

On May 8, 2015, Google Earth was researched and based on images it appears the site is located in a commercial and agricultural area, with light residential areas to the west and east. There is an asphalt runway and approximately six hangar buildings.

On May 8, 2015, the Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there are no water wells within ¼ mile or ½ mile of the site and six water wells within a mile of the site (one irrigation well, one public supply well, one stock well, two unused wells, and one test well). Major and minor aquifers in the area are the Ogallala and Dockum Aquifers, respectively.

Conclusion
As of May 8, 2015, the physical address of the site has been identified as the Hereford Municipal Airport, where aerial pesticide applicator equipment is stored. The site was referred under the business mailing PO Box address. There are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. The site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the State by the EPA. Furthermore, this site is still in existence and is active for aerial pesticide application activities based on a conversation with the previous owner Jim Campbell, an active PST Registration (21700), and annual filings with the SOS. Therefore, this site is determined to be Active (A) and ineligible under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

G E Pogue Seed 3662
Kenedy, Karnes County
OTH
04/01/2016

Site Setting
The site location is described in a 1986 Preliminary Assessment conducted by the Texas Water Commission (TWC) as the south side of State Highway 72, 0.4 miles west of U.S. 181. The site is predominantly flat. The original business at this site consisted of an office, seed treatment facility, and several seed storage warehouses. There were no empty pesticide containers, soil stains, or evidence of environmental distress observed during a site visit conducted by David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. on March 10, 1986.

In March 2003, the business became Pogue Agri Partners and expanded. Currently, the site is occupied by several storage structures, warehouse and distribution building, and a seed coating facility. Dirt and gravel parking and driveway surround the buildings. The business address is listed as 287 Highway 72 West, Kenedy, Texas.

Site History
G. E. Pogue Seed Company was founded in 1960 in Kenedy, Texas by Gary Pogue. The company initially operated a retail farm and ranch store, which sold various equipment and products in addition to planting seed. By 1965, the company had discontinued the retail sale of ancillary, non-seed products and turned its focus instead to the development and sale of planting seed. According to an interview conducted by David Hill of Engineering-Science on March 10, 1986 with Bubba Reid, the site manager, the facility had one seed treater which used Captan, Vitavax, and Reldan. The empty containers generated by the operation included five-gallon plastic jugs, two and one half gallon containers, and one-gallon metal cans. At one time, the business used heptachlor which was supplied in 55-gallon drums. The empty containers were rinsed, and the rinsate was recycled into the seed treating process. The smaller empty containers were placed in an on-site dumpster and hauled to a landfill by "Garbage Gobbler" of San Antonio. The 55-gallon drums were hauled to the Karnes County landfill. The treater equipment was cleaned weekly. No liquid ransates were produced; instead the dry residues were collected and put in the dumpsters. No accidents or spills were reported to have occurred drelating to the use of presticides. The Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) reportedly inspected the operation in February 1986.

On October 20, 1984, the TDA identified G. E. Pogue Seed as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment form (form) prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cited that "The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and

contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site." On the EPA form, Captan, Vitavax, and Reldan were listed as substances of greatest concern which may be on the site. David Hill conducted a visual inspection of the site and interviewed Mr. Reid on March 10, 1986. Due to lack of evidence to indicate environmental distress, and because of statements that rinsates from containers or equipment were not disposed of onsite, No Further Action was recommended under the TWC Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation program.

TCEQ Investigations

In March 2016, Midori Campbell from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) researched the site using Google Earth, the Karnes County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA's pesticide applicator's database, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) groundwater database. In addition, Ms. Campbell interviewed Mr. Jason Nerada, the wildlife specialist for Pogue Agri Partners, via email on March 23 - 24, 2016.

As described under Site Setting, images produced through Google Earth showed the site to be flat and covered primarily by dirt, gravel, and grass, with a large warehouse and distribution center located in the center of the property facing Highway 72. The Karnes County Appraisal District listed three properties belonging to Pogue Agri Partners. The listing for the property at 287 State Highway 72 address includes five buildings on the property.

The TCEQ Central Registry was queried for any permits, registrations, and current or past activities. Records were found showing that G. E. Pogue Seed has a customer number (CN601038946) and is a regulated entity (RN100845445 and RN101902187). Pogue Agri Partners (CN602685984) is shown to be affiliated with G. E. Pogue Seed. Under RN100845445, G. E. Pogue Seed is registered as "Active" under the Air New Source Permits Program with the ID number KA0010S. Under RN101902187, G. E. Pogue Seed has a cancelled ID status (ID 73101) under the Air New Source Permits Program and an active registration status (ID 56181) under the Petroleum Storage Tank Registration Program. No violations or enforcement actions were documented in the TCEQ Central Registry for G. E. Pogue Seed or Pogue Agri Partners.

The TDA pesticide applicator licence number 7730 for Robert Bennett, listed on the EPA form in 1986, is no longer valid. The TDA licensed pesticide applicator's database did not have a listing for G.E. Pogue Seed or Pogue Agri Partners because the agency does not license businesses. However, Jasan Nerada, an employee of Pogue Agri Partners, is listed as a licensed pesticide applicator (#0257716).

Although the TCEQ Central Regristry indicated that site is still active, the TWDB groundwater database was researched for wells within a one-mile radius of the site coordinates. The research identified four domestic water wells and two stock wells located within a one-mile radius of the site. The closest domestic water well, Tracking Number 280419, is located approximately 0.2 miles northeast of the site. The quality of the groundwater in the wells were reported as "good" by the drillers. The major aquifer beneath the site is the Oakville Sandstone.

On March 23, 2016, Ms. Campbell contacted Mr. Jason Nerada by phone and email to inquire about current pesticide handling information. During the brief telephone conversation, Mr. Nerada replied that he would email the list of chemicals currently used at the site. In the March 24, 2016 email, Mr. Nerada explained that the business now buys most of the seed products pre-packaged, with the exception of a small amount of oats and seed coating. The fungicides and pesticides described in the 1986 report (Captan, Vitavax, and Reldan) are no longer used. The business currently uses Storcide II, Tempo WP, Signet 480, and aluminum phosphide. All chemicals are stored in a designated, labeled room under lock and key. Empty containers are triple rinsed, punctured, and taken to designated locations periodically. One seed coating machine is still being used at the site. Different colored polymers are placed into the machine as seeds are inoculated and coated. Mr. Nerada reported that he is not aware of any toxicity associated with the polymers.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. G. E. Pogue Seed is registered as “Active” under the Air New Source Permits Program with the ID number KA0010S, and under the Petroleum Storage Tank Registration Program with the ID number 56181. Therefore, G.E. Pogue Seed is determined to be ineligible under SSDAP based on the information available at this time

---

Gafford Bros Pest Control Inc 3663
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NFA
04/01/2016

Site Setting
The original site was located in Building H of the Monterrey Shopping Center at 3001 50th Street in Lubbock, Texas. The Monterrey Shopping Center was a shopping center in a developed urban area, and the leased building area consisted of an office area, a pesticide storage room, and an equipment storage room. Onsite dumpsters at the shopping center included municipal dumpsters and Caprock Waste Disposal Service dumpsters. At the time of a visual inspection conducted at the site on May 22, 1986, by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, no visual evidence of pesticide misuse or onsite disposal of containers, pesticides, or rinsates was observed.

According to an online article (http://lubbockonline.com/news/111096/old.htm), the entire shopping center was torn down in 1990, and new construction replaced the old buildings. Building H, which housed Gafford Bros Pest Control Inc. at 3001 50th Street no longer exists. Instead, a Pizza Hut appears to occupy the approximate location of the original site.

Site History
Mike Gafford began pesticide related activities in approximately 1969 in Pampa, Texas as a Tuffy’s Pest Control franchise. Mr. Gafford purchased Bishop Chemical and Pesticide in 1981, and relocated the business to the Monterrey Center in 1985. The business became known as Gafford Bros. Pest Control, Inc., when Mike’s brother Bill joined the firm in 1986.

The major activities conducted by Gafford Bros. Pest control, Inc. included the use of pesticides in most areas, such as weed control, lawn, ornamental, and tree spraying, and structural treatment. Fumigation was not conducted. The pesticides used by the company were as follows: Diazinon, Dursban, Sevin, Pydrin, Orthene, Kelthane, Krovar, Roundup, MSMA, Pramitol, Deltic, Pyrethrins, Rad-E-Cate, Knox Out, Talon, Maki, Liqua-Tox, Aldrin, Termide (Chlordane), Pivalyn, C-100, and Malathion. The pesticides were added to the applicator equipment both at the headquarter site and at a treatment site, depending upon the chemical used (e.g., chlordane was always mixed into the equipment at the treatment site). The operations remained approximately the same through the years. The mixture was sprayed completely on treatment sites. When the applicator equipment was cleaned, the rinsate was sprayed at a treatment site. The empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed and were disposed in dumpsters to be disposed by the city at the municipal landfill. The container rinsates were added to the treatment mixtures.

On May 19, 1986, the site was identified as a potential hazardous waste site through information obtained during an interview between Ms. Hulsey and Mr. Mike Gafford about a different site (Bishop Gafford Pest Control at 2803B slide Road in Lubbock). Ms. Hulsey noted that the basis for identifying the site at the Monterrey Shopping Center was that the site was “where pesticide residuals, rinsates, or empty containers may be disposed.” Ms. Hulsey proceeded to conduct a visual inspection of the site and an interview with Bill and Mike Gafford on May 19, 1986 for the Texas Water Commission (TWC). Because no evidence of the misuse of pesticides or their related wastes were observed, no further action was recommended for the Gafford Bros. Pest Control, Inc. site at the Monterrey Center.

TCEQ Investigations
On March 30, 2016, Midori Campbell of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) researched the site using Google Earth, the Lubbock County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the Texas Department of Agriculture's (TDA's) pesticide applicator's database, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) groundwater database. Images produced through Google Earth from 2014 showed new development at the Monterrey Shopping Center location. In addition, an online article from the Lubbock Avalanche Journal confirmed that the former buildings at the shopping center were torn down in 1990. A follow-up of the site address through the Lubbock County Appraisal District shows that Beluz Properties owns the property at 3001 50th Street. The TDA database contained no records for Gafford Bros. Pest Control, Inc. The TWDB groundwater database identified five domestic water wells and five irrigation water wells within a one-mile radius of the site. The wells are all completed in the Ogallala Aquifer.

A Google search for the business identified a related business, Gafford Pest Control Services, Inc., at 4121 Frankford Ave. in Lubbock. This business is operated by Tim and Belinda Gafford, who took over the family business in 1994. No records were found through the TCEQ Central Registry Query for Gafford Bros Pest Control, Inc., nor for the current Gafford Pest Control Services, Inc. business. Only records for Bishop Chemical Company in Tyler, Texas were found. However, Bishop Chemical Company is not associated with this verification report.

Conclusion
Gafford Bros. Pest Control, Inc. no longer exists at 3001 50th Street in Lubbock. Furthermore, no evidence of the misuse of pesticides or their related wastes were observed during the inspection on May 19, 1986. Based on the information available at this time, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded for this site.

Gage Sun Inc 3664
Houston, Harris County
NS
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 1409 Montrose, Houston, Harris County, Texas. The Site is located on the west side of Montrose between West Gray and West Clay Street. The Site is in a developed commercial and residential area on the west side of downtown Houston. The main office is located on the east side of the property and on the north side of the main office is a fertilizer storage area. Another small storage area is located on the south side of the property. The nearest school is William Wharton Elementary which is 0.08 miles east of the Site. The nearest park is Spotts Park which is 0.8 miles north of the Site's location. The nearest surface water is the Brays Bayou/Buffalo Bayou which is 3.47 miles north of the Site. The nearest groundwater well is located 0.47 miles north of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Ms. Phyllis Frank of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Ms. Frank made an on-site inspection of the Site and interviewed the owner of Gage Sun, Inc., Mr. Robert Gage, on May 8, 1986.

According to the PA, Gage Sun, Inc. started their landscaping and landscaping maintenance company in 1975. Gage Sun, Inc. provided mowing and lawn care. Over-the-counter chemicals used for lawn care were stored and displayed for retail sale in the main office building. Mr. Gage reported that the company never conducted commercial spraying and never had an applicator license. Chemicals used by the company for lawn care were Terra-Chlor, Diazinon and Dursban. The fertilizer bags and other lawn care empty bags were left at the client's residence for disposal.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Frank noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste. Therefore, no further action was required under the PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On November 2, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:

The Site address was found on the Harris County Appraisal District website. The website indicated that the property is now owned by Sherwin Williams Company. Gage Sun, Inc. was not found in the Yellow Pages, Harris County Chamber of Commerce or in the Harris County Appraisal District. Robert Gage or Gage Sun, Inc. are not listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that Gage Sun, Inc. is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - The verification activities performed by the TCEQ on November 2, 2009, found that the Site is no longer utilized by Gage Sun, Inc. and is now owned by Sherman Williams Company. Also, the Site is not undergoing any enforcement activities by the TCEQ. The TCEQ determined that the Site is a Non-Site, as there is no documented misuse or release of hazardous substances at the Site. Therefore, the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Ganns Peanut Dryer 3666
Stockdale, Wilson County
OTH
04/01/2016

Site Setting
A street address does not exist for the site. The physical location of the site is described in the March 1986 Preliminary Assessment as "west side of State Highway 123, 0.2 miles north of US 87". The Google Earth satellite image matching the location description shows a flat lot consisting mainly of dirt, gravel, and short grass. The December 2015 satellite image shows a relatively new building along Highway 123, with old equipment, vehicles, and an aluminum roof-covered structure on the grass-covered area on the site. The site appears to have had more structures in a January 2011 satellite image, in which sheds, a covered parking area, and pipes are visible in the image. The 1986 Preliminary Assessment reported that buildings on the site included an office, several small sheds, and a garage for trailers, as well as approximately five storage tanks for peanuts at the site.

Site History
According to a 1986 interview between David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. and Wilbon Gann on March 12, 1986, Mr. Gann owned and operated a sideline business of ground application of 2,4-D and Carbaryl until approximately 1981. Mr. Gann did not recall when he began running the business. Mr. Gann reported that the total amount of chemicals he applied was approximately 500 gallons per year. His usual operating procedures consisted of loading chemicals into the applicator rig at the site. Empty containers were rinsed once, with the rinsate added to the load to be sprayed. Empty containers were disposed of at the city landfill, which was approximately two miles east of Stockdale. The applicator equipment was only rinsed when the chemicals being sprayed were changed. Rinsate from the equipment was sprayed on areas which had been previously treated. No spills or accidents relating to the use of pesticides were reported to have occurred and the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) was reported to have inspected once per year.

On October 20, 1984, the TDA identified Ganns Peanut Dryer as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment form (form) prepared by the Environmental

Protection Agency (EPA) on March 21, 1986 cited that “The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.” David Hill of Enginering-Science, Inc., conducted a visual inspection of the site and interviewed Mr. Gann on March 12, 1986. Due to lack of evidence to indicate environmental distress, and because of statements that rinsates from containers or equipment were not disposed of onsite, No Further Action was recommended under the Texas Water Commission (TWC) Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation program.

TCEQ Investigations

In March 2016, Midori Campbell from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) researched the site using Google Earth, the Wilson County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA’s pesticide applicator’s database, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) groundwater database. Ms. Campbell did not interview Mr. Gann, as he had passed away in 1993.

As described under Site Setting, images produced through Google Earth showed the site to be flat and covered primarily by dirt, gravel, and grass, with different equipment stored at the site between 2008 through 2016. A follow-up of the property through the Wilson County Appraisal District indicated that the property is currently owned by the City of Stockdale and is used for equipment storage. The property was previously owned by Southern Pacific Transportation Company and sold to the City of Stockdale in 2008.

The TCEQ Central Registry lists Wilbon Gann Peanut Dryer as a regulated entity with an identification number of RN100845122 and customer number of CN600523161. Three identifications under the Air New Source Permits Program are associated with this site: Account Number WL0013E, Registration Number 10609, and Registration Number 11467. All three identifications are listed as active status. However, based on the December 2015 Google Earth image, no apparent source of air emissions can be found.

The TWDB groundwater database identified seven water wells within a one-mile radius of the site: two public supply wells (6749101 and 6749206), two domestic wells (6749205, 182884), one stock well (388801), one unused well (6749201), and one well designated as “other” (6749202). The wells were all completed in the Queen City Sands Aquifer.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Furthermore, this site is registered as “active” under the Air New Source Permits program (10609 and 11467). Therefore, Gann’s Peanut Dryer in Stockdale, Texas is determined to be ineligible under SSDAP based on the information available at this time

---

Gap Farm & Ranch Supply 3667
Cranfills Gap, Bosque County
NFA
05/16/2011

A TCEQ Pre-CERCLIS of Gap Farm and Ranch Supply was conducted by Shelley Anderson. The site location was observed on the morning of October 28, 2010 and an in-person interview with the current property owners, Mrs. Sandy Carlson and Mr. Doug Meyers, was conducted during the site visit.

At the time of the Pre-CERCLIS site visit, the site appeared maintained with no obvious signs of waste storage or disposal and the current property owners stated that they were not aware of any waste activities upon their acquisition of the property. The former office building of the business, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, has been renovated into what is currently in operation as the Horny Toad Bar and Grill. The remaining portion of the site, owned by Mr. Doug Meyers, remains an empty lot.

Mr. Bob Camp, the former owner and operator of Gap Farm and Ranch Supply, started the company as a retail pesticide sales business in 1983 and shut down some time in 1986. Previous business operations included the ground application of pesticides and the sale of livestock feed. A truck mounted applicator rig was used to apply pesticides which were mixed at both the equipment yard at Gap Farm and Ranch Supply and at the application site.

After the TCEQ review of the available information on May 10, 2011, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program due to no releases of hazardous substances occurring or having had occurred at the site and no imminent threat exists, constituting NFA at this time.

Garrison Seed & Co 3668
Hereford, Deaf Smith County
Active
07/28/2016

Site Setting
The Garrison Seed & Co site is located at 2001 E 1st St, Hereford, Deaf Smith County, Texas. The site is on the south side of 1st St, also known as Highway 60, and is located in a commercial industrial area on the Southeast perimeter of Hereford, TX.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater.

On November 13, 1985 Mrs. Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, on behalf of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) conducted a visual inspection and interview with Mr. Bill R. Townsend. Mr. Townsend was the current manager of Garrison Seed & Co. It was found that Garrison Seed had been in operation since 1965. Pesticides was either added to a mixing vat and pumped into the seed treatment system or pumped from the chemical barrel directly into the seed treatment system. Since the mixture was able to filtered and cleaned, no chemical waste was generated. When the building or bins were fogged the precise amount was mixed for treatment.

Mr. Townsend also reported that the empty containers were all triple-rinsed, and the rinsate is added to the treatment solution. The containers were then punctured, stored indoors onsite, and disposed of at the Hereford Landfill. No empty containers were reported to be buried onsite.

Mrs. Hulsey did observe some dried chemical stains on the concrete floors in the seed treatment areas. However, the site was recommended as no further action due to the lack of risk to the groundwater system.

TCEQ Investigations
On July 22, 2016 the activities and records of Garrison Seed & Company were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), the Secretary of

State, and the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District (CAD). A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Based on images from Google Earth the site appears to still be active as a seed growing and conditioning company. The site with all containers and buildings has been there since 1991, according to Google Earth images.
A search of the TCEQ Central Registry showed that there is still an active air permit held by Garrison Seed & Company which has been in place since 1985.

A search of the EPA and TCEQ Superfund databases did not have any information regarding Garrison Seed & Co.

The Secretary of State website showed that Garrison Seed & Company, also known as Garrison & Townsend, Inc., was voluntarily terminated in 1990 and had been active since 1968.

The Deaf Smith CAD showed that the property regarding the Garrison Seed & Co. site is currently owned by Advanta Seeds, which is also a seed growing and conditioning company.

The TWDB showed that within the four mile target distance limit there are 8 domestic, 9 industrial, 111 irrigation, 47 public supply, and 2 stock wells. The site resides within the Dockum Aquifer, which is a part of the Ogallala.

Conclusion
Based on the research conducted on July 22, 2016 this site is still currently active. Since Advanta Seeds US currently owns the property and conducts a seed growing and conditioning business on the site, the site is still active. The site is not eligible for State Superfund consideration at this time and an eligibility determination of Active is concluded.

Gathright Exterminating Service 3669
Pasadena, Harris County
NS
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 2905 San Augustine Avenue, Pasadena, Harris County, Texas. The Site is in a developed urban area located on San Augustine Avenue between Starkey Street and South Street. The Site consists of two buildings enclosed within a fence perimeter. A large drainage culvert is adjacent to an open field which is north of the Site. The closest school is San Jacinto Intermediate School which is 0.1 miles east of the Site. The closest park is Southmore Park which is 0.2 miles northeast of the Site's location. There is no surface water in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The closest groundwater well is located 0.81 miles north of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Ms. Margaret Hulsey of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Ms. Hulsey made an on-site inspection of the Site and interviewed with Henry Gathright, owner of Gathright Exterminating Service.

Gathright Exterminating Service was founded in 1958 and Mr. Henry Gathright first operated from his residence at 3203 Dartmouth, Pasadena, Texas. In 1975, Henry Gathright moved his business to 2905 San Augustine Avenue, Pasadena, Texas. The major activity performed by the company was indoor and outdoor pest control treatment. Pesticides used by the company and their estimated quantities were: Durban (100 gallons), Malathion (40 gallons), Lindane (less than 25 gallons), and Termide (100 gallons). The company also used 70 gallons of other small quantities of pesticides. Diazinon and BHC were used in past treatment activities. Pesticides are mixed at the job site and mixture is sprayed at the site. Leftover residuals are stored in the Termide tank for reuse on the next job site. Empty containers are tripled rinsed and containers were punctured with holes and disposed at the landfill in the Pasadena area.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Hulsey noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste. Therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On November 4, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:

The Site is not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) or the TCEQ State Superfund Registry.
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Henry Gathright or Gathright Exterminating Service.
Gathright Exterminating Service was not found in the Yellow Pages or in the Harris County Chamber of Commerce.
A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that Henry Gathright or Gathright Exterminating Service are not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

The Site address was found in the Harris County Appraisal District, where now Chlorinator Maintenance, Inc. occupies the property.

Olga Salinas of the TCEQ talked to Ms. Debra Manuel of Chlorinator Maintenance, Inc. on November 4, 2009. Ms. Manuel stated that Chlorinator Maintenance, Inc had been located at 2905 San Augustine Avenue, Pasadena, Texas since 1993. Before Chlorinator Maintenance, Inc occupied the property Ms. Manuel stated that an auto repair shop resided at the property. Ms. Manuel stated that there were no pesticide containers and she did not see any abnormal vegetation on the property.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a verification review on November 4, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located at 2905 San Augustine Avenue, Pasadena, Harris County, Texas is not undergoing TCEQ enforcement activities. The Site is now owned by Chlorinator Maintenance, Inc. and their services do not include pesticide application activities. The TCEQ has determined that the Site is a Non-Site as there is no documented release of hazardous substances at the Site. Therefore, the TCEQ determined that the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Germer, Rodney 3670
Maxwell, Caldwell County
NS
03/10/2015

Site Setting
The initial location provided for Rodney Germer (the "site"), as described by the EPA's Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification, was P.O. Box 296, Maxwell, Texas 78656. Further investigations by the TCEQ revealed that Rodney Germer owns two properties in Caldwell County: a residential property in Lockhart, Texas and 121 acres of dry crop in Maxwell, Texas (Property ID 11734). The residential property is a house located in an urban neighborhood. The 121 acre property is two parcels of cropland located in a rural area. There are no structures or buildings on the property. There is no evidence that Mr. Germer conducted business, storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides, herbicides or hazardous substances at either of these addresses.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site (a P.O. Box) as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site

Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On October 20, 2008 Rodney Germer (512-398-5850) was contacted at their home address (916 Vogel Drive, Lockhart, Texas 78644) and a voicemail message was left.
On November 15, 2011, Rodney Germer was contacted again at the same number and a second voicemail was left.

TCEQ Investigations
On February 23, 2015, Rodney Germer (the "site") was researched and a summary of the findings are as follows. According to an inquiry into the Caldwell County Appraisal District, Rodney Germer currently owns two properties in Caldwell County. The first is a residential property at 916 Vogel Drive, Lockhart, TX 78644. The second property is 121 acres of "dry crop" on Misty Lane, Maxwell, TX 78656 (Property ID 11734). The mailing address for both properties is to P.O. Box 989, Lockhart, Texas 78644.
Using the Caldwell County Property Parcels map and Google Earth, the property is verified to be cropland off of Misty Lane. There are no structures or buildings on the property. Misty Lane (Country Road 229) borders the property to the North. Cropland borders all other sides of the property.
TDA's pesticide applicator's license list was researched and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Rodney Germer.
TCEQ's Central Registry and Enforcement databases were researched and there are no records for Rodney Germer. There are no regulated entities that share the address of either property.
A business organization inquiry into the Texas SOS database was completed and Rodney D. Germer currently has a registered business in Austin, Texas called Sunset Consulting, LLC (701 Brazos St STE 720).

Conclusion
As of February 23, 2015 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. The physical address(s) of the site have been identified as residences, P.O. boxes and cropland. No evidence of on-site storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides or herbicides was found for the sites. Based on the information available at this time, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Gibson Feed Supply Inc 3671
Santa Fe, Galveston County
NS
10/27/2009

The address of the Site is 14435 Highway 6, Santa Fe, Galveston County, Texas. The Site is located on the south side of Highway 6 and 0.6 mile west of its junction with FM 1764 North. Site coordinates from the TWC preliminary assessment in 1986 were used to confirm its location. Surrounding the Site are railroad tracks to the south, open fields to the east and west of the Site. A four lane highway (Hwy 6) and then residential and commercial properties are located to the north of the Site. Two schools, three daycare facilities, and a public park are located within a mile of the Site. Santa Fe Junior High School is 0.91 mile east of the Site and Heaven Sent Daycare is 0.7 mile southwest of the Site. Runger Park is 0.43 mile southeast of the Site. There is no surface water in the immediate vicinity of the Site. Groundwater wells are located within one to three miles east of the Site and the nearest well is approximately one mile east of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Ms. Margaret Hulsey of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Ms. Hulsey made an on-site inspection and interviewed the owner of Gibson Feed and Supply Company, Mr. Joe Gibson, on April 2, 1986. Gibson Feed and Supply Company sold feed, fertilizer, chemicals, and other farm items from November 16, 1967 thru January 9, 1989. For six years the Gibson

Feed and Supply Company also offered fertilizer and herbicides application services. Herbicides such as Atrazine, Lasso, Dual and 2,4-D was purchased in Houston, Texas and temporarily stored on-site in the warehouse. The Gibson Feed and Supply Company estimated that less than 500 gallons of herbicide concentrates were mixed for treatment annually.

The Gibson Feed and Supply Company reportedly added pesticides to the ground applicator equipment at the field site. The interior of the applicator tanks was rinsed with water and the pesticide rinsates were sprayed on the treated field sites. Empty containers were rinsed three times and containers were disposed at two Galveston County landfills near Santa Fe, Texas. Rinsates were added to the treatment mixture.

As no visual evidence of misused herbicides or empty containers was observed, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On September 9, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Gibson Feed and Supply Company or Joe Gibson.
The address of the Site was found and verified by calling the Galveston County Appraisal District. The property is now owned by Cynthia Gibbs. The Site is a commercial property and is now known as Santa Fe Feed.
Aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Earth and Google Maps were evaluated. The photos showed that the Site is a warehouse/store. A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

The Gibson Feed and Supply Company is now known as Santa Fe Feed and Pet Supply. The facility currently sells farm equipment and animal products. The TCEQ attempted to speak with a facility representative using the telephone but was unsuccessful.

On September 24, 2009, Olga Salinas and Lam Tran of the TCEQ, visited the Site and interviewed Mr. Greg Blackburn, the Manager of Santa Fe Feed and Pet Supply. According to Mr. Blackburn, the store is currently owned by Chuck and Cindy Slak. Mr. Blackburn is renting from the Slak's and is in the process of purchasing the property. Mr. Blackburn was aware of Gibson Feed and Supply Company and knew that they had mixed and sold pesticides. Mr. Blackburn stated that as of 1992, the facility has not sold pesticides or performed pesticide applications. Mr. Blackburn stated that he never seen barrels or drums on site. He also said that he cuts the grass and has never seen any related pesticide waste or non-uniformed growth. Ms. Salinas and Mr. Lam inspected the ground around the store and did not see any signs of distressed vegetation or chemical release.

CONCLUSION – The Site is determined to be a Non-Site as there is no documented misuse or release of hazardous substances at the Site. The TCEQ conducted a Site visit on September 24, 2009 and found no indications of a release of hazardous substances (i.e. pesticides or pesticide wastes) at the Site, Therefore, the TCEQ determined that the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program

---

Go-Jo 3672
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NS
12/30/2011

Golden Spread Fertilizer Inc 3674

Follett, Lipscomb County
Active
09/27/2010

Golden Spread Fertilizer is a fertilizer business with a limited amount of ground application of herbicides for farmers in the surrounding area. A preliminary assessment, including a site visit and an interview with operator Tom Freeman, was conducted on October 24, 1985 by Engineering-Science, Inc., on behalf of the Texas Water Commission (TWC). At that time, the office for Golden Spread was located at 350 South Main Street.

The site for fertilizer and herbicide activity was located on the south side of Pryor Street approximately 100 yards east of the intersection of Main and Pryor. According to the interview, the herbicides were purchased as needed, loaded into the sprayers on the field, and sprayed out on the field being treated. The empty containers were not rinsed before disposal, and either taken to the Follett landfill or given away. When the equipment was cleaned, the rinsate was sprayed on the fields as needed. The site had one empty, unrinsed Banvel container stored on site. No visible soil stains, waste disposal areas, or disturbed vegetation were observed. No further action was recommended under the TWC Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection program.

According to Natalie at Golden Spread, the site is still active as of September 16, 2010 and handles fertilizers and pesticides/herbicides. The office is currently located at 409 South Main Street. Because the site is active, the site is ineligible for the State Superfund Program.

Gordons Pest Control 3676
Carrizo Springs, Dimmit County
NFA
11/10/2011

Gordon's Pest Control (the site) was formerly located at 1103 Houston Street in Carrizo Springs, Texas, in a residential area. The business operated at this site for 17 years until 1978, when the owner, Mr. Robert Gordon, moved the house from its current location to its last location at 384 Cox Lane Road. Both site locations now have new tenants who do not have connections to Gordon's Pest Control. During the site visit on August 17, 2011, the TCEQ interviewed the current site owner, Mr. Jim Long, who has been on property for seven years. Mr. Long purchased the property from Mr. Jose Deluna, who was in the oil business. Mr. Long stated that he was aware that Mr. "Beachy" Gordon lived here in the 1980s, but was not confident that Mr. Robert Gordon and Mr. "Beachy" Gordon were the same person.

One previous investigation of Gordon's Pest Control, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment, was completed on August 30, 1986.

One domestic well not registered with the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) is located at 384 Cox Lane Road. In total, there are 70 domestic wells and 21 irrigation wells in four miles of the Cox Lane Road location registered with the TWDB and Submitted Drillers Reports. Overland drainage from the Cox Lane Road location would also flow into Carrizo Creek toward the east, though site topography is generally flat. The Cox Lane Road location is near residences on larger lots. There are no nearby schools, churches, or hospitals.

There are no wells located at the Houston Street site. The nearest well is unused, owned by A. J. Knaggs. In total, there are 95 domestic wells and 19 irrigation wells in four miles of the Houston Street location registered with the TWDB and Submitted Drillers Reports. TCEQ observed a storm drain and drainage ditches near the Houston Street

location that lead southeast toward Carrizo Creek. The Houston Street location is near residences as well as schools, churches, and a hospital.

No current sources were observed at either location. The only relict buildings at the Cox Lane Road property from Gordon's ownership were a red shed made of battery casings and a metal storage building in the back. Both of these buildings were fenced off from the rest of the property. According to the 1986 report, diazinon, chlordane, sevin, and small quantities of other pesticides may have been at either location. In approximately 1981, an estimated 330 gallons of chlordane and 24 gallons of diazinon were used annually. The previous investigation in 1986 found no visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes at either site location.

A Pre-CERCLIS Site Inspection was completed on August 31, 2011. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended no further action under CERCLA.

Because no sources of contamination and no misuse of pesticides or wastes were reported in the past or were observed recently, TCEQ recommends no further action planned at this site.

Gough Spraying, Merl 3677
Bryan, Brazos
NS
05/28/2014

Site Setting
The Merl Gough Spraying site was an alleged former aerial pesticide applicator. The referring entity did not provide actual real property as part of the referral.

Site History
N/A

TCEQ Investigations
May 5, 2014, The White Pages were researched for Merl Gough and he was not listed, an obituary populated.

Eligibility Status Determination
The site was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators from the Texas Department of Agriculture files to the state by the EPA and no real property with former operations was referred. Therefore, an eligibility determination of Non Site (NS) for Merl Gough Spraying is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Gray, Robert F 3678
Eagle Pass, Maverick
NFA
04/01/2016

Site Setting
Robert F. Gray (the "site") is located 0.45 miles north of FM 1589, in Eagle Pass, Maverick County, Texas (latitude: 28.7561° N, longitude: 100.5143° W). The site is comprised of 120 acres. The site is bordered on the east, west, and north by agricultural fields. Weyrich Road borders the south. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The property does not appeared to be secured by fencing or a gate, according to Google Maps.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On July 21 7, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A visual inspection of the Fred Weyrich farm headquarter site, where Robert Gray worked, on April 22, 1986, was followed by a phone interview with Mary Gray, his wife. Mrs. Gray reported that Robert Gray was working in Columbia, South America for a year. A visual inspection of Gracey's Garden Center and an interview with the manager, Ophelia Longoria, were performed on April 23, 1986.

Robert Gray's father-in-law, Fred Weyrich, is the farm site's property owner. The site is in a rural area surrounded by planted fields, pastures, and pecan orchards. Two residences are on the northeast corner of the building area. A general storage building is west of the residences. A livestock shed and two other buildings are west of the storage building. Along the western perimeter of the site and south of the two other buildings is a concrete above ground water tank, corrals, and a hay storage building. In the middle of the center building is a large open area. A concrete curbed irrigation canal is parallel to the west entrance road near the buildings on the west side of the property. This ditch does not appear to have received pesticide wastes. An above ground metal water tank and four, metal 5-gallon Zolone containers were observed adjacent to the irrigation ditch. Visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes was not observed.

Robert Gray performed ground applicator activities at the farm owned by Fred Weyrich and also co-owned a garden center with his wife. Although crops are grown in the adjacent fields, the major activity is the pecan production in the nearby orchards. Zolone, Benomyl, Du-Ter, Malathion, Spreader-Sticker, and Diazinon are the primary chemicals used on the 120 acres on an as-needed basis. The pesticides are added to the applicator equipment's 500-gallon tank. The mixture is sprayed completely on the treatment sites. When the interior of the applicator tank is cleaned with water, the tanks are partially filled two times and the rinsate is sprayed on a treatment site. The empty pesticide containers are washed with water and the rinsate is added to the treatment mixture. The empty containers are placed in a dumpster to be picked up and disposed of at the county landfill near San Antonio.

Mary and Robert Gray formerly owned the garden center known as "Barefoot Eagle" for a few years and sold the business to Mr. and Mrs. Cain in approximately 1978. The site was again sold in November 1985 to Gracey Villasoeonor, who is the current owner. The pesticides used by the Grays included Orthene, Kelthane, Benolate, Malathion, and Diazinon. When required, a "hose end" one pint applicator was used to apply the pesticide. The applicator rinsates were applied to the plants, and the container rinsates were applied to treatment areas when appropriate. The empty containers were placed in the onsite dumpster. According to Ophelia Longoria, pesticides are not routinely used. Malathion is the only one known to be used when needed on the plants.

Since there was no visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticide related wastes at either site and onsite waste management practices appear to be adequate, no further action is recommended for either site considered in this report under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On April 1, 2016, the Bexar County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Mary Gray. No deed history information was available.

On April 1, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Robert F. Gray, and there are no records found for this entity in the database.

On April 1, 2016, Robert F. Gray was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no records found for this entity in the database.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Kelley Green 3679
San Antonio, Bexar County
NFA
04/01/2016

Site Setting
Kelley Green (the “site”) is located at 407 Abiso Avenue, in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (latitude: 29.4817305 ° N, longitude: 98.472038 ° W). The site is comprised of less than one acre at a residence. The site is bordered on the east, west, and north by residential housing. Abiso Avenue borders the south. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The front yard of the site is not secured by fencing or a gate; however, the back yard is fenced in. The owner of the business Kelley Green, is Mr. Michael S. Kelley; however, the property is owned by Charles S. Giesey.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 18, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On April 7, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. An attempt was made to locate the applicator listed in the TDA files (#2556) for Kelley Green, Michael Kelley; however, the applicator could not be located to provide information regarding the waste management practices. A site observation was made of the address listed in the TDA file, 407 Abiso, in San Antonio on March 28, 1986. The site is a residence which is currently occupied by Charles S. Giesey. There were no empty containers, soil stains, disposal areas, or other evidence of environmental distress observed at the site. The residence consists of a house, grassy front yard, and a back yard with a swimming pool. The current resident stated that he had not heard of Michael Kelley and had no knowledge of a forwarding address for Mr. Kelley. The following government agencies were contacted in reference to Kelley Green and Michael Kelley and could not provide any information on the application practices or the whereabouts of the applicator: TDA, Bexar County Extension Service, and the Texas Water Commission (TWC). None of the major pesticide applicators who were contacted in the San Antonio area could provide useful information either.
No information relating to the application practices or the waste management practices of Kelley Green could be obtained. The applicator, Michael Kelley could not be contacted; therefore, the waste management practices are unknown.
Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress observed at the listed site and because the applicator listed for the site could not be located, no further action is recommended for Kelley Green under the TWC PA/SI program.
TCEQ Investigations
On March 23, 2016, the Bexar County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Anthony and Jessica Deboard since 2014. The property was previously owned by Antonia Scialdo since 2002. No additional deed history information was available prior to 2002.

On March 23, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Kelley Green and Michael Kelley, and there were no records found for either entity in this database.
On March 23, 2016, Michael S. Kelley was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this entity has been inactive since 1976 (filing number 90116002) and has forfeited its existence.
On March 23, 2016, Kelley Green and Michael S. Kelley were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there were no records found for either entity in this database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Greger Commercial Services 3681
Corpus Christi, Nueces County
NS
10/23/2009

Location Setting:
The Gregor Commercial Service Site is located at 1530 Yorktown Blvd., Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. The Site sits on a 10 acre lot in a rural residential area. There are no daycare facilities located within a one mile radius of the Site. The nearest school, church, and ground water well are located approximately 2 miles northeast, 1 mile southeast, and 1.94 miles northeast of the Site, respectively.

History:
The Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984. An EPA Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted on March 5, 1986 by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. According to the PA, the Site is the location of a former commercial ground applicator of herbicide business. The applicator business had been operated as a side business by Raymond Greger in 1984for almost one year. All chemicals were purchased as needed and were loaded into the applicator equipment at the field to be treated. The rinsate of containers were loaded to be sprayed. Atrazine, Roundup, Grazon, and MSMA herbicides were being used. The PA concluded that there were no soil stains, and no obvious stressed vegetation at the site at the time of the site observation.

Verification Activities:
Despite database searches through TCEQ registries, the Texas Department of Agriculture, and the Corpus Chamber of Commerce Chamber of Commerce, no information regarding Greger Commercial Service was found.

Conclusion:
After conducting a verification review on September 28, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site is a Non-Site and not eligible for the State Superfund Program. Although a herbicide applicator operated on the Site for approximately one year in 1984, there is no evidence that hazardous substances were released on the Site.

Richard D Griffith 3682
Lake Jackson, Brazoria County
NS
09/16/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Brazoria County at 400 Flag Lake Drive 119, Lake Jackson, Texas 77566. The Site is less than a quarter of a mile North of Highway 332 and approximately two miles West of Highway 288 in Lake

Jackson, Texas. The Site consists of a residential apartment complex and is surrounded by numerous commercial establishments.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Dick Griffith Pest Control on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture, Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment on April 11, 1986. Margaret Hulsey interviewed Dick Griffith on March 31, 1986 and conducted a visual inspection of the Site on
April 2, 1986. The Preliminary Assessment confirmed that Richard D. Griffith was licensed by the Texas Structural Pest Control Board in 1978 to operate in homes, businesses, and Lake Jackson Independent School District. Margaret Hulsey stated that Richard D. Griffith's apartment on Site was used as a office for Dick Griffith Pest Control. It is believed that Richard D. Griffith operated pest control operations out of a truck and parked the truck at the apartment complex onsite.

Margaret Hulsey stated that the pesticides were purchased as needed and mixed at the job sites. Approximately three hundred gallons of pesticides were used per year and an unknown amount of pesticide rinsate was accumulated. Pesticides and rinsates were sprayed completely at the job sites, therefore no pesticides or rinsates were stored overnight on Site. Accumulated empty containers were tripled rinsed, punctured with holes, and disposed of at the Lake Jackson Landfill. No empty pesticide containers were observed on Site.

According to the Preliminary Assessment, Dick Griffith Pest Control's equipment and records were inspected by the Texas Structural Pest Control Board (TPCB) in 1986 and there is no documentation of needed corrective action.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: On September 01, 2009 TCEQ called the Brazoria County Appraisal District regarding the Site address. Brazoria County Appraisal District did not have any record of the Site address. The Site address was verified on www.whitepages.com and identified on Google Earth TM . Per aerial and street view photographs from Google Earth TM , the Site consists of a residential apartment complex surrounded by numerous parking lots. The exact parking location used by Richard D. Griffith to park his truck is unknown.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are schools, daycares, religious establishments, and healthcare facilities surrounding the site within a half mile radius. A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Dick Griffith Pest Control. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. The Site was listed in the TCEQ Central Registry for regulated entity information under RN Number: RN101455855. TCEQ verified with the TCEQ Enforcement Division that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 09/01/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site as there is no documentation of improper use or disposal of hazardous substances at the Site. It is believed that Richard D. Griffith operated Dick Griffith Pest Control out of a truck that parked on the concrete parking lot at the Site. According to the PA, pesticide and pesticide related materials were not managed onsite. Therefore, the Richard D. Griffith Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Robert D Grindstaff 3683
San Angelo, Tom Green County
NS
04/07/2010

The Robert D. Grindstaff site was not identified based on the fact that he never obtained a license from the Texas Department of Agriculture to be a certified applicator, though he took and passed the appropriate test. His intention

was to conduct a business performing oil-field weed control. In effect, no pesticides or hazardous substances were ever handled or disposed.

The TWA PA/SI consisted of a telephone interview on December 12, 1985 with Mr. Robert D. Grindstaff. No potential pathways, receptors, or associated hazardous substances were identified at the site. Mr. Grindstaff never obtained his license because of high liability costs. The PA/SI concluded that no further action was necessary.

As a result of the lack of hazardous substances on site, and the fact that Mr. Grindstaff did not obtain an applicator license, this is a non-site.

Growing Concern 3685
Wichita Falls, Wichita County
NFA
07/26/2010

This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site.

Growing Concern operated as a lawn and shrub care business from a residence in a residential neighborhood. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site. A Preliminary Assessment was conducted under the TWC PA/SI program on November 5, 1985. The owner of Growing Concern, Bill McCall, was interviewed. Growing Concern owned a 100 gallon tank which was truck mounted. Chemicals used were diazinon (2 gal/year), Roundup (1 gal/year), Malathion (1 gal/year) and Zolone (1 gal/year). Growing Concern rinsed containers once, did not puncture them and sent them to the local landfill. Growing Concern does not seem to exist as of June 22, 2010. There are no wells within 3 miles of the site. There does not appear to be evidence of a release at the site.

Based on the file review as of June 22, 2010, the designation for this site is no further action at this time for the State Superfund program.

Guenthers Pecan House 3686
New Braunfels, Comal County
NFA
04/01/2016

Site Setting
Guenthers Pecan House (the “site”) was located at 1415 S. Mesquite Avenue in New Braunfels, Comal County Texas (latitude: 29.6750 ° N, longitude: 98.1250° W). The site was comprised of 33 acres with a barn/storage shed and house onsite. The property owner was Mr. Hilmar Rennie Guenther. The former residence/farm/applicator headquarters was located on the eastern side of Mesquite Avenue. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is currently within a residential subdivision, according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 10, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of

contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site. At the time of the inspection, Mr. Guenther did have a TDA Certified Applicator License (#517).

On October 28, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessments (PA/SI) for the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A visual inspection of the former site was conducted on September 22, 1986 and a telephone interview with Mr. Guenther was conducted on October 20, 1986.

The former ground applicator headquarters site, which was sold in 1986, is in a developed area and consists of 33 acres of pecan trees and two adjacent buildings. Each residential area consist of one residence and one shed or storage building. Three empty 55-gallon drums, the former contents of which are unknown, and an above-ground fuel tank were on the eastern side of the building area to the north. A pond is north of this area and drains to a culvert. Visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes was not observed.

The activities and waste management practices, as described during the interview, are presented in the following paragraphs. Although private application was used previously and currently, custom application was conducted by Mr. Guenther for only 1.5 years. The custom applicator's license lapsed in 1984, and the site was sold in 1986. The major activity, both privately and commercially, has been spraying pecan and oak trees. Kocide, zolone, and a spray for moths on oaks trees are the major pesticides which were added to the applicator equipment onsite and at the treatment sites. An example of the annual quantities was 2,000 gallons of the moth spray mixture. The mixture was sprayed completely on the treatment sites. When the applicator equipment was cleaned with water, the rinsates were sprayed on the trees on Guenther's private orchards and fields.

The empty paper bags were place in the garbage. The zolone containers were rinsed and disposed at the New Braunfels landfill. The container rinsates were added to the treatment mixture.

Since visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes was not observed, no further action is recommended for the former Guenthers Pecan House site under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On March 30, 2016, the Comal County Appraisal District was researched for 1415 S. Mesquite Avenue and this address no longer exists in their records. The property was sold in 1986 to G & S Development. In 1997, G & S Development sold the property to Pecan Arbor Development Corporation.

On March 30, 2016, contacted with Mr. Guenther was attempted at (830) 625-5709, but he could not be reached to obtain further information on the property.

On March 23, 2016, Guenthers Pecan House and Hilmar Guenther were researched in TCEQ's Central Registry and no information was available for either entity.

On March 23, 2016, Guenthers Pecan House was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and there was no information available for this entity.

On March 23, 2016, Guenthers Pecan House and Hilmar Guenther were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no pesticide applicator's license for either of them.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred (pesticide application), a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Gulf Atlantic Distribution SVC 3687
Arlington, Tarrant County
NFA
04/06/2016

Site Setting

Gulf Atlantic Distribution Service (the “site”) was located at 600 109th Street in Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas (latitude: 32.7524° N, longitude: 97.0533° W). The site was comprised of 26 acres with three 206,000 square foot warehouses onsite. The site is bordered on the west by 109th Street and on the east by 110th Street. The north and south sides of the property are bordered by other warehouses. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site looks like it is still being used as a warehouse, and appears to be secured by a fence, according to Google Earth images. The site currently belongs to Crown Imports, LLC.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 12, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site. At the time of the inspection, the site did have a TDA Certified Ground/Commercial Applicator License (#003462).

On February 25, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessments (PA/SI) for the site was conducted by Martin Chartier with Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut, and Associates for the EPA. The assessment included an interview with Mr. Howard Carley (assistant manager of operations), Mr. James Sadler (unit manager of building #1), and Mr. Simon Salinas (plant sanitary division), about operations and handling of pesticides.

Gulf Atlantic Distribution Service operates three, 206,000 square foot warehouses, on a 26-acre plot for the storage of grocery store type products, such as foods, beverages, motor oil, cleaning products, and household pesticides. The security fenced site is located in the industrial district of Arlingtion.

The pesticides were used to control insects and included: exelcide micro-mist; dursban-2E; ficam-w. Fumigation was performed by portable blower type applicator and a fixed blower type system. Warehouses were fumigated every 10-14 days during periods when temperatures were above 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Empty containers were triple rinsed. Two to three gallons of rinsate were produced per rinse. The rinsate was applied to the warehouse areas as a pesticide. The tops of the drums were removed, and the drums were then painted and used onsite as trash barrels. Once they were finished with the barrels, they were taken to a local scrap metal dealer, Fort Worth Iron and Metal, located at 505 N. Houston.

All fumigation is now performed by Gulf Atlantic Distribution Service. About 6-7 years ago, a registered outside firm was hired to fumigate the premises. At that time phostoxin and occasionally pyrethins were used for pest control. The name of the outside fumigation fir, was unknown and could not be found. Until about five years ago, only portable applicators were used.

No pesticide related accidents, injuries, spills, or complaints were reportedly by Mr. Carley. The Food and Drug Administration inspects the facilities annually. Gulf Atlantic Distribution Services also contracts America Sanitation Institution to perform independent inspections. Occasionally, clients of Gulf Atlantic Distribution Services inspect the facilities. The site appeared well maintained with no obvious signs of improper handling such as stains or odors. No site inspection or other activity is recommended for this site.

TCEQ Investigations

On April 4, 2016, the Tarrant County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Crown Imports, LLC.

On April 5, 2016, Crown Imports in Arlington, Texas was researched in the White Pages and there was no available phone number for this business.

On April 5, 2016, TCEQ’s Central Registry was researched for Gulf Atlantic Distribution Service (RN102867736), and the entity was registered in the petroleum storage tank program (#44815) and is currently inactive.

On April 5, 2016, Gulf Atlantic Distribution Service was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State’s (SOS) database, and this business could not be found.

On April 5, 2016, Gulf Atlantic Distribution Service was researched in TDA’s Pesticide Applicator License database, and there is no pesticide applicator’s license for this entity.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred (pesticide application), a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Gulf Coast Ag and Turf 3688
Anahuac, Chambers County
NS
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Chambers County. It is approximately nine miles South of Anahuac, Texas in a rural and undeveloped area. The directions provided by the Preliminary Assessment (PA) are not clearly defined. Therefore, TCEQ was unable to identify the Site's location.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Gulf Coast Ag and Turf on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on June 4, 1986. On June 6, 1986 Ms. Hulsey interviewed Ralph Lagow and conducted a visual inspection of the Site sometime in May of 1986.

Gulf Coast Ag and Turf operated onsite from 1974 to 1980. At the time of the PA investigation, a rice farmer was using the building to store equipment. The Mr. Lagow most likely leased the property to the rice farmer.

According to the PA, the Site consisted of one building. Ms. Frank observed several empty fifty-five gallon drums onsite. She concluded that the drums were most likely used after Gulf Coast Ag and Turf ceased operations onsite. The company provided retail services for various agricultural chemicals such as pesticides, sprayers, and other equipment. Gulf Coast Ag and Turf required the renters to clean all equipment prior to returning them.

Ralph Lagow was involved in marketing inverted emulsions that consisted of Tordon 212 and unidentified pesticide related chemicals. A third party, B&S Flying Service, applied the mixtures for Dow and other unidentified clients. Neither Gulf Coast Ag and Turf or Ralph Lagow performed the application of the chemicals. Therefore, no waste disposal activities were documented.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: Directions to the Site, provided by the PA, were vague and inexplicit. The address Ralph Lagow used on his pesticide applicator license application was a mailing address used specifically by the post office. TCEQ could not find any record of Gulf Coast Ag and Turf nor of any properties owned by Ralph Lagow in the Anauach, Texas region. Therefore, TCEQ was unable to identify the Site property location.

A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Agricultural Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Ralph Lagow or Gulf Coast Ag and Turf. The company was not listed in the TCEQ Central Registry.

CONCLUSION: Gulf Coast Ag and Turf stored sprayers and pesticide related materials onsite for retail operations. The PA specifies that the company did not apply pesticide related materials onsite. There is no documentation indicating that pesticide related materials were ever handled or mixed onsite. Based solely upon the information provided by Ms. Frank in the PA, it appears that the possibility of an environmental impact from Gulf Coast Ag and Turf retail operations are minimal. After the TCEQ review of the available information on 11/18/09, it was determined that the Site is a Non-Site. Therefore, the Gulf Coast Ag and Turf Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

H & M Associates 3689
Hurst, Tarrant County
NFA
06/09/2016

Site Setting
H & M Associates was located at 121 W. Pipeline Road in Hurst, Tarrant County, Texas (latitude: 32.8234° N, longitude: 97.1695° W). The owner and operator of the business was Mr. Ralph G. Martin. The site was comprised of less than one acre with a three office suites, one pesticide storage room, and a yard area behind the building. Pipeline Street borders the north side of the property, and additional businesses border the other sides of the property. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site according to Google Maps. The site appears to be a part of a strip mall, and is not appear secured by a fence, according to Google Earth images. There is no visual evidence of pesticide containers or drums currently on the property according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 12, 1984, stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site. At the time of the inspection, Mr. Martin did have a Structural Pest Control Board License (#3180).

On April 18, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessments (PA/SI) for the site was conducted by Martin Chartier with Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmot, and Associates for the EPA. H & M Associtaes was a pest control company for ornamental trees. The business consisted of a one story office building and a yard behind the building. The business operated from three of the five suites in the office building. The three suites utilized about 1600 square feet of office space.
H & M Associates was established in 1971 and practices consisted of application of pesticides using a truck mounted application rig for spraying and injection to control ornamental tree pests. About 90 percent of applications were performed during January and February. Chemicals used included: vidrine, orthene, and diazinon. Diazinon was mixed at the office yard behind the building. Vidrine and orthene were premised. A truck mounted applicator was used with a 300 foot hose during applications.
Empty containers were not rinsed or punctured. They were put in the trash and picked up by a trash collector, GSX. About 16-1 quart containers, 43-1 pound boxes, and one-1gallon diazinon container were disposed of each year. The only records available are invoices and application location records.
The pesticides were kept in a locked storage room in the office building. The storage room consisted of about 50 square feet of space. Mr. Martin stated that no pesticides were ever spilt, no pesticide related accidents or injuries occurred, and no complaints were ever filled against his business.
Mr. Martin had a Structural Pest Control Board license (No. 3180) for termites, pests, lawn/ornamental, weeds, and fumigation. Mr. Martin stated that the Structural Pest Control Board conducted an inspection to check records of amount of chemicals used and the location of usage. Mr. Martin said that he does not have a TDA license. Business practices have essentially remained the same since starting in 1971.
The site, located in an urban area, has no nearby surface water. No odors, soil stains, or dead vegetation were detected at the site. Containers were not rinsed or punctured before GSX collected the empty pesticide containers. A site inspection was not indicated at the H & M Associates and business center.

TCEQ Investigations
On June 8, 2016, the Tarrant County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Virtuoso Tattoo.

On June 8, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for H & M Associates and Mr. Martin, and no records were found for either entity.
On June 8, 2016, H&M Associates was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this business was voluntarily terminated April 20, 1978 (filing number 38788100).
On June 8, 2016, H & M Associates and Mr. Martin were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no pesticide applicator's license for either of these entities.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred (pesticide application), a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

H M S Chemical Inc 3690
College Station, Brazos County
NFA
04/29/2010

The HMS Chemical Inc. site (HMS) is located in College Station, Texas. HMS performs soil fumigations. It is one branch of the nation-wide HMS Chemical Inc., whose parent company, Tri-Cal, is located in California, and began operating in 1956. HMS started in Florida in 1978, and the site operations began in 1978. According to http://www.corporationwiki.com/Florida/Palmetto/hms-chemicals-incorporated-2691139.aspx, HMS Chemical Inc. is no longer an active business. The owners of the company were Dick Storkam, Jerry Hanes, and Bob McCaslin, and all live in California.

A Preliminary Assessment was performed on June 6, 1986. It involved an interview with Mr. Mike Gilbert, the south-central United States manager of HMS, and a site visit near College Station. The EPA representative investigated pesticide management and application practices. The PA investigation states that this particular location only dealt with custom pesticide applications. During the time of the PA, the office was in a rural location, on approximately 5 acres, on the north side of Hopes Creek Road about 5 miles west of Loop 2818 in College Station. The site consisted of one mobile home and two barns.

According the PA report, operations for soil fumigation included injecting pesticides into the soil using a caterpillar. A polyethylene film mounted behind the caterpillar was then unrolled and automatically spread over the injected soil to prevent the escape of pesticides to the air. The films were later removed after a certain amount of time and left with the clients, who either buried or burned the used films. Mr. Gilbert reported that pesticides do not leave residue on the film. Pesticide mixtures were made before arrival in Texas; the Methyl Bromide and Chloropicrin mixtures were delivered from the Florida company office to the client's. No rinsate was generated, and empty pesticide cylinders were returned to Florida. No signs of pesticide handling at the College Station office location were reported. Mr. Gilbert reported that there were no pesticide-related spills or complaints. The PA recommended no further action at the site, but review of management practices for polyethylene film used during soil fumigation was recommended.

Because no hazardous substances were reported to have been handled on-site, there is no record of this site in Enforcement, and the business is currently inactive, no further action under Superfund is necessary.

Hal Tex Inc 3692
Hallettsville, Lavaca
Active

09/14/2009

Site Setting:
The updated address of the Site is 1292 US Highway 77 N, Halletsville, Lavaca County, Texas. The business is active.

TCEQ Verification:
Hal Tex, Inc. was the Site of interest but a new acquisition has been made by another owner. On September 11, 2009, TCEQ interviewed the new co-owner, Lawrence Grahmann, through phone to confirm that the Site is still active. Mr. Grahmann stated that it has been the same business-type as Hal Tex and has never been closed down. The business was acquired by Lawrence and his brother since 08/26/1998 and it is now called, “Lavaca Feed & Fertilizer, Inc.” See Lavava CAD attachment for details.

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on September 11, 2009, the current determination for the site is that it is active and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Hall County Farm Supply 3693
Memphis, Hall County
NFA
07/28/2016

Site Setting
Hall County Farm Supply operated as a farm supply site and ground applicator for fertilizers and herbicides or defoliants. The site is located on the southwest side of Hwy 287, approximately 0.5 mile southeast of the intersection with Highway 256. The site was comprised of office/chemical storage/treatment and storage buildings. The site does not appear to be secured by a fence and the property is located in an area with residential property, according to current and historical Google Earth Images
Site History
On October 20, 1984, Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on October 14, 1985 stated the site was active at the time and contained a generator on site. On October 8, 1985 an interview with Robert Hodges, manager of the company, was conducted as part of a Texas Water Commission (TWC) Preliminary assessment. A visual inspection of the areas where pesticides and herbicides are handled were conducted during the same day. A site sketch is attached to the file.
According to the preliminary assessment, Hall County Farm Supply has operated under Robert Hodges as a ground applicator for four years. The owner at the time was Don Ferrell. Prior to 1969, the owner was Omar Hill, whose activities included the sale of livestock and veterinary supplies. According to Mr. Hodges, Mr. Hill did not conduct pesticide application activities. Hall County Farm Supply sold chemicals, conducted ground applicator activities and utilized the chemical LT2 for seed treatment. A small quantity of chemicals were kept in-stock on site, but most are brought in as needed and temporarily stored in one of the two rooms within the large office/operations building. This building has a concrete floor. The major portion of the business consists of the spraying of fertilizer to which either Treflon or Prowl is added. Restricted usage chemicals such as Banvel, Paraquat or Def are occasionally used. These chemicals are added to the applicator both on-site and at the site that is going to be treated. The chemicals are poured to an inductor system and pumped to the applicator truck. The entire mixture is sprayed out at the site to be treated.
The applicator trucks are cleaned with water, a neutralization chemical is added and sprayed, and the tank is again cleaned with water. The rinsate is sprayed on the site being treated or another site where similar treatment is needed.

The containers are mostly small, some with five-gallon capacity and a few with a capacity of 30 gallons. The containers are cleaned and disposed of at the local sanitary landfill.
Wheat and seed treatment consists of the use of LT2 which is added to the roller mixer drum and pumped to the system for mixing with the seed. The room where seed treatment is done is also located in the office/operations building which also has concrete flooring.
Chemicals are stored in a room on shelves and large drums are temporarily stored in another room with a concrete floor. The seed treatment room also has concrete floor, and a minor surface stain was observed in this area. Fertilizer is stored in above ground tanks or in the adjacent building with concrete floors on wood pallets, both of which are located west of the office/operations building. Portable ammonia tanks and the applicator truck are located south of the site across the dirt road and to the east of the site across a dirt road north of the electric co-op building (see site sketch).
There appear to be no significant spill areas or other evidence of waste disposal. Therefore, no further action is recommended for Hall County Farm Supply under the PASI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On July 18, 2016 the Deaf Smith CAD was researched for Hall County Farm Supply, and no information was found.
On July 18, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Hall County Farm Supply, and no information was available for this entry.
On July 18, 2016, Hall County Farm Supply was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) and no information was available for this entry.
Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred (pesticide application), a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Owen Hankins 3695
Hart, Castro County
NFA
05/23/2017

Site Setting
Owen Hankins (the "site") was located on the north side of FM 145, approximately 0.8 miles east of FM 168, in Hart, Castro County, Texas. The site was comprised of one acre with houses and sheds. The owner of the site was Mr. Owen Hankins.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On February 6, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. During an interview with Mr. Kent Irons, it was learned that Mr. Owen Hankins was decreased. An observation of the site where Mr. Hankins operated was made on November 21, 1985. The site was located on the north side of FM 145, approximately 0.8 miles east of FM 168 in

Hart, Texas. The ground at the site was flat and cover consisted mainly of dirt and grass. There were no empty containers, no chemical odors, and no ground stains observed at the site. The vegetation at the site was normal. According to Mr. Irons, Mr. Hankins owned a small spraying business that included the ground application of herbicides. Mr. Hankins also applied herbicides to his own farm which was also located in Hart, Texas. The types and amounts of chemicals used were unknown, as well as the waste management practices.
Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress at the site and because the waste management practices of Mr. Hankins were unknown, no further action was recommended for Owen Hankins under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On March 13, 2017, the Castro County Appraisal District was researched, and the property investigated in the original PA (north side of FM 145, approximately 0.8 miles east of FM 168) could not be located. There was no information for any property previously owned by Mr. Owen Hankins either.
On March 13, 2017, the internet was searched for Mr. Hankins and an obituary for his son, Stephen Hankins who passed away in 2006, indicated that Mr. Hankins had proceeded him in death. There was no information on any other living relatives that could be contacted to enquire about the property investigated in the original PA.
On March 13, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Owen Hankins, and there were no records found for this individual.
On March 13, 2017, Owen Hankins was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and there were no records found for this individual.
On March 13, 2017, Owen Hankins was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there were no records found for this individual.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site during the time of the referral. In addition, Mr. Hankins does not have a current TDA pesticide applicator's license and is not listed in the Texas SOS for any pesticide related businesses. It was also reported in the original investigation that Mr. Hankins passed away prior to the PA. Therefore, as of March 13, 2017, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Happy Home Nursery 3696
Austin, Travis County
NFA
07/28/2016

Site Setting
Happy Home Nursery was a pecan tree spraying business from 1978-1981. The site was located on Bruton Springs road in a residential area. One school and one public park were within 1mile of the site and less than 0.25 from the Colorado River. The site was comprised of a private residence which was once the base for part-time pecan tree spraying business; this business went out of business in 1981. Present-day Google Earth imagery shows the property is a residence in an exclusively residential neighborhood.
Site History
The preliminary assessment consisted of an interview with Mr. Sam Crowther, the former owner/operator of the company, and a visit to Mr. Crowther's residence, which also served as a base for operations. The business was operated from the same location the entire time. Rinsate from empty pesticide containers was added to the sprayer and empty containers were burned at the site. When chemicals were changed in the sprayer, the rinsate was applied either at the site of application or to the owner's own pecan grove on his land. The sprayer and chemicals were housed in a storage shed on the property. Generally, chemicals were mixed at the site of application.

Happy home nursery experienced no spills, accidents or complaints of health problems during the years of operation. No signs of improper waste disposal were observed during the site visit and no other hazards were identified. It was recommended at the time of the referral that no further action on this site under the EPA superfund program is needed.
No entry exists for this entity in Central Registry and or the Texas Department of Agriculture database of current pesticide applicators.
Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred (pesticide application), a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Hare Tip Top Care Inc 3697
Mission, Hidalgo County
NFA
06/26/2017

Site Setting
Hare Tip Top Care (the company) located at 1623 E. Griffin Parkway, Mission, Hidalgo County, Texas (latitude: 26.225833° N, longitude: 98.297222° W). The site was located at the southeast corner of Western Road and 7 Mile Line Road latitude: 26.225833° N, longitude: 98.297222° W) was comprised of four acres with a trailer house, sheds, and an office, and was the former location of a grove care business. At the time of the EPA Preliminary Assessment (PA), the site was flat with packed dirt and grass and a heavily vegetated surrounding area.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 12, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On January 22, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) and TWC Preliminary Assessment of the site were conducted by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A phone interview was conducted with Edward C. Hare on January 6th, 1986, beginning at 7:15 PM. A site observation was made on January 7, 1986 at 12:10 PM.

According to the PA, Edward Hare started the business known as Hare Tip Top Care with his father, Selden Hare, in 1962. The business, which was cared for citrus groves and included the application of herbicides and insecticides, maintained approximately 800 acres of citrus groves annually. According to Mr. Hare, the chemicals used were purchased as needed and loaded in the applicator equipment, at the location to be treated (the applicator equipment was also rinsed at this location). The empty containers were not rinsed, but were crushed by a tractor and buried in the field being treated. Mr. Hare reported no spills or accidents relating to the use of pesticides and, at the time of the PA, TDA had never inspected the operation.

Because of the statements that the empty pesticide containers were buried in various citrus groves in the area and because of statements that equipment was rinsed in the fields being sprayed, no further action (NFA) was recommended for Hare Tip Top Care Co. under the TWC PA/SI Program.

TCEQ Investigations

On January 18th, 2011 a verification form was prepared by Anna Lund. This form was approved by a team leader (Melissa Cordell) on January 19, 2011. According to this verification, the business was sold to L.B. Ridling Grove Care, Inc. in 1975. As of September 24, 2010, records from the Secretary of State's website show that L.B. Ridling Grove Care, Inc.'s business name is inactive as of March 16, 1981. A number and address for Edward Hare was found on the White Pages. The verification reports a phone call on October 1, 2010 at 2:48 PM was made at the number (956) 585-8902, which turned out to be an invalid number, and another current number could not be found. Mr. Hare's address (2807 Tack Drive, Mission, TX) was confirmed by the Hidalgo CAD. It was determined that since the GPS coordinates and physical address do not match locations for this site, the listed phone number for Mr. Hare, L.B. Ridling Grove Care, Inc. business is no longer active, and there is no indication of who currently owns this property, a site visit (SV) was recommended based on the information available at the time (January 18, 2011).

On March 23, 2017 a verification update form was prepared by Kandice Spera. In this verification update, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for L.B. Ridling Grove Care Inc. The verification update concluded that since there was no mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and that the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) was concluded based on the information available at that time.

A SSDAP Prioritization Screening (PS) was prepared for the site (no date) by Olga Salinas. According to the PS, there was no documented/suspected release, the site was determined to be inactive, and there was not hazardous substance activity on-site. There were (multiple) Sensitive Soil Exposure Environments, Sensitive Ecological Environments, and water wells located within a mile from the site. A possible designation of a "Non-Site" was relevant because all chemical activity was conducted at the fields being treated. It should be noted that the site researched was not specified on the PS form.

On June 8, 2017, the Hidalgo County CAD was researched for Edward Hare, Hare Tip Top Care, and Ridling were searched. There was one result for Edward Hare- a mobile home away from both addresses. There were two results for Ridling- two <1 acre properties belonging to Modell A. Ridling that were about 0.1 miles east of the site address. It is unlikely that this is due to the size of the properties. The southeast corner of Western Road and 7 Mile Line Road is currently owned by the Bishop Raymundo Pena of the Roman Catholic Diocese (it is a Roman Catholic Church).

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As of June 8, 2017, no active business could be discerned from researching the addresses there were no active permits on TCEQ's Central Registry, there were no businesses according to the Hidalgo CAD. There is no/was never any evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide related wastes in fields that have undeterminable locations. Therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

08/25/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 131 Loch Lomond, League City, Galveston County, Texas. The Site consists of a 9,000 square foot residential property located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Wesley Drive and Loch Lomond Street. The Site is located in a residential and commercial area located along the east side of Interstate 45 in League City. Residential properties are located to the north, east, and south of the Site and a commercial property strip mall is located west of the Site. A day care is operated at a church located approximately 400 feet northeast of the Site.

SITE HISTORY – After the Site was identified from Texas Dept. of Agriculture files in 1984, an EPA Preliminary Assessment was conducted in 1986 by Phyllis Frank, of Engineering-Science, Inc. Ms. Frank interviewed the owner of the property, Ms. Phyllis M. Hart, and made a site visit. In her assessment, Ms. Frank wrote that Ms. Hart used her residential address of 131 Lock Lomond Drive, League City, Texas (the Site address) to apply for a pesticide applicator license from the Texas Department of Agriculture while working for a local garden shop during the 1970s. Ms. Frank concluded in her assessment that no storage, application, or disposal of pesticides was conducted at the Site.

TCEQ VERIFICATION – On 08/11/2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Phyllis M. Hart.
Appraisal information listed on the Galveston County Appraisal Office website indicates that the property is residential and that Phyllis Hart sold the property in 1995.
Aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Earth were evaluated. From these photographs, the Site appears to be a residential property. Evidence of a pesticide application operation is not apparent in the photographs. A search of day care facilities in the Site area indicated the day care that is held in the church located approximately 400 feet northeast of the site.
A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived site.
A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database and the TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - After the TCEQ review of the available information on 08/11/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program. There is no documentation that hazardous substances were ever stored or disposed at the Site. The Site is a residence and was not used for pesticide application business activities or chemical storage.

Harwood Mires 3703
Taft, San Patricio County
NFA
01/05/2011

This site was described as a private farm and ground pesticide applicator headquarters site according to an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) conducted March 3, 1986. The site is located at 5532 FM 893 in Taft, Texas, and includes a residence, a detached garage, and a three sided shed open on the southeast side.

Harwood Mires (deceased, according to neighbor Paul Pustejovsky) farmed the surrounding area (approximately 300 acres) from 1947 until approximately 2004 when, according to San Patricio Appraisal District records, the property was deeded to the current owner, Stanley Vacek. According to neighbor Paul Pustejovsky, who first leased, then purchased the surrounding area from Harwood Mires, the area has been continuously cultivated. According to an

interview with Harwood Mires on February 12, 1986, Harwood Mires added pesticides to ground applicator equipment at the farm site (Harwood Mires Site) and the mixture was sprayed completely on sites being treated. The booms were flushed at least two times per week with water. The interior of the applicator tank did not require cleaning. The rinsate from cleaning the applicator equipment was sprayed out on the field sites where treatment was required. The pesticide containers were burned but not rinsed; the paper bags and plastic containers were burned and the remains buried. The metal five-gallon containers were burned out and used for other purposes. Drums were not purchased or used.

The specific site where Harwood Mires formerly performed private ground pesticide applicator activities was not identified. Evidence of the misuse of pesticide rinsates or disposal of empty containers was not observed at the time of the visual inspection. No further action was recommended for the Harwood Mires.

The PA did not identify potential pathways. Based on the Texas Water Development Board, the nearest drinking water well is approximately 1.2 miles to the south east. The closest surface water body is Nueces Bay, approximately 6 miles to the south.

No hazard ranking system (HRS) document has been prepared for the Harwood Mires Site. The site was referred to the State Superfund program on December 13, 1984.

A site visit on September 14, 2010 served to confirm the site has not fundamentally changed since the 1986 PA. The photos of the house, garage and shed, though grainy, appear to be the same as viewed on the site visit. The house and grounds appear well maintained, pesticide containers or signs of stressed vegetation were not evident. Based on these observations, the designation for this site is no further action at this time for the State Superfund program.

Hereford Butane Inc 3705
Hereford, Deaf Smith County
NFA
07/28/2016

Site Setting
Hereford Butane, Inc. was a former butane supply company with herbicide sales and custom pesticide application activities. The site is located on the south side of US 60, 0.8 mile east of US 385 in Hereford, Deaf Smith County (latitude: 34.833333° N , longitude: 102.4 ° W). The site was comprised of office/garage, storage buildings and scales. There are no schools or daycare facilities within a 0.5 mile of the site. The site does appear to be secured by a fence, according to current and historical Google Earth images.
Site History
On November 20, 1985 an interview with Don Waters was conducted as part of a Texas Water Commission (TWC) Preliminary assessment and immediately followed by a site observation.
According to the preliminary assessment, Hereford Butane inc. had been in business selling butane since 1947. Prior to the butane business, the site was the location of an oil and gas business. Hereford Butane was involved in the custom ground application of herbicides since 1967. The herbicides used for custom spraying were rinsed once and the rinsate was added back to the sprayer. The empty containers were then taken to the Hereford city dump for disposal. All chemicals were sprayed out completely on the field before being brought back to the site. When the equipment for spraying was rinsed, the rinsate was sprayed on the site on areas needing weed control.
The ground at the site is flat dirt and gravel. There were no empty pesticide containers present and the absence of vegetation was apparently due to heavy vehicle use and weed control measures. No soil stains noted and no other evidence of environmental distress. Because of these factors no further action is recommended for the Hereford Butane under TWC PA/SI program.
TCEQ Investigations

On July 8, 2016 the Deaf Smith CAD was researched for Goodin Fuel Inc. and Hereford Butane Inc., and no information was found.
On July 8, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Hereford Butane Inc., and no information was available for this entry.
On July 8, 2016, Hereford Butane Inc. was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this business name is now registered under Calvin Goodin (filing number 48359100, filing date July 24, 1979). Prior to Mr. Goodin, the registered agent was under Jimmie Allred (filing number 11923000, filing date April 2, 1954).
On June 8, 2016, Hereford Butane Inc. was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no pesticide applicator's license for this entity.
Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred (pesticide application), a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Glenn Herring 3707
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
NS
12/02/2011

A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification was completed on October 29, 1984. The address provided for this site, Route 3 Box 171C, Edinburg, Texas, does not exist. TCEQ contacted the Edinburg Post Office to check if the address had been changed to a street name and number. The Postal Service representative said that when route numbers were changed in Hidalgo County, the old route numbers were not kept.

There is no business with the name "Glenn Herring" listed with the Texas Secretary of State. According to the Hidalgo County Appraisal District, no one named Glenn Herring lives in Edinburg, Texas. A White Pages search for "Glenn Herring" showed that no Glenn Herring lives in or has lived in Edinburg or anywhere nearby Edinburg. TCEQ has not been able to contact the site owner with the phone number provided with the site information. The phone number matches a landline in Wimberley, Texas.

Because the site's address does not exist and the owner cannot be found, the TCEQ recommends a non-site status.

Blake Hickerson 3708
Lockney, Floyd County
NFA
04/24/2017

A preliminary assessment was performed at the Blake Hickerson site on March 22, 1985, based on the site's chemical application procedures. The investigation consisted of a search for Blake Hickerson in Lockney, Texas. There is no physical address associated with the site. The Texas Department of Agriculture in Lubbock, Texas, had no file on Mr. Hickerson, and showed that his last license was updated in 1982. There were no phone directory listings for Mr. Hickerson, and when interviewed, other local chemical applicators indicated that he had moved out of town, but did not know where the new site was.
An investigation of the file performed on April 14, 2017 did not find a record with the TDA (see below). In a white pages search, there is a match for 'Blake Hickerson' in Texas, aged 60-64, currently residing in Lakeside, Texas. Another search with the TDA did not find Blake Hickerson licensed in Lakeside, Texas (see attachment). Additionally,

there is no record of Blake Hickerson in the TCEQ's Central Registry. Therefore, no further action is recommended for this site.

Hico Farm & Ranch 3710
Hico, Hamilton County
NFA
07/26/2016

Site Setting
Hico Farm & Ranch (site) is located on the west side of Highway 220 about 2.8 miles north of the Highway 6 and Highway 220 intersection in Hico. A more specific location was not discoverable based on the information provided in the referral. The general area is rural.
Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On February 28, 1986, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Martin C Chartier of Gutierrez, Smouse, Walmut & Assoc., Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI Mr. Chartier interviewed Mr. Chas Arendt, and conducted visual inspections of the facility. Mr. Chartier detailed in his report that pesticides had never been used by Hico Farm & Ranch, and that there was no visible signs of spillage of pesticides and no hazards were identified during the assessment.
TCEQ Investigation
On July 15, 2016, the Hamilton County Appraisal District was researched and site was not located.
On July 15, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and the entity was not located.
On July 15, 2016, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched and entity was not found.
Conclusion
As of July 15, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Hobbs, Billy Joe 3712
Hallettsville, Lavaca County
Active
08/25/2016

Site Setting

Billy Joe Hobbs (the “site”) is located on the south side of County Road 125, in Hallettsville, Lavaca County, Texas (latitude: 29.3471° N, longitude: 96.7176° W), and is approximately four acres in size. At the time of the investigation, the site consisted of a barn and a shed. The site is surrounded by other tracts of undeveloped land. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is secured by a fence and gate according to Mr. Hobbs.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On April 25, 1986, a Texas Water Commission (TWC) Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by David Hill Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A site inspection was conducted on April 9, 1986. Billy Joe Hobbs did have a pesticide applicator’s license (#5324) during the time of the interview. The chemical of concern was Grazon P+D. The annual estimated usage was 300 gallons/year in 30-gallon drums. There were four empty 30-gallon drums labeled Grazon. There were no soil stains, chemical odors, disposal pits, or other evidence of environmental distress observed at the site, and the vegetation appeared normal.

Billy Joe Hobbs obtained a commercial applicator license approximately four years ago in order to purchase agricultural chemicals at a reduced cost. According to Mr. Hobbs, he did no commercial application but applied the herbicide to his own land only. The herbicides were loaded in the pasture and mixed with water. The empty containers were reportedly rinsed twice, and the rinsate was recycled by adding it to the load to be sprayed. The empty containers were used for trash cans on Mr. Hobbs’ own land. The applicator equipment was rinsed, when necessary, in the field being treated, and the rinsate was sprayed on areas needing weed control. No accidents or spills were reported to have occurred relating to the use of herbicides, and the TDA never inspected the operation.

Because there was no evidence of site contamination and because Mr. Hobbs applied herbicides on his own land only, no further action was recommended for Billy Joe Hobbs under the TWC’s PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On August 2, 2016, the Lavaca County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Mr. Hobbs.

On August 1, 2016, Billy Joe Hobbs was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State’s (SOS) database, and this individual does have an existing filing number (#800879097); however, this entity does not conduct pesticide application.

On July 29, 2016, TCEQ’s Central Registry was researched for Billy Joe Hobbs, and no information was available for this individual.

On July 29, 2016, Billy Joe Hobbs was researched in TDA’s Pesticide Applicator License database, and there is no record found for this individual in the database.

On August 2,, 2016, Mr. Billy Joe Hobbs was contacted at (361)798-5320. Mr. Hobbs stated that there are two sheds onsite, and the barn from the original investigation was torn down years ago. Mr. Hobbs currently leases his property for cattle, and the site is fenced in. The leasee has a pesticide applicator’s license and still applies Grazon onsite to control the growth of McCarthy’s roses. The leasee purchases the chemicals and stores them offsite. Mr. Hobbs did not indicate the name of his leasee. There are water wells onsite that are used primarily for livestock.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Furthermore, this

site is still in existence and is active based on information provided by Mr. Hobbs. Therefore, an Active eligibility determination is concluded under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

Mark L Hobson 3713
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
NS
10/04/2010

Mark L. Hobson was an employee who worked for Canebrake, Inc. and Hull Farms for two years as a ground applicator in Edinburg, Texas. During that time, he resided in a mobile trailer near the Hull farms area, 4.5 miles west of intersection FM 1925 and Business 281 in Edinburg, Texas (26° 19'N, 98° 14'W). At the time of the Preliminary Assessment (PA) interview, the mobile home was surrounded by orchards or unused land, and was located in a developed area, with other residence located to the south and east.

Mr. Hobson was issued a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) applicator's license #2397 in 1979, and he updated his license in 1982. According to the TDA, as of October 11, 2010, there is no current record of a pesticide applicator's license issued to Mark Hobson. The policy of the companies Mr. Hobson worked for was to load the pesticides in the applicator at the field site, and the entire pesticide mixture and rinsates were sprayed on the fields being treated. At the time of the PA interview, nearby orchard owners, Jim Lambert and Ron Wilsher told the PA investigator that Mr. Hobson moved to California. The EPA referred the site to the State Superfund Program on December 18, 1984. The PA report was completed on December 12, 1985 and recommended no further action for this site.
According to the Hidalgo County Appraisal District (CAD), as of January 19, 2011, the property where the mobile trailer was located is registered to the River of Life Fellowship since 2005. The deed history indicates that the property was sold to Milo Hindman in 1986 and sold again in 1996 to A&N Import. Currently, there is a building and a parking lot located on this property.
Since there is no documentation that Mark Hobson is a "site", as of January 19, 2011, a Non-Site status is recommended at this time for the State Superfund Program.

John Holden 3714
McAllen, Hidalgo County
NFA
11/29/2016

Site Setting
The EPA's Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) listed the address of John Holden as Rt. 2, Box 1606P, McAllen, Hidalgo County, Texas 78501, which is a mailing address. The site is comprised of approximately 2 acres and is surrounded by residential properties. There is a driveway on-site that leads to a warehouse, shed, and office that is located in the middle of the site. There are no schools or daycare facilities located within 200 feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The current owner of the site is Donald J and James Best.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the EPA identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.
On August 8, 1986 a PA of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. Ms. Hulsey identified the site as a former ground applicator and citrus orchard site. Ms. Hulsey made a site visit and observed no

visual evidence of pesticide misuse. The PA reported no potential hazards at the site and no documented or suspected misuse or release of hazardous substance at the site.

TCEQ Investigations
On November 29, 2016, the John Holden site was researched by the TCEQ and a summary of the findings follows:
• The Hidalgo County appraisal district lists the current owners of Donald J and James Best. They have owned the property since at least 1986 since Ms. Hulsey interviewed James Best in the PA. The whereabouts of John Holden is unknown. The 2016 google Earth street views and aerial photos show structures resembling those described in the PA. There is no evidence of a citrus orchard at the site. There is no surface water features near the site;
• The TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for John Holden and there were no records found for these entities in this database;
• The Texas Department of Agriculture's current list of pesticide applicators was researched for John Holden and no record was found.
• The TWDB database and TCEQ water well report viewer were researched. No water wells were found on-site or within 0.2 miles of the site.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. Because there has been no documented mismanagement or release of hazardous substances at the site, a No Further Action (NFA) eligibility determination is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Holders Pest Control 3715
Houston, Harris County
NFA
02/16/2009

The site that formerly housed Holder's Pest Control is located between a freeway and an on-ramp to a toll road near downtown Houston in a predominantly commercial area. The entire property is covered with either asphalt or concrete. Star Auto Accessories is the company currently occupying the main building.
Phyllis Frank of Engineering Science, Inc. conducted a preliminary investigation of the site on May 5, 1986 at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This investigation commented on the structures present, the predominance of impervious cover, and the lack of evidence of the misuse of chemicals, which prompted a recommendation of no further action at the site.
Holder's Pest Control began operation in 1947, apparently at this location. Research from the 1986 investigation, as well as the follow-up research in 2009, was unable to confirm this, though it seems likely. Among the chemicals used in the course of operation were Chlordane, Dursban TC, PT System Whitmire, Phostoxin, DDT, pentachlorahenol, heptachlor, aldrin, lindane, compound 1080, diazinon, Baygon, Resmethrin, Orthene, Ficam, and Pyrethum. Mr. Lonnie Holder sold the company to Copesan Nationwide Pest Control Services in 1987 upon his retirement. Per a conversation with a current employee of Holder's Pest Control, the original name was maintained and they continued operations at the site until September, 1998 when they sold the property. The Harris County Appraisal Office verified information concerning the last deed transaction date of September 18, 1998. Ilan Harari purchased the property, and he remains the current owner.
A TCEQ site visit was conducted by Stephen Ellis on January 6, 2009. An interview with Francisco Salcedo, current tenant at the site, began at 2:15 p.m. Mr. Salcedo owns Star Auto Accessories, a company specializing in window tinting. In 1998 his company was located in the westernmost metal building that is part of the complex. When Holder's moved, Star Auto moved its offices into the main building. The company occupies the bottom floor of the two story building facing the street. The garage area immediately behind the retail counter is where all of their custom work is performed. The upstairs portion of the two story building is an apartment. There are unused and empty storage buildings adjacent to the building from which his business is operated. Mr. Salcedo holds the lease for the entire

property, and has the option of subleasing portions of the property. Site is supplied by all municipal utilities. There is no evidence, either in the buildings or around the perimeter, of misuse of or damage caused by chemicals.
After the TCEQ review of the available historical information and current site conditions on 1/29/09, the determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. At this time we recommend No Further Action.

Hood County 3717
Granbury, Hood County
NFA
02/13/2012

SITE SETTING: The Hood County Agricultural Service (HCAS), aka Hood Co Agri Service, site is located in the Catalina Bay Estates residential neighborhood of Granbury, Hood County, Texas. Mr. Jim Burks, the former owner and operator of HCAS, started the company as a pesticide applicator business in 1980. It is unknown when the business ceased operation. The site size was approximately one acre and the exact boundaries are not documented. Business operations included residential and commercial pest control. Pesticides were occasionally applied to ornamental plants and mixing occurred at the application site. The application equipment consisted of a truck mounted applicator and a compressed air, hand-held sprayer. Land use surrounding the site is residential.
SITE HISTORY: In May 2011, a TCEQ Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment was conducted by TCEQ personnel at the site. The estimated site location was observed on May 12, 2011 with the assistance of the Granbury Wastewater Treatment Plant manager which was located at the adjacent property. At the time of the Pre-CERCLIS site visit, the estimated site location had no obvious signs of waste storage or disposal. The former metal building, associated barns, and house were no longer onsite and all that remained were a few patches of gravel. The surrounding area had been established into a high end residential neighborhood known as Catalina Bay Estates.
TCEQ VERIFICATION: A site visit was conducted in support of the Pre-CERCLIS investigation in May 2011. During the site visit a visual inspection of the site was conducted. No equipment which was used by HCAS was observed and no areas of stained soil or stressed vegetation were observed during the site visit.
CONCLUSION: Based on the Pre-CERCLIS investigation report and the observations made during the Pre-CERCLIS site visit that no areas of stained soil or stressed vegetation were observed at the site, no further action is recommended for the site.

Howard & Howard 3719
Lockney, Floyd County
NS
07/25/2016

Site Setting
The Howard & Howard (site) location is unknown other than it is in Floyd County, and the EPA referral only provides a post street name and zip code as a reference address.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
During the week of March 22, 1985, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Henry E. Simpson of Engineering Science, Inc. for the EPA. During the assessment, Mr. Simpson could not locate the property.

TCEQ Investigation
On July 15, 2016, the Hall County Appraisal District was researched and site was not located.
On July 15, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and the entity was not located.
On July 15, 2016, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched and entity was not found.
Conclusion
As of July 15, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site. The physical location of the site was not located with the information provided in the referral and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of Non-site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Howell Farm Supply 3720
Crandall, Kaufman County
NFA
02/15/2012

SITE SETTING: The Howell Farm Supply (HFS) site consists of two separate properties located in an urban area in Crandall, Kaufman County, Texas.
SITE HISTORY: HFS operated during the early 1980s and provided custom application of liquid fertilizer and pesticides. Location 1 is located at 1500 US Highway 175, which was formerly addressed as 1o2 East Highway 175. HFS reportedly operated an office and pesticide storage building at this location. Site Location 2 is located on Trunk Street between 4th and 5th Streets. HFS reportedly conducted fertilizer sales and pesticide mixing activities at this location. Land use surrounding both properties consists of residential homes and small businesses.
TCEQ RESEARCH: In July 2011, a TCEQ Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment was conducted by TCEQ personnel at the site. The two site properties were observed on July 6, 2011 and neither had any obvious signs of waste storage or disposal. At Location 1, the former office and pesticide storage building were no longer present. The Crandall Cotton Gin Restaurant and Club is currently in operation at this property. It consists of a large parking lot, a cotton gin renovated into a restaurant/bar, a back patio area with a stage, and a volleyball court. Site Location 2 consists of a flat, grassed, empty lot. At the time of the site visit, a parking lot was being constructed over the area.
A site visit was conducted in support of the Pre-CERCLIS investigation in July 2011. During the site visit a visual inspection of the two site properties was conducted. No equipment which was used by HFS was observed and no areas of stained soil or stressed vegetation were observed during the site visit.
CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 2/13/12, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program at because there are no visible or documented releases of hazardous substances at the site. No further action is recommended for the site.

Huebner, Franklin 3721
Seguin, Guadalupe County
NFA
07/25/2016

Site Setting
Huebner, Franklin (site) is located at 268 Becker Lane, Seguin, TX 78155 (latitude: 29.558424, longitude: -98.012067). The site is the residence of a former pesticide applicator. Currently the site location is within a rural residential neighborhood.
Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for

prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On October 15, 1986, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI, Ms. Hulsey interviewed Mr. Franklin Huebner, and conducted visual inspections of the residence in which the application equipment and chemicals were stored. Ms. Hulsey detailed in her report that although small quantities of empty pesticide containers (5 gallons or less in capacity) were generated during the four years of part-time operation (reported annual use of five gallons) and allowed to rust on the property, no containers were observed at the time of the inspection and there were no visible signs of spillage of pesticides, and no hazards were identified during the assessment. Ms. Hulsey reported that Mr. Huebner allowed his license to expire in 1986.
TCEQ Investigation
On July 15, 2016 the Guadalupe County Appraisal District was researched and the site is currently the location of a residence owned by the Huebner Family Trust.
On July 15, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and the entity was not located.
On July 15, 2016, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched and Huebner, Franklin was not found.
Conclusion
As of July 15, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Hull Co Farm Supply 3722
Memphis, Hall County
NS
07/25/2016

Site Setting
The Hull Co Farm Supply (site) location is unknown other than it is in Hall County, and the EPA referral only provides a post office box number as a reference address.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

TCEQ Investigation
On July 15, 2016, the Hall County Appraisal District was researched and site was not located.
On July 15, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and the entity was not located.
On July 15, 2016, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched and entity was not found.
Conclusion
As of July 15, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site. The physical location of the site was not located with the information provided in the referral and the site referral was

merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of Non-site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Friona Municipal Water System 3723
Friona, Parker County
OTH
08/26/2010

The site is a groundwater plume of unknown size in which contamination from benzene, 1,2- dichloroethane (DCE), and ethylene dibromide (EDB) has been detected. Contamination was first discovered in March 2007. The nearest indicator well, PWS well G1850003A, is one of seventeen public water supply wells owned by the City of Friona, and is the only one affected by the contaminants. The source of the contamination is unknown.

The Friona Public Water Supply system serves approximately 3892 residents within the city limits. The indicator well, three storage tanks, and a control building occupy a 1.4 acre parcel in the southeast quadrant of the city. The control building houses entry point 1 (POE 1) where the on-site well and a well several blocks away are blended. Land surrounding the well slopes gently to the southeast and drains toward Frio Draw. The immediately surrounding properties are a mix of residences, light business, and large-scale agriculture. The nearest residence is approximately 140 feet southwest of the indicator well.

There is no indication that the chemicals of concern (COCs) could have come from land surrounding the indicator well. Chlorine is stored in the building on site which houses POE 1, and is used to treat water from the two wells which supply this point. No other chemicals are stored on the grounds or in the buildings, and no discharges have been reported.

The chemicals found in the well could originate from a variety of sources. One primary source could be from a leaking petroleum storage tank. Leaking tanks were removed in 1992 from the Friona City Barn located approximately 600 feet northeast of the well. Up to this time gasoline contained all three of the compounds found in the indicator well. Groundwater was not sampled in the course of this investigation.

Another possible source of contamination is the Kendrick Oil Farm Store, located approximately 1000 feet northwest of the indicator well. They are a regional vendor of a variety of fuel products, and they have multiple tanks on site; however, there is no record of any leaks detected within their system. The property also serves as a parking lot for delivery trucks, a storage area for small above ground storage tanks, and a holding area for a variety of drums (contents unknown) on the north perimeter of the lot that are surrounded by dead vegetation and oily ground.

Another possible source of the COCs is the large-scale agricultural endeavors throughout the area. Both ethylene dibromide and 1,2-dichloroethane are used as fumigants for grains, or as general pesticides. The City of Friona is ringed with fields which likely have been treated with a variety of chemicals. Fields are as close as 750 feet southeast of the indicator well. There are a number of silos and grain elevators as close as 450 feet to the southeast of the indicator well. There are no reports, and there is no physical evidence of a spill that would indicate that the common agricultural pesticides and fumigants have been used outside of proscribed methods.

After receiving a contamination notice from the March 2009 sampling event the City of Friona took POE 1 off-line pending the installation of an aeration system. POE 1 was brought back online in December 2009 after completion of construction which included the installation of an aeration unit to well G1850003A, and the addition of two booster pumps and a 150,000 gallon storage tank. A March 2010 sampling event recorded lingering concentrations of EDB and 1,2-dichloroethane, as well as ethylbenzene and xylene. On June 2, 2010 the sampling point including the indicator well was again taken off line.

A Preliminary Assessment was submitted to the EPA in June 2010, and it was recommended that no further action be taken under CERCLA. The indicator well is slated to be put back into service and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The TCEQ Public Drinking Water Section will continue to monitor the well.

Perfection Technologies, Inc. 3724
Gladewater, Gregg County
Active
07/28/2008

Preferred Coatings, Inc. is an active metal plating operation. It began operations in January 2008, as Perfection Technologies, Inc. and changed names that same month. The facility originally consisted of a fourteen vat zinc-chromate metal plating line. During the July 16, 2008 site visit, a new eight vat alodine line was noted added to the facility's operations. A Pre-CERCLIS was completed on 07/18/2008.

Tyler Bumper Service Company 3725
Tyler, Smith County
NFA
07/15/2008

TCEQ investigators Bill O'Sullivan, Jr. and Vern Mattheis performed a compliance evaluation inspection of the site on June 27, 1996. On July 17, 1996, six soil samples were collected from the Tyler Bumper Service site. The highest level of chromium detected was 180 mg/kg. Tyler Bumper Service Company was issued a Notice of Violation on July 26, 1996. The electroplating operation ceased operations and manifests document plating sludge waste from the site was disposed at Alpha Omega Recycling Inc. in Longview, Texas, on July 3, 1996 and August 5, 1996. The contaminated soil was removed by Laidlaw Waste Systems. A removal confirmation soil sample indicated the metals were adequately removed from the site; TCLP metals results were arsenic 0.002 mg/L, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver were all below detection levels. The TCEQ issued a letter on December 12, 1996, stating "The responses adequately addressed the violations. No further action is required at this time." The site was purchased by Helen Marie Jones. Her gift shop business, "A Little This & That", used the building for storage, during 2002. In 2005, Tobias Mauro of Corpus Christi purchased the site, which has remained inactive. On July 3, 2008, a Pre-CERCLIS site inspection was conducted. One drum of suspected waste oil was located on the south side of the site's building, with waste oil spilled on the ground, next to the drum; see photograph #5. The City of Tyler, Code Enforcement Department Head, Chris Lennon, (903) 531-1312, was contacted on July 3, 2008, to address the waste oil drum and small area of spillage. Mr. Lennon said that he would visit the site, issue a citation to Mr. Mauro, and would address the drum and oil spill situation. No further action is required for the former Tyler Bumper Service Company Site.

Triple S Metal Finishing 3726
Athens, Henderson County
NFA
08/01/2008

Triple S Metal Finishing was a metal plating operation. The Triple S Metal Finishing site was sold to Machinery Warehouse Corp., on January 4, 2001. The site is currently an unattended equipment storage facility. According to an e-mail conversation with Mr. Lynn B. White of Machinery Warehouse Corp., Triple S Metal Finishing removed all their metal plating vats and chemicals from the site and Mr. White had an environmental inspection conducted prior to purchasing the property. Since the source has been removed from the site, no further action is required for this site.

E M Hutchins 3727
Ballinger, Runnels County
NFA
04/14/2016

Site Setting
Mr. E.M. Hutchins (the site) is located at Route 1, Ballinger, Runnels County, Texas. The site is a residential property located Southwest of Ballinger, TX on Highway 67 and situated on about 2 acres of land. After searching the Runnels County Appraisal District and Google Earth for the site's location, nothing specific was found; however, no schools or churches are within one mile of the general area.

Site History
On February 3,1985 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater. On March 29, 1985 Don Shelton of Engineering-Science, Inc. performed a preliminary assessment of the site for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) under the RCRA 3012 program. Mr. Hutchins was not able to be reached when assessments were made in Runnels County and instead Mr. Shelton conducted a phone interview.
On the March 29th phone interview Mr. Hutchins reported that he was in operation for 12-15 years and had quit all operations 4 years ago. In all pesticide operation he only used one-gallon plastic containers. Empty containers were reportedly burned, disposed in a trailer provided by the co-op where the pesticides were purchased, or taken to the dump; no onsite disposal ever occurred. All excess pesticide was also returned to the co-op where it was purchased and hazardous chemicals were stored onsite. While in operation about 10,000 acres were treated each year. It was concluded under the RCRA 3012 program that no further action was required at that time.

TCEQ Investigations
On April 27, 2015 Mr. EM Hutchins' activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), and the Runnels County Appraisal District. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.
Based on images from Google Earth and the information provided by Mr. Shelton; it is difficult to know where exactly the site is located. Coordinates of 31˚43' N and 99˚59' W were provided; however, according to google earth this location is in the middle of large plots of farmland.
After a search on the TCEQ central registry there were no listings that included Mr. EM Hutchins. Similarly, no listings were found on the Runnels County's Appraisal website indicating that Mr. Hutchins may no longer own the property. Based on a search of the water wells listed with the TWDB there are possibly about 18 domestic wells in the area which Mr. Hutchins was reported to have lived. However, there are no major or minor aquifers in the area. The Lipan (a minor aquifer) resides a couple of miles further southwest.

Conclusion
Based on a file review conducted in April 1 2016 and based on the research conducted on April 27, 2015, there does not appear to be any firm understanding of the actual location of the site where Mr. Hutchins performed operations. Since there is no set location site determination is very difficult. Based on the phone interview with Mr. Hutchins there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be stored, deposited, or disposed of at this site, therefore a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded.

Hutto Co Op Gin Co 3728
Hutto, Williamson County

NFA
07/26/2016

Site Setting
Hutto Co Op Gin Co (site) is located at 420 US-79, Hutto, TX 78634 (latitude: 30.543433, longitude: -97.550628). The site is the former location of a cotton gin and grain storage facility operated cooperatively by local stakeholders and farmers from 1938 until 2001. The city of Hutto purchased the property 2003 and subsequently restored site structure. The site is presently an open-air event venue owned and operated by the city of Hutto.
Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On November 15, 1985, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Charlene Schwab of Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI Ms. Schwab interviewed Mr. Victor Stern (manager), and conducted visual inspections of the facility in which the application equipment and chemicals were stored. Ms. Schwab detailed in her report that there were no visible signs of spillage of pesticides, no hazards were identified during the assessment, and that waste containers and rinsate appear to be properly handled and disposed.
TCEQ Investigation
On July 15, 2016, the Williamson County Appraisal District was researched and the site is currently owned by the City of Hutto.
On July 15, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and the entity was not located.
On July 15, 2016, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched and Hutto Grain Cooperative was found (RN100727593) with an active Air New Source Permit (Permit #10216, #13622, and #18649). This permit is no longer in use, however, as the facility is inactive for cotton gin and grain storage processes.
Conclusion
As of July 15, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Hyman Farm Service 3729
Dimmitt, Castro County
NFA
08/24/2016

Site Setting
Hyman Farm Services, LLC (the "site") is located at 300 Northeast 8th Street, in Dimmitt, Castro County, Texas (Latitude: 34.551897° N, -102.303020° W). This site is comprised of approximately ten acres with an office, warehouse, and storage tanks onsite. The site is located on the outskirts of Dimmitt, with a small residential neighborhood less than 300 feet west of the site and a larger residential area ¼ mile southeast of the site. There are no schools or daycare facilities present within 1 mile of the site.

Site History
The owner and operator of the business is Mr. Hyman Harold. Prior to being purchased by Mr. Hyman, the site was the location of a cotton gin. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a

location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides presents a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff and surface water from the site. The suspected hazardous substances are atrazine and treflan.

On November 30, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) for the site was conducted by David F. Hill, Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. Hyman Farm Service was involved in fertilizer formulation, sales, and ground application. At the site there were 10 bulk storage tanks, a warehouse/shop, and one spray rig. At site herbicides were purchased and stored in bulk, equipment rinsate was recovered and reused on the fields. The equipment rinsate was generated in unknown quantities but none were disposed on-site. At the time of the inspection, Mr. Hyman did have a Texas Department of Agriculture Applicator License (#3125). Mr. Hyman reported no spills or accidents related to the application activities.

According to Mr. Hyman, the herbicides used in the business are purchased in bulk quantities and delivered by tank truck to the site. The chemicals are pumped into permanent storage tanks at the site and held for future use. The herbicides are mixed with fertilizer at the time of application in the field being treated. Quantities to be sprayed are calculated exactly and no chemicals are leftover. After treatment, the sprayer equipment is rinsed with pain fertilizer, and the rinsate is sprayed on the field being treated. The ground at the site is flat and consists mainly of packed dirt and gravel. There were no empty containers observed, no chemical odors detected, and vegetation at the site was normal. The TWC Preliminary Assessment recommended no further action.

TCEQ Investigation

TCEQ staff performed a records search for information pertaining to past and current activity at the site on June 13, 2016. There were several addresses and two telephone numbers that resulted from the search. The primary phone number was not in working order and after calling the second number to contact the owner of the site (806-647-4111) the gentlemen who answered said that Mr. Hyman had not been in business for 6 years.

The Texas Secretary of State's Business Organizations database was researched. Hyman Farm Service, Inc. was a domestic for-profit corporation that was voluntarily terminated on June 27, 1995 with a legacy filing date of October 19, 1979. However on June 28, 1995 Hyman Farms Service filed and became a domestic Limited Liability Company (LLC). As of August 21, 2015 Lou Griffith is the Director of Hyman Farm Service with Harold Hyman as the Manager.

The Castro County Central Appraisal District website was researched to obtain general real estate property information but no property location was not provided for the real estate roll search under Harold Hyman.

The site address was researched in the TCEQ Central Registry as Dimmitt Office Facility on July 28, 2016. No physical address was on file but the physical location of 8th and Ettar St. Dimmitt, Tx was found. Dimmitt Office Facility has two affiliated customers, Hyman Farm Service, LLC and West Texas Agriplex, Inc. Under Program Interests, there is a petroleum storage tank registration for the facility Hyman Farm Service that began 10-24-1989 and is active. Hyman Farm Service, LLC also has two Air new source permits, both of which end dates have passed. Hyman Farm Service, LLC now operates as West Texas Agriplex, Inc. of which has an active aire new source permit that began 12-15-2009. Based on the findings in Central Registry, the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred. Hyman Farm Service, LLC no longer operates pesticide application services at this facility.

The Texas Department of Agriculture Reports and Publications website was researched. In the Ag Pesticide Applicators Currently Licensed Report Hyman Farm Services permit was listed under David Evans and it is valid until 03-31-2017.

Conclusion

As of June 13, 2016 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

ICI of Americas Inc 3730
Lubbock, Lubbock County

NS
03/01/2010

Location Setting:
The address of the Site is 5525 76th Street, Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas. The Site is inactive. The Site is located on a 0.21-acre lot in a residential neighborhood.

The nearest daycare is approximately 0.47 mile east of the Site. The nearest detention pond is approximately 0.5 mile east of the Site. The nearest school is approximately 0.38 mile south of the Site. The nearest water well is approximately 0.5 mile north of the Site.

History:
ICI of Americas, Inc. is the name of the Site. The Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984 by the EPA. An EPA Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted on February 12, 1985 by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. The PA found that the Site is residence/office where pesticide related activities are not conducted. The owner of the Site is Eugene King. Mr. King is an employee, research and developer, who study aerial oil/pesticide application for ICI of Americas, Inc. Due to the nature of his study, Eugene King obtained a commercial Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) certified pesticide license rather than a private license.

Mr. King delivers test products to contracted aerial applicators with labeled instructions in Lubbock area. The loading, application, equipment and container operations are the responsibility of the various aerial applicators. Pesticide related waste material is not generated by ICI of Americas, Inc. in Lubbock.

A site-visit was performed by Ms. Hulsey and she reported that there was no evidence of on-site disposal of pesticide at the time of the visit.

Verification Activities:
On December 15, 2009, TCEQ performed a registry search and made phone calls to verify the Site. No record of the Site is to be found but a phone call was made to Eugene King. Mr. King stated that he no longer does research and develop on pesticide products for ICI of Americas, Inc. due to health reason. Since September 2009, Mr. King no longer holds pesticide applicator license. There are no pesticide related products ever conducted at the Site. The Site is the mailing address of Eugene King for his commercial TDA pesticide license.

Conclusion:
The Site is determined to be a Non-Site as there is no documented misuse or release of hazardous substances at the Site. The Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ. Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on December 15, 2009, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Irlbeck, Stephen Lynn 3731
Canyon, Randall County
NFA
02/23/2017

Site Setting
Stephen Lynn Irlbeck operated as a commercial ground applicator and a private applicator company. The site address is in a residential area 1411 Hillcrest Dr, Canyon, Randall County, Texas; south of Amarillo. Historically, the site was located in a rural area surrounded by planted fields, and the nearest residence or commercial establishment

was ¾ miles from the property. The site was comprised of a residence, a barn for applicator/chemicals, and other farm buildings. Current Google Earth images (Feb 2017) show the residence located in a residential neighborhood.

Site History
On November 12, 1985 a phone interview with owner Stephen Lynn Irlbeck was conducted to initiate the preliminary assessment.

On November 14, 1985 a visual inspection of the farm site was performed near Happy, where the applicator is kept. According to the preliminary assessment the site operated as a commercial ground applicator for two to three years and then operated as a private applicator on his own property. Ground application activities were restricted to usage of herbicides which were purchased as necessary. The herbicide was added to the applicator at the site to be treated. Since the amount was calculated for the acreage to be treated, there was no leftover chemicals. When the applicator was cleaned, the rinsate was sprayed out on an area needing treatment. The empty containers were triple-rinsed or flushed thoroughly with water and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. According to Mr. Irlbeck, the empty containers were given to an unnamed person in Hereford for disposal and have not been buried on-site or at an off-site field location.

The drinking water supply was from well water from a water table approximately 150-190 feet below ground surface. Since the site is well maintained, it does not appear to present a pesticide contamination threat the ground water supply. Evidence of on-site disposal was not observed and no further action was recommended.

TCEQ Investigations
On February 23, 2017, the activities and records of Stephen Lynn Irlbeck were researched using the databases and public information available through Google Earth, Secretary of State, the TCEQ central registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), and the Potter-Randall County Appraisal district (CAD). Findings found are discussed below:

On February 23, 2017 the Potter-Randall CAD was researched for 1411 Hillcrest Dr., and found the property listed as a one family residence owned by Gilbert IrlBeck since 1981.

A TDA Applicator number of #6568 is associated with the referred entity.

On February 23, 2017 TWDB was researched and found 70 wells within a 4 mile radius of the site, which included 7 public supply wells, 3 stock wells, 7 domestic wells, and the remainder were listed as irrigation or plugged and abandoned wells. No wells were found within a 0.5 mile radius of the site address.

On February 23, 2017 TCEQ Central Registry was researched and found an active petroleum storage tank registration (PST ID #60052) and RN 101894483 assigned to Gilbert Irlbeck. Additionally, an expired wastewater agriculture permit (#TXG920753) was found affiliated with Steve (listed operator) and Gilbert Irlbeck for a dairy farm in Swisher county near Happy, TX.

Conclusion
Based on the information collected on February 23, 2017, it does not appear that Stephen Lynn Irlbeck ever misused or mismanaged their pesticides or the wastes associated with them at this site. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. A SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded based on the information available.

Ironman Fertilizer Specialties 3732

Ennis, Ellis County
NS
07/28/2016

Site Setting
Ironman Fertilizer Specialties is a private pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may have been treated, stored or disposed. The site is located in Ennis, Ellis County, Texas. No information on the physical address for the site was provided with the referral thus the current or historical status of the site could not be discerned.
TCEQ Investigations
On July 26, 2016, TCEQ researched the Ennis CAD, the SOS, and the TCEQ Central Registry. None of the searches contained any records for Ironman Fertilizer specialties.
Conclusion
No evidence of on-site storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides or herbicides was found for this site. Based on the information available at this time, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Kent Irons 3733
Hart, Castro County
NFA
01/14/2011

The Kent Irons site was the location of a herbicide ground applicator operation. Mr. Kent Irons operated as a herbicide applicator with his father, Mr. Allen Irons, from 1970 to 1980 in Hart, Texas. The site was identified as a Potential Hazardous Waste Site through a review of Texas Department of Agriculture files in 1984. A preliminary assessment (PA) was conducted in November 1985 by Engineering-Science, Inc.

During operation, herbicides were loaded into the sprayer equipment at the location where the herbicides were going to be applied. The herbicide containers were rinsed twice and the rinsate was then loaded into the sprayer equipment to be sprayed onto the field. The empty containers were then burned at the field or transported to the city dump. After the spraying was complete, the equipment was rinsed and the rinsate was sprayed on areas needing weed control.

During the PA, the site appeared to be normally vegetated and no apparent chemical stains, odors, or other indications of environmental stress were noted. It was also noted at the time of the PA that the site was no longer in operation as an herbicide ground applicator and instead was the location of several dog kennels.

The current use of the site is unknown; however, the site appears to still be used for agriculture according to Google Earth imagery. The site is in a rural area and is surrounded by agricultural fields. This site is surrounded by other farms. The nearest receptor is a public water supply well which is about 1.6 miles away.

This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site. Based on the site history, the findings of the 1985 Preliminary Assessment, and the lack of nearby sensitive receptors, the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends a decision of "No Further Action" at this time.

J & B Chemical 3734
Perryton, Ochiltree County
NFA

11/29/2016

Site Setting

J&B Chemical (the “site”) was located at 2018 Colgate Dr., in Perryton, Ochiltree County, Texas (latitude: 36.379588° N, longitude: 100.806813° W). The site was comprised of less than one acre with a residential house onsite. The site is in a residential neighborhood surrounded by houses. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The current owners of the site are Aurelio and Leticia Gutierrez.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 3, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA concerning the pesticide application procedures at the site. An interview with Melvin “Bud” Aylett, the owner, was conducted on October 23, 1985.

Mr. Aylett and his wife owned a small industrial weed control business named A-1 Custom Spraying, formerly J&B Chemical. Their business was limited to the ground application of herbicides. The chemicals of concern were: krovar, hyvar, and broadside. Mr. Aylett had a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Pesticide Applicator’s license (#5959) during the time of the assessment. Herbicides were purchased as needed, empty containers were rinsed three times, and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. The empty containers were taken to the city dump. The chemicals used in the sprayer were compatible, therefore no washing of the sprayer was needed. The spraying equipment was kept in a storage shed.

There was no evidence of spillage or onsite waste disposal. Furthermore, the shed was situated on flat ground with no evident runoff pathways. For these reasons, no further action was recommended for A-1 Custom Spraying under the Texas Water Commission’s PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On November 29, 2016, the Ochiltree County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Aurelio and Leticia Gutierrez who purchased the property in 2004 from Melvin and Christina Aylett.

On November 29, 2016, Mr. Aylett was researched on the White Pages and a phone number was not available for him. The current owners, Mr. and Mrs. Gutierrez, were contacted at (806) 648-2445, but could not be reached.

On November 29, 2016, TCEQ’s Central Registry was researched for J&B Chemical, A-1 Custom Spraying, and Mr. Aylett, and there were no records found for these entities in this database.

On November 29, 2016, J&B Chemical, A-1 Custom Spraying, and Mr. Aylett were researched in the Texas Secretary of the State’s (SOS) database, and there were no records found for these entities in this database.

On November 29, 2016, J&B Chemical, A-1 Custom Spraying, and Mr. Aylett, were researched in TDA’s Pesticide Applicator License database, and there were no records found for these entities in this database.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of November 29, 2016, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Jack Payne Farm Site 3736
Pettit, Hockley County
NFA
08/25/2017

Site Setting & History

The Jack Payne Farm Site is located in a commercial/industrial area in Pettit, Hockley County, Texas (latitude: 33.7300 N, latitude: -102.5583 W) on the north side of the dirt road, 1.2 miles west of the junction with FM 303 and 1.24 miles north of Pettit. The site is a former aerial applicator headquarters used by Jerry Cox of Cox Aerial Spray. The site is in a rural area, surrounded by fields. A residence is on the west side of the building areas, and two barns are north and east of the residence. The open operations area is east of the residence and south of the barn, where farm equipment is stored.

TCEQ Research

In May of 1986, TCEQ staff conducted an interview with the owner, Ed Reynolds, who failed to specify which pesticides were used during application. The pesticides were mixed into the plane's tank along the dirt roads near the site, which were also used as airstrips. The mixture was sprayed completely on the treatment site or stored temporarily overnight in the plane. When the interior of the plane's tank was occasionally cleaned with water, the rinsate was sprayed on the treatment sites. The empty containers were washed with water and used for other purposes. The container rinsates were added to the treatment mixture. The TDA never inspected the operation.
On March 23, 2017, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for the Jack Payne Farm. However, there is a license issued to a Jerry Cox, but he is not located in Pettit, Texas. Google Earth was also researched, and the provided coordinates of the site produced aerial images of a current farm with the associated address of 3920 Monaco Road, Levelland, Texas. Using this address, the Hockley County Appraisal District was searched and the results showed the property is now owned by H Dan Patterson, LLC.

Conclusion

As of March 23, 2017, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Jackson Delinting Plant Inc 3737
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NFA
08/25/2016

Site Setting

Jackson Delinting Plant (the "site") is located at 601 N. University Avenue, in Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas (latitude: 33.6071° N, longitude: 101.8728° W), and is approximately four acres in size. At the time of the investigation, the site consisted of an office building, a warehouse, and a delinting plant. The site is bordered on the north by baseball fields, east by storage units and sheds, west and south by train tracks and Clovis Road. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site; however, there are baseball fields within 200 feet north and east of the site. The site appears to be secured by a fence according to Google Earth.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On April 16, 1985, a RCRA 3012 Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by V. R. Chitiala of Engineering Science, Inc., for the EPA. An interview and site inspection with Willy D. Simpson, the plant's foreman, were conducted on March 20, 1985. Jackson Delinting Plant did have a pesticide applicator's license (#003077) during the time of the interview, and the TDA conducts annual site inspections on the equipment and operations area at the site.

Jackson Delinting Plant, Inc. was in operation for 30-32 years and was always located at the same site. The major activity of the company was the treatment of cotton seeds with herbicides to be packaged and sold to retailers or farmers. An estimated 2,000 ton of processed seeds were handled annually. The chemicals of concern were: hydrochloric acid; sulfuric acid; anhydrous ammonia; orthocide; vitavex; dimethyl phosphate. The annual estimated usage of sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, and ammonia was 65,000, 6,000, and 500 gallons, receptively. Orthocide, vitavex, and dimethyl phosphate were the chemicals used for the seed treatment. The acids and ammonia were stored in above ground storage tanks. The two acid tanks were located adjacent to the acid gas generator unit. The chemicals were stored in a warehouse until needed.

In the process unit the seeds were treated with acid gas generated from the acid generator unit. The mixed acidified seeds were treated with ammonia and sent through a gravity separator to separate high quality seeds. These seeds are sent to a chemical unit where herbicides were added. The treated seeds were packaged and stored in the warehouse. The herbicides were mixed with water in a slurry tank and directly pumped into a closed treatement system. The empty containers were cleaned with water, and the rinsate was added to the slurry tank. The empty containers were disposed of in the city landfill.

A no-hazard assessment was given to this company under the RCRA 3012 program because herbicides were handled in a closed system, and there was no onsite disposal. There was also no evidence of major spills at the facility, which was generally well maintained.

TCEQ Investigations

On July 27, 2016, the Lubbock County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Jackson Delinting Plant.

On July 27, 2016, Jackson Delinting Plant was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this entity is still in existence (filing number 29701900). It lists William Hardy, Cynthia Hardy, Timothy Hardy, and Christopher Hardy as the directors of this business, and an address of: 4513 21st Street Lubbock, Texas.

On July 27, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Jackson Delinting Plant, and the site currently has an active air new source permit (#LN0046D). The site also has an inactive leaking petroleum storage tank (#103948) and petroleum storage tank (#4620) permits. The underground storage tank was removed from the ground on July 2, 1992 and clean up was completed on October 2, 1992.

On July 27, 2016, Jackson Delinting Plant, William Hardy, Cynthia Hardy, Timothy Hardy, and Christopher Hardy were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no records found for this entity or individuals in the database.

On July 29, 2016, Mr. Timothy Hardy was contacted at the Yellow House Canyon brewing company located onsite at (806)744-1917. Mr. Timothy Hardy is the owner's son, and stated that the Jackson Delinting Plant ceased operations in 2000, and they are starting up a brewing company at the site. According to Mr. Hardy, the site was cleaned up from all delinting processes in 2010. The above ground storage tanks were removed and the warehouse no longer contains any chemicals. The new company onsite, Yellow House Canyon, is currently applying for permits through the regional TCEQ office to be able to install two septic systems and one water well. The site was fenced in 2010.

Conclusion

As of July 29, 2016, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite. Additionally, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Johnston Liquid Fertilizer 3740
Robstown, Nueces County
Active
12/09/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 3340 FM 665, Robstown, Nueces County, Texas. The Site is in a rural area located on the north side of FM 665 and eight miles east of U.S. Highway 77 in Petronila, Texas. The nearest school to the Site is West Oso Junior High School which is 5.4 miles northeast of the Site and Lots of Love Daycare LLC is 5.2 miles northeast of the Site. Memory Gardens is 0.8 miles northeast of the Site and Seascape Mobile Home Park is 3 miles east of the Site's location. The nearest surface water is Petronile Creek which is 4.6 miles west of the Site. The nearest groundwater well is located 0.96 miles south of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - On October 20, 1984, the Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files and a Preliminary Assessment (PA) for the EPA was conducted on January 22, 1986, by David Hill of Engineering Science, Inc. Mr. Hill had a phone interview with Jerry Johnston, co-owner of Johnston Liquid Fertilizer on January 22, 1988. An on-site inspection was conducted by Mr. Hill on January 27, 1988.

A.P. Johnston Liquid Fertilizer, also known as Johnston Fertilizer Inc., has been in business since 1968. Johnston Fertilizer Inc. did not become involved in herbicide or pesticide application services until moving to its current location in 1972. The previous location was located in a residential area in Corpus Christi, Texas.

According to Mr. Johnston, Johnston Fertilizer Inc. conducted services which include liquid fertilizer application, herbicide application, and a limited amount of insecticide application. Pesticides used by the company per year were: 2,000 gallons of Atrazine, 1,500 gallons of Propazine, 2,200 gallons of Prowl, 500 gallons of Treflan and less than 100 gallons of Metolachlor. Chemicals were usually loaded into the application equipment at the Site and often applied with liquid fertilizer. When small containers were used, the chemicals were added to the sprayer equipment in the field to be treated. The empty containers were rinsed three times and the rinsate is added to the load to be sprayed. Empty containers were burned at the field that was treated. Applicator equipment was not rinsed. No spills or accidents are reported relating to the use of pesticides.

At the time of the investigation, Mr. Hill reported that no empty containers or evidence of related pesticide waste or environmental distress was observed at the Site. He concluded in his report that since there is no evidence of environmental distress and the fact that most of the chemicals were handled in bulk, no further action was required under the PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On November 19, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:

The Site is not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) or the TCEQ State Superfund Registry.
Jerry Johnston is not listed as a license applicator under the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. However, Johnny W. Johnston (brother of Jerry Johnston) is listed as a license applicator under the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. Commercial Account Number: 122688, Expiration Date: February 28, 2010.
The Site address 3340 FM 665 was listed in the Nueces County Appraisal District, which indicated that owner of the address, belongs to Johnston Fertilizer Inc.
Johnston Fertilizer was found in the Yellow Pages under the 411.com website. Address and phone number was listed.
Johnston Fertilizer Inc. was found in the TCEQ Central Registry (RN 101777969 and a CN 600961429). Johnston Fertilizer Inc. has an active Petroleum Storage Tank Registration (ID Number: 18110). Compliance History Rating for Johnston Fertilizer is 3.01 which is listed as “Average By Default”.
A search of the TCEQ Chief Clerk’s Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that Johnston Fertilizer Inc., Jerry Johnston or Johnny Johnston is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

Olga Salinas of the TCEQ called the number listed in the Yellow Pages for Johnston Fertilizer on November 19, 2009 and talked to Ms. Ruth Johnston. Ms. Johnston stated that Johnston Fertilizer is still operating and still provide pesticide application services. She stated that Johnny W. Johnston, brother of Jerry Johnston is the owner of Johnston Fertilizer Inc. Ms. Johnston also stated that the company has been at the 3340 FM 665 location for many years and the route address given in the PA report in 1988, was changed to the current address for 911 emergency purposes.

CONCLUSION - The TCEQ verification activities on November 6, 2009, found that the Foreman Tractor Service is still operating at 3340 FM 665, Robstown, Nueces County, Texas and still provides pesticide application services. Therefore, the TCEQ determined that the Site is an Active Site and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Mickey Joplin 3742
Brownfield, Terry County
NFA
11/07/2014

Site Setting

Mickey Joplin (the site) was listed as RT 1 Box 294, Brownfield, Terry County and described as east of Brownfield on Pecan Drive on the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment. The coordinates provided were 33o 11’N, 102o 14’W, however, the exact location of the site could not be determined based on the information provided and available at the time of this verification. Mapping of the coordinates indicates that the site is somewhere in the area of Pecan Drive and US- 380, but which residence cannot be concluded.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, through a review of Texas Department of Agriculture files, the EPA identified the site as the location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form, dated December 18, 1985, stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site. These general descriptions of the site and hazardous wastes were canned language based solely on the existence of a pesticide applicator license and not actual knowledge of the site.

On April 18, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was completed for the EPA. Mickey Joplin was interviewed about his waste management practices. According to the PA, Mickey Joplin was a private farm operator from 1972 until 1982. He obtained a pesticide applicator license so that he could purchase Temik to spray on his acreage. In addition to the Temik, he also hired a commercial applicator to spray Treflan.

Based on the interview, Mickey Joplin's waste management practices included burning the Temik sacks, not rinsing the spray tank on his truck, and using the rinsed, empty Treflan cans for collecting fuel and oil around his farm. The rinsate generated from the Treflan cans was said to be put back into the spray tank of Mr. Joplin's truck. Eventually, most of the empty cans were taken to the Brownfield dump. No empty cans, rinsates, or excess pesticides were disposed of on-site, according to Mr. Joplin.

TCEQ Investigations

On October 30, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses for Mickey Joplin.

On October 30, 2014, the Terry County Appraisal District was researched, and the address listed for the site at RT 1 Box 294, Brownfield, TX could not be found. Additionally, there was no Mickey Joplin to be found. The only Joplin result was a Rickey D Joplin at a different location than the site.

On October 30, 2014, the Secretary of State database was researched and there were no results for a Mickey Joplin in Brownfield, TX. There were results for Mickey Joplin related to oil and gas operations and services and an audio system company, but these cannot definitively be tied to the same Mickey Joplin.

On October 30, 2014, Google Earth was researched and the coordinates provided are located in the middle of what is now a vineyard with house/ranches around. Historically, the land was just farm land with center-pivot irrigation.

On October 30, 2014, TCEQ central registry was researched for Mickey Joplin and no records were found.

On October 30, 2014, the Texas Water Development Board's database was researched for the general area of the coordinates. The results showed there was one irrigation well within 0.25 mile, 7 wells (1 unused, 2 domestic, and 4 irrigation wells) within 0.5 mile, and 26 wells (1 unused, 10 domestic, 15 irrigation wells) within 1 mile of the approximate site.

Conclusion

As of October 30, 2014, there are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA. Additionally, neither the site or Mickey Joplin could be found. No further action was recommended in the 1985 PA based on the assertion that no rinsates or empty pesticide containers were disposed of on-site. The Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) recommends an eligibility determination of no further action (NFA) based on the information available at this time.

Frank Junfin 3743
Quemado, Maverick County
NFA
02/24/2017

Site Setting
Frank Junfin (the “site”) is located approximately 2.7 miles southeast of the intersection of Highway 277 and FM 1590 (southwest of the Junfin Rd. and Highway 277 intersection) in Quemado, Maverick County, Texas 78877 (latitude: 28.879806° N, longitude: - 100.565776° W). The site is located in a rural area surrounded by fields on all sides. The site historically consisted of residences, insectary buildings, a hay barn, and an open area. From Google Earth images, the site has expanded in structure to include three additional buildings located adjacent to the original insectary buildings. A windmill and possible groundwater well are located north of the residence buildings. An unnamed creek and tributary of the Rio Grande River are located approximately 0.35 miles southwest and 0.80 miles southeast of the site, respectively. The Rio Grande River is located approximately 1.3 miles west/southwest of the site.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On May 13, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. The site was a private farm site and insectary where insects were reared for biointegrated control. The site consisted of a two acre work area containing a windmill and groundwater well located south of the entrance road, three residences located on the southern side of the property, two to three sterile insectary buildings in the middle section, a hay barn in the northeastern corner, and an open area located north of the residences and insectary. The site was surrounded by fields on three sides and a wooded area on the south side.

A site visit and inspection was conducted on April 22, 1986. Frank Junfin is an entomologist who operated an insectary for 10 years at the time of the site visit. At the time of the PA/SI, Mr. Junfin held a TDA applicator license (Number 2995). Pesticides in the insecticide form were not used however approximately five to 10 gallons of herbicides, primarily Pramitol, were used annually. The herbicide mixture was sprayed completely on the area being treated. When applicator equipment was cleaned with water, the rinsate was sprayed onto the areas requiring treatment. Empty herbicide containers were rinsed and used for other purposes or disposed of at the county landfill. Rinsate from cleaning the empty containers was added to the treatment mixture. Evidence of the misuse of pesticide related rinses was not observed and there were no empty pesticide containers at the site at the time of the site visit. The site appeared well maintained with no evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides. No past regulatory actions, inspections, or remedial activity were reported to have occurred in relation to the site. No Further Action was recommended for the site under the PA/SI program.

A Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) Prioritization Screening was prepared for the site on an unknown date. Notes indicate there were no documented/suspected releases or hazardous substances and no potential risk features.

From research and interviews conducted by TCEQ in 2015, the site is still actively operating the insectary business, specializing in biological integrated insect control (BIIC) and integrated pest management (IPM), under the business name of Kunafin and ownership of the Junfin family. The site has undergone modifications resulting from business

expansion which include additional buildings used for the purpose of storage space for shipping and insectary materials and for future beneficial insect growing space. According to the Kunafin website, the business was started in 1959 by entomologist Joe Junfin (father of Frank Junfin) with the mass rearing facilities established by Joe and Frank Junfin in 1978. Frank Junfin's wife, Adele Junfin, serves as co-owner. According to the Kunafin website, although chemical insecticides are reduced or eliminated whenever possible, they are occasionally required and used when dealing with exotic pests or as part of a BIIC program. From an interview with Adele Junfin, a specialized category for this business does not exist, therefore Kunafin is classified under the business category chemical/pesticides/insecticides and required to maintain pesticide licenses. Pesticide licenses are also maintained in order to stay aware of new rules and regulations. Mrs. Junfin indicated a shredding and mowing program was in use to try to move away from the use of herbicides, but she confirmed herbicides were used in the past. Mrs. Junfin additionally confirmed the location of the site property near Highway 277 and FM 1590 and stated the address registered with the pesticide licenses at 13955 N. Highway 277 is the Junfin home complex. Mrs. Junfin indicated the work of Kunafin additionally involves educating the community and working collaboratively with the USDA and colleges like Texas A&M on biological integrated insect management.

TCEQ Investigations

On May 11, 2015, an online Google search was researched for Frank Junfin. A business under the name of Kunafin, a BIIC and IPM company, was found in association with Frank and Adele Junfin. A mailing address of Rt. 1 Box 39, Quemado, TX 78877 and phone number 1 (800) 832-1113 were listed in association with this company. The mailing address matches the mailing address in the EPA file. A physical address of 13955 N. Highway 277, Quemado, TX 78877 was found on the Better Business Bureau website review, with information of a business start date of 1979.
On May 11, 2015, the TCEQ online Central Records database was researched, and a Regulated Entity Reference Number of RN104845441 for Kunafin was found in association with Customer Reference Number CN602966699 for Frank Junfin. The primary business is pest control, located southwest of the Junfin Rd. and Highway 277, which matches the physical address location description in the EPA file.

On May 11, 2015, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and four current pesticide licenses are active in association with the Junfin family. Three licenses are associated with Kunafin (accounts 0219931, 0122558, and 0689739) and all are associated with 13955 N. Highway 277, Quemado, TX and (830) 757-1181.
On May 11, 2015, the Secretary of State (SOS) website was researched for Frank Junfin and Kunafin entities. One result was found for Kuna Fin with an expired status as of November 8, 1999 and registration date of November 8, 1979. Frank C. Junfin is listed as the registrant and the classification is natural agricultural products and raising and breeding of trichogramma.

On May 11, 2015, the Maverick County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched for Frank Junfin and Kunafin. Several properties are listed as owned by Frank and Adele Junfin surrounding the original location area near Bingham Rd.

On May 11, 2015, the EPA Superfund database and TCEQ Superfund State Registry were researched, and there is no current listing for Frank Junfin or Kunafin in active or archived EPA sites or the State Superfund Registry.

On May 11, 2015, Google Earth was researched and based on images the site expanded to include three additional buildings and is surrounded by fields in all directions.

On May 13, 2015, the White and Yellow Pages were researched for Frank Junfin and Kunafin. The number for (806) 757-1181 was listed for Frank and Adele Junfin at 39 Rt. 1, Quemado, TX. The numbers (800) 832-1113, (830) 757-1181, and (830) 758-7700 were listed for Kunafin at 13955 N. Highway 277, Quemado, TX.

On May 14, 2015, TCEQ contacted Kunafin at (830) 757-1181 and spoke with a representative from sales. Sales confirmed the insectary business is still active and owned by the Junfin family, located at the Highway 277 and FM 1590 property, and has been around for approximately 60 years. Frank Junfin's father, Joe Junfin, founded the business, which was continued by Frank and Adele Junfin. Sales indicated fertilizer was used on the fields for grass.

TCEQ contacted Adele Junfin via email at office@kunafin.com and Mrs. Junfin confirmed the ownership and active use of the Kunafin business at the Highway 277 and FM 1590 property and indicated the property at 13955 N. Highway 277 was the family home address. Mrs. Junfin indicated Kunafin has tried to move away from herbicide use with a shredding and mowing program and that pesticide licenses are maintained as required from the business classification and to stay current on rules and regulations.

On May 13, 2015, the Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there are three water wells within ¼ mile of the site (one domestic and two unused), seven water wells within ½ mile of the site (seven unused), and five water wells within a mile of the site (one stock and four unused). The Rio Grande Alluvium is the aquifer.

Conclusion
As of May 14, 2015, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. The site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the State by the EPA. Furthermore, this site is still in existence and is active for insectary and biointegrated control activities and possible herbicide use based on interviews with representatives from Kunafin. Therefore, this site is determined to be Active (A) and ineligible under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

K - Y Farms 3747
Harlingen, Cameron County
NFA
02/13/2012

Site Setting
K-Y Farms is located at 25721 Altas Palmas Road, Harlingen, Texas, on 450 acres (26.1833° N, 97.7667° W). The major activities conducted by the business are citrus farming, packaging and selling citrus fruit, and fruit products. The site is bordered by US HWY 83 to the north, agricultural fields to the east, a newer subdivision to the south, and a vacant field to the west. There are no schools, day-care facilities, or industrial businesses located within 200 feet of the site. In addition, there are no terrestrial sensitive environments within 200 feet of the site. The nearest residence resides approximately 200 feet southwest of the site. The site is currently active.

Site History
According to the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment conducted in 1986 by Engineering-Science, Inc., Joseph A. Kutzenberger and John Kutzenberger were listed as the owners of K-Y Farms. The major activities conducted by K-Y Farms were citrus farming and care for their orchards. Aerial applicators were contracted for treatment and ground application was performed by the business.
The pesticides were purchased as required and loaded into the applicator equipment at the site to be treated. The mixture was sprayed completely on the site being treated. The interior of the applicator equipment was cleaned with water at the field sites, and this rinsate was sprayed on the fields. The empty containers were washed at least four times, and the rinsate was added to the mixture to be sprayed. The drums were taken to the Harlingen landfill for disposal, while the metal containers were taken to Anglo Iron and Metal Recycling Co. for disposal.
The chemicals of concern are: Acaraben; Evik; Guthion; Karmex; Kelthane; Kocide; Krovar I & II; Lorsban; Ethion; Paraquat; Roundup; Simazine; Sevin; Supracide; Timet; Vendex; Vydate; Zineb; Zorial; Solicam; Ambush; Banvel;

Azodrin; Pydrin; Dacthal; Devrinol; Diaphene; Manzate; Patathion; Toxaphene; Furadan; Lorox; Pounce; Prowl; and Surflan.
The 1986 assessment stated no visual evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes was seen, stains and odors were not detected on-site, the equipment was well maintained, there were no accidents or spills relating to pesticides, and no wastes were generated from this operation; therefore, it was recommended in the assessment that no further action be taken.

TCEQ Research
On September 27, 2010, Anna Lund, Remediation Division, researched the Texas Secretary of States' (SOS) website. It showed K-Y Farms listed in 2004 as being an active entity. On May 10, 2005, the SOS shows a Certificate of Assumed Business Name was filed, and the business name was change from K-Y Farms to Crockett Farms, Inc. After reviewing the 2009 Texas franchise tax public information report obtained from the Texas SOS's website, it confirms that K-Y Farms, is now known as Crockett Farms, Inc. is still in business. The report lists their 2009 taxpayer number as 17426945329, and business address at 25691 Altas Palmas, Harlingen Texas.
On January 20, 2011, Ms. Lund made a phone call to K-Y Farms/Crockett Farms at (956) 412-8066. Terrie Crockett indicated that there is no farming done on that property. K-Y Farms purchases fruit from Rio Queens Citrus and packages their merchandise for shipping. There are no pesticides being used or stored on the property, and all the chemical storage units and garages relating to farming were removed prior to the Crockett's purchase of the property. The previous owners were foreclosed on the property and that is how the Crockett's came about owning the land. She did not know the original owners, Joseph A. and John Kutzenberger.
Data from the Texas Water Development Board indicates there are three domestic wells located within a one mile radius of this site and one irrigation well located within a half mile of the site. Terrie Crockett indicated that they get their water from the City of Harlingen, and there are no private water wells on the property.

Conclusion
After the TCEQ review of the available information on February 13, 2012, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because there is no evidence of misuse or release of hazardous substances at the site. No further action is recommended for this site under the State Superfund program at this time.

Kan Tex Seed Co Inc 3748
Tulia, Swisher County
Active
05/16/2011

The site consists of three adjacent sheet metal-sided barns (422 feet by 100 feet each) and six silos on 6.19 acres on the west side of Tulia, Texas. The barns and property were owned and operated as a grain storage and distribution service by the Kan Tex Seed Co. Inc. from 1972 until 2000. Attebury Grain Inc. bought the Kan Tex property from Continental Grain in 2000. At present, Attebury Grain holds approximately 150 acres which includes all the former holdings of Continental Grain that surround the Kan Tex property. The 150 acres includes much larger storage barns, silos, and a distribution system. They also own several small barns on the east side of the railroad tracks as well as a building which houses their site office.

The original Kan Tex barns are now devoted exclusively to storage of cotton seed. At the time of the site visit only one barn was in use for this purpose. This barn was approximately 80% full, and stacked to 15 feet. The other barns held no agricultural product, and were generally empty and clean. The two silos and distribution system on the east side of the former Kan Tex property are no longer in use. All structures associated with the former Kan Tex facility are in good condition, exhibiting only a minimum of surface rust at the bottom of some of the barns. There are no signs of spills or

damaged concrete, and all vegetation in the vicinity appears healthy. None of the Attebury Grain property is fenced including the Kan Tex portion. The barns are locked nightly and opened each day for access and ventilation.

The area immediately surrounding the site, and between the railroad tracks to the east, and Interstate Highway 27 to the west, is largely dedicated to agriculture. The closest residence is approximately 300 feet northwest of the property. There are some light commercial and industrial operations along Highway 87 to the east. Highland Elementary is the nearest school to the Kan Tex facility, lying approximately 0.6 miles northeast. The Church of Christ, the closest church to the site, lies 0.5 miles to the east.

No wells are present on site. Water is supplied to the site and the surrounding area by the Tulia Municipal Water System (PWS# 2190003). The closest active city-owned well associated with this public water system (PWS) lies 0.8 miles to the east-northeast. The city owns seventeen groundwater wells within four miles of the site, four of which are no longer used. A total of 83 wells are documented within 4 miles of the site. Eight of those are domestic wells; the closest lies 0.25 miles northeast of the site. The Ogallala aquifer supplies wells screened approximately 100 feet to 200 feet below ground surface (bgs). Wells screened approximately 800 feet bgs and deeper draw from the Dockum Aquifer.

The documented history of pesticide use at the site begins in the 1980s. A variety of chemicals including captan, methoxychlor, LT2, heptachlor, and malathion were used to suppress rodent populations in the stored seed. These chemicals were stored on site and applied when necessary. Presently, Attebury Grain employs a contractor to spray phostoxin when rodent control is deemed necessary. Attebury representatives said spraying is “rarely” needed. Pesticides are not currently stored on site.

A Pre-CERCLIS report was submitted to the EPA in March 2011, and it was recommended that no further action be taken under CERCLA. The site is currently active and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Kaul, Larry C 3749
Miami, Roberts County
NFA
09/26/2017

Overview- Site Summary
The Larry C Kaul site was located on the south side of Bessie St, 0.5 mi from Highway 60 intersection, Route 1 (646 E. Bessie St) in Miami, Roberts County, Texas, 79059 (lat 35.695687, long -100.630516). The site is located on less than one acre that contains a residence (single family home) and a chemical storage shed. This site is a ground applicator where equipment is kept on site that, according to the most recent prioritization screening, was still active in 2009.
Site History
On October 20th, 1984, this site was referred to the EPA as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed- as a part of a massive pesticide applicator referral on this date.
On October 16, 1985 a TWC Preliminary Assessment (PA) of Larry C. Kaul was reported by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. The assessment consisted of an interview and site inspection of the areas involved with pesticide activities were conducted with Mr. Kaul on October 9, 1985, beginning at 4:45 PM.
According to the PA, Larry C. Kaul owns a small lawn spraying service and has been involved in pesticide usage for at least four years. Mr. Kaul operates this business out of his home, located at the address shown above. Activities at this site include storage of a small amount of pesticides in a storage shed on Mr. Kaul’s property. The majority of chemicals are purchased as needed. Mr. Kaul owns a sprayer trailer which is transported to the site to be sprayed by truck. The chemicals are then mixed at the site, sprayed, and then the containers are triple rinsed and the rinsate is

sprayed. The tank is then rinsed on the lawn that was previously treated. The one-two gallon tanks that Mr. Kaul uses are then disposed of at the city dump.
Because the site used by Mr. Kaul did not contain visible stains not empty containers, and due to the small amount of pesticides used and the proper empty container disposal methods of Mr. Kaul, the TWC PA/SI program recommended no further action (NFA).
TCEQ Investigation
A SSDAP prioritization screening document was prepared by Olga Salinas in 2009. According to this document, she determined that although the site did not have a documented/suspected release, potential risk site features, or sensitive soil exposures- the site is still active and has 5 water wells within 0.5-1 mile from the site and contains 1 sensitive ecological environment 0.25-0.5 miles from the site. She also spoke on the phone with Mr. Kaul on October 23, 2009 at (806) 868-2271 and confirmed that he still had his lawn spraying company. A phone call to Mr. Kaul on September 26, 2018 confirmed that the site is inactive and Mr. Kaul is now retired as of 2010.
On August 25, 2017 the Roberts County CAD was researched for 636 E. Bessie St Miami, TX. There was no website available for a county appraisal district, so nothing was found.
The name Larry C. Kaul was researched on the internet, and there were records showing that he was still alive.
The Texas Drinking Water Watch website was researched for Miami, TX, and although low levels of lead (<~0.001 mg/L) were found- there were no other significant concentrations for contaminants of concern.
Conclusions
As of August 25, 2017, due to the fact that this facility has no documented improper waste disposal and contaminant release, no further action (NFA) is recommended for Larry C. Kaul at this time.

Kay-Bee Inc 3750
Olney, Young County
NFA
09/12/2017

Overview- Site Summary
Kay-Bee Inc site was located in two separate locations: Site 1 was located on 210 S. Avenue B in Olney, Young County, Texas, 76347 (lat 33.368937, long -98.751771). Site 2 was located on 1201 S Avenue C in Olney, Young County, Texas. According to the PA, Site 1 consisted of 3 acres that were used for feed fertilizer and chemical storage and distribution. This site contained 1 building with a store, feed storage and offices, 1 fertilizer and storage building, 1 weigh station, and 4 grain bins. Site 2 consisted of 1.5 that were used for feed and fertilizer storage. This site contained 1 abandoned building, 1 fertilizer storage building, and 1 warehouse. At the time of the PA, the land around the two sites appeared to be unzoned with residential, industrial, and commercial establishments.

Site History
On October 20th, 1984, this site was referred to the EPA as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed- as a part of a massive pesticide applicator referral on this date.

On December 19th, 1985, a TWC Preliminary Assessment (PA) of Kay-Bee Inc. was conducted by Martin C. Chartier of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Assoc., Inc. The assessment consisted of an interview with Mr. Herb Barnhardt, owner and operator, and a site surveillance with two separate sites owned and operated by Kay-Bee, Inc. at the addresses shown above.

Kay-Bee, Inc.'s practices include retail sale of hardware, feed fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides. Occasionally herbicides and pesticides were applied to small sites for clients. Most pesticides and herbicides were mixed up on job site. Occasionally some of the pesticides and herbicides were mixed at Site 2 around the hopper. Empty containers were triple rinsed. Rinsate was applied to job sites. Rinsed drums are used as burn barrels. Burn barrels are empty drums commonly used by rural families for burning garbage in. Empty glean containers are taken to the local landfill

by Kay-Bee. There are no records of wastes generated, Invoices of the total amount and type of chemicals purchased are available. Most chemicals are sold in the on-site store in Site 1.

After the assessment and site visit, it was determined that the two sites appeared to be well maintained with no obvious signs of improper disposal. Such as dead vegetation, discoloration, or odors. No site inspection or other action (NFA) was recommended for this site by the PA.

TCEQ Investigation
A SSDAP prioritization screening was prepared by Manie Davis of the TCEQ. She determined that the sites did not have a documented/ suspected release or that the site was still active. However, she did determine that there was a documented substance activity on site (Store, sell, mix) and that there were nearby sensitive soil exposure environments (some residences and 1 school within a quarter mile, a few residences within a half mile, and residences, 1 school, 2 daycares, and 1 public park. However, it was determined that there were not any nearby water wells, sensitive ecological, environment, and potential risk site features.

On August 24, 2017- Site 1 was researched to confirm the information that was reported in the SSDAP prioritization. Site 1 (map attached) still had many of the buildings as described in the PA. Site 2 (map attached) looked like a completely different site.

On August 24, 2017, the Young County CAD was researched for both Site 1 and Site 2. Site 1 is now owned by Chet and Dancey Creel and not the original owners mentioned in the PA. The site, however, still has active general feed operations. Site 2 is now owned by Berend Bros Inc., and not the original owners mentioned in the PA. Therefore, it can be determined definitively that the business that Mr. Barnhardt was running is inactive. The site, however, still has active general feed operations.

On August 24, 2017, the SSDAP GIS Database was researched. The site is not near any surface water areas, impacted or otherwise. There are no TWDB recorded Groundwater (Private or Public) or SDRDB well within 5 miles from the site. The Texas Drinking Water Watch website was researched for Olney, TX, and although low levels of lead (<~0.006 mg/L) were found- there were no other significant contaminant of concern concentrations.

Conclusions
As of August 24, 2017, due to the fact that this is an inactive facility with no documented improper waste disposal and contaminant release, no further action (NFA) is recommended for Kay-Bee, Inc. at this time.

Kehoe, David C 3751
Dumas, Moore County
NFA
09/12/2017

Overview- Site Summary
The David C. Kehoe site was located on the south side of McCleary Ln, 1.5 miles East of Highway 287 intersection on Etter Rd in Dumas, Moore County, Texas (lat 35.893928, long -101.951766). According to the PA, this address consisted of a cattle feed lot where B.E.S. was used as a feed additive with no other buildings. However, there were two ponds located on site for containment of runoff from the livestock pens. The site is located in a rural area where few residences are located. There was no physical address for this site, only a Box #43.

Site History

On October 20th, 1984, this site was referred to the EPA as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed- as a part of a massive pesticide applicator referral on this date.
On October 14, 1985, a TWC Preliminary Assessment (PA) of David C. Kehoe was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. A phone interview was conducted on the same day at 5:35 PM with David Kehoe, the son of David Crockett Kehoe. A visual inspection of the site was performed on October 16, 1985 beginning at approximately 2:30 PM.
According to the PA, David Crockett Kehoe owned a cattle feed lot which has been closed off since 1978. During the early 1970's, a feed additive, B.E.S., was mixed with the feed troughs for fly control- with no other type of chemical being used at the site, which did not have a dip vat. The disposal site of the containers is unknown but the containers were not buried at the site.
Rainwater runoff collects in the small, low lying open ponds on site locate to the south of the cattle pens. Although the area where the pens and ponds are located is unvegetated, evidence of pesticide or herbicide usage was not observed. Vegetation surrounds the area formerly used by the livestock. Due to the lack of on-site waste disposal, no further action (NFA) is recommended for David C. Kehoe under the TWC PA/SI.

TCEQ Investigation
A SSDAP prioritization screening was prepared by Olga Salinas of the TCEQ. She determined that there was no documented/suspected release and that the site was not active. However, it was determined that there were five water wells within 0.5-1 mile from the site. The ponds installed for collection of run-off wastes were also identified as potential risk site features.
On August 23rd, 2017, the Texas Drinking Water Watch website was research for the City of Dumas, Texas. There were no hits for contaminants of major concern. There were minor lead levels (~0.006 mg/L) in the water, but these are not related to the site.
The TWDB Groundwater and SDRDB databases were researched on this date. It was determined that of the five water wells that are within a mile from the site, three are used for irrigation and two are used. None are public or private drinking water wells.

Conclusions
As of August 23rd, 2017, due to the fact that this is an inactive facility with no documented on site waste disposal and contaminant release, no further action (NFA) is recommended for David C. Kehoe at this time.

Keillor Flying Service 3752
Danbury, Brazoria
NFA
02/22/2012

SITE SETTING:
The Keillor Flying Services was an aerial pesticide applicator company located at 4019 County Road 208, Danbury, Brazoria County, Texas. The 4.5 acre site is currently a residential property located approximately 1.6 miles southeast of the city of Danbury, Texas. The site is bordered by Peltier Road on the southwest side of the property. Surrounding the site are residential and agricultural properties. The site currently consists of a residential home, a garage, a storage trailer, and two quonset barns.

SITE HISTORY:
The Deed History of the Brazoria County Appraisal District showed no other ownership of the site besides Mr. Peter T. Keillor, which Mr. Keillor owned the site since 1946. The site was used as an aerial pesticide application facility and as a residence for Mr. Keillor. The Keillor Flying Service which was owned by Mr. Keillor, provided aerial pesticide application services from 1954-1980 and treated approximately 5,000 acres per year. The Keillor Flying Service used

one plane to apply pesticides such as Toxaphene, Ordram, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), 2, 4-ST, Propanil, and Malathion. As of 1980, Mr. Keillor no longer used his property as a pesticide application facility and continues to live as a resident at the site.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:
On May 24, 2010, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) staff visited the site and spoke with Mr. Keillor, the owner of the property. Mr. Keillor informed the TCEQ staff that the Keillor Flying Service operated from 1954 to 1980 and employed a few employees. Mr. Keillor stated that he would apply pesticides on treated sites and would rinse the plane tank at the large concrete slab next to the large quonset barn. The plane was parked on the larger concrete slab when it was not being used. The plane tanks were occasionally rinsed with water, and the rinsates were disposed of on the ground areas that were located adjacent to the field site or along the airstrips. Mr. Keillor identified the location of the airstrip, which is located south of his property and adjacent to Peltier Road. Currently the former airstrip consists of grass and trees.

At the time when Keillor Flying Service was operating, Mr. Keillor would store fertilizer in the barns. The TCEQ staff observed the barns during the site visit and did not observe any fertilizer or other chemicals stored in the barns. Inside the larger quonset barn were a few old empty 55-gallon drums, farm equipment, and tools. The smaller quonset barn had a small boat and a recreational vehicle. No ground stains where found inside the Quonset barns or on the concrete slab. The TCEQ found no visual evidence of misused pesticides or pesticide related wastes were found at the site.

CONCLUSION:
After the TCEQ review of available information on February 16, 2012, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program and no further action is recommended for the site. There are no documented releases of hazardous substances at the site.

Kelton Gin Inc 3753
Wheeler, Wheeler County
NFA
09/26/2017

Site Setting
Kelton Gin, Inc. (the “site”) was located on the east side of FM 592, 2 1/2 miles south of intersection of FM 592 and HWY 152, in Kelton, Wheeler County, Texas (latitude: 34.9089° N, longitude: 102.3146° W). The site was comprised of 1-2 acres with a residence, barn, office, chemical storage, and operations building. The site is bordered on the south, east, and north by farm land, and west by FM 592. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The property is currently owned by Carol Whitehurst Dishman.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 18, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On October 19, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey and David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. The owner of the site at the time of the PA was Mr. Kenneth Killingsworth.

Kelton Gin was in the herbicide business for approximately 10 years. The main business activities conducted by the company were selling seed and selling and applying herbicides. The chemicals were purchased ass needed, and poured directly into the applicator either onsite or at the site to be treated. Since the mixture was completely sprayed, no leftover mixture remained in the applicator. If an incompatible chemical was to be sprayed in the next load, the applicator tank was cleaned on the job site, and the rinsate was sprayed out on the field. The chemicals of concern were: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D) amine, treflan, banvel, and prowl. Mr. Killingsworth did have a TDA applicator's license (#6587) during the time of this PA.

The metal containers were rinsed out, stored onsite in a truck, and taken to the city dump. The plastic containers were cleaned and burned. The rinsate from cleaning the containers was added to the load to be sprayed. The site was located in an open area within one mile of the town of Kelton. In addition to the buildings, there were several above ground storage tanks. The building, in which chemicals were stored prior to their usage, had a concrete floor and was located southeast of the office and east of the residence of Mr. Killingsworth. The above ground storage tanks were located north of the storage building, and the loading area was north of these tanks.

A lack of vegetation in the loading area appears to be the result of heavy vehicular usage. A low spot where runoff collected was located near the loading area and east of the office building. This area was vegetated. There was no evidence of spillage or onsite waste disposal, and no further action was recommended for Kelton Gin under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On September 22, 2017, the Wheeler County Appraisal District was researched, and Mr. Killingsworth currently resides at 420 E. 2nd in Shamrock, Texas. The property is currently owned by Carol Whitehurst Dishman.

On September 22, 2017, Mr. Kenneth E. Killingsworth was contacted at (806)256-5061, and indicated that the business closed in 1997. He sold the property in 2007, but did not want to disclose the current owners. He said the land is sitting idle, and the buildings have been removed.

On September 22, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Mr. Kenneth E. Killingsworth and Kelton Gin, and there were no records found for either entity.

On September 22, 2017, Mr. Kenneth E. Killingsworth and Kelton Gin were researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and the business (#29861600) was voluntarily dissolved on December 23, 2003.

On September 22, 2017, Mr. Kenneth E. Killingsworth and Kelton Gin were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there were no records found for either entity.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of September 22, 2017, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Kem - Kil Inc 3754
Odessa, Ector County
NFA
10/30/2017

Site Setting

Kem-Kil, Inc. (the “site”) was located at 602 Ryan Avenue, in Odessa, Ector County, Texas (latitude: 33.8590° N, longitude: 102.3428° W). The site was comprised of less than 1 acre with offices and a warehouse. The site was bordered on the south, east, and north by buildings and rental equipment storage lots, and west by Ryan Avenue. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is located in a commercial/industrial area and is not secured by fencing or a gate. The property is currently owned by Transmission Service & Supply, Inc., since 2003.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 18, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On May 2, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. The owner of the site at the time of the PA was Mr. Jim Coffee.

The site was located at 602 Ryan Avenue and consisted of two office buildings, a warehouse, and a gravel fenced lot with large pieces of scrap metal, hay bales, and cars. Two dumpsters were situated adjacent to the warehouse. There were no empty pesticide containers, soil stains, chemical odors, or disposal pits observed at the site. No other evidence of environmental distress was observed, and the vegetation appeared to be normal at the time of the site visit.

At the time of the PA, Kem-Kil had been in business for 26 years applying herbicides with ground applicator equipment at oil drilling sites. The chemical used for weed control was hyvar X, which was purchased as needed in 48 pound cases. The maximum amount used in a year was estimated to be 200 cases. The chemicals were mixed at the location to be treated, and the empty paper containers were brought back to the headquarters site and disposed of in the dumpsters onsite. The city of Idessa picked up the garbage in the dumpsters and disposed of them at the Odessa landfill. Mr. Coffee’s brother, Truman S. Coffee, did have a TDA applicator’s license (#7657) during the time of this PA.

The equipment was rinsed, when necessary, at the location being treated, and the rinsate was sprayed on areas treated previously. TDA reportedly inspected the site annually for proper record keeping. No spills or accidents were reported to have occurred relating to the use of herbicides. Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress at the site, no further action was recommended for Kem-Kil, Inc. under the Texas Water Commission’s PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On October 30, 2017, the Ector County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Transmission Service & Supply, Inc.

On October 30, 2017, Mr. James Coffee, Mr. Truman Coffee, and Kem-Kil were researched on the White Pages website. There were a few James Coffee’s listed; however, none had an affiliation with Odessa, Texas. There was no information listed on this website for Truman Coffee or Kem-Kil. The Transmission Service & Supply business was contacted at (432)322-8201 and information regarding the site was obtained from the manager, Andy. He indicated that the transmission business has been at the site for over 10 years now. He does not remember seeing any chemical containers onsite when Kem-Kil sold the property to them.

On October 30, 2017, TCEQ’s Central Registry was researched for Mr. Jim Coffee, Mr. Truman Coffee, and Kem-Kil, and there were no records found for these entities.

On October 30, 2017, Kem-Kil was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State’s (SOS) database, and the business (#17795600) was voluntarily terminated on August 11, 2003.

On October 30, 2017, Mr. Jim Coffee, Mr. Truman Coffee, and Kem-Kil were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there were no records found for these entities.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of October 30, 2017, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Kerrick Elevator Company 3757
Kerrick, Dallam County
Active
06/07/2011

The Kerrick Elevator Company site is located at 517 Santa Fe Trail, Kerrick, Dallam County, Texas. The company operated at this location from 1970 - 1993.

A site visit was conducted on October 15, 1985 by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. There was no evidence of on-site disposal, and the site appeared to be normally vegetated. The company did not sell pesticides, or conduct aerial or ground application activities. Pesticides were used occasionally to spray empty grain bins or treat the top layer of grain for insect control. Foggers were also used when necessary.

According to the Dallam County Appraisal District, Kerrick Elevator Company was purchased by Continental Grain Company in 1993. In July 1999, it was purchased by Cargill, Inc. The site is currently an active grain elevator company owned by Cargill, Inc. The site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program at this time, because it is an active grain storage facility.

Kieffer Enterprises Inc 3759
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
NFA
11/12/2014

Site Setting
Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. is located about 0.8 miles from the intersection of FM 1423 and Highway 107 along the south side of FM 1423. The site is in a rural location, bounded on three sides by cultivated farm land and on the eastern side by FM 1423. Located on site are: a residence which Mr. Louie M. Kieffer, a stockholder in the company, owns, two mobile trailers, and an open shed where pesticide containers (usually 5-gallon plastic) are stored. There is a canal located less than 0.5 mile from the site, it is unknown if the canal is normally dry or contains water.

Site History
Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. was created in 1973 with the main activities conducted being farming and grove care. Ground pesticide purchases and application were performed as needed. On October 20, 1984 the EPA conducted a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and stated that Kieffer Enterprises had hazardous waste and the waste may have been disposed of or stored improperly. On December 11, 1985 a site inspection was conducted by Ms. Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) program. Ms. Hulsey discovered that usual practices for applying pesticides were to mix a set amount of

chemical into an applicator based on the amount of acreage to be treated. Since the mixture amount was based on the acreage, no hazardous waste was left over, and the applicators did not need to be cleaned since the same pesticides were used each time. The empty containers that contained the pesticides were rinsed out at least twice, crushed and disposed of at a county landfill. The rinsate was added to the mixture to be applied to the treated acreage. During the inspection eight 5-gallon pesticide containers were observed in the open shed where pesticides were stored and there was no evidence of spills or improperly disposed of wastes. On February 19, 1997 Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. filed for tax forfeiture and the corporation was no longer in business after that time; however, Mr. Louie M. Kieffer still owns the property.

TCEQ Investigations

On December 7, 2010 an interview was conducted with Mr. Louie Kieffer by Mr. James Haley of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). It was reported in the interview that there was an unused well on site and that the site and most of the surrounding area received water through the North Alamo Water Supply Corporation since 1976. On January 18, 2011 a site verification was completed for Kieffer Enterprises stating that No Further Action was necessary.

On October 24, 2014 research was done to determine the status of the Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. site and if any further action needed to be pursued. Research was accomplished through database and public information available on Google Earth, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) current list of licensed pesticide applicators, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Hidalgo County Appraisal District, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) website, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund website, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Google Earth gave aerial satellite images of the site and showed that little had changed since the early 1990s. From the images, it is easy to see that the site is frequented much less as there are fewer tire tracks and more vegetation.

Neither Louie Kieffer nor Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. were listed on the TDA's current list of pesticide applicators. The TCEQ Central Registry also did not show any listings for Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. as a regulated entity or customer for the TCEQ.

Based on a search conducted on the EPA's Superfund listings and the Texas Superfund Registry, Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. is not already listed as a Federal or State Superfund site.

The SOS website yielded the information that Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. filed a legacy filing on February 14, 1973 and filed for tax forfeiture on February 19, 1997. This shows that the site is indeed inactive.

After searching the Hidalgo County Appraisal District website, it was found that Mr. Louie M. Kieffer still owns the land and residence where the site is.

The TWDB website showed that seven wells exist and are in use within one mile of the site. Two of the wells are domestic, 2 are irrigation wells, 2 are rig supply wells, and one is an industrial well. As was found by Mr. James Haley, the North Alamo Water Supply Corporation supplies the majority of the water utility service in the area and receives the water from 6 surface water treatment plants and 4 reverse osmosis treatment plants.

Conclusions

The information that was gathered on Kieffer Enterprises, Inc. suggests that although ground pesticide application operations were conducted at the site, not only was there a relatively small amount of pesticide application, but the corporation appears to have been operating without any misconduct. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

King & Son Elevator 3760
Robstown, Nueces County
NFA

‘08/24/2017

Site Setting

Historically, two entities operated in the approximately four acre footprint of the site referred for assessment: one called King & Son Elevator and one called Robstown Grain. King & Son Elevator (the “site”) was originally described in the referral as located on the north side of State Highway 44, 0.7 mile west of U.S. 77; however, current aerial imagery in google earth street views clearly indicate that all historical operations occurred south of Highway 44. Additionally, the Nueces County Appraisal District indicates current ownership south of Highway 44. The second entity, Robstown Grain, was described as located on the south side of West Iowa Street, 0.2 mile east of the intersection of West Iowa and South Lincoln Streets in Robstown.

Both former businesses were located adjacent to each other, separated by a railroad. King & Sons Elevator was located south of the railroad at 513 Industrial Blvd., Robstown, Texas 78380 (now just a dilapidated warehouse) and Robstown Grain (now mostly demolished) was located north of the railroad, 0.1 mile northwest of King & Sons Elevator. The correct coordinates for King & Sons Elevator are: 27.78467° N, 97.66359° W.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified King & Son Elevator as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 12, 1985 cited that “The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.” A preliminary assessment of the site was conducted by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) in February 1986. A phone interview was conducted with the owner, Bob King, on January 28, 1985 followed by a site observation of King & Son Elevator and Robstown Grain. The King & Son Elevator site visit was conducted on the north side of State Highway 44, 0.7 mile east of U.S. Highway 77, in Robstown. The ground at the site was described as predominantly flat and cover consisted mainly of grass, packed dirt, and gravel, with an asphalt parking lot in front of an office. There were no empty pesticide containers observed during the site visit. No soil stains or other signs of environmental distress were observed.

The Robstown Grain facility site visit was conducted on the south side of West Iowa Street, 0.2 mile east of the intersection of West Iowa and South Lincoln Streets in Robstown. The ground at the site was predominantly flat and cover consisted of mainly grass and dirt. There were no empty pesticide containers observed at the site. No soil stains or other signs of environmental distress were observed and the vegetation at the site was normal.

Robstown Grain had been in business since 1950 and King & Son Elevator since 1958, also at the same location. According to Mr. King, neither facility was ever directly involved in the application of herbicides or insecticides nor did either of the facilities have application equipment. The only type of pesticide application conducted at these sites was grain fumigation. The business contracted with outside companies (such as Pest Fog, Inc. or Town and Country) for grain fumigation. These companies fumigated the grain with methyl bromide or phostoxin and were responsible for the disposal of all empty containers. The elevator chambers were kept sealed for a period of time between 72-hours and 1 week before exhausting gas into the atmosphere.

Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress and because the business was not directly involved in the application of pesticides, no further action was recommended for King & Son Elevator under the TWC PA/SI Program.

TCEQ Investigations

On September 28, 2009, the TCEQ performed a registry search and made phone calls to verify the site. TCEQ confirmed the site had been inactive and sold to another company since 1996. At the time, the facility still existed but was not in operation. The confirmations were made by phone interviews with Bobby King and Gulf Coast Co-Op.

On April 27, 2017, the TCEQ researched the site using Google Earth, the Nueces County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, and the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) database. The findings were as follows:

According to the Nueces County Appraisal District website, King & Sons Elevator was located at 513 Industrial Blvd. and was sold to Planters Grain Cooperative in 2010. As of August 24, 2017, “no land segments exist for this property”. The Robstown Grain property has had a series of owners until a general warranty deed was granted in 2013 to Naumann Eva.

Images produced through Google Earth confirmed the existence of a large dilapidated warehouse labeled “King & Son Elevator” on Industrial Road (with large silos removed between 1995 and 2004). Sometime between 1995 and 2004, the Robstown Grain facility, just northeast of King & Son Elevator, was demolished.

According to the Texas Secretary of State database, King & Sons Elevator Co., Inc. was a domestic for-profit corporation from 1958 to 2004 under the registered agent B L King. Robstown Grain Co., Inc. was also a corporation under B L King from 1950 to 2004.

The TCEQ Central Registry lists King & Son Elevator Co., Inc. (CN601053085, RN101927473) as a regulated entity from 1980-2012. The site’s location, RN number, and active air new source permits are now affiliated with Planters Grain Cooperative Robstown Facility.

Conclusion
As of August 24, 2017 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Kingwood Trails 3761
Kingwood, Harris County
NS
10/25/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Montgomery County at 700 Rockmead Drive, Suite 168, Kingwood, Texas 77339. The Site is one of several addresses within a reserve property that consists of several parking lots and commercial buildings.

SITE HISTORY: The Site was identified on October 20, 1984 by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) as a location of an herbicide or pesticide applicator where possible hazardous waste may have been treated, stored or disposed of. On December 18, 1984, The TDA referred the Site to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment on September 26, 1986. She interviewed John Tomochek and conducted a Site visit on September 22, 1986.

According to the Preliminary Assessment (PA), the Site is located in Harris County and was utilized for Kingwood Trail’s office. The Site consisted of Suite 168 in a commercial building and a parking lot within a commercial area. Pesticides were not stored, used, or disposed of at the office (Site).

During the PA, Ms. Frank also investigated a property located at 1800 North Park in Kingwood, Texas (less than two miles Northeast of the Site) that housed the Kingwood Trails spray equipment and chemicals. Information regarding Ms. Frank findings and conclusions are included in the PA.

Also in the PA, Ms. Frank reported that John Tomochek had told her that the sprayers were rinsed at a public faucet in Deer Ridge Park located approximately two and a half miles South of the property located at 1800 North Park in Kingwood, Texas. It is believed that the rinsate from the sprayers most likely drained across a Deer Ridge Park Road into a ditch area or a parking area.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: TCEQ called the Harris and Montgomery County Appraisal District to confirm the Site location. The Site is currently located in Montgomery County. The Site is a part of a reserve property (3.47 acres) that consists of several addresses. TCEQ was unable to identify which portion of the reserve is considered to be the Site.

According to aerial and street view photographs from Google Earth TM , the reserve property consist of several separated portions of land with different addresses. Each address appears to have a parking lot adjacent to Rockmead Drive and a commercial building South of the associated parking lot. There is no evidence that commercial pesticide application activities took place at the Site.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Robert Smith. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are two schools located within a quarter of a mile South of the Site of the Site and a establishment for senior living located located within a quarter of a mile Northeast of the Site. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 09/16/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site as there is no documentation that hazardous substances were improperly stored, disposed, or released at the Site... There is no evidence that this property (Site) was utilized by a commercial pesticide applicator. The Site was apparently only used as the business office. Therefore, the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Kleberg County Farmers Co-op 3763
Kingsville, Kleberg County
Active
09/14/2009

Setting:
The updated address of the Site is 112 West Wagner, Kingsville, Kleberg County, Texas. The business is active.

TCEQ Verification:
On September 10, 2009, TCEQ phone interview with the employee, Chris Yaklin, to confirm that the Site is still active. Mr. Yaklin stated that the business has never been closed down; the company changed their name from “Kleberg County Farmers Co-Op” to “Gulf Coast Co-Op.”

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on September 10, 2009, the current determination for the site is active and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Gerald Lay 3767
Marshall, Harrison County
NS
05/13/2010

Gerald Lay, at the above listed address, was a pesticide applicator in which the Texas Department of Agriculture indicates was licensed and worked applying herbicides between 1966 and 1981. A file review indicates that Texas Water Commission contracted Engineering Science, Inc. in 1985 to research Gerald Lay's business in which the results determined that there was no further action recommended for the site.

A site visit performed by Engineering Science in 1985 determined that the location is a residence on approximately 125 acres in which no evidence of misuse of wastes products were observed. An interview with Gerald Lay determined that the commercial application business consisted of killing hardwood trees for the replanting of pine trees. Empty containers were washed with the rinse water being added to the injector and applied to the hardwood trees. The empty containers were crushed and sent to the landfill.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that the Gerald Lay business be designated as a non-site.

L & M Chemical Applicators 3768
Longview, Gregg County
NFA
07/23/2010

The L&M Chemical Applicators business, with an unknown address, was a pesticide applicator in which the Texas Department of Agriculture indicates was licensed in 1984. A file review indicates that Texas Department of Water Resources (TDWR) contracted Engineering Science, Inc. in 1985 to research L&M Chemical Applicators in which the results determined that there was no further action recommended for the site. The TDWR concurred with this determination on November 4, 1985.

Engineering Science was unable to find a physical location for this business. A search for information on Mr. Larry Adams, the license holder, determined that all contact information consisted of non-working telephone numbers. Contact with other chemical dealers and applicators in the area resulted in no one knowing of Larry Adams or L&M Applicators.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that the L&M Chemical Applicators business be designated as a no further action site.

L & N Aviation Co 3769
Amarillo, Potter County
NS
02/23/2017

Site Setting
Per the original file documents provided with this referral, the site on Arden road in Amarillo, Texas was a mobile home park and was not a location where pesticide related wastes were managed or generated. L&N Aviation Co. and owner, Gene Nunn have not operated business in Texas; the aerial applicator business was located in Kansas. Gene Nunn worked for Amarillo Flying service at Tradewinds Airport and flew for other applicators in the area unrelated to this site referral, and in addition he sold mobile home trailers.

TCEQ Investigations
On November 21, 1985 a TCEQ preliminary assessment (PA) telephone interview was conducted on L&N Aviation Co. by Margaret Husley of Engineering-Services, Inc. During the interview Dennis Maloney, a former TDA District 1 inspector, noted that he had never heard of the site and that the address on Arden road was a trailer park.

On July 18, 1986 Onsite interviews were conducted at Tradewinds Airport with Steve Gregoris, the manager, and Ken Brown, the owner of Amarillo Flying service and their assistants. Steve Gregoris, the apriport manager, noted that it has been over 10 years since Tradwinds Airport was used by aerial applicators.

Gene Nunn worked for Amarillo Flying service, not an aerial applicator company, and for a trailer park/promotion sales company located on Arden Road. In addition, he flew for other aerial applicators in the Amarillo area, the PA indicates that he took the TDA written exam to be certified but never followed through with being licensed in Texas.

Conclusion
The physical address(s) of L&N Aviation Co. has been identified as a mobile home in a residential area of Amarillo. No evidence of on-site storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides or herbicides was found. Based on the information available at this time, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Lashley, Edgar A 3775
Lakeway, Travis County
NFA
12/12/2008

The address is a private residence in Lakeway, Travis County, Texas. It was formerly owned by Edgar A. Lashley, who took a Texas Department of Agriculture test to become a licensed pesticide applicator. He never applied for nor received such a license, however. When an EPA subcontractor investigated the site in December, 1985, she discovered that Mr. Lashley had moved from the residence. No indication of the storage or release of hazardous substances were found. She recommended that no further action was required because the property in question was a non-site and was not eligible for the State Superfund Program. A search of Travis County records and a general Google search for "Edgar Lashley" and "Teaxs" were conducted in 2008 with no relevant results. Since there is no indication that this address was ever used to store hazardous substances, this site is ineligible for the State Superfund Program and no further action is required.

Leggett Aerial Srpaying 3777
Christoval, Tom Green County
NS
04/07/2010

Leggett Aerial Spraying, owned and operated by Jeff Leggett began operations in 1982 at his residence off unnamed county road off US Highway 277 in Christoval, Texas. The business is now inactive at the physical site address. However, there currently exists Jeff Leggett Aerial Spraying in San Angelo, Texas, but the associated phone number does not work.

A TWA PA/SI interview was conducted on December 14, 1985 with Mr. Jeff Leggett, the owner. Mr. Leggett was the owner of a small airline, which came to include a part-time plane rental for aerial pesticide application. The application chemicals were mixed at the application site. Rinsate produced was added to the plane's hopper, and then applied to the application site. The emptied containers of the chemicals, 30 gallon plastic drums, were returned to the company from which they were purchased. Arsenic acid has been identified as the hazardous substance, but is associated with the application sites, not the Leggett residence.

There do not appear to be any potential receptors associated with this site. Therefore, it is a non-site. The site is not eligible for state Superfund because no hazardous substances have been reported to have been used or stored on-site.

Lester Powers Ranch 3779
Tilden, McMullen County
NFA
06/26/2017

Site Setting
Lester Powers Ranch (the site) is located at 1300 Highway 72 in Tilden, McMullen County, Texas (latitude: 28.45944° N, longitude: 98.53194° W). The site was comprised of six acres with a residence, barn, abandoned barn, and mobile residence onsite. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 feet of the site.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 18, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On February 24, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) and TWC Preliminary Assessment of the site were conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A visual inspection and an interview with Lester C. Powers were performed on February 17, 1986 beginning at 5:30 PM.

The Ranch HQ site is in a rural area and is located 0.1 mile north of the Frio River and 0.6 mile south of the Leoncita Creek. East of the site, this area becomes the watershed for the Choke Canyon Reservoir. A small structure and mobile home are north and northeast of the main residence, respectively. A barn is south of the residence, and it is used for mechanical operations, storage of packaged seeds, and other items. In addition, a small locked area contains less than two or three gallons of pesticides, such as Roundup or Ruelene, on a shelf. At this location, ¼ acre has been used to plant citrus seedlings, and about one spoonful of Furadan has been placed under each tree. The plot is south of the mobile home and east of the residence and barn. The site is well maintained and evidence of the on-site misuse of pesticides was not observed.

Lester Powers' major occupation is selling seed for another company, R.C. Young Feed and Seed Co., in Lubbock. He has been located in Tilden for 10 years. Previously, he resided in the Rio Grande Valley and was employed by F-M.C. Corporation in the Agricultural Chemicals Division in San Benito. He took and passed the written TDA applicator's license test but was never licensed as a commercial applicator (why not?). He owns several thousand acres of ranch and farm property near Tilden in McMullen County. Farm related activities, including application of pesticides such as Roundup, are contracted to licensed applicators in the area. Except for two cleaned pesticide containers, which were buried on-site, other pesticide containers and their rinsates have not been generated by Lester Powers for disposal.

Since evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide related wastes was not observed at the HQ site, no further action was recommended for Lester Powers Ranch under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigation

On June 6, 2017, the McMullen County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched and Lester Powers Ranch had a total of 11 hits. There were 9 real estate properties and two mineral rights properties. There was also an address found for Lester Powers Ranch at 1300 Highway 72, Tilden, TX. The updated lat/long reflects this address, which is on the southern entrance of the land parcel with the Property ID# 3027.

On June 6, 2017, 1300 Highway 72, Tilden, and Lester Powers Ranch was researched on the internet. The ranch is now Lester Powers Ranch Inc., however, the owner- Lester Powers, and his wife- Doris Lester Powers, have since passed (see 2010 obituary).

On June 6, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Lester Powers Ranch Inc, and 1300 Highway 72 Tilden, TX and there were no records found in this database.

On June 6, 2017, Environmental Working Group's Farm Subsidy Database was researched, and there has not been a government subsidy since 2010 (the death of Doris Lester Powers, her husband preceded her in death). However, the ranch is still registered in the McMullen CAD. This means that although the land is still owned by the family and is still running as an incorporated company, the lack of government subsidies since 2010 indicate that the ranch is inactive- at least as a pesticide applicator.

It is also evident that the EPA did not write about the Frio River and the Choke Canyon Reservoir Watershed that the site was close to. Although there was no apparent threat or sign of the mismanagement of pesticides, the impact on the watershed was evaluated. On June 6, 2017 The US Fish and Wildlife Service Critical Habitat for Endangered Species Online map viewer was searched to see if there was a sensitive riparian environment downstream of the site. The search results yielded no critical habitats within 15 miles downstream of the site (which would be the potential point of entry).

The Choke Canyon Reservoir is the source of drinking water for the city of Corpus Christi. The lake and the dam that it creates it are owned by the US Bureau of Reclamation and managed by the city of Corpus Christi. Although this would provide cause for concern because it is a surface water intake source for an entire city, and the Frio River feeds into it, there does not seem to be an imminent threat of pesticide contamination.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As of June 6, 2017, no active business could be discerned from researching the address, there were no active permits on TCEQ's Central Registry, and there were no USDA Ranch Subsidies since 2010. Although there is evidence that the adjacent Frio River leads to a surface intake source (Choke Canyon Reservoir), there is no evidence that there are endangered species habitats 15 miles from the potential point of entry AND there is no/was never any evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide related wastes. Therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Levelland Delinting 3780
Levelland, Hockley
Active
06/26/2017

Site Setting
Levelland Delinting (the “site”) is located at 2200 West Ave., in Levelland, Hockley County, Texas (latitude: 33.56583333° N, longitude: 102.38694444° W). The site was comprised of 12 acres with 4 warehouses, an operations building, and a front office onsite. The site is bordered on all directions by farmland, but is in close proximity to the Levelland Municipal Airport (to its southeast), and the city of Levelland (to the northwest). The site is on the east side of West Avenue, 0.25 miles south of its junction with Highway 380, which is 0.65 mile southwest of the intersection of Highway 300 and Highway 358. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 feet of the site. The manager of the business at the time of the PA/SI inspection was G.F. (Buz) Poague. The business in this location is now known as All-Tex Seed (aka Levelland Delinting). Cody Poage is the current operations manager of the business.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location where cotton seeds are delinted and pesticides are used for seed treatment. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
.
On July 28, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) and TWC Preliminary Assessment of the site were conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A visual inspection and interview with, G.F. (Buz) Poague, the manager of the business were performed on May 20, 1986 beginning at 8:55 AM. Photographs were also taken at the site and are attached to this report.
The site is located in a rural, developed area. There was an office and four warehouses, as well as an operations building. The office is on the northeast corner of the site adjacent to the vegetated drainage ditch and highway on the western perimeter of the site. Southeast of the office is the operations building, and the east end of this building is where seed treatment is performed. The report stated that although the site looked neat and well maintained, the site may contain plastic container rinsates and that the routine disposal of these rinsates was not observed. Two small spots of pink dyed pesticides less than 2 feet in diameter were detected at the east end of the operations building near the concrete between the operations building and the third warehouse.

Levelland Delinting has been in operation since 1974. Prior to this time, Littche Delinting and South Plains Delinting, for which waste management practices are unknown, also operated at this site. The major activity performed by the company is cotton seed delinting. These seeds are treated with pesticides, packaged, stored, and sold by the business. Fumigation is not performed by the company or contracted to other companies. An average estimated 500 gallons of Captan and Vitavax had been used annually. An average estimated 100 gallons or Disyston had been used annually.
Following the delinting process, which takes place in a pressurized system, the pesticides are mixed in a treatment vat or drum and pumped into the seed treatment system. A metal, subsurface pit, overlaid with grating, as inside the building in the seed treatment area. This vat is cleaned once a year and the residuals are disposed of into the pit to be reused later. The floor is washed once a year and some of the rinsates run into the concrete area between the south side of the operations building and the warehouses. The plastic containers are cleaned with water, and the

rinsate is added to the treatment mixture. The plastic buckets are burned out and used for 4 to 8 years for trash drums.
Since visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes was not observed, no further action was recommended for the Panhandle Industrial Chemical site under Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On June 1, 2017, the Hockley County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched, and the property is currently owned by Dyna Gro, who purchased the property in 2013 from Levelland Delinting Inc. There are no other deed history details provided for this property. .
On June 1, 2017, Levelland Delinting was researched on the internet, and the new name of the business is All-Tex Seed. There was information found on G.F. (Buz) Poage, the former manager of the business. He was a respected and recognized agri-business man in the cotton delinting industry industry in Texas. He established Levelland Delinting and All-Tex Seed and was the owner and president of the two companied for 34 years until his death in 2009. The current operations manager of All-Tex Seed is Cody Poage, G.F. (Buz) Poage's son, who owns property in Levelland, TX.
On June 1, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Levelland Delinting, G.F. (Buz) Poague, and 2200 West Ave, Levelland TX and there were two records found in this database- one for Petroleum Storage Tank Registration and the other for Air New Source Permits.
On June 1, 2017, G.F. (Buz) Poague, and 2200 West Ave, Levelland TX were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there were no records found in this database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As of June 1, 2017, an active business could be discerned from the company's web page and their active permits for New Air Source and Petroleum Storage Tank Registration found on the TCEQ's Central Registry; therefore, an eligibility determination of Active (A) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Lindner Feed Milling Co Inc 3781
Comfort, Kendall
Active
06/26/2017

Site Setting
Lindner Feed Milling Co., Inc. (the site) is located at 818 Front Street, in Comfort, Kendall County, Texas (latitude 29.968056, longitude -98.904722). The site is one acre with an office supply warehouse and pesticide storage/ scale building. It is on the southwest corner of a triangle formed by three roads, on the northeast corner of Highway 37 Business North and Highway 87 South Business in Comfort. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 feet of the site, however, there is a creek less than 0.5 miles from the site. The owner at the time of the PA/SI inspection was Ralph Lindner. This family owned and operated business is still active with the same owner.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as the location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated stored or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 18, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 15, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) and TWC Preliminary Assessment of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A visual inspection of the site and an interview with Ralph Lindner were performed on October 14, 1986, beginning at 1:20 pm. Photographs taken at the site, are attached to this report.

The site is in a developed area on the north side of Cypress Creek that flows into the Guadalupe River. The site is about 1000 feet north of Cypress Creek and about 0.5 miles west of the Guadalupe River. The curbed fertilizer storage tanks and pesticide mixing area are on the southwest corner of the sire. Small quantities of pesticides are stored in the scale house which is to the west of the office/supply warehouse building. Although the ground is unvegetated, there were not serious stains or odors detected and the site appears to receive high vehicle traffic. Vegetation surrounded the three sides of the contained operations of the site. The ground inside of the curbed area was discolored, probably due to liquid feed leaks after customers purchase it and pack it in their vehicles. Visual evidence of the onsite dumping of pesticides (which were not used for an extended time period) or their rinsates was not observed. No empty containers were observed on-site at the time of the visual inspection.
Lindner Feed and Milling Co., Inc., was established in 1937, included pesticide sales in its activities an estimated 10-12 years before the time of the PA/SI inspection (1975-1977), but application had only been conducted since 1984. A maximum of 12,000 acres have been treated annually with pesticides and/or fertilizers; however, a normal year is 10,000 acres per year. The pesticides are mixed into the application equipment on site, and the mixture is sprayed completely on treatment sites. The empty pesticide containers are triple rinsed, and the rinsates are added to the treatment mixture. The containers are stored temporarily, crushed or punctured, and disposed at the Comfort sanitary landfill (Type 3). An estimated 200 lbs are disposed monthly during the operating season.
The site appears to be managed carefully. Equipment is on site to immediately respond to a spill, as well as routine checks and rehearsed drills that have been conducted by the Comfort Fire Department. Since visual evidence of the on-site disposal of pesticides was not observed, no further action was recommended for the Lindner Feed Milling Co., Inc., under the TWC PA/SI program. However, it was recommended that the TWC continue to monitor the activities at this facility, in particular, the containment area soil condition.

TCEQ Investigation
On June 2, 2017, the Kendall County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched, and the property is currently owned by Lindner Feed and Milling Co. There are no deed history details provided for this property, as it has been owned by the same family since 1939.
On June 2, 2017, Lindner Feed and Milling Co., Inc., was researched on the internet, and the business is still operating to this day with the same owner.
On June 2, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Lindner Feed and Milling Co., Inc., Ralph Lindner, and 818 Front Street, Comfort, TX and there was one record found in this database (under "Linder Feed and Milling")- for New Air Source Permits.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As of June 1, 2017, an active business could be discerned from the company's web page and their active permit for New Air Source found on the TCEQ's Central Registry; therefore, an eligibility determination of Active (A) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Lowman Family Trust 3787
Alice, Jim Wells County
NS
10/28/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Jim Wells County at 1508 N. Stadium Road Alice, Texas 78332. This Site is approximately one half of a mile North of Highway 44 and one half of a mile east of North Texas Boulevard. The Site is located in a residential subdivision and consists of a residential home.

SITE HISTORY: On October 20, 1984 the Lowman Family Trust was referred to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture. Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on February 24, 1986. Ms. Hulsey interviewed Russell N. Lowman on February 13, 1986.

According to the PA, Lowman Family Trust was licensed sometime around 1983 for commercial pesticide application. Ms. Hulsey stated that the Site was the resident location of Russell N. Lowman. She stated that the Lowman Family Trust rented five farm sites (farms headquarter sites) for business activities.

Russell N. Lowman stated that he applied pesticides and fertilizer to his property and a neighbor's property, which summed up to approximately 20,000 acres per year. The applicators were loaded with pesticides at the area of treatment. Pesticides and rinsates were sprayed on previously treated areas or on the field sites. Accumulated empty containers were burned in trash barrels if they were readily available.

Ms. Hulsey stated that the Site was a residence and that the pesticide equipment was stored at the location known as the farm "headquarters". Pesticides were not stored, used, or disposed of at the residence (Site). Therefore, Ms. Hulsey investigated the farm that housed the pesticide applicator equipment. The exact location of this farm was not identified in the PA.

According to the PA, the Site (Russell N. Lowman's residence) was visited by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) prior to the PA on an unknown date. There is no documentation of needed corrective action.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: On September 10, 2009 Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) called the Jim Wells County Appraisal District to confirm the Site address. Review of current aerial and street view photographs from Google Earth TM and historical aerial photos from Terraserver® dating back to 1994 indicated that the Site consists of a residential home located in a residential subdivision. There is no farmland at the Site location. TCEQ was unable to locate the "farm headquarters" location that was investigated during the PA because the PA did not provide the address, directions, or accurate Latitude/Longitude information regarding the farm location. There is no evidence that commercial pesticide application activities took place at the residence (Site).

On September 14, 2009 TCEQ called the Jim Wells County Appraisal District to verify that the Site was a residence and not the farm headquarters location. The appraisal office could not verify this as their records date back to 1994. The 1994 records did confirm that the Site consisted of a residential home as of 1994.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are schools, daycares, and religious establishments within a half mile radius of the Site. A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Lowman Family Trust. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. The Site was listed in the TCEQ Central Registry for an inactive registration for petroleum storage tanks under RN Number: RN101775807. TCEQ verified with the TCEQ Enforcement Division that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After TCEQ review of the available information on 09/11/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site as there is no documentation that hazardous substances were released at the Site. The Site was the residence of the commercial pesticide applicator. Pesticides were not stored, used, or disposed of at the residence (Site). Therefore, the Lowman Family Trust Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Lyssy & Eckel 3788
Poth, Wilson County
Active
05/28/2014

Site Setting
Lyssy & Eckel is a retail agricultural supply warehouse building located at 111 East Westmeyer Poth, TX 78147. The store is located in a light industrial and residential area of Poth.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 18, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On April 2, 1986, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 15, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and Lyssy & Eckel currently operates a business in the location specified in the referral from the TDA.

On May 15, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and Lyssy & Eckel as an entity hold a current commercial applicators license (#0125936) under the name Carl Hosek.

A May 15, 2014 visit to the website (http://www.lefeeds.com/index.html) maintained for the Lyssy & Eckel business, revealed that the entity still deals in pesticides and herbicides the custom ground application of those products. Therefore, the site is still active according to the State Superfund Program.

Conclusion
As of May 15, 2014, Lyssy & Eckel has been determined to be active in the process for which it was referred per the TDA's database and business website. An eligibility determination of Active (A) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Lystads Inc 3789
Amarillo, Potter County
NFA
05/28/2014

Site Setting
Lystads, Inc. (site) is listed as having two addresses in the referral from the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA). The first is a residential address at 4907 Albert Ave. in Amarillo, Texas. The second address is that of a mini-storage unit that Lystads, Inc. reportedly held near the intersection of 45th street and I-27, also in Amarillo, Texas.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 12, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 19, 1985, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA/SI, Ms. Hulsey conducted an interview with Rob Spear, the manager of the Amarillo operation at the time, and inspected the site (mini-storage) where materials were stored. Pesticides stated to have been stored at the site were small quantities of the following: Cygon, Pyrifog, Pival, Talgon G, Baygon, Knox Out 2FM (Diazinon), Drione, Hyvar, Atrazine, Dursban, and Phostoxin.

The report states that no visual evidence of misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related wastes was observed. Ms. Hulsey concludes her report with a recommendation for no further action

TCEQ Investigations
On May 15, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and no listed business organizations for Lystads, Inc. or Mr. Spear were found in Amarillo.

On May 15, 2014, the Potter County Appraisal District was researched, and the residence mentioned in the referral has not belonged to Mr. Spear since 1993.

On May 15, 2014, Google Earth was researched and based on the images, the mini-storage unit remains in the same location but it is unclear whether or not Lystads, Inc. or Mr. Spear has any association with the units. From examination of these images, the units are in an urban area, the site itself is paved, and the area surrounding is mostly impervious ground cover as well. For these reasons, a release to the local environment is unlikely.

Jimmy R McCarter 3791
Amarillo, Potter County
NFA
12/07/2008

Mr. Jimmy R. McCarter worked as an entomologist for TDA. He passed the three sections of the written TDA applicator's test; however, he was not issued an applicator's license and decided against becoming involved in ground application activities. Mr. McCarter has not conducted activities related to the usage of pesticides and was never licensed for it; therefore, based on the TCEQ file review on October 14, 2008, the TCEQ recomends No Further Action. Jimmy R. McCarter is not eleigble for State Superfund Program.

McCasland Farms Inc 3792
Goldthwaite, Mills County
NFA
08/28/2013

McCasland Farms, Inc.

The McCasland Farms, Inc. site is a Farmers Co-op and pecan orchard located at 980 FM 2005 in Goldthwaite, Mills County, Texas. The site is owned by Mr. Dewayne McCasland, and has been operating since 1972. Mr. McCasland has had the property since the 1940s. A Preliminary Assessment was conducted in 1986. The Co-op sold farm and ranch supplies to nearby farmers, including herbicides and pesticides. The following pesticides and herbicides were also used on the 5000 acre orchard: Dimethoate 267 EC-360 (360 gallons/year), Weedmaster (100-200 gal/year), Velpar (20 gal/year), Zolone (1000 gal/year), Carbaside 4L (1000-2000 lbs/year), Lindane (300 gal/year), Triple Tin (500 lbs/year), and Pydrin (30-40 gal/year). Containers were triple rinsed, and the rinsate was completely used immediately for make-up water. Used containers were punctured and crushed, then taken to a salvage facility in Brownwood, Texas. No punctured and crushed containers were observed. Equipment and tanks were also rinsed in the application orchards. A large tank truck transported water to the fields to spray the equipment and trucks. The tank truck was observed parked in the equipment storage yard at the site. During the 1986 inspection, Mr. McCasland stated that he has always used those waste management practices. No signs of environmental damage or past signs of improper management of wastes were observed. No further action was recommended for this site.
Currently, McCasland Farms is still operating, and owns an online business of pecans and pecan products at www.pecans.com. The site property is currently still a pecan orchard. The store front for the business is located at 1020 West Front Street in Goldthwaite.
As there are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

McCook Grain Inc 3793
McCook, Hidalgo County
OTH
09/30/2011

See Referral Memo at: I:\Superfund Section\C Programs\14 Federal PASI\2 Sites\McCook Grain, Inc\CAS_ref_memo.pdf

---

Gerald McDaniel 3794
O'Donnel, Lynn County
NS
04/09/2016

Site Setting
Mr. Gerald McDaniel (the site) was located in O’Donnel, Lynn County, Texas. He had previously taken the test to receive his pesticide applicators license from the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA). There was no reference to his home address or the address of a company where he might use the license he was given. O’Donnel, Texas is in a relatively rural part of North Texas.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater. Mr. Don Shelton prepared a preliminary assessment of the site in accordance with RCRA 3012 for the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). No record of a Mr. Gerald McDaniels was found in telephone

directories in O'Donnel or surrounding areas. None of the local applicators were familiar with Gerald McDaniel either.

TCEQ Investigations
On March 30, 2016 Mr. Larry Stapp's activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Secretary of State website, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), and the Lynn County Appraisal District. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.
After a search on the TCEQ central registry there were no listings that included Mr. Gerald McDaniels. Similarly no listings were found on the Lynn County's Appraisal website or the Secretary of State's website.

The EPA's databases were also searched for reference of a Mr. Gerald McDaniels and none was found. The TDA's record of currently licensed pesticide applicators was also searched and no Gerald McDaniels were found within Lynn County.

The TWDB was searched and it was discovered that 10 domestic wells and 8 irrigation wells that could possibly be used for drinking reside within a 4 mile target distance limit (TDL) of O'Donnel, Texas.

Conclusion
Based on the research conducted on March 30, 2016 there does not appear to be any evidence that Mr. Gerald McDaniels ever conducted any operations dealing with the application of pesticides. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be stored, deposited, disposed of, placed or otherwise coming to be located at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Rusty McDaniel 3795
Donna, Hidalgo County
NS
01/05/2011

The Rusty McDaniel site was located at 162 N. Victoria Road in Donna, Texas (26° 11'N, 98° 01' 30"W). The owner, Rusty McDaniel, owned a small business that involved in the sale of Pyretheroids from 1984-1986, but there is no documentation that he was a pesticide applicator. According to the Texas Department of Agriculture, as of October 11, 2010, there is no current record of a pesticide applicator's license issued to Mr. McDaniel.

Mr. McDaniel purchased the chemicals wholesale from Houston and transported them to the Rio Grande Valley for sale. The business was operated from Mr. McDaniel's residence and was described as being low volume. After two years, the competition from other chemical dealers caused the sale prices of Pyretheroids to fall and the business was discontinued. The owner moved to Uvalde, Texas shortly afterwards.

The EPA referred the site to the State Superfund Program on February 11, 1985, during the pesticide sales office's start up year. The Preliminary Assessment (PA) report was completed on December 19, 1985. Due to the lack of

evidence for potential environmental contamination at the site, and statements that pesticide application was not part of the business, the PA report recommended that no further action be taken.

As of October 11, 2010, there is no information listed on the Texas Secretary of the State's website or Hidalgo County Appraisal District website under Rusty McDaniel's name or street address. The address listed in the PA is still in a residential area.

Based on the September 23, 2010 file review, there is no documentation that Mr. McDaniel was a pesticide applicator or that a site exists, therefore a "Non-Site" status is recommended at this time for the State Superfund Program.

McDonnell Cameron As 3796
El Paso, El Paso County
NFA
12/29/2010

The McDonnell Cameron Associates site has two separate locations. The first is 237 Nogal Road, El Paso, El Paso County, Texas. This location is in a residential neighborhood and is the former residence of William L. McDonnell. The second location is 3379 Wedgewood Drive, El Paso, El Paso County, Texas. This location is the former office of McDonnell Cameron Associates, located in the Wedgewood Medical Center.

Mr. McDonnell received a private TDA pesticide applicator's license to treat pecan trees in his yard. He applied a small amount of pesticide to his own property and did not operate a custom pesticide application business. He had a total of eight pecan trees on an estimated three-tenths of an acre of property at 237 Nogal Road. The only chemical used at his residence was Disyston. Mr. McDonnell used one pound of Disyston per year over a five year period. No rinsates were generated. Empty containers were disposed of in the trash and taken to the El Paso landfill. No evidence of chemical misuse was observed during a site visit on May 1, 1986 by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc.

The McDonnell Cameron Associates office at 3379 Wedgewood Drive was a cost accounting and engineering business that also organized "western safari tours". No pesticide related activities took place at this location. The Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends a determination of No Futher Action since no waste was generated on site and Mr. McDonnell did not operate a commercial pesticide application business.

McIntire Garden Center 3797
Georgetown, Williamson County
NFA
08/26/2013

The McIntire Garden Center site is a gardening store located on Leader Road in Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas. From 1980 to 1981, the McIntire Garden Center provided a pecan tree spraying service. The operation used two 5-gallon containers of insecticide each year. The empty containers were disposed of in the city landfill. The sprayer was rinsed at the end of the spraying seasons, and the rinsate was applied to trees. A Preliminary Assessment was conducted in 1986, during which the inspectors interviewed the site owner, Mrs. Stephen McIntire. During the interview, she recalled an accident which may have resulted in exposure to non-workers. While Mr. McIntire sprayed pecan trees in the front yard of a Georgetown resident customer, a group of school children and two teachers walked underneath the trees getting sprayed. The McIntires notified school officials and parents. No further incidents or problems followed. No improper use or disposal of chemicals were observed or reported during the two

years the McIntires operated the tree-spraying business. No excess containers or waste was observed at the facility during the 1986 inspection. No further action was recommended for the Superfund Program.

The McIntire Garden Center is still operating and only sells gardening supplies and plants, according to their website.

As there are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

M - G Inc 3799
Weimar, Colorado County
Active
04/21/2011

SITE SETTING – The site is the location of the M-G Inc. Farm Services Center in Weimar, Colorado County, Texas. The site is in a developed commercial area on the northeast corner of the intersection of Post Office and Mechanic Streets. The site includes a large metal warehouse that is used as a nursery.

The nearest school to the site is St. Michael School, which is located 0.3 miles to the north. The nearest day care is Toddler House, which is located 0.4 miles northwest of the site. The nearest park is the Hill Memorial Park, which is located 0.8 miles east of the site. The nearest surface water to the site occurs within a mile of the site (Harvey's Creek to the north and Clear Creek to the southwest). The nearest groundwater well is located 0.2 mile southeast of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - On March 3, 1986, on behalf of the EPA, a Preliminary Assessment for the site was conducted by Phyllis Frank of Engineering Science, Inc. Ms. Frank made a visual inspection of the site and interviewed two of the owners of M-C Inc., Dennis and Charles Herzik. She reported that M-G Inc. has been in the feed business since 1940 and was incorporated in 1971. The major activity performed by the corporation is feed manufacturing. Other activities include processing and packaging eggs, selling pesticides, and application of pesticides and fertilizers. Herbicides had been performed under the supervision of Dennis Herzik. Herbicide is added to the ground applicator equipment at the field site and the mixture is sprayed completely at the field sites. When the applicator tanks are cleaned with water, the rinse water is sprayed out on the field sites where weed control is required. Pesticides are usually supplied in 2.5 gallon plastic containers. Empty pesticide containers are triple rinsed and disposed at the Weimar landfill.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Frank noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste. Therefore, no further action was recommended under the PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On June 16, 2009, Lisa Acosta, TCEQ, had a phone conversation with Dennis Herzik, Director of M-C Inc. During their phone conversation, Mr. Herzik stated that the company still sells and stores pesticides and herbicides at their location. Pesticides and herbicides are delivered to the site ready to sell, and they store them on-site in 2.5 gallon containers or 110 gallon tanks/trucks. There have not been any changes from the previous assessment taken in 1986. Ms. Acosta noted that the site is still active and no further actions are required for M-G Inc.

On March 6, 2010, Olga Salinas, TCEQ, verified that the site was still active by checking with the Colorado County Appraisal District to verify that M-G Inc. still owns the properties. A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief

Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ. TCEQ Central Registry shows that M-G Inc. has several active permits.

On March 6, 2010, Olga Salina verified that Dennis and Charles Herzik are both listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List for pesticides (Dennis Herzik's account number 123721, expiration date: 2/28/2011; Charles Herzik's account number 143756, expiration date: 2/28/2011).

On March 3, 2010, Olga Salinas had a phone conversation with Dennis Herzik. Mr. Herzik stated that his company is still operating and still selling pesticides and herbicides.

On April 19, 2011, Olga Salinas reviewed a recent aerial photograph of the site from Google Earth that indicates that the site is an active site.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a verification review on April 19, 2011, the TCEQ determined that M-G Inc. is still storing, selling, and applying pesticides and herbicides from its facility located at 201 E. Post Office Street, Weimar, Colorado County, Texas. Therefore, since the site is Active, the site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Macks Weed Control 3801
Alice, Jim Wells County
NS
09/16/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Jim Wells County at 936 Freer Place Alice, Texas. The Site is a residential property located in a residential neighborhood east of Highway 281 and North of Highway 359 in Alice, Texas.

SITE HISTORY: The Site was identified on October 20, 1984 by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) as a location of an herbicide applicator where possible hazardous waste may have been treated, stored or disposed of. On January 18, 1984, The TDA referred the Site to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification Form does not list the owner of Macs Weed Control nor the coordinates of the Site. There is no documentation of a Preliminary Assessment conducted on the Site.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: On August 31, 2009 TCEQ called the Jim Wells County Appraisal District to retrieve residential structure descriptions. The residential structure descriptions and the Site address were used to identify the Site location from aerial and street view photographs from Google Earth TM . The evaluation of aerial and street view photographs from Google Earth TM indicated that the property is a small residence and is located in a residential neighborhood.

The Jim Wells County Appraisal District website lists Leticia S. Hernandez as the current owner of the Site. The TCEQ was unable to locate a working phone number to Leticia S. Hernandez and could not find any additional information regarding the Site by calling listed numbers of surrounding properties.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are several schools, daycare facilities, and churches within a half mile radius. Anderson Park is located just over a half of a mile North of the Site. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ

Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ. According to the TDA, Jim Wells County is not a regulated county regarding regulated herbicide applicators for spray regulated herbicides. Therefore, Macs Weed Control is not required to have a permit and subsequently not listed.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 08/31/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site as there is no documentation that a release of hazardous substance at the Site. The Site appears to be a residential address that was utilized for an herbicide applicator license application. There is no documentation of an herbicide applicator business onsite or onsite misuse of pesticides or pesticide related materials. Therefore, the Macs Weed Control Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Malone, Robert G 3804
Amarillo, Potter County
NFA
08/26/2013

The Robert G. Malone site is located at 5200 Slope Drive in Amarillo, Texas, at a residence. Mr. Malone held a TDA certified pesticide license #4238 and operated a mowing business with his sons for three to four years. Small quantities of pesticides were used for private application, never on a routine basis, custom application or in large quantities. Lawn mowers, tractors, and the spray equipment were stored at the residence. Because the pesticides were not used for custom application, and the onsite misuse of the chemicals was not observed during an inspection on August 13, 1986, no further action was recommended under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI Program. The residential property was deeded to Mr. Jose Antonio Loya in 2001.

As there are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, a no further action status is recommended based on the information available at this time.

Mann, Mitchell C 3805
Ft Sam Houston, Bexar County
NFA
12/12/2008

On his Texas Department of Agriculture application, Mr. Mann listed himself as an applicator business owner with an address at 2283 Hancock Street, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. An interview with military personnel in 1986 revealed that the address was single family quarters used by senior transient enlisted personnel. It was stated that Mr. Mitchell was never a resident of these quarters, nor was an application business run out of them. An attempt to contact Mr. Mitchell at the home address on his application was also unsuccessful because the landlady at the apartment complex had no knowledge of Mr. Mitchell and records confirmed he had not lived over the previous three years (the length of record retention). A Google search in 2008 of “Mitchell Mann” and “pesticide” results in three documents, none of them relevant. Since no indication of the storage or release of a hazardous substance was found at the listed address, which was apparently falsely supplied in the original application, the property is not eligible for the State Superfund Program and no further action is necessary.

Manning, Thomas C & Clarice 3806

Vidor, Orange County
NS
10/28/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located at 3420 North Tram Road Vidor, Texas 77662. The Site is located approximately three quarters of a mile East of North Main Street and three quarters of a mile North of Evangeline Street. The Site is a residential property surrounded by residential and commercial properties in a heavily forested area.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Thomas C. and Clarice Manning on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture, Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment on June 3, 1986. On May 21, 1986, Phyllis Frank interviewed Clarice Manning and conducted a visual inspection of the Site on May 22, 1986.

According to the Preliminary Assessment, Thomas C. and Clarice Manning owned and operated a mowing/maintenance company onsite. Ms. Frank stated that a sprayer was located on the Southeast corner of the residence. A storage shed (contents unknown) was observed behind the residence. No evidence of the misuse of pesticide or pesticide related wastes were observed during the Site inspection.

Clarice Manning possessed an applicators license for approximately four years. During this period he operated under a contract with a chemical company. Approximately six gallons of herbicides were used. The Preliminary Assessment does not specify under what time constraint the six gallons were used. The rinsate from the containers was deposited into the applicator. The containers were put in the appropriate “chemical” dumpster at the job site. The sprayer was rinsed at the job site. The sprayer rinsate and containers final disposal were not addressed in the Preliminary Assessment. Phyllis indicated that sprayer rinsates were most likely sprayed over the previously treated area.

According to the Preliminary Assessment, Thomas C. and Clarice Manning’s equipment was inspected by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) in 1981 or 1982 and there is no documentation of needed corrective action.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: On September 10, 2010 TCEQ called the Orange Appraisal District to confirm the Site address. The Site consist of a “T” shaped home that is approximately 285 ft. from North Tram Road and 183 ft. Southeast of a “square” shaped home on a neighboring property. Thomas Manning owns both of the neighboring properties, but the properties are on separate accounts with the Orange Appraisal District. The neighboring properties are separated by a sparsely vegetated area.

From the evaluation of aerial and street view photographs on Google Earth TM , there are two paved areas that are arranged in a linear arrangement in relevance to each other and approximately 188 ft. Northeast of the residential home onsite. There are several clearings located within the heavily forested area East of the Site. There are two unidentified structures onsite; they are located Northwest and Southwest respectively of the residential home onsite.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that water well #6156608 is within a quarter of a mile of the site and is owned by Miller Vidor Land Company. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are no schools, daycares, nursing homes, or religious establishments within a quarter of a mile of the Site. A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Thomas C. and Clarice Manning. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ. 1

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 09/14/2009, it was determined that the Site is a Non-Site. Mr. Manning requested a pesticide license in order to fulfill a contract with his sole client, a chemical company. The PA specifies that equipment storage, disposals, and rinsates were taken care of at the client’s location

and not the Site. There is no evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related waste or documentation that hazardous substances were improperly stored or disposed of at the Site. Therefore, Thomas C. and Clarice Manning Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Marble Brothers 3807
South Plains, Floyd County
NFA
08/26/2013

"The Marble Brothers site is a pesticide spraying service associated with three different locations: the Floydada Municipal Airport, the Hale County Airport, and an office site located in South Plains, Texas. The Floydada Municipal Airport and the office site are located in Floyd County; the Hale County Airport is located in Hale County. A previous investigation of the Marble Brothers site was a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment, completed in 1986. The Floydada Municipal Airport is located in north Floydada and surrounded by open fields.
Site operations began in 1979 as a pesticide spraying service, with main operations out of the Floydada Municipal Airport. Mr. Don Marble is the original and current owner and operator. According to the 1986 assessment, chemicals were purchased when needed; mixtures were pumped directly into the planes, and then sprayed completely on the treatment areas, along with any rinsates that were generated. Empty pesticide containers were stored on a truck during the work day, and disposed in landfills at the end of the day in either Floydada or Plainview. Potential hazards associated with this site are the soil pathway.
The Marble Brothers business is still operating. All the locations are still active.
No misuse of chemicals, empty containers, staining, or chemical odors were detected at any of the locations during the site visit in 1985. No further action was recommended for all the locations associated with the site for the TWC PA/SI and RCRA programs.
As there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time."

Marricle, David B 3808
Plainview, Hale County
NS
12/12/2008

The file includes the referral from the Texas Department of Agriculture identifying David B. Marricle as a potential pesticide applicator. The listed address is a post office box. An EPA subcontractor attempted to identify and interview the subject in 1985. Department of Agriculture files indicated that the subject never moved forward and applied for the applicator’s license, although he did take the preliminary written test. None of the local applicators knew of Mr. Marricle, nor was there a viable phone number for the individual in Plainview. A Google search in 2008 using the terms "David Marricle" or "Dave Marricle", "pesticide", and "Texas" did not return any relevant documents. Since there is no business address to investigate and no information available on the subject’s location, the post office box is a non-site and in that capacity is not eligible for the State Superfund program.

Marshall, Pete 3809
Los Fresnos, Cameron County
NS
12/12/2008

The file includes the referral from the Texas Department of Agriculture identifying Pete Marshall as a pesticide applicator. The listed address is a post office box. An EPA subcontractor attempted to identify and interview the subject in 1986. She was told that the subject was an entomologist and was no longer in the Los Fresnos area. Department of Agriculture files indicated that the subject never moved forward and applied for the applicator's license, although he did take the preliminary written test. A Google search in 2008 using the terms "Pete Marshall" "pesticide" and "Teaxs" yielded one result which was not relevant. Since there is no business address to investigate and no information available on the subject's location, the post office box is a non-site and in that capacity is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Martin, Danny 3811
Easter, Castro County
NFA
08/09/2010

A preliminary assessment of Danny Martin was conducted on November 21, 1985. At that time Mr. Martin had a commercial ground applicators license, however, Mr. Martin only applied pesticides to his own 3,500 acre farm outside of Hereford Texas. Mr. Martin loaded the pesticides into the sprayer at his farm. Mr. Martin rinsed all of the pesticide containers with water and then added the rinsate to the load to be sprayed. The empty plastic containers were punctured and then taken to the Hereford city dump for disposal. The empty metal containers were used on the farm for oil storage. There are no known domestic drinking water wells or other receptors within one mile of Mr. Martins farm.

During the preliminary assessment conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency on November 21, 1985 there were no empty containers or chemical odors observed and the vegetation at the site appeared to be normal. There were no soil stains or other signs of environmental distress observed.

This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site. Based on the site history, the findings of the 1985 preliminary assessment, and the lack of nearby sensitive receptors, the Site Discovery and Assessment program recommends a decision of "No Further Action."

Morris Martin 3812
Roxton, Lamar County
NS
06/03/2010

Morris Martin, at the above listed address, was a pesticide applicator in which the Texas Department of Agriculture indicates was licensed and worked applying pesticides between 1946 and 1970. A file review indicates that Texas

Water Commission contracted Engineering Science, Inc. in 1986 to research Morris Martin's business in which the results determined that there was no further action recommended for the site.

A site visit performed by Engineering Science in 1986 determined that the location is a residence/working farm in which no evidence of misuse of wastes products were observed. An interview conducted in 1987 with Mr. Martin indicated that the residence/farm has been sold and he is no longer in the pesticide business.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that the Morris Martin business be designated as a non-site.

Massingill, Dan E 3814
Mineral Wells, Palo Alto County
NFA
08/26/2013

There is no information in the file regarding this person or their practices. As of this date Mr. Massingill is not a licensed pesticide applicator, and this reviewer could find no evidence that his home address listed in the file is still in existence. The latitude and longitude are too general to locate where Mr. Massingill may have applied herbicides or pesticides.

As there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Matlock, James 3815
Houston, Harris County
NFA

12/12/2008

The address is a private residence in Houston, Texas owned by Mr. Matlock. Mr. Matlock was a pilot for Katy Ag Planes in Brookeshire. That site was scheduled for an inspection following this visit with Mr. Matlock. Mr. Matlock did not store pesticides at his residence. He did not operate a business out of his home. Since no indication of the storage or release of a hazardous substance was found, the subcontractor recommended that no further action was required because the property is a non-site and in that capacity is not eligible for the State Superfund program. In 2008, a records search was conducted. Mr. Matlock sold his residence to Alvin Flores, Jr. in 1988. This is about 19 months after Mr. Matlock was interviewed originally. A search for active phone numbers for Mr. Matlock and Mr. Flores was unsuccessful. However, since Mr. Matlock in 1986 was working as a cropduster for Katy Ag Services (which was subsequently inspected), did not store pesticicides at his home in 1986 and likely would have been unable to sell his home to Mr. Flores in January of 1988 had obvious signs of contamination been present, no further action is recommended at this site.

Maynard, James T 3816
Sinton, San Patricio
NS
07/15/2010

SITE SETTING: The address listed on the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was a former residential address of Mr. James T. Maynard. The property consisted of a garage apartment.

SITE HISTORY: On October 20, 1984 Maynard James T. was referred to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture. Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on September 30, 1986. On February 19, 1986, Ms. Hulsey interviewed employees of the Texas Agricultural County Extension Services and of the ASCS. On September 24-25, 1986, Ms. Hulsey interviewed employees, Chip Volz and Buddy Stanley of TWC District 12 and employees of the United States Post Office located in Sinton, Texas. Ms. Hulsey interviewed Bob Hardin, owner of Greenway Aviation, Incorporated, on September 25, 1986.

Ms. Hulsey stated that Mr. James T. Maynard worked for several aerial applicator companies that were located near Tynan in Bee County, Texas. He worked for Greenway Aviation, Inc, TX 14339 and Gregory Flying Service, known as Pastureland Improvement Corporation (TX 14486). Both companies were evaluated in the RCRA preliminary assessments and under TWC enforcement action regarding their pesticide waste disposal practices.

Ms. Hulsey determined from her interviews that Mr. Maynard was a pilot for several aerial applicator companies, but he never owned an aerial application company. The companies that he worked for had been addressed under other preliminary assessments.

According to the Identification and Preliminary Assessment Supplement Sheet, the address listed, 813 B East Sinton Street, Sinton, Texas 78387 was a former residential address of Mr. Maynard. The property consisted of a garage apartment and was not the location of an aerial applicator company.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: TCEQ completed a verification summary for Pastureland Improvement Corporation on December 9, 2009 and determined that no further action was needed.

A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Maynard James T. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or

archived Site. TCEQ verified with the TCEQ Enforcement Division that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

TCEQ reviewed aerial photographs provided by Google Earth TM and determined that the Site is a residential property located in a residential neighborhood.

CONCLUSION: After TCEQ review of the available information, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site as there is no documentation that hazardous substances were released at the Site. The Site was the residence of the commercial pesticide applicator. Pesticides were not stored, used, or disposed of at the residence (Site). Therefore, the Maynard James T. Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

F L Montandon, 3818
Aiken, Floyd County
NFA
09/26/2017

Site Setting
F.L. Montandon (the “site”) was located on the south side of HWY 70, less than 0.10 miles west of intersection of CR 140 and HWY 70, in Aiken, Floyd County, Texas (latitude: 34.1414° N, longitude: 101.5291° W). The site was comprised of 1.75 acres with a residence onsite. The site is bordered on the south and east by CR 140, on the north by HWY 70, and west by farmland. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site does not appeared to be secured by fencing or a gate, according to Google Earth images. The property is currently owned by Mary Lois Montandon.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On April 3, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Henry Simpson of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. The owner of the site at the time of the PA was Mr. F.L. Montandon.
F.L. Montandon owned 80 acres and leased another 1,300 acres for farming. He bought chemicals and applied them to his own and leased properties, but he did not conduct any commercial application. Mr. Montandon used his son’s TDA applicator’s license (#0721) during the time of this PA to obtain chemicals. The chemicals of concern were: propazine, atrazine, and treflan.
Mr. Montandon had been on this farm since 1950 and used a tractor-mounted sprayer. He obtained the chemicals in 2.5, 5, 30, and 50-gallon drums and in 5-pound bags. He poured the chemical into the top of the hopper and filled it with water. The mix was then sprayed over the field. The chemical bags were rinsed into the hoppers and then burned. The cans were also rinsed into the hopper at the field of application. He reused some of the plastic and metal containers. The remaining plastics container were burned and the metal cans were taken to the Lockney landfill. The chemicals were purchased for each job and any excess chemicals were locked in a storage room. Excess chemicals left in the sprayer were sprayed over the field or saved for later use.
Since Mr. Montandon was operating as a private applicator and there was no waste disposal at his site, no further action was recommended under the RCRA 3012 program.
TCEQ Investigations

On September 25, 2017, the Floyd County Appraisal District was researched, and the property was transferred from Mr. F.L. Montandon in 2007 to his wife, Mrs. Mary Lois Montandon, and son, Paul Montandon.
On September 25, 2017, Mr. F.L. Montandon was researched on the internet, and he passed away on March 12, 2007. Phone numbers for his wife and son Paul, could not be found online.
On September 25, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Mr. F.L. Montandon, and there were no records found for this individual.
On September 25, 2017, Mr. F.L. Montandon was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and there were no records found for this individual.
Mr. F.L. Montandon was not researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, since his online obituary indicated his passing back in 2007.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of September 25, 2017, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Moody, Dwight Scott 3819
Kingsville, Kleberg County
NS
09/29/2009

SITE SUMMARY – The address of the Site is 613 South 19th Street, Kingsville, Kleberg County, Texas. The Site is 0.25 miles south of King Avenue and 0.5 miles northeast of the intersection of King Avenue and Highway 77 in Kingsville, TX. The Site is a residential property located in a residential area between East Huisache Avenue and East Johnson Avenue. Five schools and six daycares are located within a mile of the Site's location. The nearest school is Harvey Elementary School which is located 0.2 miles northwest of the Site and the nearest daycare is Children's Corner which is 0.2 miles northeast of the Site. The nearest park is Dick Kleberg Park Lake which is located 3.3 miles south of the Site. Four groundwater wells are located within one mile of the Site. The nearest well is located 0.6 miles northwest of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Ms. Margaret Hulsey of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Ms. Hulsey made a windshield inspection and interviewed Mr. Dwight Scott Moody on February 11, 1986.

As of 1986, Mr. Dwight Moody had been employed as a pesticide research specialist for various companies for seven years. His residence was 613 South 19th Street, Kingsville, Texas (address of the Site). Mr. Moody applied pesticides with a hand-held applicator on small test plots located at an off-site location, each measuring about twenty-five feet long by ten feet across. The hand-held applicator was stored in the shed behind his residence at the Site. Types of pesticides and herbicides used were Fusilade 2000, Assure and Pyretheroids. These pesticides were supplied in half pint to pint containers. Pesticides and herbicides were added to the applicator equipment at a plot area located off-site and the mixture was sprayed completely on the area being treated. Applicator equipment was rinsed with water and the rinsate was sprayed on a field area, also located off-site. Paper bags and small containers were rinsed with water and added to the mixture to be sprayed. Containers were crushed and disposed at the Texas Ecologists landfill in Corpus Christi, Texas. Majority of the pesticides were powders which were supplied in dissolvable bags. Paper bags or boxes were burned at the off-site field site or at the Longhorn Spraying Company headquarter site, which was also located off-site.

Also, Mr. Moody used a vehicle and sprayer to treat larger off-site plots (approximately one half acre) with pesticide and herbicide applications. The ground vehicle used for larger plots was parked at the off-site Longhorn Spraying Company headquarter site. Longhorn Spraying Company (TX 14460) is considered in another preliminary assessment. If aerial application is required, a contractor was used to perform the application.

At the time of the site visit, Ms. Hulsey reported that the small metal shed, where the hand-held applicator was stored, was located behind the residence on the northwest corner of the fenced back yard at the Site. Ms. Hulsey noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or herbicides or pesticide/herbicide -related wastes; therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On September 29, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
A property search for the Site address was found on www.411.com, an online directory assistance, and found that Frank V. Benvenuto owns the property at 613 South 19th Street, Kingsville, Kleberg County, and Texas. A phone interview with Leticia Benvenuto was conducted on September 29, 2009. Ms. Benvenuto stated that there were no pesticide or herbicide applications occurring at the residence or pesticide or herbicide related waste and noted that the Site is well vegetated.
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Dwight Scott Moody or Frank and Leticia Benvenuto or the Site address.
Aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Earth and Google Maps were evaluated. The photos showed that the Site is a residential area. No evidence of herbicide or herbicide application operations is visible in the photographs.
A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a verification review on September 29, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located at 613 South 19th Street, Kingsville, Kleberg County, and Texas is a Non-Site (NS) and not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The Site was the former residence of a pesticide applicator and was only used for the storage of a hand-held sprayer and a very small volume of pesticides. There is no documentation that a release of hazardous substances has occurred at the Site.

Mooreman Gin Association 3822
Port Lavaca, Calhoun County
Active
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Calhoun County at 10254 State Hwy 35 South
Port Lavaca, TX 77979.The Site is located approximately two miles Northeast of the intersection of Highway 35 and Highway 185. The Site is North of Highway 35 and is in a rural undeveloped area that consists of sparsely located commercial properties. West Coloma Creek and Green Lake are located approximately three miles Southwest of the Site.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Moreman Gin Association on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on March 3, 1986. On February 11, 1986 Ms. Hill interviewed Teresa Garner (Manager of Moreman Gin Association) and conducted a visual inspection of the Site.

According to the PA, the ground at the Site was made up of packed dirt, gravel, and grass. No vegetation distress was observed during the Site Visit. The PA did not address buildings observed onsite.

Ms. Garner stated in the interview that Moreman Gin Association did not apply herbicides or insecticides. The company provided retail services for chemicals, grain fumigation, and rental equipment. Clients were responsible for decontaminating leased equipment prior to returning the merchandise to Moreman Gin Association. On rare occasions, returned leased equipment required rinsing. The process was carried out adjacent to a workshop onsite near a ditch.

Mr. Hill stated that approximately 21,000 tablets of phostoxin per year were utilized for grain fumigation. Empty phostoxin canisters were put into a trash can, picked up by trash collectors, and disposed of at the Port Lavaca landfill.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:

Currently, Moreman Gin Association is operating onsite. Review of aerial photographs from Google Earth TM indicates that the Site consists of several warehouses, storage tanks, and structures.

On October 17. 2009 TCEQ called Moreman Gin Association and was unable to speak to anyone. On October 18, 2009, TCEQ called the company and confirmed with a representative, Cindy, that the company is currently selling pesticide related materials.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are no daycare facilities or schools within one quarter of a mile of the Site. Neither Teresa Garner nor Moreman Gin Association was listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. Moreman Gin Association is listed in the TCEQ Enforcement Database, RN102497633 and has five active registrations for “air new source”. The Moreman Gin Association Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 11/10/09, the current determination for the Site is that it is an Active Site. Moreman Gin Association is currently operating onsite; hence the Site is not abandoned. Therefore, the Moreman Gin Association Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Morton Feed & Fertilizer 3824
Thorndale, Milam County
NFA
11/28/2016

Site Setting
Morton Feed and Fertilizer (the “site”) was located at 104 W US HWY 79, in Thorndale, Milam County, Texas (latitude: 30.6139° N, longitude: 97.2040° W). The site was comprised of two acres with a small office, small scales, and a storage building onsite. The site is bordered on the east and west by the Thorndale Cooperative and Gin, north by US HWY 79, and south by Union Pacific Railroad. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The owner of the site is the Union Pacific Railroad.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form

prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On April 15, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by George Putnicki of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Associates, Inc. for the EPA concerning the pesticide application procedures at the site.
Morton Feed and Fertilizer was in business since 1979 and has not operated from any other location or under any other name. The chemicals of concern were: Grazon, treflan, weedmaster, glean, roundup, arsenic acid, and diamate. Morton Feed and Fertilizer had a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Pesticide Dealers license (#19433) and Mr. John Morton, the owner, had a TDA Commercial Ground Applicator's license (# 003916). The principle business of Morton Feed and Fertilizer was the sale of feed, seed, fertilizer, and pesticides. There were three buildings, an office building, a small scale building, and a storage building onsite. There were also 12 above ground storage tanks onsite. There was no watercourses or water wells onsite. The land adjacent to the site was used for commercial properties and a railroad right-of-way. There were no single family or multi-family residential structures near the site.
Morton Feed and Fertilizer did provide custom pesticide application services too. Pesticides were mixed in the applicator either onsite or at the farms. All containers were tripled rinsed and the rinsate was allowed to drain on the farmland. All plastic containers were burned. The metal containers were punctured and hauled to a landfill. The business did not have any excess pesticides to dispose of and all equipment wash-downs were conducted at the farms. The wash-down water was disposed of by runoff to the farmlands.
During the eight years in business, no pesticide accidents or spills occurred nor was there any knowledge of any complaints filed against the company. During the site inspection, no odors were detected, and there was no evidence of spillage, dead vegetation or evidence of environmental damage at the site. There was no evidence of excess pesticide or pesticide container disposal at the site.
Based on observations made during the preliminary site inspection, which showed no evidence of onsite waste disposal, no indication of significant spillage or other indications of environmental damage, a site inspection was not warranted.

TCEQ Investigations
On November 28, 2016, the Milam County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Union Pacific Railroad.
On November 28, 2016, Mr. Morton was contacted at (512)760-7267. Mr. Morton indicated that he quit his feed and fertilizer business in 2008. All equipment and buildings onsite were removed and/or sold. The property is currently an empty gravel lot that he leases for his trucking company from the railroad. Mr. Morton has not had a pesticide applicator's license since 2008. The property is not fenced in.
On November 28, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Morton Feed and Fertilizer, and there is an active air new source permit (#MM0018C) associated with this business (RN100830116). However, when Mr. Morton was asked about this permit, he could not recollect ever being issued this permit. This file was last updated in Central registry in November 2001.
On November 28, 2016, Morton Feed and Fertilizer and Mr. Morton were researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and there were no records found for either entity in this database.
On November 28, 2016, Morton Feed and Fertilizer and Mr. Morton were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there were no records found for either entity in this database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of November 28, 2016, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Moskal, Donald F 3825
Santa Rosa, Cameron County
NFA
11/28/2016

Site Setting
Donald Moskal (the “site”) is located on the northwest corner of a dirt road and FM 506, which is 0.95 mile south of the intersection of FM 506 and HWY 107, in Santa Rosa, Cameron County, Texas (latitude: 26.2350° N, longitude: 97.8254° W). The site is comprised of one acre with a shed onsite. The site is bordered on the east by FM 506, north and west by farm land, and south by High Canal RD. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The owner of the site is Ms. Genevieve Moskal Olszewski.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On February 4, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A visual inspection of the farm site/former headquarters were performed on January 17, 1986. A small quantity of pesticides and farm equipment were stored onsite. Visual evidence of the misuse of pesticides were not observed.
Mr. Moskal was in the farming business since 1963. The chemicals of concern were: pyretheroids, methylparathion, and guthion. Mr. Moskal did have a TDA Individual Control Permit (# 3456) for the treatment of his own property during the time of the inspection. The pesticides, which were purchased as required, were added into the applicator equipment at the field site. The mixture was sprayed completely on the fields being treated. When the applicator was cleaned with water, the rinsate was sprayed on the field. Except for paper bags, the containers were washed thoroughly with water, and the rinsate was added to the mixture to be sprayed. Most of the containers were plastic, and those containers and paper bags were burned on the ground in the field. Other containers were disposed of at the county landfill near Mercedes, Texas.
Visual evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide related wastes were not observed. Therefore, no further action was recommended for Mr. Moskal under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On November 28, 2016, the Cameron County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Ms. Genevieve Moskal Olszewski. According to the internet, Ms. Olszewski passed away in June 2016, but the property is still listed under her name in the database.
On November 28, 2016, Mr. Moskal was contacted at (956)636-1685, but this number was no longer in service, and the White Pages did not list an alternative phone number. Accordingly to Google Maps, the site is not fenced in, and the shed referenced in the original PA is no longer onsite. The misuse of pesticides or pesticide related wastes were not observed in Google Maps.
On November 28, 2016, TCEQ’s Central Registry was researched for Mr. Moskal, and there was no record found for him in this database.

On November 28, 2016, Mr. Moskal was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and there was no record found for him in this database.
On November 28, 2016, Mr. Moskal was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and he there was no record found for him in this database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of November 28, 2016, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Miles, W B 3827
Katy, Harris County
NS
11/18/2009

Location Setting:
The address of the Site is 6410 Katy Hockley Cut Off Rd., Katy, Harris County. The site is a residential building located in a semi-rural area with other residential homes nearby. There are no schools or daycares located nearby but a bayou and water well are located approximately 500 feet and 0.40 mile from the Site, respectively.

History:
Miles, W B is the name of the Site and it has been inactive since 1984. The Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984 by the EPA. An EPA Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted on April 14, 1986 by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. The PA found that the Site was the location of a distributor of pesticides. Packaged fertilizer and pesticides were sold. There was no pesticide application service offered by W B Miles Farm and Ranch Store. Pesticides have not been applied or used for treatment at the farm store site. The type of pesticide used is unknown. Ms. Hulsey conducted a thorough site inspection of the residential property and did not observe any misused or improper waste disposal of pesticides.

Verification Activities:
On November 18, 2009, TCEQ performed a registry search and made phone calls to verify the Site. No record of the Site was found on the TCEQ Central Registry and no enforcement activities are ongoing. Mr. Miles confirmed that the site is still inactive and he has been out of the business since 1984.

Conclusion:
After conducting a verification review on November 18, 2009, the TCEQ found no information that the business is still active or that a pesticide application business is currently operating at the Site. The Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ. There is no documentation that a release of hazardous substance at the Site has occurred. Therefore, the TCEQ determines that the Site is a Non-Site and the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Miller Crop Consulting 3829
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NFA
05/28/2014

Site Setting
Miller Crop Consulting (site) was located at 4902 11th Street in Lubbock, Texas (latitude: 33.586405° N, longitude: 101.918301° W). The site occupies a small residential lot (less than one acre). The site is currently located in an area that is surrounded by residential use properties.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On May 21, 1986, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA, Ms. Hulsey interviewed Mr. Mark Miller, owner of the company, by telephone and in person, and his wife, Mrs. Miller in person, and conducted a visual inspection of the consulting business office at 4902 11th Street. Ms. Hulsey discovered that this site was never used for pesticide storage, mixing, or application, only as a business office and residence. Mr. Miller is an entomologist who operated an agricultural consulting business. Ms. Hulsey reports that Mr. Miller purchased the Stephens Aerial Spraying business in April 1986, but that all operations related to pesticide application were conducted at the Abernathy Municipal Airport, which is considered a separate TWC preliminary assessment, also conducted by Ms. Hulsey but not considered here.

The report states that the site was actively used as an office in 1986, but that no visual evidence of use, misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related wastes was observed. Ms. Hulsey concludes her report with a recommendation for no further action because no pesticides were ever stored or used at this site.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 16, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and Miller Crop Consulting was not listed. Mr. Miller's other business, Stephens Aerial, Incorporated, was dissolved on January 12, 1988.

On May 16, 2014, the Lubbock County Appraisal District database was researched, and site is currently owned by Mr. Mark Miller.

On May 16, 2014, Google Earth was used to research the site, and based on the images; the site remains in use as a residence within a residential neighborhood.

On May 16, 2014, the TCEQ Central Registry was queried, and neither Miller Crop Consulting nor Mr. Mark Miller was listed in the database. No records were associated with the 4902 11th Street property.

On May 16, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and no current pesticide applicators license is associated with this site. There were four current licensees named 'Mark Miller', but none resided in Lubbock County.

Conclusion
As there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site is inactive, this site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by

EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time (May 16, 2014).

Ronald Mitchell 3834
Farwell, Parmer County
NFA
05/13/2016

Site Setting
Mitchell Ronald (the "site") is listed as being at 612 1st Street, in Farwell, Parmer County, Texas. However, according to Parmer County Assessors Database, this address does not exist. The EPA site file lists the latitude/longitude as 34° 23' N 103° 02' 30" W, which is located at the intersection of 2nd Street and Avenue E (see attached map). The site is comprised of less than one acre with a house and a shed onsite. The site is located in a residential neighborhood, with an agricultural field to the southwest. Farwell High School is located ¼ mile to the southeast of the site. The New Mexico border is located approximately 200 feet to the west of the site.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 1, 1985, stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

A preliminary assessment was conducted by Engineering-Science, Inc. from October 30 to November 4, 1985. This included a phone interview with Mr. Mitchell, who by that time lived in Lubbock, and a windshield survey of the site. Mr. Mitchell operated a small tree spraying business for the summer of 1978 and sprayed pesticides on a non-commercial basis intermittently between 1978 and 1981. Only 5 gallons of Malathion and one package of Sevin powder were used during this time. Mr. Mitchell reportedly loaded chemicals into the sprayer at the location being treated. Because of the small quantity of chemicals used, Mr. Mitchell never rinsed the equipment or containers. Mr. Mitchell could not remember how he had disposed of the 5-gallon Malathion container or the paper packaging for the Sevin. There was no evidence of spillage, onsite disposal, or distressed vegetation. No further action was recommended under the TWC PA/SI Program.

TCEQ Investigations
TCEQ staff performed a records search for information pertaining to past and current activity at the site. No records of Mr. Ronald Mitchell or the site address were located in the TCEQ Central Registry.
The Texas Secretary of State's Business Organizations database was researched, and 141 entries were found for the name Ronald Mitchell, but none associated with pesticide spraying or located in Farwell, Texas.
The Parmer Central Appraisal District website was searched, and Mr. Mitchell does not own any property in Parmer County. A search of the CAD database did not return any information on the deed history or current owner of 612 West 1st Street, because that address did not exist in the database. Records were found for 610 West 1st Street, which is the last house on the street which dead-ends.
A search of the White Pages and peoplesmart.com for Ronald Mitchell contained entries for seven people with that name in Lubbock, Texas where Mr. Mitchell resided in 1985 and over 100 within the state of Texas. It was not possible to identify if any of these were the same Mr. Mitchell.
Google Earth images of the area in which the site is located show small residences with backyards which backs onto an agricultural field. The discrepancy in address and the latitude/longitude on file is illustrated on enclosed aerial photo. Because the address in the site file does not exist, it was not possible to determine which house is the actual site. However, all residences on this block are similar in size and appearance.

Texas Water Development Board's Groundwater Data Viewer was searched, and there are three public water supply wells within ¼ mile of the site, one irrigation well located ½ mile of the site, and eight water wells located between ½ to one mile of the site. Of these, two are public water supply wells, one is domestic, and the remainder are irrigation wells.

Conclusion
As of March 21, 2016, there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site corresponding to the latitude and longitude information provided by EPA in the original referral. The site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA. An eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Mock, Ronald R 3835
El Paso, El Paso County
NS
05/28/2014

Site Setting
The address provided in the referral is apparently the former residence of Ronald R. Mock, a suspected pesticide applicator, and not a place where Mr. Mock conducted business, stored, treated, or disposed of hazardous substances. The residence is located at 1073 Kimberly St., in El Paso, Texas.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas department of Agriculture (TDA) identified Ronald R. Mock as a pesticide applicator that potentially treated, stored, or disposed of hazardous waste. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 states that a site operated by Mr. Mock, may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On August 30, 1986, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

At the time of the identification by the TDA, the applicators home address was the only site identifier provided in addition to the applicators name. During the investigation, no additional information in regards to the applicator or actual location of the site could be identified.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 15, 2014, Google Earth was researched, and the images confirm that the location provided in the referral is a home residence.

On May 15, 2014, the El Paso County Appraisal District was researched, and neither the suspected pesticide applicator nor the residence could be found.

On May 15, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's database was researched, and there is no current applicators license for a Ronald Mock.

Conclusion

As of May 15, 2014, since there is no physical location to actually evaluate, documentation of releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances is not applicable to the eligibility determination. Being that the actual process location could not be identified during the original site inspection by the referring entity, and a home mailing address serves as the only physical identifier for the site, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Menix, Frank 3836
Spur, Dickens County
NFA
11/03/2014

Site Setting
Efforts have been made in an attempt to locate Mr. Frank Menix, and unfortunately Mr. Menix and the location of the assumed site where pesticide applicator operations occurred has not been found. The site was referred to the EPA through the Texas Department of Agriculture's (TDA) list of licensed pesticide applicators in 1984. The site is listed to potentially be located in Spur, TX in Dickens County.

Site History
The history for the assumed site is unknown. On October 20, 1984 Mr. Frank Menix was referred to the EPA as a Potential Hazardous Waste Site, which was the location of a pesticide applicator and contains pesticides that may have been disposed of improperly. On April 8, 1985 a site investigation was attempted by Mr. Charles E. Lanford, Jr. of the TWC. In an interview with the local grocery store owner, Mr. Lanford received information stating that Mr. Menix was a crop duster; other sources stated that he might be an aviator who was injured upon crashing into a bridge. Though attempts were made to find Mr. Menix through USPS and Southwestern Bell, there was not any other information that was found on Mr. Frank Menix and his apparent operations as a pesticide applicator.

TCEQ Investigations
On October 23, 2014 research was done to determine the status of the Mr. Frank Menix and if any action needed to be pursued for the assumed use of pesticides. Research was accomplished through database and public information available on the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) current list of licensed pesticide applicators, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Dickens and Borden County Appraisal District, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) website, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund website, and YellowPages.com. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.
Using the current list of licensed pesticide applicators, available through the TDA, no listing was found for Mr. Frank Menix. Similarly, using the TCEQ Central Registry, the SOS website, and the EPA Superfund website, no information was found on Mr. Frank Menix.
Using the Dickens County Appraisal District no properties were listed under the name Frank Menix. Using YellowPages.com I was able to find a listing for a Mr. Frank Menix both in Big Spring, TX and Gail, TX, both were listed under the same number (756-4329) with two different area codes (432 and 806 respectively). Using the Borden County Appraisal District, I was able to find three listings for a Mr. Frank Menix at 550 Willow Valley Rd. Big Spring, TX 79720. A message was left on Mr. Frank Menix's phone for both area codes.
Conclusions
Attempts have been made since 1985 to locate Mr. Frank Menix and confirm reports of his activities as a pesticide applicator. There has been no record of Mr. Menix operating as a pesticide applicator since 1985 and attempts to locate Mr. Menix have been unsuccessful. Without further information or evidence of pesticide application operations and misconduct No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Mettlach Chemical Weed Control 3837
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
NFA
08/20/2014

Site Setting
The Mettlach Chemical Weed Control site is a former ground pesticide applicator located off 1004 Menana which is an unoccupied residence in Edinburg, Hidalgo County, Texas latitude: 26.294290, longitude -98.174113, that operated from approximately 1976 to 1982. Mettlach Chemical Weed Control listed an address at 1004 Menana in Edinburg, Texas but the headquarters is to the west side of a dead end gravel road, approximately one quarter of a mile north of its junction with W. Owassa Road, which is 0.2 miles west of the intersection of Owassa Road and Bus. 281.

Site History
A TWC preliminary assessment of Mettlach Cheimcal Weed Control in Edinburg was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineer-Science, Inc. Louis Mettlach and his son, Robert Mettlach were the owners of the business. A phone interview was conducted with Louis Mettlach on January 22, 1986. A visual inspection of the residence address given at 1004 Menana, on December 12, 1985, and was followed by a visual inspection of the actual headquarter site on Owassa Road on January 23, 1986.

The residence site on Menana was in a developed area surrounded by other residences, and is unoccupied. Visual evidence of the use or disposal of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes was not observed. The headquarter site on Owassa Road was in a developed area and was surrounded by pastureland, fields, and private residences. Apparent visual evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes was not observed.

Mettlach Chemical Weed Control was in operation for about six years and the major activity performed by the business was weed vontrol around fence rows for individuals, industries, and other companies. According to Louis Mettlach, no insecticides or restricted use pesticides were used by the business and the major product used was salt sterilants. In addition, surfactants, Krovar, Karmex, and Ansar were used during treatment which included citrus groves. The products were purchased as required from Tide products or other suppliers, and only leftover raw products were stored on-site.

TCEQ Investigations
July 1, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicators' license database was researched and no current pesticide licenses were issued for Louis A. Mettlach or Robert Mettlach.

July 1, 2014, the internet was researched for Louis A. Mettlach and Robert Mettlach, no phone numbers were listed but obituaries for both were populated.

July 1, 2014, Google Earth was researched at the residence location is surrounded by other residences location and based on the images it appears the site is mainly grass fields and a dirt road.

July 1, 2014, The Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and at the headquarters location there are no domestic water wells within ¼ mile of the site, none within ½ mile, and none within a mile of the site. At the 1004 Menana location there are no domestic water wells within ¼ mile of the site, none within ½ mile, and none within a mile of the site.

Eligibility Status Determination

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded for the Mettlach Chemical Weed Control site based on the information available at this time.

Metz & Kappler 3838
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
NFA
05/21/2013

The Metz & Kappler; Rio Ag Products site is the location of a former fertilizer and herbicide applicator operation consisting of two separate properties at 701 N. 6th Street (office location) and 305 W. Chapin Street (plant/operations area location) in Edinburg, Hidalgo County. Metz and Kappler began operating as a fertilizer applicator in 1960. Metz and Kappler merged with Agri-services, Inc. in 1985 to form Rio-Ag Products, Inc., which then forfeited its existence in 1988. The site was referred to the TCEQ by the EPA in 1984 as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators.

A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted in 1985 by Engineering-Science, Inc. at the former Metz and Kappler, Inc. site. At that time, the office property was divided into eastern and western portions by railroad tracks. The eastern portion of the property consisted of two large buildings where offices, warehouse storage, and operations were conducted. The western portion of the property consisted of a large open area (assumed to be unpaved) where herbicide applicator equipment, portable anhydrous ammonia trailers, and other vehicles were parked. The office property experienced heavy vehicular traffic and contained unvegetated areas; however, the areas not frequented by traffic and along the perimeter of the property were normally vegetated. According to the PA, anhydrous ammonia, oil, and the pesticide dicofol were possibly stored on the office property.

During the 1985 PA, the plant/operations area property consisted of a large office building, a chemical storage area, and a fertilizer loading area. Fertilizers, anhydrous ammonia, and herbicides were stored at the operations area. Fertilizers were loaded into application equipment on-site. The applicator equipment was cleaned with water at the agricultural fields where they were used, and the equipment rinsate was sprayed out on the fields being treated so no waste was generated.

Metz & Kappler's former office property is currently owned by the University of Texas-Pan American. The property has a 3,200 square foot office building surrounded by an asphalt parking lot. The area surrounding the property consists of commercial and residential properties to the north, east, and west. A Halliburton Baroid drilling fluids operation is located south of the property.

Metz & Kappler's former plant property is currently owned by Unlimited Oilfield Services, Inc. The property is has a 6,700 square foot building surrounded by an asphalt parking lot. There is also an above ground storage tank (AST) present at the property which is used to store and dispense truck fuel.

During a February 2010 site visit, a visible sheen was noted on the pavement near the tanker trucks. This sheen may have impacted the nearby soils. No other hazardous substances were observed on the site. The property is surrounded by a chain-link fence topped with barbed wire. The area surrounding the property consists of commercial and industrial businesses.

A Pre-CERCLIS Report for the Metz & Kappler site was completed in June 2011. The EPA's October 2011 Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation (SSSR) recommended no further evaluation of the site under CERCLA. The TCEQ Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) also recommends no further action for this site under the SSDAP, at this time, due to the lack of a documented release of hazardous substances.

Mica, Douglas 3839
Flatonia, Fayette County
Active
06/09/2014

Site Setting
The Douglas Mica Soil Service is a currently active pesticide applicator site located at 206 N. Market St. in the City of Flatonia, Fayette County, Texas, latitude: 29.689409, longitude: -97.107044. According to the Secretary of State website the site was incorporated on February 13, 2004 and has been active since. In reference to the Preliminary Assessment report the site consist of an office/warehouse building set in a commercial area. The site is surrounded by commercial properties to the east, west, and south with residences and land to the north. There are no schools or daycares within 200 feet of the site

Site History
A TCW preliminary assessment of Douglas Mica was conducted by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. on April 11, 1986. An interview with the owner, Douglas Mica and a site observation was conducted. In a gravel lot outside of the building a pallet holding six full 30-gallon drums of Grazon was observed and a pallet holding ten full 30-gallon drums of Grazon was observed in a grassy field behind the warehouse. The business involved blending fertilizers and a limited amount of ground application of herbicides. The only herbicide applied by Mr. Mica was Grazon in quantities of approximately 600 gallons per year.
The herbicides are purchased as needed in 30-gallon drums and then loaded in the applicator as a mixture with water or fertilizer. The containers are rinsed once and the rinsates are collected and added to the load to be sprayed. Past practices included storing the empty containers on site until disposing of them at the city landfill; however all of the containers were stolen from the property then. Currently Mr. Mica stores the empty containers on his land in a shed on a concrete slab.
No spills or accidents have occurred relating to the use of herbicides and the Texas Department of Agriculture inspects annually for proper permits and record keeping.

TCEQ Investigations
June 9, 2014, The Internet was researched for Douglas Mica and the number for Douglas Mica Soil Service was listed (361) 865-3313.

June 9, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched and a current pesticide license issued for Timothy Douglas Mica of Flatonia, TX.

June 9, 2014, Google Earth was researched and based on the images the site is in a commercial area with no schools or daycare facilities within 200 feet of the site.
June 9, 2014, The Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there are two water wells within ¼ mile, zero within ½ mile, and ten within a mile of the site for a total of twelve water wells.

Eligibility Status Determination
Per the information recently collected and cited above, the site is still currently in business and active. An eligibility determination of Active for the Douglas Mica Soil Service site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Mid Texas Grain 3840
Brownwood, Brown County
NFA

05/28/2014

Site Setting
Mid Texas Grain (site) is located at 307 S Washington Street in Brownwood, Texas (latitude: 31.717590° N, longitude: 98.977844° W). The site occupies two acres. The site is currently located in an area that is surrounded by both residential and industrial use properties, as well as a major rail line.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On December 5, 1985, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Carlene K. Schwab of Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA, Ms. Schwab interviewed Mr. Joe Riley, manager of the company, in person, and conducted a site inspection of the pesticide storage, handling, and container disposal areas. The two-acre site includes a number of grain elevators, a large grain storage warehouse, a maintenance shed, and an office. The facility was completely fenced. Pesticides stated to have been purchased by the Mid Texas Grain business included Phostoxin (aluminum phosphide) for fumigation of grain storage areas and small amounts of herbicide applied for weed control on fields of small grain owned by the company itself.

The report states that the site was active in 1985, and that no visual evidence of misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related wastes was observed. Ms. Schwab concludes her report with a recommendation for no further action.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 15, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and Mid-Texas Grain, Inc. was found, and had filed a Texas Franchise Tax Public Information Report in 2013, with Mr. Joe Riley listed as a registered agent, with this site (307 S Washington St.) as the address on file. However, a phone call to Mid-Texas Grain, Inc. (832-242-5879) revealed that after the owner's recent death, Mid-Texas Grain Inc. closed and is no longer in business. The property was sold to the City of Brownwood.

On May 15, 2014, the Brown County Appraisal District database was researched, and it was determined that site is currently owned by the City of Brownwood, and was sold by Mid-Texas Grain in 2001.

On May 15, 2014, Google Earth was used to research the site, and based on the images; the northwest half of the site appears to be inactive in the most recent images, taken in April 2013. This portion of the site is fenced and 'No Trespassing' signs are posted, but several grain storage silos and an office are still present. To the southwest end of the property, the Lehnis Railroad Museum has been constructed, and is open to the public daily, providing additional evidence that the site is inactive regarding pesticide application or mixing activities.

On May 15, 2014, the TCEQ Central Registry was queried, and revealed that Mid Texas Grain is still the owner of the property (CN601220825) and that this Regulated Entity has active Air New Source permits.

On May 15, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and no current pesticide applicators license is associated with this site or Mid Texas Grain.

On May 15, 2014, The Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there were no drinking water wells within a mile of the site. The nearest well is 4117206, located 1.4 miles east of the site.

Conclusion
As there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time (May 15, 2014).

Midway Farm Supply 3841
Shiner, Lavaca County
Active
10/20/2009

Site Setting:
The updated address of the Site is 275 FM 958, Shiner, Lavaca County, Texas. The business is active.

TCEQ Verification:
Midway Farm Supply was the Site of interest but there has been new acquisition by another owner. On September 11, 2009, TCEQ interviewed the manager, Harvey Vrana, through phone to confirm that the Site is still active. Mr. Vrana stated that it has been the same business as Midway Farm Supply and has never been closed down. The business was acquired by a new owner and business name since 2004. Their business is now called, "Boedeker Ag Supply." See Lavava CAD attachment for details.

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on September 11, 2009, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because the Site is still active.

Midwestern Aerial Sprayers 3842
(City unknown), Walker County
NFA
02/13/2012

Site Summary – Midwestern Aerial Sprayers – 2/13/2012

According to the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment conducted in 1986, a site has not been identified in Texas for Midwestern Aerial Sprayers. The address given for this company and applicators, Dwaine Perkins and Perry Mann, were at 815 Clark, Dodge City, 67801. This address was confirmed as a Dodge City, Kansas address.

As of January 31, 2012, the Texas Secretary of the State database does not show any records for a company named Midwestern Aerial Sprayers or for the applicators linked to this company. In addition, Google Maps could not find a location listed at 815 Clark, Dodge City, Texas; however, this location was identified in Kansas.

Since a site was never located in Texas for Midwestern Aerial Sprayers or the two applicators, as of February 13, 2012, no further action is recommended at this time under the State Superfund program.

Naud Burnett Landscape Co 3844
Dallas, Dallas County
NS
08/26/2013

The background data for this operator contains two addresses. The original site was listed as Naud Burnett Landscape Co. at 4512 Travis St, Dallas, TX. Based on info on the Texas Secretary of State website, the Entity Status for Naud Burnett Landscape Co. Was "Forfeited existence" as of November 10, 1980 (see Attachment "A"). The Owner is listed as Naud Burnett and the Operator as Jerry Soukup. Jerry Soukup still has a Pesticide Applicator License per the Texas Dept of Agriculture Applicator License Database. In conversations with Jerry Soukup (8/13/13 & 3/26/13, PH: 214-226-2029) he stated that Naud Burnett originally owned Naud Burnett Landscape Co on 4512 Travis St in the early 1980s. He also explained that the location at 4512 Travis St was Naud Burnett Landscape Company's office address and that, to his knowledge, no pesticide application was ever applied at that location.
The site where Naud Burnett Landscape Co. operated is now a commercial building with several businesses (see Attachment "B"). Photos show no current evidence of hazardous waste disposal at this location.
Being that there is no documented release nor mismanagement of hazardous substances documented at this site, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Nemec Agricultural Service(FM 60) 3845
College Station, Brazos County
NFA
12/14/2016

Site Setting
According to the 1986 Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection report the more current location of Nemec Agricultural Services operated from was the North side of FM 60, 6 miles West of Loop 2818, College Station, Burleson County, Texas. Drawings made by the project manager give a rough estimate of where the site was located. The area is rural with a smattering of residences in the area and the Brazos River only ½-1 mile to the East. The site is located very near the border of the county line between Brazos and Burleson counties.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater.
On June 6, 1986 Martin C. Chartier of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Assoc., Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI), including a site visit and interview with the owner and operator, Dr. Stanley J. Nemec, on behalf of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Dr. Nemec started his business under the name Stanley-Nemec Consulting Entomology in 1973 until changing the name to Nemec Agricultural Service in 1980. He ran business from his house from 1973 until May of 1986 when he moved to the site.
According to Dr. Nemec, 95 percent of his business consisted of consulting for crop management and commercial application of pesticides compromised the remaining 5 percent. Dr. Nemec provided estimations of the amounts of pesticides that he used in 1985, in pounds: Orthene (300 lbs/yr), Parathion (60 lbs/yr), Pyrethroids (15 lbs/yr), Round-up (18 lbs/yr), and Post (13 lbs/yr). Chemicals were purchased from Central Valley Chemicals of Bryan, TX and Van-Waters of Houston, TX. Pesticides were stored in separate storage room, which was kept locked during non-business hours. Only 2 days' worth of inventory were stored at any time.

Dr. Nemec's procedures for the ground application of pesticides were as follows: water was loaded into the equipment at the site. Chemicals were added at the area where they were being applied. Empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed and the rinsate was poured into the applicator equipment and then applied at the area it was being applied. Equipment was triple rinsed at the end of each season and the equipment rinsate was applied at the last area to be applied of each season. Any excess pesticides at the end of the season were stored until the first job of the new season.
No pesticide related accidents, injuries or complaints were ever recorded. One spill was reported by Dr. Nemec of about 5 gallons of Orthene/Pyrethroid mixture in a cotton patch (date and location unknown) due to a break in a pressure hose. Activated charcoal was carried from then on in case of future spills. The spill did not occur on-site. Mr. Chartier did not notice any signs of mismanagement or misuse of pesticides and there was no evidence of environmental distress on the site.

TCEQ Investigations
On December 13, 2016 the activities and records of Nemec Agricultural Services were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), the Secretary of State, and the Brazos County Appraisal District (CAD). A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.
Google Earth was used to get an idea of the surrounding area. Since no physical address exists for this site, it is hard to say exactly where this site existed. The Brazos river in about ½-1 mile to the East.
No results were found in searches of the TCEQ Central Registry or in the Brazos CAD. This suggests that Stanley Nemec no longer owns property in this area and does not appear to have been regulated by the TCEQ. No results were found when the TDA publication for pesticide applicators was searched either.
Based on information from the Texas Secretary of State, it appears that Nemec Agricultural Services, Inc. in College Station, TX voluntarily dissolved on March 16, 1990.
A search of the TWDB showed that 13 domestic, 2 public supply, 2 industrial, and 128 irrigation wells are within 4 miles. The Brazos River is within ½-1 mile of the site as well. The major aquifer at the site is the Carrizo-Wilcox and the minor aquifer is the Yegua-Jakson. Both aquifers contain wells.

Conclusion
Based on the information collected on December 13, 2016 it does not appear that Nemec Agricultural Services located off of FM 60 ever misused or mismanaged their pesticides or the wastes associated with them at this site. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be disposed of or misused at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Nemec Agricultural Service(Lightsey Ln) 3845
College Station, Brazos County
NFA
12/14/2016

Site Setting
According to the 1986 Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection report the original location of Nemec Agricultural Services operated from was on the East side of River Rd, about ½ mile West of Lightsey Lane, College Station, Brazos County, Texas. Drawings made by the project manager give a rough estimate of where the site was located. The area is rural with a smattering of residences in the area and the Brazos River only 1-2 miles to the Southwest. The site is located very near the border of the county line between Brazos and Burleson counties.

Site History

On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater.

On June 6, 1986 Martin C. Chartier of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Assoc., Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI), including a site visit and interview with the owner and operator, Dr. Stanley J. Nemec, on behalf of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Dr. Nemec started his business under the name Stanley-Nemec Consulting Entomology in 1973 until changing the name to Nemec Agricultural Service in 1980. He ran business from his house from 1973 until May of 1986 when he moved to a site about 2 miles away. In 1980 Dr. Nemec started operations under a separate business name called Nemec Industrial Weed Control under which he performed weed control around oil wells. Operations under the name Nemec Industrial Weed Control ceased in January of 1986.

According to Dr. Nemec, 95 percent of his business consisted of consulting for crop management and commercial application of pesticides compromised the remaining 5 percent. Dr. Nemec provided estimations of the amounts of pesticides that he used in 1985, in pounds: Orthene (300 lbs/yr), Parathion (60 lbs/yr), Pyrethroids (15 lbs/yr), Round-up (18 lbs/yr), and Post (13 lbs/yr). Chemicals were purchased from Central Valley Chemicals of Bryan, TX and Van-Waters of Houston, TX. Pesticides were stored in an area of Dr. Nemec's barn, which was kept locked. Only 2 days' worth of inventory were stored at any time.

Dr. Nemec's procedures for the ground application of pesticides were as follows: water was loaded into the equipment at the site. Chemicals were added at the area where they were being applied. Empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed and the rinsate was poured into the applicator equipment and then applied at the area it was being applied. Equipment was triple rinsed at the end of each season and the equipment rinsate was applied at the last area to be applied of each season. Any excess pesticides at the end of the season were stored until the first job of the new season.

No pesticide related accidents, injuries or complaints were ever recorded. One spill was reported by Dr. Nemec of about 5 gallons of Orthene/Pyrethroid mixture in a cotton patch (date and location unknown) due to a break in a pressure hose. Activated charcoal was carried from then on in case of future spills. The spill did not occur on-site. In November of 1985 a TDA inspector came to the site to inspect application records and equipment. Mr. Chartier did not notice any signs of mismanagement or misuse of pesticides and there was no evidence of environmental distress on the site.

TCEQ Investigations

On December 13, 2016 the activities and records of Nemec Agricultural Services were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), the Secretary of State, and the Brazos County Appraisal District (CAD). A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Google Earth was used to get an idea of the surrounding area. Since no physical address exists for this site, it is hard to say exactly where this site existed. The Brazos river in about 1-2 miles to the Southwest.

No results were found in searches of the TCEQ Central Registry or in the Brazos CAD. This suggests that Stanley Nemec no longer owns property in this area and does not appear to have been regulated by the TCEQ. No results were found when the TDA publication for pesticide applicators was searched either.

Based on information from the Texas Secretary of State, it appears that Nemec Agricultural Services, Inc. in College Station, TX voluntarily dissolved on March 16, 1990.

A search of the TWDB showed that 17 domestic, 4 public supply, 2 industrial, and 43 irrigation wells are within 4 miles. The Brazos River is within 1-2 miles of the site as well. The major aquifer at the site is the Carrizo-Wilcox and the minor aquifer is the Yegua-Jakson. Both aquifers contain wells.

Conclusion

Based on the information collected on December 13, 2016 it does not appear that Nemec Agricultural Services located off of River Road and Lightsey Lane ever misused or mismanaged their pesticides or the wastes associated

with them at this site. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be disposed of or misused at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Nicro Inc 3846
Warren, Tyler County
NS
11/18/2009

Location Setting:
The address of the Site is 2578 FM 1943 East, Warren, Tyler County, Texas. The Site is a residence in a semi-rural area and located about two miles east of Warren downtown. The Site is surrounded mostly by residential properties and forest land.

The nearest school to the Site is located 1.39 miles west of the Site. The nearest water well is located 1.15 miles east of the Site. No daycare facilities are located within one mile of the Site. A church is located 0.19 mile to the east of the Site. A small pond is approximately 0.1 mile southwest of the Site.

History:
After the Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984, an EPA Preliminary Assessment was conducted on December 12, 1986 by Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. Attempts to contact the operator of Nicro, Inc., Mr. Melvin Cross, were unsuccessful, so details regarding the operation was unknown. Ms. Frank conducted a thorough site inspection of the residential property and did not observe any misused or improper waste disposal of pesticides.

Verification Activities:
The TCEQ performed verification activities on September 22, 2009. These activities included the following:
1. The TCEQ Central Registry, Texas Department of Agriculture, Yellow Pages, and Warren Chamber of Commerce, were searched for information of Melvin Cross or Nicro, Inc. No information or listings were found
2. The Tyler County Appraisal District was called. They confirmed that Melvin owns the property at 2578 FM 1943 East in Warren, Texas, but they do not have his contact number.
3. Several pesticide-related businesses in Warren were called to find information regarding Nicro, Inc. or Melvin Cross. No one had heard of Nicro, Inc. or Melvin Cross.

Conclusion:
After conducting a verification review on September 22, 2009, the TCEQ found no information that the business is still active or that a pesticide application business is currently operating at the Site. The Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ. There is no documentation that a release of hazardous substance at the Site has occurred. Therefore, the TCEQ determines that the Site is a Non-Site and the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Frank Enterprises Nieschwietz 3847
Falls City, Karnes County
Active
12/14/2016

Site Setting

Frank Nieschwietz Enterprises, the Site, is located at 110 S Hugo St, about 40 mi SE of San Antonio in Falls City, Karnes County, Texas. The site is located on the corner of Hugo St and is bounded on the North and West by Hugo St and what looks to a large field with some large man-made ponds. There appear to be a few residences to the South and East and Hwy 181 is just south of the residences. The site itself consists of some Silos that appear to be for grain storage and various buildings with many vehicles around the property.

Site History

On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater.

On March 12, 1986 David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI), including a site visit and interview with the manager, Ernest Jendrusch, on behalf of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). In 1986 Frank Nieschwietz Enterprises operated the cotton gin and was also involved in the ground application of herbicides. The company has been in existence since 1960 and has operated as a ground applicator for the last 4 years. The procedures for ground application, according to Mr. Jendrusch, were as follows: Chemicals were loaded into the applicator equipment at the site, empty containers were rinsed 3 times and the rinsate added to the load to be sprayed. Empty plastic containers were burned onsite, five gallon cans were taken to the dump in Falls City and large metal drums were used as trash barrels. The equipment was not rinsed since the same chemicals were used every time. Chemicals typically used at the site were 2,4-D (2500 gal/yr), Banvel (300 gal/yr), Aatrex (250 gal/yr) and Weedmaster (1300 gal/yr). No accidents or spills had been reported related to the use of herbicides. The Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) reportedly inspected the operation in June of 1985.

Mr. Hill did not notice any soil stains, empty pesticide or herbicide containers or any other evidence of environmental distress. No Further Action was recommended in 1986, since there did not seem to be any evidence of misuse or mismanagement of the chemicals used.

TCEQ Investigations

On December 13, 2016 the activities and records of Frank Nieschwietz Enterprises were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), the Secretary of State, and the Karnes County Appraisal District (CAD). A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Based on images from Google Earth there doesn't seem to have been much change at the site since 1990. Various silos and buildings are still in place and the operations at the site seem to still be occurring.

After conducting a search on the TCEQ Central Registry, records were found detailing a customer and regulated entity ID for Frank Nieschwietz Enterprises, as well as an expired wastewater permit. No documentation of spills or other enforcement was found.

A search on Google showed that Frank Nieschwietz Enterprises is still in operations at 110 S Hugo St in Falls City, TX. This is clear evidence that the site is still active. It appears that a Mr. Stephen Jendrusch is currently the manager, and after a search of the TDA publication of licensed pesticide applicators, it was found that Mr. Stephen Jendrusch holds a current license for commercial application for Frank Nieschwietz Enterprises. It was also discovered that Mr. Frank Nieschwietz died in 2016.

Based on information from the Texas Secretary of State, Frank Nieschwietz Enterprises is still in existence and managed by Stephen Jendrusch.

Based on Information from the Karnes CAD it appears that the property at 110 S Hugo St is still owned by Frank Nieschwietz and has his company's address listed.

A search of the TWDB showed that 16 domestic, 5 public supply, and 2 irrigation wells are within 4 miles. The major aquifer at the site is the Carrizo-Wilcox and the minor aquifer is the Yegua-Jakson. Both aquifers contain wells.

Conclusion

Based on the information collected on December 13, 2016 it does not appear that Frank Nieschwietz Enterprises ever misused or mismanaged their pesticides or the wastes associated with them in the past at this site. Currently the site is in active operations for agricultural equipment, supplies or services. Since this site is currently active, there is no further action necessary under the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program at this time as this site does not meet the requirements of a Superfund site. An eligibility determination of Active is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Allen Noviar 3850
Edna, Jackson County
NFA
04/24/2017

Site Setting

Allen Novian (incorrectly listed as Allen Noviar) (the “site”) is located on the north side of County Road 103, 0.5 mile west of FM 234 near Edna, Texas (latitude: 28.958330° N, longitude: 96.800000° W). The site is approximately four acres in a rural area. There are two water wells within 0.5 mile of the coordinates: one domestic well and one stock well. A residential address was also provided in the referral for the site: 410 S Allen Street, Edna, Texas 77957, which was the previous residence of Mr. Novian. There are 7 wells within 0.5 mile of the residence, including one domestic well.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified Allen Noviar (Novian) as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 10, 1984 cited that “The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.” A preliminary assessment of the site was conducted by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) in March 1986. A phone interview was conducted with Allen Novian on February 11, 1986 followed by a site observation the following day. The site was predominantly flat and consisted of only a dirt driveway, a barn, and land with heavy brush. There were no empty pesticide containers observed at the site. No soil stains or other evidence of environmental distress was observed and the vegetation at the site was normal.

Allen Novian was a school teacher who intended to become licensed with the Structural Pest Control Board but reportedly attended the TDA class for a pesticide applicator license by mistake. Mr. Novian was never issued an applicator license of any kind and stated that he had never applied herbicides or insecticides commercially at any time. Mr. Novian reported owning a hand sprayer which he used to spray his own cattle and rose bushes. Mr. Novian stated that he had used a small quantity of 2,4-D in approximately 1981 and also purchased one gallon of the livestock insecticide (Co-Ral) in 1985.

TCEQ Investigations

On April 13, 2017, the TCEQ researched the site using Google Earth, the Jackson County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA’s pesticide applicator’s database, and the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) database. Images produced through Google Earth confirmed that the coordinates provided were for an area of land west of Edna and the address was for a residence in a neighborhood in Edna. According to the Jackson County Appraisal District website, Allen Novian sold the 410 South Allen property residence and is one of the owners of 806 South Wells St., a vacant property in a neighborhood in Edna. The TCEQ Central Registry and TDA database produced no records for the site or Allen Novian. An inquiry into the Texas Secretary of State database produced records for Allen F. Novian at 410 South Allen. Mr. Novian was the president of a domestic for-profit corporation,

Novian Resources, Inc., at 806 S Wells St. The company was incorporated January 16, 1986 and voluntarily terminated December 30, 1994. According to a google search and the Victory Advocate Obituaries, Allen Francis Novian of Edna died January 13, 2008.

Conclusion
As of April 17, 2017 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Ernest Nowell 3851
Muleshoe, Bailey
NS
08/19/2013

Site Setting
Mr. Ernest Nowell (the “site”) was located in Muleshoe, Bailey County, Texas. No specific site associated with this applicator was identified.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was prepared by V.R. Chitiala of Engineering-Science for the EPA on April 3, 1985. However, no interview or site visit was conducted for this operation because the operator was no longer in business and unsuccessful attempts were made to contact the former operator. Information concerning this operator was obtained from a local pesticide applicator in the area. There was no specific site for this operator, so no visual inspection could be made. There was no specific site from which the operations of this applicator were conducted. The operator was primarily a ground applicator and operated from only three to four years. The operation was a small one-man business that had only a small volume of work. The operating procedures of pesticides and disposal practices are unknown because of the inaccessibility of the former owner. A no hazard assessment was given to this operator under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 3012 program because of the lack of a specific site associated with this individual.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 16, 2013, the TDA’s pesticide applicator’s license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Mr. Ernest Nowell.
On August 16, 2013, the Texas Secretary of the State’s (SOS) database was researched and it showed Mr. Nowell incorporated Lazbuddie Chemical, Inc. February 6, 1974. Lazbuddie chemical was referred as a separate entity (SDA ID#2221). The status of this entity is listed as not being in good standing with the SOS (SOS filing number 33738800).
On August 19, 2013, an attempt to contact Mr. Nowell at the listed phone number from the White Pages was unsuccessful. The number (806)965-2850 currently belongs to another resident.

Conclusion
As of August 19, 2013, the hazardous process areas that were specifically subject to this referral have never been identified. A State Superfund eligibility determination of Non Site (NS) is concluded.

Oakes Farm Inc 3852

Lyford, Willacy County
Active
11/29/2010

Oakes Farms, Inc. is located on the north side of FM 498, 2.6 miles east of intersection Expressway 77 and FM 498 in Lyford, Texas (26° 24'N, 97° 45'W). According to the PA, cotton has been planted on the farm since 1956, and pesticide application at the time was conducted by Virgil Oakes. Approximately 400-500 acres per year are treated. The chemicals of concern are: BHC; Toxaphene; Pyretheroids; Parathion; Def; Treflan.
According to Mr. Oakes, the pesticides were loaded into the applicator equipment at the field site. The mixture was completely sprayed on the fields being treated and the rinsate was sprayed on areas where weed control was needed. The empty containers were cleaned with water, and disposed of at the landfill north of Raymondville.
After reviewing the 2009 Texas franchise tax public information report obtained from the Secretary of the State's website:
(https://sosdirectws.sos.state.tx.us/PDFonDemand/RetrievePDF.aspx?document_number=275397170001&session_code=092710QJ4150), it confirms that Oakes Farms Inc. is still in business. The report lists their 2009 taxpayer number as 17421122700, and business address at 2 ½ miles East Farm Road 498, Lyford, Texas.
A phone call was made to Joy Oakes, the owner of Oakes Farms Inc., on September 29, 2010 at (956) 428-3841. Ms. Oakes stated that she rents out the land to Hargill Growers Gin located in Hargill, Texas. The gin rents the land to Billy Durban, a farmer, who uses the land for cotton crops. This is a "cash rent on farms" operation as Ms. Oakes described it. She said the operation is still active and to her knowledge pesticides are still used on the cotton.
The EPA referred the site to the State Superfund Program on February 11, 1985, and the PA Report was completed on January 22, 1986. The PA stated no visual evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes observed on-site. The PA Report recommended that no further action be taken.
As of September 29, 2010 this site is currently active and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

OHeren AG Flying Service 3854
Hearne, Robertson County
NS
01/26/2017

Site Setting
O'Heren AG Flying Service (site) is located in Hearne, Texas in Robertson County, although a more specific location is not distinguishable due to available information only provides a post office box as an address.

Site History
On October 10, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on February 12, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site. No further information is provided.

TCEQ Investigation
On December 14, 2016, the Robertson County Appraisal District was researched and the site was not located.
On December 14, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License data-base was researched and the entity was not located.
On December 14, 2016, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched and the entity was not found in Robertson County.

Conclusion
As of December 14, 2016 the referring entity did not conduct an evaluation of a specific site before the referral and did not include an actual site to assess at time of the referral. In absence of being able to evaluate any former site of operations, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is determined based on the information available at this time.

Oakes and Turner Feed 3855
Donie, Freestone County
NS
07/23/2010

The Oakes and Turner Feed business, at the above listed address, was a retailer of cattle products and pesticides in which the Texas Department of Agriculture indicates was licensed in 1984. A file review indicates that the Texas Water Commission (TWC) contracted Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Assoc., Inc. in 1985 to research Oakes and Turner Feed in which the results determined that there was no further action recommended for the site. The TWC concurred with this determination on October 26, 1986.

Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut and Assoc., Inc. conducted a site visit and interview the owner for this business on May 13, 1985. It was determined that the sale and storage of pesticides was the only activity involving pesticides conducted at the site. There was no mixing or application of pesticide products, no record of any spills or accidents involving pesticides and no evidence of improper handling or disposal of pesticides products at this location.

Based on the above information and the fact that the site was strictly a pesticide retailer, it is recommended that the Oakes and Turner Feed business be designated as a non-site.

Occidental Chemical 3857
Texline, Dallam County
NFA
12/14/2016

Site Setting
Occidental Chemical (site) is located on the southwest side of Highway 87, 0.1 miles southeast of the intersection of FM 296 and Highway 87 in Texline. The available information indicates a second location, the plant site, is located approximately one mile north and east of the junction of FM 296 and Highway 87. A more specific location was not discernable based on the information provided in the referral. A review of aerial photography using Google Earth indicated that the site area is industrial with numerous businesses/properties having above ground storage tanks or grain silos, and multiple properties with chemical totes stored on premises. The plant site appears to be primarily agricultural/rural.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on November 4, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On October 14, 1985, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI, Ms. Hulsey interviewed Mr. Kenneth

Pack, a former manager for the company, and conducted driveby visual inspection of the two former sites in Texline on October 17, 1985. Ms. Hulsey detailed in her report that Occidental Chemical was in operation for five to six years and has been out of business for 10 years (approx. 1969-1975). Fertilizers and herbicides were sold to farmers for application purposes and the purchasing farmer was responsible for the application and disposal of containers. Mr. Pack indicated that containers were never buried on-site. Ms. Hulsey reported no evidence of on-site disposal of pesticide wastes at either of the two sites and recommended no further action for Occidental Chemical.

TCEQ Investigation
On November 30, 2016, the Dallam County Appraisal District was researched and the site was not located.
On November 30, 201, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License data-base was researched and the entity was not located.
On November 30, 2016, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched and the entity was not found in Dallam County.

Conclusion
As of November 30, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

ODG Fertilizer 3858
O'Donnell, Lynn County
NFA
12/14/2016

"Site Summary
O.D.G. Fertilizer (site) is located on the southwest corner of First Street and Doak Street, 0.3 miles east of the intersection of Doak Street and Highway 83/FM 2053. A review of aerial photography using Google Earth indicated that the site area is rural/residential.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On July 8, 1986, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI, Ms. Hulsey interviewed Mr. Glen Brewer, a former employee at the site, and photographs were taken of the site. Ms. Hulsey detailed in her report that although herbicide rinsates and weed control appeared to have been used at the site, there was no visual evidence of misuse of pesticides or their related wastes. Ms. Hulsey also determined that the site had only been used for one year during 1983 and recommended no further action.

TCEQ Investigations
On November 30, 2016, the Lynn County Appraisal District was researched and the site was not located.
On November 30, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License data-base was researched and the entity was not located. Glen Brewer the employee interviewed for the PA/SI appears to hold a certified private applicators license in O'Donnell.

On November 30, 2016, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched and the entity was not found.

Conclusion
As of November 30, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time."

Orchard Service Co 3862
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
Active
07/16/2010

Orchard Service Co. is a pesticide ground applicator for 26,000 acres of nurseries and orchards throughout Willacy County. It has been operating since 1979 and is currently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Freyer. It is located on Iowa Road approximately one block east of Highway 281, on the south side of Iowa Road in Edinburg. The site consists of two covered areas on both the east and west side of the property for vehicle storage; an office and garage where most of the pesticides, insecticides and herbicides are stored; an above ground storage tank for diesel fuel; several tractors with plastic containers used for pesticide application; a dumpster; and a storage area on the south side of the property used to store boxes, PVC pipes and other trash. The site is located in a mixed industrial and residential area. There is an apartment complex directly east of the site (about 150 feet away), an abandoned lot to the west, and a warehouse directly north. There is one domestic well .64 mile south east of the site (well number 180258) and a PWS 1.5 miles north east (well number 1080029).
A preliminary assessment was conducted on December 11, 1985, by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering – Science Inc. No evidence of a chemical misuse was observed and no further action was recommended under the PA/SI program. She did, however, suggest that container disposal practices continue to be monitored.
A Pre-CERCLIS was completed on February 19, 2010 by Elizabeth Simmons, Omar Valdez and Mary Simpson from the TCEQ central office. No evidence of a release was observed. Orchard Service Co. is currently active and no further remedial action is planed by the EPA as of 7/7/2010; it is not eligible for further consideration under the State Superfund program at this time.

Outdoor World 3863
Rosenberg, Fort Bend County
NS
11/17/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 1708 Seventh Street, Rosenberg, Fort Bend County, Texas. The Site is in a residential area located on the west side of Seventh Street between Avenue O and Parrott Avenue. The Site consists of an old rectangular business building that contains miscellaneous wood pieces. The nearest school to the Site is Taylor Ray Elementary School which is 0.2 miles northeast of the Site. The nearest park is Travis Park which is 0.4 miles northeast of the Site's location. There is no surface water within a quarter mile of the Site. The nearest groundwater well is located 0.28 miles west of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Ms. Margaret Hulsey of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. On March 31, 1986, Ms. Hulsey made an on-site inspection of the Site

and interviewed Alice Kocurek, the owner of the property. Ms. Hulsey also interviewed Paul B. Richter on April 10, 1986, who was formally married to Alice Kocurek and has a TDA licensed applicator for Outdoor World.

Outdoor World was in operation from 1970 through 1981. At the time of the Preliminary Assessment, the property at 1708 Seventh Street, formally known as “Outdoor World” is occupied by a cabinet manufacture known as “The Millworks”. The major activity performed by Outdoor World was sales of plotted plants and application of pesticides on and off site. Ms. Kocurek stated that pesticides such as Heptachlor, Chlordane, Andro and foggers such as Malathion were used on-site for ant control. Mr. Richter stated that pesticides used by the business for application were Methoxychlor, Isotox, Di-Syston, Benomy, Guthion, Malathion and Chlordane. Guthion, Malathion and Di-Syston were mixed in 100 gallon batches and a metering system was used to apply the mixture when treatment was required. TDA inspected the site and collected soil core samples to determine the concentration of insecticide present in the soil. TDA determined that there was not enough Chlordane applied on the soil to be effective for pest (ant) control. Empty containers (paper, glass, or plastic) were not rinsed and were disposed in the garbage to be picked up by the city. Glass containers were broken prior to disposal.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Hulsey noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste. Therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On November 3, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:

No listing was found for the property address 1708 Seventh Street, Outdoor World or Alice Kocurek in the Fort Bend County Appraisal District, Yellow Pages or in the Harris County Chamber of Commerce. A Google Search found Alice Kocurek’s Terra Flora located at 2610 BF Terry Boulevard, Richmond, Texas. TCEQ called and found that Alice Kocurek had owned Alice Kocurek’s Terra Flora from 1978 through 2003 and Alice Kocurek is no longer the owner of this property. Paul B. Richter was found in the Yellow Pages. An attempt to contact Mr. Richter was unsuccessful due to the phone number found in the Yellow Pages gave a busy signal. No listing was found for Outdoor World, Alice Kocurek or Paul B. Richter in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk’s Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that Gage Sun, Inc. is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - The TCEQ verified on November 3, 2009 that the Site located at1708 Seventh Street, Rosenberg, Fort Bend County, Texas, is not an active site and is not undergoing TCEQ enforcement activities. The TCEQ has determined that the Site is a Non-Site as there is no documented release of hazardous substances at the Site. Therefore, the TCEQ determined that the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Paetzold, Martin 3864
Hereford, Deaf Smith County
NFA
04/24/2017

Site Setting
Martin Paetzold (the “site”) was located at 4207 County Road 12, in Hereford, Deaf Smith County, Texas (latitude: 34.9089° N, longitude: 102.3146° W). The site was comprised of one acre with a residence and a barn used for applicator/chemical storage. The site is bordered on the west, east, and north by farm land, and south by County Road 12. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The current owner of the site is Tierra De Esperanza, LTD.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On December 23, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. The owner, Mr. Martin Paetzold, is the son of the owners of Clover Spraying, Corky and Charlotte Paetzold, which was based at the Hereford Municipal Airport. Clover Spraying was considered in a separate PA.

Martin Paetzold was in the ground application business for two and half years and his operation was based at his private farm site. Two ground applicator machines were used by Mr. Paetzold, and the pesticide usage was restricted to herbicides. The herbicides were purchased as needed and were loaded to the applicator equipment at the field site to be treated. Since the quantity of mixture was based on the acreage to be sprayed, there was no leftover mixture. When the applicator was cleaned with water, the rinsate was sprayed onto tan arbitrary area needing weed control. The chemicals of concern were: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D) amine, atrazine, banvel, and roundup.

The empty containers were triple rinsed, and the rinsate was added to the tank to be sprayed. Except for the 55-gallon drums, all containers, the majority of which are plastic, are disposed of at the Hereford landfill. The 55-gallon drums are taken to the Clover Spraying site at the Hereford Airport and picked up by Ted Herring of the Regional Waste in Plainview, Texas.

The site is in a rural area and surrounded by planted fields. A barn is east of the residence, and six trash drums with rusted exteriors were situated in the open area between the residence and the barn. The site appeared to be well maintained and was normally vegetated. Since evidence of onsite disposal of pesticide wastes was not observed, no further action was recommended for Martin Paetzold under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On April 4, 2017, the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Tierra De Esperanza, LTD, since 2009.

Christopher Grotegut, contact for Tierra De Esperanza, LTD, was attempted to be reached on several occasions unsuccessfully at (806)258-7565.

On April 4, 2017, George Paetzold, father of Martin Paetzold, was contacted at (806)364-3500, but this number is currently assigned to a restaurant. Another number associated with George Paetzold, (806)364-2847, was no longer in service.

On April 4, 2017, Martin Paetzold was contacted at (806)364-3290, but the number was no longer in service.

On April 4, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Mr. Martin Paetzold, and there were no records found for this individual.

On April 4, 2017, Mr. Martin Paetzold was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and there were no records found for this individual.

On April 4, 2017, Mr. Martin Paetzold was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and Mr. Paetzold does not have a current license.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of On April 4, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

PAG Seeds 3865
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NFA
08/09/2010

PAG Seeds was a former pesticide applicator operation that treated plant seed that was either planted or sold to an alcohol motor fuel operation. In 1986, Engineering-Science Inc. conducted a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment at the PAG Seeds site. At the time of the preliminary assessment site visit, PAG seeds was using the following pesticides: Captan, Malathion, Methoxychlor, Concep, and Apron. An estimated 750 gallons of pesticide were used annually. Empty pesticide containers were triple-rinsed and the rinsate was added to the pesticide treatment mixture. The empty containers were taken to the Lubbock landfill. During the site visit, visual evidence of on-site disposal of pesticide related wastes was not observed and a release of hazardous substances was not noted.

The Texas Department of Transportation purchased the PAG Seeds property sometime in 1986. Currently, Interstate 27 (I-27) and its frontage road (Avenue E) run through and cover the former site location.

A Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment was conducted by TCEQ in March 2010, which verified the site is currently completely covered by I-27 and its frontage road. The EPA recommended no further action under CERCLA on July 7, 2010.

Because there was never a documented release of hazardous substances and the site is currently under impervious cover, the current State Superfund Site Eligibility Status Determination is "No Further Action" at this time.

Pampered Lawns Inc 3866
Houston, Harris County
Active
12/08/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Harris County at 5602 Centralcrest Street in Houston, Texas. The Site is a commercial property and is surrounded by commercial/residential properties. It is located approximately one half of a mile West of Highway 290 and three blocks East of Antoine Drive. Whiteoak Bayou and T.C. Jester Park are located approximately one mile East of the Site.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Pampered Lawns Incorporated on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on May 13, 1986. On May 19, 1986 Ms. Frank interviewed Greg McNabb (Vice President of Pampered Lawns Incorporated) and conducted a visual inspection of the Site.

The Site consisted of an office building and several metallic sheds located on the West side of the Site property. The undeveloped areas of the property were used for equipment storage and parking. The areas near the fence lines surrounding the property were sparsely vegetated.

According to the PA, Pampered Lawns Incorporated has been engaged in offering landscaping services since 1967 and has operated at the current location of 5602 Centralcrest Street in Houston for approximately 10 years (1976 –

1986). While at this location, they have offered services that included application of insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides.

It is believed that crew leaders were responsible for mixing the chemicals at the job sites. The containers were tripled rinsed and the rinsates were deposited into the sprayer for application. The empty containers were punctured, put into a cotton bin trailer onsite, and transported to G.O. Weise Landfill for disposal. Paperbags were placed in the trailer prior to being transported to the landfill. Dedicated sprayers were used to apply insecticides and pesticides and were not rinsed.

Ms. Frank stated that approximately 4 gallons of Phytar 560, 2 gallons each of Hyvar, Primatol, MSMA, and 2, 4 D were used per year.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:

The TCEQ performed an internet search and found a current website for Pampered Lawns Incorporated. The website indicates that the company is still operating onsite and is still offering commercial application services for pesticides. The company was called using the contact number on the website and the receptionist confirmed that the company is still located at the Site and still offers pesticide application services.
From review of aerial photographs provided by Google Earth TM, the Site consists of a building and adjacent metallic shed on the West portion of the Site property. Several unidentified objects, that appear to be vehicles, occupy the East portion of the Site property. A fence line on the Western border of the property separates the Site property from the adjacent property. The remaining Site property borders are unfenced. The Site property appears to be composed of mostly soil. Sparse vegetation occurs along the fence line and an isolated tree is adjacent to the Site entrance driveway.
The Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there is one water well within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are several schools and child daycare facilities within a quarter of a mile of the Site. An adult daycare is located a quarter of a mile East of the Site. Greg McNabb and the Site property address is listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. Pampered Lawns Incorporated is not listed in the TCEQ Enforcement Database.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 11/16/09, the current determination for the Site is that it is Active. Pampered Lawns Incorporated is currently operating onsite and is still offering pesticide application services. Therefore, the Pampered Lawns Incorporated Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Panhandle Industrial Chemicals 3867
Borger, Hutchison County
NFA
05/23/2017

Site Setting
Panhandle Industrial Chemicals (the “site”) was located at 113 Amaryllis Street, in Borger, Hutchinson County, Texas (latitude: 35.652675° N, longitude: 101.4464305° W). The site was comprised of less than one acre with a residential house and storage shed onsite. The site is bordered on the east and south by residential houses, north by Amaryllis Street, and west by Fairlanes Boulevard. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The backyard of the site is secured by a fence and a gate. The current owner of the site is Ms. Shirley Cole.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On August 30, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A phone interview with the owner, William Burns, was followed by a visual inspection of the residence/headquarters on August 13, 1986.
The site was located on a higher ground level than the area east and south of the site. A storm water drainage area proceeded from the alley to the low area adjacent to the street south of the site. Visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes, including empty containers, was not observed.
The company has sold industrial chemicals, including pesticides, since 1974, and has sprayed for weed control with herbicides since 1981. Pesticides and other chemicals normally were purchased as required. As estimated 200-300 acres were treated annually with bromacil , 2-4 D, diuron, dust, and sulfometuron, which are wettable powders.
The pesticides were mixed into the applicator tank at the treatment sites. The mixture was sprayed completely on treatment sites. The tank did not require cleaning with water. The spray guns were soaked in water overnight, and the water was scattered onsite. The empty paper sacks were burned in trash barrels at the treatment site. An evaporation pit was never used for disposal, nor has on single ground are been used routinely for disposal of pesticide residuals or rinsates.
Since visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes was not observed, no further action was recommended for the Panhandle Industrial Chemical site under Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On March 14, 2017, the Hutchinson County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched, and the property is currently owned by Ms. Shirley Cole, who purchased the property in 1996 from Ms. Mary Hogan. There are no other deed history details provided for this property. The Hutchinson CAD did not have any property records for Mr. William Burns.
On March 14, 2017, Panhandle Industrial Chemical was research on the internet, and no information was available for this entity. There was no information for Mr. Burns either. There was no contact information found on the White Pages for the current property owner, Ms. Cole.
On March 14, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Panhandle Industrial Chemical, William Burns, and 113 Amaryllis Street in Borger, TX, and there were no records found in this database.
On March 14, 2017, Panhandle Industrial Chemical, William Burns, and 113 Amaryllis Street in Borger, TX were researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and there were no records found in this database.
On March 14, 2017, Panhandle Industrial Chemical, William Burns, and 113 Amaryllis Street in Borger, TX were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there were no records found in this database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of March 14, 2017, there does not appear to be any pesticide application processes occurring at this residence; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Papes Pecan House 3868
Seguin, Guadalupe County
NFA

02/22/2017

Site Setting

Papes Pecan House (the “site”) was located at 101 S. 123 Bypass, in Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas (latitude: 29.5685° N, longitude: 97.9399° W). The site was comprised of a little more than 3 acres with an office/warehouse onsite. The site is bordered on the east by residential homes, the north by HWY 90, west by HWY 123, and south by vacant lots. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The owners of the site during the original investigation were Mr. Kenneth and Mrs. Zelda Pape.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On March 27, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A visual inspection and interview with James Dresner, manager of Papes Pecan House, were performed on March 13, 1986. Papes Pecan House was in a developed area of Seguin, Texas and consisted of one large office/storage warehouse. Fertilizer storage tanks were previously located at the site, but have been removed. An “air blast” sprayer was parked on the northwest corner of the site. An unvegetated, localized patch of ground surrounds the machine. The cause of lack of vegetation does not appear to have resulted from pesticides or their related rinsates.

Mr. and Mrs. Pape also owned Papes Farm Supplies, which was located on the west side of bypass 123, south of the site. Both obtained TDA commercial applicator’s licenses. Due to the cost involved with pesticide related activities, commercial application reportedly was not performed by the business. James Dresner noted that Mr. and Mrs. Pape treated their private orchards as private applicators.

The store was under the ownership of the Papes for 18 year at the time of the PA, and pesticides have been sold by the business for 14 years. The major activities of the company were buying and selling pecans and peaches, and selling tractors and irrigation equipment. Formerly, fertilizer was blended and stored in above ground tanks onsite. However, pesticide application was never offered by the company.

Since visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or related wastes was not observed, no further action was recommended for Papes Pecan House under the Texas Water Commission’s PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On February 13, 2017, the Guadalupe County Appraisal District was researched, and the property was sold by Mr. Kenneth and Mrs. Zelda Pape on April 28, 2016 to Seguin Assets, LLC.

On February 21, 2017, Mrs. Pape was contacted at (830)379-7442, and she indicated that they sold the property in June 2016. She said the site is currently being used as a parking lot, but a minor ER building is going to be built onsite. Mrs. Pape said the site was used as a gift shop and to buy and sell pecans. No chemicals were left or stored onsite.

On February 13, 2017, TCEQ’s Central Registry was researched for Papes Pecan House and an RN# 106099773 was associated with the site with an inactive Petroleum Storage Tank Registration (#76008).

On February 13, 2017, Papes Pecan House and Mr. and Mrs. Pape were researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and no information was available for any of these entities.

On February 13, 2017, Mr. Kenneth Pape was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and he currently has a private applicator's license (# 0131192).

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of February 21, 2017, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Parker Farm Chemical 3869
Plainview, Hale County
NFA
02/22/2017

Site Setting
Parker Farm Chemical (the "site") was located along HWY 70, in Plainview, Hale County, Texas (latitude: 34.18205° N, longitude: 101.6416805° W). The site is comprised of 1-2 acres. The site is bordered on the east and west by agricultural fields, north by County Road 95, and south by US HWY 70. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by fencing or a gate. The owner of the site was Mr. Lonnie Mark Parker.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 12, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On August 30, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. Parker Farm Chemical was in operation for three years and went out of business in 1980. The activity performed by the company was the wholesale supply of pesticides and other farm chemicals. According to the TDA files, Mr. Parker had a ground applicator license, which was last updated in 1981. According to Mr. Parker, application was not conducted by the company. During this PA, Plainview Pickle Place was the current property occupants of the former site, which was surrounded by fields and bordered on three sides by roads. Plainview Gin was west of the site, which is in a rural area. The office/warehouse that was used for Parker Farm Chemical had been removed from the site before this PA was conducted. Packaged pesticides were stored in this warehouse until sold.

Since visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes were not observed, no further action was recommended for the former Parker Farm Chemical site under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On February 8, 2017, the internet was researched for Mr. Lonnie Mark Parker, and it was reported in the Hale County cemetery records that Mr. Parker passed away on January 8, 1990.

On February 8, 2017, the Hale County Appraisal District was researched, and Mr. Parker's residence listed on the PA, 1407 Canyon, was deeded over to Leon White on July 24, 1991. Mr. White sold the property to Mr. Juan Gonzales on February 20, 2004.

On February 8, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Mr. Parker, Parker Farm Chemical, and Plainview Pickle Place, but there were no records found for any of these names.

On February 8, 2017, Parker Farm Chemicals was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this business has been inactive since 1984 (filing number 36161700) by means of voluntary termination. However, the Parker Farm Chemicals business address listed in the SOS (Midland, Texas) does not correlate to the Plainview company investigated during the PA. The Plainview Pickle Place and Mr. Parker were searched in this database too, but there were no records found for either entity.

Mr. Parker was not researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, due to the Hale County cemetery records.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. The office/warehouse where the pesticides were once stored before they were sold was removed prior to the original PA's investigation. As of February 9, 2017, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Steve Paschall 3870
Paducah, Cottle County
NFA
02/22/2017

Site Setting
Steve Paschall (the "site") is located at 1306 8th Street, in Paducah, Cottle County, Texas (latitude: 34.009215° N, longitude: 100.300772° W). The site is comprised of less than one acre at a single family residence. The site is bordered on the east by 8th Street, north by Birdy Street, west and south by residential properties. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The backyard of the site appears to be secured by a fence. The current owners of the site are Mr. and Mrs. Willie and Betsy Patterson.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On October 29, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Howard Saxion of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut and Associates, for the EPA. The owner, Mr. Steve Paschall, was interviewed on October 24, 1986.

Mr. Steve Pachall stated that he took the commercial pesticide ground applicators exam; however, he decided not to go into the commercial application business. Mr. Paschall stated that he got a private pesticide applicator's license (#3667) and applied pesticide to land that he owned and leased. The only pesticide he used was treflan on his wheat fields. Treflan was mixed at the farming sites.

Empty pesticide containers at one time consisted of 30-gallon metal drums. The drums were rinsed with the rinsate recovered and used as make-up water. The drums were recycled by burning them out, cutting them in half, and used as cattle feed holders. No drums were buried on or offsite. During the time of the PA investigation, the treflan was purchased in bulk and the pesticide was stored in polyethylene tanks. The tank was the property of the pesticide dealer and was reused.

Excess pesticide mixtures were not generated. Pesticide application equipment, which consisted of a tractor mounted rig, was rinsed once per year. The rinsate was sprayed onto a field.

No complaints have been lodged against Mr. Paschall. Pesticide spillage had not occur, and pesticide usage remained constant. No health related problems have occurred. An inspection of application equipment was conducted by the TDA during the spring of 1986.

Mr. Paschall operated from 1306 8th Street, and based upon empty pesticide container management practices, no further action was indicated. No empty pesticide containers were generated and no containers were buried on or offsite.

TCEQ Investigations
On February 2, 2017, the Cottle County Appraisal District was researched, and as of April 2014, the property is currently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Willie and Betsy Patterson.

On February 2, 2017, Mr. Paschall was attempted to be reached at the only number that could be found online at (806) 492-2264, but the number has been disconnected. The current owners of the property, Mr. and Mrs. Willie and Betsy Patterson, contact information could not be located online. However, according to Google Earth images, this site appears to be a single family residence. In addition, there does not appear to be any pesticide related drums or containers onsite, and the vegetation appears normal.

On February 2, 2017, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Mr. Steve Paschall, and there are no records found for him in this database.

On February 2, 2017, Mr. Steve Paschall was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and there are no records found for him in this database.

On February 2, 2017, Mr. Steve Paschall was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no records found for him in this database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of February 2, 2017, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Paso Pak Chilli Inc 3871
Fabens, El Paso County

NFA
12/29/2010

The Paso Pak Chili, Inc. site is located in Fabens, El Paso County, Texas. The site is in a mixed industrial and residential area. The site was a chili processing, packing, and shipping company that occasionally used cythion (malathion) for fumigation.

A site visit was conducted on May 1, 1986 by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. It was noted that one 1-2-gallon metal cylinder of cythion had been purchased during the previous year. During the summer, management would fumigate the building once per month. During the winter, fumigation occurred less frequently. Orkin was contracted to fumigate during the summer as well. Pesticide and fumigation equipment was stored on site in a separate storage room. The fogger and empty pesticide containers were not cleaned after each use. No evidence of chemical misuse was observed during the site visit.

The current location of the site is unknown. The address listed in the EPA Preliminary Assessment Report does not match the coordinates provided in that report, and both the address and the coordinates identify separate empty fields. Since no evidence of chemical misuse, spills, leaks has been documented, The Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends a determination of No Further Action Needed.

Pastureland Imp Corp 3872
Beeville, Bee County
NS
12/09/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Beeville, Texas, Bee County. The mailing address Jerry Dunson provided on his pesticide applicator license application is Star RT 2 Box 530 in Beeville, Texas. The Sites physical address is 2883 Cagle Lane in Beeville, Texas. It is a residential property located in a small, residential neighborhood. The neighborhood is surrounded by residential, commercial, and field properties. Poesta Creek is located less than a mile Northeast of the Site.

SITE HISTORY: The potential hazardous waste site identification form is the sole document the TCEQ has on file for the Site. According to this document, the Department of Agriculture (TDA) referred Pasture Land Improvement Corporation to the United States Environmental Protection Agency on October 20, 1984. The TCEQ is unaware of any documentation that indicates that a Preliminary Assessment was conducted on the Site.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: According to the Texas Secretary of State website, Pasture Land Improvement Corporation is currently in existence. Jerry Dunson has been a shareholder and director of Pastureland Improvement Corporation since November 1, 1975. On May 28, 1992, Pasture Land Improvement incorporated an assumed name, Airforce Turbine Service. Although associated, the two companies conduct different operations at two distinct property locations. Pastureland Improvement Corporation business operations include the following: 1) chemical control of brush, crop fertilization, crop and pest spraying, crop and range land management and improvement; and 2) Produce, acquire, buy, sell, lease, and trade personal and real properties.

On November 18, 2009, TCEQ called Airforce Turbine Service and spoke to a company representative. The representative indicated that Pasture Land Improvement operates on JD Dunson Ranch in Devine, Texas. According to the Texas Secretary of State website, the mailing address, Star RT 2 Box 530, that Jerry Dunson provided on his pesticide applicator license application is Jerry Dunson home mailing address. The Sites physical address is 2883 Cagle Lane in Beeville, Texas. Pastureland Improvement Corporation does not operate onsite. The Site consists of a residential home and is located in a residential neighborhood.

Also, the representative of Airforce Turbine Service stated that Pastureland
Improvement is actively applying pesticide related materials on their company property in Devine, Texas and on their client's properties.

A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Pasture Land Improvement Corporation or Jerry Dunson. Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that water well #7943101 is located within a quarter of a mile Southwest of the Site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are no daycare facilities or schools located within a quarter of a mile of the Site. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 11/18/2009, it was determined that the Site is a Non-Site. The Site is the residential address that Jerry Dunson listed on his pesticide applicator license application. Pastureland Improvement Corporation never conducted pesticide application activities onsite. Therefore, the Pasture Land Improvement Corporation Site is ineligible for the State Superfund Program.

Pats Feed Store Inc 3873
Conroe, Montgomery County
NFA
03/01/2017

Site Setting
Pat's Feed Store, Inc. (site) is located at 2106 East Davis St., Conroe, Texas 77301. A review of aerial photography and street view from Google indicates that the site is currently operated by Weisinger Water Well, an apparent water well installation service.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On March 18, 1986, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI Ms. Hulsey interviewed Mr. D. Michael Patrick, and conducted visual inspections of the facility. Ms. Hulsey detailed in her report that there were no visual evidence of misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related waste observed and that empty herbicide containers are rinsed with water, punctured, and placed in the Community Disposal Company dumpster on-site.

TCEQ Investigation
On February 27, 2017, The Montgomery County Appraisal District was researched and as of 2013 the site property is owned by MSW Conroe, LLC.

On February 27, 2017, The Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and neither D. Michael Patrick nor MSW Conroe, LLC could be found.

On February 27, 2017, the TCEQ's Central Registry was researched yielding TDA Applicator number #6511 and TDA Dealer #17315.

The previous eligibility determination of Site Visit was reevaluated, consistent with other pesticide applicator referred sites without documented hazardous substance releases or mismanagement of hazardous materials.

Conclusion
As of February 27, 2017 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Gary Pearson 3875
Corpus Christi, Nueces County
NS
01/30/2017

Site Setting
The former mobile home residence of Gary Pearson is located in Corpus Christi, Nueces County, at 922 Rambler Street; the site is listed as Gary Pearson. His residence is located in a residential neighborhood, south of IH-37, and adjacent to a mobile park located behind the house. Gary Pearson did not conduct business or treatment or disposal

of pesticides, herbicides, or hazardous substances at this residence. According to a 2014 Google earth image the property includes a mobile house with two other storage buildings on site.

Site History
On October, 20, 1984 Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified Gary Pearson as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment form prepared by EPA cited that the site "is not used for pesticide related activities." A preliminary assessment was conducted in January 1986 and confirmed a change of address for Gary Pearson who at the time was residing in Gainesville, Texas.
On October 20, 1986, a phone interview was conducted with Gary Pearson.
Gary Pearson who formerly farmed in Colorado, passed the TDA certified applicators test with the intent to form his own application company. Due to the costs associated with a new business, Mr. Pearson never operated as a custom pesticide applicator.

TCEQ Investigations
On January 27, 2017, TCEQ researched the address using Google Earth, the Nueces County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA's pesticide applicator's database. Images produced through Google Earth confirmed that the addresses provided for the site was a home residence. The county appraisal district, central registry, or TDA did not have information related to the address provided or Gary Pearson.

Conclusion
The physical address (former) of Gary Pearson has been identified as a residence in Corpus Christi, Texas. No evidence of on-site storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides or herbicides was found. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicator licensees and not based on any evidence of a pesticide applicator operation or pesticide mismanagement. Based on information available at this time, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Pendleton Agri Service 3876
Temple, Bell County
NFA
01/31/2017

Site Setting
Pendleton Agri Service (PAS, the site) is located 1.5 miles west of IH-35 on FM 1237 E., in Pendleton, Bell County Texas; no physical address is provided. A Google Earth Image search shows Pendleton Agri Service located in an agricultural use area consisting of a tract of land approximately 1.5 acres, which includes a residential house, a storage shed, animal pens, and evidence of bulk liquid storage tanks in the rear of the property.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and an EPA Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was prepared.

A preliminary assessment was conducted by Howard Saxion of Guitierrez, Smouse, Wilmut, & Assoc. Inc., in addition to a phone interview on April 10, 1986 a site inspection was conducted of the storage areas, the pesticide mixing area, and the application equipment parking area; photographs and a site sketch were included.

The preliminary assessment report describes PAS in business from 1980-1986. Mr. Royce Oliver owned PAS until August 1985, when the business was purchased by Richard and David Coufal. The site consisted of a 1.5 acre tract

of land and included an office, the residence of Mr. Oliver, a storage shed, a pesticide storage van, and bulk liquid fertilizer tanks.

The primary business of PAS was liquid fertilizer sales and application, where pesticides were applied with fertilizer or water to target crops. These crops included wheat, milo, corn, and coastal Bermuda. Pesticides were usually mixed at the application site, and sometimes at PAS if the job was in the proximity. Empty pesticide containers were tripled rinsed, poured into the applicators mixing tank, then crushed and sent to the City of Temple's municipal sanitary landfill for disposal. There was no excess pesticide mixture, application equipment was rinsed out by using water and ammonia and applied to the pasture owned by Mr. Richard Coufal. Pesticides were stored in an open storage shed and in a disable truck van. Pesticides, equipment and container rinsate have not been disposed to a septic pond or ditch and no spills occurred, no soil stains were observed; PAS appeared to be a well-run business with no complaints against them.

TCEQ investigations
On January 30, 2017, the activities and records of Pendleton Agricultural Services (PAS) were researched using the databases and public information available through Google Earth, Secretary of State (SOS), the TCEQ central registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the Bell County Appraisal District (CAD), Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). A summary of findings from each of these revealed the following information.

Based on the 2017 image search from Google Earth, PAS is located approximately 1.5 miles west of I-35 on FM 1237; just southeast of the city center of Pendleton, Texas. The aerial image history shows a home residence, a storage shed, several animal pens, and hay bells at the far end of the property. Additionally the more recent images show distressed grass which appears to be in the former animal pen area and near the liquid storage tanks described in the preliminary assessment.

Based on the TCEQ central registry search for a registered entity, records show Pendleton Agri Service located at 9840 FM 1237 spur, Pendleton,Texas 76564. The most up to date information was a close notice from June 24, 2002 ,associated to the following registration numbers CN600508642, affliation with RN102653722. Regulated entity information was found related to PAS listing the business as a anhydrous ammonia facility which included an air permit and used oil permit which have both been cancelled. It appears communications with PAS were closed for collections in January 2003; the mailing address associated in this database is 10751 curtis Williams Rd. Troy, TX 76579. This address was found in a google search as Pendleton Agri Service Center Inc. , with a telephone number that has been disconnected.

The SOS shows that Pendleton Agri Service Center, Inc. was filed December 15, 1980 and was inactive by January 5, 1982. However this is unclear because according the preliminary assessment, operations were still ongoing in 1986. Records show that MH Elliot filed this registration with a PO. Box 180A in Temple, TX 76501.
Based on a search of the TWDB, 33 ground water wells are located within a 4 mile target distance limit. Including 6 domestic, 15 public supply, 2 stock wells and 10 plugged, abandoned or unused wells.
Based on information in the Bell County CAD there is no record of PAS.

Conclusion
Based on the information collected on January 30, 2017 it does not appear that Pendleton Agri Service ever misused or mismanaged their pesticides or the wastes associated with them at this site. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be disposed of or misused, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Perma-Green Products Inc 3877
Houston, Harris County
NFA
12/10/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Harris County at 4002 Greenhouse Road, Houston, Texas 77084 near the intersection of Greenhouse Road and Clay Road. The Site is on the East side of Greenhouse Road and is approximately three miles North of Interstate 10. It consists of dense forest and is surrounded by numerous residential subdivisions. Bear Creek is approximately one mile East of the Site and Greenhouse Road Landfill Lp (reportedly specializes in residential landfills and various soils) is located less than half of a mile South of the Site.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Perma-Green Products, Inc. on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on May 14, 1986. On May 1, 1986, Ms. Frank interviewed Robert Adams and conducted a visual inspection of the Site.

Ms. Frank stated that a residential home was located on the South portion of the Site property and was used for Perma-Green Products, Inc. office activities. The residential home had an adjacent garage on its North side. A slight sheen was observed in puddles on the shell driveway which extended around the West side of the garage. The puddles were believed to be the result of a recent rain activity. According to the PA, this area was routinely used for fertilizer equipment maintenance, therefore the sheen most likely resulted from the washing and rinsing of fertilizer equipment. Therefore, the sheen was most likely non-pesticide related. No distressed vegetation was observed along the direction of surface drainage. Southwest of the garage, two spray tanks on sawhorses were observed and were noted to possess a slight odor. No tank leaks were observed during the Site visit. The tanks were frequently stored in this area when they were not mounted to the treatment trucks. Ms. Frank stated that paper bags and pruned vegetation were burned in an area Northwest of the garage.

Mr. Adams had been active in the lawn treatment business for approximately two years. Approximately 30 gallons of Diazinon, 5 gallons of Trimik, 30 gallons of 2,4 D, 1 gallon of Roundup, 80-120 gallons of Terra Chlor, 1 quart of Kelthan, and 2 quarts of Surflan were used per year. According to the PA, containers were triple rinsed. Container rinsates from the initial rinse were returned to the sprayer for application. Soap and water were used in the remaining rinses and the rinsates were sprayed on weeds located on the property. The containers were burned, used as gasoline storage cans, disposed of in the trash, or taken to Western Contract Services Landfill.

In May of 1985, the TDA investigated a customer complaint regarding the handling of wastes and found no violation was in order.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: On September 18, 2009 TCEQ called the Harris County Appraisal District regarding the Site Address. Harris County Row Department owns the Site property. TCEQ was able to narrow the Site location down to a vegetative area located at the intersection of Greenhouse Road and Clay Road.

TCEQ called the Harris County District Appraisal to confirm the Site location.
The Site consists of 10,000 square feet of dense forest and is approximately one mile West of Bear Creek. According to Google Earth TM, the Site is surrounded by numerous residential neighborhoods. Greenhouse Road Landfill Lp is

less than half of a mile South of the Site and reportedly specializes in residential landfills, top soil, mulch, sand, gravel, aggregate, garbage, and rubbish removal.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that Bear Creek is approximately one mile East of the Site and water well #6511505 is located within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are several schools and daycares within a quarter of a mile West of the Site. An elementary school and several religious establishments are less than a quarter of a mile East of the Site. A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Perma-Green Products Inc. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 09/20/2009, TCEQ determined that no further action is needed. Ms. Frank observed puddles with rainwater that had a sheen. Ms. Frank indicated that the puddles were from recent rain activities and that the sheen was most likely from the rinsing of equipment. Therefore, in her professional judgment, the sheen was probably not derived from pesticides. According to the PA, there is no documentation or observed evidence of a release of hazardous substances onsite. There is no evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related waste or documentation that hazardous substances were improperly stored or disposed of at the Site. The Site is a densely forested area; therefore there is no evidence of vegetative distress. Therefore, the Perma-Green Products Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Perrys Pecan Farm 3878
Quemado, Maverick County
NFA
01/31/2017

Site Setting
This site is located in Quemado, Maverick County, Texas. There is no physical address provided for Perry's Pecan Farm (the site), only a PO Box address. A Google Earth image search shows Perry's Pecan Farm to be located on highway 277 W. just north of the intersection of Edwards Rd. this is a mixed use farming and rural area with houses and businesses located within a 0.25 mile.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was prepared.

A preliminary assessment was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. A phone interview was conducted April 14, 1986 with the owner B.M. Perry, and a visual inspection was performed April 22, 1986, on behalf of the Texas Water Commission. Mrs. Hulsey noted that the farm residence and headquarters site are in a rural area, bordered on three sides by pecan tree orchards and fields, and on the fourth side by the highway. The L-shaped barn where the applicator equipment (two "power blast" sprayers) is stored is located west of the residence, and the locked pesticide trailer is located south of an open area between the barn and the residence. No evidence of misuse or malpractice was noted at the site, and it appeared well maintained.

The preliminary assessment report describes B.M. Perry's use of pesticides for 16 years was mainly for private use, but he does include treatment for partners in an investment group. A rough estimate of 350 acres were treated annually. The pesticides were normally purchased as required and stored temporarily onsite in a locked building until used. The pesticides were added to the applicator equipment onsite for the adjacent orchard at the field sites for

other orchards. Rinsates from empty containers were added to the treatment mixture, rinsates from cleaning the power sprayers were sprayed out onsite; no evaporation pit or routine disposal on the ground area was used. Rinsed containers were disposed at the county landfill in Quemado. Although unknown quantities of rinsates were generated by the operation, no evidence of onsite misuse were observed in the site inspection.

TCEQ Investigations
On January 30, 2017, the activities and records of Perry's Pecan Farm were researched using the databases and public information available through Google Earth, Secretary of State, the TCEQ central registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA)and the Maverick County Appraisal district (CAD). A summary of findings from each of these revealed the following information.

Based on the 2017 image search from Google Earth, Perry's Pecan Farm is located on highway 277, 0.6 mi north of Moore Ave. W. A street view in Google maps reveals the 'Perry's Pecan Farm here' sign off of highway 277 in 2013. An aerial view shows the L-shaped barn present, along with a building approximately 150 feet long just northeast of the barn and an adjacent building to the west of the barn. The pecan trees are located north of these buildings extending approximately .15-.20 miles.

After conducting a search on the TCEQ Central Registry, records revealed no information on Perrys Pecan Farm.

Based on information in the Maverick CAD, no additional information was found. The Maverick CAD only dates back to 2009 to the present.

Based on TDA, a pest control license was not found under Perry's Pecan Farm.

Conclusion
Based on the information collected on January 30, 2017, it does not appear that Perry's Pecan Farm ever misused or mismanaged their pesticides or the wastes associated with them at this site. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. A SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action at this time is concluded based on the information available.

Pest Fog Inc 3880
Corpus Christi, Nueces County
Active
11/19/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 1424 Bonita Street, Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. The Site is a commercial property on Bonita Street, approximately one-half mile east of Crosstown Expressway (Highway 286). Bonita Street contains both commercial and residential properties. Residential homes are located across the street from the vicinity. The Site consists of a building and the ground is covered in asphalt. The closest school is Wynn Seale Academy of Fine Arts which is 0.3 miles east of the Site and Del Mar College Center of Early Learning is 0.4 miles south of the Site. Dahila Terrace Park is 0.4 miles west of the Site's location. There are no surface waters or groundwater wells in the immediate vicinity of the Site. The Corpus Christi Bay is approximately one mile east of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Mr. Frank Hill of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Mr. Hill made an on-site inspection of the Site and interviewed with L.J. Cohen, owner of Pest Fog. Inc. on January 29, 1986.

Pest Fog, Inc. was founded in 1950 and began their business on Morgan Street in Corpus Christi, Texas. In 1956, Pest Fog, Inc. moved to 1424 Bonita Street in Corpus Christi, Texas. Pest Fog, Inc used a structural pesticide applicator license (no TDA license) to conduct their pesticide applications. Pesticides used by the company and their annual amounts were Dursban (500 gallons), Termide (225 gallons) and Pyrethrum (100 gallons). All chemicals are loaded into the applicator at the job site. Empty containers are triple-rinsed before being punctured and placed in the trash dumpster. The rinsates from the empty containers are sprayed on the treated area. Trash dumpsters that contain the empty containers are hauled away by Laidlaw Waste System of Corpus Christi. The equipment is rinsed with water once the tanks are empty and the rinsates are added to the termite spray applicator rig to be used for areas in need of termite control.

At the time of the investigation, Mr. Hill noted that several empty pesticide containers were observed in the trash dumpster, however, there was no visual evidence of misused pesticide waste. There were no soil stains and vegetation surrounding the site was normal, therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On November 6, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:

The Site address was found in the Nueces County Appraisal District and Pest Fog, Inc. is listed in the Yellow Pages. Olga Salinas of the TCEQ called the number listed in the Yellow Pages for Pest Fog, Inc. on November 6, 2009. Pest Fog, Inc. stated that they are still an active site and still provide pesticide application services. Pest Fog, Inc. is listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Commercial Business. L.J. Cohen's pesticide applicator license is 20040 and his license will expire on July 1, 2010. A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that L.J. Cohen or Pest Fog, Inc. are not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - The TCEQ performed verification activities regarding the Site on November 6, 2009. TCEQ determined that the Site is an "Active Site" because Pest Fog, Inc. is still in business at the Site location and is still providing pesticide application services. Therefore, the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Peters, Ronald 3881
Ganado, Jackson County
Active
10/20/2009

Location Setting:
The address of the Site is 2987 FM 1823, Ganado, Jackson County, Texas.

History:
After the Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984, an EPA Preliminary Assessment (PA), through on-site inspection, was conducted on February 11, 1986 by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. Ms. Frank interviewed the business owner, Ronald Peters.

The PA documented that Ronald Peters owned a liquid fertilizer business that also did a small amount of custom ground application of herbicides. The business had operated at the Site for approximately seven years. The located of the Site was described as being on the north side of FM 1823, 2.9 miles east of FM 172, near Ganado, Texas. The PA concluded that no misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related waste was observed.

Verification Activities:

On September 30, 2009, the TCEQ interviewed Ronald Peters. Mr. Peters said that he still owned the property (Site) but the applicator business had been sold to another company called Helena Chemical Company.
On September 30, 2009, the TCEQ interview Phillip Lutringer, Manager of the Helena Chemical Company. Mr. Lutringer confirmed that the business currently operates an applicator business at the site.

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on September 30, 2009, the current determination for the site is that it is active and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Phillips Farms Inc 3882
Taft, San Patricio County
NS
09/14/2009

SITE SUMMARY – The address of the Site is 626 Retama, Taft, San Patricio County, Texas. The Site is located in a residential area within the city limits of Taft, Texas. Ten schools are located within a mile of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) for the EPA regarding the Site. Margaret Hulsey, of Engineering-Science, Inc., had a phone interview with Deryl Phillips on February 12, 1986. Deryl Phillips held a commercial pesticide applicator license for Phillips Farm Inc. The Site is the former residence of Deryl Phillips.

Ms. Hulsey included the following information in her PA Report. The Phillips Farm Inc. had been in the farm business for over 35 years. In 1986, Deryl Phillips operated as a private and commercial ground applicator for about 10 years. An estimated 640 acres were treated at least one time or more a year. Aerial applications were contracted for application for most insecticide products. Pesticides were purchased as required and loaded into applicators at the field sites. Mixtures were sprayed completely on the treated sites. The interior of the applicator tanks were rinsed with water and rinsates were sprayed on the field sites. The 5-gallon containers were not rinsed and disposed at the Gregory landfill.

Ms. Hulsey made an on-site inspection of the private farm headquarter location owned by Deryl Phillip's father, C.R. Phillips on February 21, 1986. At the time of the investigation, Ms. Hulsey noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste; therefore, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On 09/14/2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
The Site is not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) or the TCEQ State Superfund Registry.
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Phillips Farm Inc. or the names of Deryl Phillips or C.R. Philips.
There is no information on the San Patricio County Appraisal District regarding the Site address or for Deryl Philips or C.R. Phillips.
Recent aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Earth and Google Maps were evaluated. The photos showed that the Site at 626 Retama, Taft, TX is a residential property located in a residential neighborhood.
Under the Texas Water Development Board, there are no water wells located within a mile of the Site.

A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a verification review conducted on September 14, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located at 626 Retama, Taft, San Patricio County, Texas, is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The Site is determined to be a Non-Site as there is no documentation misuse or release of hazardous substances at the Site.

David D Pickens 3883
Hereford, Deaf Smith County
NS
03/01/2017

Site Setting
David D Pickens (the site) is located at 801 Brevard St, Hereford, Deaf Smith County, Texas. The site is the location of a residence. The site is on the northwest side of Brevard St, at the intersection of Brevard and 13th St. A large sports or recreational field as well as a large crop field are on the east side of Brevard St.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may be the location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored or disposed. On November 12, 1985 Ms. Margaret Hulsey, on behalf of the Texas Water Commission Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection Program, conducted an investigation of the site, including a site inspection and interview with Mr. David D Pickens. During the interview it was discovered Mr. Pickens was the owner of the property and had never performed pesticide application on his property. Previously he had taken the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) written test for ground application but had never used the certification for any use or handling of pesticides. No evidence of any pesticide application equipment or stored pesticides were found on the property.

TCEQ Investigations
On February 23, 2017 Mr. David D Pickens' records and activities were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), and the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Based on historical images from Google Earth the site appears to have been used for residential purposes since 1991. The images do not show any sign of the operation of a pesticide applicator.

After a search on the TCEQ central registry there were no listings that included Mr. David Pickens or the address 801 Brevard St, Hereford, TX. Mr. Pickens address was found in the Deaf Smith county appraisal district under a Chris and Pauline Gonzales. It appears the property was sold in 2004 from Alice De Los Santos to Roy Campbell and then to Herbert Vogel. On August 19, 2015 it was sold from Herbert Vogel to Chris and Pauline Gonzales, there is no online record previous to 2004.

A search of the TWDB showed that there are 47 public supply wells, 7 domestic wells, 9 industrial wells, and 128 irrigation wells within the 4 mile target distance limit. All wells reside within the Ogallala aquifer.

Conclusion

Based on the research conducted on February 23, 2017 there does not appear to be any evidence that Mr. David D Pickens ever conducted any operations dealing with the application of pesticides at 801 Brevard St, Hereford, TX. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be stored, deposited, disposed of, placed or otherwise coming to be located at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Knox Pittard 3884
Anson, Jones County
Active
12/12/2008

The site is a 131-acre farm approximately 3 miles west of Anson, Jones County, Texas. It is owned by Knox Pittard. Mr. Pittard took the applicator's licensing test, but never applied for or received an actual license, he told an EPA subcontractor during an interview on March 12, 1985. He further stated that when pesticides were applied to his land it was done by licensed third party professionals in the area who mixed off site and removed all waste.

A 2008 Google search indicated that Mr. Pittard lives at 2415 Highway 180 West, Anson, Texas. His phone number is unpublished. A records search at the Jones County Appraisal District indicates that the farm is actively used, as an Agricultural exemption is still in place. As such, the property will be designated as "Active" and is thus ineligible for the State Superfund program. Barring new information indicating that the farm has any use that would be regulated by the TCEQ, no other ovwersight by this Agency should be expected.

Plains Seed Delinting 3886
Lubbock, Lubbock County
Active
08/06/2010

Plains Seed Delinting began operation sometime in the 1940's. There has been a seed delinting operation at this site under different names and ownerships ever since. A seed delinting company removes the seeds from cotton and then uses an acid to remove the fuzz off of the seed. Once the fuzz is removed the seeds are then neutralized with a base. The seeds are then packaged to be sold. The current operation is known as "Bayer Crop Science," Bayer Crop Science has been at this location since 2002.The site has six buildings on 8.6 acres in Lubbock, Texas, has very little vegetation, and is mostly buildings and concrete. The potential chemicals of concern at this site are colorants, fungicides, pesticides, hydrochloric acid, and ammonia. These chemicals are stored in 250 gallon plastic containers in a storage shed or in metal tanks on the south side of the property behind one of the metal buildings. There is one domestic use well within a one mile radius of the site.
During the May and June 1986 Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment Inspection site visits an "oil stain" was observed that was about one foot wide and five feet long on the northeast side of the operations building and a surface "oil stain" was visible near the open area on the east side of the property.
On March 16, 2010 a Pre-CERCLIS site visit was done for the EPA. Based on the information provided in the Pre-CERCLIS report from the site visit, the EPA concluded that this site is "not recommended for further evaluation under CERCLA."
There were no observed releases during the March 16, 2010 site visit. Due to this site being active, it is not eligible for State Superfund at this time.

Poole Chemical 3888
Texline, Dallam County
Active
07/16/2013

Site Setting
Poole Chemical is located in a mixed residential and commercial area in Texline, Texas, which is located in the far northwestern corner of the Texas panhandle. The company is family-owned and operated and has been in business since 1957. The company mixes and sells several liquid and dry fertilizer products, including 12-0-0-26 (Ammonium Thiosulfate), 10-34-0 (Ammonium Polyphosphate) and Feed-Grade 54% Phosphoric Acid. The company also markets certain products, which include 32-0-0 (UAN 32% Solution), NH3 (Anhydrous Ammonia) and N-pHURIC (http://www.poolechemical.com/). Poole Chemical combines pesticides and herbicides with the fertilizer products and sells these products on a large-scale basis.

Site History
Poole Chemical was identified by the EPA as a Potential Hazardous Waste Site on October 20, 1984, and was included in the EPA's mass referral of pesticide/herbicide applicators. In the 1985 EPA Site Discovery & Assessment, the EPA concluded that "Since evidence of on-site pesticide/herbicide waste was not observed, no further action is recommended for Poole Chemical under the TWC PA/SI program."

TCEQ Research
On 1/25/13 at 10:00 am, the TCEQ had a telephone conversation with Danny Poole, who is now the owner of Poole Chemical. Mr. Poole confirmed that Poole Chemical is still in business at the same location indicated by the EPA referral. Mr. Poole informed the TCEQ that the disposal protocol for empty plastic containers has changed from burning on site to sending the containers to a landfill.
Using Google Earth satellite images taken in 2011, the TCEQ verified that the following items that are marked in the 1985 report are still in existence at the site: above ground storage tanks, ground pit, truck storage garage, reactor/operations building and office building. The TCEQ also verified that the business filed a 2012 tax report on December 31, 2012. Also, the TCEQ visited the company website, which indicated that the company is still in business at the same location and still offers pesticides for sale.

Conclusion
In conclusion, after TCEQ review of the available information on 1/25/13, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because it is an active facility.

H F Priesmeyer 3891
Bellville, Austin County
NS
11/18/2009

SITE SUMMARY – The address of the Site is 926 E. Hill Street, Bellville, Austin County, Texas. The Site is on a triangular shaped lot between Anthor Street and E. Hill Street, on the northern side of Highway 159. The Site is 0.45 miles east of its junction with Highway 36 in Bellville, Texas. The Site consists of a large deteriorating building and grassy field. Surrounding the Site are open fields and residential and commercial properties. The nearest school to the Site is O'Bryant Primary School which is 0.6 miles southwest of the Site. The nearest daycare to the Site is Shady Acres Day Care which is 0.5 miles southwest of the Site's location. The nearest park is The City Park of Bellville,

which is located 0.2 miles south of the Site. There is no surface water located within 7 miles of the Site and the nearest groundwater well is located 0.59 miles northwest of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - On October 20, 1984, the Site was identified by the Texas Department of Agriculture and a Preliminary Assessment (PA) for the EPA was conducted on September 3, 1986, by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering Science, Inc. Ms. Hulsey interviewed H.F. Priesmeyer co-owner of Priesmeyer Bros. Farm and Ranch Contractors (Priesmeyer Bros). Through her inspection, no evidence of pesticide usage was present at the Site.

According the PA, Priesmeyer Bros. was owned by H.F. Priesmeyer, Raymond Priesmeyer and Erwin Priesmeyer. Priesmeyer Bros. services included: pond and lake digging; brush clearing and raking; plowing and grass planting; hay baling; liquid fertilizer application and weed spraying. For fifteen years Priesmeyer Bros. used chemicals such as 2,4,-D amine; 2,4,5-T; Grazon P+D and Dow products ET and LC. The average annual acreage treated ranged from 6,400 to 9,035 acres. Pesticides and herbicides chemicals were added to the equipment at the Site before going to the treated area. When the treated area was located in a different county, the pesticides and herbicides were added to the equipment at the treated area. Leftover mixtures were stored temporarily in the equipment between jobs. Applicator equipment was rinsed with water and the rinsates were sprayed on treatment sites on the Priesmeyers' farm. Empty pesticide containers (metal types) were rinsed thoroughly and rinsates were added to the treatment mixtures. The 5-gallon containers were disposed at the Bellville landfill and the 30-gallon containers were used as trash barrels.

At the time of the investigation, Ms. Hulsey estimated 20 containers (5-gallon and 30-gallon containers) were stored on site. Ms. Hulsey noted that there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste; therefore, no further action was required under the PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On 09/10/2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:

The Site is not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) or the TCEQ State Superfund Registry.
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Priesmeyer Bros. Farm and Ranch Contractors or the names of co-owners H.F. Priesmeyer, Raymond Priesmeyer and Erwin Priesmeyer.
There is no information on the Austin County Appraisal District regarding the Site address or for the owners of Priesmeyer Bros.
A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ. However, the Site is listed in the inactive Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) registration as CN600955603 and RN101769321.

TCEQ SITE VISIT- On November 16, 2009, the TCEQ made a site visit at 926 E. Hill Street, Bellville, Austin County, Texas. Priesmeyer Bros. Farm and Ranch Contractors no longer exist. The site is now abandoned and is not fenced. A building still exists on the property which appears to be used as an automobile garage which is deteriorating. Several items where observed inside the building which includes: living area with sofas, game room, dining area, used tires, old oil containers (1 gallon) and other salvage items. The yard is mostly vegetated, however, there were a few small barren spots on the ground (approximately two to three feet in diameter). The reason fro the barren spots are unknown.

Olga Salinas and Lam Tran of the TCEQ Region 12 talked to Ms. Ronda Cano who lives on 405 Anthor Street and her property is adjacent to the Site. Ms. Cano stated that she just moved in the area about three years ago. When asked about the current owner of the Site, she stated that the owner just comes around to cut the grass and uses the property as parking when a festival is occurring in town. TCEQ also talked to Mr. Jeffrey Falk, employee of the City of Bellville (Mr. Falk was reading the water meter at the Site). Mr. Falk stated that he lived in Bellville all his life and he did remember when the Site was Priesmeyer Bros. Farm and Contractors. According to Mr. Falk, the owners of Priesmeyer Bros. have all passed away and the property was sold to a mechanic. Mr. Falk stated that the mechanic worked on automobiles at the Site for several years and then moved to Tennessee. Mr. Falk mentioned that the mechanic might have disposed of antifreeze on the ground. According to Mr. Falk, the current owner of the Site, Mr. Steven M. Hunter has not had much use of the property and occasionally comes to cut the grass.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a Site Visit on November 16, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located on at 926 E. Hill Street, Bellville, Austin County, Texas is not undergoing TCEQ enforcement activities and is no longer being used by a herbicide and/or pesticide applicator business. There is no documentation that spills or releases of hazardous substance have occurred at the Site. Therefore, the TCEQ has determined that the Site is a Non-Site and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Professional Fumigators Inc 3892
Houston, Harris County
NFA
02/13/2012

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Harris County at 904 East Crosstimbers Road, Houston, Texas. The Site is located on the South side of East Crosstimbers Road approximately one quarter of a mile West of East Hardy Toll Road. The Site consists of a residential home and is located in a residential subdivision.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Professional Fumigators, Incorporated on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on May 14, 1986. On May 5, 1986 Ms. Frank interviewed Rick Lathouse (chief executive officer of Professional Fumigators, Incorporated) and David Blankenship (general manager of Professional Fumigators, Incorporated) and conducted a visual inspection of the Site.

According to the PA, the Site was located in an area that consisted of both residential and commercial properties. The residential home onsite was used for a residence and for the business office. During the Site visit, Ms. Frank observed an empty, punctured container supporting a trailer tongue.

Professional Fumigators, Incorporated began structural fumigation and termite control operations sometime in 1984. They also provided structural pest control services as of sometime in 1985. Approximately 50 gallons of chlordane and 8 gallons of Dursban TC were used per year. Approximately 0.5 gallons of Dursban, one quart of Safrotin, and 4-6 ounces of calcium cyanide had been used sometime from 1985-May 1986. The containers were tripled rinsed, punctured, crushed, and disposed by the City of Houston trash services. Container rinsates were sprayed at the job sites. Sulfurofuoride and methyl bromide were obtained in gas cylinders. After the cylinders were emptied, they were returned to the manufacturer. Phostoxin tablets were used, but at the time of the PA, the container was not emptied. The sprayer was emptied at the job sites and rinsed on Site. The rinsates were sprayed on the driveway of the site. The driveway begins at East Crosstimbers Road and extends along the Eastern side of the residential home onsite. Ms. Frank stated that the land onsite slopes to the North, therefore giving the possibility of sprayer rinsate drainage off of the Site property. However, Ms. Frank stated that the area that would have hypothetically received the drainage appeared to be “normally vegetated” and she did not detect any odors or observe any puddles.

Ms. Frank stated that Professional Fumigators, Incorporated used aerosol products and put the spent cans into the trash.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: On October 01, 2010, the TCEQ called the Harris County District Appraisal to obtain Site locate information. According to a Harris County District Appraisal representative, the Site is the ninth property from the intersection of Ivirington Road and East Crosstimbers.

Rick Lathouse was listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. The Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that the waterwell #6514437 is located less than a quarter of a mile West of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there is a daycare and church approximately a half of a mile Southwest of the Site. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

On August 10, 2011, the TCEQ completed a Pre- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) report. During the site visit, the TCEQ investigators did not observe any stained soil or distressed vegetation at the site. On October 5, 2011, based upon the information provided in the Pre-CERCLIS report, the EPA recommended no further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on February 13, 2012, the current determination is that the site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because there is no evidence (i.e. stained soil, stressed vegetation, etc.) at the site that indicates that a hazardous substance has been released.

Larry W Putman 3893
El Campo, Wharton County
NS
08/25/2009

SITE SETTING – The address of the Site is 1410 Lynn, El Campo, Wharton County, Texas. The Site consists of a residential property located on the east end of Lynn Street in a mostly residential neighborhood in western El Campo. Residential properties are located to the north and west of the Site, a commercial property (Credit Union) is located east of the Site, and an agricultural field is located to the south of the Site. The nearest day care is operated at a church located approximately 0.72 miles to the east of the Site. The nearest surface water receptor is the Tres Palados River, a small stream located 0.16 mile to the east of the Site.

SITE HISTORY – After the Site was referred to the EPA by the Texas Department of Agriculture in 10/20/1984, an EPA Preliminary Assessment was conducted in 1986 by Margaret Hulsey, of Engineering-Science, Inc. Ms. Hulsey describes the Site as being the former residence of Mr. Larry W. Putnam, who used the address on his application for a pesticide applicator. Ms. Hulsey concluded in her assessment report that no on-site storage, application, or disposal of pesticides were conducted at the Site. No evidence of a pesticide release was observed during EPA's Preliminary Assessment.

TCEQ VERIFICATION – On 08/14/2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
• A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Current Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Larry W. Putnam.

• Aerial photographs and of the Site from Google Earth were evaluated. From these photographs, the Site appears to be a residential property. Evidence of a pesticide application operation is not apparent in the photographs. A search of day care facilities in the Site area indicated a day care that is held in the church located approximately 0.72 mile to the east of the Site.
• A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived site.
• A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database and the TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - After the TCEQ review of the available information on 08/14/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The Site is a residence and there is no documentation that hazardous substances were stored or disposed at the Site.

RGMAG & Grain 3898
Groom, Carson County
NFA
09/28/2016

Site Setting
The EPA's Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) listed the address of the RGMAG & Grain Company (the site) as Route 1, Box 79, Groom, Texas 79039, which is a mailing address. The PA also described the physical location of the site to be located along the east side of FM 2880, one mile north of the intersection of FM 2880 and I-40, approximately seven miles west of Groom, Texas. This location was viewed using Google Earth and it was determined that a residential property located at 300 FM Road 2880, Groom, Texas 79039 correlated well with the location and site description in the PA. The site is described as being one to two acres in area, with a residence, office/storage building and grain storage bins.
A Google Earth aerial image of the site shows that the site is surrounded by crop land (numerous irrigation circle points) and is located approximately 2,900 feet west of FM Road 2880 and approximately 3,000 feet north of IH-40. The nearest residence to the site is located approximately 3,000 feet to the southeast of the site. No surface water drainage features are located in the vicinity of the site.

Site History
On February 11, 1985, the EPA identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.
On October 11, 1985, a PA of the site was conducted by David Hill and Margaret Hulsey and of Engineering-Science, Inc. They interviewed Roman J. Friemel who owned the site. According to Mr. Friemel, limited ground application of herbicides was conducted at the site starting in 1979. The herbicides Dual and Landmaster were used. The herbicides were purchased as needed and only small quantities of unmixed herbicide were stored on the site in an office/storage building with concrete flooring. The herbicide mixtures were exhausted for each application and no mixture was stored on the site. The applicator tank and emptied containers were cleaned and the rinse fluid was sprayed for application. The Dual containers were burned on the site. The Landmaster containers (15 to 30 gallons) were stored and used on the site for other purposes. Additionally, small quantities of the herbicides Bladex and Atrex were stored separately in the office/storage building. The PA concluded that the site was well maintained and there was no evidence of on-site waste disposal activities and no further action was recommended.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 19, 2016, the RGMAG & Grain Company site was researched by the TCEQ and a summary of the findings follows:

• The Carson County Appraisal District website lists a property located at 300 FM Road 2880, Groom, Texas 79039 that is owned by Michael J and Stephanie Friemel. It lists the property area as 2.16 acres with a residence constructed in 1975;

• The TCEQ Central Registry records the regulated entity of RGM AG & Grain, RN103046207 with the mailing address of Route 1, Groom, Texas 79039. The affiliated customer name is RGM AG & Grain Inc. A Petroleum Storage Tank registration number is also associate with this entity- PST 20788;

• The Texas Secretary of State database records the person name of Roman Friemel, the filing number of 64701200, the original filing date of March 16, 1983, the title of registered agent, the entity name of RGM AG & Grain, Inc., the entity type of domestic for-profit corporation, the entity status of forfeited existence effective on February 14, 1995, and the registered agent mailing address of Route 1 Box 79, Groom, Texas 79079;

• Roman J. Friemel was deceased on May 19, 2007, as reported by Obituaries.com;

• The Texas Department of Agriculture lists no pesticide applicator license for the site for queries of the names RGM AG & Grain Company, Roman J. Friemel and the site's address; and

• Examinations of seven Google Earth historical aerial images of the site circa 1991 to 2014 do not indicate any burial pits or ditches.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. Based on the information available at this time, the TCEQ has determined that the eligibility status for this site is "No Further Action (NFA)" because there is no documentation or indication of hazardous substance mishandling or improper disposal at the site. Therefore, the site is ineligible for State Superfund.

R A Smiths Pest Control 3900
Kirbyville, Jasper County
NFA
04/25/2011

SITE SETTING: The site is located approximately six miles south of Kirbyville, Texas and approximately one tenth of a mile west of State Highway 96. The site appears to be residential property. The site is surrounded by woodlands, residential properties, and agricultural lands.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of R.A. Smith's Pest Control on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture, Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment on May 23, 1986. Although Ms. Frank was unable to contact Robert A. Smith, she interviewed employees at the Lazy H. Smokehouse restaurant located approximately one tenth mile east of the site. Ms. Frank noted that the Lazy H. Smokehouse employees were unaware of any waste activities on the site. Ms. Frank reported that Robert Smith frequently operated a pest control company from his recreational vehicle in Buna,

Texas, which is approximately nine miles south of the Site off of State Highway 96. Ms. Frank stated that there were two empty drums onsite that appeared to have been used for trash. The Preliminary and Assessment Report comments and photographs indicate that there was no evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: The Site Discovery and Assessment Report indicated that the Site address was Route 3 Box 155 Kirbyville, Texas 75956 and was located approximately six miles south of Kirbyville. TCEQ personnel spoke with a representative of the Lazy H Smokehouse and they confirmed the site location. Also, the TCEQ spoke with a representative of Safeway Pest and Termite Control, located approximately six miles northeast of the site, and they confirmed that Robert Smith operated a pesticide business and sold the business approximately eleven years ago to Kathy Pest Control.

From aerial and street view photographs from Google Earth, it appears that currently there is a residential structure on the property. Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the site address or Robert Smith. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are no known schools, nursing homes, day cares, pesticide businesses, or bodies of water within a five mile radius of the site. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the site as an active or archived site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 4/25/2011, the current determination for the site is that no further action is required. Although pesticide application business activities occurred onsite, there is no documentation that hazardous substances were improperly disposed or mishandled at the site.

Randys Pasture Spraying 3902
Tyler, Smith County
NS
05/13/2010

Randy's Pasture Spraying business, at the above listed address, was a pesticide applicator in which the Texas Department of Agriculture indicates was licensed in 1983. A file review indicates that Texas Water Commission contracted Engineering Science, Inc. in 1986 to research Randy's Pasture Spraying in which the results determined that there was no further action recommended for the site.

A site visit performed by Engineering Science in 1986 determined that the location is a residence on approximately 2 acres in which no evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide related wastes were observed. An interview with Randall McGill determined that the commercial application business only operated for one year. Empty containers were washed with the rinse water being added to the sprayer and applied to pastures. The empty containers were wrapped and disposed of in Smith County Sanitary Landfill.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that the Randy's Pasture Spraying business be designated as a non-site.

Reed Lang Farms 3905
Rio Hondo, Cameron County
NFA

11/28/2016

Site Setting

The EPA's Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) listed the address of Reed Lang Farms as PO Box 219, Rio Hondo, Texas 78583, which is a mailing address. The PA describes two locations for Reed Lang Farms. The first location was one acre described as a packaging, shipping and business office (office) located at 118 West Colorado Avenue in the town of Rio Hondo. The office was inspected for the PA and determined no pesticide activity. The second location was a 19-acre citrus farm (site) located at 17529 FM 2925, 5.35 miles northwest of Rio Hondo. The site is surrounded by rural farm land. The PA records the source of drinking water for the site was the Rio Grande River. A Google Earth aerial image shows the site was 19 acres of citrus cultivation, a residence, car garage, mechanical and container storage barn, and a chemical storage greenhouse barn. Pesticide treatment at the site was private ground application performed by Reed Lang Farms. The PA records the condition of the site was good, well maintained and there was no evidence observed of pesticide stains, residuals or other misuse of pesticides or related wastes at the site. There was no documented or suspected release of hazardous substance at the site. At the time of the PA in 1986 the office and the site were active. Site activity was opened approximately 1950 by Reed Lang. The close of site activity is unknown. At the present time, both the office and the site are inactive. A current Google aerial image of the site shows an absence citrus cultivation and the presence of natural pasture and the buildings. No new businesses were started at the office or the site. The distance to receptors for the site were greater than two miles for schools, daycare facilities and any public or private commercial buildings. Two residences were located approximately 1,300 feet west of the site. A river is located approximately 1,800 feet west of the site. No other receptors are observed. Current and historical aerial images of the site and of the vicinity of the site are attached. The site center coordinates are 26.304455, -97.518256.

Site History

On February 11, 1985, the EPA identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.

On February 17, 1986 a PA of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. Ms. Hulsey interviewed Reed Lang who owned the site and the office. Ms. Hulsey conducted a visual inspection of the office and the site. The office had no pesticide activity. Pesticides applied to the site were DDT, BHC, Endrin, Ammo, Galecron, Fundal, Pyrethroids, Kelthane, Supracide, Guthion, Kocide, Sevin, Dindex, Araben, Karmex, Prowl, Aatrex, Folex, Def and Sodium Chlorate. Pesticides were purchased when required. Small quantities were stored at the site. Pesticide rinsate was applied to cultivation. Ms. Hulsey observed that the condition of the site was good, that it was well maintained and there was no observed evidence of pesticides stains, pesticides residuals or other misuse of pesticides or related waste at site. There was no documented or suspected release of hazardous substance at the site.

TCEQ Investigations

On October 19, 2016, the Reed Lang Farms site was researched by the TCEQ and a summary of the findings follows:

• The TCEQ Central Registry (CR) records no RN and no CN for Reed Lange Farms.
• The Texas Department of Agriculture was queried and contacted and no pesticide applicator license is recorded for Reed Lang Farms nor for the site location.
• The Texas Secretary of State database records no entity name of Reed Lang Farms.
• EPA databases queries for Reed Lang Farms resulted in no records
• The Cameron County Appraisal District database records that the site was deeded by Reed Lang to Carlos and Claudia Canales in 2001. Efforts to locate and contact Mr. and Mrs. Canales were unsuccessful.
• Texas Water Development Board Geographic Information System well map layer records no water wells exist within one mile of the site are shown
• Efforts to contact the Reed Lang Farms office in Rio Hondo were unsuccessful.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. Because there has been no documented mismanagement or release of hazardous substances at the site, a No Further Action (NFA) eligibility determination is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Jerri W Reed 3906
Roscoe, Nolan County
NS
06/30/2016

Site Setting
Jerri Reed was located at 1800 W. Broadway Street in Roscoe, Nolan County, Texas (latitude: 32.4446° N, longitude: 100.5431° W). The owner of this residential property was Mr. Jerri W. Reed. The site was comprised of one and a half acres. Broadway Street borders the north side of the property. Oak Street borders the west side of the property, and Elm Street borders the east side. The south side is bordered by Second Street. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site according to Google Maps. The site appears to be a part of a neighborhood and secured by a fence, according to Google Earth images. There is no visual evidence of pesticide containers or drums currently on the property according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 13, 1984, stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site. At the time of the inspection, Mr. Reed did not have a Pesticide Applicator's License.

On March 29, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and RCRA 3012 Preliminary Assessments(PA/SI) for the site was conducted by Henry Simson with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA concerning the chemical application procedures of Jerri Reed. A telephone interview was conducted on March 26, 1985, and Mr. Reed indicated that he was going to spray the herbicide Hyvar to sterilize the soil. He stated that he never purchased the equipment to go into the business and never obtained his license because of the high insurance cost and too much competition from local people spraying without a license. He would have operated from his home on a 1 ½ acre plot. He now works for a public utility company in Colorado City, Texas.
Since there is no waste disposal at this site, not further action is recommended under the RCRA 3012 program.

TCEQ Investigations
On June 29, 2016, the Nolan County Appraisal District was researched, and Jerri Reed currently resides at 1800 W. Broadway Street in Roscoe, TX. The deed history did not indicate any previous owners for this property.
On June 29, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Jerri Reed, and the name was located, but it was from Wheeler County, not Nolan. Additionally, the industry was registered for crude petroleum and natural gas production, not pesticide application.
On June 29, 2016, Jerri Reed was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, there is no information for this individual.
On June 29, 2016, Jerri Reed was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there is no pesticide applicator's license for this individual.

On June 29, 2016, Jerri Reed was researched in the White Pages and a phone number of (325)766-3340 was listed. Mrs. Reed was contacted and she indicated that Mr. Reed occasionally helped his brother-in-law spray around oil rigs “a long time ago.” However, no chemicals were ever bought by Mr. Reed or stored on their property.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. Since Mr. Reed never obtained a pesticide applicators license and never purchased or stored pesticides at his residence, a SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Reeves Fertilizer Co 3907
Italy, Ellis County
NS
06/27/2016

Site Setting
Reeves Fertilizer Company was located at PO Box 113 in Italy, Texas, Ellis County.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985.

TCEQ Investigations
On June 27, 2016, Reeves Fertilizer Company was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State’s database, and this business could not be located.
On June 27, 2016, Reeves Fertilizer Company was researched on the internet and no information was available for this entity. Additionally, the address listed in the original investigation, PO Box 113 in Italy, Texas, did not have a corresponding physical address.
On June 27, 2016, Reeves Fertilizer Company was researched on the Ellis County Appraisal District’s website, and no information was available.
On June 27, 2016, Reeves Fertilizer Company was researched in TCEQ’s Central Registry database, and no information was available for this entity.
On June 27, 2016, Reeves Fertilizer Company was researched in TDA’s Pesticide Applicator License database, and no information was available for this entity.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As only a PO Box mailing address was included in the original investigation referenced in the referral and the physical address of the site could not be discerned from the site file nor from the databases discussed above, a SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Reneau Seed Co 3908
Shamrock, Wheeler County
Active
09/28/2016

Site Setting
The EPA's Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) listed the address of the Reneau Seed Company (the site) as 119 South Main Street, Shamrock, Texas 79079. The site is located on the west side of Main Street approximately 420 feet south of County Road 2033 (also known as Railroad Avenue). A Google Earth image shows the site is located in an urban area with residences contiguous to the site properties.

Site History
On February 11, 1985, the EPA identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.
On October 9, 1985, a PA of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey and David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. They interviewed Rebecca Rena who was the secretary and assistant to the manager and conducted a visual inspection of the seed fumigation area. Seed fumigation using Phostoxin, Captan-Methoxychlor and Pentachloronotrobenzene was conducted at the site from approximately 1969 to 1982. Seed fumigation occurred inside a bin located on a concrete floor in a large room. No stains were visible on the floor immediately surrounding the bin. The container disposal was unknown but probably was the city landfill. The visual site inspection assessed that on-site waste disposal practices have not been conducted. At the time of the inspection the site sold seed and did not conduct aerial or ground application activities.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 12, 2016, the Reneau Seed Company site was researched by the TCEQ and a summary of the findings follows:
• The TCEQ called the Reneau Seed Company and spoke with the owner, Ms. Patricia Arnold. She stated that that the Reneau Seed Company treats and sells seed at the site. Ms. Arnold stated that she has a pesticide applicator license issued by the Texas Department of agriculture (TDA). Ms. Arnold stated that no chemicals are disposed on-site and that emptied chemical containers are cleaned and transported to a disposal facility.
• The Texas Secretary of State database records the entity name of James Reneau Seed Corporation, with an original filing date of July 1, 1967, the filing number of 23655200, the status of domestic for-profit corporation, the status of in existence, the entity mailing address of P.O. Box 40, Shamrock, Texas, 79079, and the physical address of 119 South Main Street, Shamrock, Texas 79079;
• The Wheeler County Appraisal District database lists two properties that are owned by the Reneau Seed Company in the vicinity of the site. The total acreage of the two properties is approximately 2.8 acres;
• The Google Earth aerial image of the site shows that it is located in a light-industrial area, with residences approximately 250 feet from the site and one school approximately 2,600 feet from the site;
• The TCEQ's Central Registry records the regulated entity of James Reneau Seed, RN105336598 with the address of 119 South Main Street, Shamrock, Texas 79079. The affiliated customer is James Reneau Seed Company, CN603243767. The program interest is air quality non permitted for a regulated entity type: site. The customer status is active. The program area is low level: air quality non permitted.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. The TCEQ determined that the Reneau Seed Company is actively treating and selling seed with pesticides and fungicides and therefore the site has an active (A) eligibility status. The site is not ineligible for State Superfund based on the information available at this time.

Raymond Renfro 3909
Hillsboro, Hill County
NS
07/25/2016

Site Setting
Raymond Renfro was located at Route 1 Box 290 in Hillsboro, Texas, Hill County.

Site History
This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985.

On April 1, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by George Putnicki of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut and Associates, for the EPA. Several attempts were made to locate Mr. Renfro for the purpose of conducting a PA under the PA/SI program concerning pesticide application procedures. A documentation of the efforts extended in trying to locate Mr. Renfro are summarized below:

On March 10, 1986, the Hillsboro telephone directory, Waco telephone directory, and Area Code 817 and 512 Assistance were researched with no listings for Mr. Renfro. On March 11, 1986, the Hillsboro City Hall was researched and Mr. Renfro was not on the tax roll or a water customer. On March 12, 196, the Woodbury Ag-Service was contacted and Dana Bennett recalled that someone from Itasca, Texas was spraying cotton in the area several years ago. Mr. Renfro could not be located in the Itasca telephone directory wither. Schronk Custom Ag. Was contacted too and Roger Schronk recalled someone by that name doing some pesticide work from his home on Highway 22 about 6 years ago; however, Mr. Renfro could not be located at that address. On March 19, 1986, Double Circle COOP in Waco, Texas was contacted and Jack Byrd did not know if a Renfro in the pesticide application business. On April 1, 1986, Earl Renfro was contacted and he indicated that he was not related to Mr. Renfro and did not know of him. The TDA in Waco, Texas was contacted and Lynn Howard indicated that Mr. Renfro was not known as a pesticide applicator in Hillsboro or Waco areas. There was no information obtained on water management practices. In addition, no assessment was made and no conclusion was reached.

TCEQ Investigations
On July 18, 2016, Raymond Renfro was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's database, and while this name did generated some information, the list did not pertain to this particular individual or any pesticide application businesses.
On July 18, 2016, Raymond Renfro was researched on the internet and the information generated did not pertain to this particular individual or any pesticide application businesses. Additionally, the address listed in the original investigation, Route 1 Box 290 in Hillsboro, Texas, did not have a corresponding physical address.
On July 18, 2016, Raymond Renfro was researched in the Hill County Appraisal District's website, and no information was available for this individual or the address associated with Mr. Renfro.
On July 18, 2016, Raymond Renfro was researched in TCEQ's Central Registry database, and no information was available for this individual.
On July 18, 2016, Raymond Renfro was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and no information was available for this individual.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As only a Route Box mailing address was included in the original investigation referenced in the referral, and the physical address of the site could not be discerned from the site file nor from the databases discussed above, a SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Rice Dryer Inc 3912
Ganado, Jackson County
NS
10/27/2009

Location Setting:
The address of the Site is 211 E. York, Ganado, Jackson County, Texas. The Site locates on a commercial property area. The pesticide application business is inactive. The nearest daycare, surface water, and groundwater is 10 miles, 0.57 mile, and 0.1 mile radius of the site, respectively.

History:
Rice Dryer, Inc. is the name of the Site and was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984. The Site is the location of mainly fertilizer facility and rice dryer facility.

An EPA Preliminary Assessment was conducted on March 04, 1986 by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. The Site consist mainly a fertilizer facility, but small amount of pesticides were applied on-site from time to time. The pesticides were Propanyl, Toxaphene, Furadan, and Propazine. The exact amount was unknown. The empty containers were properly disposed to Ganado Flying Service. After Rice Dryer, Inc. went out of business, the fertilizer facility was torn down and no empty pesticide containers were found. The Site is owned by Rice Belt Warehouse, Inc.

TCEQ Verification:
On October 26, 2009, TCEQ interviewed a representative at Rice Belt Warehouse, Inc. and she stated that the Site was completely torn down a year ago and it is a well-vegetated flat land.

TCEQ interviewed Rodney Tegeler, a manager at Rice Belt Warehouse, Inc., and he stated that they do not store any pesticide-related chemical in any facility. Mr. Tegeler also mentioned that he fumigates their facilities and only purchase enough chemical to make the treatments. Mr. Tegeler is a licensed pesticide applicator, and he fumigates the rice.

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on October 19, 2009, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The Site is determined to be a Non-Site as there are is no documentation of a release of hazardous substances at the Site. Although small amounts of pesticides were routinely applied to the former rice elevator to control fungus and pests, the Site was not utilized by a pesticide application business. The former rice elevator was demolished in 2008.

Rice Farmers Co op 3913
El Campo, Wharton County
Active
11/18/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located in Wharton County at 402 East Monseratte in El Campo, Texas 77437. The Site is located approximately one block South of Highway 59 and four blocks East of Highway 71. The Site property is a commercial property and is surrounded by commercial and residential properties.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Rice Farmers Co-Op. on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), Margaret Hulsey of

Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on March 31, 1986. On March 5, 1986 Ms. Hulsey interviewed Robert Little (Manager of Rice Farmers Co-Op) and conducted a visual inspection of the Site.

The Site consisted of two groups of dryers fore (rice, milo, and soybean) that were separated by a railroad track. An office, bulk storage fuel station, several warehouses/offices, a tire center, and several liquid fertilizer storage tanks were observed onsite. Several minor surface stains (fuel or oil) were observed on the ground at the fuel stations.

According to the PA, Rice Farmers Co-Op conducted activities at the Site that included: 1) drying/storing rice, milo, and soybeans 2) Fuel, tires, fertilizer, and chemicals (including pesticides) retail services. Tire services were handled at the tire center which is believed to be located across the street from the Site at 106 Market Street in El Campo, Texas.

Ground applicators were leased to farmers and pesticides (mostly Furdan and Ordram powder) were sold and delivered to the field sites. The paper bags were returned to the Site and eventually disposed of at the El Campo landfill. Propanil was sold to clients for a brief period in the 1970's. Rice Farmers Co-Op stored Propanil in above ground storage tanks. Ms. Hulsey stated that Rice Farmers Co-Op did not apply the chemicals on their client's properties.

Rice Farmers Co-Op conducted onsite fumigation activities with phostoxin pellets on an annual basis. Rinsates from fumigation activities were scattered onsite. Approximately 100 gallons of Malathion was applied to the grain each year. Containers were un-rinsed and disposed of at the El Camp landfill.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:

The review of aerial photographs provided by Google Earth TM indicates that the Site consists of two groups of rice dryers that are intersected by a railroad track. Several structures that are believed to be warehouses and possibly storage tanks appear to be located onsite.

It appears that the Site and Tire shop (located across the street and operated by Farmers Co-Op) both use the following address: 106 North Market Street in El Campo, Texas.

TCEQ called Rice Farmers Co-Op tire service shop located directly across the street from the Site. A representative stated that the company was currently operating onsite.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are two unidentified water wells less than a quarter of a mile Northwest of the Site of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are no daycare facilities or schools within a quarter of a mile of the Site. Neither the Site address nor Robert Little is listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators. But, Clint Kacal was listed under Rice Farmers Co-Op at address 911 South Wharton in El Campo, Texas. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. Rice Farmers Co-Op is listed in the TCEQ Enforcement Database, RN 102280278 and they have an inactive registration for petroleum tank storage. The Rice Farmer Co-Op Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 11/10/09, the current determination for the Site is that it is an Active Site. Rice Farmers Co-Op is currently operating onsite;hence the Site is Active. Therefore, the Rice Farmers Co-Op Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Fred S Richard 3914
Canyon, Randall County

NS
09/28/2016

Site Setting
The address of the Fred S. Richard site (the site) is undetermined. The EPA's Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) listed the address of the site as P.O. Box 837, Canyon, Texas 79015. Fred S. Richard had a private Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Permit, Individual Control # 4016, to apply chemicals for ground application for weed control around telephone terminal boxes located in rural areas of Randall County in the vicinity of Canyon, Texas.

Site History
On December 12, 1984, the EPA identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. The form also stated that spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On December 17, 1985, a PA of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. She reported that she had phone interviewed Fred S. Richard on November 26, 1985. No visual inspection of a site was conducted because Fred S. Richard did not use a singular geographic location for a site of operations. All of Fred S. Richard's operations were conducted in the field at telephone terminal locations in the vicinity of Canyon, Texas.
Ms. Hulsey reported that Fred S. Richards was contracted by a telephone company for only one season in 1977 and operations consisted of treating telephone terminals for weed control using ground applications of the herbicide Hyvar X. All of the operations-related activities occurred in the field at telephone terminals on the days of applications. Bags of herbicide were loaded, in the field, onto an herbicide application truck at the first telephone terminal location. The bags of herbicide were mixed in a pickup truck-mounted 200-gallon tank. A sprayer pumping from the tank was used for the ground applications. Leftover mixture remained in the tank to be used the next day. Empty herbicide bags remained on the truck and were disposed in a City of Canyon municipal dumpster.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 1, 2016, the Fred S. Richard site was researched by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and a summary of the findings follows:
• The TDA Pesticide Applicator License list records no current license for Fred S. Richard;
• A query of the TCEQ Central Registry resulted in no records for Fred S. Richard;
• No record of Fred S. Richard was found in the Texas Secretary of State database;
• The Randall County Appraisal District has no record for Fred S. Richard owning property in 1977; and,
• A White Pages search found a Fred S. Richard, formerly of Canyon, Texas as last living in Amarillo, Texas (also in Randall, County). Fred S. Richard would be 96 years old.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Furthermore, the site location is undetermined because the given site address is a US Post Office box and all pesticide application operations conducted by Mr. Richard were reportedly performed in the field at various telephone terminals. Therefore, the Fred S. Richard site is determined to be ineligible (Non-site) under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

Richardson Seed Co 3915

Vega, Oldham County
Active
09/29/2016

Site Setting
The address for Richardson Seed Company is 3095 County Road 26, Vega, Deaf Smith County, Texas. The physical location of the site is approximately 11 miles southwest of Vega, approximately one-half mile west of the County Road 26 junction with an unnamed paved road, which is 2.0 miles north of its junction with FM 2587, 6 miles west of the intersection of FM 2587 and Highway 385. Google Earth images of the site, as well as images on the company's website, show a developed area of approximately 40 acres in size, surrounded by agricultural land. The property has had many improvements, as listed in the Deaf Smith County Appraisal district, including an office building, grain bins, tanks, barns, storage and processing buildings, and warehouses. Richardson Seed Company is still an active facility, with its primary business being grain seed processing.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater. The form identified the following substances of greatest concern which could be on the site: Terricote, malathion, heptachlor, methoxychlor, kerosene, Carmel F500, Respond Form III, Diazinon 4E, and 2,4D.

On October 31, 1985 Mrs. Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, on behalf of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) conducted a visual inspection and interview with Mr. Wayne Richardson, who was the owner of the facility at that time. Mr. Richardson explained that Richardson Seed Company has been in operation since 1955, and the major activities conducted by the company were farming and seed processing.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 3, 2016 the activities and records of Richardson Seed Company were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), the Secretary of State, and the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District (CAD). A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Based on images from Google Earth the site appears to still be active as a seed processing company. The company's website also indicates that the facility continues to operate as a seed processing company. A search of the TCEQ Central Registry showed that an air permit held by Richardson Seed Company was cancelled, but the facility has an active account number under the Air New Source Permits Program.

The Secretary of State website showed that Richardson Seed Company merged with several entities in the past: MMR Genetics and Richardson Cattle Company (filed on January 20, 2012) and Nuseed Holding Company (filed on October 2, 2012). The company now operates under Richardson Seeds, Ltd.

The TDA pesticide applicator's database did not have a listing for a commercial license for Richardson Seed Company. Five individuals with affiliations to Richards Seeds Ltd hold non-commercial applicator's licenses.

The Deaf Smith CAD showed that the property regarding the Richardson Seed Company site is currently owned by Richardson Seed, Inc.

The TWDB showed that one domestic and three irrigation wells are located within a one-mile radius of the site. The primary aquifer beneath the site is the Ogallala.

Conclusion
The site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Based on the research conducted on August 3, 2016 this site is still currently active. Since Richardson Seeds, Ltd currently owns the property and conducts a seed processing business on the site, the site is still active. The site is not eligible for State Superfund consideration at this time and an eligibility determination of Active is concluded.

Richman Farm Supply 3916
Brownwood, Brown County
NFA
09/29/2016

Site Setting
According to the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment Form (form) prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Richmon Farm Supply is located seven miles south of the intersection of FM 45 and FM 2126 on Indian Creek Road, south of Brownwood, Brown County, Texas. However, the Brown County Appraisal District reports that the business is located at 5600 FM 45 South in Brownwood. The location identified in the form appears to be a residence located on a small farm rather than the business on FM 45.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form was prepared by the EPA on December 5, 1985 following a site inspection on the same day by Carlene Schwab of Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc. Ms. Schwab also interviewed Mr. L.W. Richmon, who at that time was the owner of the business with his son. According to the Preliminary Assessment Comments prepared by Ms. Schwab, Mr. Richmon owned the one-acre site used for the operations, as well as the surrounding farmland acreage. The site included a large warehouse/maintenance building and office, several fertilizer tanks, and the Richmon residence. The site was completely fenced.

At the time of the Preliminary Assessment interview, Richmon Farm Supply had been in the fertilizer/herbicide application business for two years. The business consisted primarily of weed control on pastures and small grain fields. Chemicals were stored on a concrete floor in a storage building on-site. Empty pesticide containers were rinsed, with the rinsate added to the applicator. Rinsed containers were stored on-site in a trash bin until disposal at the Brownwood city landfill. Richmon Farm Supply experienced no major spills during their operations. No areas of dead vegetation, discolored soils, or other signs of improper handling and disposal of the pesticide waste were observed.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 3, 2016, Richmond Farm Supply was researched on Google Earth, the Texas Secretary of the State's database, the Brown County Appraisal District, the TCEQ's Central Registry database, the TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and on the internet.
A sketched property map included in the Preliminary Assessment showing the original location of the site was matched on Google Earth. The 2014 image of the original location identified on Google Earth showed some changes to the property, including the addition of an above-ground swimming pool and two possible grain silos. The tanks included on the sketched property map was not present on the 2014 satellite image. At the time the image was taken, the property appeared to be well-kept. The business address at 5600 FM 45 South, Brownwood, Texas could also be seen on Google Earth. However, the business location is not the subject of this assessment.

The Texas Secretary of State's database showed that the business entity filed its Articles of Incorporation for the business, located at 5600 FM 45 South, on October 24, 1995. This location is different from the original location identified in the site history. Similarly, the Brown County Appraisal District lists the business address at 5600 FM 45 South. Tax records for the original location indicates that L.W. Richmon sold the original property to Richard Willson in August, 2008. The land use of this property is described in the tax records as a homesite and dry cropland. An interview with Mr. Willson could not be conducted, as Mr. Willson's contact information could not be found.
The TCEQ's Central Registry database did not have any entries for Richmond Farm Supply. The TDA's pesticide applicator license database showed one entry for a commercial license for the business at its current address at 5600 FM 45 South, with a license number of #0714718.
A search of the business was conducted on the internet. The company's website shows that the business has diversified their product line to include feed, equipment, and truck weighing services.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. The site location in the original investigation referenced in the referral currently serves as residential property on dry cropland. Because the site location is not the same as the business identified from the databases discussed above, and because no signs of improper handling and disposal of pesticide waste were observed during the Preliminary Assessment, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Richter Spraying Service 3917
Alice, Jim Wells County
NS
09/16/2009

SITE SUMMARY – The Site is located at 512 6th Street, Alice, Jim Wells County, Texas. The Site is a residential property located west of Almond Street and 0.45 mile west of the intersection of 6th Street and Texas Blvd in Alice, TX. Surrounding the Site are residential properties. Eight schools and six daycares are located within a mile of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA. Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. made an on-site inspection and interviewed Mrs. Edward Richter, her son, and several Jim Wells County Extension Service employees on September 24, 1986. An interview with Mr. Edward Richter was not possible as he had died in 1985. During the on site investigation, Ms. Hulsey noted that, there was no visual evidence of misused pesticides or empty containers which would indicate related waste.

Mr. Edward Richter had a TDA Certified Pesticide Applicator (License # 2238) and a TDA Dealer Control (License # 3733), however, Richter Spraying Service never existed. The Richter nursery sold plants and garden supplies. Pesticides were not sold or used by the Richter family. Since there is no visual evidence of on site waste disposal, no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program in 1986.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On 09/01/2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
The Site is not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) or the TCEQ State Superfund Registry.
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Mr. Edward Richter.
Using information for properties and/or property owners under 411.com, it was found that the Richter's no longer own the property at 512 6th Street, Alice, Jim Wells County, TX. This residence is now owned by Mr. Juan Leija.

A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, and TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.
Aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Maps and Google Earth were evaluated. The photos showed that the Site appears to be a residential property. No evidence of pesticide application operation is shown in the photographs.
Under the Texas Water Development Board, there are eight private water wells located within a mile of the Site.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a verification review conducted on September 1, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located at 512 6th Street, Alice, Jim Wells County, Texas, is a Non-Site. There is no documentation that associates Richter as a pesticide company nor does the address of the Site indicate that it is commercial property. There is no evidence that hazardous substances were ever stored or disposed at the Site or that a pesticide applicator business was operated at the Site. The Site is a residence and was not used for pesticide application business activities or chemical storage. Therefore, the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Rick O'Shays Spraying 3918
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NS
09/29/2016

Site Setting
Rick O'Shays Spraying ("site") is located at 5214 16th Street in Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas. The site is a residential property which is not a site where pesticide related activities were or are conducted. The site is located in a residential neighborhood and is bounded by 16th Street to the south, Aberdeen Avenue to the east, 15th Street to the north, and Bangor Avenue to the west. No schools or daycare facilities are located within 200 hundred feet of the site.

Site History
This site referral was the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on August 30, 1986 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On August 13, 1986, a visual inspection of Rick O'Shays Spraying was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. A telephone interview with Rick Smith, an employee of Chevron, was conducted on August 15, 1986, following the visual inspection. At the time of the visual inspection, the backyard of the residence was fenced and bordered by an alley where a city dumpster is located. The site was well maintained. Visual evidence of onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes, including empty containers, was not observed.

Although Rick Smith passed the written TDA certified pesticide test and took out insurance, he decided not to go into the "Rick O'Shays Spraying" pesticide application business. No pesticide-related wastes were generated by the business.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 1, 2016, the Lubbock County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Kevin and Karen Freeman as a single-family residence.

On August 1, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Rick O'Shays Spraying, as well as for Rick Smith. No records were found for either of these entities in the database.

On August 1, 2016, Rick Smith was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database. No records were found for this entity in the database.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There is no evidence of a pesticide application operation at this location and no uses, releases, or mismanagement of hazardous substances are documented or suspected. A SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available and no further action is warranted at this time.

Dr James R Rivers 3921
Houston, Harris County
NFA
04/11/2014

I. SITE SETTING
The Dr. James R. Rivers Site (Site ID: 3921) is located at 4801 Woodway Drive, Suite 300 East in Houston, Harris County, Texas. The geographical coordinates of the center of the site are 29°45'48.59" N latitude and 95°27'34.44" W longitude. The site is located in an office building on the south side of Woodway Drive, approximately ¼ mile west of Interstate Highway 610 (IH-610).
The site is bordered by Woodway Drive to the north, undeveloped land to the south, and additional office buildings to the east and west. Buffalo Bayou is located approximately 100 feet to the south of the office building in which the site is located. According to the Texas Water Development Board's (TWDB's) groundwater database there are no water wells within ¼ mile and ½ mile of the site, and 12 water wells within one mile of the site. There are single-family residential properties within 500 feet of the site to the north; however, no schools, daycare centers, or other sensitive receptors are located within 500 feet of the site in all other directions.
II. SITE HISTORY
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a "location of a pesticide applicator were [sic] hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed." A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on December 13, 1984 stated that "the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides presents [sic] a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site."
On August 19, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was conducted by Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. At the time of the assessment the site was determined to consist of one office in a suite on the third floor of an office building. The suite was used primarily as a telephone answering and secretarial service for a variety of small offices, and no waste activities were observed on the site.
At the time of the assessment Dr. James R. Rivers was practicing as a tree consultant. He primarily diagnosed tree diseases and pests, and then recommended courses of treatment. He was not engaged in the spraying of trees, as those services were contracted to companies that performed that service. Dr. Rivers did use tubes containing capsulated chemicals which were pushed into a tree for treatment. The empty tubes were wrapped and discarded in

the trash at Dr. Rivers' residence or in the office dumpster. The tubes were purchased as needed and were temporarily stored at Dr. Rivers' residence.

III. TCEQ INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

On March 24, 2014, a Google Search was performed for "Dr. James R. Rivers," which yielded a link to an active website for a company entitled Plant Disease Consultants, Inc. No address was listed for the company, but a phone number with a Houston area code ((713) 201-0115) was listed as a contact number for Dr. Rivers. The website indicated that Dr. Rivers is a Certified Pesticide Applicator with the TDA. An initial call to the contact phone number listed on the website was unanswered.

On March 24, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator license database was researched and there were no current pesticide licenses issued for Dr. James R. Rivers.

On March 24, 2014, a Google Search was performed for "4801 Woodway Drive, Suite 300 East, Houston, Texas," which yielded a link to an active website for Regus PLC. The website listed the site's address as a vacant property available for rent as a business center. A description and current photographs of the site were available to view online. The photographs depicted a vacant office space containing furniture, telephones, and other standard office equipment.

On March 24, 2014, the Harris County Appraisal District records were researched. The owner of the site was listed as 4801 Woodway Drive Holdings, LP. The State Class Code was listed as F1 (Real, Commercial) and the Land Use Code was listed as 4354 (Office Buildings, High Rise (5+ Stories)).

On March 25, 2014, a subsequent call to the contact phone number listed on the active website for Plant Disease Consultants, Inc. was answered by a friend/caretaker of Dr. Rivers. The caretaker indicated that Dr. Rivers had a stroke several years ago and hasn't practiced as a tree consultant for many years. The caretaker also confirmed that throughout Dr. Rivers' practice he rented the office space at 4801 Woodway Drive, Suite 300 East for use as a company mailing address, and that no pesticides were stored in the office space.

IV. CONCLUSION

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Rockdale Farm & Ranch Supply 3922
Rockdale, Milam County
NFA
04/11/2014

I. SITE SETTING

The Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply Site (Site ID: 3922) is located northwest of the intersection of Hickory Street and Mill Avenue in Rockdale, Milam County, Texas. The geographical coordinates of the center of the site are 30°39'10.90" N latitude and 97°00'06.36" W longitude. The site is located in a rural commercial portion of Rockdale, approximately ¼ mile south of Texas State Highway 79.

The site is bordered by Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks to the north, Mill Avenue/South Main Street to the south, and commercial properties to the east and west. According to the Texas Water Development Board's (TWDB's) groundwater database there are three water wells within ¼ mile of the site, four water wells within ½ mile of the site, and 14 water wells within one mile of the site. A few single- family residential properties are located within 500 feet of the site to the north; however, no schools, daycare centers, or other sensitive receptors are located within 500 feet of the site in all other directions.

II. SITE HISTORY

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a "location of a pesticide applicator were [sic] hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed." A Potential Hazardous Waste Site

Identification form prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on February 11, 1985 stated that "the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides presents [sic] a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site."

On April 15, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was conducted by George L. Putnicki of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut, and Associates, Inc. for the EPA. At the time of the assessment the site was determined to consist of an office/retail sales building, shop building, and dry fertilizer storage building. There were also five aboveground storage tanks; however, only one of these tanks was in use. No odors, distressed vegetation, or other indicators of pesticide spillage were present during the site assessment.

At the time of the assessment the principal business of Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply was the retail sale of feed, seed, fertilizer, pesticides, and farm implements. Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply did not provide custom pesticide application services, but application equipment was available for use by customers. Mr. Johnny Savage, the manager of Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply, indicated that pesticide sales were reported to the TDA on a monthly basis, and no pesticides were mixed onsite. Purchasers of the pesticides were responsible for rinsing and disposal of containers and excess pesticides. Small quantities of pesticides were stored in the dry fertilizer storage building and displayed in the office/retail sales building.

III. TCEQ INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

On March 25, 2014, the phone number listed in the original Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was called (Phone Number: (512) 446-2698). A woman answered and indicated that this was not the current phone number for Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply.

On March 25, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator license database was researched and there were no current pesticide licenses issued for Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply.

On March 25, 2014, the Milam County Appraisal District records were researched, and the owner of the site was listed as Mr. Bill R. Hall. The Deed History, and subsequent call to the Milam County Appraisal District office, confirmed that the Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply site was sold for back taxes in June of 2000 to Mr. Hall.

On March 27, 2014, in a phone conversation with Mr. Hall (Phone Number: (512) 446-3434), he stated that he has owned and rented out the former Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply site for the past fourteen years. During his ownership the site has been utilized for horse grazing and an antique car storage facility. Currently, the site is rented by the First Pentecostal Church who operates a resale shop/barbershop, and holds church services and monthly garage sales at the site. Mr. Hall also stated that prior to purchasing he hired an environmental consultant to assess the former Rockdale Farm and Ranch Supply site. No environmental concerns were discovered during this environmental assessment.

IV. CONCLUSION

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Rocky Point Supplies 3923
Flower Mound, Denton County
NFA
08/30/2010

SETTING
The site previously consisted of three separate areas: a main office complex at the corner of FM 1171 (Cross Timbers Road) and Shiloh Road; an off-site warehouse on Shiloh Road, north of the office complex; and a private ranch on FM 1171, east of the office complex. Currently, a shopping center, Rocky Point Center, is located at the corner of FM 1171 and Shiloh Road. A Re/Max real estate office is presently located at the address of 6400 Cross Timbers Road. The off-site warehouse could not be located. The location and address of the private ranch could not be positively identified.

HISTORY OF SITE
A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted under the Texas Water Commission (predecessor agency to TCEQ) Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection program on January 14, 1986. The PA consisted of an interview with Mr. Ronald G. Laughlin, owner/manager, and a site surveillance of the office complex, off-site warehouse and Mr. Laughlin's private ranch. The primary business of Rocky Point Supplies was the sale of farm and ranch supplies, including the sale of pesticides and herbicides. Mr. Laughlin also applied pesticides and herbicides to local urban ranches as part of week and pest control. Sprayers were either pull-type tanks or backpack-mounted. Spraying activities were usually conducted throughout the year. Pesticides and herbicides that were sold to the public were in small-volume containers (2-1/2 gallons or less). The bulk of the herbicides and pesticides used for spraying were stored at the off-site warehouse. Any rinsate generated from triple rinsing the containers was used as make-up water. Any amounts remaining from a spray job were used as weed control along the fences of Mr. Laughlin's private ranch. Mr. Laughlin stored the pull spray tanks at his ranch. Empty containers were either disposed of in a local dumpster (disposal at Lewisville landfill) or used to store waste oil/paint at the ranch.
According to the PA, all three areas appeared clean with no signs of environmental damage. No discolored or stained soil was observed.

TCEQ RESEARCH
Denton County Central Appraisal District records indicate that the 1.5-acre strip shopping center has been owned by Ebek Inc. since 1989. Jeff Brand dba Re/Max Alliance owns the personal property (the realty office) at 6400 Cross Timbers Road. The Town of Flower Mound provides drinking water to the Site. There are no wells at the Site; however, Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) data suggests that there may be at least one drinking water well within one mile of the Site. A TCEQ Central Registry query revealed no customer or regulated entity number for Ronald Laughlin.

CONCLUSION
Based on the February 2010 site visit and the file review, the designation for this site is no further action at this time for the State Superfund program.

Ross Brothers 3926
Victoria, Victoria County
NS
10/27/2009

SITE SUMMARY – The address of the Site is 718 Whitewing Drive, Victoria, Victoria County, Texas. The Site is 0.67 miles west of the intersection of Highway 77 and 0.87 miles northwest of the intersection of Old Goliad Road and Highway 77 in Victoria, TX. The Site is fenced with numerous trees and scrubs and is located in a residential area between Mallard Road (north of Site location) and Partridge Drive (south of Site location). It is unknown if there are any buildings or structures at the site, since the trees fencing the property blocks visual view. Nine schools are located within five miles of the Site. The nearest school to the Site is Nazareth Academy Catholic School which is

located 4.9 miles east of the Site. The nearest daycare facility to the Site is ABC Child Development Center which is located 1.3 miles southeast of the Site. The nearest surface water to the Site is Saxet Lakes which is located 3.6 miles east of the Site and the nearest park to the Site is Victoria County Park which is located 3.3 miles east of the Site. Three groundwater wells are located within one mile of the Site. The nearest groundwater well is located 0.37 miles south of the Site.

SITE HISTORY - In 1986, Mr. David F. Hill of the Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment for the EPA regarding the Site. Mr. Hill had a phone interview with Joe Ross, owner of Ross Brothers, on February 11, 1986 and conducted an on-site inspection on February 12, 1986. The ground at the Site is predominantly flat and is vegetated with brush and trees. The property consists of a dirt driveway which leads up to a house. Mr. Ross reported that he had been in the business of custom group applications of herbicides since 1959. Mr. Ross stated that his business consisted of individual plant treatment and used a total of 2,000 gallons of herbicides per year. The types of herbicides used were Grazon PC, Grazon ET and Grazon P-D. Herbicides were loaded at the treated field. Empty containers were tripled rinsed and the rinsates were added to the mixture to be sprayed on the treated field. Empty 30-gallon containers were left with the farmer to dispose of or used as trash barrels. Mr. Ross stated that the applicator equipment was never rinsed.

Mr. Ross reported that no spills or accidents have occurred relating to herbicide applications at the Site. Mr. Ross reported that the TDA inspected his business sometime in 1980. Mr. Ross did not recall the exact date of the inspection. Mr. Ross stated that he was fined $600 for selling herbicides without a permit.

At the time of the investigation, Mr. Hill noted that due to the lack of evidence of environmental distress and because of statements that no rinsates from empty containers or applicators equipment were disposed at the site; no further action was required under the TWC PA/SI program.

TCEQ VERIFICATION - On October 1, 2009, the TCEQ performed the following verification activities:
A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of Ross Brothers or Joe Ross. There is no Ross business listing found in the yellow pages or in the Victoria Chamber of Commerce website.
A property search for the Site address was found on www.411.com, on-line directory assistance and found that Erik Valentine owns the property at 718 Whitewing Street, Victoria, Victoria County, and Texas. Attempts to reach Erik Valentine on the phone were unsuccessful.
Aerial photographs and street view photographs of the Site from Google Earth and Google Maps were evaluated. The photos showed that the Site is fenced with trees and scrubs.
A search of the TCEQ Central Registry, TCEQ Chief Clerk's Database, TCEQ Enforcement Database, and TCEQ Texas Superfund Registry indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION - After conducting a verification review conducted on October 1, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site located at718 Whitewing Drive, Victoria, Victoria County, Texas is a Non-Site as there is no documentation or evidence that a release of hazardous substances has occurred at the Site. Therefore, this Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Roxton Feed Mill Inc 3927
Roxton, Lamar County
Active
10/05/2010

A TWC preliminary assessment (PA) of Roxton Feed Mill Inc. was conducted by Phyllis Frank of Engineering-Science, Inc. The site location was observed on the evening of September 24,1986. A telephone interview with Creed Merritt was conducted on December 17, 1986 beginning at approximately 2:30 PM.

At the time of the PA no evidence of waste activities was observed at the grain elevator and Creed Merritt stated that no waste activities had ever occurred at the site. He obtained a pesticide applicator's liscense in anticipation of applying pesticides in conjunction with liquid fertilizer. However, this business area at the time did not materialize and they did not apply liquid fertilizer. The company did not own any spray equipment and they did not fumigate or perform seed treatment. Pesticides were sold in a retail operation.Evidence of the misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes was not observed and no further action was recommended by Phyllis Frank for Roxton Feed Mill, Inc. under the TWC PA/SI program.

According to the Central Registry, Roxton Feed Mill Inc. presently holds two Air New Source Review Permits and it was verified through a phone call (903-346-3297) that they currently hold an applicator's license and apply/sell pesticides. This site is active and therefore is not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Ruby Red Grove Service 3928
Mission, Hidalgo County
NFA
01/12/2011

The Ruby Red Grove Service was located on the east side of Moore Field Road, 1/4 mile south of 7 Mile Line Road, in Mission, Texas. The owner, Paul Martin's, residence was also located at the site. Mr. Martin owned a small citrus grove care business from 1979-1987. The business included the ground application of herbicides and insecticides. Prior to the freeze of 1983, the citrus acreage under Mr. Martin's care was approximately 400 acres. At the time of the Preliminary Assessment (PA) investigation, Mr. Martin reported that less than one acre was being treated.
At the time of the PA assessment, Mr. Martin did have a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) applicator's license #3494 for pesticide use. As of October 13, 2010, according to the TDA, there is no current record for a pesticide applicator's license for Mr. Martin. The chemicals were loaded into the sprayer equipment in the field being treated. The empty containers were rinsed once and taken to the landfill in Mission. The rinsate from the containers was added to the load to be sprayed. The chemicals of concern are: Kelthane; Lorshan; and Evik.
The EPA referred the site to the State Superfund Program on February 11, 1985. The PA Report was completed on January 9, 1986. The PA stated no spills or accidents relating to the use of pesticides were reported, and there was no apparent evidence of potential environmental contamination at the site. The PA Report recommended that no further action be taken.

According to records obtained from the Secretary of the State's website on October 13, 2010, Paul Martin was never a registered name and Ruby Red Grove Service was never a registered entity or business with the state of Texas, so no tax record information is available. According to the Hidalgo County Appraisal District (CAD), as of October 13, 2010, there is no current property listed in Mr. Martin's name along Moore Field Road. The current owners of the property are listed as J & R Valley Oilfield Service Inc. who purchased the land on February 2, 2004 from Rafael Cantu. Mr. Martin's name does not appear on the deed history dating back to 1988. This area is currently listed as commercial property in the CAD. According to data obtained from the Texas Water Development Board, as of September 24, 2010, there are no domestic wells used within a one mile radius of this site.

A phone call was made to J & R Valley Oilfield Service Inc. at (956) 581-7235 on January 7, 2011, to obtain additional information regarding this property. Spoke with the Safety Supervisor, Joe Garcia, and he indicated that there was nothing on the property when they purchased the land in 2004. He said it was an undeveloped piece of land with no

structures. Mr. Garcia stated that there are no private drinking wells on the property, and they get their drinking water from Aqua Especial in Mission, Texas.

As of January 7, 2011, due to the fact that there are no drinking wells used within a mile of the site, the chemicals used by the Mr. Martin were only loaded into the sprayer equipment at the field being treated, and no building structures from Mr. Martin's time of ownership currently exist on that property, no further action is recommended at this time for the State Superfund Program.

Alfred Sammann 3931
Dimmitt, Castro County
NFA
01/14/2011

The Alfred Sammann site is located just outside of Flagg, Texas, approximately 10 miles south of Dimmit. Mr. Alfred Sammann's farm was identified as a Potential Hazardous Waste Site through a review of Texas Department of Agriculture files in 1984. A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted on Mr. Sammann's farm by David Hill and Margaret Hulsey of Engineering - Science, Inc., in May and July of 1986. At the time of the PA, Mr. Sammann was a private farmer who applied herbicides to his own farm for weed control. Less than 100 gallons of Treflan were used annually. Mr. Sammann applied the equipment rinsate where weed control was needed. The empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed and burned on site; the rinsate was applied where weed control was needed. No on-site misuse of pesticides were observed during the PA.

The current use of the site is unknown; however, the site appears to still be used for agriculture according to Google Earth imagery. The site is in a rural area and is surrounded by agriculture fields. The nearest receptor is a domestic water well, which is approximately 2.5 miles away.

This EPA site referral was part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators and not the result of suspected or documented uncontrolled releases or compliance issues at the site. Based on the site history, the findings of the 1986 Preliminary Assessment, and the lack of nearby sensitive receptors, the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends a decision of "No Further Action" at this time.

Gene Saulters 3932
Robinson, McLennan County
NS
07/28/2016

Site Setting
Gene Saulters (the site) is located at 710 E. Ward Avenue, Robinson, McLennan County, Texas. The site is the location of a residence. The site is on the South side of Ward Avenue, .05 miles from the intersection of Ward Ave and Ivan Rd.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may be the location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored or disposed. On April 7, 1986 Mr. George J. Putnicki, on behalf of the Texas Water Commission Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection Program, conducted an investigation of the site, including a site inspection and interview with Mr. Gene Saulters. During the interview it was discovered Mr. Gene Saulters was the owner of the property and performed some pesticide application on his property. Ten years previously he had taken the commercial applicators test with his brother B.W. Saulters. Mr. Saulters never applied pesticides commercially and never stored a significant amount of pesticides on his property. No evidence of any pesticide application equipment or stored pesticides were found on the property.

TCEQ Investigations
On July 15, 2016 Mr. Gene Saulters records and activities were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB), and the McLennan County Appraisal District. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Based on historical images from Google Earth the site appears to have been used for residential purposes since 1995. The images do not show any sign of the operation of a pesticide applicator.

After a search on the TCEQ central registry there were no listings that included Mr. Gene Saulters or the address 710 E Ward Ave, Robinson, TX. Mr. Saulters address was found in the McLennan county appraisal district under a Scott Saulters, who is like his son.

A search of the TWDB showed that there are 8 public supply wells and 13 irrigation wells within the 4 mile target distance limit.

Conclusion
Based on the research conducted on Jul 15, 2016 there does not appear to be any evidence that Mr. Gene Saulters ever conducted any operations dealing with the application of pesticides at 710 E Ward Ave., Robinson, TX. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be stored, deposited, disposed of, placed or otherwise coming to be located at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

B W Saulters 3933
Robinson, McLennan County
NS
04/14/2016

Site Setting
The BW Saulters site is located at 606 W Moonlight Ave, Robinson, McLennan County, Texas. The site is the location of a residence. Highway 3148 bounds the site to the North and Caron St. bounds the site to the West with residences nearby. There are agricultural fields to the North of the site, but the general location is fairly well developed.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may be the location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored or disposed. On April 7, 1986 Mr. George J. Putnicki, on behalf of the Texas Water Commission Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection Program, conducted an investigation of the site, including a site inspection and interview with Mr. B.W. Saulters. During the interview it was discovered Mr. B.W. Saulters was the owner of the property and performed his own low volume pesticide application on his property. In 1977 or 1978 he took the commercial applicators test with his brother Gene Saulters. Mr. Saulters never applied pesticides commercially and never stored a significant amount of pesticides on his property. No evidence of any pesticide application equipment or stored pesticides were found on the property.

TCEQ Investigations
On February 8, 2016 Mr. B.W. Saulters records and activities were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Water Development Board, and the McLennan County Appraisal District. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Based on historical images from Google Earth the site appears to have been used for residential purposes since 1995. The images do not show any sign of the operation of a pesticide applicator.

After a search on the TCEQ central registry there were no listings that included Mr. B.W. Saulters or the address 606 W. Moonlight Dr, Robinson, TX. Mr. Saulters was not found in the McLennan county appraisal district and it is likely, considering that Mr. Saulters was elderly at the time of his site inspection, that he has passed on at this time.

Conclusion
Based on the research conducted on February 8, 2016 there does not appear to be any evidence that Mr. B.W. Saulters ever conducted any operations dealing with the application of pesticides at 606 W. Moonlight Dr., Robinson, TX. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be stored, deposited, disposed of, placed or otherwise coming to be located at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Sanders Fertilizer & Chem 3934
Morton, Cochran County
NFA
08/25/2016

Site Setting

Sanders Fertilizer & Chemical (the “site”) is located at 805 N. main Street, in Morton, Cochran County, Texas (latitude: 33.7326° N, longitude: 102.7594° W). The site was comprised of one acre with an office onsite. The site is bordered on the west and north by vacant lots, east by Main Street, and south by a residential lot. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by a fence or a gate according to Google Earth. The owner of the site during the investigation was Mr. Grady C. Sanders.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On December 20, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the EPA. A Texas Water Commission (TWC) PA was performed on November 26, 1985. Sanders Fertilizer & Chemical was in the fertilizer business for 25 years. Fertilizer and treflan were stored in bulk quantity in above ground tanks onsite. Treflan was the only pesticide applied by the company. Other pesticides were purchased as needed to be sold to licensed applicators. The TDA inspected the fertilizer and scales at the site 3-4 times a year.

The treflan and fertilizer were added to the applicator equipment onsite. Since the quantity was calculated based on the acreage to be treated, no leftover mixture remained. Since treflan was the only pesticide applied, the applicator equipment did not need to be cleaned after use. In the past, the empty containers, some of which were cleaned, were disposed of at the Morton landfill. Any rinsate from cleaning the containers were added to the load to be sprayed. Since treflan was contained in a bulk storage tank, pesticide containers were not generated for disposal.
There was a loading area south of the office. The five fertilizer and treflan storage tanks were west of the office. The site was normally vegetated except for areas receiving heavy vehicular usage. Evidence of spillage near the treflan storage tanks was no observed at the time of the visual inspection. Since visual evidence of the onsite disposal of pesticide related wastes were not observed, no further action is recommended for Sanders Fertilizer & Chemical under the TWC’s PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On August 2, 2016, the Cochran County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is currently owned by Silhan Land & Cattle, LLC since 2013. Silhan Land & Cattle, LLC is owned by Eric and Kim Silhan.

On August 9, 2016, Mr. and Mrs. Silhan were contacted at the following numbers: (806)266-0920 and (806) 266-8068. There was no answer from either phone number after several attempts were made to contact the current owners. The site appears to be abandoned, and there are no signs of the aboveground storage tanks from the previous operation according to images obtained from Google Earth. The site does not appear to be fenced in either.

On August 2, 2016, TCEQ’s Central Registry was researched for Sanders Fertilizer & Chemical and Mr. Grady Sanders, and there was no information available for either entity in this database.

On August 3, 2016, Sanders Fertilizer & Chemical and Mr. Grady Sanders were researched in the Texas Secretary of the State’s (SOS) database, and this business has been inactive since 2002 (filing number 48413900) by means of forfeited existence. Silhan Land & Cattle, LLC have owned the site since 2013.

On August 2, 2016, Sanders Fertilizer & Chemical and Mr. Grady Sanders were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there was no information available for either entity in this database.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Since there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Schaffner Aerial Spraying 3935
Wichita Falls, Wichita County
NS
08/18/2016

Site Setting
Schaffner Aerial Spraying (site) documents provide a residential location for a licensed pesticide applicator as the second house on the right on Shady Road on the south side of FM 1177 when travelling east from Highway 240, in Wichita County.
Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on February 12, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On June 30, 1986, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Martin C. Chartier of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Assoc., Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI Mr. Chartier interviewed Sam Schaffner (owner). No visual inspection was conducted because Mr. Schaffner explained that he only operated for one year before he let his license expire and that his business was solely conducted in Oklahoma. Mr. Chartier concluded that because no operations were conducted in Texas, no further action was necessary.

TCEQ Investigation
On August 12, 2016 the TCEQ's Central Registry was queried and the entity was not found.

Conclusion
As of August 12, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Furthermore, no operations are known to have been conducted within the Texas state boundary and the location information provided was solely a residential address for a formerly licensed pesticide applicator. Thus, an eligibility determination of Non Site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Andrew J Schumacher 3937
Dimmitt, Castro County
NFA
08/18/2016

Site Setting
Schumacher, Andrew J. (site) is located on the west side of Highway 385, south of Demmitt Municipal airport, and 1.05 miles north of the intersection of Highway 385 and Highway 86 in Dimmitt. The address is currently listed as 1390 Hwy 385 N, Dimmitt, Texas 79027. The site is located within a largely rural area.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on December 10, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On October 23, 1986, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI Ms. Hulsey interviewed Andrew J. Schumacher and visual inspection of the site. Ms. Hulsey detailed in her report that there was no evidence visual evidence of onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes and there was no empty containers or odors while conducting the inspection. Ms. Hulsey recommended no further action for the site.

TCEQ Investigation
On August 11, 2016, the Castro County Appraisal District was researched and the site is currently owned by an entity named CHS, Inc.
On August 11, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and the entity was not located.
On August 11, 2016, The TCEQ's Central Registry was queried and the entity was not found.

Conclusion
As of August 11, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Frederick Sendelweck 3938
Hartley, Hartley County
NFA
08/25/2016

Site Setting

Frederick Sendelweck (the “site”) was located on the west side of FM 998, 0.6 miles northeast of the intersection of FM 998 and HWY 87/385, in Hartley, Hartley County, Texas. The site was comprised of less than one acre with a mobile home onsite. The owner of the site during the time of the investigation was Mr. Bryant.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 12, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On October 28, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. Mr. Sendelweck could not be located for an interview. Jackie Bainum of Thompson Grain and Mercantile in Hartley, Texas, provided the site location and information pertaining to the individual during an interview on October 14, 1985. A drive by site visit was performed on the same day.

According to the TDA certified pesticide applicator’s printouts, Mr. Sendelweck did not have an applicator number. He took the test on March 12, 1981, and the last update was November 25, 1981.

According to Jackie Bainum, Mr. Sendelweck lived in Hartley for 5-6 years. During the investigation, he had not resided in Hartley for approximately three years. He was possibly living in another state, at a location unknown, according to Jackie Bainum. According to Jackie Bainum, Mr. Sendelweck leased a farm site from Mr. Bryant for approximately one year for the purpose of farming. If pesticides/herbicides were purchased or applied, it would have been on this site and for his own use only.

The farm residence was surrounded by open fields and a planted crop field to the north. A few residences were located within .25-.50 miles of the site. The site was completely vegetated. The source of the city supplied drinking water was wells. Although the depth of the wells in Hartley were unknown, wells north and south of the site were at least 200 feet deep. There was no evidence of onsite waste disposal of pesticides. No further action was recommended for Mr. Sendelweck under the Texas Water Commission’s PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On August 10, 2016, the Hartley County Appraisal District was researched, and there is no record for this individual.

On August 10, 2016, the White pages were researched for Mr. Frederick Sendelweck, and there was no phone number or physical address associated with this name.

On August 10, 2016, TCEQ’s Central Registry was researched for Mr. Frederick Sendelweck, and there is no record for this individual.

On August 10, 2016, Mr. Frederick Sendelweck was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State’s (SOS) and there is no record for this individual.

On August 10, 2016, Mr. Frederick Sendelweck was researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there is no record for this individual. Mr. Sendelweck did not have a pesticide applicator's license during the time of the original investigation.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site during the time of the referral. In addition, Mr. Sendelweck does not have a current TDA pesticide applicator's license and is not listed in the Texas SOS for any pesticide related businesses. Therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Sells Service Inc 3939
Caldwell, Burleson County
NFA
08/25/2016

Site Setting

Sells Service, Inc. (the "site") is located at 800 N. Gray Street, in Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas (latitude: 30.5338° N, longitude: 96.7051° W). The site was comprised of one acre with a single family residence onsite. The site is bordered on the north and east by empty lots, west by N Gray Street, and south by N Fairview Drive. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site is not secured by a fence or a gate. The owner of the site currently is Mr. L.A. Sells.

Site History

This site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 12, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On June 6, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted by Howard Saxion of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut and Associates, for the EPA. The owner, Mr. L.A. Sells was interviewed on May 16, 1986. Sells Service was in business for three years beginning in 1981 and ceased operations in 1984. The business was operated out of Mr. Sells' residence and the pesticide application equipment was stored at Mr. Sells' farm located 16 miles north of Caldwell. Application equipment was limited to a truck mounted sprayer with a 200 gallon polyethylene tank. The chemicals of concern were: roundup, velpar, and hyvar.

Sells Service's only business was the application of herbicides to petroleum production facilities such as crude oil storage tanks. Herbicides were mixed at the job sites. Empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed and the rinsate was poured in the applicator's tank. Pesticide containers, all made of plastic, were open burned. Application equipment was never rinsed out. Excess pesticide mixtures were not generated.

Pesticides were not purchased and stored in advance. Instead, pesticides were purchased as needed. No complaints were lodged against Sells Services as far as pesticide application. No health related problems were reported as far

as pesticide exposure. Pesticides were not disposed to a septic tank, ditch, or pond. Spills of pesticides did not occur. According to Mr. Sells, Sells Service conducted less than six pesticide applications.

During this investigation, Sells Service had been inactive for over two years. Sells Service conducted less than six herbicide applications. Empty pesticide containers were triple rinsed, the rinsate recovered, and the containers burned. Based upon Sells Service's pesticide management procedures, absence of container disposal, and the limited pesticide application activity, a site inspection was not indicated.

TCEQ Investigations

On August 3, 2016, the Burleson County Appraisal District was researched, and the property is still owned by Mr. L.A. Sells.

On August 3, 2016, Mrs. Wynona Sells-Bell was contacted at (979)567-4531, and Mrs. Sells-Bell indicated that Mr. Sells passed away in 1988. There are no chemicals stored onsite, and the site is not fenced in. The property is solely used as a residence and relies on city water.

On August 3, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Sells Service, Inc. and Mr. L.A. Sells, and there are no records found for either entity in this database.

On August 3, 2016, Sells Service, Inc. and Mr. L.A. Sells, were researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this business has been inactive since January 18, 1988, (filing # 53526900) by means of forfeited existence.

On August 3, 2016, Sells Service, Inc. and Mr. L.A. Sells, were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no records found for either entity in this database.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. As of August 3, 2016, there are no pesticide application processes occurring onsite; therefore, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Sellers Grain Co 3940
Jonesboro, Hamilton County
Active
09/29/2016

Site Setting
A street address does not exist for the site. The physical location of the site is described in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) April 1986 Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment form as ten (10) miles north of Jonesboro on west side of FM 1602 in Hamilton County. The Preliminary Assessment reports that the site has an area of approximately six acres and consists of an office, several storage buildings, liquid fertilizer tanks, and motor fuel tanks. A sketch drawing accompanying the Preliminary Assessment shows a pesticide storage area occupying the southwest corner of a building located on the southwest part of the property.

Site History

Sellers Grain Company (SGC) began its business in 1962 and has always operated at this location. The business began as Sellers Trucking Company in 1962. In 1967, the business changed its name to Sellers Grain. Sellers Grain became incorporated in 1979. The facility's primary business operations included grain sales, grain transportation, and custom liquid fertilizer and pesticide application services.

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Health (TDA) identified SGC as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment form (form) prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on April 25, 1986 cited that "The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site." Substances of concern and their approximate annual usage were identified on the form as Parathion (400 gallons), Banvel (1000 gallons), Dimethylate (400 gallons), 2,4-D Amine Ester (1000 gallons), Picloram-2,4-D (1000 gallons), and Atrazine (1000 gallons).
On April 10, 1986, Howard Saxion of Gutierrez, Souse, Wilmut & Associates, Inc. conducted a site inspection of the pesticide storage area and the applicator parking area. Mr. Saxion also interviewed Joel Sellers, the owner of the company. According to the Preliminary Assessment Comments, SGC applied pesticides to wheat, oats, coastal Bermuda, and pasture. Almost all of the mixing of pesticides was done at the application site. Approximately one-half of the pesticides applied were mixed with liquid fertilizer; the other one-half was mixed with water. All pesticide containers were triple rinsed, with the rinsate poured into the applicator. Metal pesticide containers, after rinsing, were taken to the city of Gatesville's municipal sanitary landfill for disposal. Plastic and paper pesticide containers, after rinsing (if applicable), were burned with household type refuse at SGC. On occasion, empty, rinsed containers were left with the owner of the application site. Empty pesticide containers have never been buried by SGC at the site. Excess pesticide mixtures were not generated, as all were applied to the job site. SGC used Trico applicators which were rinsed at the job site. Rinsate was applied to the field. Equipment rinsing occurred only if the next job site could not tolerate the residual pesticide left in the applicator, which seldom occurred.
Pesticides were kept in a locked storage building. Pesticide use decreased over the years. Mr. Sellers indicated that no compliants were lodged against SGC and no health problems were experienced with respect to pesticide exposure. No spills of pesticides occurred, nor were there any disposal of pesticies into a septic tank, pond, or drainage ditch. During the site inspection, Mr. Saxion noted that SGC appeared to be a well managed operation. No soil stains or dead vegetation were observed, and pesticide odors were not detected.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 1, 2016, Midori Campbell from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) researched the site using Google Earth, the Hamilton County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA's pesticide applicator's database, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) groundwater database. Google Earth images of the approximate site location shows the surrounding area to be predominantly agricultural. Several structures are visible at the site's approximate location, including buildings, grain storage bins, and several above-ground tanks. A follow-up of the property through the Hamilton County Appraisal District indicated that the property transferred ownership on May 10, 1991, from Sellers Grain Company to Joel Sellers.

The TCEQ Central Registry lists Sellers Grain Company as a regulated entity with an identification number of RN100836642 and customer number of CN600507461. The primary business is listed as grain roasting and storage. Under the Air New Source Permits Program, SGC has an active account number of HC0020I. The New Source Air Permit, ID Number 23137, was issued on May 27, 1994 but subsequently cancelled at an undetermined date.

The TDA pesticide applicator license database shows that Joel Sellers holds a commercial license, account number 0122484, which will expire on February 28, 2017.

The TWDB groundwater database identified six water wells within a one-mile radius of the site: five domestic wells (247875, 63387, 27437,55585, and 57028), and one stock well (139617). The wells ranged in depth from 180 feet to 850 feet below ground surface.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Furthermore, this site is registered as “active” under the Air New Source Permits program (HC0020I). Therefore, Sellers Grain Company in Hamilton County, Texas is determined to be ineligible under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

Seaside Inc 3942
La Marque, Galveston County
NFA
02/24/2017

Site Setting
Seaside, Inc. (site) is located north of Interstate Highway 45 in La Marque, Texas, south of Cedar Drive and west of Vauthier street off Interstate 45 and. A definitive site location was not discoverable based on the information provided in the referral. The general area is mixed commercial and residential suburban.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On April 3, 1986, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI Ms. Hulsey interviewed Ralph W. Stenzel, and conducted visual inspections of the facility. Ms. Hulsey detailed in her report that there was no visual evidence of the misuse of pesticides or their related wastes and recommended no further action for the site.

TCEQ Investigation
On August 10, 2016, Galveston County Appraisal District was researched and neither the available site names nor owner’s names were found to be associated with real property.

On August 10, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture’s Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and the entity was not located.

On August 10, 2016, the TCEQ’s Central Registry was queried and the entity was not found.

Previous eligibility determination of Site Visit was reviewed and found to be unwarranted and inconsistent with other verifications of eligibility for a pesticide applicator referred site with no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous materials.

Conclusion
As of August 10, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Thus, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

James Shearer 3944
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NS
03/10/2015

Site Setting
The address provided for James Shearer (the “site”), as described by the EPA’s Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification, is Route 7 Box 814, Lubbock, Texas 79401, which does not exist. James Shearer is a farmer who had a TDA ground applicator license for one year from 1982-1983 but never used it for buying or applying pesticides.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.
On March 21, 1985, an RCRA 3012 preliminary assessment of James Shearer was done by V. R. Chitiala, Engineering Science, Inc. A telephone interview was conducted with Mr. James Shearer.
James Shearer is a farmer who had a TDA ground applicator license for one year from 1982-1983. He never used his license for buying or applying pesticides. Since 1984, he has worked as a plumber. In the past, he worked for several years with a landscape firm, for which he did landscaping and yard maintenance. In addition, he worked for two years with Gafford Pest Control, owned by Bishop Gafford, as an office manager. Although this company is permitted by TDA for buying and selling pesticides and ground applicator activities, James Shearer’s position with the company did not involve the handling or usage of pesticides.
The PI/SI concluded that due to the fact that James Shearer never conducted activities pertaining to the usage of pesticides, no further action was recommended under the RCRA 3012 program.
October 16, 2008, Irina Afanasyeva partially completed a Verification Form and concluded James Shearer’s site was not eligible for the State Superfund Program under the Non-Site status.

TCEQ Investigations
On February 23, 2015, James Shearer (the “site”) was researched and a summary of the findings are as follows.
According to the TDA Pesticide Applicator license list, there are no current licenses for James Shearer.
An inquiry into the TCEQ Central Registry revealed no records for James Shearer or the address provided.
Lubbock Central Appraisal District had no records for James Shearer or Route 7 Box 814.
White Pages was researched with no findings for James Shearer of Lubbock, Texas nor the address provided.

Conclusion
As of February 23, 2015 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Due to the fact that James Shearer never conducted activities pertaining to the usage of pesticides and the address provided does not exist, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Shirleys Gardens 3945
Levelland, Hockley County
NFA
11/21/2014

Site Setting

Shirleys Gardens (the “site”) is located at the southwest Corner of Austin Street and Avenue C (0.2 mi west of the intersection of Austin Street and Highway 385, which is 0.55 mi south of the intersection of Highway 385 and Highway 114), in Levelland, Hockley County, Texas. Further investigation in Google Earth by TCEQ identified the site address as 402 Austin Street (latitude: 33.586183° N, longitude: 102.371800° W). The site is comprised of less than one acre in a developed business and residential area with three buildings onsite. Austin Street and Avenue C border the north and east sides of the property, respectively. An alley borders the south side of the property and a small salon business is adjacent to the west side of the property, according to Google Earth images.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed under the mailing address of P.O. Box 1395, Levelland, Texas. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On May 20, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. The site consisted of three buildings, one of which contained pesticides. A city dumpster was located on the south side of the alley. The building on the northeast corner had been recently acquired and was being remodeled. A fenced area south of this building connected to the center building, which interconnected with the south building. Plants and chemicals were stored inside the south building. The middle building contained the fish, pet supplies, an office, and a stock room. Plastic plant pots were stored in the fences ground area, which was overlain with concrete blocks. Interior and exterior areas appeared well maintained and visual evidence of the misuse of pesticides or related wastes was not observed. There were no empty pesticide containers observed at the site at the time of the inspection.

At the time of the site visit, Larry Verschueren was the manager of the businesses named Shirleys Gardens and Shirleys Tropical Fish and Supplies. The pet store had been in operation for 25 years and the garden center for six years. Patrice Stewart and Cliff Hartsell were co-owners of the business, however at the time of the site visit Cliff Hartsell was the sole owner. Major business activities included landscape design, garden supply sales, and yard maintenance. The garden center stored and sold small quantities of general use pesticides. The pesticides used contained diazinon, malathion, and “Borer Killer,” which contains permethrin and aqueous/emulsion diluents. Pesticides were sold onsite and applied mainly at treatment sites, but were also applied to potted plants onsite. Pesticides were mixed onsite and at treatment sites in a 2.5-gallon handheld applicator. The mixture was sprayed completely on the treatment site or on the plants. After the tank was cleaned with water, small quantities of pesticide rinsate were scattered on ground areas onsite and at treatment sites. There was not a designated ground area used routinely for rinsate disposal. Empty small pesticide containers were not normally rinsed and were disposed of in the onsite dumpster to be disposed of at the Levelland landfill. Annual quantity of pesticide use was approximately one gallon.

No accidents or spills were reported to have occurred relating to the use of pesticides. The TDA reportedly inspected Shirleys Gardens facilities, equipment, and records once a year. The site is associated with TDA Dealer number 21834 and TDA Individual Control number 5737.

TCEQ Investigations

On November 19, 2014, the TDA’s pesticide applicator’s license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Shirleys Gardens, Patrice Stewart, Cliff Hartsell, or Larry Verschueren.

On November 19, 2014, the Hockley County Appraisal District was researched, and the current owner of the site physical address of 402 Austin Street, Levelland, Texas was listed as Shirley Hartsell. The Hockley County Appraisal

district said Shirly Hartsell had been the owner since 2009 and currently resides at 5908 Jackie Court, Watauga, Texas, but was unable to provide contact information. The Hockley County Appraisal district had no records on file for Patrice Stewart or Larry Verschueren, however old records for Cliff Hartsell Junior had been deleted in the system and no current file existed.

On November 19, 2014, 411.com was researched for the current address of Shirley Hartsell, and the phone number listed (817-428-7623) was not in working order. There are no other phone numbers available to contact the owner of the site.

On November 19, 2014, the White Pages were researched for residents of the site physical address of 402 Austin Street, Levelland, Texas, and Roy and Debbie Phillips were identified as residents with phone numbers listed as 806-897-1252 and 806-897-0402. The phone number 806-897-0402 was confirmed with yp.com. In a phone call to 806-897-0402 from TCEQ, Debbie Phillips confirmed that her and her husband, Roy Phillips, currently reside at 402 Austin Street, Levelland, Texas, that they had lived there since 1998, and that this address is currently a residential property owned by Shirley Hartsell. Mrs. Phillips confirmed that the address used to be Shirleys Gardens and the operation of the business ended a long time ago before the Phillips' moved into the property. Mrs. Phillips stated that Shirleys Gardens first became a restaurant, and then became a school before finally becoming a residential property and that the building where the garden shop used to be housed is now a car garage. Mrs. Phillips stated that Shirley Hartsell had been married to Cliff Hartsell who was now deceased. Cliff Hartsell owned the property prior to Shirley Hartsell, who became the owner after they were divorced. Mrs. Phillips said she did not have the contact information for Shirley Hartsell but that her husband probably did.
On November 19, 2014, Google Earth was researched and the site physical address was confirmed to be a residential area based on the images.

On November 19, 2014, the TCEQ Central Records database was researched, and no records were found.

On November 19, 2014, the Texas Secretary of State database was researched, and no records were found.

On November 19, 2014, the Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and no water wells within the immediate vicinity of the site.

Conclusion
As of November 19, 2014 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. An eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Shira, Sammy 3946
Lyford, Willacy County
NFA
11/28/2016

Site Setting
The EPA's Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) listed the address of Shira, Sammy as PO Box 219, Raymondville, Willacy County, Texas 78580, which is a mailing address. The PA describes the site as a 2-acre farm and private ground application headquarters (site) located at the southeast corner of FM 2099 and County Road 345 South, 3.83 miles east of the town of Lyford municipal limit and 4.06 miles east of State Highway 77. The site served as a base of operations for ground application of pesticides to farms in the area

owned by Sammy Shira. The site is surrounded by rural farm land with farm residences. A residence is located next door to and 100 feet east of the site. Another residence is located 200 feet west of and across the County Road from the site. No record of a source of drinking water for the site was found. The Texas Water Development Board records no water well on the site and the nearest water well is located 4.5 miles west of the site in the town of Lyford. A Google Earth aerial image shows the site is approximately 2 acres of land having a residence and a barn. Site activity began approximately in 1960. At the present time, it is unknown if the site is active. A current Google aerial image of the site shows that the site is occupied and well maintained with no visible trash or excavations. The distance to receptors for the site were greater than two miles for schools, daycare facilities and any public or private commercial buildings. Two residences are located 100 feet and 200 feet respectively from the site. No surface water or other receptors are located in the vicinity of the site. Current aerial images of the site and of the vicinity of the site are attached. The site center coordinates are 26.401275, -97.719172.

Site History

On February 11, 1985, the EPA identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.

On January 13, 1986 a PA of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. Ms. Hulsey interviewed Sammy Shira who owned the site. The PA records that a Texas Department of Agriculture Applicator Permit # 928 was held by the site and that the site was in compliance and had no past regulatory actions. Ms. Hulsey conducted a visual inspection of the site. Pesticides applied to the site were Parathion; Cygon; Defend; Guthion; Def; Treflan; Sodium Chlorate. Pesticides were purchased as needed and then loaded and mixed in the applicator in the field and all of it was applied. Pesticide rinsate was applied to cultivation. Metal containers were rinsed and left to rust to pieces. Plastic containers were burned at the site. Ms. Hulsey observed no visual evidence of pesticide misuse. There was no documented or suspected release of hazardous substance at the site. The PA recorded no problems and that no action was needed. No sludge, oil or solvents were observed at the site. The PA records no potential hazards at the site.

TCEQ Investigations

On October 20, 2016, the Shira, Sammy site was researched by the TCEQ and a summary of the findings follows:

• The TCEQ Central Registry (CR) records no RN and no CN for Shira, Sammy.
• The Texas Department of Agriculture was queried and no current pesticide applicator license is recorded for Shira, Sammy nor for the site location.
• The Texas Secretary of State database records no person name, registered agent or entity name for Shira, Sammy.
• A query of the Willacy County Appraisal District database resulted in no records relating to Shira, Sammy or the property location.
• Searches of White Pages telephone directories, local and area newspapers, local and state libraries and obituary listings yielded no records for Shira, Sammy.
• The telephone number for Shira, Sammy recorded in the PA is disconnected.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. Because there has been no documented mismanagement or release of hazardous substances at the site, a No Further Action (NFA) eligibility determination is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Shiner Sheller & Feed 3947
Shiner, Lavaca County
NS
09/16/2009

SITE SETTING: The Site is located at 710 North Avenue G, Shiner, Texas 77984. The Site is located approximately one quarter of a mile West of Highway 90 and one quarter of a mile North of Highway 95. The Site is a commercial property and is located in a commercial area. It consists of one or two storage buildings and a metal warehouse.

SITE HISTORY: Following the referral of Shiner Sheller and Feed Company on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture, David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment on May 22, 1986. On May 23, 1986, David F. Hill interviewed Edwin Darilek, a former owner of the Site. He conducted a visual inspection of the Site on April 9, 1986.

According to the Preliminary Assessment, the Site consisted of an office/retail building and several warehouses. The Site was no longer in use and was overgrown with vegetation. David stated that no empty chemical containers or stains were observed during the Site inspection.

Shiner Sheller and Feed provided insecticide and herbicide retail services. They loaned an applicator rig to their clients for usage, but did not provide herbicide or insecticide applicator services. Although the applicator rig was stored onsite, the clients were responsible for cleaning the applicator prior to returning it. Therefore, no rinsates or empty pesticide containers were neither accumulated nor stored onsite. Sometime in 1985, Shiner Sheller and Feed business operations ceased.

TCEQ VERIFICATION: On September 10, 2009 TCEQ called the Lavaca County Appraisal District to confirm the Site address. The Site is sparsely vegetated and consists of two storage buildings and a metal warehouse. Review of current aerial and street view photographs from Google Earth TM indicated that there are several unidentified structures along the northwestern border of the Site. According to the photographs there is no evidence that hazardous substances are currently being treated, stored, or disposed of onsite.

Texas Groundwater Protection Committee website indicated that there are no water wells within a quarter of a mile of the site. A search of surrounding businesses indicated that there are clinics and daycares surrounding the site within a half mile radius. A search of the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators did not find a listing of the Site address or Shiner Sheller and Feed. A search of the EPA Superfund Registry Website did not find a listing of the Site as an active or archived Site. A search of the TCEQ Enforcement Database indicated that the Site is not currently undergoing any enforcement actions by the TCEQ.

CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on 09/11/2009, the current determination for the Site is that it is a Non-Site because there is no documentation that a release of hazardous substances has occurred at the Site. According to the PA, Shiner Sheller and Feed provided retail services and did not apply pesticide or pesticide related materials onsite. Therefore, the Shiner Sheller and Feed Company Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Sherman County Grain 3948
Texhoma, Sherman County
Active
12/03/2014

Site Setting

Sherman County Grain (the “site”) is located on the northwest side of Highway 54, 0.5 miles southwest of the intersection of Highway 54 and Highway 95 in Texhoma, Sherman County, Texas (latitude: 36.497465 ° N, longitude: 101.792207 ° W). The site is situated in a rural area where businesses and residences are located, bordered on the north, south, and west by agricultural fields and businesses, and to the east by residences. The site consists of elevators and an office/warehouse building.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed under the mailing address of P.O. Box 485, Texhoma, Texas. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On October 16, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was prepared by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. An interview with Rodney Burd, the manager, and a site visit occurred on October 16, 1985. Major site operations consisted of ground application of fertilizers and pesticides and storage of crops.

Sherman County Grain utilized pesticides, classified as herbicides, in operations for approximately 3.5 years at the time of the PA/SI report. Chemicals were purchased as needed for sale to farmer customers. Fertilizer blends were stored in above ground tanks or portable tanks and loaded at the company site location. Zinc and manganese were added to the fertilizer at the company site location.

A small amount of unsold stock chemicals were stored in the on-site office/warehouse building in a room with a concrete floor. Chemicals were placed in the inductor system on the nurse truck and pumped to the applicator truck at the site to be treated. There were no leftover mixed chemicals because the mixture was sprayed out completely at the treatment site. In cleaning the applicator truck’s tank, the rinsate was sprayed out on an area where weed control was needed, sometimes at the company site. Empty containers were triple rinsed and disposed of at the local landfill. The rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. Chemicals present at the time of the site inspection included zinc, manganese, treflan, tordon, and roundup. Other chemicals of concern listed in the PA/SI report include milogard, atrazine, and 2,4D.

According to the PA/SI report, above ground tanks are located northeast of the office/warehouse building and portable tanks are located to the northeast and to the south of the building. Some portable tanks were anhydrous ammonia tanks. A vacant lot where vehicles and applicator truck or nurse truck equipment were parked is located across the highway to the southeast of the site. Drainage ditches parallel the site and highway and a railroad track runs parallel to the northwest side of the site. Unvegetated areas were restricted to areas where tanks or vehicles were located or where weed control practices were conducted.

The TDA reportedly inspected the site records, grain, and fertilizer three times in 14 months. The site TDA Dealer and Applicator numbers were 16098 and 5451, respectively, at the time of the site inspection. At the time of the site inspection, the site appeared to be well maintained with no evidence of chemical spillage or on-site waste disposal. No accidents or spills were reported to have occurred relating to the use of pesticides, and the site was reportedly in compliance. Based on the visual inspection, No Further Action was recommended under the EPA Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation program.

TCEQ Investigations

On November 24, 2014, anywho.com and 411.com were researched for current address and contact information for Rodney Burd. Phone numbers generated for Rodney Burd included (806) 827-7343, (806) 827-7125 from the EPA PA/SI report contact information and websites.

On November 24, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and no current pesticide licenses were issued for Sherman County Grain or Rodney Burd. An account was registered under Texhoma Wheat Growers, a neighboring business located northeast of Sherman County Grain, to account 0178060 set to expire on February 28, 2015, with an address listed as 708 W HWY 54 in Texhoma, Texas, and telephone number 806-827-7261.

On November 25, 2014, the Sherman County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched and had no current property records associated with Sherman County Grain or Rodney Burd. The CAD stated that the former Sherman County Grain property is currently owned by Texhoma Wheat Growers and was sold to Texhoma Wheat Growers by the father or uncle of Dawn and Bill Risse. The CAD stated that Texhoma Wheat Growers currently owns the whole property along that stretch of Highway 54 and purchased the property from the Risse family prior to 1981. The CAD stated that Rodney Burd had moved away and sold off property a long time ago, with the last address on file as 6810 3rd Street, Lubbock, Texas 79416.

On November 25, 2014, additional searches on anywho.com and 411.com were made for contact information for Rodney Burd with the CAD Lubbock address and Dawn and Bill Risse. No information could be found for the Risse family. Additional phone numbers for Rodney Burd were identified as (806) 797-8793, (806) 795-4641, and (806) 795-1763. TCEQ made phone calls to each phone number on file found for Rodney Burd on November 24 and 25, 2014. All phone numbers were no longer in service or had been disconnected.
On November 25, 2014, TCEQ called Texhoma Wheat Growers at the phone number listed online and in the TDA files at (830) 827-7261 and inquired on the business purchase of Sherman County Grain as indicated by the Sherman County Appraisal District and the current use of the property. Texhoma Wheat Growers confirmed the purchase of the Sherman County Grain property and verified Texhoma Wheat Growers was the current owner of the property. Texhoma Wheat Growers stated that the Sherman County Grain business closed out and the facilities were purchased. Time of purchase was estimated to be around 2004. Texhoma Wheat Growers indicated current operations include selling agricultural supplies, including grains, fertilizers, and pesticides/herbicides. Grains and fertilizers are stored on site and used to treat inside bins however pesticide ground application does not occur on site. Pesticide application is contracted out and pesticides are sold and stored on site.

On November 25, 2014, the State Superfund Registry and EPA National Priorities List were searched for Sherman County Grain, and no records were found.

On November 25, 2014, the TCEQ Central Records database was researched for Sherman County Grain and contained the following result: Sherman County Grain in Texhoma, TX, RN101935369 and CN601058530, Air New Source Permit account number SJ0003P, listed as active. Information relating to the nature of the air permit was not available. The Central Records database was researched for Rodney Burd and contained the following result: RN101747053 and CN600940977 for HWY 54 Fuel, PST Registration ID 34782 listed as inactive, which does not appear to be related to Sherman County Grain. The Central Records database was researched for Texhoma Wheat Growers and contained the following results: RN101777209, RN104282694, and RN104421664 for Texhoma, Texas. These RNs are associated with Air New Source Permits, On Site Sewage Facility Permit, and Petroleum Storage Tank Registrations for Texhoma Wheat Growers located near the former Sherman County Grain property, but are not confirmed to be related to the Sherman County Grain property.

On November 25, 2014, the TWDB Groundwater Database was researched for wells within a one-mile radius of the site coordinates. Four wells were located within the vicinity of the site, as shown on the attached map. One well is a

public supply well, one well is a test well, and two wells were soil borings. The major aquifer beneath the site was identified as the Ogallala Aquifer.

A review of the SOS database for business organizations indicated that Sherman County Grain filed for business on June 25, 1949. The business is listed as a merged with The Smoot Grain Company with an inactive name as of November 2, 1994. The SOS database for The Smoot Grain Company lists this business as a foreign for-profit corporation and an entity status of forfeited existence as of March 13, 1978. The Smoot Grain Company and Sherman County Grain merger document refers to The Smoot Grain Company in Kansas jurisdiction. The SOS database for Texhoma Wheat Growers lists the entity status in existence however no record could be located for purchase of Sherman County Grain.

Conclusion

As of November 25, 2014 there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. Although there is an active Air New Source Permit listed for Sherman County Grain, this business is confirmed as no longer in operation by the current property owner, the SOS database, and the Sherman County Appraisal District. Texhoma Wheat Growers is the current property owner and maintains similar agricultural and pesticide business operations as former Sherman County Grain. Associated Regulated Entity Numbers and permits for Texhoma Wheat Growers are not confirmed to be associated with the former Sherman County Grain property. Therefore, this site is considered active based on current operations and processes and Sherman County Grain in Texhoma, Texas is determined to be ineligible under SSDAP based on the information available at this time.

Simon J Burg Co Inc 3849
Stonewall, Gillespie County
NFA
12/03/2014

Site Setting
According to the 1986 EPA report, Simon J. Burg Co., Inc. consists of two properties, including a Former Pesticide Warehouse and a Former Headquarters (the “site”). Further investigation in Google Earth and phone calls with the Burg family by TCEQ confirmed the site to consist of only one property, the Former Headquarters, and identified the site address as 141 Elberta Steet (on the north side of Highway 290 and west of “Burg’s Corner,” latitude: 30.236220° N, longitude: 98.654429° W), in Stonewall, Gillespie County, Texas. This location is a correction to the EPA report location, which identified the property as east of “Burg’s Corner” (confirmed with Floyd Burg, the former Vice President of the company). The Former Headquarters property is where pesticides were transferred and stored, and where applicator equipment was parked. The site is comprised of an operations area in the southwest corner, an equipment storage shed (barn) north of the operations area, two barns to the east and north of the storage shed, a workshop/office building to the east, two fuel pumps (one on the north side of the workshop/office building and one in the operations area), and a residential building to the east of the workshop/office building in a rural area approximately 0.25 miles south of the Pedernales River and Highway 1. The site is bordered on the south and west by fields, to the north by the equipment storage shed and barns, and to the east by the residential property and Elberta Street. Burg’s Corner is located approximately 0.15 miles to the east of the site on Highway 290.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed under the mailing address of P.O. Box 987,

Stonewall, Texas. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 13, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was prepared by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A telephone interview with Floyd Burg occurred on October 7, 1986, followed by a site inspection and interview with Frank Burg on October 14, 1986.

The EPA PA/SI report indicates two properties, including a Former Pesticide Warehouse and a Former Headquarters. According to the EPA PA/SI report, the Former Pesticide Warehouse was located in a developed area on the southwest corner of Highway 1 and Loring Street, adjacent to the west side of the gin and north of Allied Ag. Service's driveway, and approximately 0.05 to 0.1 miles south of the Pedernales River in Stonewall, Texas (EPA report indicated coordinates for the Pesticide Warehouse as 30.241666° N, 98.658333° W, which do not match the site location description). According to the EPA PA/SI report, the Former Headquarters was located on the north side of Highway 290, east of "Burg's Corner," and 0.25 miles east of the junction with FM 1623, which has been determined by TCEQ to be incorrect.

The Former Pesticide Warehouse consisted of one building and was less than one acre. The generator was not on site at the Pesticide Warehouse facility. Evidence of onsite disposal of pesticides or related wastes was not observed at the Former Pesticide Warehouse.

Applicator equipment was parked and rented and pesticides were transferred and stored at the Former Headquarters property, which is comprised of an operations area, an equipment storage shed (barn), two additional barns, a workshop/office building, two fuel pumps, and a residential building in a rural area. Pesticides were formerly stored in the workshop/office building and in the two barns located to the east and north of the equipment storage barn. Pesticides sold contained the chemicals tordon and di-syston, and not parathion. The entire property was orderly, well managed, and maintained at the time of the site visit. Evidence of onsite disposal of pesticides or related wastes was not observed.

Although pesticides were sold by the corporation and application equipment was rented, pesticide related wastes were not generated on a regular or continuing basis at either of the two sites. Onsite loading of pesticides was an option that was offered to the customers but was normally done at the treatment site. Applicator equipment was not cleaned on site and was returned to the company already cleaned. Visual evidence of the onsite disposal of pesticides or related rinsates was not observed at either site at the time of the visual inspection. Empty pesticide containers normally were not generated and were not stored on site. No empty pesticide containers were observed at the time of the visual inspection.

The major activity conducted previously by the company included selling pesticides on a wholesale basis and renting applicator equipment. This activity was conducted for 20 to 25 years before being sold to Chem Tac in Fredricksburg in 1980. Employees of the company were required to apply for the TDA applicators license, but the company did not perform application activities. Ronnie Ottmers was a salesman for the company and held TDA individual control number 3627. Major activities of the company at the time of the site visit included selling and repairing sprayers and other farm related services and were not related to pesticide activities.

No accidents or spills were reported to have occurred relating to the use of pesticides, and the site was reportedly in compliance at the time of the site visit. The TDA reportedly inspected the site facilities, equipment, and records on a variable basis. The site did not have a current TDA Dealer number at the time of the site visit.

TCEQ Investigations

On November 20, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and Floyd A. Burg was registered under account 0146537 set to expire on February 29, 2016, with an address listed as 809 S. Ranch Road 1623 in Stonewall, Texas, and a telephone number as (830) 644-5563. No current pesticide licenses were issued for Simon J. Burg Co., Inc.

On November 20, 2014, the Gillespie County Appraisal District was researched, and there were four accounts on file for Simon Burg associated with the following addresses: E. U.S. Highway 290, 141 Elberta Street, 131 Elberta Street, and Ranch Road 1 (same as Highway 1) in Stonewall, Texas. Two accounts were on file for Floyd Burg at one address of 809 S. Ranch Road 1623 in Stonewall, Texas. TCEQ inquired on property descriptions from EPA report for Former Pesticide Warehouse and Former Headquarters. The Gillespie County Appraisal District gave an approximate address near the EPA report location for the Former Pesticide Warehouse as 340 Loring Street in Stonewall, Texas, but did not have property owner information. Property owner information for the EPA report location of the Former Headquarters site was listed as owned by Lakeline Investments, purchased from Simon Burg in 1999 and a Jimmy Dicker. According to Gillespie County Appraisal District, multiple property tracts in Gillespie County were sold by Simon Burger.

On November 20, 2014, anywho.com and 411.com were researched for the current address and contact information of Simon Burg and Floyd Burg. Simon Burg generated an address of 131 and 141 Elberta Street in Stonewall, Texas with a phone number of (830) 644-2494. Floyd Burg generated an address of 809 S. Ranch Road 1623 in Stonewall, Texas, with a phone number of (830) 644-5560. An additional phone number was identified for Floyd Burg in a google search as (830) 644-2278.

On November 20, 2014, the TCEQ Central Records database was researched for Simon Burg with two results: Burg Plant in Stonewall, TX, RN102286655 and CN601213929, permit WQ0001836000 listed as cancelled, and CN600339550 with no regulated entities currently affiliated. Neither of these records appeared to be associated with Simon J. Burg Co., Inc.

On November 20, 2014, the State Superfund Registry and EPA National Priorities List were searched for Simon J. Burg Co., Inc., and no records were found.

On November 21, 2014, TCEQ called the phone number identified for Simon Burg at (830) 644-2494. A pre-recorded message indicated the number is no longer in service or has been disconnected.

On November 21, 2014, TCEQ called the phone numbers identified for Floyd Burg at (830) 644-5563, (830) 644-5560, and (830) 644-2278. A message was left with numbers (830) 644-5563 and (830) 644-5560. A pre-recorded message indicated the number (830) 644-2278 is no longer in service or has been disconnected. TCEQ attempted to call the EPA listed number for Floyd Burg at (512) 644-2278 and identified this as a wrong number most likely incorrectly listed or typed on the EPA form.

On November 21, 2014, TCEQ called the phone number identified for Floyd Burg a second time at (830) 644-5563 and spoke to Fred Burg, son of Simon Burg. Fred Burg stated that his father, Simon Burg, is deceased, and his mother, Anita Burg, is 97 years old and living in a retirement community. When asked on the current status of Simon J. Burg Co., Inc., Fred Burg indicated that the company is no longer operating, however property associated with the company are still owned by the Burg family. When asked if there were two separate properties associated with Simon J. Burg Co., Inc., Fred Burg stated that only one property was associated with the company that included the office/fuel area. When asked about the second property, the Former Pesticide Warehouse, Fred Burg said this was incorrect. TCEQ inquired if the business property that contained the office was located at 131 or 141 Elberta Street in Stonewall, Texas and Fred Burg indicated he believed this was correct. When asked if the property was located to the west of Burg's Corner, Fred Burg confirmed it was located to the west. Fred Burg stated that all buildings associated with the Simon J. Burg Co., Inc. business on this property were empty and not being used, with the exception of the

residential building, where his niece was currently residing. Fred Burg confirmed that this property is now purely residential.

On November 21, 2014, TCEQ called the company Chem tac (phone number listed online) at (830) 997-4371 and inquired on the business purchase of Simon J. Burg Co., Inc. as indicated in the EPA PA/SI report. Chem tac confirmed the purchase of the Simon J. Burg Co., Inc. business in 1979 and stated that on the business (pesticide wholesale and applicator equipment rental) was purchased. No real estate property was purchased. Chem tac confirmed there were no current operations associated with that business in Stonewall, Texas.

On November 21, 2014, TCEQ received a phone call message from Floyd Burg from his cell phone number (830) 456-9072. TCEQ returned the phone call on November 21, 2014 and spoke to Floyd Burg regarding the current status of the business and associated property for Simon J. Burg Co., Inc. Floyd Burg confirmed statements by Fred Burg that the business was no longer in operation and had never owned the associated property, but had leased it from the property owner, Simon Burg. Floyd Burg indicated that Fred Burg was his brother. Floyd Burg indicated that the associated property is still owned by his mother, Anita Burg, and confirmed only one property was associated with the business at 141 Elberta Street in Stonewall, Texas. Floyd Burg confirmed the property was residential and was no longer associated with industrial or business activities. Regarding the company history, Floyd Burg stated that Simon J. Burg Co., Inc. had started out as a spraying business in 1947 and started selling chemicals to meet farmers' needs. Floyd Burg indicated Chem tac had purchased the chemical sales and services from the company around 1980, but that the company had continued to operate as a sales/service business for John Bean sprayers, which dealt with equipment only and no chemicals. Floyd Burg indicated this business operated at the same address at 141 Elberta Street until 2007 when it was shut down (not sold) in because it was no longer profitable.

Conclusion
As of November 24, 2014 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. An eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Shuler Grain Co 3950
Gonzales, Gonzales County
NFA
08/12/2015

Site Setting
The Site is located in Gonzales County at 503 St. Andrew Street, Gonzales, Texas. The Site is located approximately less than a quarter of a mile East of Highway 183 and a little over a quarter of a mile North of St. Louise Street. The Site is a commercial property and is surrounded by residential and commercial buildings. The Site is predominantly flat and consists of one combination office and warehouse building and one warehouse building.

Site History
Following the referral of Shuler Grain Company on October 20, 1984 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the Texas Department of Agriculture, David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. conducted a Preliminary Assessment on March 22, 1986. On March 11, 1986, David F. Hill interviewed John Shuler and conducted a visual inspection of the Site.

According to the Preliminary Assessment, the Site consisted of two warehouses and an office building. During the Site inspection, David F. Hill reported that ten empty 55-gallon barrels were temporarily stored behind a warehouse.

The barrels were reportedly awaiting disposal or to be used as trash barrels. No soil stains or distressed vegetation were observed onsite during the Site inspection.

Shuler Grain was predominantly involved in the sale of seed and feed and the ground application of fertilizers. Although Shuler Grain Company had been in existence since sometime around 1910, the company did not begin providing pesticide (application and rental) services until approximately 1977. Pesticide retail was also conducted in small quantities. The primary herbicide used was 2,4-D. The applicators were loaded with herbicides and fertilizer onsite. Approximately 440 gallons of pesticides were used per year and an unknown amount of pesticide rinsates (from both the applicators and empty containers) were sprayed on previously treated areas. Accumulated empty containers were reportedly triple rinsed and stored onsite until disposed of at the county landfill or used as trash barrels. No accidents or spills were reported to have occurred relating to the use of pesticides and TDA reportedly never inspected the operation. No equipment or container rinsates were observed onsite during the Site inspection.

TCEQ Investigations

Original Verification
In 2009, TCEQ contacted the Gonzales County Appraisal District (CAD) and two businesses located directly across the street and south of the Site for information on current property ownership and use. According to the CAD the Site consisted of two warehouses and an equipment building. Shuler Grain Company owned the building and Gonzales Railroad owned the property. Peggy Shuler of Shuler Grain Company sold the building to Alcal Group in 2007. The two businesses, City Cleaners and Laundry and South Central Electric Company, confirmed the Site location and description and that Shuler Grain Company was no longer operating onsite, with no knowledge of the Alcal Group.

The original verification determined there were no water wells within a quarter mile of the site and no religious establishments or healthcare facilities within a half mile radius of the site. There were three schools or daycares located North of the Site within a half mile radius. The Site address and Shuler Grain Company were not listed on the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators, the EPA Superfund Registry website, of the TCEQ Enforcement Database.

Verification Update
On December 3, 2014, TCEQ searched the Texas Department of Agriculture List of Pesticide Applicators and found no listings for the Site address, Shuler Grain Company, John or Peggy Shuler, or the Alcal Group. TCEQ searched the EPA Superfund Registry website for active and archived sites and the State Superfund Registry and did not find listings of the Site.

On December 3, 2014, the TCEQ Central Records database was researched for Shuler Grain Company and associated parties and found a result for Shuler Grain Co. CN601066061 with no regulated entities currently affiliated. RN101946085 was listed associated with the Site address for Retail Livestock Feed Sales with an active Air New Source Permit ID of GG0034Q.

On December 3 and 4, 2014, the Gillespie County Appraisal District (CAD) was researched. Two owners were listed for the Site address for parcels 12282 (Alcalde Group Inc.) and 26503 (Turk Sam and Pat). TCEQ called the CAD on December 4, 2014 and confirmed the Alcalde Group was the current owner of the Site and not Turk Sam and Pat. CAD confirmed Shuler Grain Company was the previous owner and had owned the property in 1988 and sold the property to the Alcalde Group in 2006 or 2007. CAD stated that Shuler Grain was no longer operating. When TCEQ inquired on previous Gonzales Railroad ownership of the property, the CAD stated there were no records on file of Railroad ownership and verified the Alcalde Group owned the actual property and buildings. The CAD stated there was an office building and warehouse and a commercialized utility building onsite.

On December 4, 2014, 411.com, City Search, and Google were researched for the Alcalde Group Inc. contact information. A number for the Alcalde Group Inc. was listed as (830) 672-7100 and a number for Hotel Alcalde was listed as (830) 519-4500.

On December 4, 2014, the TCEQ called the number for the Alcalde Group Inc. and determined it was an incorrect number. TCEQ called the number for Hotel Alcalde, who indicated they were not owned by the Alcalde Group Inc. TCEQ inquired on the Site address property and Hotel Alcalde stated they thought it may currently be used as a plumbing or feed store and redirected TCEQ to the contact information of Steve Faulkner of Lodges and Garages, located near the Site address, at (830) 672-9444 for more information.
On December 4, 2014, TCEQ called the number for Steve Faulkner of Lodges and Garages and was referred by the receptionist to Richard Green of Teamtexas Marketing LLC. Mr. Green confirmed the Site address had previously been occupied by Shuler Grain Company and stated that his business, Teamtexas Marketing LLC., currently owned the property. Mr. Green indicated the property was purchased from the Railroad, which had previously owned the land Shuler Grain Company operated on. Mr. Green indicated the property was currently used for furniture storage in the warehouse and that presently there is one office and warehouse building and one warehouse building scheduled to be remodeled onsite. Mr. Green indicated a second warehouse had previously been torn down for wood scrap prior to the property purchase. When asked if any previous owner containers or drums had been left onsite, Mr. Green indicated there were no containers or drums left from the previous owner and that these must have been removed prior to the purchase. Mr. Green stated there were no grains or fertilizers onsite and that the property was in good condition when purchased.

On December 4, 2014, TCEQ researched the CAD a second time for information on Teamtexas Marketing LLC. and found property ownership of parcel 11184 and address 820 St. Peter Street in Gonzales, Texas. This property location is across the street to the east of the Site.

On December 4, 2014, TCEQ researched the SOS database for The Alcalde Group Inc., Teamtexas Marketing LLC., and the Hotel Alcalde Inc. All three businesses are affiliated with Richard A. Green Sr. or Jr. as the registered agent or managing member and registered under address 614 St. Paul St., located two blocks south of the Site on st. Paul St., and P.O. Box 1895 in Gonzales, Texas.

On December 4, 2014, the TWDB Groundwater Database was researched for wells within a 0.5-mile radius of the Site. A Public Supply well owned by the City of Gonzales and associated water well are located approximately 0.5 mile southwest of the site. All other wells located within the 0.5-mile radius are a soil boring or monitor wells. The major aquifer beneath the site was identified as the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer.

Conclusion
During the original verification completed in 2009, TCEQ determined a Site Visit was needed to assess potential impacts from the accumulated 55-gallon empty barrels observed onsite during the Site visit. During the verification update, TCEQ confirmed no containers or 55-gallon barrels are currently present onsite, and that these were removed prior to the site purchase by Teamtexas Marketing LLC. (associated with the Alcalde Group Inc. based on records researched). Additionally, EPA file review confirmed there were no soil stains or other evidence of environmental distress observed onsite during the Site inspection.

As of December 5, 2014 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. An eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Douglas Sinor 3951

Krum, Denton County
NS
11/21/2014

Verification Site Summary – Sinor, Douglas Site – By Rebecca Comeaux, Remediation Division, 11/18/2014

Site Setting
Sinor, Douglas (the "site") is listed as located at Route 1 Box 84E in Krum, Denton County, Texas 76249 in the EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form dated December 11, 1984 (year almost illegible). The addresses provided in the referral is not recognized by mapping programs such as Google Maps, Google Earth, Denton County Appraisal District, or the TWDB water well database. Additionally, the January 21, 1986 EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment form lists the site as unable to locate.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 (year almost illegible) stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On January 21, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by George J. Putnicki (Gutierrez, Enouza (illegible), Wilmur & Associates, Inc.) for the EPA. The site was unable to be located. Details on site status, features, activities, location, hazards, waste, permit information, compliance, or chemicals are listed as unknown. Documentation attempts to locate Mr. Douglas Sinor, Krum, Texas are listed in the Preliminary Assessment comments. A site visit was not conducted.

On December 10, 1985 the Krum and Dallas Telephone Directories, Area Code Assistance, and Red River Farm Coop statuses for Mr. Sinor found no listings/not known as pesticide applicator. On January 9, 1986 the Harpool Seed, Inc. and Pilot Point Farm statuses for Mr. Sinor were not known as pesticide applicator. On January 15, 1986 the Krum City Hall records status for Mr. Sinor was not on tax rolls and not a water customer. Paddack Fertilizer status for Mr. Sinor was not known as pesticide applicator. The Krum Post Office indicated that Mr. Sinor Douglas once lived on FM 1173 and left Krum five to seven years before. They recalled Mr. Sinor was involved in a Court Case and may have been convicted. On January 21, 1986 Mike Dornan was contacted and stated that he did not know Mr. Sinor and never worked with him. The Denton County Sheriff's Office reported Mr. Sinor was not now in prison and would give no additional information, indicating that it was "privileged." The Denton County Records Department indicated Mr. Sinor was not listed on voter registration.

No assessments or conclusions were reached from the Preliminary Assessment and Site Identification.
TCEQ Investigations
On November 17, 2014, TCEQ researched the address on file using Google Maps, Google Earth, the Denton County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA's pesticide applicator's database, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) groundwater database. The address could not be located in any of the mapping programs. The Denton County Appraisal District confirmed no records on file for Douglas Sinor and the Route 1 Box 84E address to be a P.O. Box in a phone call made on November 18, 2014. The Denton County Appraisal District was additionally asked to look into the possible previous address of FM 1173 for Mr. Sinor and found no records on file.

Neither the TCEQ Central Registry, Denton County Appraisal District, nor the TDA database contained any records for Douglas Sinor. The TWDB groundwater database identified multiple wells in Krum, Texas completed in the Trinity

Aquifer; most are used for public supply or private use. None of the wells were registered or associated with Douglas Sinor.

A google search for Douglas Sinor on November 17, 2014 generated a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Registry for a deregistered aircraft to Douglas R. Sinor with the same address on file with the referral. Prior to deregistration, Douglas R. Sinor contained an aircraft registration with the FAA for the address listed in the verification. The category was Agriculture and Pest Control.

Conclusion
The listed physical address of the site was unable to be located during the initial EPA investigation in 1986. Additionally, the address is a P.O. Box. The physical address is unable to be located as of November 18, 2014 in a variety of mapping programs. With the exception of an Agricultural and Pest Control aircraft registration with the FAA that is expired, there are no records of pesticide applicator activities in association with Mr. Douglas Sinor or the site listed address. Based on the information available at this time, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Kenneth A Sjogren 3952
Plainview, Hale County
NS
04/01/2016

Site Setting
The physical location of the site described in the 1985 Preliminary Assessment is 8 miles northeast of Plainview on the west side of FM 1612, 2.25 miles north of FM 788. The site address for Kenneth Sjogren is listed in the Hale County records as 160 B Farm to Market Road (FM) 1612, Plainview, Texas in Hale County. The site located in a rural agricultural area.

Site History
Kenneth A. Sjogren resides at the site location in Plainview, Texas. The site consists of Mr. Sjogren's residence, storage sheds, and a barn on approximately 20 acres of agricultural land. In the RCRA 3012 Preliminary Assessment interview between Mr. Sjogren and Henry E. Simpson of Engineering-Science, Inc. on March 19, 1985, Mr. Sjogren reported that he applied chemicals only on his own farm and did not perform commercial applications. Mr. Sjogren obtained his applicator's license in the event that he needed extra work. Chemicals were supplied in paper bags and metal containers. The applicators and empty metal containers were rinsed and the rinsate was applied to his fields. Empty paper bags were burned, while the rinsed containers were kept on his farm for reuse. Excess chemicals were not discarded but applied to his fence row.

In December 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the Kenneth Sjogren site as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment form (form) prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on December 18, 1984 cited that "The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site." The preliminary assessment prepared by Henry Simpson for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) on April 4, 1985 documented that no further action was recommended under the RCRA 3012 program, as no waste disposal had occurred or was occurring at this private site.

TCEQ Investigations

On March 15 - 16, 2016, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) researched the location of the site using Google Earth, the Hale County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA's pesticide applicator's database, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) groundwater database. In addition, Midori Campbell of TCEQ attempted to contact Mr. Sjogren by telephone on March 15 and March 16, 2016. Images produced through Google Earth confirmed that the site coordinates and location description provided on the EPA form was a private residence. A follow-up of the property through the Hale County Appraisal District indicates that the property includes the residence, several storage sheds, and a barn on 20 acres of land. The TCEQ Central Registry did not contain any records for Kenneth A. Sjogren. The TWDB groundwater database identified five private wells within a one-mile radius of the site; four of the five wells are used for irrigation, while the remaining well is used to water livestock. The wells were all completed in the Ogallala Aquifer.

Conclusion

The site location has been identified as a private residence built on a 20-acre tract of agricultural land. As of March 16, 2016 no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances on the site were found in the searched database. Based on the information available at this time, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Smesny Air Service Inc 3953
Dayton, Liberty County
NFA
02/13/2012

Site Setting

Smesny Air Service Inc. was located on the eastern side of Texaco Road, 0.90 mile south of its junction with FM 1960 in Dayton, Texas (30.0334° N, 94. 9739° W) in a rural area. Mr. Frank M. Smesny was a commercial pilot who owned Smesny Air Service Inc., and operated as an aerial applicator from 1980 to 1983. The business is no longer active.

The one acre private farm consisted of two residences, a barn, shed, landing strip, and farm equipment. On February 7, 2012, Ms. Anna Lund, Remediation Division, interviewed Mr. Smesny, regarding the site. Mr. Smesny stated the air strip was plowed under years ago and has been used as a crop field for soybeans. Currently, his mother resides on the site with two living assistance nurses. The tractor barn and car garages are still on the property. The site is surrounded by commercial agriculture fields. There are no schools, day-care facilities, or industrial businesses located within 200 feet of the site. In addition, there are no terrestrial sensitive environments within 200 feet of the site. The nearest neighbor resides approximately 0.40 miles northwest of the site.

Site History

According to the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment conducted in 1986 by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., the headquarters site at the farm was used for aerial application activities. According to Mr. Smesny, the clients delivered the pesticides to the site where they were mixed into the plane's tanks. The mixture was sprayed completely on the treatment sites. When the plane's tanks were cleaned with water, the rinsates were sprayed on the field being treated. The empty containers were rinsed with water and were retained by the clients. Since the business was in operation for a short time, and no visual evidence of misuse of pesticides or pesticide-related wastes were observed on-site, the assessment recommended no further action be taken.

At the time of the 1986 assessment, there was a Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Individual Control permit, #3968, issued for the use of these chemicals. As of October 6, 2011, Mr. Smesny does not hold a current TDA pesticide applicator's permit. The chemicals of concern were: Propanil, Benoate, and Benylate.

TCEQ Research

On June 15, 2009, Manie Davis, TCEQ Project Manager, interviewed Mr. Smesny about Smesny Air Service Inc. operations. According to the State Superfund Eligibility Determination Verification form complete by Ms. Davis, Mr. Smesny reported that Smesny Air Service Inc. had dissolved on December 30, 1983 and neither the company nor he had applied any pesticides, commercially or privately, after the assessment in 1986. Mr. Smesny reported that no pesticides were ever stored or disposed of by the company or himself, and he sold the plane he used for aerial applications to someone in Canada. Mr. Smesny moved to 5903 Piney Birch, Kingwood, Texas and worked for Apache Aviation in Houston, Texas.

According to TCEQ Project Manager Ms. Davis' 2009 State Superfund Eligibility Determination Verification form, she concluded there was enough data to determine that no releases of hazardous substances occurred at the site, and no imminent threat existed. Therefore, Ms. Davis recommended that no further action was necessary under TCEQ's Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program at that time.

On October 5, 2011, Ms. Lund, Remediation Division, researched the Liberty County Appraisal District (CAD). She determined that the property currently belongs to Joe F. Smesny, CAD ID# 69492. The CAD lists the mailing address as: 9334 Amber Wood Drive, Kirtland, Ohio, care of Cynthia Norwood.

On October 6, 2011, Ms. Lund obtained data from the Texas Water Development Board that indicates there are two domestic water wells within a one mile radius of the site and about 60 wells within a four mile radius of the site.

On February 7, 2012, Ms. Lund, interviewed Mr. Smesny, regarding the site. Mr. Smesny stated no pesticides or empty containers were ever stored on-site. He said the farmers delivered the pesticides to the sites that needed to be treated and retained the empty containers. He also said that there is a private well on-site that is drilled to approximately 320 feet deep, and is used for drinking.

Conclusion

After the TCEQ review of the available information on February 7, 2012, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program and no further action is recommended because there are no indications that releases of hazardous substances have occurred at the site and no imminent threat exists.

Southwest Seed & Delinting Technical Seed Processors 3954
Brownfield, Terry County
OTH
10/17/2014

Site Location

The Brownfield Southwest Seed and Delinting site is located four miles west of Brownfield, Texas on the south side of Highway 380/82. The site is in a rural area bordered on the west, south, and east sides by agricultural fields. According to a Preliminary Assessment Report prepared by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Scinece, Inc., an office/seed treatment building is located on the north side of the site and is bordered on the east by a Quonset warehouse. Three warehouses are south of the office/seed treatment building. South of three warehouses is another warehouse/processing building. The pesticide loading area is in the open area at the western end of this

warehouse/processing building. Another warehouse is south of the warehouse/processing building. The site description has not been confirmed on satellite images or by a follow-up site visit.

Site History

Since 1959, Gene L. Duke of Southwest Seed and Delinting Company has owned one or more of four acid delinting and seed treatment sites. The major activity at the Brownfield, Texas site is acid delinting and seed treatment with pesticides. Between 1960 and 1968, the company also performed custom application of fertilizer and a nematocide. In 1985, the company filed with the Texas Secretary of State to change its to Technical Seed Processors. After the name change expired in August, 1995, the company returned to its former name, Southwest Seed and Delinting Company.

Originally, the company used phosphoric acid and anhydrous ammonia in the delinting process, which also included seed treatment with a nematocide. The nematocide, Fumazone (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane), was supplied in 30-gallon drums. Once empty, the drums were used as trash drums prior to disposal at the city or county landfill. The phosphoric acid was eventually replaced with anhydrous hydrochloric acid in the delinting process. The empty acid containers are returned to the manufacturer.

The pesticides currently used in the seed treatment process include Musan 30, Orthene 80, Demosan, and Vitavax. The annual quantity of each pesticide annually, and the type of container supplying the pesticides, are as follows:

• Musan 30 supplied in 5-, 30-, or 55-gallon containers or drums;
• Orthene 80 – 20 gallons; 150 pounds of the westable powder in cardboard drums with plastic liners;
• Demosan – 200 pounds; and
• Vitavax – 100 gallons; plastic 5-gallon containers.

The pesticides are mixed in a seed treatment vat and subsequently pumped to the seed treatment system. The seed treatment system is cleaned once a year and the residuals are recycled onto the agricultural fields in the area. The empty pesticide containers are rinsed once, stored onsite or in a warehouse, and disposed of at the municipal or county landfill. The rinsate from the container rinsing are added to the treatment mixture for reuse.

A preliminary assessment of the Southwest Seed and Delinting Brownfield site was conducted by David Hill of the Texas Water Commission (TWC) and Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. in 1986. David Hill conducted a visual inspection of the Brownfield site and interviewed Gene L. Duke on May 7, 1986. Margaret Hulsey followed with another visual inspection on June 27, 1986. According to the visual inspections, the site appeared to be well maintained. No visual evidence of the disposal of pesticides or their related rinsates, nor evidence of empty containers, were observed. Based on the visual inspection, No Further Action was recommended under the TWC Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation program.

TCEQ Investigations

On September 9, 2014, Southwest Seed and Delinting Company's activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). A summary of the research into each of these databases follows.

As described previously, review of the images from Google Earth could not confirm the site's exact location based on the coordinates provided in the TWC preliminary assessment report. Several structures were visible on the images near the coordinates. However, the structures found closest to the coordinates did not resemble the buildings described in the preliminary assessment report. Therefore, subsequent evaluation of data dependent upon the site location, such as identification of groundwater wells located within the vicinity of the site, was based on the site's general coordinates.

A review of the SOS database for business organizations indicated that Mr. Duke originally filed his business with the agency on August 25, 1958. The business filed for a change in assumed name to Technical Seed Processors on August 26, 1985, which expired on August 26, 1995. The business is currently active, with its most recent annual filing of its Texas Franchise Tax public Information Report on April 14, 2014.

With the Southwest Seed and Delinting Company's active status designation by the SOS, the TCEQ Central Registry was queried for any permits, registrations, and current or past activities. Records were found showing that the business was a regulated entity (RN103064416) with two cancelled new source air permits (ID Number 2436 and

6591) and one active new source air permit (ID Number TD0033R). Information relating to the nature of the air permit was not available.
Although the SOS database and the TCEQ Central Registry indicated that the Brownfield site is still active, the TWDB Groundwater Database was researched for wells within a one-mile radius of the site coordinates. Eight wells were located within the vicinity of the site, as shown on the attached map. Groundwater pumped from the wells were used for either irrigation or domestic purposes. The quality of the groundwater in the wells were reported as “good” by the drillers. The major aquifer beneath the site was identified as the Ogallala Aquifer.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. There are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site. Furthermore, this site is still in existence and is active based on annual filings with the SOS and is operating under an active New Source Air Permit (TD0033R). Therefore, the Southwest Seed and Delinting Company in Brownfield, Texas is determined to be ineligible under SSDAP based on the information available at this time

---

Southwest Seed & Delinting 3955
Seagraves, Terry County
Active
08/25/2016

Site Setting
Seagraves Flying Service (site) is located on the west side of FM 1429, 0.4 mile south of its junction with Highway 83 in Seagraves Texas (Gaines County). The area surrounding the site is rural farmland.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification for prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.
On May 7, 1986, a PA/SI of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by Margaret Hulsey and David Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. During the PA/SI Mr. Hill interviewed Gene L. Duke and Travis Lightfoot (former owners) and Barbara McIntyre (wife of former owner), and visual inspection of the site. Mr. Hill and Ms. Hulsey detailed in their report that there was no evidence of large quantities of chemicals stored or disposed of on site, no evidence of misuse of pesticides or their related wastes, and recommends no further action for the site.

TCEQ Investigation
On August 11, 2016, the Gaines County Appraisal District was researched and the site is currently owned by an entity named Crop Production Services, Inc. Crop Production Services, Inc. has a location in Seagraves, Texas and is an active aerial pesticide applicator.
On August 11, 2016, the Texas Department of Agriculture’s Pesticide Applicator License database was researched and the entity was not located.
On August 22, 2016, The TCEQ’s Central Registry was queried and the entity was found (RN101974459) with and active account number in the Air New Source Permits Program (Account #GA0047E). The account is no longer in use because the entity no longer exists.
Conclusion

As of August 22, 2016 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA. The site, however, is still active as an aerial pesticide applicator. An eligibility determination of Active is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Smith Grove Care 3956
Mission, Hidalgo County
NFA
02/13/2012

Site Setting
Smith Grove Care site is located on the south side of a dirt road, 0.1 mile east of Western Road, two miles north of FM 676 in Mission, Texas (26.3333° N, 98.3750° W). The owner, Robert Smith, owned a citrus grove care business at this location from 1972 to 2010. The business is still active and includes the ground application of herbicides and insecticides. The site is in a rural area surrounded by commercial agriculture fields. There are no schools, day-care facilities, or industrial businesses located within 200 feet of the site. In addition, there are no terrestrial sensitive environments within 200 feet of the site. The nearest resident resides approximately 0.20 miles northwest of the site.

Site History
At the time of the Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment conducted in 1985 by Engineering-Science, Inc., Mr. Smith, purchased all chemicals as needed and loaded into the sprayer equipment at the field to be treated. The empty containers are reportedly brought back to the site and saved until there are enough to rinse. The rinsate is subsequently sprayed on citrus groves needing treatment. Most of the empty containers are 30-gallon metal cans and are saved for use as trash cans. The other smaller containers are taken to the Mission city landfill for disposal. The types of chemicals used are: Treflan, Karmex, Princep, Roundup, MSMA, Acaraben, Supracide, Keltnane, and Kocide.
During the assessment conducted in 1985, Mr. Smith stated that there was no need to rinse the applicator equipment completely, but that the sprayer nozzles were rinsed and the rinsate was sprayed on previously treated areas. No spills or accidents were reported by Mr. Smith relating to pesticide application and he stated that Texas Department of Agriculture had inspected the operation sometime in 1982. There were no empty pesticide containers observed, no chemical odors detected, and vegetation at the site was normal. There were no soil stains noted or other evidence or environmental distress reported in the assessment. Due to these factors, no further action was recommended for this site under the Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection program. The Environmental Protection Agency referred the site to the State Superfund Program on February 11, 1985.

TCEQ Research
On September 27, 2010, Ms. Anna Lund, Remediation Division, researched the Hidalgo County Appraisal District (CAD). She determined that the property located at 7245 W Mile 9, Mission, Texas was sold to Healds Valley Farms on July 12, 2010.

On January 24, 2011, Ms. Lund interviewed Mr. Tom Garcia, an employee of Healds Valley Farms. He said the company purchased 450 acres from Mr. Smith last year, including the office, garage, workshop, and house that were mentioned in the 1985 assessment. Healds Valley Farms still farms citrus on this property, and they use pesticides when necessary. There is one private drinking well on the property supplied to the house. According to Mr. Garcia, the water is only used for bathing, washing clothes, and washing vehicles, not for consumption. The irrigation water comes from Mission's Water District.

Conclusion

After the TCEQ review of the available information on February 13, 2012, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund program because there is no evidence that hazardous substances have been mishandled, disposed, or released at this site. We recommend that no further action is required at the site.

Olen R Smith 3957
Perryton, Ochiltree County
NFA
04/30/2015

Site Setting
Mr. Delbert Smith and Mr. Olen Smith (the “site”) was located at 202 S. Baylor Street, in Perryton, Ochiltree County, Texas (latitude: 36.398547 ° N, longitude: 100.805422° W). The site was comprised of less than one acre with a warehouse/office onsite. Second Avenue borders the north side of the property; Brillhart Avenue borders the west side; Baylor Street borders the east side, and a residence borders the south. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site does not appear to be secured by a fence, according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On December 11, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on November 2, 1985 stated the site was the location of a small ground application business that used herbicides. In a separate referral from EPA, the same site was identified as a location of a feed store owed by Mr. Olen Smith.

On October 24, 1985, two Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessments (PA/SI) for the site were conducted by David F. Hill with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA; one under Mr. Delbert Smith’s name and the other under Mr. Olen Smith. Both PA/SI were conducted at 202 S. Baylor Street.

Mr. Delbert Smith and Mr. Olen Smith owned a small herbicide ground application business between 1970 and 1978. The business was run on a part-time basis and the amount of spraying conducted was limited. During the time, most of the herbicides were purchased as needed and little was kept in stock. The spraying equipment was loaded at the site to be treated. The empty plastic containers were triple-rinsed and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. The containers were taken to the local landfill and buried. The equipment was rinsed at the field being treated and the rinsate was sprayed for extraneous weed control. No spills or accidents were reported and TDA reportedly never inspected the operation. The site was a feed store owned by Mr. Olen Smith during the time of this investigation in 1985.

Mr. Delbert Smith did have a pesticide applicator license (TDA #3408) during the time of his business. The herbicides used were 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D), atrazine, propazine, and banvel.

There was no evidence of waste spillage or disposal at the site, and no indication of environmental distress. Due to the lack of onsite waste disposal, no further action was recommended for Mr. Delbert Smith and Mr. Olen Smith’s site under the Texas Water Commission’s PA/SI program.
TCEQ Investigations
On April 29, 2015, the Ochiltree Country Appraisal District was researched, and the site currently belongs to Mr. Wayne Jewell. Mrs. Jewell was contacted at: (806) 435-3585, and provided additional information on the site. The site is currently being used as a boot and shoe repair store. When they purchased the site from Olen Smith, it was a feed store. The Jewell’s were not aware of the Smith’s part-time herbicide spraying business in the 70’s, and indicated that

there were no chemicals around the site when they purchased it. There are no private wells onsite and water is provided by the city of Perryton. Mrs. Jewell stated that both Mr. Delbert Smith and Mr. Olen Smith have passed away.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Southwest Grain Co 3961
Edinburg, Hidalgo County
Active
11/28/2016

Site Setting
The EPA's Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) listed the address of the Southwest Grain Co (the site) as Route 3, Box 188F, Edinburg, Texas 78539, which is a mailing address. The PA also described the physical location of the site to be located on the southwest corner of FM 2058 and FM 490 northwest of Edinburg, Texas.
The site is described as a large, well maintained facility consisting of more than 15 large grain bins, office, operations building and a warehouse. being one to two acres in area, with a residence, office/storage building and grain storage bins. A current Google Earth aerial image of the site shows the same setting.

Site History
On February 11, 1985, the EPA identified the site as a possible location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.
On January 11, 1986, a PA of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. She interviewed Craig Elkins who was the facility manager and conducted a visual inspection. Seed fumigation using pesticide was conducted at the site. No evidence of the misuse of pesticide and related waste products was observed.

TCEQ Investigations
On October 11, 2016, the Southwest Grain Company site was researched by the TCEQ and a summary of the findings follows:
• The TCEQ Central Registry (CR) query results in two records. The first record is the regulated entity of Southwest Grain Co., RN102563699 with the address of 28473 FM 2058, Edinburg, Texas 78541. The affiliated active customer is Southwest Grain Co, CN601257322. The program is Air New Source Permit, the ID Type is Permit, the ID Number is 43800, the ID Status is Active. The second record is the program Air New Source Permit, the ID Type is Account Number, the ID Number is HN0095W and the ID Status is Active. The affiliated active customer is Southwest Grain Co, CN601257322.
• The Texas Secretary of State database records the entity name of Southwest Grain Co., with an original filing date of July 12, 1971, the filing number of 29296900, the status of domestic for-profit corporation, the status of in existence, the entity mailing address of Route 3. Box 188-F, Edinburg, Texas, 78539, and the physical address of 28473 Farm Road 2058, Edinburg, Texas 78541.
• A Google Earth image, dated 1/16/2016, shows the facility located at the latitude and longitude 26.482525, -98.393050. This location is the southwest corner of FM 2058 and FM 490. This location matches that stated in the PA.

• The TCEQ contacted the Southwest Grain Co. and spoke with the facility manager, who verified that the facility was still actively treating seed with pesticides.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. The TCEQ determined that the Southwest Grain Company is still actively treating and selling seed with pesticides. Therefore, the TCEQ concludes that the site has an active (A) eligibility status based on the information available at this time.

Sowders, Alvin R 3962
Wingate, Taylor County
NFA
08/12/2013

According to white pages data, the address for Alvin Sowders is: 2625 County Road 209, Wingate, TX 79566 (see Attachment "A"). This address location still shows a house and "storage building" are located on-site with no apparent hazardous waste sources or stressed vegetation (see Attachment "B"). Currently, this property is listed as a residential property owned by BUSENLEHNER FARMS (see Attachment "C"). In 1984, the EPA referred the site to the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) due to Mr. Alvin R. Sowders having a State Permit for pesticide application. After a visual inspection and interview with Mr. Sowders in December 1985, the EPA recommended no further action for this site. Being that there is no documented release nor mismanagement of hazardous substances and as this referral was only part of the mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is made based on the info currently available.

Specialty Spraying 3965
Seguin, Guadalupe County
NFA

05/21/2014

I. SITE SETTING

The Specialty Spraying – Schieberle Pecans Site (Site ID: 3965) is located at 117 Navasota Lane in Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas. The geographical coordinates of the center of the site are 29°33’13.84” N latitude and 97°58’56.20” W longitude. The site is located in a single-family residential portion of Seguin, approximately 2½ miles south of Interstate Highway 10 (IH-10).

The site is bordered by Navasota Lane to the north, and single-family residential properties to the east, west, and south. The site is located within a bend in the Guadalupe River; therefore, the Guadalupe River is located approximately ¼ mile to the east and west of the site. According to the Texas Water Development Board’s (TWDB’s) groundwater database there are two water wells within ¼ mile of the site, five water wells within ½ mile of the site, and nine water wells within one mile of the site. Several single-family residential properties surround the site; however, no schools, daycare centers, or other types of sensitive receptors are located within 500 feet of the site in all directions.

II. SITE HISTORY

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a “location of a pesticide applicator were [sic] hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.” A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on February 11, 1985 stated that “the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides presents [sic] a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.”

On November 15, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. At the time of the assessment the site was determined to consist of a residence, barn, and small pesticide storage shed. A vacant lot next door to the residence held applicator and other farm-related equipment. No odors, distressed vegetation, or other indicators of pesticide spillage were present during the site assessment.

At the time of the assessment the principal business of Specialty Spraying – Schieberle Pecans was general outdoor and orchard pesticide treatments. Chemicals used in the company’s operations included Zolone, Ficam, Dursban, Diazinon, Pydrin, Defend, Cymbush, Benlate, Duter, and Super Tin. The pesticides were purchased as needed and very small quantities were stored onsite. Approximately 60 gallons of pesticides used for general outdoor treatments were purchased annually, and approximately 600 gallons of pesticides used for orchard treatments were purchased annually. Mr. Schieberle indicated that pesticides were always mixed into the ground application equipment at the treatment sites and never near the Guadalupe River, from which he obtained water for pesticide mixing. All pesticide containers were rinsed when empty, and rinsates were added to the treatment mixtures. Most of the empty clean pesticide containers were punctured and put in the trash to be disposed of at the Seguin landfill. A few clean containers were stored at Mr. Schieberle’s mother’s home near Cost, Gonzales County, Texas.

III. TCEQ INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM ELIGIBILIT
Y

On May 15, 2014, the TDA’s pesticide applicator license database was researched and there was a current, certified private pesticide license issued for Mr. Billy W. Schieberle; however, the pesticide license was not listed as being associated with “Specialty Spraying” or “Schieberle Pecans.”
Account Number: 0122317
Expiration Date: February 29, 2016
Legal Name: Seguin Independent School District

Contact Name: Billy W. Schieberle
Address: 1025 Ilka Road, Seguin, TX 78155
Phone Number: (830) 303-5675

On May 16, 2014, the phone number listed in the TDA pesticide applicator license database was called, and a message was left on the answering machine.

On May 16, 2014, the Guadalupe County Appraisal District records were researched, and the owner of the site was listed as Mr. Jeff Hagan. The Deed History, and subsequent call to the Guadalupe County Appraisal District office, confirmed that the Specialty Spraying – Schieberle Pecans site was transferred to Mr. Hagan in July 2001. The Guadalupe County Appraisal District office did not have information regarding the ownership of the site prior to 2001.

On May 16, 2014, aerial imagery and photographs of the site were viewed using Google Earth and Google Street View. The site appeared to still be used for residential purposes.

On May 19, 2014, Mr. Billy Schieberle returned the phone call placed on May 16, 2014. He stated that “Specialty Spraying” and “Schieberle Pecans” are no longer operating businesses and that he no longer lives at the property on Navasota Lane.

IV. CONCLUSION

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Specialty Agriculture Service 3966
Rogers, Bell County
NFA
05/21/2014

I. SITE SETTING

The Specialty Agriculture Service Site (Site ID: 3966) is located approximately three miles north of Rogers, Bell County, Texas along the west side of Farm-to-Market Road 2184 (FM 2184). The geographical coordinates of the center of the site are 30°56’0.00” N latitude and 97°11’0.00” W longitude. The site is located in a rural residential/agricultural portion of Bell County.

The site is bordered by FM 2184 to the south and east, and additional rural residential/agricultural land to the north and west. According to the Texas Water Development Board’s (TWDB’s) groundwater database there are four water wells within ¼ mile of the site, and no additional water wells within ½ mile and one mile of the site. There are no sensitive receptors, such as schools or daycare centers, located within 500 feet of the site in all directions.

II. SITE HISTORY

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a “location of a pesticide applicator were [sic] hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.” A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on February 11, 1985 stated that

“the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides presents [sic] a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.”

On March 25, 1987, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was conducted by Martin Chartier of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut, and Associates, Inc. for the EPA. At the time of the assessment the site was determined to consist of a 1500-acre Limousin cattle ranch containing a hay barn, grain/feed storage, an additional barn, storage shed, fuel tanks, and a home. No odors, distressed vegetation, or other indicators of pesticide spillage were present during the site assessment.

At the time of the assessment the site was owned by Mr. Jim Hightower. In an interview with Mr. Michael J. Jahns, an employee at the cattle ranch, he stated that in April 1984 Mr. Hightower and two other men formed “Specialty Agriculture Service” with the intention of offering custom fertilizer and pesticide services. After two months of business operations the owners quarreled and terminated the company. During the two months of active operation a fertilizer spreader was purchased and fertilizer was applied. Mr. Jahns was tasked with pesticide application services; however, no pesticides were applied prior to the dissolution of the company. No pesticide spraying equipment or containers were observed during the site inspection.

III. TCEQ INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

On May 14, 2014, the phone number listed in the original Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was called (Phone Number: (817) 984-2464), but the phone number was disconnected.

On May 14, 2014, the current business phone number for Mr. Michael J. Jahns was obtained from the Bell County Appraisal District office (Phone Number: (254) 778-7557). A message was left with Mr. Jahn’s secretary, but the call was not immediately returned.

On May 14, 2014, the TDA’s pesticide applicator license database was researched and there were no current pesticide licenses issued for Specialty Agriculture Service.

On May 15, 2014, the Bell County Appraisal District records were researched, and the owner of the site was listed as Schwertner Farms, Inc. The Deed History, and subsequent call to the Bell County Appraisal District office, confirmed that the Specialty Agriculture Service site was sold by Mr. James Hightower and Mr. Jim Linzy in 1987 to the Schwertner Family of Schwertner Farms, Inc.

On May 15, 2014, aerial imagery of the site was viewed using Google Earth, and the site appeared to still be used for rural residential/agricultural purposes.

On May 16, 2014, Mr. Michael J. Jahns returned the phone call placed on May 14, 2014. He stated that the information he gave in the March 1987 interview was correct, and that “Specialty Agriculture Service” was never reestablished. He also indicated that the partnership between Mr. James Hightower, Mr. Jim Linzy, and a third man, Mr. Gary Gosney, went bankrupt in the late 1980s.

IV. CONCLUSION

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Soweco Inc 3967
Amarillo, Potter County
NFA
05/28/2014

Site Setting
Soweco, Inc. (site) is located at two properties in Amarillo, TX, 1401 SW 7th Avenue, and 411 S Parker St (latitude: 35.208457° N, longitude: 101.853153° W). The site is currently located in an urban area with both residential and commercial properties.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 12, 1985, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA, Ms. Hulsey conducted interviews with Mr. Bob Bauman, president of the corporation, and with Monty Townsend, the plant manager, and a visual inspection of the sites currently occupied (411 S Parker St) and formerly occupied (1401 SW 7th Avenue) by Soweco. Soweco, Inc. received chloropicrin in bulk and repackaged the fumigant for wholesale distribution beginning in 1974. The 1401 SW 7th Avenue property was a warehouse for wholesale distribution, and was never used for packaging activities, and was owned by an automobile mechanic at the time of Ms. Hulsey's inspection. The 411 S Parker St site was where packaging activities occurred, and several safety precautions were taken to make the process a closed system. All activities took place indoors in a room with concrete floors, and a vacuum system, a blower, and a large fume hood were in place at the time of Ms. Hulsey's inspection. Empty plastic containers containing dried residue were stored in a large trash barrel on-site, in a fenced area adjacent to the building.

The report states that because Soweco, Inc. does not appear to be a pesticide contamination threat to the ground water supply, and since evidence of on-site disposal of pesticide-related wastes was not observed at either of the sites, no further action (NFA) was required under the TWC PA/SI program. Ms. Hulsey concluded her report with a recommendation that TWC monitor the operation for the disposal of empty containers that were stored on-site at the time of inspection.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 19, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and found records that Soweco, Inc. existed from April 19, 1974 until July 26, 1994, when it forfeited existence.

On May 19, 2014, Google Earth was used to research the sites, and based on the images, the 1401 SW 7th Avenue site remains an auto mechanic, Carter Engine & Machine. The 411 S. Parker site is currently owned by High Tech Cabinets, a custom carpentry business. Phone calls to each business confirmed that they are currently in operation.

On May 19, 2014, the TCEQ Central Registry was queried, and a record of Soweco was found (RN101944890) for an Air New Source Permit that is now canceled.

On May 19, 2014, the Potter Randal Appraisal District database was researched, and it was found that the 1401 SW 7th Avenue site has been owned by Carter Engine & Machine, Inc. since 10/12/2010. The 411 S Parker St site has been owned by Holloway Marshall Keith DBA High Tech Cabinets since 1/11/2001.

On May 19, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and no current pesticide applicators license is associated with Soweco, Inc. or either site address.

Conclusion
As there is no documented misuse, spill, or improper disposal of pesticide-related wastes, both sites are currently inactive for pesticide use, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time (May 19, 2014).

Spearman Super Service 3968
Spearman, Hansford County
NFA
05/28/2014

Site Setting
Spearman Super Service (site) is listed by P.O. Box 565, Spearman, TX 79081, but the location where pesticides were stored and mixed was located at 414 S Highway 207 in Spearman (latitude: 36. 193303° N, longitude: 101.203102° W). The site is a gas station and retail location (1.9 acres). The site is currently located in an area that is urban.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On October 22, 1985, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA program by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA, Mr. Hill conducted a phone interview Mr. Kent Guthrie, owner of the site, and conducted a drive-by site inspection of the site on October 22, 1985. Mr. Hill discovered that Mr. Guthrie operated as a ground applicator of herbicides (Miloguard, Atrazine, and Prowl) from 1977 until 1981. Mr. Guthrie purchased chemicals as needed, loaded them into the sprayer at the field to be treated, and completely sprayed out each load. The empty containers were triple-rinsed, and the rinsed, empty containers were burned on-site and rinsate from the canisters was added to the applicator tank to be sprayed out on fields needing treatment.

The report states that no visual evidence of misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related wastes was observed. Mr. Hill noted the presence of a 15 ft wide surface oil stain unrelated to pesticide use. Mr. Hill concludes his report with a recommendation for no further action because no pesticide spillage, container storage, or on-site disposal was found.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 20, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and records for Spearman Super Service, Inc. revealed that the business was started in 1963 and Mr. Guthrie changed the name of the business to Guthrie Family Farms, Inc. on 12/21/1992. On 8/5/2004, Ms. Glenda Guthrie was registered as company secretary/treasurer and Mr. Mark Guthrie as company Vice President. On 2/9/2007, Guthrie Family Farms, Inc. forfeited existence.

On May 20, 2014, the Hansford County Appraisal District database was researched, and it was discovered that the site is currently owned by Golden Spread Sales Co. (PO Box 277, Spearman, TX 79081). No properties in the county are currently owned by Mr. Kent Guthrie, Ms. Glenda Guthrie, or Mr. Mark Guthrie.

On May 20, 2014, Google Earth was used to research the site, and based on the most recent images; the site is now a Route 66 gas station. Golden Spread Sales (phone# 806-659-3776) appears to own and operate on this site today. A phone call to Golden Spread Sales confirmed that they are still in business, primarily selling gasoline, tires, and auto parts.

On May 20, 2014, the TCEQ Central Registry was queried, and Spearman Super Service was in the database (CN 604245902), but with no regulated entities affiliated with this business. Spearman Super Service was listed as the owner of a petroleum storage tank in 1989. A search of the site location brought up a record on Golden Spread Sales Co. (RN101764561) with an active Petroleum Storage Tank Registration (ID# 21666) and a history of inspections related to that Registration.

On May 20, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and no current pesticide applicators license is associated with Mr. Guthrie, Golden Spread Sales Co., or this site. Mr. Eric Cudd, possibly associated with the neighboring property to the north, owned by Cudd Holdings, LLC, does hold a current pesticide applicator's license (phone#806-733-2152).

Conclusion
As there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of pesticide-related hazardous substances at the site, and the site is currently inactive for pesticide use, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time (May 20, 2014).

Stephenson Flying Service 3969
Luling, Caldwell County
NS
06/16/2014

Site Setting
The Stephenson Flying Service site is a former aerial pesticide applicator, with the provided address of PO Box 497 0.5 miles NW of IH 35 and FM 140, Luling, Caldwell County, Texas. This address is not a real property address and IH 35 does not even pass through Luling Texas.

TCEQ Investigations
May 29, 2014, The Secretary of State database was researched for Stephenson Flying Service and no listings populated.

May 29, 2014, Google Earth was researched and IH 35 does not run through the City of Luling

Eligibility Status Determination
The site was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators from the Texas Department of Agriculture files to the state by the EPA, with no real property site of former operations referred. Therefore, an eligibility determination of Non Site (NS) for Stephenson Flying Service is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Hal St Leger Jr 3970
San Antonio, Bexar County
NFA
06/08/2016

Site Setting
Hal St. Leger, Jr.'s homestead inspected for this report was located at 1647 Amanda Street in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (latitude: 29.3964° N, longitude: 98.4370° W). Mr. St. Leger, Jr.'s pecan process area ("the site") was the main focus of this investigation and was located at 422 E. Mitchell Street in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (latitude: 29.3911° N, longitude: 98.4851° W). The site was comprised of less than one acre with a pecan house and shed onsite. Mitchell Street borders the north side of the property; railroad tracks border the west side; an empty lot borders the east and south sides. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site according to Google Maps. The site still has a small building onsite with a sign that reads, "We Buy Pecans", and does not appear to be secured by a fence, according to Google Earth images. There is no visual evidence of pesticide containers or drums currently on the property according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site. At the time of the inspection, Mr. St. Leger, Jr. did have a TDA Certified Applicator License (#4140).

On February 2, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessments (PA/SI) for the site was conducted by David Hill with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A telephone interview with Mr. St. Leger, Jr., the owner, was conducted on March 27, 1986 and a site observation of his homestead was conducted on March 24, 1986. A site observation of the pecan business location was made on March 28, 1986. The pecan house was located at 422 E. Mitchell Street in San Antonio, Texas, and is situated on flat ground along with a small shed. The ground at the site consists predominantly of grass and dirt with a gravel parking area in the front. Four empty 55-gallon drums were observed at the time of the site observation. The drums are used in the parking lot for markers to indicate the edge of the property. Three drums had contained pecan oil and one drum had contained zolone. No signs of leakage were observed near the drums, and no soil satins, other empty pesticide containers, chemical ordos, disposal pits, or other evidence of environmental distress were observed at the site. The site vegetation appeared to be normal.
Mr. St. Leger, Jr.'s business involved buying and selling pecans, pecan harvesting, tree trimming, and tree spraying. Mr. St. Leger, Jr. reported that he grew up in the pecan business. He had a commercial applicator's license but did not intend to renew it because of prohibitive insurance rates. The following is a list of chemicals and amounts used in a typical year, and their container size used by his business: zolone, 20 gallons/year, 5-gallon metal containers; benylate, 50 pounds/year, 2-pound paper sacks; and NZN, 50 gallons/year, 5-gallon metal containers and 1-gallon plastic containers.

The chemicals are reportedly loaded into the sprayer at the site and transported to off-site locations to be sprayed. The empty containers are rinsed once, and the rinsate is added to the load to be sprayed. The empty containers have the tops cut off and then are given to a neighbor of Mr. St. Leger, Jr. for use as planters. Occasionally, he uses the containers for planting small pecan trees. Mr. St. Leger, Jr. reported that he never buried any containers generated by his business. He also stated that the applicator equipment was rinsed at the site on Mitchell Street and that the rinsate was sprayed on the areas in need of weed or insect control at the site. The TDA never inspected the operation and Mr. St. Leger, Jr. reported that no spills or accidents have occurred relating to the use of pesticides.
Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress at the site on Mitchell Street or at the homestead, and because of the small amount of chemicals used by the pecan business, no further action is recommended for Mr. St. Leger, Jr. under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On June 7, 2016, the Bexar County Appraisal District was researched, and the homestead property located at 1647 Amanda Street in San Antonio is owned by Cornerstone Cashflow since 2012. Cornerstone Cashflow is a rental property company. The site, located at 422 E. Mitchell Street is currently owned by R.B. Bagley & Sons since 2004, when it was purchased from Mr. St. Leger, Jr.
On June 7, 2016, Mr. Adam Bagley, general manager for R.B. Bagley, was contacted at (325) 372-5154. Mr. Bagley could not be reached to obtain further information on the property.
On June 7, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Hal St. Leger, Jr., 422 E. Mitchell Street, and 1647 Amanda Street, San Antonio, and no records were found for any of these entities.
On June 7, 2016, R.B. Bagley & Sons was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this business is still in existence (filing number 116472400).
On June 7, 2016, Hal St. Leger, Jr., 422 E. Mitchell Street, and 1647 Amanda Street, San Antonio were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no pesticide applicator's license for any of these entities.

Conclusion
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred (pesticide application), a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Steve King Fertilizer & Lime 3972
Kemp, Kaufman County
NS
05/28/2014

Site Setting
Steve King Fertilizer & Lime (site) was a temporary pesticide applicator located near the Becker community, four miles north of Kemp, TX 75142, (latitude: 32.490° N, longitude: 96.209° W). The exact location of the site where Mr. King stored and mixed pesticides is unknown. The site is currently located in an area that is rural, with scattered residences.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On January 29, 1986, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA program by Howard Saxion of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Assoc., with assistance from Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA, Mr. Saxion was unable to contact Mr. Steve King for an interview, or to inquire about the exact location of the former site where Mr. King stored, mixed, and used pesticides. The county extension agent for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service indicated that Mr. King had temporarily lived in a mobile home in the Becker community, 4 miles north of Kemp, TX on U.S. 175, but no other information was available. A windshield survey of the roads near Becker (including FM 1895) did not reveal any mobile homes or pesticide-related businesses in the area. Ms. Hulsey conducted a phone interview with Angie Flores, of the TDA Licensing Division in Austin, about Steve King Fertilizer & Lime, but did not gain any pertinent information.

The report states that Steve King Fertilizer & Lime was only in operation for less than one year, and the waste management practices used were unknown, as was the site location. Mr. Saxion concluded his report with a recommendation for no further action because the site could not be located, Mr. Steve King could not be contacted, and no known misuse or improper disposal of hazardous materials had occurred.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 19, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and no record of Steve King Fertilizer & Lime was found.

On May 19, 2014, Google Earth was used to research the site near Becker, but based on the images, no new information was gained.

On May 19, 2014, the TCEQ Central Registry was queried, and Steve King Fertilizer & Lime was not listed in the database.

On May 19, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and one current pesticide applicators license is issued to a Mr. Steven C. King, but it is not associated with Steve King Fertilizer & Lime, rather with Allstar Service Company in Hutchinson County.

Conclusion
The referral entity could not adequately locate this site at the time of original investigation in 1986, and no progress was made in the current TCEQ investigation to locate the site. As the exact site location is unknown, the waste management practices for Steve King Fertilizer & Lime are unknown, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Site (NS) is concluded based on the information available at this time (May 19, 2014).

Steglich Feed & Farm Supply 3973
Bartlett, Bell County
Active
11/07/2014

Site Setting
Steglich Feed & Farm Supply (the site) is located at 142 S Dalton Street, Bartlett, Williamson County. The site is at the corner of Dalton and East Pietzsch Street south of the Exxon gas station. It is a retail feed and farm supply store with a storage barn, small trailers, and some farm equipment on-site. The approximate area of the site is one acre

located on a commercial street that intersects residential streets. The eastern boundary of the site is a residential property.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as the location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On November 25, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted for the EPA by Carlene Schwab, with Glass Environmental Consultants, Inc. During the assessment, Schwab interviewed Maurice Steglich (owner) and Travis Steglich (manager). The site inspection included the pesticide storage and handling areas of the feed and farm supply store and storage barn.

According to the PA, there had not been any major spills during their pesticide applications, no complaints files against them, or any signs of improper handling or disposal of the waste containers and rinsate. The chemicals were stored on wooden pallets in the back of the store, and they attempted to mix the herbicides in the field at the site of application whenever possible. The herbicide containers were triple-rinsed, and the rinsate was added to the applicator. Empty containers were either left with the farmer at the application site, or were returned to the facility. Those that were returned to the facility were rendered unusable, stored in a storage shed, and periodically disposed of at the county landfill or picked up by the city garbage.

TCEQ Investigations

On October 29, 2014, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) central registry, Nacogdoches County Appraisal Database, Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) database, Secretary of State Database, Texas Department of Agriculture Database (TDA), and Google Earth were researched for information pertaining to Texas Farm Products.

Results from the search of the TDA's database revealed that Travis W. Steglich, the current owner of Steglich Feed & Supply, has both Certified Private (#0465891) and Noncommercial Political (#0121887) pesticide applicator licenses that expire 11/30/16 and 2/28/15, respectively.

The Williamson County Appraisal District was researched for the 142 S Dalton Street address, and it is currently owned by Steglich Feed and Farm Supply Inc., with an address of Travis Steglich P.O. Box L, Bartlett, TX 76511-0910.

Search results from the Secretary of State database found that Steglich Feed and Farm Supply Inc, is a domestic for-profit corporation that is presently in existence. The original filing date was 12/23/1991 with Travis W. Steglich is listed as the registered agent.

Google Earth images show the Steglich Feed & Farm Supply store at the corner of Dalton Street and E Pietzsch Street. The store is still there and appears to be well maintained. There are two white drums visible in the southeastern corner of the site near a large, 2-story green cylinder and a city trash can.

The TCEQ central registry was researched for Steglich Feed & Farm Supply, and they have an active used oil registration with the TCEQ (ID #C81045). Additional TCEQ identification numbers include CN600914378 and RN101691350.

Research of the Texas Water Development Board's database revealed that there are three wells in a 0.25 mile radius (1 public supply and 2 unused). The public supply well is in the Trinity Aquifer. Those three wells are the only wells listed within a one-mile radius.

Conclusion

As of October 30, 2014 there are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA.

Additionally, the site is still active, and is a regulated entity within the TCEQ. The Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) recommends an eligibility determination of ineligible/active facility based on the information available at this time.

Steele, Ray W 3974
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NS
08/15/2013

Site Setting
Mr. Ray W. Steele (site) was located at 3612 Knoxville Drive, Lubbock County, Lubbock, Texas in a residential area.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On August 12, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. The site's listed address of 3612 Knoxville Drive could not be located during this investigation; however a visual inspection of Knoxville Avenue between 36th and 38th Streets and Knoxville Drive was performed. Visual evidence did not reveal the use of pesticides or the disposal of their related wastes in these areas.

The custom or private application practices used by Mr. Steele are unknown and a site was not identified. Mr. Steele's TDA certified pesticide applicators individual control number (4578) was last updated in 1981. Since Mr. Steele could not be located, a site for pesticide related activities was not identified, and the individual is not licensed by TDA for pesticide related activities, no further action is recommended under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations
On August 14, 2013, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide applicator's licenses issued for Mr. Steele.
On August 14, 2013, Lubbock's County Appraisal District was researched and Mr. Steele's name was not on the deed history for 3612 Knoxville Drive, Lubbock, Texas.
On August 14, 2012, Google Earth was researched and the area inspected by EPA has consistently been in a residential sector.
Conclusion
As of August 14, 2013, hazardous process areas have never been identified/located in the physical location inspected by the EPA in the past and has consistently been a residential sector then and now, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA; therefore, a State Superfund eligibility determination of Non Site is concluded.

Steed Flying Service 3975
Morton, Cochran County
NFA
11/07/2014

Site Setting

Steed Flying Service (the site) is located at the Cochran County Airport on the north side of FM 1780 between CR-74 and CR-177 in Morton, Cochran County. The site was initially identified as located at 601 East Garfield in Morton (likely the pesticide applicator licensee's home address) on the EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Identification form. However, the site was determined to be located at the Cochran County Airport during the EPA/Texas Water Commission's 1986 Preliminary Assessment. The site has hangars and other buildings that are situated between the two paved runways of the airport. Access to the site is through the Morton County Park off of FM 1780.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, through a review of Texas Department of Agriculture files, the EPA and the Texas Water Commission (TWC) identified the site as the location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form, dated February 12, 1985, stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site. These general descriptions of the site and hazardous wastes were canned language based solely on the existence of a pesticide applicator license and not actual knowledge of the site.

On February 7, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was completed by Margaret Hulsey with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the TWC and the EPA. The owner/operator of Steed Flying Service, N.H. Steed, was found to not reside at 601 East Garfield in Morton, Texas, and could not be located. Information provided in the PA was obtained from visual inspection of the Cochran County Airport and interviews with Sandy Sanders of Sanders Fertilizer and Chemical and C.E. Dolle of Morton Delinting.

According to the PA, the site appeared to be well maintained and was used by a large number of aerial applicators. There were two wells at the airport used for irrigation of the airport park, filling the swimming pool, mixing the chemicals at the aerial applicator sites, and for the residence at the airport.

Based on the information provided from the interviews, N.H. Steed did not normally conduct aerial applicator activities in the Morton area, and he had not sprayed in the Morton area for 1 or 2 years as of the November 1985 interview. C.E. Dolle's son-in-law, Daniel Barker of Barker Farm Services, Inc., worked with N.H. Steed on aerial applicator jobs in the Morton area. N.H. Steed had used the Cochran County Airport as his base site on the few occasions that he operated in the Morton area. According to C.E. Dolle, N.H. Steed's operations were similar to those of Dan Barker's when he was operating in Morton. Based on this, it was assumed pesticide rinsates were sprayed out on fields that were being treated and the pesticide containers were disposed of at the Morton landfill or they were picked up by Ted Herring of Plainview.

TCEQ Investigations
On October 27, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for an N.H. Steed.

On October 27, 2014, the Cochran County Appraisal District was researched, and the address listed for the site at 601 East Garfield, in Morton, Cochran County, Texas is owned by Noel Est Casarez.
On October 27, 2014, the manager (County Judge, Billy D. Carter) of the Cochran County Airport was contacted, and he confirmed that the airport is still used for the aerial application of pesticides. Judge Carter also commented that he recently ordered a new wind sock for the airport.
On October 27, 2014, the Secretary of State database was researched and found that Steed Flying Service, Inc. was a domestic for-profit corporation that originally filed on January 18, 1971, and was “voluntarily dissolved” on March 24, 1972.
On October 27, 2014, Google Earth was researched and the images show that the airport is still there, and a small, yellow airplane that appears to be the type of plane used for aerial pesticide application is visible at the site. It is also apparent that the swimming pool referenced in the report is no longer present.
On October 27, 2014, TCEQ central registry was researched for Judge Billy D. Carter, Cochran County Airport, N.H. Steed, and Steed Flying Service, none of which were present in the database.
On October 27, 2014, the Texas Water Development Board’s database was researched and there are no water wells within 0.25 mile of the site. There are two water wells within 0.5 mile of the site that are primarily irrigation wells and 22 water wells (10 irrigation, 7 domestic, 3 monitor wells at the wastewater treatment plant, 1 industrial, and 1 plugged well) within 1 mile of the site.

Conclusion

As of October 27, 2014, there are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site and the site referral was the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by the EPA. Additionally, the site is still active with other aerial pesticide applicators using the facility. No further action was recommended in the 1986 PA based on the appearance of the airport, the unknown location of N.H. Steed, and the statements made by the interviewed individuals. The Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) recommends an eligibility determination of no further action (NFA) based on the information available at this time.

Stapp, Larry 3976
Mathis, San Patricio County
NS
10/23/2014

Site Setting
Mr. Larry Stapp (the site) is located at 214 Redwood Drive, Mathis, San Patricio County, Texas (latitude: 28.062476˚ N longitude: 97.490847˚ W). The site is a residential property bounded by other residences on three sides, with Redwood Drive directly in front of the property the southwest. The site is located west of Interstate 37 and southeast of TX-359 in Mathis, TX. There are two wells within one mile of the site and one church is located 0.22 miles northwest of the site.

Site History
On February 11, 1985 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater. In 1986 David Hill and Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. performed a preliminary assessment of the site for the Texas Water Commission (TWC). A site visit was conducted on January 30, 1986, at which time there was no visual evidence of the onsite misuse of pesticides or their related wastes, including empty containers.
On September 25, 1986 an onsite interview with Mrs. Stapp and a phone interview with Mr. Stapp were conducted. It was determined that Mr. Larry Stapp was previously a co-owner of Mathis Gin with Charles Porter. Mr. Stapp had

decided to take the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) Certified Pesticide Applicator's test and considered forming his own company. He later decided not to create his own company and did not renew his applicator's license. Mr. Stapp was employed by Biogenesis where he conducted spot treatment or selective weed control activities with small amounts of Post and other chemicals, but never operated as a custom applicator. It was concluded by the TWC that no further action was required at that time under the Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) program.

TCEQ Investigations
On October 14, 2014 Mr. Larry Stapp's activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, and the San Patricio County Appraisal District. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.
Based on historical images from Google Earth the site appears to have been developed for residential use sometime after 1950 and before 1961 and the residence does not appear to have changed from 1961. The images do not show any sign of the operation of a pesticide applicator.
After a search on the TCEQ central registry there were no listings that included Mr. Larry Stapp or the address 214 Redwood Dr. Mathis, TX. Similarly no listings were found on the San Patricio County's Appraisal website indicating that Mr. Stapp may no longer own the property.

Conclusion
Based on the research conducted on October 14, 2014 there does not appear to be any evidence that Mr. Larry Stapp ever conducted any operations dealing with the application of pesticides at 214 Redwood Dr. in Mathis, TX. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there is no evidence of hazardous substances documented or suspected to be stored, deposited, disposed of, placed or otherwise coming to be located at this site, a SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

M L Stanford 3977
Edna, Jackson County
NS
10/27/2009

Location Setting:
M L Stanford is the name of the Site. The address of the Site is 108 West Main, Edna, Jackson County, Texas. The Site is in a commercial area and located about two miles east of the downtown area of Ganado. The nearest school and daycare are both located approximately 2,000 feet southeast of the Site.

The Site was identified from Texas Department of Agriculture files on October 20, 1984. The Site is the location of a non-commercial ground applicator of herbicides. An EPA Preliminary Assessment was conducted on February 19, 1986 by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. Mr. Stanford stated that he did not use more than 22 gallons of Grazon P+D at the time of his licensure period. The rinsate of containers were loaded to be sprayed.

There were no empty herbicide containers, no soil stains, and no obvious stressed vegetation present at the Site at the time of the Site visit.

Verification Activities:
On September 25, 2009, TCEQ performed a registry search and made phone calls to verify the Site. Currently, the Site is occupied by an insurance agency (Security Insurance Agency) and the manager is Lois Drushel. Ms. Drushel was interviewed about the Site and she stated that since their operation in 1999, there has been no liquid or solid

chemicals used at the Site and the Site has been herbicide-free. She reported that she has not observed any discoloration of the ground, and the vegetation looks normal. Furthermore, there have been two different businesses that operated at the Site prior to 1999. The two businesses were Sears Catalog Store and another insurance agency.

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of the available information on September 25, 2009, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The Site is determined to be a Non-Site as there is no documented misuse or release of hazardous substances at the Site. The Site is the address of a commercial business owner who obtained a herbicide applicator license from the Texas Department of Agriculture to apply a small amount of herbicides at the business. A commercial applicator business was not operated at the Site.

Standard Pest & Termite Control 3978
Allen, Collin County
NFA
08/18/2014

I. SITE SETTING
The Standard Pest and Termite Control Site is located at 2630 Estates Parkway (Farm-to-Market (FM) Road 2170) in Allen, Collin County, Texas. The geographical coordinates of the center of the site are 33°06’07.68” N latitude and 96°37’19.92” W longitude. The site is located in a rural residential portion of Collin County, approximately 2½ miles east of downtown Allen, Texas.
The site is bordered by FM 2170 to the south, FM 719 to the west, and rural residential properties to the north and east. According to the Texas Water Development Board’s (TWDB’s) groundwater database there are two water wells within ½ mile of the site and eight water wells within one mile of the site. Several rural residential properties surround the site; however, no schools, daycare centers, or other types of sensitive receptors are located within 500 feet of the site in all directions.
II. SITE HISTORY
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a “location of a pesticide applicator were [sic] hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed.” A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on February 11, 1985 stated that “the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides presents [sic] a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.”
On December 17, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was conducted by George J. Putnicki of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut, and Associates, Inc. for the EPA. At the time of the assessment the site was determined to consist of a residence and small office/storage building. A large mobile home was parked in the driveway and a small trailer containing pesticide applicator equipment was parked near the office/storage building. No odors, distressed vegetation, or other indicators of pesticide spillage were present during the site assessment.
At the time of the assessment Standard Pest and Termite Control had been in operation at the site for approximately two years. Both Dallas and Cynthia Robertson were recorded as owners of the company and licensed commercial herbicide and pesticide applicators for structural pest control. Several pesticides in both aerosol and emulsion formulations were used in the company’s operation. The pesticides were stored in a ventilated cabinet in the office/storage building. All pesticide mixing and application equipment rinsing was completed on job sites. Empty containers were triple rinsed, punctured, and disposed of in the trash for disposal in a Class A landfill. Mr. Robertson reported that no containers and/or excess pesticides were disposed of onsite.
III. TCEQ INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE STATE SUPERFUND PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

On July 14, 2014, the phone number listed in the original Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment was called (Phone Number: (214) 727-4833). An automated recording indicated that this phone number was no longer in service.
On July 14, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator license database was researched and there were no current pesticide licenses issued for Standard Pest and Termite Control, Dallas Robertson, or Cynthia Robertson.
On July 14, 2014, the Collin Central Appraisal District (CCAD) records were researched, and the owner of the site was listed as Mr. Dallas R. Robertson. The current phone number for Mr. Robertson was obtained from the CCAD office (Phone Number: (972) 390-7303). This phone number was subsequently called; however, an automated recording indicated that this phone number was no longer in service.
On July 14, 2014, aerial imagery and photographs of the site were viewed using Google Earth and Google Street View. The site appeared to still be used for residential purposes. The mobile home and pesticide applicator equipment discussed in the original Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment were no longer visible on the site.
IV. CONCLUSION
This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, a Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Kerry W Staggs 3979
Elmendorf, Bexar County
NFA
09/26/2013

Site Setting
Mr. Kerry W. Staggs (the "site") is located at 5269 Hardy Road, in Elmendorf, Bexar County, Texas (latitude: 29.149244° N, longitude: 98.386467° W). The site is comprised of 300 acres in a rural area with a house and a barn onsite. Staggs Ranch Road borders the northeast and northwest sides of the property. Hardy Road borders the southwest side of the property and the southeast side is bordered by land. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site appears to be secured by a cattle fence, according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 18, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On April 5, 1986, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted by David F. Hill with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. The site was predominantly flat and consisted of a house, barn, and flat grassy land with several oak trees on it. There were no empty pesticide containers observed at the site at the time of the inspection; however, several empty five-gallon cans were reported stored beside the barn onsite. No soil stains or other evidence of environmental distress was observed, and the vegetation at the site was heavy.
Mr. Staggs took the TDA tests for a commercial pesticide applicator license approximately five years ago, but he decided not to get the license after passing all the tests. Mr. Staggs did no commercial application of pesticides of any kinds but did apply herbicides for weed control on his own land. Mr. Staggs reportedly has not applied any herbicides

to his land in over two years. The herbicide used by Mr. Staggs was 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D), and was applied on approximately 300 acres of predominantly rangeland.
The 2, 4-D came in five-gallon cans which were rinsed out once, when empty, and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. According to Mr. Staggs, the empty containers were adjacent to the barn awaiting disposal; however, these were not observed at the time of the site observation. Mr. Staggs no longer owns his sprayer equipment. No accidents or spills were reported to have occurred relating to the use of pesticides, and TDA reportedly never inspected Mr. Staggs spraying activities.

TCEQ Investigations
On September 17, 2013, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and there are no current pesticide licenses issued for Mr. Kerry W. Staggs.
On September 17, 2013, the Bexar County Appraisal District was researched, and Mr. Staggs is still the current owner of the site.
On September 17, 2013, the White Pages were researched for Mr. Staggs and his wife Mrs. Jackie Staggs, and the phone numbers listed (210-621-2644 and 210-621-2723) were not in working order. There are no other phone numbers available to contact the owner of the site.
On September 17, 2013, Google Earth was researched and based on the images, it appears the site is mainly rangeland secured by a cattle fence with a couple of houses onsite.
On September 17, 2013, the Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there are five water wells within ¼ mile of the site, three water wells within ½ mile of the site, and 15 water wells within a mile of the site.

Conclusion
As of September 17, 2013 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Stratford Schools 3980
Stratford, Sherman County
NS
10/17/2014

Site Setting
Although Stratford Schools is listed as the site name, the addresses provided in the referral were/are the residences of Dwayne Plunk, an individual who conducted ground application of herbicides on a part-time basis for a period of about one year at farm sites. The two residences are located within one block of each other; the first address is listed as 617 South Fulton, and the second address is listed as 613 South Pearl Street. Both residences are located in the city of Stratford. Mr. Plunk did not conduct business, storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides, herbicides or hazardous substances at the residences.

Site History
Dwayne Plunk is an employee of Stratford Schools as a teacher but has never conducted application of pesticides or herbicides at the schools. Mr. Plunk conducted ground application as an individual on a part-time basis under a Texas State Pest Control Board license. He operated a Hi Boy applicator in addition to a 100-gallon applicator tank on a trailer. He did not have his own site for parking the applicator; the applicator was kept at the farm sites where Mr. Plunk conducted the spraying. Application activities were limited to the pre-emergent weed control herbicides of Banvel, Prowl, and Roundup. The chemicals were furnished by the farmers. The maximum size of the containers was two and a half gallons.

Herbicides were applied by both applicators using the same operating procedures. The herbicide mixtures were pre-determined based on the size of the area requiring application; hence, the entire mixture was usually exhausted. On rare occasions, any remaining mixture left over from spraying was applied on another site requiring weed control. Similarly, rinsate generated from cleaning the applicators with water was sprayed on a site requiring weed control. Empty containers were cleaned with water, and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed. The chemicals were purchased and retained by the famers. Dwayne Plunk did not store or dispose of the containers.

On October (date illegible) 1985, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified Stratford Schools as a potential hazardous waste site. The Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 11, 1985 cited that “The site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.” A preliminary assessment of Dwayne Plunk’s two residences was conducted by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc., for the Texas Water Commission (TWC) between October 14th and October 16th, 1985. An interview was conducted with Dwayne Plunk on the 14th, followed by a visual inspection of the residence sites on October 16th. The visual inspections identified the two addresses as homes in a residential section of Stratford. The sites were normally vegetated and no evidence of on-site storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides or herbicides was observed.

TCEQ Investigations

On September 11, 2014, TCEQ researched the two addresses using Google Earth, the Sherman County Appraisal District, the TCEQ Central Registry Query, the TDA’s pesticide applicator’s database, and the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) groundwater database. Images produced through Google Earth confirmed that the addresses provided for the site(s) were home residences. A follow-up of the residence addresses through the Sherman County Appraisal District shows that only the 613 South Pearl Street address was associated with Dwayne Plunk. Neither the TCEQ Central Registry nor the TDA database contained any records for Stratford Schools or Dwayne Plunk. The TWDB groundwater database identified four wells within a one-mile radius of the two residence addresses belonging to the City of Stratford; two of the four wells are used for public supply, while the remaining two wells have been plugged or destroyed. The wells were all completed in the Ogallala Aquifer. Three private wells were also located within the one-mile radius. The first well is not in use, the second well is a domestic well, and the third well is an irrigation well.

Conclusion

The physical address(s) of the Stratford Schools – Dwayne Plunk site(s) have been identified as homes in a residential area of Stratford. No evidence of on-site storage, treatment, or disposal of pesticides or herbicides was found for either of the sites. Based on the information available at this time, an eligibility determination of Non-Site (NS) is concluded for this site.

Mark Stiggins 3981
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NFA
12/12/2008

The address was a private residence in Lubbock, Texas owned by Mr. Stiggins. Mr. Stiggins was a pilot for several companies in the Lubbock area and aerially applied pesticides for those businesses. Those businesses were inspected separately. Mr. Stiggins did not store pesticides at his residence, nor did he operate an applicator business

there. Since no indication of the storage or release of a hazardous substance was found, the subcontractor recommended that no further action was required because the property is a non-site and in that capacity is not eligible for the State Superfund program. In 2008, a records search was conducted and it was discovered that Mr. Stiggins had relocated to Mount Juliet, Tennessee while maintaining ownership of the Lubbock address as a rental property. Mr. Stiggins was contacted in Tennessee and he stated that his house in Lubbock had not, to the best of his knowledge, ever been used to store pesticides and that no business had ever operated from the property. As such, no further action is required in this case.

Sunbelt Trees 3982
Sugar Land, Fort Bend County
Active
10/20/2009

Site Setting:
The name of the Site is Sun Belt Trees, L.L.C. The address of the Site is 16008 Boss Gaston Road, Sugar Land, Fort Bend County, Texas.

Verification Activities:
On September 10, 2009, TCEQ conducted a phone interview with an employee of Sun Belt Trees, L.L.C., J.R. Barcenas, to confirm that the Site is still active. Mr. Barcenas stated that it has been a nursery and has never been closed down. The business has been in the same location since 1981.
The property has been owned by Carl P. McCord since October 26 1981, according to the Texas Secretary of State, Business Organization Inquiry.

Conclusion:
Based on the review of the available information on September 10, 2009, the TCEQ determined that the Site is an active facility and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Jon Weatherred 3986
Kress, Swisher County
NS
12/12/2008

The file includes only the referral from the Texas Department of Agriculture identifying Jon Weatherred as a pesticide applicator. The listed address is a post office box. A telephone database search has no results in the state of Texas. A Google search in 2008 resulted in a single news story from 1998 concerning the subject's third trial on a murder charge from 1988. Since there is no business address to investigate and no information available on the subject's location, the post office box is a non-site and in that capacity is not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Mike Terry 3987
Justin, Denton County
NS
12/07/2008

The EPA referral document does not contain any information aside from the person's name, a P O Box address and a generic statement that the site is a possible "location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed." A white pages search for Mike Terry in Justin, Texas did not return any results. A white pages search for Mike Terry in Texas, in general, returned 62 listings. Mike Terry, listed on the referral document cannot be identified. No specific location can be determined as the site; therefore, the site status is a non-site. Based on the TCEQ file review on November 4, 2008, the Mike Terry site may not be eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Former Dry Cleaner at 26th & Avenue N 3991
Snyder, Scurry County
NFA
03/11/2014

The TCEQ conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) on the Colorado River Municipal Water District (CRMWD) Snyder Well Field site in February of 2008. This PA was conducted based on reports that tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE) were detected in CRMWD Well #29 in November of 1999 (1.8ug\L and 0.5ug\L respectively). Additional sampling in August 2000 and February 2001 from the same well showed PCE at 1.5ug\L. Results from recent sampling in June of 2006 did not show PCE at levels above the MCL in Well #29. Additionally, Well #4 also showed similar impact in January 1997 and February 1999. Well #4 was plugged and abandoned on April 2, 2007.
During the PA site visit a former dry cleaners was found at 26th Street and Avenue N. When the property was inspected no visible contamination or staining of the concrete slab was present. A search for the name of the dry cleaners (based on location) in TCEQ records did not reveal the name of the facility. An inactive water well is located near the slab. The condition of the well is unknown.

No hazardous wastes, drums, soil stains, stains on the concrete slab or tanks were discovered during the Preliminary Assessment site visit. Based on the results of this site visit it was determined that the former dry cleaners could be a potential source for the groundwater contamination found previously in the CRMWD wells.

Due to the former dry cleaners being a potential source for the contamination found in the CRMWD public water supply wells, sampling is needed at this site.

Occidental Chemical Corporation Chemical Spill 3996
Conroe, Montgomery County
NFA
02/09/2009

At approximately 18:30 on January 23, 1996, a tank trailer transporting approximately 5,800 gallons of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGME) overturned on Interstate Highway 45 (I-45), 5 miles north of Willis, Montgomery County, Texas. The tank was damaged and an estimated 815 gallons of material was released. The material flowed into a ditch alongside the highway and a small, undetermined amount of chemical entered a nearby creek. It was raining at the time of the incident. The truck was owned and operated by Slay Transportation Company. The Conroe Fire Department Hazardous Materials team (Hazmat) responded to the incident. Two truckloads of sand were used to construct a dike in the ditch to contain the spilled chemical. The manufacturer of the chemical, Occidental Chemical Corporation, dispatched its own Hazmat response team to manage the cleanup process. A vacuum truck from Beeline Transportation was used to remove the material from the ditch and creek. The remaining product in the

damaged truck was off-loaded to another tank trailer. Cleanup was reported to be completed at approximately 04:00 on January 24, 1996. According to a letter dated February 2, 1996 from Slay Transportation Company to Region 12 of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), the vacuum truck removed approximately 2500 gallons of the EGME/water mixture. The ditch was subsequently flushed with approximately 1500 gallons of water to remove any residual EGME. Beeline transportation removed a total of approximately 4000 gallons of EMGE/water mixture. ENTRIX, Inc. conducted a preliminary biological assessment of the creek on foot at 04:30 for approximately 3.0 miles but observed no visible effects. The following morning ENTRIX conducted a full biological assessment of the creek where EGME initially entered and observed approximately 50 dead fish, mostly less than 1 inch in length. No further impact on wildlife was observed. EmTech Environmental Services removed approximately 40 cubic yards of dirt and grass from locations in the ditch specified by TNRCC and TXDOT on-scene representatives. The dirt was taken to the Beeline facility for sampling and disposal and new sod and grass were applied to the affected area.

According to the letter from Slay Transportation Co., confirmation samples were collected after the incident from four locations: the roll-off containing the dirt and grass mixture, the affected area of the ditch approximately 100 feet downstream of the spill site, the affected area of the ditch downstream from the berm and before the creek, and the unaffected area of the ditch, upstream from the spill site. The letter included analytical reports from Environmental Chemistry, Inc. for analysis of only 3 samples for EGME by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 8000. These samples were named “Sample #1 Spill Site,” “Sample #2 Excavation Near Creek,” and “Sample #3 Background.” None of the samples contained EGME above the detection limit of 200 mg/kg. The risk benchmark in EPA’s Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM) for EGME is 39000 mg/kg. The Texas Risk Reduction Protocol (TRRP) protective concentration level (PCL) for EGME for the soil ingestion pathway is 29 mg/kg.

The spill was not listed in the EPA superfund site index nor the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) corrective action database. Region 12 TCEQ records included the EPA incident report and the letter with analytical results from Slay Transportation Co. The City of Conroe Fire Department could not provide any further information regarding sampling results or location of the spill. Because a more precise location could not be determined for the incident and EGME was not detected in samples from the affected area, the TCEQ Site Assessment and Discovery Program (SDAP) recommends a decision of no further action.

Cotropia Fertilizer Serv Inc 3997
Hearne, Roberts County
NFA
04/11/2014

Site Setting

Cotropia Fertilizer Services Inc. (site) is located on FM 50, approximately four miles south on FM 50 from its intersection with Highway 79 in Hearne, Texas (latitude: 30.801753° N, longitude: 96.600069° W). The site occupies five acres in a rural area and with five structures; a house, a garage or shop, and three barns or similar storage structures. FM 50 borders the site to the northwest side but is otherwise surrounded by rural farmland. The site is fenced on all sides with a gated entrance.

Site History

On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 11, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On May 20 and 21, 1986, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA/SI) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA/SI program by George J. Putnicki of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut & Associates, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA/SI, Mr. Putnicki interviewed Carl Cotropia, the owner and operator of the site, and conducted a visual inspection, took pictures, and made a sketch of the site. Mr. Putnicki observed four buildings on site at the time of the investigation and noted that there were 27 above ground fertilizer storage tanks. The report states that Mr. Cotropia was a licensed pesticide applicator by the TDA and operated as a fertilizer retailer while doing some custom pesticide application spanning the 18 years prior to the investigation. Custom application is noted to include Grazon and other similar pesticides in amounts up to 500 gallons annually. Approximately 36 five-gallon containers of Grazon were reported to be in storage at the property at the time of the investigation.

The report states that Mr. Cotropia stated he never disposed of excess pesticide or pesticide containers at the site and none were observed in excess during the investigation. Additionally, Mr. Cotropia stated there had never been any accidents and spills at the location. It is stated however, that there was open burning of empty pesticide containers.

Mr. Putnicki concludes his report stating that there was no evidence of spills, odors, disposal of used containers, or environmental damage to warrant further action at the site.

TCEQ Investigations

On March 19, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and Cotropia Fertilizer Services Inc. was voluntarily dissolved on June 10, 1999 after holding the status for 25 years.

On March 19, 2014, the Robertson County Appraisal District was researched, and Mr. Cotropia is still the current owner of the site.

On March 19, 2014, Google Earth was researched and based on the images; it appears that many of the above ground storage tanks remain on site. By way of comparison to the PA/SI site sketch, the site appears basically the same with the exception of the addition of a new barn.

On March 19, 2014, TCEQ compliance history was researched and Mr. Cotropia holds a high (score of zero) compliance rating from 2013. There is however no associated regulated entity number (RN#) associated with Mr. Cotropia's customer number (CN#).

On March 20, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and Mr. Cotropia currently holds a commercial applicators license through February 28, 2015.

On March 20, 2014, during a phone conversation with Mr. Cotropia, he stated that he still owns the property where the former site was located and operates an office there. It is unclear what type of business (if any at all) Mr. Cotropia operates out of this office. Mr. Cotropia states that operations similar or related to his previous business are not conducted at the site. Mr. Cotropia did mention that there are still above ground storage tanks on site but they are empty, and due to degradation, have become unusable.

On March 20, 2014, the Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there are four water wells within ¼ mile of the site (2 appear to be on site and are owned by Mr. Cotropia), nine additional water wells within ½ mile of the site, and 19 additional water wells within a mile of the site.

Conclusion

As of March 20, 2014 there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Bailey Feed Store 4002
Bridgeport, Wise County
NS
04/06/2016

Site Setting
The Bailey Feed Store site is located .25 miles Northeast on Highway 380 from the intersection of Highway 114 and Highway 380 in Bridgeport, Wise County, Texas. The site is currently in a mixed commercial/industrial and residential area. Residences appear to be to the south of highway 380 and commercial/industrial properties generally surround the site. There is no exact address so a specific site determination is difficult.

Site History
On October 20, 1984 the site was identified as the location of a pesticide applicator and a form prepared by the EPA entitled Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification stated that the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the soil or groundwater. On December 16, 1985 Mr. Steven D. Sanders of Gutierrez, Smouse, Wilmut, and Assoc., Inc. performed a preliminary assessment of the site on behalf of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). No site visit was conducted, but an interview was conducted with Ms. Dorothy Allison who was the assistant manager of the Bridgeport Farms and Home Store (aka the Bailey Feed Store).

It was discovered that the site consisted of an office and a sales office for the sale of farm equipment and chemicals. Pesticides and herbicides were sold on property but none were applied. All pesticides and herbicides were sold in containers one and under and any breakages were disposed of in the dumpster. Dead inventory was shipped back to the manufacturer. No waste was generated onsite.

TCEQ Investigations
On February 3, 2016 the Bailey Feed Store's activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA), the Secretary of State (SOS), and the Wise County Appraisal District. A summary of the findings from each of these resources follows.

Based on historical images from Google Earth the site appears to have been undeveloped until 1998. The images do not show any sign of the operation of a pesticide applicator.

After a search on the TCEQ central registry there were no listings that included the Bailey Feed Store or Bridgeport Farms and Home Store. Similarly no listings were found on the Wise County's Appraisal website for the Bailey Feed Store or the Bridgeport Farms and Home Store and an exact address was unable to be located.

No evidence of the Bailey Feed Store or the Bridgeport Farms and Home Store was found on the Secretary of State website or on the list of pesticide applicators published by the TDA.

Conclusion

Based on the research conducted on February 3, 2016 there does not appear to be any evidence that the Bailey Feed Store or the Bridgeport Farms and Home Store ever conducted any operations dealing with the application of pesticides. This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As it was established in the original preliminary assessment conducted in 1985, no regulated process associated with hazardous substance or materials occurred at the site and there is no evidence of mismanagement or release of hazardous substances at this site. A SSDAP eligibility determination of Non-site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Great Plains Chemical Co 4003
Dimmitt, Castro County
NFA
06/08/2016

Site Setting
Great Plains Chemical Company (the "site") was located on US 385, approximately one mile north of its junction with HWY 86 in Dimmitt, Castro County, Texas (latitude: 34.5637° N, longitude: 102.3136° W). The site was comprised of less than six acres with an office/warehouse onsite. US 385 borders the east side of the property and the north and south sides are bordered by other buildings. The west side of the property is bordered by a large shed and grain elevators. There are no schools or daycare facilities within 200 hundred feet of the site. The site does not appear to be secured by a fence, according to Google Earth images.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on December 12, 1984 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may be unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On December 22, 1985, a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessments (PA/SI) for the site was conducted by David Hill with Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA. A telephone interview with the purchasing agent, Mr. Jimmy Reed, was conducted on November 19, 1985 and a site observation was made immediately afterwards.
Great Plains Chemical Co. has been in business at the present location for six years selling animal health products. Prior to the present location, the business operated in downtown Dimmitt and the current location was vacant land. At one time, the business also involved ground application of insecticides (TDA Dealer # 18147). The spraying of feed lots for insects was done for one year and discontinued. The licensed applicator who did the spraying was no longer employed by Great Plains and could not be located. According to Mr. Reed, the spray rig used for insecticide application is not used anymore and is for sale. Other aspects of the spraying activities are unknown; however, Mr. Reed indicated that very little spraying was actually done. Although Great Plains has a pesticide dealer license, no pesticide sales are conducted. The TDA inspected the operation on June 25, 1985 at which time an affidavit was signed stating that no pesticide sales had been made. Vapona was the insecticide spray used at the feed lots. The ground at the site is flat and aside from the building, consists mainly of packed dirt and gravel. There were no empty containers observed, no chemical odors detected, and vegetation at the site was normal. No soil stains were observed or other evidence of environmental distress. Because of these factors and

the statements that very little pesticide application activity had been conducted from the site, no further action is recommended for Great Plains Chemical Co. under the Texas Water Commission's PA/SI program.

TCEQ Investigations

On June 8, 2016, the Castro CAD was researched, and the current owners of the property are Zachary and Sheri Smith who purchased the property in 2011 from W.J. Hill. The Dimmitt Veterinary Supply business
currently occupies the site.

On June 8, 2016, TCEQ's Central Registry was researched for Great Plains Chemical in Dimmitt, Texas, and no information was available for this entity.

On June 8, 2016, Great Plains Chemical Company was researched in the Texas Secretary of the State's (SOS) database, and this business' name is now registered under Animal Health International (filing number 7145006). The Great Plains Chemical Company name was changed on October 19, 1987 to Lextron, Inc., and Lextron, Inc. was changed to Animal Health International on October 21, 2011.

On June 8, 2016, Great Plains Chemical Company and Animal Health International were researched in TDA's Pesticide Applicator License database, and there are no pesticide applicator's license for either entity.

Conclusion

This EPA site referral was solely administrative as part of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators. As there are no releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances documented or suspected at this site, and the site is inactive for the process for which it was referred (pesticide application), a SSDAP eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Milo Center Fertilizer 4005

Hereford, Deaf Smith County

Active

01/21/2016

TCEQ Investigations

This site referral by the EPA was solely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state; no releases nor mismanagement of hazardous materials or wastes was reported. According to the Deaf Smith County Appraisal District's website, the location at which the Milo Center Fertilizer operated (as described in the referral) is currently owned and operated by a company called Hereford Grain Corp LLC. As of December 28, 2015, and according to the Texas Secretary of State's website and the Texas Department of Agriculture, Hereford Grain Corp LLC. is currently in operation and maintains at least three active commercial pesticide applicator licenses. During a search of Google Maps in street view on December 28, 2015, industrial chemical application and transportation equipment was observed on site, as well as at least one chemical tote and multiple above ground storage tanks.

Conclusion

As of December 28, 2015 Milo Center Fertilizer (presently Hereford Grain Corp LLC.) has been determined to be an active site as defined by the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program. Thus, an eligibility determination of Active (A) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Stevens Sales & Service 4006
Sunray, Moore County
NFA
05/28/2014

Site Setting
Stevens Sales and Service is listed by P.O. Box 815, Sunray, TX 79086, but the residence where pesticides were stored and mixed was located at 504 Avenue J in Sunray (latitude: 36.019435° N, longitude: 101.828485° W). The site is a residence (less than one acre). The site is currently located in an area that is residential, but at the edge of town and is backed by agricultural fields.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. A Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification form prepared by the EPA on February 8, 1985 stated the site may contain disposal pits or ditches, which may have been unlined and contaminating the groundwater. Spills of concentrated pesticides present a hazard of contaminated soil, runoff, and surface water from the site.

On October 22, 1985, an EPA Potential Hazardous Waste Site Identification and Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site was conducted under the Texas Water Commission PA program by Margaret Hulsey of Engineering-Science, Inc. for the EPA.

During the PA, Ms. Hulsey interviewed Mr. Rick Stevens, owner of the site, by telephone, and conducted a drive-by site inspection of the site on October 23, 1985. Ms. Hulsey discovered that Mr. Stevens operated as a ground applicator of Banvel, Diazinon, Roundup, Landmaster, Zineb, Manzate, and 2,4D herbicides and fungicides, which were loaded on the applicator at the garage of the property or in the field to be treated. If there was leftover mixture, it was stored in the applicator and sprayed out on the next job, and all rinsate was sprayed out on the fields needing treatment. The rinsed, empty containers were sent to the city landfill or burned on-site and rinsate from the canisters was added to the applicator tank to be sprayed out on fields needing treatment.

The report states that Mr. Stevens used the site to store and mix pesticides from 1978 to 1985 (the time at which Ms. Hulsey conducted her inspection of the site), but that no visual evidence of misuse or improper disposal of pesticide-related wastes was observed. Ms. Hulsey concludes her report with a recommendation for no further action because no pesticide spillage, container storage, or on-site disposal was found and vegetation was normal and well maintained.

TCEQ Investigations
On May 19, 2014, the Secretary of State's database for business organizations was researched, and neither Mr. Richard Stevens nor Stevens Sales and Service were listed.

On May 19, 2014, the Moore County Appraisal District database was researched, and it was discovered that the site is currently owned by Mr. Richard J. Stevens and his wife Marcia Stevens.
On May 19, 2014, Google Earth was used to research the site of this residence, and based on the images; the site remains in use as a residence.

On May 19, 2014, the TCEQ Central Registry was queried, and Mr. Stevens was not listed in the database, nor was the 504 Avenue J address.

On May 19, 2014, the TDA's pesticide applicator's license database was researched, and no current pesticide applicators license is associated with this site, with Stevens Sales and Service, or with a 'Rick Stevens' or 'Richard Stevens'.

On May 19, 2014, a general web search yielded a yellow pages business listing and phone number for Stevens Sales and Service (300 Main St, Sunray, TX, 806-922-6302). A call to that number was unanswered during business hours, but directed to the voicemail of Rick Stevens.

Conclusion
As there are neither documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site is currently inactive, the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time (May 19, 2014).

Brenda Lewis Property 4008
Premont, Jim Wells County
NFA
07/31/2017

Duke Energy Field Services Sherhan, PWS ID# 0980008 4010
Gruver, Hansford County
NFA
12/07/2009

SITE SETTING
The County Road 9 Ground Water site is located 18 miles north of Gruver, TX. The indicator well is PWS 0980008 owned by Duke Energy Field Services (Duke Energy). Duke Energy owns 270 acres of land, the majority of which is unfenced. Water wells, tanks, pumps, gas extraction engines, control rooms, and piping are all contained within fenced perimeters. Land surrounding the site is used primarily for agricultural purposes. The nearest residence is one (1) mile southeast of the site.

HISTORY OF THE SITE
The Sherhan Natural Gas Plant (NGP) was constructed in the 1930's; the County Road 9 Ground Water Public Water Supply (PWS) provides water for this facility. DCP Midstream (CN601229917) is the current owner of the Sherhan NGP. Previous owners include Duke Energy Field Services (CN600254015) and GPM Gas Corporation (CN601587348).

The PWS is tested annually for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Multiple drinking water sample results show an ongoing detection of carbon tetrachloride in the County Road 9 Ground Water PWS. The national drinking water standard for carbon tetrachloride set by the EPA is 5 ug/L. Laboratory detection results for carbon tetrachloride in the County Road 9 Ground Water PWS include the following: (08/22/07) 0.71 ug/L, (10/03/07) 0.88 ug/L, and (02/12/08) 0.6 ug/L. A PWS compliance investigation was conducted on 01/18/06 on the County Road 9 PWS, but no violations were reported.

TCEQ RESEARCH
There is no current or recorded on-site storage or use of carbon tetrachloride. A possible source of carbon tetrachloride may be the PWS disinfection process at the site. The County Road 9 PWS disinfects water within the

system by using chlorine. Carbon tetrachloride is categorized as a tetrahalomethane (THM), a by product of the chlorine disinfection process.

In addition, waste water is generated via the gas extraction process by the Sherhan NGP. Waste water is disposed of via on-site injection wells drilled to depths between 3,842 and 4,286 below ground surface (BGS). All on-site injection wells are regulated by the Texas Railroad Commission. Three (3) clay lined pits are located on-site and hold wastes generated from the natural gas plant, their capacities are as follows: 50,000 barrels, 10,000 barrels, and 12,000 barrels. Laboratory wastes are collected in barrels and total 2 barrels a year. All wastes generated from the site are handled at the southeast portion of the site.

Water used at the County Road 9 Ground Water site is pumped from two active on-site wells. Well #10 (G0980008D N of Plant) is drilled to a depth of 346 feet BGS and well #12 (G0980008C NE of plant) is drilled to 322 feet BGS. Both wells extract water from the Ogallala Formation. Water from these wells is used for drinking and industrial purposes related to the Sherhan NGP. The PWS provides water for 31 DCP Midstream employees.

CONCLUSION
A Pre-CERCLIS Report dated April 2009 was submitted to the EPA. The EPA did not recommend the site for further evaluation under CERCLA. The site also requires no further action for the State Superfund program because there is no evidence of release above MCL. Furthermore, monitoring of the site is being addressed under another program (TCEQ Water Supply), and the site is still an active public water supply system with the contamination likely a disinfection by-product.

11th Street and Avenue F Ground Water 4011
Seagraves, Gaines County
NFA
10/08/2009

The site is the intersection near to one of the public water supply wells of the City of Seagraves (PWS ID 0830001). The subject groundwater well, G0830001G, also known as Henny Penny had detections of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 1,2-dichloroethane. The City of Seagraves has 13 active wells that provide drinking water to the population of approximately 2,396. There are three entry points in the system, one of which is a reverse osmosis treatment plant. Each entry point is associated with multiple wells: for example entry point #1 (EP001) is connected to eight (8) active wells, entry point #2 (EP002) is a treatment plant and entry point #3 (EP003) is connected to five (5) active wells.

The release of the contaminants 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 1,2-dichloroethane was first detected at EP001 in the sample collected on 2/6/2008. The concentrations of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 1,2-dichloroethane were 0.61 µg/L and 0.54 µg/L, respectively. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for 1,2-dichloroethane is 5 µg/L.

Another round of sampling was conducted on 3/13/2008, which 1,2-dichloroethane was detected at 0.92 µg/l in one of the wells of the system. The rest of the wells did not show detection of any volatile compounds. The depths of the wells in the system are within 125 to 185 feet into Ogallala formation. The population of 2,936 within the City of Seagraves is being served by this public water system. All the drinking water wells of the City of Seagraves are within a mile radius. The system is on annual monitoring for volatile organic compounds. There are two private wells within 0.25 to 0.75 mile from the impacted well, one of which is inactive and the other one is used for irrigation. The area outside the city limit is mostly used for agriculture. According to Mr. Waylon Moore, Water Official, City of Seagraves (806-387-2013), the private wells in the area are mainly used for irrigation of the farm land.

The Pre-CERCLIS site investigation was completed on 2/10/2009. According to EPA's Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation form signed on 4/23/2009, the site has not been recommended for further evaluation under CERCLA. TCEQ Public Drinking Water Section had collected a sample from the well G0830001G on 4/8/2009. The analytical showed no detections of any volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Since there is no detection of VOCs, the site is recommended for no further action under State Superfund Program at this time.

South Louisiana Street Ground Water 4012
Grandview, Johnson County
NFA
08/28/2009

Site Location
The South Louisiana Street Groundwater site is located ¼ mile West of Highway 81 at the southeast corner of South Louisiana Street and East Criner Street, in Grandview, TX. All of the City of Grandview's wells lie in the Woodbine aquifer.

Facility Description
The City of Grandview Water Supply Corporation (WSC), located at 103 South Louisiana Street, has 2 water wells, which are not used for public water supply. Well #G1260004B is drilled to 210 feet below ground surface and well #G1260004E is drilled to 1750 feet below ground surface. Water is supplied to the City of Grandview by two municipally owned Grandview Public Water Supply (PWS) wells located on Gillium Street, approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the site, well #G1260004F and well #G1260004G. Well #G1260004B at the South Louisiana Street location was the subject of the October 10, 2008 site visit.
Routine sampling and analysis of the water supply system located at 103 South Louisiana Street on January 14, 2008 revealed a toluene concentration of 0.64µg/L and a carbon disulfide concentration of 0.62µg/L for well #G1260004B. According to a telephone conversation with City of Grandview Public Works Director, Roy Roberts, it was verified that there are only two wells located at 103 South Louisiana Street. The well that showed a detection of

carbon disulfide and toluene is now plugged. According to Roy Roberts, Public Works Director, well # G1260004B was plugged on March 14, 2008. The other operating well at this site is the south well # G1260004E and is used for irrigation purposes only. Chris Heisler noted that well # G1260004E is still plumbed to the water tank, but not used for public water supply.
The source(s) of toluene and carbon disulfide are unknown at this time. No other incidence of BTEX chemicals was noted in the water quality file review. Potential sources include the city vehicle maintenance buildings east of the site across the railroad tracks which run parallel to South Louisiana Street, and Chevron and Fast Stop gas stations located approximately 300 yards north of the site at the intersection of North McDuff Street and East Criner Street. Both gas stations are registered with Petroleum Storage Tank program (Facility Numbers 74931 and 36312). Three inactive City of Grandview public water wells and one irrigation well are located within a one mile radius of the site.

Conclusion
A Pre-CERCLIS site visit was conducted on October 10, 2008 by TCEQ employees Eric Dedden and Gary Hazelwood. The Pre-CERCLIS report was submitted to EPA which determined that the site was not recommended for further evaluation. The site is No Further Action for State Superfund because the impacted well has been plugged and no longer serves as a water supply and the COC detections were below MCL.

Ottinger Road Ground Water (a.k.a. Samantha Springs) 4013
Keller, Tarrant County
NFA
08/12/2010

SETTING
The Ottinger Road Ground Water site (the “Site”) is designated as contaminated ground water originating from an unknown source. The ground water source identified as Spring 2 (TCEQ Source code G2200327B) of the Samantha Springs public water supply (PWS) system is the indicator and nearest well to the contaminated ground water. Samantha Springs is a registered public water supply (PWS) system that includes two springs (wells). Spring 1 is approximately 24 feet deep. A 100-ft. perforated collection conduit, 12 feet below the surface, collects ground water supplying the well. Spring 2 is of similar construction and is located about 2 miles away. The ground water from Spring 2 is pumped to the Spring 1 site and discharges into Spring 1. The blended water is then pumped about 3 miles to the bulk storage site. The water is then sold to various bottling plants, including Premium Water Company, HEB and Coca-Cola. Most water is delivered to customers by Samantha Springs haul trucks. A small quantity is picked up in other trucks.

HISTORY OF SITE
Entry point sampling conducted on 09/19/2007 resulted in a detection of the unregulated chemical 1,1-Dichloroethane. Sampling of the entry point on 02/20/2008 confirmed the presence of the regulated chemical cis-1,2-Dichloroethene and 1,1-Dichloroethane. Results of samples collected from Well A (Spring 1) and Well B (Spring 2) on 03/03/2008 confirmed groundwater contamination with cis-1,2-Dichloroethene and the unregulated chemicals 1,1-Dichloroethane and 2-Chloropropane. Though the chemicals were detected, the water system was not in violation of TCEQ drinking water standards because the detections were below the MCL of 70 µg/L for cis-1,2-Dichloroethene.

The most recent routine Comprehensive Compliance Investigations (CCI) was conducted by TCEQ PWS personnel in August 2007. No alleged violations were documented at the time of the investigation. One Additional Issue was noted regarding the treatment process.

TCEQ RESEARCH

No hazardous wastes were found in the buildings or on the grounds of either spring. Neither the owner nor the operations manager of the Samantha Springs PWS was aware of any potential sources in the area. The potential for contamination exists, however, partly due to both Spring 1 and Spring 2 being located on the outcrop of the Woodbine aquifer and the shallow depth of both springs.

Previous sampling from wells in the Woodbine aquifer has detected volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The most commonly detected VOC was MTBE in the urban part of the aquifer. Tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, chloroethylene (vinyl chloride) and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene have also been detected. The sampling analyses could indicate shallow ground-water contamination associated with urban land use.

Three private drinking water wells within ¼ mile of Spring 2 have been identified as completed in the Woodbine aquifer and are being used for general domestic purposes, including potable use. Three other private wells within ½ mile of Spring 2 are identified as “irrigation” wells on the State Water Well Reports; however, verification that the wells are not used for drinking water purposes was not possible. Most private wells in the area are used for irrigation.

No enforcement cases were found in the TCEQ Consolidated Compliance and Enforcement Data System (CCEDS) Enforcement Case List.

CONCLUSION
A U.S. EPA Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation (SSSR) dated September 16, 2009 is attached. The SSSR recommends no further evaluation under CERCLA. The site is currently active and, therefore, is not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Acuff Road and Cimarron Drive Ground Water 4014
Lubbock, Lubbock County
NFA
08/20/2014

The Acuff Road and Cimarron Drive Ground Water site (Site) is situated in a rural setting in the eastern portion of the City of Lubbock, Texas. The Site has both residential and agricultural uses as exemplified by the private residences, mobile home parks and cotton fields that are predominant in the area. The Site includes Wildwood Mobile Home Village (Wildwood MHV), a mobile home park that supplies water to its residents from onsite wells. Wildwood MHV is a public water supply (PWS) system (PWS# 1520046). Cotton fields are prevalent throughout the Site and border Wildwood MHV to the west, south, and east. Atrazine from an unknown source has been detected in at least one of their PWS wells.

Wildwood MHV operates three wells. Wells #1 and #2 produce 80 gallons per minute each and Well #3 produces 75 gallons per minute. Disinfection is provided via hypochlorination ahead of the pressure tanks. Each well has the capability to serve the entire system. This water system has 96 connections, 125 meters, and a population of 265 residents. Only Well #3 was operational at the time of this pre-CERCLIS inspection conducted on December 16, 2008.

Wildwood MHV received multiple notices of violation resulting from a compliance inspection performed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Region 2 on February 21, 2007 (Ref. 2). The violations included a failure to maintain a record of operations, a failure to complete and submit Disinfectant Level Quarterly Monitoring Reports, a failure to posses a chlorine test kit, a failure to complete and implement a Monitoring Plan, and a failure to use an approved disinfectant.

Routine sampling of the Wildwood MHV PWS on March 17, 2008 revealed the presence of atrazine at a concentration of 0.1 ug/L. A Pre-CERCLIS screening assessment was completed in 2009, and the EPA recommended no further evaluation under CERCLA . In July 2012, the TCEQ sampled six PWS wells and 11 domestic wells in the vicinity of Acuff Road and Cimarron Drive for the chemicals of concern: atrazine, simazine, ametryn, propazine, prometon, and cyanazine. Groundwater samples results did not detect concentrations of any of these chemicals above the EPA's maximum contaminant levels (MCL) or the Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) groundwater ingestion protective concentration level (PCL).

The low levels of atrazine detected do not exceed the applicable MCL/PCL or SCDM values thus do not require a response action nor facilitate a qualifying HRS site score. The Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) recommends "no further action" at this time. The PWS wells remain subject to the Public Drinking Water Section monitoring programs.

Action Bumper 4015
Houston, Harris County
NFA
08/15/2013

The former Action Bumper property (Site) consists of a 1-acre parcel on the north side of Lone Oak Road in Houston, Texas. Structures on the Site include a frame house at the front of the property, a 4800-square foot metal building at the back of the property, and a long carport connecting the two. An asphalt driveway along the west side of the house widens into a parking area that continues to the north line of the metal building. The Site is approximately 50% impervious cover. The house is a residence currently occupied by the owner, Mr. Mario Ramos; the metal building serves as storage for tools and supplies related to the owner's construction and bar businesses. Mr. Ramos bought the property in February, 1999. He subsequently remodeled the home, added the carport, and constructed offices at the south end of the metal building.

The Site appears to have been a residence from 1955 to 1987, changing hands four times during this period. In September, 1987 North Houston Bank took over ownership, and subsequently sold the property to Action Bumper Corporation in December, 1988. It is likely that the metal building was constructed at this time. Action Bumper apparently operated as a plating facility and as a car body repair business at the Site from 1988 until (possibly as late as) 1997, when they abandoned the property.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was conducted in June, 1997 at the request of North Houston Bank as part of foreclosure proceedings. The site inspector found five tanks in the north part of the metal building which appeared to be partially filled with Liquid Chromium and Liquid Nickel. Thirty drums were found at the Site, primarily adjacent to the north side of the metal building. At least twenty of these were filled with water or unknown liquids. The portion of the property north of the metal building showed signs (mainly “grayish” areas) of previous spills of liquid metals. Seven older vehicles and scattered piles of car body parts were left onsite as well.

North Houston Bank subsequently cleaned up the property in preparation for sale. In September, 1997, all onsite liquids were disposed either before or shortly after the time of sale. Mr. Ramos stressed that he did not know the contents of these drums. (Liquid disposal manifests were included in the Phase I report, but no lab results could be located). He said that all buildings were empty, clean, and showed no indication of previous operations at the Site.

The Pre-CERCLIS site inspection showed little to no indication of previous use as a plating facility. The metal building contains a wide variety of construction equipment and materials including drums of cement mix, gallons of paint, drywall compound, and lumber. All paints and related cleaning compounds (thinners, mineral spirits) were properly stored. There is no indication of spills onsite.

The surrounding land use is primarily residential (single family housing) with some commercial use north of the Site, as well as east and west along Lone Oak Road. The nearest residences are within 100 feet of the site in all directions. Municipal water is supplied by the City of Houston to the Site and surrounding area, although well sheds and visible pumps indicate the presence of water wells which remain in use. Septic service is present in the area. The nearest school, Patrick Henry Middle School, is located approximately .5 miles west-southwest of the Site. The Site is secured along the street by a chain-link fence with an electric gate. The remainder of the property has a six foot, wood privacy fence.

The TCEQ identified 17 domestic use wells and 5 public supply wells within one mile of the Site. The depths of these wells range from 48’ to 639’ below ground surface in the Chicot Aquifer. There are many more wells used for human consumption within a four mile radius.

Surface runoff from the Site is to the east toward Halls Bayou, the nearest surface water, via drainage culverts that run along Lone Oak Road. The most likely point of entry into Halls Bayou is approximately .8 miles east of the Site. Halls Bayou feeds into the Green’s Bayou Watershed at a point approximately 7.6 miles east-southeast of the Site.

The EPA has reviewed the report and concluded that no further action will be pursued at this time. The Site is eligible for the State Superfund Program since it meets the following criteria: the Site is inactive; there is documented evidence of hazardous substances having been deposited on-site; and enforcement is not a reasonable course of action for the Site. However, due to a lack of information, sampling is needed to determine the presence of contaminated substances at the Site.

Accurate Precision Plating 4016
Houston, Harris County
Active
08/21/2009

Accurate Precision Plating is a metal plating business that provides precious metal plating for small components of oil field machinery. The business is owned by Alberto Mani who purchased the property from a trucking company that used the property for fleet maintenance. The business is operated from a 2,520-square foot metal building, on a 1-acre parcel, located north of Houston. The property is secured with a locking steel gate. Except for the building foundation slab, the site has no impervious cover. A surface depression developed on the southern half of the property due to large trucks turning around during previous business activities. This depression allows for rainwater accumulation and rarely dries out according to Mr. Mani. The surrounding area is primarily residential. The facility is registered with the TCEQ as a small quantity generator. The business uses several striking solutions in addition to liquid metal solutions for plating. Chemicals and solutions used at the facility include chromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, cyanide silver solution, copper cyanide solution, trichloroethylene and process rinse water containing nickel, silver, copper, iron and aluminum. A Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment was conducted on January 6, 2009. The groundwater, soil, surface water and air pathways were evaluated in that report. Drinking water is supplied to the site and surrounding area by municipal sources. No water wells were on-site; however, water wells were identified within one mile of the Site that are used for domestic purposes. The Site is not in a wellhead protection area. No areas of obvious soil contamination were observed during the screening assessment. Surface water runoff from the Site is expected to drain to the east of the Site towards Halls Bayou. Halls Bayou feeds into Greens Bayou Watershed at approximately eight miles southeast of the Site. The Site is in the Westfield Estates Watershed which is a habitat for rare and near-extinct plants and animals including the Slender rush-pea, Atwater's prairie chicken, and the ocelot. The Westfield Estates Watershed is located on the Central Flyway of the North American Migratory Flyway. No nuisance odors were detected at the facility. The nearest residences are approximately 85 feet northeast and northwest of the facility. There were no observed or suspected releases from this facility. Based on the Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment, EPA has determined that the site is not recommended for further evaluation under CERCLA.

Furthermore, the Site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because the Site is active, and there is no documented release of hazardous substances at the Site.

Ace Metal Finishing Company 4017
San Antonio, Bexar County
Active
02/13/2012

SETTING
The site consists of two corrugated metal buildings (each approximately 2,500 square feet and hereinafter referred to as the west building and the east building) and a smaller metal-sided building on approximately three acres in east San Antonio. Land use in the area surrounding the site is generally rural residential. The nearest residential property to the site is located approximately 50 feet to the south of the site.

HISTORY OF SITE
Mario Esparza, Sr. operated Ace Metal Finishing (Ace) out of the west building from October 1989 to June 1991. Operations included cadmium and zinc plating. Two 1,800-gallon stainless steel tanks were used to store the rinse water. In August 1991, Mr. Esparza notified the TNRCC San Antonio Region office that Ace was no longer in business at that location. Mr. Esparza’s letter stated that the building had been cleaned and that two drums of waste were generated as a result of the cleanup. The type of waste generated was not documented. A subsequent TNRCC investigation revealed that a 900-gallon tank of rinse water and three 55-gallon drums of waste had been left at the facility. Analyses of samples collected from one container and the 900-gallon tank indicated that the wastes were characteristically hazardous for chromium.

Presently, Warner's Metal Finishing (Warner's) conducts plating operations out of the west building and uses the east building as an office and storage for plating liquids and finished and unfinished product. A smaller building located north of the two main buildings houses wastewater containment tanks. Warner's, a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG), is an industrial operation that engages in all types of electroplating, plating, anodizing, coloring, and finishing of metals and formed products. Larry Warner, owner, stated that no drums, debris or evidence of spills were observed in the west building at the time he purchased the property. At the time of the site visit update on June 9, 2011, staining was observed on a wall of the east building, and corrosion and stains were observed on the concrete floor and a door of the east building. The south side of the west building also showed severe corrosion. Chemicals used in the plating process, including caustic soda, sulfuric acid, nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, are stored in plastic drums set on pallets in the east building. According to Mr. Warner, no wastes are stored on site, and wastewater is evaporated.

TCEQ RESEARCH

Warner's response to a Notice of Violation (NOV) issued in April 1987 stated that it had stopped discharging waste to the ground and had cleaned up some previously discharged wastes. The waste types and quantities referred to in the NOV and the facility's response to the NOV are unknown. A 1994 complaint alleged that Warner's was pumping holding tanks onto the ground behind the plating shop. The outcome of that complaint could not be determined. In 2006 a complaint alleged that Warner's was discharging plating waste waters to the ground. The TCEQ investigator observed discolored and distressed vegetation on the ground surrounding a large process tank. A soil sample collected for analysis had detectable total metal concentrations of arsenic (6 mg/Kg), barium (43 mg/Kg), cadmium (4 mg/Kg), chromium (431 mg/Kg), lead (376 mg/Kg), and silver (10.4 mg/Kg). The sample had a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) result for barium of 0.28 mg/L. Based on the chromium and lead concentrations, an unauthorized discharge occurred at the site.

The TCEQ investigator also noticed an area with yellow-stained water in a road ditch in front of the facility's operations building and collected a soil sample for analysis. The sample had total metal concentrations of barium (23 mg/Kg), cadmium (2mg/Kg), chromium (25 mg/Kg), lead (24 mg/Kg) and silver (0.7 mg/Kg). Based on the results of a sample collected to represent background, a discharge could not be verified. Also during the complaint investigation, the investigator identified an additional area immediately behind the facility's plating process building along the base of the siding/foundation where the ground appeared discolored, and the vegetation appeared to be distressed. The TCEQ investigator documented wastewater/process liquids leaking on the concrete floor in the general location where the stains and discoloration were observed.

CONCLUSION

This site is currently active and, therefore, not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time. The TCEQ Stormwater program is actively involved with the site, and the TCEQ Industrial Hazardous Waste program investigates CESQGs on a periodic basis.

US Polestar Marine Engineering 4019
Houston, Harris County
NFA
08/31/2009

The former U.S. Polestar Marine Engineering Co, Ltd site (the Site) consists of a 14,850 square foot parcel that occupies a city block approximately one mile southeast of downtown Houston, Texas. The northeast half of the block has a cluster of three interconnected metal buildings built between 1930 and 1965. The southwest half of the block is a gravel and asphalt yard entirely surrounded by a barbed wire-topped six-foot cyclone fence. Locked, double gates

face Sampson Street and Runnels Street. This portion of the property is partially overgrown with grasses and weedy vegetation. Trees line the fence along the southwest property line. All vegetation looks healthy.
The surrounding area is predominantly residential, especially to the south, with homes dating from the 1940s. The arterial streets contain mixed commercial activity. All area homes and businesses are supplied by municipal utilities including drinking water. North of the Site is a largely commercial/industrial area that borders Buffalo Bayou. Surface runoff (as well as a large drain in the parking area along Runnels St.) drains to the northeast toward Buffalo Bayou, which is approximately 0.4 miles from the Site. This water body ultimately widens to become the Houston Ship Channel. Rusk Park and the adjacent Rusk Elementary School lie approximately 0.4 miles west of the Site.
Harris County property records contain site information dating back to 1986 when Mr. Quinicy Myers purchased the property. No information could be found regarding the use of the property during his brief ownership. U.S. Polestar Marine Engineering Company, Ltd. purchased the property on July 15, 1991. Plating operations began sometime thereafter. Mr. Tai Kyun Kim, listed in state documents variously as “President,” “Director,” “Secretary,” and as the regulatory and compliance contact for Polestar, is listed as the property owner from November 2005 until a sale in October 2006 to the present owners, Peter and Hector Silva. Mr. Kim moved to East Asia and could not be contacted as part of this investigation.
Polestar Marine Engineering Company, Ltd, based in Kobe, Japan, specializes in the machining, welding, and general reconditioning of marine diesel engine components. They have affiliate locations in Korea and Taiwan, but they have withdrawn operations in the United States in the past several years, including at this location. Plating operations took place at the Site from 1991 to as late as 2006, but business operations may have ceased prior to that date. TCEQ Industrial and Hazardous Waste records indicate that Polestar initially registered as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator on September 8, 2000. Their hazardous waste streams included chromic acid waste, associated rinse water and sludges, floor sweepings containing chromium and lead, and empty metal containers formerly containing powdered or flaked chromic acid.
The Pre-CERCLIS site inspection conducted January 5, 2009 showed little indication of previous use of the Site as a plating facility. The current owners have operated Silva Technologies (Silvatech) machine shop on the property since 2006. Silvatech specializes in the manufacture of precision-cut steel tubing used in the oil industry. Five full-time employees use lathes to turn pipe while it is cut to customers’ specifications. The only waste onsite is the metal cuttings generated from this process. Some broken machinery lies atop the area that Mr. Silva believes used to be the center of plating operations. There was no noticeable staining on the floor or ceiling, nor was there any evidence of pitted concrete.
Mr. Silva stated that all buildings were empty and clean when he and his brother purchased the property. Hector Silva stated that Mr. Kim had told him that an environmental entity had determined that there were no environmental concerns. Mr. Silva never saw nor requested documentation to support this statement. The Certified Public Accountant and title company involved in the property transaction had no record or recollection of an environmental report of any kind.
There are no wells on the premises, and the few that exist within one mile are used for industrial purposes. Within four miles there is one public water supply well and three domestic wells, all of which are screened in the Chicot Aquifer at a depth of 330’-450’ below ground surface.
Based on EPA review, this site is not recommended for further evaluation under CERCLA. The TCEQ pre-CERCLIS site visit found no evidence of contamination, and therefore a determination of no further action is recommended.

Shieldcoat Technologies Inc 4020
Lufkin, Angelina County
OTH
08/14/2009

The site consists of a 12 acre property with greater than 75% impervious cover. There is one very large building used for manufacturing processing and storage, as well as several additional storage buildings on the property. The main

building has been used for chrome/metal plating since 1983. Chromium Corporation conducted chrome plating of diesel engine pistons from 1983-2000 in the western portion of the main building. Chromium Corporation (which is now part of Building Materials Corporation of America) split into two companies 1) Chromium Corporation and 2) Cybershield. Shieldcoat was created as a DBA for the purchase of Cybershield. Shieldcoat and Cybershield conduct metal plating activities on the eastern side of the main building which was constructed in the 1990's.

Chromium Corporation decommissioned this facility in 1999, and while Shieldcoat purchased the assets and name of Cybershield, Chromium Corporation retained liability for existing chromium contamination and entered TCEQ's Voluntary Clean-Up Program (VCP # 1227). The TCEQ Project Manager is Dean Perkins, who is available at 512-239-2482. ENSR, the consultant for Chromium Corporation, has conducted soil and groundwater investigations to determine the extent of contamination on-site. According to the site record with VCP, the soil assessment and remediation is complete. Groundwater assessment has been conducted but remediation has not begun.

ENSR conducted soil and groundwater assessment of the site and the property north of the site (which includes a warehouse leased at one time by Chromium Corporation). Based on the data collected in the time period 2000-2002, the soil and groundwater media are both affected by metals, including Chromium.

The affected soil is an area less than 0.5 acre in size and is beneath the former plant operations area mostly under the building slab. Soil sample results identified source areas in the plating bay portion of the building. ENSR's investigations have delineated the extent of the COCs (total and hexavalent chromium) in the soil horizontally and vertically to the water table. ENSR and Chromium Corporation addressed the soil contamination by filling the former plating vats and capping the waste in place within the building. No additional soil remediation is planned. The Pre-CECLIS site visit photographic log documents visual evidence of staining and corrosion in the plating bay area, the site of an ion exchange column, and tank storage areas.

Hazardous substances in groundwater include total and hexavalent chromium, arsenic, cadmium, and mercury. The groundwater plume appears to be localized beneath and adjacent to the former process area. The most recent groundwater sample data in the VCP file from July 2002 appears to confirm that impacted groundwater is contained on-site. At the time of this writing, ENSR is developing plans and applying for permits to pump and treat the affected groundwater.

Conclusions
The Pre-CERCLIS site visit was conducted on December 1, 2008 by April Palmie and Omar Valdez. The EPA has received the final Pre-CERCLIS report and they have recommended no further evaluation under CERCLA. The site is ineligible for the State Superfund program because it is active; it is also currently being addressed in VCP (VCP #1227).

C & G Aircraft 4022
Ferris, Ellis County
NFA
08/12/2010

Location:
C&G Aircraft Inc. (C&G) was located at 205 North Main St. in Ferris, Ellis County, Texas. The site location is classified as commercial/industrial, however the surrounding area is primarily residential. C&G consists of three adjoined metal buildings which occupy approximately 21,000 square feet. There are no fences or additional security at the site.
Background/Site History:

An Industrial Solid Waste (ISW) Compliance Evaluation Investigation Report dated September 07, 2004 (Investigation #333902) indicates that site activities included machining, cleaning, polishing, grinding, and plating of metal aircraft parts. Plating activities included electrolytic metal plating of cadmium cyanide, chromium, tin, nickel, and silver cyanide. The site also had the capability of conducting copper cyanide plating but the process was inactive at the time of the ISW Investigation.

On August 26, 2004 a flash fire involving the release of hydrogen cyanide occurred at the C&G site. Operations at the site were performed within the building and only conducted for a few months between June and August of 2004. The fire was caused by the accidental mixing of incompatible chemicals. The incident resulted in the fatality of one employee and 9 fire men and 14 bystanders were transported to Parkland hospital for precautionary treatment. Garner Environmental was hired by C&G to conduct the emergency clean up of the incident. An Emergency Response Report indicated that all liquids (from business processes) and water from extinguishing the fire were contained within the facility. EPA Region 6 START-2 teams conducted air monitoring for acid gasses and cyanide gas in five locations. No elevated levels above the detection limits of the instrumentation were detected. Garner Environmental over packed all chemicals and chemical containers in the facility and prepared them for disposal. START-2 noted the following chemicals and products in the waste processing area: ammonium nitrate, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid, sulfamic acid crystals, metal working fluid, and plastisol hot dip coating. Garner indicated that all liquids, including the water for extinguishing the fire, had been absorbed with sorbent pads. All wastes were disposed of by Mounce and Associates.

During the Pre-CERCLIS site visit, TCEQ employees noticed staining along the west wall, ceiling, and floor in the rear building. All water for extinguishing the fire, liquids, and chemicals associated with the flash fire were contained within the building's secondary containment zone.

The site is currently owned by Dallas Team Properties L.P. and occupied by Sew Team, a company that makes cheerleader uniforms. There are no hazardous chemicals currently located on-site. Sew Team has occupied the building for four years. Dallas Team Properties L.P. also owns the building across the street which is used for the same business purpose. Staff on site varies from 23 to 40 employees during the peak season. During an onsite interview, Mr. Joe Russell, Owner/Operator of Sew Team, indicated that the only modifications made to the building by Sew Team were in the office area and the installation of air conditioning units. All other structures, including insulation, have not been changed.

Conclusions:

A Pre-CERCLIS Report was submitted to the EPA, which determined the site was not recommended for further evaluation under CERCLA. The site is inactive as a machining/plating facility. The site is not eligible for state superfund evaluation because there is no evidence of the release of hazardous chemicals to the environment.

Gleco Plating South 4023
McAllen, Hidalgo County
Active
08/10/2010

Gleco Plating South is located at the southern end of McAllen City, approximately two miles north of the US/Mexico border in a commercial land-use area.

History of the Site

Gleco Plating South is an active plating shop that provides zinc electroplating, bright acid tin plating, copper and brass electroplating, passivation of stainless steel, and chemical film conversion coating of aluminum. Gleco Plating South began operating at the site in August of 2005. The property is owned and occupied by Humanetics Precision Metals Works. Gleco Plating South rents 10,300 square feet of the southern portion of the Humanetics Precision

Metals Works building. Humanetics Precision Metals Works specializes in metal fabrication. Before Gleco Plating South rented the space, Humanetics Precision Metals Works used the entire space for their business operations.

TCEQ Investigations
Pre-CERCLIS Site Reconnaissance (April 2009)

Based on the Pre-CERCLIS Site Reconnaissance interview with Gleco Plating managers and existing site files, there have never been any spills or other environmental problems on-site. All hazardous chemicals are handled in the plating shop area of the building, which is equipped with a secondary containment. The secondary containment is a six inch concrete dike around the perimeter of the plating shop floor.

All plating wastes are either containerized on-site and shipped to an off-site disposal company or pretreated and discharged into the McAllen Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

Conclusion

The Pre-CERCLIS Report was submitted to the EPA for evaluation and it was determined that no further remedial action was planned (NFRAP) as of February 10, 2010. No further actions are anticipated.

Campbell's Metal Finishing 4025
Fort Worth, Tarrant County
NFA
08/11/2010

SETTING
The Site was previously a plating facility. Campbell's Metal Finishing, formerly known as B & D Metal Finishing, operated three separate plating/preparation lines: black oxide, electroless nickel and a passivation line. The most recent owner listed for Campbell's Metal Finishing is John Driver, and Bryan Blackwell is listed as the operator.

A site visit was conducted on March 26, 2009. The Site is currently leased by Joey Gallant, who operates a marble and granite business, Stanley Avenue Marble and Granite. Mr. Gallant stated that Stanley Avenue Marble & Tile creates kitchen counter-tops, bathroom vanities, table tops and other solid surfaces. Materials utilized include natural granite, marble and travertine. According to Mr. Gallant, he has operated Stanley Avenue Marble and Granite at the Stanley Avenue location for approximately five years.

HISTORY OF SITE
Campbell Metal Finishing ceased operations at this location on an unknown date. The last routine inspection performed at the facility was a 2001 industrial solid waste Compliance Evaluation Inspection performed by TCEQ regional personnel. During the investigation, conditions were noted that constituted violations of the solid waste management rules and regulations. All alleged violations were resolved within two months of the inspection. No documented releases of hazardous materials at the facility were reported. Sludge produced from each stage was transported to HEAT Treatment Services, Dallas, Texas, for disposal.

Elevated levels of chromium were determined to be present in the evaporator sludge sample collected at the time of the February 2001 solid waste Compliance Evaluation Inspection, with a result of 630 mg/Kg. A Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analysis of the same sample resulted in a measurement of 8.8 mg/L.

TCEQ RESEARCH

Mr. Gallant, owner of Stanley Avenue Marble & Granite, stated that any chemicals that may have been used or stored by the previous tenant were removed prior to Stanley Avenue Marble & Granite moving into the building. He claimed to have seen no evidence of any chemical spills anywhere on site when he moved his business to the Site, including on the floor of the work area. He also stated that the building has no drains. Due to the business processes in progress at the time of the site visit, the floor surface in the work area could not be adequately inspected. No areas of stained soils or stressed vegetation were observed at the Site. Staining on the exterior of the building is believed to be mold and deposits from rain runoff. There are no documented releases of hazardous materials at the facility.

There are no wells on the Site and no drinking water wells within one mile of the Site. The City of Fort Worth provides drinking water to the Site. A TCEQ Central Registry Query revealed that the EPA ID Number and the TCEQ Solid Waste Registration ID Number associated with Campbell's Metal Finishing are inactive. No enforcement cases or pending enforcement cases were found in the TCEQ Consolidated Compliance and Enforcement Data System (CCEDS) Enforcement Case List or Pending Enforcement Actions list.

CONCLUSION
A Pre-CERCLIS Report dated July 2009 was submitted to the EPA, which evaluated the Site. Based on the information presented in the report, the Site was not recommended for further evaluation under CERCLA. A Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation (SSSR) dated November 12, 2009 was provided to TCEQ.

TCEQ has determined that no further remedial action is warranted at this Site under State Superfund for the reason that there is no evidence or documentation of a release.

B & Q Plating 4026
Collinsville, Grayson County
NFA
05/28/2014

Site Setting
The B&Q Plating, Inc. site is a former plating facility originally located approximately 0.13 miles west of US 377 and Elm Street in the City of Collinsville, Grayson County, Texas, latitude: 33.56252, longitude: -96.91463. The site operated from approximately 1984 to 2007 and now serves as a storage facility. In reference to the Pre-CERCLIS report, B&Q Plating, Inc. operated out of two buildings and a small fenced area that occurred along the sides and rear of the buildings. The smaller of the two buildings was used as an office and the other was used as a plating shop. The site is surrounded by residential properties and Collinsville Primary School, Collinsville High School, and a daycare facility are located within a 0.62 mile radius of the site.

Site History
A site visit was conducted on January 19, 2010 by TCEQ representatives, Nancy Johnson, Olga Salinas, and Lam Tran, on behalf of the EPA. An interview with the owner, Rick Blaze, was conducted during the site visit and according to Mr. Blaze B&Q Plating was a "job-shop" that specialized in electroplating for corrosion resistance. He indicated that B&Q Plating performed electroplating using a batch process and only used new, non-coated materials that do not need stripping or intensive preparation.

The site contains a facility that conducted electro-finishing cadmium plating for various types of small metal parts and for a brief period in 2001, B&Q Plating provided zinc electroplating service. The latest process, before the facility ceased operations in 2007, was plating steel fasteners and various small steel parts for aircraft components. The process line consisted of an alkaline cleaner for degreasing, rinse, hydrochloric acid/water mixture for de-rusting, rinse, cadmium plating, heated rinse, dye application (if necessary), and two final rinse tanks.

Currently the inactive facility is not being used for electroplating and is being used as a storage space for household items and still contains all plating equipment. In three of the nine basins used in the plating operations contain approximately 100 gallons each of spent alkaline solution, chromic brightener solution, and hydrochloric acid solution. All of the basins appeared in good condition with no rust present and Mr. Baze indicated that no releases or spills have occurred, also during the site visit there was no evidence observed of spills or releases.

TCEQ Investigations
May 27, 2014, The Internet was researched for Rick Baze and the number for B&Q Plating populated (903) 429-6810, this is also the number listed in the Pre-CERCLIS.
May 27, 2014, Google Earth was researched and based on the images the site is in a residential area with a school and daycare facility within a one mile radius.

May 27, 2014, The Texas Water Development Board's database was researched, and there are five water wells within ¼ mile, zero within ½ mile, and three within a mile of the site for a total of eight water wells.

Eligibility Status Determination
As of May 27, 2014, there are no documented releases or mismanagement of hazardous substances at the B&Q Plating site in Collinsville, Texas. The site referral was a result of a Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment given to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality by the EPA. An eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) for the B&Q Plating, Inc. site is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Apexmaxima Plating LLC 4027
San Angelo, Tom Green County
NFA
09/22/2010

The site is located at 21 West Avenue A, San Angelo, Texas at the intersection of South Irving and West Avenue A. The site is the location of former metal plating and polishing facility that operated from 1986 to 2004 under several different names and ownerships. Currently, the site consists of an office building occupied by Lincare, Inc., a medical equipment supply company. The site was operated as a plating and polishing facility under the name "The Final Touch in Plating" from 1986 to 1999. In 1999, the facility's ownership changed and the facility's name was changed to "Concho Valley Plating." The ownership changed again in 2003 and the facility's name was changed to ApexMaxima Plating, LLC. The site is surrounded by residential housing, an apartment complex, a vacant lot, a police station, and health care and retail businesses.

A Non-Notifier Inspection was conducted at The Final Touch in Plating (FTP) in 1994 by TNRCC. The inspection indicated that seven 55-gallon drums of hazardous zinc-plating waste, containing cyanide, were being stored on site without a permit. At the time of the inspection, holes in the waste drums created an imminent threat of discharge to the environment. After receiving the Executive Director's Preliminary Enforcement Report, FTP shipped the waste off for disposal and indicated that they no longer created zinc plating wastes.

In 2001, Concho Valley Plating (CVP) was in violation for improperly classifying the sand-bead waste and polishing waste as Class 3 waste. According to analytical sample results, the sand-bead waste had cadmium and lead levels of 0.012 mg/l and 0.73 mg/l, respectively. The polishing waste had cadmium and lead levels of 0.14 mg/l and 7.3 mg/l, respectively. The regulatory levels for cadmium and lead at that time were 0.005 mg/l and 0.05 mg/l, respectively.

A review of the site files indicates ApexMaxima operated for approximately 12 to 18 months. The property was bought by a real estate company called Allison-Lacy Real Estate in 2005. Lincare, Inc., has been leasing the property from Allison-Lacy Real Estate since 2005. An interview with the property's co-owner, Mr. Lance Lacy (phone number 325-949-5575), indicated that Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III environmental site assessments (ESA) had been conducted at the property during the real estate transaction. The Phase I ESA identified areas with stained soils behind the building. There were paints, acids, thinners, and other unlabeled 1-gallon to 5-gallon containers present at the site during the Phase I ESA. Soil samples were collected and analyzed during the Phase II ESA. The sample results indicated soil contaminated with metals.

According to Mr. Lacy, the analytical sample results indicated metal contamination in the soil on site. During the Phase III ESA, nine drums of contaminated soil and waste generated during excavation were removed from the site. One confirmation soil sample was collected after the excavation and analyzed for chromium, copper, gold, nickel, and silver. Chromium and nickel were both detected at 6 mg/kg below the TRRP Tier 1 Residential Soil PCL. The site was restored by backfilling the excavated area with approximately four cubic yards of caliche material. The Phase III ESA report also stated that all materials removed had been properly sampled, profiled, and disposed.

The Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment was completed on June 16, 2009. The EPA recommended no further evaluation under CERCLA on August 19, 2010. Since the removal action conducted at the site during the Phase III ESA addressed the release of hazardous substances, the site warrants no further action under the State Superfund Program at this time.

Galaxy Chemical Company 4029
Houston, Harris County
NFA
08/26/2010

The former Galaxy Chemical (GC) site is located in south Houston at 6710 Cadillac Street. Surrounding land use of the site are single-family homes mixed with industrial and manufacturing businesses. Cullen Jr. High School and St. Peter School are located within a half-mile radius of the site. Texas Southern University, University of Houston, Veterans Administration Hospital, Ben Taub Hospital, and University of Texas Medical Center are located within a three mile radius of the site.

Drinking water to the site and surrounding area is supplied by the City of Houston. The City of Houston obtains its drinking water from Lake Houston and from municipal water wells. No municipal water wells were identified within a one-quarter mile radius of the site. There are three municipal water wells located between one and two miles from the site. Surface water runoff from the site enters off-site drains which feed into the City of Houston Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. The sewer system then discharges to Braes Bayou, which in turn enters Buffalo Bayou and Houston Ship Channel.

The site consists of a one story metal warehouse building, covering approximately 4,000 square feet area. The current owner, Mr. Lance Livingston, purchased the site and three adjacent warehouses in 1992. According to Mr. Livingston, the site building was empty when it was purchased and he was not aware that the site had once housed a plating shop.

Site History:

Based on a review of available regulatory files, the former facility site submitted an EPA Notification form to the EPA in October 1991. The EPA Notification form indicates that the former facility generated wastewater treatment sludge

from the electroplating process (a listed hazardous waste with the waste code F006 designation). In addition, the EPA Notification form listed a 4,000-gallon evaporation tank used in the plating operations. No other regulatory information is available. Based on discussion with the current owner, the Galaxy Chemical operated at this location for a period of less than two years.

TCEQ Verification:

A Pre-CERCLIS site inspection was conducted on March 31, 2009 by TCEQ representatives David Cullen and Andy Bajwa. During the inspection, no evidence of metal plating activity or equipment associated with the metal process was indentified at the site. The floor of the warehouse had a concrete pad which did not appear to be broken or cracked. Vegetation that occurs next to the facility did not appear to be stressed or impacted.

The site is currently inactive; the utilities to site are disconnected. The site is currently being used as storage for a classic automobile, a boat, and used printing machinery. The site is secured by a locked door.

Conclusion:

No impacts were identified during the regulatory file review and the site inspection. Therefore, “No Further Action” is recommended for the Site concerning Galaxy Chemical Company.

Den Wil Plating 4030
El Paso, El Paso County
OTH
08/06/2010

The site consists of two adjacent sheet metal-sided buildings (~200 feet by 100 feet each) on 9.78 acres in north El Paso, Texas. Den Wil Plating, Inc., (“Den Wil Plating”) operates out of one of the buildings (Suite A). The adjacent building (Suite B) is currently unoccupied and is being used to store office furniture. There is a concrete pad (~90 feet by 350 feet) outside the south side of the buildings. The remaining portion of the property is undeveloped with little vegetation. The site is secured by an eight foot tall chain link fence. Portions of the fence are topped with barbed wire.

The area surrounding the site consists of a mix of commercial/industrial businesses (predominately auto salvage/repair businesses) and residential homes. The nearest home is adjacent to the site property, but approximately 220 feet away from the Del Wil Plating building. The nearest school is approximately 0.5 mile southwest of the site.

At the time of the April 16, 2009 Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment site inspection, Den Wil Plating was an active zinc chloride plating facility. According to Mr. Jaime Nolasco of TCEQ’s El Paso Region 6 Office, Den Wil Plating ceased operations shortly after the site inspection. During the site inspection, Mr. Jaime Nolasco and Mr. Jon Williams of TCEQ’s El Paso Region 6 Office completed a compliance evaluation investigation to evaluate compliance with applicable rules and regulations pertaining to industrial and hazardous waste management. An on-site exit interview including a discussion of alleged violations, compliance dates, areas of concern, and enforcement policies was conducted with Mr. Leyva, of Den Wil Plating, on the investigation date. Several violations were noted at the time of the site inspection.

At the time of the investigation, the beginning dates of accumulation were not marked on eight Super Sacks and approximately ten 55-gallon drums containing hazardous waste. Eight Super Sacks and approximately ten 55-gallon

drums containing hazardous waste were not labeled or marked “Hazardous Waste.” Approximately 13,653 kg of hazardous waste was estimated to be on site for indeterminate amount of time. Other violations included failure to conduct weekly container inspections, failure to ensure that containers are closed except when adding or removing hazardous waste, failure to ensure that satellite containers are closed except when adding or removing hazardous waste, failure to ensure that each satellite waste container is clearly labeled or marked “Hazardous Waste,” failure to mark the beginning date of excess accumulation on each satellite waste container. Additionally, Den Wil Plating failed to abide by Permit by Rule §106.375 pertaining to Aqueous Solutions for Electrolytic and Electroless Processes. The exhaust system attached to the evaporator for Tank C was missing piping and did not vent to the outside. Additionally, the hydrochloric acid concentration used at Den Wil Plating is 30% by volume, exceeding the Permit by Rule §106.375 limit of 19.0% concentration by solution weight. Den Wil Plating also failed to provide a pollution prevention plan addressing source reduction activities and waste minimization activities.

In addition to these violations, one of the Super Sack waste containers was noted leaking a white “glue-like” substance. All other waste containers appeared in good condition. Staining was noted on the concrete floor between the two holding tank lines and also on the concrete pad outside the south side of the Den Wil Plating building. Three 55-gallon drums and approximately thirty 1-gallon containers filled with waste oil were located on the western portion of the site property. Used oil filters were also located in this area.

No wells are present on site. Water is supplied to the site and the surrounding area by the El Paso Water Utilities Public Service Board (PWS# 0710002). This public water system (PWS) has 2 ground water wells within 0.5 mile of the site and a total of 42 wells within 4 miles of the site. This PWS serves a residential population of 194,384 people. The Hueco Bolson aquifer underlies the site approximately 100 feet below ground surface and is approximately 300 feet thick.

No obvious signs of contaminated soil were visible on site. Staining was observed inside the Den Wil Plating building, between the holding tank lines, and on the concrete slab outside the building, on the south side. A pile of dirt and debris, which may have contained plating waste sludge, was located outside the southern side of the building. Residences are adjacent to the site property, but more than 200 feet from the plating operation areas inside the Den Wil Plating building. It has not been determined if areas of observed contamination exist outside the Den Wil Plating building or within 200 feet of a residence. The site property and surrounding area are essentially flat, although it is assumed, based on regional topography, that a natural runoff pattern would be towards the southwest.

The nearest surface water body is the Rio Grande River, which is approximately 12 miles south of the site. The site is not in a floodplain. The nearest surface water intake is approximately 11 miles downstream of the probable point of entry.

There are no recorded citizen complaints of potential air releases. The nearest residences are adjacent to the site’s eastern boundary, approximately 220 feet from the plating operation areas. The nearest school is approximately 0.5 mile southwest of the site. The nearest church is 0.5 mile west of the site. The nearest daycare is 2.3 miles south of the site. No commercial agriculture, commercial silviculture, or major/designated recreation areas are present within 0.5 mile of the site.

The TCEQ Region 6 office in El Paso is currently investigating Den Wil Plating and a Notice of Violation was sent on May 28, 2009 to a representative of Den Wil Plating (Ref. 1, pp. 9-14). TCEQ Region 6 staff met with the current property owner, Mr. Eduardo Sifuentes, on July 29, 2009 to discuss the clean up requirements for the site property.

EPA recommended the site for no further evaluation under CERCLA on February 10, 2010. The current, August 5, 2010, State Superfund Site Eligibility Status Determination is “Other” because the TCEQ Region 6 office is currently investigating the site.

El Dorado Chemical 4031
Live Oak, Bexar County
NPL
04/12/2016

Background
The Eldorado Chemical Co., Inc. facility (site) is an inactive cleaning products manufacturer located at 14350 Lookout Road in Live Oak, Bexar County. The facility consists of offices, laboratories, manufacturing and storage warehouses, loading docks, and former product storage areas. All buildings are empty and inactive, and the facility is locked and fenced. The facility and property are owned by PIF Partnership, which includes family and heirs of the former owners.
The facility operated at the property from at least 1978 to 2007, and managed hazardous materials including sodium cyanide and cadmium plating solutions, reactive and corrosive wastes, and organic and inorganic sludge. The facility had compliance violations throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with documented releases of waste to on-site soil and VOC and metals contamination in subsurface soil and groundwater.
In 2001, PIF Partnership sold all stock in Eldorado and leased the on-site buildings to Tovadyne Industries. Also in 2001, after continuing violations, TCEQ Region 13 referred the case to TCEQ Enforcement and the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). The OAG filed a lawsuit against Eldorado in 2007 and a final summary judgment was signed in 2008 requiring the company to pay administrative and civil penalties, carry out actions required in a 1996 Administrative Order, cease managing hazardous waste in their reuse water system, and several actions related to notifications on solid waste management and disposal activities. Around this time, Tovadyne Industries abandoned the facility, and the Texas Secretary of State forfeited Eldorado's charter in 2009. No further remedial or enforcement action has taken place at the site.
The site was referred to Superfund Section in 2008, which performed a Site Inspection and Expanded Site Inspection as part of the PA/SI grant and submitted a draft Hazard Ranking System (HRS) package to EPA in 2012.
Status
Based on the potential to impact the Edwards aquifer and nearby public water supply wells, the site has a preliminary HRS score of 38.8 and is therefore eligible for proposal to the National Priorities List (NPL) to become a Federal Superfund site. The Governor's concurrence letter was signed on December 17, 2015. The site was proposed to the NPL on April 7, 2016, and will be listed in September 2016.

Agnes Subdivision PWS 4032
Springtown, Parker County
NFA
11/03/2010

Site Setting
The Dorothy Lane Ground Water Site (Site) is located at the corner of Highway 199 and Windy Hill Road outside the city limits of Springtown, Parker County, Texas. The contamination indicator well at the site is a Public Water Supply (PWS) well, which supplies drinking water to residents within the Agnes Subdivision. The PWS well is connected to 18 dwellings within the Agnes Subdivision. Approximately 54 individuals are consuming the groundwater from this

well. The surrounding area of the site is residential and agricultural land use. The agricultural land use is for pastoral herding of livestock.

History of the Site
Public Water Supply (PWS) # 1840017 well has been owned and operated by Aqua Texas, Inc., since 1999. The PWS well was owned and operated by Thurman Water Company and D-Lux Utility prior to 1999; however, exact dates of ownership and operation cannot be located. A records search did not provide any additional information.

On December 7, 2004, a ground water sample was collected from PWS # 1840017. The Texas Department of State Health Services provided the water analysis results from this sample and reported di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) in the ground water sample at less than 2.04 µg/L. The United States Environmental Protection Agency Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for DEHP is 6 µg/L.

On May 12, 2008 a ground water sample collected from PWS # 1840017 detected DEPH at 7.5 µg/L, which exceeds the MCL. Due to the exceedance of DEHP, the TCEQ put PWS # 1840017 on quarterly monitoring and determined that the system was not in violation. Quarterly monitoring results show DEHP has been detected below the MCL twice, at 1.1 µg/L on June 17, 2009 and at 0.8 µg/L on March 4, 2010.

Pre-CERCLIS Site Reconnaissance (March 2009)
At the Pre-CERCLIS Site Reconnaissance interview with Aqua Texas, Inc., employees and existing site files, in February 2009, Aqua Texas, Inc., conducted a ground water investigation at the PWS. Aqua Texas, Inc. collected three ground water samples for their ground water investigation. Sample One was collected from the wellhead; analytical results did not detect DEPH in sample one. Sample Two was collected after the ground water has been hypochlorinated and in the ground storage tank at the sampling port; analytical results did detect DEPH in Sample Two at 2.42 µg/L. Sample Three was collected from an outdoor faucet located at 640 Windy Hill Lane, which is a dwelling where the ground water from the PWS is distributed. Analytical results did not detect DEPH in Sample Three.

Conclusion

The Pre-CERCLIS Report was submitted to the EPA, which applied the no further remedial action planned (NFRAP) designation.

Aztec Manufacturing 4033
Crowley, Tarrant County
OTH
08/20/2010

The Aztec Manufacturing plant sits on a 14.57 acre tract on the east side of North Beverly Street. Galvanizing operations are carried out in one metal processing building. Finished galvanized products are stored in the laydown yard to the north of the processing building prior to being delivered to customers. Aztec has approximately 90 employees. Approximately one half of the plant site was covered with concrete; the laydown yard appeared to be dirt and caliche. The area to the north of the laydown yard is wooded and undeveloped. The site is secured by a chain link fence and locking gate. Residential areas lie approximately 0.1 miles to the east and south of the site.

According to Aztec's Notice of Registration (NOR), three hazardous waste streams and five nonhazardous wastestreams are generated and managed onsite. Aztec's three hazardous wastestreams are: 1) spent acid from pickling processes; 2) acidic tank bottom sludges; and 3) caustic tank bottom sludges. Hazardous wastes are managed in a container storage area and a roll-off box used to neutralize, dewater and stabilize wastes. During the

inspection, conducted on December 18, 2008, several areas of dumped debris were observed north of Aztec's laydown yard. Dumped material included crushed drums, oil heaters, metal construction debris, and a mound of an unknown brown gritty material. These dumped materials lie upgradient to Deer Creek.

Surface water runoff from the site appears to drain to the north and eventually into Deer Creek. The site is not within the 50, 100, or 500-year floodplain. It is unknown if there are wetland areas along Deer Creek or if it is used as a fishery. Deer Creek flows east for approximately 13 miles before emptying into Lake Arlington. Lake Arlington is a known fishery. The 15-mile target distance limit of the surface water migration pathway ends in Lake Arlington. There are two surface water intakes on lake Arlington. TCEQ PWS # 2200199 is owned by the Trinity river Authority and supplies drinking water to 236,125 people. TCEQ PWS # 2200001 is owned by the City of Arlington and supplies drinking water to 366,278 people.

A Pre-CERCLIS report was submitted to the EPA on June 18, 2009, and it was recommended that no further evaluation was needed under CERCLA. The site is active and therefore not eligible for the state superfund program. Due to the problems observed on December 18, 2008, this site is referred to the Office of Compliance and Enforcement for further investigation.

Needville ISD 4034
Needville, Fort Bend County
Active
08/26/2010

The site is a detection of 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) from the groundwater drawn into wells on the Needville Independent School District (ISD) campus, located approximately three miles southeast of the city-center of Needville, Texas. The water supply for the entire campus is provided by two wells located adjacent to the on-campus stadium. The wells were installed February 21, 1978, to a total depth of 140' below ground surface (bgs); the screened interval is 120'- 140' bgs. This campus is comprised of adjoining middle school, junior high school, and high school campuses spread over an area of approximately 105 acres. The area is sparsely populated, and agriculture is the primary economic activity with the exception of a few retail and service businesses located along Highway 36. Enrollment during the 2008-2009 school year exceeded 1800 students drawn from surrounding rural areas. There are approximately 175 faculty and maintenance staff serving the student population.

In January 2009, a water sample obtained in the course of regular annual testing revealed the presence of 1,1,1-TCA at 0.06 parts per billion (ppb), thus a Pre-CERCLIS site visit to the campus was prompted. A site visit by TCEQ personnel conducted May 28, 2009 yielded no apparent sources, on- or off-site, for this contaminant.

The indicator wells overlie the Gulf Coast Aquifer system, which is composed of the shallower Chicot Aquifer and the deeper Evangeline Aquifer. The Chicot aquifer ranges from 300 to 800 feet in thickness in Fort Bend County. All documented wells within a four mile radius which are used for human consumption are screened in either the Upper or Lower Chicot.

The TCEQ identified 15 domestic use wells and 1 public supply well within one mile of the indicator wells. The depths of these wells range from 24' to 759' bgs in the Chicot Aquifer. There are at least 140 total water wells within a four-mile radius, four of which are public supply wells. Of these four, three are located approximately three miles northwest in Needville.

A large ditch on the northwest border of the property receives all rainfall, which then flows northeast to Deer Creek. This creek meanders northeast six miles until it merges with Big Creek, which then flows approximately fifteen miles until it empties into the Brazos River. It is unknown if this waterway is a source of human food chain organisms caught for human consumption.

A new high school, scheduled to be ready for classes in the 2010-2011 school year, is currently under construction on the southeast side of Fritzella Road. This construction includes a new water system to be supplied by a 10-inch well installed to approximately 1000' bgs. Current plans are to maintain the old system as an auxiliary supply.
Updated sample results from an April 20, 2009, sampling event were provided during the campus inspection. All results, including the constituent of concern, were below detection limits.
A pre-CERCLIS report was submitted to the EPA in August 2009, and it was recommened that no further action be taken under CERCLA. The City of Meadow Public Water Supply well is currently active and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The TCEQ Public Drinking Water Section will continue to monitor the well.

Cora Street Ground Water 4036
Houston, Harris County
Active
08/26/2010

Site Setting:
The Cora Street Ground Water site aka Tallows Mobile Home Park is located in north Houston near the intersection of Aldine Mail Route Road and Chrisman Road. Residential properties and commercial businesses occupy the area surrounding the site. Several automotive salvage yards and repair shops are located to the north and south of the site. An elementary school is located within one-half mile of the site.

City water services are not available to the site and the surrounding area, therefore, the local community relies on groundwater as a source of drinking water. PWS ID 1010863 is operated by the Tallows Mobile Home Park and supplies drinking water to 39 mobile homes with a population of approximately 117 residents. The only source of water for PWS ID 1010863 is one well (G1010863B) that is located near the center of the mobile home park. Supply well G1010863B is completed at a depth of 450 feet below ground surface in the Evangeline Aquifer.

Site History:
PWS ID 1010863 has been in service for approximately 20 years with no history of detection of Metolachlor. Metolachlor, a herbicide, was first detected during routine sampling conducted in March 2008 at a concentration of 0.15 µg/L. Metolachlor has since been detected in samples collected in June 2008 and January 2009 at 0.11 and 0.16 µg/L, respectively.

Metolachlor is listed as a broad spectrum herbicide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). However, Metolachlor does not have a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and is not included in Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM); therefore, this compound is not considered a CERCLA hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. No enforcement action is planned against the Public Water System as a result of the Metolachlor detection. Furthermore, the well water is still considered safe for drinking.

Sample results from a PWS well (ID 10100984) located less than 500 feet from the indicator well detected no Metolachlor. In addition, samples collected at four other PWS wells within one quarter-mile of the site also did not detect Metolachlor.

TCEQ Verification:
A Pre-CERCLIS site inspection was conducted on May 7, 2009 and found that the majority of the site was paved, with small patches of grass between the trailer homes, which according to the owner were not fertilized or maintained using pesticides. The site was found to be active on May 7, 2009.

Conclusion:
Cora Street Ground Water aka Tallows Mobile Home Park is an “Active” Site and therefore not eligible for the State Superfund Program.

Cypress Station Drive Ground Water 4037
Cypress, Harris County
OTH
07/21/2010

"The site consists of the area around the CNP Utility District’s (CNPUD) public water system (PWS ID No. 1010429) wells “897 Cypress” (Source No. G1010429A) and “607 Red Leaf” (Source No. G1010429B), which are located in the vicinity of Cypress Station Drive in Houston, Texas. On February 10, 2009, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) was detected at 0.7 µg/L in water samples collected from Water Plant #1. Additional samples collected on June 10, 2009 and July 15, 2009 did not detect any synthetic organic chemicals or volatile organic chemicals.

The water plants are secured with chain link fences topped with barbed wire. The area immediately surrounding the water plants is predominately composed of residential apartment complexes. There are commercial businesses nearby, along Interstate 45 and FM 1960. No contaminated soils were visible on the CNP Utility District’s properties, or in the area immediately surrounding the properties. The nearest residence to the CNP Utility District’s 897 Cypress Station is approximately 35 feet to the east.

The site lies above the Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers, which range in depth from approximately 0 to 600 feet and 600 to 1,400 feet below ground surface (bgs), respectively, in the site area. The Burkeville Confining Unit, approximately 300 feet thick, underlies the Evangeline Aquifer. Below the Burkeville Confining Unit lies the Jasper Aquifer, which ranges in depth from approximately 1,600 to 2,600 feet bgs.

There are approximately 125 active public water supply wells within the 4-mile target distance limit (TDL) of the 897 Cypress Station water plant. These wells range in depth from approximately 140 to 2050 feet bgs. The CNP Utility District PWS serves a population of approximately 14,643 people. There are approximately 90 private water wells within the 4-mile TDL of the 897 Cypress Station water plant. Of the 90 private water wells, 24 are listed as domestic use wells. These wells range in depth from approximately 16 to 2,200 feet bgs and are screened in either the Chicot or Evangeline Aquifers.

The site property and surrounding area are essentially flat. Based on regional topography, surface runoff flows north towards the nearest surface water body, Cypress Creek, approximately 0.5 mile north of the site. The site is not in a floodplain. The nearest surface water intakes are approximately 26 miles downstream of the probable point of entry on Lake Houston. Two of the intakes serve the City of Houston PWS and one intake serves the Crosby Municipal Utility District PWS.

A former dry cleaning shop and an operational gas station are located approximately 400 yards south of Water Plant #1. Other potential sources within one mile of Water Plant #1 include at least six additional dry cleaning operations and at least nine automobile-related operations. There are no known recorded citizen complaints of potential air releases.

TCEQ conducted an EPA funded Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment of the site on May 21, 2009.

Based on the information in the report, EPA recommended no further evaluation of the site under CERCLA. The current TCEQ determination for this site is that it should be referred to the TCEQ's Public Drinking Water Section for monitoring and/or additional sampling.

Mitchell Street Ground Water 4038
Meadow, Terry County
Active
08/20/2010

The City of Meadow is a small rural community approximately 20 miles southwest of Lubbock along the Brownfield Highway (US 62 / US 82). The City of Meadow municipal water system, PWS ID#2230002, has 281 connections and serves a total of 658 people. The system consists of five water wells, although only one well is currently being used (City Well #1). There is one entry point with a sample tap at this well located at 304 Mitchell Street. However, Roberto Campos, Director of Public Works, indicated that the water quality sample is collected from the bathroom sink at the City Hall Building located at 906 1st Street (a contiguous property to 304 Mitchell). The water quality sample collected on January 7, 2009, indicated carbon tetrachloride (CTC) at 0.6 µg/L. CTC has a maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.5 µg/L. In March 2009, the City of Meadow began blending the water from City Well #1 with water from the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority. The next quarterly sample, collected from the same tap in the City Hall bathroom on May 7, 2009, indicated no detection of CTC. Mr. Campos was not aware of any potential source of CTC in the area. Mr. Campos also serves as the Fire Chief for the City of Meadow and stated there had been no fires for which the contaminant would have been used as an exstinguisher. The City of Meadow is primarily residential and he stated the only industrial businesses that operated in the area were cotton gins. The City of Meadow has a clay-lined landfill located approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the city hall building. Mr. Campos stated that everyone in Meadow is supplied with municipal drinking water. There were a few irrigation wells identified between 0.5 and 4 miles of the Site. One domestic well was identified between 1 and 2 miles from the Site. The western portion of Meadow, including City Well #1, lies within a wellhead protection area. Surface water pathway receptors are located in excess of two miles from the site.

At this time, the source for the CTC, detected during the January 2009 sampling event but not in the May 2009 sampling event, is unknown. A Pre-CERCLIS report was submitted to the EPA on August 3, 2009, and it was recommended that no further action be taken under CERCLA. The City of Meadow Public Water Supply well is currently active and is not eligible for the State Superfund Program. The TCEQ Public Drinking Water Section will continue to monitor the well.

B and B Plating (a.k.a. Atlas Metal Finshing) 4040
Houston, Harris County
Active
08/26/2010

"Site Setting:
The B and B Plating dba Atlas Metal Finishing site is located at 8303 Bauman Road, Houston, Texas (approximately one mile north of Interstate 610). The site consists of a one story metal sided warehouse building covering approximately 8,000 square feet area. The site is located in a small office park. A retail tile shop is immediate neighbor on the north. A small parking area is located at the front entrance of the site. The site is fenced and secured. The business specializes in performing decorative electroplating

using copper, nickel and chrome on custom automotive and motorcycle wheels. The business is currently active.

Land use within an one mile radius of the site is primarily commercial and residential. A large apartment complex is located to the west of the site. Burbank Jr. High, Burbank High School and Janowaski schools are located within an one radius of the site.

Drinking water for the site and surrounding area is provided by the City of Houston. The source of this drinking water is Lake Houston and municipal water wells. No municipal water wells are located within one-quarter mile of the site. Storm water runoff from the facility flows into a series of open drainage ditches and then Halls Bayou (located approximately three miles of the site). B & B Plating has a “No Exposure Certification (No. TXRENEQ101)” issued by the TCEQ which exempts a site from obtaining a Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination Permit.

History:
B&B Plating began operations at its current location in 1988 and currently employs five people. B&B Plating performs decorative electroplating, such as copper, nickel, and chrome, on custom automotive and motorcycle wheels using a batch process.

TCEQ Verification:
A Pre-Cerclis site inspection was conducted on March 31, 2009 by TCEQ representatives, David Cullen and Andy Bajwa. During the site visits, Mr. Alex Habibi, Manager of B and B Plating, was interviewed. According to Mr. Habibi, the business is privately owned and began operations at current location in 1988 and now employs five people. The site specializes in performing decorative electroplating using copper, nickel and chrome on custom automotive and motorcycle wheels. The site is currently active.

Conclusion:
B and B Plating is an “Active site” and therefore not eligible under the State Superfund Program."

J & L Plating Inc 4041
Rockwall, Rockwall County
NFA
08/18/2009

J & L Plating is located at 1601 East Interstate 30, Rockwall, Rockwall County, Texas. The site is located in a commercial area along the highway access road. The property is 6.58 acres in size and is improved with one (1) steel constructed commercial building, gravel parking areas, gravel access road, and chain-link perimeter fencing. During the Pre-CERCLIS site visit, the fencing gates were observed to be unsecured, allowing access to the entire property.

The site is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of downtown Rockwall, Texas. The site is on relatively flat terrain. The immediately surrounding properties include vacant unimproved lots to the north and east; westbound Interstate 30 to the south; and a rental car company to the west, located at 1551 East Interstate 30. The building is currently vacant and appears to be in a state of disrepair.

The site was occupied by metal plating companies from 1992 to 2001. Waste generation and disposal records for the site (including each consecutive business) are poorly documented or non-existent. In January 2002, Mr. Porter of J &

L Plating received a county level criminal conviction, with probation and restitution required, for tampering with government records. The records in question related to waste storage and disposal. TCEQ also pursued enforcement and restitution for emergency clean-up actions in response to J & L Plating's business activities.

When TCEQ Emergency Response addressed abandoned on-site waste in 2002, the building interior contained two (2) abandoned plating lines, approximately thirty (30) process vats, most at least half full of unknown waste, and approximately twenty-four (24) 55-gallon drums partially or completely full of unknown wastes. The property outside of the building contained approximately one hundred thirty (130) 55-gallon drums and other containers containing unknown wastes and various additional debris.

The hazardous waste disposed of during Emergency Response remediation included approximately 8,000 gallons of F006 Hazardous waste, described as solid and semi-solid wastewater treatment residues from metal plating lines containing chromium, zinc, nickel and other metals. The waste that had accumulated on-site appears to have been containerized in either drums, other container types, plating lines, or process vats. There are no records to document releases to soil or surface water.

Based on the available data and records, no sources exist at J & L Plating, Inc. The record does not document releases to soil or surface water. The TCEQ Emergency Response removed waste water, sludge, and containers. During the Pre-CERCLIS site visit of October 2008, no waste piles, staining, or stressed vegetation were evident. This is confirmed with site photographs. The uncovered water-filled concrete sump/pit is a safety concern.

Conclusions
The EPA has received the final Preliminary Assessment report and they have determined there is No Further Remedial Action Planned Under Superfund (NFRAP). The site is also NFA for State Superfund activities. The site is inactive and enforcement has been pursued, but there is no evidence of release to the environment. The Emergency Response actions removed the waste on-site.

River City Metal Finishing Inc 4042
San Antonio, Bexar County
NFA
01/29/2015

Site Setting and History:

River City Metal Finishing, Inc. site (the site) is the location of a former electroplating, polishing, anodizing, and coloring service that served various industries. The site (located at 12040 Potranco Road, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas) occupies approximately 0.64 acres along a strip of commercial properties situated between a residential neighborhood to the south and bordered by Potranco Road to the north. Plating and related operations took place at the site from 1994 to approximately 2002 and the site was ordered closed by a Final Summary Judgment and Permanent Injunction on August 29, 2012 in Travis County District Court. The injunction required the removal of the drums, vats, and other containers within 30 days and within 50 days submit copies of all receipts and waste manifests documenting the proper disposal of these wastes. Additionally, within 90 days an APAR was required to be submitted addressing the site contamination. As of this date, the TCEQ has not received any documentation from either Mr. Russell Phipps or Mr. Ronald Phipps, the owners of the facility.

The site was referred to the TCEQ Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) on April 9, 2013 after a complaint of discolored water leaving the site and a subsequent site investigation performed by TCEQ Region 13 that revealed the site had not been closed as ordered.

Pre-removal action site work including site stabilization, waste characterization, and an asbestos survey took place from June to August 2013. A Removal Action Work Plan was finalized on August 26, 2013 and the removal action activities were completed on August 30, 2013.

A State Screening of critical Hazard Ranking System pathways was conducted from January, 2014 through April, 2014.

Removal Action and State Screening Activities:

Removal activities included the demolition of a process building and its concrete foundation, and the proper disposal of building debris, stained concrete, and drums stored on-site. A run-off prevention system utilizing hay bales was installed on January 10, 2014 to prevent storm water runoff to surrounding properties.

Groundwater samples were collected from an on-site monitoring well, four off-site public supply wells, and two off-site domestic wells. One of the domestic wells was located upgradient of the site and served as the background sample. The groundwater samples were analyzed and compared to applicable Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Residential, 0.5 acre source GWGWING protective concentration limits (PCLs). According to the analytical reports barium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, zinc, bromodichloromethane, bromoform, bromomethane, and dibromochloromethane were detected in at least one of the wells sampled; however the detections were below the applicable PCL. Chromium was detected above the PCL of 0.1 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for the onsite monitoring well completed in shallow groundwater bearing unit, and in its duplicate. Nearby private and public supply wells sampled are completed at greater depths within a subsequent groundwater bearing unit and analysis presented no other metal concentrations exceeding applicable PCLs. The data indicate the nearby private and public supply wells are not impacted by site COCs. Additionally, the nearest well is designated for public supply and owned and opearated by the referring entity, Southwest Water Company, which recurrently monitors the well as part of their provided services.

A soil assessment was also conducted utilizing x-ray fluorescence (XRF) technology to evaluate environmental impacts from historic site activities and waste migration from surface water runoff. A total of 49 soil borings were installed using direct push technology sampling equipment. Soil borings were terminated to a maximum depth of approximately 15 feet below ground surface and each boring was continuously sampled from the ground surface to the termination depth of the boring so that the field personnel could log the soil core in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. Sampling locations were selected with a high bias, which include areas with visual contamination, known process areas, and known waste staging areas, to ensure the soil assessment was representative of the entire Site and protective of commercial/industrial 0.5-acre total-soil-combined PCLs. Additionally, XRF samples were collected and analyzed at locations off-site with a high bias, which include areas where surface water runoff occurred, to assure that these soils were representative of down-gradient areas and protective of 0.5 acre residential total-soil-combined PCLs. Compliant with EPA Method 6200, a portion of the soil borings were selected for laboratory confirmation samples. Based on comparison of XRF and laboratory analytical metal concentrations data to targeted PCLs, no further action was warranted; representative soils for the full extent of the site were delineated to TRRP commercial/industrial soil PCLs and representative soils of areas down-gradient (off-site) were delineated to TRRP 0.5-acre residential soil PCLs. As a result of the activities completed after the RA, it appears that the removal of drums and the removal of the stained concrete foundation have removed the threat of additional contamination to the soil and groundwater and to off-site properties.

Conclusion:

Based on the results of the screening efforts, which included chemical analysis of groundwater from on and off-site, and action taken to remove and assess potential source wastes located at the site, the Removals Program has

determined that there is no longer an immediate health risk associated with the site. The data generated by the SSDAP State Screening indicates there are no significant impacts to groundwater or soil targets in the critical pathways of HRS evaluation that would generate a qualifying HRS site score and does not warrant further action or assessment. A SSDAP eligibility determination of NFA is concluded based on the information available at this time.

River City Metal Finishing Inc 4042
San Antonio, Bexar County
NPL
08/28/2017

Background

The River City Metal Finishing (RCMF) facility is a former electroplating shop located at 12040 Potranco Road in San Antonio, Bexar County. The site is located in a mixed commercial/residential area, and is owned by Mr. Russell T. Phipps and Mr. Ronald Phipps.

The facility operated at the property from approximately 1994 to 2002. The facility consisted of a main building and external operation areas, including two storage sheds, a paint booth, paint stripping area, a location for drums and recycling, and a septic tank area. The site is secured by a chain link fence with barbed wire and locking gates.

The TNRCC issued an Agreed Order dated August 23, 1995, to RCMF for violations of Air Program permit requirements. Site visits conducted by the San Antonio Regional office in 1999 indicated improperly stored and labeled hazardous wastes, contaminated on-site surface soils, improper material handling, and numerous other infractions. Therefore, the TNRCC issued another Agreed Order dated November 5, 1999. The TCEQ conducted a compliance evaluation investigation on July 10, 2001, and discovered that the facility was not operating in compliance with the technical requirements listed in the latest Agreed Order, and referred the site to the Office of the Attorney General.

The EPA Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) Program performed a Pre-CERCLIS Investigation in 2008 and a Preliminary Assessment (PA) in 2009. Upon receipt of the PA Report, the EPA recommended No Further Remedial Action Planned for the site. In 2010, a contractor for the site owners completed a workplan and cost estimate to prepare an Affected Property Assessment Report as a result of litigation with the Texas Attorney General's Office and TCEQ Enforcement; however, a report was never submitted to the TCEQ. The contractor installed and sampled an on-site monitoring well (MW-1) in May 2010 to assess contamination in shallow groundwater at 25 feet below ground surface. The sample contained chromium concentrations at 17.1 mg/L, above the Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Residential 0.5-acre source Groundwater Ingestion Protective Concentration Level (PCL) and the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for chromium of 0.1 mg/L, indicating a release of chromium to groundwater. Other metals, including arsenic, aluminum, barium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, and zinc, were detected in the sample, but at concentrations below their respective PCLs.

The TCEQ Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) conducted a Removal Action (RA) at the site August 27-30, 2013. On-site drums were sampled, characterized, transported, and disposed as appropriate. The building, carport, concrete foundation were demolished, and the debris was classified as non-regulated material and was disposed off-site. Based on contents of drums removed from the site, the site COCs identified from the removal include antimony, cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, zinc, cyanide, total chromium, and hexavalent chromium in soils. MW-1 was re-sampled during the RA. Chromium was detected above the PCL at 5.22 mg/L. There were no other metal concentrations exceeding their respective PCLs. Additionally, SSDAP sampled nearby private and public supply wells that are completed at greater depths within the Edwards Aquifer, which is the primary water source for private and public wells near the site. Barium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, and zinc were detected in at least one of the wells sampled, but were below the applicable PCLs.

Following completion of the RA, stained soils were identified below the building foundation and in the area of excavation. Based on the visual evidence of stained soils and the analytical results collected from the drums, further assessment was conducted to determine if removal of soils was warranted throughout the property including

non-source areas, known and suspected source areas, and drainage pathways. In January 2014, 49 on-site and off-site soil borings were advanced to a maximum depth of approximately 15 feet bgs. Samples were analyzed from each boring for metals using a mobile x-ray fluorescence (XRF) lab. To confirm the field XRF results, seven select soil samples underwent laboratory analysis for total metals. No samples contained metals at concentrations exceeding TRRP Commercial/Industrial Total Soil Combined PCLs. Therefore, no soil removal was performed. A Restrictive Covenant for Environmental Conditions (RC) was filed by the state on March 4, 2015, to limit the use of the property under TRRP to Commercial/Industrial use. The RC also restricts use or exposure to the contaminated groundwater. The **state** recommended no further action needed for the site after filing the RC.
The site was referred to the PA/SI Program again by the EPA following the RA due to concerns that the site could potentially contaminate the Edwards Aquifer. Another PA was completed in January 2016, and a Site Inspection (SI) was completed in December 2016. MW-1, 6 nearby PWS wells, and 6 nearby private drinking water wells were analyzed during the SI for total metals and cyanide. MW-1 and the two PWS wells closest to the site were also analyzed for hexavalent chromium (CrVI). The samples from the two PWS wells had concentrations of CrVI that exceed the Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM) cancer risk value of 0.00005 mg/L but are below the PCL of 0.1 mg/L. Upon completion of the SI, the EPA recommended a Hazard Ranking System (HRS) package be prepared to propose the site to the National Priorities List (NPL).
Status
• The site has a draft HRS score of 50 and is therefore eligible for proposal to the NPL. The HRS score is largely driven by the potential of the contamination detected in the shallow groundwater via MW-1 to impact the underlying Edwards Aquifer and nearby PWS wells.
• The EPA plans to propose the site to the NPL in fall 2017. The State of Texas provided concurrence with the proposed NPL listing on August 17, 2017.

Southwestern Graphite Company 4046
Burnet, Burnet County
NFA
06/03/2010

The Southwestern Graphite Company site is approximately 235 acres in size and includes all of the property previously included in the former mining and processing operations: quarries, associated quarry operation buildings, and a mine tailings pile. The site is located in a rural area, surrounded by hilly, unimproved land on all sides, and is fenced with an access gate at the road entrance. The property straddles Clear Creek, an intermittent creek that is a tributary for Inks Lake.

The graphite deposit at the Southwestern Granite Company site was first worked in 1913 by P. B. McCabe of Denver, Colorado. The Southwestern Consolidated Graphite Co. mined the property from 1917 to 1930. In May 1935, the property was purchased by Southwestern Graphite Company. Southwestern Graphite Company produced both flake and fine graphite from the on-site quarries. Mining operations reportedly ceased in 1978, but graphite ore from other mines continued to be processed at the site into the early 1990s. The current owner, Greensmiths, purchased the property in 2000 to market the mine tailings material for use on golf courses, as a soil amendment for landscaping, and other related uses. The site is currently inactive.

On January 25-28, 2010, TCEQ Remediation Division personnel conducted a Site Inspection sampling event at the site. The surface water migration pathway was the only pathway of concern. Three potential sources were identified at the site: the 23-acre mine tailings pile, two leachate retention ponds adjacent to the pile, and the mechanic's area at the east end of the former process buildings. The mine tailings pile and leachate retention ponds were potential sources of metals and acid to the surface water pathway. The mechanic's area was a potential source of volatile and semivolatile organic compounds to the surface water pathway. Receptors within the site's range of influence included

an emergent wetland, two documented fisheries (Inks Lake and Lake Lyndon B. Johnson), and three public water supply (PWS) surface water intakes, including the City of Burnet residential PWS. A total of 46 samples were collected from surface water, groundwater, sediment, and soil within the site's range of influence.

Aluminum, iron, manganese, nickel, and zinc were measured at concentrations three times above background in surface water samples collected from Clear Creek and the emergent wetland. These analytes were also detected in the mine tailings pile and leachate retention pond source samples. Concentrations of aluminum, iron, and sulfate in surface water samples from Clear Creek decreased with increasing distance downstream from the site. No other analytes were detected at significant concentrations in the surface water or sediment samples from Clear Creek. No analytes were detected at significant concentrations in surface water or sediment samples collected from Inks Lake, with the exception of zinc, which was detected at a significant concentration in sediment sample SD-01. The Site Inspection Report was completed on April 16, 2010 and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for review. On April 26, 2010, the EPA issued a Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation which recommended a decision of "No Further Remedial Action Planned" and deferred the site back to the TCEQ for any further action under their authority.

Based on the results of the Site Inspection Sampling Event, the Southwestern Graphite Company site scored below 5 (1.795) on the HRS Quickscore Program. Therefore, it is currently not eligible for the State Superfund program.

Eldridge Avenue Lead Site 4048
San Antonio, Bexar County
NFA
08/19/2009

San Antonio Metropolitan Health District (SAMHD) performed an assessment at the residence located at 4234 Eldridge Avenue, Bexar County, San Antonio, Texas, due to the discovery of elevated blood lead levels in one of the children living at that residence. The soil sample results indicated lead concentrations ranging from approximately 2,000 parts per million (ppm) to over 51,000 ppm. On March 4, 2009, the SAMHD contacted the TCEQ Region 13 Field Office in San Antonio to provide notification regarding the soil contamination. After conducting a site visit on March 6, 2009, the TCEQ contacted the EPA Region 6 Hotline to request assistance at the Site. A number of empty shell casings were found in the soil, and TCEQ contacted Lackland Air Force Base (AFB) for assistance in identifying the munitions and to request a scan of the site for potential ordnance. To date, there has been no connection between Lackland AFB or any military facility to the munitions found at the residence. The current owner of the property stated that the spent munitions were in the soil when the property was purchased approximately four years prior. Between March 7 and April 8, 2009, additional sampling took place to properly assess the property. The EPA oversaw the excavation of lead-contaminated soils, including the removal and disposal of small outdoor childrens' toys. Large outdoor items including a trampoline, dog house, grill, outdoor table and chairs, storage shed, and two bicycles were removed from the back yard and decontaminated. One underground storage tank- an out-of-service propane tank- was discovered in the backyard and excavated. EPA backfilled the yard with clean soil and replaced the removed trees and vegetation. The concrete walkway from the sidewalk to the front porch of the residence was also replaced. The Site is eligible for the State Superfund Program since it meets the following criteria: the Site is inactive; there is documented evidence of hazardous substances having been deposited on-site; and enforcement is not a reasonable course of action for the Site. However, since the hazardous materials have been removed from the Site, and the property owner has signed a restrictive covenant regarding the contamination found on the property, no further action will be pursued at this time.

Beltex Inc Ft Worth Ammonia Spill 4049
Fort Worth, Tarrant County
Active
08/31/2009

Site Summary – Beltex Corporation aka Frontier Meats

The site is a meat packing facility located in a commercial area of Fort Worth near the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. In February of 1996, the facility had a release of anhydrous ammonia from a storage tank inside the facility. The spill was addressed by the Fort Worth Fire Department with oversight from EPA.

A phone call to Beltex Corporation by TCEQ Project Manager Eric Dedden in December of 2008 confirmed that the facility is still active as a meat processing facility.

Conclusion
The site is not eligible for the State Superfund program because it is still active. The spill was addressed through the Fire Department's emergency response and was contained within the building.

Amarillo Municipal Water System 4057
Amarillo, Potter County
NFA
05/16/2011

City Lake Road Groundwater (the site) consists of a plume of tetrachloroethene (PCE) identified in the groundwater public supply well G1880001DH (SR-104). The site is located at 16800 City Lake Road, Canyon, Texas, southwest of Amarillo, approximately 4 miles west of I-27 and approximately 1 mile south of FM 2219. Fifteen wells are located at the site's physical address. In 2008, Amarillo Municipal Water System (AMWS) installed eight new wells, two into the Ogallala aquifer, and six into the underlying Santa Rosa (Dockum) aquifer, at City Lake Road, including G1880001DH. It is the only well at the physical address that has reported PCE contamination. One hundred eight wells in Amarillo and surrounding areas service the AMWS PWS# 1880001, which provides water to a population of 190,042.

TCEQ's Public Drinking Water section monitors the entry points of concern of this PWS quarterly. Contaminants have been detected in well G1880001DH since the first sampling event after it was installed July 21, 2008, so the AMWS disconnected the well from the water supply system and plan to plug it.

The TCEQ Public Drinking Water section conducted a sampling event November 19, 2008 to monitor the AMWS PWS. The well was placed into temporary service after construction on July 21, 2008. PCE and toluene were documented in the groundwater from well G1880001DH at 1.51µg/L and 7.04µg/L, respectively. The Maximum Concentration Levels (MCLs) for PCE and toluene are 5µg/L and 1000 µg/L. The concentration of neither volatile organic compound exceeds the MCL, but sample results indicated detections for both. According to the Drinking Water Watch database, the latest sampling from well G1880001DH on January 20, 2009 indicate that PCE and toluene were below the detection limit.

A Pre-CERCLIS site visit was conducted May 6-7, 2010. At the site visit, we met with the AMWS water system official, Mr. Larry West, and located the contaminated well. The nearest gas station is 5.8 miles from the site; the nearest drycleaner is 6.8 miles from the site. Both are in Canyon, Texas, which is east southeast from the site. The gas station is the nearest possible source for the toluene, and the drycleaner is the nearest possible source for PCE.

There are no private drinking water wells within a mile from the site, according to the Texas Water Development Board. The wells surrounding the site within a mile are either used for public water supply, stock or irrigation.

Because the latest sample results indicate that PCE and toluene were not detected in well G1880001DH, No Further Action is planned under Federal PA/SI or State Superfund.

Astro Plating Inc 4058
San Antonio, Bexar County
NFA
03/09/2016

Site Setting
The Astro Plating, Inc. site (site) is a former electroplating facility located at 915 Roosevelt Avenue in San Antonio. The 1.46 acre site is secured by a chain-link fence. The San Antonio River is about a quarter mile away from the site; however there is no direct runoff route and the point of entry does not occur for about 1.5 miles. Land use in the vicinity of the site is mixed light-industrial and residential. The site currently has no buildings or equipment used for electroplating as a removal action was completed by the TCEQ in August of 2015.

Site History
Bexar County deed records indicate that the site property was purchased by the Texas and New Orleans (T&NO) Railroad Company on February 14, 1935. The site was then purchased by a Mr. J.E. Dickey on April 18, 1939; Mr. & Mrs. Harry and Evelyn Natkin on December 6, 1949; Industrial and Commercial Properties Incorporated on May 1, 1967; Mr. Charlie Cumberland on June 18, 1975; and finally by Mr. Daniel Salinas on May 24, 1978. On August 8, 1989, Astro Plating became a corporation in perpetuity. On November 15, 2012, both Daniel Salinas and his sons, Esidro and Daniel Jr., were taken to court for delinquent taxes and on February 8, 2013, the corporation received a Forfeiture of Charter, Certificate, and Registration notice.

The former Astro Plating facility consisted of a storage/racking area, electroplating area, straightening/welding area, polishing/buffing area, wastewater pretreatment area, metal/paint stripping area, and a bumper manufacturing building. All the facility structures were built over a concrete slab foundation. When active, the facility conducted repairs, straightening, and electroplating of metal parts, primarily automotive bumpers, as custom orders and for retail sale.

The storage/racking area was used to store plated and unplated parts and was located between the electroplating area and the offices. The electroplating area comprised various plating and rinse baths: a heated metal cleaner tank; two rinse tanks; a sulfuric acid tank; two acid rinse tanks; a zinc plating tank; nickel plating tanks; nickel rinse tanks; a chrome dip/rinse tank; a chrome electroplating tank; chrome rinse tanks; a copper cyanide electroplating tank; copper rinse tanks; and a zincate tank. The area also had a gold plating container and a brass plating drum and rinse drum. The straightening/welding area was located between the electroplating area and the polishing area. The polishing/buffing area is located between the straightening/welding area and the wastewater pretreatment area. The bumper manufacturing building was located adjacent to the western property line. The wastewater pretreatment area was located immediately adjacent to the metal/paint stripping area. The wastewater pretreatment area housed the filtration paper media apparatus and three hazardous waste tanks. The metal/paint

stripping area was located at the west end of the main building. As of March 19, 2015, all abandoned plating baths, stored chemicals, buildings, and debris have been removed and disposed of, except the concrete foundation of the former storage area. As of September 2015, the site has been backfilled, and all trash and the storage tank have been removed and properly disposed of.

TCEQ Investigations

Nine Industrial and Hazardous Waste Compliance Evaluation Investigations (CEIs) were conducted at this site by the TCEQ from 1986 through 2011. The violations listed in the CEIs included failure to correctly handle and dispose of industrial solid waste, as well as failure to maintain contingency plans in an emergency, failure to maintain training documents, failure to meet standards for tanks on site, and failure to send reports to the TCEQ's Executive Director regarding the closure plan. An Agreed Order was created on August 23, 2000 and cited the facility with 16 violations of the Texas Water Code and state and federal solid waste rules and regulations. In addition, the Agreed Order called for the facility to undertake 18 technical requirements, most of which were based on violations found during the CEIs.

Three on-site and three offsite monitor wells owned by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) were sampled in February 2009. These wells are screened in a perched groundwater bearing unit in the Quartenary Alluvium; communication between this perched water-bearing unit and the Edwards Aquifer has not been confirmed. The three wells on site contained chromium; the highest concentration found was 0.796 mg/L, above the Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Commercial/Industrial Groundwater Protective Concentration Level (PCL) of 0.1 mg/L. A TWC 5.236 notice was sent in March 2015 and indicated that the nearby SAWS and L & H Packing PWS implemented their own water quality monitoring plan as provided in the 30 Texas Administrative Code § 290.121. Although further soil sampling was completed during the removal action, there was no indication that any contamination was in the Edwards aquifer.

On February 24, 2010, the TCEQ conducted an EPA-directed Pre-CERCLIS screening site visit. During this visit, no soil staining was observed at the plating facility; however, staining was observed on the concrete floor and on concrete bricks that made up the northern wall both inside and outside the metal/paint stripping area. Caustic precipitate was observed on the outer rims of the caustic acid tank. No stressed vegetation was observed, and no contamination was observed outside of the property boundaries. In June 2010, the EPA recommended no further evaluation under CERCLA because the Astro Plating facility was still active and the TCEQ enforcement process had not been exhausted.

The site was referred back to the TCEQ's Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) in June 2013, due to the death of Mr. Daniel Salinas and the unlikeliness that future enforcement actions would result in a cleanup of the site. Between June and August 2013, SSDAP conducted a time-critical removal action which removed and disposed of all of the abandoned plating baths and stored chemicals and demolished the facility buildings.

Following the removal action, eight soil samples were collected in August 2013 from beneath the building's foundation slab and submitted to the laboratory for the following analyses: volatile organic compounds, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, selenium, and silver, hexavalent chromium, and total. Arsenic was detected in all eight soil boring locations at levels ranging from 2.03 to 7.00 mg/kg, which does not exceed the TRRP Commercial/Industrial Soil PCL of 200 mg/kg. Chromium was detected in all eight soil samples, and did not exceed the TRRP Commercial/Industrial Soil PCL of 120,000 mg/kg.

On March 19, 2015, Genesis Machek and Stephen Ellis with the TCEQ conducted a site visit, during which it was confirmed that all site structures had been removed by the TCEQ, leaving only a concrete slab. The perimeter fence was intact, and the entry gate was locked. Some trash barrels and some items related to the previous activities conducted for the removal action were observed; however, it did not appear that there were any remnants from past electroplating activities.

TCEQ personnel determined that surface water runoff to the south is forced southeasterly by the raised railroad track bed before entering a street drain approximately 0.2 mile from the site, and ultimately draining into the San Antonio River approximately 1.4 miles from the site.

Conclusion
After the completion of the removal action by the TCEQ, it does not appear that there is any immediate threat to human health or the environment from the site in its current condition. Although on-site monitoring wells screened in a perched aquifer in the quaternary alluvium detected concentrations of chromium, it does not appear that there is any immediate threat to the Edwards Aquifer which is the source of drinking water for of the City of San Antonio. The SSDAP concludes that No Further Action (NFA) is needed at this time.

Bartley Woods WSC 4059
Bonham, Fannin County
NFA
11/28/2011

The Bartley Woods WSC site is located in a rural area on FM 271 approximately 0.25 mile south of the intersection between FM 271 and CR 1550. The indicator well is identified as PWS ID # 0740021. A routine organic chemical analysis on October 5, 2009 showed an exceedence at entry point 001 for carbon tetrachloride. The indicator well showed a concentration of carbon tetrachloride at 8.39 ug/L. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for carbon tetrachloride is 5.0 ug/L.

A letter was mailed from the TCEQ Public Drinking Water section in November 2009 with the analytical data, informing the PWS owner of the issue. The TCEQ Public Drinking Water section investigated the likely sources, and concluded that the source was the chlorine used to treat/disinfect the water. An additional letter was mailed in December 2009 with a list of liquid chlorine item numbers that contain detectable levels of carbon tetrachloride. The owner adjusted the treatment after receiving the letter. There have been no carbon tetrachloride exceedences since the chlorine treatment adjustment. Routine chemical analysis continues at PWS ID # 0740021.

The Pre-CERCUS was completed on June 3, 2011. On June 16, 2011, the EPA recommended no further evaluation under CERCLA was necessary. Since routine monitoring will continue and there is no evidence of a release to the environment, the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends that no further action be taken at this time.

Sardis Lone Elm WSC 4060
Midlothian, Ellis County
NFA
05/23/2012

Sardis Lone Elm WSC is located at the intersection of West Highland Road and Bryson Lane in Midlothian, Texas. The water system is identified as PWS ID # 0700034. Routine chemical analysis on August 26, 2009, indicated an exceedance of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) at entry point 007. The entry point concentration of CTC was 6.61 micrograms/Liter (ug/L), exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5.0 ug/L.
Sardis Lone Elm WSC was notified of the analytical results in a letter from the TCEQ Public Drinking Water section dated September 17, 2009. The TCEQ Public Drinking Water section investigated the likely sources of CTC, and concluded that the source was the chlorine used to treat/disinfect the water. An additional letter was mailed on December 28, 2009, with a list of liquid chlorine item numbers containing detectable levels of CTC. The owner adjusted the treatment after receiving the letter. There have been no CTC MCL exceedances since the chlorine treatment adjustment. Routine chemical analysis continues at PWS ID # 0700034.
The Pre-CERCLIS was completed on May 18, 2011. On October 15, 2011, the EPA recommended no further evaluation under CERCLA. Since routine monitoring will continue, and there is no evidence of a release to the environment, the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommendation is that no further action be taken at this time.

DADS San Angelo State School 4061
Carlsbad, Tom Green County
NFA
10/13/2011

The TCEQ Public Drinking Water Section actively monitors the Department of Aging and Disability Services Public Water Supply (DADS PWS) site. After Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (also known as Bis-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, DEHP) was detected at 11 ug/L during sampling on June 25, 2009, the TCEQ placed the PWS on quarterly sampling and recommended they determine if the water treatment facilities were functioning properly. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for DEHP is 6 ug/L. According the TCEQ Drinking Water Watch database, results from sampling before and after June 25, 2009 indicate that DEHP was less than the detection limit.

The Public Water Supply serves 1,250 people through 50 connections at the Department of Aging and Disability Services in San Angelo.

A Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment was completed for this site on May 3, 2011. No further action was recommended by the Environmental Protection Agency.

No further action is recommended for the DADS PWS under State Superfund, based on results from sampling events before and after June 25, 2009 that indicate DEHP at less than the detection limit.

Marilee SUD 4062
Celina, Grayson County
NFA
08/01/2013

SITE SETTING: The Marilee Special Utility District (SUD) Public Water Supply (PWS), site is located at 10215 County Road # 134 in Celina, Grayson County, Texas. This is an active water system that serves a population of 4,962. The earliest well in the water system was drilled in January of 1981.
SITE HISTORY: During a routine sampling event on September 9, 2009 at the Marilee SUD, Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, a common chemical found in plastics, was found in exceedence of the associated Maximum Contaminant Level in a water sample collected from Entry Point 002. Based on a letter, dated October 15, 2009, sent to Marilee SUD from TCEQ's Public Drinking Water Section, the exceedence triggered the water system to be placed on a quarterly sampling program in order to monitor the potential for further contamination. In October 2010, a TCEQ Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment was conducted by TCEQ personnel and the General Manager of the facility was interviewed. He commented that the contamination may have been from repair work that had taken place at the Entry Point 002 about two months prior to the sampling day. He commented that it was possible the "hot glue" that was used to make the repairs had broken down and possibly contributed to the exceedence.
TCEQ VERIFICATION: The TCEQ conducted a Pre-CERCLIS investigation at the site in October 2010. During the investigation it was determined that the cause for the exceedence had been identified and corrected based on subsequent sampling. On August 1, 2013, sample analysis results from Entry Point 002 reported on the TCEQ Texas Drinking Water Watch were reviewed. Samples of water from Entry Point 002 were collected on a quarterly basis in 2010 and then on an annual basis in 2011, 2012, and 2013. Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate levels in all of these samples were reported to be below the analytical detection limit.
CONCLUSION: After the TCEQ review of the available information on August 1, 2013, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because hazardous substances are no longer present at the site.

City Of Woodway Water System 4063
Woodway, McLennan County
OTH
08/31/2010

The site is a groundwater plume of unknown size in which contamination from atrazine has been detected. The nearest indicator well, PWS Well G1550048E is one of six public water supply wells owned by the City of Woodway, and appears to be the only one affected by the contaminants. The source of the contamination is unknown.
The City of Woodway municipal water system, PWS ID# 1550048, serves approximately 8,733 customers in a community immediately south of Waco, Texas. The system consists of six entry points for distribution; the Santa Fe Drive plant consists of one public supply well (the indicator well), a pump house, and a one million-gallon storage tank. Disinfection via gaseous chlorination is provided in the pump house prior to storage of the water. According to city officials, the City of Woodway system distributes approximately one million gallons of water per day from the Santa Fe Drive plant. During peak demand water from the City of Waco is blended into the Woodway system through the Santa Fe Drive plant.
Samples taken over the past two years seem to point to the water from the City of Waco as the source for the atrazine. During periods of low demand, in which no supplement is used, results have been non-detect for atrazine; detections have corresponded with the days that supplemental water was drawn into the Santa Fe Drive plant. Mr. Randall Riggs, Director of Community Services for the City of Woodway, also indicated that the water from the nearby Business Acres Plant is never blended with City of Waco water and has not had any detection of atrazine. Mr. Riggs was not aware of any potential source of atrazine in the area, other than the possibility of atrazine being present in the water purchased from the City of Waco. The City of Waco Water Quality Report for 2008 indicates that atrazine has been detected in that water supply system in the past, which obtains water from Lake Waco.
TWDB records indicate that 22 public supply wells in addition to two domestic wells exist within the four-mile TDL. It is unknown whether the domestic wells, State Well No. 4039103, owned by Luther Herring, and State Well No. 4039203

owned by “Dr. Barnes,” are still in use. The domestic wells have screened intervals of 1,530 to 1,570 feet below ground surface (bgs) and 1,920 to 2,082 feet bgs, respectively. Well No. 4039103 is reportedly located along the northbound access road of U.S. Highway 84 – an area that has since been developed into a neighborhood. There are no residences in the area. It was noted that the well report for State Well No. 4031802 documented that water was coming through corrosion holes in the casing. Although this well is reportedly not used, it is unknown whether the well has been properly plugged and abandoned. Wells such as these may provide a conduit for contamination from the surface to the aquifer.
The Site is located in a wellhead protection area for the City of Woodway. The nearest surface water body to the City of Woodway Santa Fe Drive plant is Lake Waco, which is approximately 1.6 miles west-northwest of the Site at its closest point. Lake Waco is a recreational water body that provides drinking water to the City of Waco
Overland flow to the Brazos River is approximately 11.33 miles northeast of the Site. The 15-mile TDL, which includes Lake Waco and the North Bosque River, terminates in the Brazos River northeast of the Site. Environmental targets include wetlands and threatened or endangered species.
A Pre-CERCLIS report was submitted to the EPA in May 2010, and it was recommended that no further action be taken under CERCLA. The TCEQ Public Drinking Water Section will continue to monitor the well.

City of Spring Valley Village 4064
Houston, Harris County
NFA
05/16/2011

Site History and Setting:
The Campbell Road Groundwater Site is located in the City of Spring Valley, Harris County Texas. The City of Spring Valley operates a Public Water System (PWS) that serves an approximate population of 3,600. The sources of water for the PWS system consist of a groundwater well and water that is purchased from the City of Houston

During routine monitoring of the PWS in March 2009, an herbicide chemical, atrazine, was detected in a water sample that was collected from the facility entry point. The level of atrazine that was detected did not exceed the drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level for that chemical. Subsequent monitoring of the drinking water during the period from March 2009 to January 2010 did not detect atrazine again.

The area surrounding the site consists of a mix of residential and commercial properties. The nearest residence is located approximately 200 feet from the water plant. The nearest school is located approximately 0.5 mile southwest of the site. The area surrounding the site is vegetated and well maintained.

TCEQ Activities:
As part of a pre-CERCLIS Screening Site Assessment, TCEQ personnel conducted a site inspection at the facility on July 31, 2010 and interviewed Mr. Juan Lechuga, the utility supervisor of the CSU. Mr. Lechuga told the investigators that the source of water for the PWS during the March 2009 sampling event was purchased water from the City of Houston and that the origin of the atrazine contamination was not from their groundwater well.

On August 20, 2010, TCEQ submitted a Pre-CERCLIS Screening Site Assessment to the EPA regarding the site. After reviewing the assessment, the EPA recommended no further evaluation under CERCLA.

Conclusion:
Based on the TCEQ review of available information on May 16, 2011, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program and we recommend no further action at the site.

City of Bellaire PWS 4065
Bellaire, Harris County
NFA
11/28/2011

SITE SETTING:
The City of Bellaire Public Water Supply (PWS) is registered as Identification No. 1010004. The PWS is a community water system that includes four active entry points and four groundwater wells that serve a population of approximately 22,458 individuals. The sources of water for PWS #1010004 include surface water (51%) and groundwater (49%). The surface water is from the City of Houston East Water Purification Plant, which is located at 12555 Clinton Drive, Galena Park, 77547.

SITE HISTORY:
As the result of routine monitoring, there were four detections of atrazine and three detections of simazine in water samples collected from the PWS #1010004 entry points EP001 and EP003 in 2009 and 2010. There were no documented detections of atrazine or simazine from water samples collected from PWS #1010004 before February 23, 2009. The detections of atrazine in 2009 and 2010 ranged from 0.10 to 0.42 micrograms per liter (ug/L). The detections of simazine in 2009/2010 ranged from 0.10 to 0.12 ug/L. All of these detections were below the associated United States Environmental Protection Agency Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), which are 3.0 ug/L for atrazine and 4.0 ug/L for simazine.

The City of Bellaire PWS was not pumping groundwater when the water samples with detections of atrazine and simazine were collected from EP001 and EP003. The sole source of water to these entry points during these times was water provided by the City of Houston.

The City of Bellaire purchases water from the City of Houston East Water Purification Plant. The treated surface water travels to the City of Bellaire PWS via surface water vaults and underground piping. Entry point EP001 receives surface water from a surface water vault located at 4538½ Sunburst Street, Bellaire, Texas 77401. Entry point EP003 receives surface water from a surface water vault located at 4999 Glenmont Street, Bellaire, Texas 77401.

From October 12, 1995 to May, 27, 2009, analysis of 29 water samples collected from the City of Houston East Water Purification Plant resulted in 25 detections of atrazine and eight detections of simazine. All of the detections of atrazine and simazine were below the MCLs.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:
The TCEQ confirmed that the City of Houston East Water Purification Plant processes raw surface water that it receives from Lake Houston and the Trinity River. The TCEQ researched atrazine and simazine detections in Lake Houston and the Trinity River. Previous studies conducted by the United States Geological Survey and the United States Department of the Interior have found that either one or both of these raw water sources may be the source of the atrazine and simazine detections in the PWS water samples.

On March 25, 2011, the TCEQ conducted a site visit at the EP001 and EP003 locations. The investigator observed one overhead storage tank and two Ground Storage Tanks (GSTs) at the EP001 location. The investigator observed one overhead storage tank and one GST at the EP003 location. The investigator noted that each of these locations was surrounded by a park with recreational areas. The investigator noted the location of the tanks, surface water lines, and sampling taps. The sample taps at each entry point were located on the GSTs.

The investigator noted that the treated water provided by the City of Houston is piped to each entry point via an underground pipe to the GST. The water then travels from the GST on-site into several booster pumps, is transported from the booster pumps to an elevated tank, and from there the water is pumped to the City of Bellaire community population for usage.

CONCLUSION:
After the TCEQ review of available information on November 28, 2011, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program and no further action is recommended for the site. There are no documented releases of hazardous substances at the site.

Clear Lake City Water Authority 4066
Houston, Harris County
NFA
02/13/2012

SITE SETTING:
The Southeast Texas Public Water Supply (PWS) #1 is a community water system that includes six water wells owned by the Clear Lake City Water Authority (CLCWA). The Southeast Texas PWS #1 is registered in the Texas Water Utility Database as Identification No. 1010056 and serves a population of approximately 75,045 individuals. The sources of water for PWS #1010056 include surface water (99.5%) and groundwater (0.5%). The surface water is from the City of Houston Southeast Water Purification Plant (SWPP), which is located at 3100 Genoa-Red Bluff Road, Houston, Texas, 77034.

SITE HISTORY:
As the result of routine monitoring, there were detections of hexachlorocyclopentadiene (HEX), atrazine, and simazine in water samples collected from the Southeast Texas PWS#1. The detections of these chemicals occurred in water samples collected on April 21, 2009, July 21, 2009, January 14, 2010 and April 7, 2010, from Entry Points #1, #3, and #4. The detections of atrazine ranged from 0.00018 to 0.00034 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The detections of simazine ranged from 0.0002 to 0.00017 mg/L. The detection of HEX was just detected once on April 21, 2009, with a concentration of 0.00018 mg/L. All of these detections were below the associated United States Environmental Protection Agency Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), which are 0.003 mg/L for atrazine, 0.004 mg/L for simazine, and 0.05 mg/L for HEX. The detected concentrations appear to be from the surface water purchased from the City of Houston because the detections only occurred in the samples of water when the source was surface water or blended water (surface and ground water). Water samples collected from groundwater did not detect any chemicals. The Southeast Texas PWS #1 was not in violation of the TCEQ drinking water standards since the detections were below the drinking water MCLs.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:
The TCEQ confirmed that the City of Houston SWPP receives raw surface water from Lake Houston and the Trinity River. Previous studies conducted by the United States Geological Survey concluded that herbicides (including atrazine and simazine) are commonly detected in the Trinity River downstream of Dallas.

On July 13, 2010, the TCEQ conducted a site visit at Entry Point #3 of the Southeast Texas PWS #1. Entry Point #3 is located in a residential neighborhood at 4231 Manorfield Drive, Houston, Harris County, Texas. The TCEQ met with Mr. Ronnie Ruff (Superintendent) and Mr. George Macky (Operator Manager) of the CLCWA. According to Mr. Ruff, 99.5% of the water source for the Southeast Texas PWS #1 is piped from the City of Houston SWPP and 0.5% of the water source comes from groundwater. The water source for the Southeast Texas PWS #1 from water samples taken from April 21, 2009 through April 7, 2011 which detected HEX, atrazine, and simazine, was originated from the City of Houston SWPP.

The Entry Point #3 facility consists of one groundwater well, two storage tanks, and a utility building that are located within a fenced area. One tank stores approximately 175,000 gallons (gals) and the second tank stores approximately 250,000 gals of public water. According to Mr. Macky, both tanks are filled to their capacity.

The TCEQ confirmed the source of raw water for the City of Houston SWPP in 2009 and 2010 was surface water from the Trinity River. The City of Houston receives 71% of its raw surface water from the Trinity River through Lake Livingston and from the San Jacinto River through Lake Houston. The surface water is conveyed from the river or lake via canals and pipes to the SWPP for treatment and disinfection. After this, the water is delivered to the Southeast Texas PWS #1 via piping.

CONCLUSION:
After the TCEQ review of available information on December 19, 2011, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund Program and no further action is recommended for the site. There are no documented releases of hazardous substances at the site.

Brooks Site aka BESCO Graphic Systems 4071
San Antonio, Bexar County
OTH
10/20/2011

"The Brooks Street site consists of three contiguous properties, including two properties to the north at 1602 North Pan. Am. Expressway, and one property to the south at 207 Brooks Street. The northern-most property at 1602 N. Pan. Am. Expressway is currently owned by Guillermo Reynoso, and the two southern-most properties (1602 N. Pan. Am. Expressway and 207 Brooks Street) are owned by the Iglesia Pentecostal Torre De Santidad Inc. church. The northern-most properties include several buildings which are kept locked, and the southern-most property is secured by a chain link fence. Land use surrounding the site is residential and commercial/industrial. There are at least three schools within 0.5 mile of the site.
The site is the former location of BESCO Graphic System Corp. (BESCO), a printing and developing supply company. BESCO declared bankruptcy in 1999 and abandoned the property. The site was first investigated on February 19, 2003 by TCEQ Region 13 emergency response personnel after receiving notification that an ammonia-type smell was emanating from drums and other containers stored on-site. Many of the drums were severely deteriorated and had discharged or posed an imminent threat to discharge. The site owner, Mr. Gilbert Carrillo, was instructed by TCEQ to cover all of the containers to protect them from rain; consolidate the chemicals into containers that were suitable for transport and

disposal; collect all contaminated media into containers that were suitable for transport and disposal; and submit written plans for remediation to the TCEQ. The TCEQ conducted additional site inspections between March 2003 and January 2005. During this time, Mr. Carrillo, was only partially compliant with TCEQ requests, and the site was referred to the TCEQ Enforcement Division on January 31, 2005.
On April 8, 2005, TCEQ Enforcement mailed a draft Agreed Order to Mr. Carrillo detailing his responsibilities for remediating the site. On June 10, 2005, 60 days had passed from the issuance of the Agreed Order, and the offer was withdrawn.
On April 11, 2007, the 207 Brooks Street property was seized and sold to Mr. Robert D. Morris.
On January 4, 2008, the TCEQ issued a default order against Mr. Carrillo.
In June 2009, the City of San Antonio removed all of the on-site containers, but conducted no further cleanup activities.
Samples were collected at 207 Brooks Street for the December 13, 2010 Affected Property Assessment Report (APAR) by Extra Environmental, INC. and analyzed for heavy metals, total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH), volatile organic compounds, and semivolatile organic compounds. It was found that of all of the chemicals of concern for the site, only arsenic was exceeding residential surface soil assessment levels at 33.5 mg/Kg.
No further action is recommended for this site by the Superfund Program based on file review and sample results. This site is currently being addressed by the TCEQ Corrective Action and Enforcement programs.

Delfasco Forge Division 4074
Grand Prairie, Dallas County
NFA
10/31/2011

Delfasco Forge Division, Inc. (Delfasco) was a metal forging, fabrication and machining company that operated at 114 NE 28th Street in Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas from 1981 to 1997. The 1.1-acre property is currently leased to an automotive repair business. Land use surrounding the site is mixed commercial, industrial, and residential with mostly residential use to the north and east, a vacant lot to the south and industrial use to the west.

Delfasco used trichloroethylene (TCE) and other chemicals as degreasers on its metal products. The TCE-contaminated groundwater has been identified at the site which is suspected to have been caused by historic spills of chemicals at Delfasco. In October 2002, Ensafe Inc. conducted a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment for Delfasco. The purpose was to determine if there had been releases to soil and groundwater from historical operations. The Phase II included installing four direct push technology borings to collect both soil and groundwater samples for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), metals and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Groundwater was found to be impacted by TCE, tetrachloroethlyene (PCE), and daughter products, as well as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene. Delfasco entered the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in late 2002. Soil boring data collected in 2003, 2004, and 2005 indicate that a release of TCE occurred. Groundwater data collected in 2004 and 2005 indicated that TCE has migrated to and contaminated the shallow groundwater. Delfasco submitted an Affected Property Assessment Report dated May 2005 to the TCEQ which was not approved by the VCP. The groundwater plume extends under approximately 65 acres of residential neighborhood. Over 100 homes overlie the groundwater plume. The site perimeter is based roughly on the groundwater plume that was defined by Delfasco's contractor in 2005, however the extent of soil and groundwater contamination was not delineated as per Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Protective Concentration Levels (PCLs).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) collected indoor air samples in May 2008 from 16 residences and two commercial buildings where TCE concentrations in groundwater were the highest. Ten of the 18 structures samples had measurable concentrations of TCE in indoor air, below the slab foundation, and/or within the crawl space. The EPA conducted a Site Inspection (SI) consisting of groundwater sampling and air sampling. TCE and its daughter products were detected in the groundwater. A groundwater survey during the SI identified 16 shallow residential wells within 0.5 mile of the site. No residential wells were found to be utilized for drinking. All residences in the area were supplied with city water.

Delfasco filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 2008. EPA's Removal Program has installed vapor mitigation systems in four homes and approximately 100 temporary soil gas samplers along public rights of way.

The Delfasco site was referred to Superfund Section of TCEQ from the VCP Section in December 2010. The Superfund Section began the investigation by conducting a water well survey in the vicinity of Delfasco. From the file review and water well survey, 19 possible water wells were identified. Two of these wells are City of Grand Prairie drinking water supply wells and five are on-site monitor wells. The "sampling event was designed to determine the eligibility of the site for the State Superfund Program.

During the sampling event in August 2011, all the identified residential wells were discovered to be plugged, inoperable, or inaccessible. The corresponding houses are all connected to the city water and residents do not use these wells for drinking. Samples collected from the City of Grand Prairie wells did not show detections of any VOCs. Sample results for the on-site monitor wells showed groundwater contamination above the TRRP Tier 1 PCL for residential use. The detected levels in groundwater sample results were below the Groundwater to Air inhalation pathway (AirGWIng) and SCDM benchmarks. Six surface soils samples were analyzed for VOCs, however all the levels detected were below TRRP Total Soil Combined Residential PCLs, Soil to Groundwater ingestion (GWSoilIng), and Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM) benchmarks.

Currently, the EPA is mitigating the vapor intrusion at the impacted houses in the area.

Due to a lack of drinking water receptors, the site is recommended no further action under the State Superfund Program at this time."

Dee Foundries Inc 4075
Houston, Harris County
OTH
03/11/2014

BACKGROUND
Numerous complaints regarding odors, dust, and metal contamination have been received by the TCEQ and the City of Houston in regards to the Dee Foundries facility. Dee Foundries, Inc., which is also known as the American Bronze & Aluminum Casting Corporation dba Dee Foundries, Inc., manufactures bronze and aluminum castings of various sizes in a low income, mostly Hispanic neighborhood in Houston with several schools, churches, and parks near the facility. In January 2010, the Houston Air Alliance contacted EPA Region 6 and suggested that Dee Foundries, Inc. had created an Environmental Justice issue. In 2010 and 2011, the TCEQ Superfund conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) and Site Inspection, respectively, of the facility under the Federal Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) Grant.

Since 2009, TCEQ Region 12 has received five complaints regarding the facility. One of these complaints concerned illegal waste disposal; the other four were air-related. The TCEQ Region 12 staff responded to each of these complaints promptly by conducting field investigations. Three Notices of Violation (NOVs) were issued, including failure to comply with permit representation. Other complaints were investigated by the City of Houston.
EPA held a “Community Information Session” on May 13, 2010. The EPA presented the results of the PA and informed the group that the EPA was going forward with the project by requesting the TCEQ perform a Site Inspection (SI) to evaluate the residential soils and the surface water pathways. The Houston Air Alliance held the first North Village Community meeting on June 21, 2010 at the Carnegie Library, about two blocks southeast of Dee Foundries, Inc. Meeting attendees included three citizens, the new owner of Dee Foundries, Inc., representatives from the Office of State Representative Farrar and the Office of the City of Houston Mayor, the TCEQ, and the City of Houston Health and Human Services Department Bureau of Air Quality Control (BAQC). Discussions included odor and dust/metals complaints, BAQC’s investigations and monitoring activities, and the TCEQ’s investigations and plan to check availability of monitoring equipment that could be used to measure dust and metal concentrations in the air.
TCEQ Region 12 conducted an on-site investigation on June 25, 2010 to determine potential sources of the odors and dust, observe plant improvements completed by the new owner to control emissions, and conduct a Material Safety Data Sheet review of raw materials contributing to the odor and dust emissions. TCEQ Region 12 conducted weekly reconnaissance investigations at Dee Foundries, Inc. for several months beginning June 24, 2010. Odor coming from the foundry was detected on several occasions but none have risen to the nuisance level based on the TCEQ’s odor protocol known as Frequency, Intensity, Duration, and Offensiveness (FIDO). TCEQ Region 12 conducted ambient air sampling continuously for eight hours on July 15, 2010 using two PM10 samplers (upwind and downwind) and a Total Suspended Particulates monitor (downwind). Laboratory tests on samples collected showed concentrations of copper, aluminum, and nickel, to be below the TCEQ Ambient Monitoring Comparison Values. The TCEQ conducted field work for the site inspection in August 2010 and collected numerous surface soil samples from residential and commercial properties near the foundry. Surface soil samples were also collected at three nearby schools, a community center, and a church. Sediment samples were collected from a nearby stream, the Little White Oak Bayou. The Site Inspection report was completed in April 2011. The EPA presented the results of the Site Inspection at a Community Information Session May 19, 2011 at the Carnegie Library. Based on their analytical results, only two metals were detected above the EPA Region 6 screening level: copper at one residential property and lead at five residential properties. The site does not meet the criteria for listing on the federal National Priorities List. The site was referred to the EPA Removal Section for consideration, however, the EPA referred the site to the TCEQ Superfund Section. Superfund performed an assessment, which documented copper and lead above health-based concentrations in soil samples collected from the neighboring residential properties, and has determined that an abatement is necessary.

The Superfund Section sent a letter to the previous facility owner, Mr. Melvin Myers, requesting information and providing an opportunity to conduct a response action at the site. The letter was sent on February 1, 2012 providing 30 days to respond. The same letter has been drafted to send to another previous owner, Mr. Robert Colton. The letter was sent on February 23, 2012.

On February 8, 2012, the Superfund Section received a request for a meeting from the consultant hired by Mr. Wolf, President of Dee Foundries, Inc. The meeting on February 10, 2012 was attended by Dee Foundries’ consultant (Nic Andreani, W&M), their attorney (Peter Wahl, Jackson Walker L.L.P), Superfund Section Management, VCP-CA Section management and staff, and the OLS staff attorney. Mr. Andreani expressed that Dee Foundries is willing to comply with TCEQ and will conduct the necessary assessment

and response action, including the off-site residential assessment and removals. They also stated that they will proceed quickly with the neighborhood assessment. In addition, on behalf of Dee Foundries, Inc., Mr. Andreani provided the Superfund Section a written response to the Superfund 182 letter.

On January 13, 2012, the VCP-CA Section sent Dee Foundries a letter directing Dee Foundries to demonstrate closure and/or remediation activities associated with any contamination issue or release to the environment in accordance with TRRP.

The site is currently being addressed in Correction Action Program (SWR # 31538) of the TCEQ.Extra Information: Both Dee Brass Foundry, Inc. and Dee Foundries, Inc. owns 824 Morris Street, which is listed below. I do not have a lot of information on the Dee Brass Foundry, but I know the two are connected some how. Although this is not an alias per se, someone may wonder about it in 20 years or so. You may want to put some sort of note.

Mailing Address: 2408 Everett Street

The accurate (per the appraisal district) addresses of the Dee Foundries, Inc. facility are as follows. All of these properties neighbor each other. These are the properties that the actual facility operates on.
LT 34 BLK 65-B, Allen A C (913 Morris Street)
LT 21 BLK 65-B, Allen A C (906 Carl Street)
LT 22 BLK 65-B, Allen A C (902 Carl Street)
LT 24 & TR 25A BLK 65-B, Allen A C (810 Carl Street)
LTS 26 & 27 & TR 25 BLK 65-B, Allen A C (2410 Everett Street)
TRS 2 & 3A BLK 63-2, Allen (2408 Everett Street)
TRS 3 & 4A BLK 63-2 Allen (2408 Everett Street)
LTS 28, 29, 30, & 31 BLK 65-B, Allen A C (2408 Everett Street)
LT 33 BLK 65-B, Allen A C (2408 Everett Street)
LT 23 BLK 65-B, Allen AC (814 Carl Street)
LT 32 BLK 65-B, Allen AC (819 Morris Street)

Properties that Dee Foundries, Inc. own and are located near the facility. We sampled these properties in addition to the facility properties.

LT 10 & TR 11A BLK 65-A, Allen A C (2418 Everett Street) Old Shell Core Foundry (they used to operate, currently store waste there)
LT 5 BLK 63-4, Allen (824 Morris Street) empty lot
LT 5 & TR 4 BLK 63-2, Allen (2323 Everett Street) empty lot

Pond Springs Mini-Storage 4077
Austin, Travis County
NFA
07/23/2010

The Pond Springs Drums Site is storage unit 655 at the Pond Springs Mini-Storage facility located at 13444 Pond Springs Road, Austin, Texas.

An immediate removal at this site was completed on June 3, 2010. Before the removal, the storage unit contained12 55-gallon drums of hazardous waste, including but not limited to 93% Sulfuric Acid, Ammonia, 71% Nitric Acid and Sodium Hydroxide. There were also 15 5-gallon and smaller containers of hazardous waste including soldering flux, hydrochloric acid, and ammonium hydroxide solution. The large drums were individually sealed and overpacked, if necessary, then were placed in the subcontractor's box-truck. The smaller containers were lab-packed in four 55-gallon drums by the subcontractor, and then placed in the box-truck, as well.

The TCEQ is unaware of the potentially responsible party (PRP), who had illegally abandoned these containers inside the storage unit.

On May 13, 2010, all the drums and containers were removed from the storage unit and taken to a hazardous waste bulking facility in Houston, Texas, to be prepared and shipped for disposal. The storage unit is empty of all drums and smaller containers, and has been swept clean. Treatment, disposal, and recycling of the waste were completed June 3, 2010.

No further action under the state Superfund program is required.

Dona Park Neighborhood 4079
Corpus Christi, Nueces County
NFA
08/29/2011

From 1941 to 1985, American Smelting and Refining Company ("ASARCO") operated a smelter with an air discharge smokestack across the street from the Dona Park and Manchester Heights neighborhood (Dona Park) to the south. The Facility was inactive from 1986 until 1988. Between 1988 and 2002, Encycle conducted a waste-management business at the Facility. The stack was a source of zinc, cadmium, and contamination via wind dispersion in the residential area.

In 1994, the TCEQ began sampling soil in the Dona Park Neighborhood. From 1994 to 1998, ASARCO performed investigative and remedial activities to address contamination in residential soils in the Dona Park Neighborhood; and in 2003 and 2004, Encycle, on behalf of ASARCO, conducted additional investigations and removal of soils. Despite multiple investigations and soil removal actions, there remained concerns in the community about potential remnant contamination of residential soils.

From July 2010 to August 2011, the TCEQ undertook the Dona Park Neighborhood Assessment (DPNA), a renewed effort to assess Dona Park that included a Pilot Study to develop site-specific X-Ray Fluorescence techniques, optimal depth interval testing to determine the appropriate depth for representative sampling, and soil sampling. A total of five back yards at 1265 Golla, 1257 Golla, 1218, Golla, 1145 Golla, and 1253 Dona were determined to be above the Protective Concentration Limits for lead and/or cadmium.
Removal actions at these five residential lots were conducted from July 27- August 8, 2011. All residential properties in Dona Park where access could be obtained were re-assessed as part of the DPNA. All chemicals of concern are below action levels at every yard sampled. No Further Action is planned at this site with the information available at this time.

Attachment: Waste manifests corresponding to the contaminated soil removed from the five yards comprising the residential removal action.

City of Bertram Water System 4093
Burnet, Burnet County
NPL
03/27/2015
5 years between discovery and referral to NPL

The Main Street Ground Water Plume site, formerly known as the Burnet Groundwater site, is a groundwater plume of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) which underlies a southern portion of the City of Burnet and a predominantly rural area in central Burnet County, extending approximately two miles in the north-south direction and one mile in the east-west direction. The source of the contamination has not been identified.
Contamination was first discovered in June 2010 during routine sampling of a City of Burnet public water supply well. This indicator well is one of two public water supply wells which are blended to supply the City of Bertram. Concentrations of PCE in the indicator well are consistently below 5.0 micrograms per liter, the Texas Risk Reduction Program Protective Concentration Level (PCL) for PCE in drinking water. PCE has not been detected in the second Bertram public water supply well or at the post-treatment distribution point. Residents in the City of Burnet are supplied either by water from Inks Lake, or by a well on the north side of the city which does not contain PCE. Residents south of the Burnet city limits use private wells drawing from the Ellenburger-San Saba Aquifer.
The TCEQ Public Drinking Water Section referred the site to the TCEQ Superfund Section in October 2010. On behalf of the EPA, the TCEQ completed the following site activities under the Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation grant: a pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment in June 2011, a Preliminary Assessment in May 2012, a Site Inspection in January 2013, and an Expanded Site Inspection in February 2014. During the Site Inspection sampling events, PCE was detected in the indicator well, one City of Burnet public water supply well, and seven private water wells. Of the seven private wells in which PCE was detected, two had concentrations above the PCL. Both are used solely for irrigation. The other five private water wells are used for drinking water purposes, but had detections below the PCL.
Burnet Dry Cleaners and Laundry, located in the city's main square, is an active facility and the only registered user of PCE in the city. As well, concentrations of PCE generally decrease with distance from the facility. No VOCs were detected in soil samples collected at the facility in 2011, but it is still considered the most likely potential source of the contamination.

Key Issues
Based on the presence of PCE in the Bertram PWS well and five private drinking water wells, the site has a preliminary Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score of 50 and is therefore eligible for proposal to the National Priorities List (NPL) to become a Federal Superfund site. The Governor's concurrence letter was signed on January 6, 2014. The site was proposed to the NPL on March 26, 2015. The site will be listed on the NPL in September 2015.

Nayes Property; General Cable Disposal site 4095
Bonham, Fannin County
OTH
12/03/2010

"Site Background:
The site is a burn area located on the Nayes property at 388 County Road 3110. The site is not an EPA registered facility. The property is approximately 80 acres and contains a house and several small barns, but is mostly undeveloped. The burn area is approximately three acres in size and located in the central portion of the property, north-northeast of the property entrance point. The burn area is uphill of an

unnamed intermittent stream that flows into Davis Creek, which flows into Bois D Arc Creek.
The site is a burn area, alleged to have been used by General Cable to burn cable in the 1960s. Cable was burned to remove the outer sheathing and melt any lead, leaving the bare copper wire for sale to copper recyclers. The temperature of the fire in outdoor conditions is typically in the range of temperatures favorable for the formation of dioxins. The sheathing of the cable often includes polyvinyl chloride, providing chlorine for the formation of dioxins. Copper can act as a catalyst for the formation of dioxins. Dioxins are frequently waste products of cable burning for copper reclamation.
The waste on-site includes metal scrap and ash from burning wire. The surface soil is impacted with metals, furans, and dioxins. The property is covered with dense vegetation except in the burn area. The burn area consists of a distinct area in the northern third of the property. The burn area is enclosed by a fence to limit access.
The current owner of the property is Dr. Alan Nayes of Orange, California. The land was acquired by Dr. Nayes in 2008 from William and Joyce Douglas by what the Fannin County Appraisal District describes as an “estate deed”. The Fannin County Appraisal District states that William and Joyce Douglas acquired the property in 1991.

TCEQ Investigations:
On January 19, 2009, the TCEQ Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Office received a complaint that a new property owner was disturbing the ground at an old General Cable waste disposal site. The complainant alleged that waste material was coming out of the hillside and drums were being emptied into a creek.
On February 3, 2009, TCEQ Region 4 Office investigator Martha Britton visited the site. Four surface soil samples were taken and analyzed; two for dioxins and furans and two for metals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The samples were analyzed for metals, dioxins, furans, and PCBs. Samples with elevated metal results also received the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure for Metals. The samples were taken from surface soil and it is possible contamination may have migrated below the surface. In addition, samples were not taken at the probable point of entry to the unnamed tributary to Davis Creek, so it is unknown if the contamination has migrated to surface water or sediment.
On October 19, 2009, TCEQ Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) Program Project Managers conducted a site reconnaissance inspection. The site inspection did not result in the identification of any immediate threats to the public health or environment from the burn area. The burn area is enclosed behind a fence on a large property. Access to the entire property is also restricted by a perimeter fence. The burn area is covered with an ash material and pieces of metal. The TCEQ PA/SI Project Managers did not attempt to access the burn area; therefore all observation and photographs were collected from outside the fence. There was visual evidence that ash from the burn area had been migrating outside of the fenced area during heavy rain events towards the intermittent stream drainage system. Agricultural and "residential land uses were identified within a half-mile radius of the site during a reconnaissance inspection conducted on October 19, 2009 by TCEQ Superfund Project Managers.

Eligibility Determination:
General Cable was accepted in to the TCEQ Voluntary Clean-Up Program in a letter dated September 17, 2010. Future remediation of the site (VCP 2339) should be addressed through the TCEQ Voluntary Clean-Up Program.

The NL Industries site, currently known as Mainland Land and Equipment, is located at 1000 Sargent Road in Dallas, Texas. The NL Industries site consisted primarily of a residential area within a one-half mile radius of the facility. The facility reprocessed lead-acid batteries, operating a secondary lead smelter from 1940-1978. Lead emission's fallout from the smelting operation has been determined through several independent federal studies to be at least partially responsible for elevated lead concentrations in the surrounding soil. These concentrations were reported to be in excess of 1,000 ppm.

In 1985, under court order, NL Industries conducted a soil removal of residential yards in areas exhibiting greater than 1,000 ppm lead concentrations. Since that time, the action level for lead in residential areas decreased from 1,000 ppm to 500 ppm, as recommended by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The concern of the EPA was that levels of lead in the area may exceed the current, acceptable concentrations.

However, based on the Site Inspection report from 1993, prior to finalization of all Technical Assistance Team generated work plans and data base program development, or initiation of field activities, EPA indefinitely postponed the NL Industries project.

A phone called was made to TCEQ Project Manager Charles "Todd" Counter in the Industrial and Hazardous Waste Corrective Action Program on November 19, 2010. Mr. Counter was assigned to NL Industries, said the site was bought out by Mainland Land and Equipment. Mr. Counter gave the following identifiers for the NL Industries /Mainland

Land and Equipment: RN 100857432 and SWR 38182. Mainland Land and Equipment is currently still active at this location; however, it is functioning as a recycling facility. Mr. Counter emailed additional details regarding this site. According to Mr. Counter's email received November 19, 2010, the NL Industries /Mainland Land and Equipment site was closed out in 2002 and the groundwater was monitored from 2004-2005, with Deed Certification completed in March 2005. There was remediation conducted on the property: soil was excavated and placed in an on-site capped area in 2002. The responsible party according to Industrial and Hazardous Waste Corrective Action Program's records was Mainland Land and Equipment. The soil was found to be contaminated with metals, with lead as the main contaminant. The cleanup is considered complete as of September 8, 2006.

Corrective action work was performed at 1000 Sargent Road, **not** in the surrounding neighborhoods. The Cadillac Heights neighborhood was previously closed out and addressed as another site by Project Manager Mike Frew. Since the current operation could potentially contaminate the facility, as of January 14, 2011, the designation for this site is active and not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Dynagen Inc 4097
Odessa, Ector County
NFA
2/25/11

Dynagen Inc., also known as Ameripol Synpol Corp Odessa Plant and General Tire and Rubber Company, is located at 2000 E Pool Road in Odessa, Texas. The Site is an inactive synthetic rubber manufacturer which was in operation from 1957-2002 and covered over 300 acres.

Dynagen Inc. manufactured synthetic rubber since 1975. The facility utilized an onsite incinerator for the disposal of styrene resin polymer, xylene, and xylol. Additional areas of concern were six solar evaporation ponds which received cooling tower blow-down and had liners that were damaged. Several organic solvents were utilized throughout the years, primarily for cleaning purposes. These chemicals included: acetone, xylene, xylol, methanol, toluene, trichloroethane, and tetrachloroethane. Other hazardous materials of concern listed in the PA were: asbestos, popcorn polymer, ion exchange resin, naphtha, incinerator ash, and dried biological sludge.

As of April 15, 1986, the Texas Water Commission certified that the drum storage area, incinerator, and popcorn

polymer waste pile closed as hazardous waste facilities in accordance with the approved closure plans under Dynagen, Inc.
On January 1, 1990, the Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation (SSSR) recommended a medium priority Site Inspection (SI) due to the presence of an incinerator used onsite for the disposal of styrene resin polymer, xylene, and xylol. Additional areas of concern at the Dynagen Inc. Site, were six solar evaporation ponds which received cooling tower blow-down and had liners that were damaged. On March 18, 1996 another SSSR was conducted and described this site as a candidate to be tasked for a SI.
According to the Industrial and Hazardous Waste Corrective Action's (IHWCA) facility log, Dynagen Inc., received a "complete" status for this project on November 22, 2002 under the following program identification #: 30252. The complete status for this project includes the incinerator (referred to as unit project 3911) and six solar evaporation ponds.
A phone call was made on November 15, 2010 to the Ector County Appraisal District (CAD). Lesley Wright from the CAD said the facility has been closed since 2002; however, the land is still currently owned by Dynagen Inc.
According to data obtained from the Texas Water Development Board as of November 15, 2010, there are three domestic wells used within a one mile radius of the given GPS coordinates.
Based on IHWCA's facility log indicating a "complete" status on November 22, 2002 for the incinerator and six solar evaporation ponds, as of November 15, 2010 no further action is recommended for this site under the State Superfund program at this time.

Condit Chemical & Grain Co Inc 4098
Seminole, Gaines County
NFA
10/25/2012
25 years between preliminary investigation and follow-up

The Condit Chemical and Grain Company, Inc. site is located on the south side of Highway 180/62, approximately 17.7 miles west of the intersection of Highway 180 and Highway 385 in Seminole, Gaines County, Texas. The site is located in a rural, agricultural area west of Seminole. The primary activities at the site were pesticide and fertilizer sales, blending, and application.

Treflan and Prowl were the two most commonly used chemicals on site. An estimated quantity of less than 10,000 gallons was used annually. Some of the empty pesticide containers were disposed of in the Seminole landfill; others were stored in the on-site warehouse. The application tanks were rarely cleaned, but occasionally the rinsates were sprayed on the ground in areas that required weed control. The disposal of pesticide tank rinsates directly onto the ground may have resulted in an unknown amount of contaminated soil at the site. Most pesticides and fertilizers were stored in the on-site warehouse in 2.5-gallon plastic containers, s-gallon metal and/or plastic containers, or 30-gallon or 55-gallon drums. During a site visit in 1986, investigators from Engineering Science, Inc. noted pesticide odors, and that substantial portions of the site were unvegetated, possibly resulting from improper rinsate disposal.

TCEQ Remediation Division personnel performed a site visit at the Condit Chemical and Grain Company, Inc. site on May 12, 2011. No noticeable odors or evidence of chemical misuse was observed. The Re-Assessment Report was completed on August 17, 2011, and on October 31, 2011 the EPA made a recommendation of no further remedial action planned'(NFRAP). Based on the information gathered from the site visit on May 12, 2011 and the lack of receptors around the site, the TCEQ recommends that no further action be taken under the State Superfund program.

Dixico Industries Inc. 4100
Dallas, Dallas County
NFA
1/23/2015

The Dixico Industries, Inc. site is located on a 4.3-acre parcel of land at 1300 South Polk Street in Dallas, Texas. Dixico operated at this location from 1927 through 1995 and manufactured flexible packaging materials for the food industry. The current owner of the facility as of January 22, 2015, is Delta Industries, which purchased the facility in 1996 and remanufactures/rebuilds automotive air conditions. The site is located in a mixed industrial/residential area. Immediately north of the site is a Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) light rail station. Immediately south of the site is a branch of Cedar Creek. East and west of the site is residential property. The site is secured by a perimeter fence.
Between 1988 and 1995, numerous investigations and remediation activities were completed at the Dixico site. Underground storage tanks were removed and impacted soils were removed. Contaminated soils from the ink building and drum storage area were excavated and removed. The on-site incinerator was decommissioned and removed from the site.
Contaminated soils along the adjacent Cedar Creek was delineated and removed from the site. In addition, all drums, containers, and printing equipment used by Dixico were removed from the site by 1995 when Dixico ceased operations and vacated the facility. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) provided oversight and approved remediation activities at the site.
Currently, Delta Industries uses the site facility to rebuild automotive air conditioning units. The new and reconditioned parts are cleaned using solvents and vibratory cleaners. Spent solvent is generated at a rate of approximately 70 to 80 gallons per month. The spent solvent is picked up by a solvent recycler and transported off site for processing. The site is considered to be a small-quantity generator of hazardous waste. No evidence of releases of hazardous waste was noted during the Pre-CERCLIS site visit conducted on October 14, 2010.
During the review of the TCEQ files, a reference to "radium solvent" was identified in a hand-written notation on a site map. As a result, a radiological survey was conducted at the former Dixico facility on December 14, 2010, and targeted areas of the facility most likely to have been impacted by the potential use and release of radium-containing material such as solvents and inks. These areas include the former underground and above ground storage tank area, the former incinerator area, the Former solvent reclamation area and the former drum storage area. Results of the radiological survey indicate radiation in these areas is consistent with background levels measured near the entrance to the former Dixico facility. As confirmed with a Health Physicist from the TCEQ, the background radiation level (8-10 μR/hr) measured at the former Dixico facility poses no health concern. As a comparison, background radiation levels in south Texas range from 4-12 μR/hr. In west Texas, background radiation level ranges from 7-10 μR/hr.
Drinking water to the site and the surrounding area is provided by the City of Dallas. The source of this drinking water is surface water reservoirs. The geologic formation underlying the site is the Austin Group which yields very little water. No water supply wells are located at the site or within one mile of the site.

Surface water runoff from the site flows toward the adjacent creek (a branch of Cedar Creek). Cedar creek flows east toward the Trinity River which is located approximately 4 miles to the east. In September 1988, in response to several citizen complaints regarding discharges to Cedar Creek, the TCEQ collected samples of water from Cedar Creek. Analytical results did not detect any organic compounds (solvents) above instrument detection limits. During the Pre-CERCLIS site visit conducted on October 14, 2010, it was noted that Cedar Creek is not currently used for fish consumption or recreation, and there are no wetlands observed nearby or contiguous to the creek.
In January 2011, the EPA determined that “no further assessment under the federal Superfund Program is warranted at the Dixico site at this time.” According to Karen Waggoner of Delta Industries, the Delta Industries operation is currently active until the end of January 2015. As there is no documented release of hazardous substances post remediation activities performed in 1995 and there are no targets in the critical environmental pathways that would generate a qualifying Hazard Ranking System score, the TCEQ Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program recommends no further action per the information available at this time.

Hickory Creek SUD
Celeste, Hunt County
A
2/13/2012

SETTING

Hickory Creek SUD is a registered public water system located in northwestern Hunt County. The system includes 4 operational wells located at 4 pump stations that serve 1,534 connections in areas surrounding the city of Celeste. Groundwater produced by the wells is disinfected by gaseous chlorination prior to distribution. The TCEQ Water Utility Database denotes the system as active.

HISTORY OF SITE

Results from an organic chemical analysis of a groundwater sample indicated an exceedance of the maximum contamination level (MCL) for Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), a synthetic organic chemical that is commonly added to plastics to make them flexible. A concentration of 7.58 µg/L, above the MCL of 6 µg/L, was detected in the sample collected at Entry Point (EP) 002 on May 20, 2009. A sample collected at EP003 on the same date indicated a concentration of 1.31 µg/L, below the MCL. The water system was placed on a quarterly sampling schedule for EP002 with compliance based on a running annual **average** of the sample results, in accordance with 30 TAC 290.107(c). Follow-up samples were collected on September 28, 2009; November 30, 2009; March 1, 2010; and May 11, 2010. The laboratory analytical results for DEHP indicated concentrations less than the detection limits in the follow-up samples.

TCEQ RESEARCH

The most recent TCEQ Compliance Evaluation Investigation (CEI) conducted at Hickory Creek SUD took place on March 1, 2011. Several violations noted prior to the 2011 CEI and which related to operations records remained unresolved at the time of 2011 CEI. A customer complaint regarding water quality was received by the TCEQ Region 4 office on February 17, 2011. The complaint was investigated; however, the complaint allegation could not be substantiated. A customer complaint received on September 22, 2011 alleged an ongoing waterline leak. Resolution of the complaint was confirmed on September 30, 2011.

No active enforcement cases or enforcement action referrals were found in the TCEQ Consolidated Compliance and Enforcement Data System (CCEDS) Enforcement Case List or Enforcement Action Referral List.

CONCLUSION

A U.S. EPA Superfund Site Strategy Recommendation (SSSR) dated October 5, 2011 is attached. The SSSR recommends no further evaluation under CERCLA. The site is currently active and being monitored by the TCEQ Public Water System Supervision Program. The site is not eligible for the State Superfund program at this time.

Atlas Smelting and Refining Company 4113
Houston, Harris County
NFA
4/26/16

Site History and Background:

The Atlas Smelting and Refining Company (Atlas) site was a lead smelter that operated at 6800 Brewster Street. The site is located south of the intersection of Bennington and Brewster Streets in Houston, Harris County, Texas. The

site lies at the south end of Brewster Street and is bounded by vacant properties to the north; JBC Land and Cattle Company LLC to the east; a railroad owned by Houston Belt and Terminal Railway Company to the south; and the backyards of residential properties along Della Street to the west. The site is a vacant property and consists of approximately 1.38 acres. The area surrounding the Site is mainly residential and commercial/industrial.
Little documentation of the site history and historical operations at the Site was found during the file review. Atlas was originally chartered by the State of Texas in 1948 and filed Articles of Dissolution in 1955 and operated as a lead smelter from 1948 to 1955. The facility produced ingot lead; bar, cake, and stick solder; and bar-babbitt and slab zinc.
Bayou City Foundry and John's Foundry and Machine Company, were identified as having operated on the vacant properties immediately north of the site. No historical information on these facilities was found during the file review. Between 1988 and 1992, Northside Missionary Baptist Church (Northside) purchased several properties along Brewster Street including the site property (Figure 3). Northside currently leases the commercial property Bennington Road to Faith Builders Church and the residential property at 6707 Brewster Street as a private residence.

Site Historical Investigations and Removal:
The TCEQ completed a Preliminary Assessment for the site on September 28, 2012. No other previous investigations of the site have been identified.

The TCEQ conducted a Site Inspection at the site from May 21-22, 2013. Twenty-four samples, including two background samples and three field duplicates, were collected at a depth of 0-6 inches from the site, adjacent vacant properties, and nearby residential properties, and analyzed for metals including cyanide. From the results, Atlas Smelting and Refining Company and other adjacent smelter and/or foundry operations were identified as two source areas. Antimony, cadmium, cobalt, lead, and nickel were detected at significant concentrations in the source soil samples. Lead was the only contaminant of concern that was detected above its TRRP residential 30- acre Tier 1 TotSoilCom protective concentration limit (PCL). Lead PCL exceedances were noted in soil samples collected from properties immediately north of the former property boundary of the Atlas site.

The TCEQ conducted a removal assessment in June 2014. Surface soil samples (0-6 inches bgs) were collected from the source area, adjacent vacant properties, residential properties, drainage ditches, and background locations. All soil samples were analyzed ex situ for lead using a field-portable X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) instrument. For the XRF analysis, lead exceeded its TRRP Tier 1 TotSoilCom PCL of 500 mg/kg for a 30-acre source area in eight soil samples ranging from 643 to 29,099 mg/kg. For the laboratory analysis, lead exceeded its PCL in one sample.

The TCEQ completed a removal of lead contaminated soil on-site in August 2014. The excavated soils were classified as Class 2 Non-Hazardous, Class 1 Non-Hazardous, or Hazardous. Site restoration activities consisted of backfilling the excavated areas with clean backfill material.

Conclusion:
After the TCEQ review of the historical information and removal action, the site would not generate a qualifying HRS score. The TCEQ determined that a State Superfund eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Condor Services Inc 4116
Houston, Harris County
OTH
2/24/12

SITE SETTING:
The site is an inactive industrial facility located at 8102 Banff Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas. The site area is approximately 23,520 square feet and located approximately two miles west of Interstate Highway 45 and south of the Houston Hobby Airport. The site consists of a large metal warehouse building, and seven cargo containers placed tightly against each other to the south end of the warehouse. A former swimming pool is believed to be located beneath the storage containers. In the southeast corner of the building is a concrete slab with several stained areas. South of the building are two plastic 55-gallon drums, three rusted metal 55-gallon drums, a rusted metal box, several wooden cargo crates, an automobile, an airplane fuselage, and several used tires. One of the plastic 55-gallon drums and the rusted metal box contains trash. The other two rusted metal 55-gallon drums contain three-fourths full of unknown liquids.

Surrounding land use in the vicinity of the site is residential, commercial, and industrial. The site is unfenced and bordered by Banff Street and the Houston Hobby Airport to the north; Randolph Street, residential homes, and an aircraft supply store to the west; vacant lots and residential homes to the south; and vacant lots and residential homes to the east.

SITE HISTORY:
According to the Harris County Appraisal District, the property owner of 8102 Banff Street is Mr. Gregory T. Duffy. There is no documentation stating how long Mr. Duffy owned the property. According to an employee of a neighboring business, a residential house with a swimming pool was located at the site in the 1970s and the property was owned by Mr. Duffy. Through the years, Mr. Duffy had leased his property out to tenants. In the late 1980's the site was used as a repair station for airplanes and after that a metal plating facility. Mr. James Scroggins, the current property occupant, moved onto the abandoned property in 1996 without owning or leasing the property.

TCEQ VERIFICATION:
On November 14, 2011, Terry Andrews and Olga Salinas conducted a site visit at the site. No one was present at the site at the time of the visit. The large metal warehouse appeared to be in fair condition and was locked securely. The investigators observed the several drums and trash on a small concrete pad at the southeast corner of the building. The swimming pool that underlies the cargo containers attached to the south wall of the building appeared to be full of liquid. The liquid in the swimming pool was reportedly sampled on January 27, 2011 by Mr. Scroggins, and the results of the analysis were submitted to the TCEQ. The water sample, collected near the bottom of the pool, contained 13.2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) barium, 168 mg/L cadmium, 45.2 mg/L chromium, and 9.01 mg/L lead.

On February 22, 2012, Olga Salinas of the TCEQ Superfund Section had a conversation with Xavier Guerra, TCEQ Enforcement Attorney. According to Mr. Guerra, because of RCRA violations, the TCEQ is in the process of issuing a default order to the property owner and the TCEQ enforcement process has not been exhausted at the site.

CONCLUSION:
After the TCEQ review of the available information on February 22, 2012, the current determination for the site is that the site is not eligible for the State Superfund Program because the TCEQ enforcement process has not been exhausted.

Medina Lake Groundwater Plume 4117
Lakehills, Bandera County
NFA
8/13/15

The Medina Lake Groundwater Plume site (site) is located in a rural residential area adjacent to Medina Lake in Lakehills, Bandera County, Texas. The site is a groundwater plume of unknown origin and extent discovered through routine monitoring by the Bandera County River Authority and Groundwater District (BCRAGD).
The reference well for the site is a domestic well, installed in August 2011 for the private residence at 111 32nd East Street in Lakehills. The reference well was sampled once in November 2011, twice in December 2011, and once in March 2012 by the BCRAGD. Based on the analytical results from these samples, the site is a groundwater plume with the following constituents: acetone, 2-butanone (MEK), carbon disulfide, tetrahydrofuran, toluene, trichloroethene (TCE), chloroform, bromodichloromethane, trihalomethanes, and methylene chloride.
The groundwater plume underlies a residential area. The private property with the reference well is surrounded on all sides by vegetated vacant land. The Medina Lake shoreline is approximately 335 feet east of the reference well. North of the well is a dumping area of rusted paint cans and drums. East of the well is the property owner's residence. As of November 2013, the property owners were living in the house. To the west is Simmons Road, and to the south is 32nd Street East.
A Site Inspection Report was completed in August 2014. The potential source area is a wooded area where paint cans, drums, and other chemical containers had been dumped on the surface soil, which was sampled, along with 14 private drinking water wells and one public supply well. The drums and containers at the suspected source area have since been removed by concerned citizens. No chemicals of concern that were previously detected in the groundwater were detected in the soil or groundwater. However, significant concentrations of metals including antimony, cadmium, lead, and zinc were detected in source samples and in nearby groundwater wells, but because of lack information about the origin and contents of the drums and containers, it could not be determined if the metals are attributable to the site. No chemicals of concern were detected above TRRP PCLs in any of the environmental media sampled and analyzed. As a result, the data generated would not significantly contribute to a qualifying Hazard Ranking System site score. An eligibility determination of No Further Action is concluded by the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program based on the information available at this time.

Tenn Tex Alloy Corp 4121
Houston, Harris County
OTH
10/14/14

Site Location
The Tenn-Tex Alloy Corporation site (site) is located at 13501 Industrial one mile south of Interstate 10 in an industrial area of Houston. The site is bordered on the northwest by Greens Bayou, on the east and northeast by a pipe storage facility, and to the southwest by Industrial Road. Across Industrial Road from the site to the south and southwest is the Greens Port industrial area. The nearest residential area is located approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the site, and the nearest public school is located approximately 0.75 miles northwest of the site. Numerous structures are present at the site, including the main ore processing building (former furnace building), equipment storage buildings, a packaging building, a packaged product storage building, diesel storage tanks, storage vessels, a ball mill building, and railcar loading equipment. Grass and weeds cover open areas at the site, and iron oxide dust forms a layer over roads and loading areas.

Site History
Tenn-Tex Alloy Corporation operated a ferromanganese production plant the site from 1952 to 1977. The City of Houston records indicate that the site operated from the late 1940s until 1977. The operation consisted of refining iron-manganese ore in electric arc furnaces. The manganese was cast as ingots, and the residual slag was consolidated and shipped other facilities. Particulates from the furnaces were scrubbed with water which was subsequently collected in two sludge settling ponds. Water from the ponds was circulated to the cooling towers for

reuse.
Tenn-Tex ceased operations in December 1977, and the furnaces and all of the equipment in the buildings were removed and sold by the end of 1979. Desimix took over the property in 1979 and began processing iron oxide in the building which formerly housed the Tenn-Tex furnaces. Powdered hematite ore from Brazil was delivered by truck. Moisture in the ore was removed by rotary gas fired dryers and the ore is classified and stored. Depending upon customer specifications, the dried iron oxide was milled, sold in bulk, bagged shipped by rail or truck, or palletized and transported in shipping containers through the port of Houston. Customers included the oil field drilling industry to be used as an additive to increase fluid density, the glass industry for tinting, and Chinese brake lining manufacturers.
From approximately 1992 until the late 1990s, AB Trucking maintained a registered above ground storage tank for refueling trucks at the site while Desimix continued its operations. The tank has since been removed and remains of the asphalt secondary containment berm are located about 200 feet southeast of the office building on the northeast side of Industrial Road.
The site also served at some unknown date as the location of a ferric sulfate distribution facility. The ferric sulfate was shipped by rail to the site from a Fini Enterprises manufacturing facility in Celina, Texas , and subsequently distributed to the City of Houston for use in water treatment plants. The distribution facility consisted of a tank with secondary containment and transfer equipment and was briefly operated by Desimix for a few loads of the solution. The site served only as a location for off-loading of the ferric sulfate, which was transferred to the water plants. Although the tank was removed at an unknown time, the secondary containment was left in place.
The City of Houston records indicate that Desimix was acquired by Desimix Holding Corporation (DHC), a Prince Minerals Company. DHC received a registration number through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in February 2013.

TCEQ Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment
The TCEQ, under a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6, conducted a Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment at the site in 2012. The goal for completing the Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment (Screening Assessment) was to determine whether further steps in the site investigation process are required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Screening Assessment included reviewing existing site information and file material; determining groundwater and surface water characteristics; determining population characteristics; and conducting an on-site and off-site visual inspection to determine whether hazardous substances have migrated to surrounding areas.
In the Screening Assessment, the TCEQ identified the two former sludge settling ponds in the northeastern portion of the property as potential waste sources. The two ponds, which contained emission control dust from the ferromanganese production, each measured approximately 240 feet by 60 feet with unknown depths. After Tenn-Tex ceased operations, the bottoms of the ponds were reportedly scraped and piled at the southeastern corner of the property, and the ponds were filled and leveled. The material in the piles were analyzed in 1994 and 1997 to assess the contents for potential sale as fertilizer additives. The analytical results indicated that total concentrations for arsenic, barium, and manganese exceeded the Superfund Chemical Data Matric (SCDM) Hazardous Substance Benchmarks established soil pathway reference dose screen concentrations. Additional soil samples were collected from an unspecified location at the site in 1993 as a basis for comparison to neighboring property which was up for sale. These samples were analyzed for metals under the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) and determined to be non-hazardous.
As part of the Screening Assessment, potential pathways for human and environmental receptors for the site were evaluated and included groundwater, soil, surface water, and air. One water well was located on the site which was classified for industrial use; however, Desimix did not use this well. According to the Texas Water Development Board Well Driller's Database, 5 wells were identified within 0.5 miles of the site; 15 wells between 0.5 and one mile of the site; 31 wells, including 8 public supply wells were located between two and three miles of the site; and 31 wells, including 15 public water supply wells, were identified between three and four miles of the site. The well depths range from 342 to 1969 feet below ground surface and terminate in or at the interface between the Chicot or Evangeline aquifers.

During the site visit, no areas of spills or stressed vegetation were observed which would indicate exposure through the soil pathway. At the time of the visit, the site was entirely fenced with chain link except for the portion of the property that is bordered by Greens Bayou, which has restricted access.
The nearest eligible surface water body and probable point of entry is Greens Bayou which serves as the property's northwest border. Greens Bayou discharges into Buffalo Bayou, which is considered part of the Houston Ship Channel. The Houston Ship Channel flows generally east-southeast and enters Galveston Bay, approximately 15 miles to the southeast.The topography of the property suggests that surface water flows southeast from the southeast towards Buffalo Bayou.

The site is located in the 100 year floodplain. During the Screening Assessment, Mr. McLaughlin of Desimix reported that surface water flows southeast and accumulates in a storm water collection pond which was constructed in 2003 under advisement by Harris County Pollution Control Division, Storm Water Industrial Inspection. At the time of the Screening Assessment, no permits from the county or the TCEQ were issued.
No surface water intakes were identified within the 15-mile Target Distance Limit. However, freshwater emergent, freshwater forested/shrub, estuarine and marine deepwater, estuarine and marine, lake, riverine, and other wetlands were determined to be located along the water way which extends from the potential point of exposure at Greens Bayou to Galveston Bay. Hence, human food chain organisms and other sensitive receptors and environment could be encountered.
Regarding air migration pathways, the TCEQ did not find documented citizen complaints regarding air releases from the site. The nearest residential area is located 0.5 miles northwest of the site, and the nearest public school is located approximately 0.75 northwest of the site, and the nearest day care facility is located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the site. The site is in an industrial area, and there is no commercial agriculture, silviculture, or major designated recreational area identified within 0.5 miles of the site.
Based on the Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment, the TCEQ determined that the site was not recommended for further evaluation under CERCLA.

Recent TCEQ Activities
During this verification process for site eligibility for the State Superfund Program, it was determined that the site owner was previously identified incorrectly as "Desimix" instead of "Densimix." Under the name of Densimix, new regulatory developments were discovered for this site. Since the 2012 Pre-CERCLIS Screening Assessment, the site has is now under the Industrial and Hazardous Waste Correction Action Program for the former sludge settling ponds. The site has a solid waste registration and Corrective Action number of T3077.
As a result of the historic operations at the site, the new owner, Densimix Holding Corporation, retained W&M Environmental Group, Inc. (W&M) to conduct subsurface investigations at the site. The investigations included groundwater data collection from seven permanent monitoring wells and soil evaluation from 21 soil borings. Additionally, soil samples from the area of the sludge settling ponds were also collected and analyzed for chemicals of concern (COC) using the synthetic precipitation leachate procedure (SPLP). COCs were exceeded the TCEQ Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) critical protective concentration levels (PCLs) for residential properties included antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, and zine. With the exception of nickel, these metals also exceeded critical soil PCLs for commercial/industrial properties. In addition, the leachable ingestion PCLs in the sludge samples were exceeded for arsenic, cadmium, manganese, and selenium, and arsenic, selenium, and thallium exceeded the TRRP Class I groundwater ingestion (GWGWing) residential PCL in groundwater.
The subsurface investigation delineated PCLE zones for arsenic, selenium, and thallium in groundwater. As a result, Densimix Holding Corporation submitted an application with the city of Houston for a Municipal Setting Designation in January of 2014. In the application, the owner has proposed to construct a RCRA Subtitle C Cap over the former sludge settling ponds to mitigate human exposure pathways.

Conclusion
At the time of initial referral of the site in 2012, the site was potentially eligible for the State Superfund Program.

However, the site in now under the Industrial and Hazardous Waste Corrective Action Program. As such, the Tenn-Tex Alloy Corporation site in Houston has been determined to be ineligible under SSDAP.

Sundown Groundwater Plume 4125
Sundown, Hockley County
OTH
4/24/17
17 years between discovery and referral

The Sundown Groundwater Plume site (site) is a 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA), also called ethylene dichloride (EDC), ground water plume in Sundown, Hockley County, Texas. The city of Sundown is in a rural setting in west Texas with a large visible presence of oil and gas industry, city limits reach approximately two miles in each direction. The site address is 302 East Carter, this is where the indicator well is located. The property has been owned by the City of Sundown since 1978. Arthur Romeo was the previous owner.

Contamination of 1,2-DCA was first detected in City of Sundown Public Water System (PWS# TX1100003) Well No. 1 during a routine groundwater monitoring event for the Former Sundown Texaco LPST site (ID No. 110101) in 1995. This LPST site is located approximately 1,200 feet northwest of City Well No. 1. The City of Sundown PWS is supplied by six ground water wells located within Sundown city limits. City Well No. 1 is the only Sundown PWS well affected by 1,2-DCA at this time. This well supplies 16% of the water distributed to the City of Sundown. City Well No. 1 is located in a fenced area that also contains EP-01 (the blending location for all wells), the city water tower, an above ground storage tank, and a chlorination building.

The 1,2-DCA groundwater plume impacting the City of Sundown PWS well was referred from the TCEQ Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) program to the Superfund Section in April 2012 due to data indicating the plume was separate from the 1,2-DCA plume being addressed at the Former Sundown Texaco LPST site (ID No. 110101). The TCEQ Superfund section staff conducted an EPA PA/SI program Preliminary Assessment of the Sundown Groundwater Plume site in November 2012, which included a site visit and extensive investigation of possible sources.

An EPA PA/SI program Site Inspection was conducted in April 2014. Seven wells, including three PWS wells and two monitor wells, were sampled for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and metals. 1,2-DCA was detected at significant concentrations above background in two monitoring wells and in City well No. 1, but was not detected above the TRRP groundwater ingestion PCL of .005 mg/L. This SI and all previous investigations have evaluated all potential sources, but have failed to link 1,2-DCA contamination to a non-PST source.

The Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment program have evaluated all potential sources and have failed to find a non-PST documented release at the site. The groundwater contamination will continue to be addressed under LPST #110101 in the PST/DCRP program.

Hereford Unidentified Atrazine Plume 4126
Hereford, Deaf Smith County
NFA
11/5/2014
11 years between discovery and additional testing

SETTING

Hereford Atrazine Plume site, previously known as Hereford Unidentified Atrazine Plume site, was referred to the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) following an atrazine detection in a groundwater

sample collected from the City of Hereford Public Water System's (PWS ID 0590001) Southwest Pump Station (Entry Point 001) in March 2011. The pump station is located on FM 2856, approximately 0.25 miles west of US highway 60 and is supplied by 38 Hereford PWS wells with 4 points of entry. All wells are located within 1 mile of the pump station. The City of Hereford PWS serves a total population of 15,500, but it is unknown how many people are actually served by the Southwest Pump station. Two additional wells belonging to the Deaf Smith County Fresh Water Supply District (FWSD) 1 (PWS ID 0590002) are within a mile of the pump station. The Deaf Smith County FWSD 1 serves a population of 270 people. No other domestic use wells were reported within a one-mile radius of the affected pump station.

SITE HISTORY

A 1985 atrazine spill was identified in a TCEQ Investigation Summary Report dated November 2002. This report discussed preliminary and site investigation background information on the area surrounding the affected wells. In 1986-87, an initial detection of atrazine was detected in soil samples taken at the reported spill area along Tierra Blanca creek. A greens keeper for John Pitman municipal golf course, David Kreig, noticed some cottonwood trees dying along a drainage ditch that flows into Tierra Blanca Creek, within the municipal golf course. Reportedly, during a storm event the pesticide containers floated from the storage area near a grain elevator (Hereford grain Corp.) that leads to the drainage ditch into Tierra Blanca Creek. A November 2002 TCEQ site investigation found high atrazine concentrations (in thousand ppb range). Remediation was conducted in 1987-88, during which soils were excavated and hauled to an off-site disposal facility.

Initial detections of atrazine in groundwater near the spill area were identified by the TNRCC's drinking water section statewide annual inspection in 1999. Atrazine was detected above 0.3 ppb in seven Hereford PWS wells and two surface water samples collected on December 12, 1999. Laboratory analysis confirmed the presence of atrazine in individual wells from samples collected on January 17, 2001.

Atrazine was detected at 0.12 µg/L in a routine compliance groundwater sample collected from the City of Hereford PWS southwest pump station on March 2, 2011. A second sample, collected on November 29, 2011, detected an atrazine concentration of 0.1 ug/L in the SW pump station. Atrazine was not detected in routine compliance groundwater samples collected from the SW pump station prior to March 2, 2011. The Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) groundwater ingestion protective concentration limit (PCL) and the EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) for atrazine is 3.0 µg/L. Notification under TWC 26.408 was not necessary due to the low level of atrazine detected. The source of atrazine in the PWS pump station sample is unknown, but could be attributable to the golf course spill. Following the atrazine detections in 2011, additional well sampling was recommended to determine if in fact there is a groundwater plume of atrazine and if the site would be eligible for the State Superfund Program. The sample results were referred to SSDAP in 2013 for further evaluation.

TCEQ INVESTIGATIONS

In June 2013, TCEQ SSDAP staff collected groundwater samples from 25 private and public water system wells around the Hereford SW pump station to assess potential atrazine groundwater contamination. Atrazine was detected at low concentrations (below the SQL) in four wells. The concentrations were below the TRRP PCL of 0.003 mg/L and the SCDM benchmark of 0.00038 mg/L, but are consistent with the history of contamination along Tierra Blanca Creek area. Stressed vegetation along Tierra Blanca Creek was documented with photos during the sampling event.

The low levels of atrazine detected do not exceed the applicable MCL/PCL or SCDM values, thus do not require a response action nor facilitate a qualifying HRS site score. The SSDAP recommends "no further action" at this time. The PWS wells remain subject to the Public Drinking Water Section monitoring programs.

Austin, Travis County
NFA
12/4/12

The Solis Place site (Site) is a two acre private property in southeast Austin located at 8300 Solis Place. TCEQ Region 11 received notification from the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) on April 24, 2012 that a 2-year old child living on the property had an elevated blood lead level of 19 micrograms per deciliter (ug/dL). The Center for Disease Control (CDC) blood lead action level for children is 5 ug/dL. Children with greater than 5 ug/dL blood lead levels are considered to be at risk by the CDC and DSHS.

A sampling investigation conducted by TCEQ Region 11 determined that onsite soils were contaminated with lead with concentrations ranging from 24.7 parts per million (ppm) to 61,800 ppm. TCEQ Region 11 advised the Superfund Section that the enforcement pursuits have been exhausted. The Site was referred to the Remediation Division's Superfund Section Program on June 22, 2012 for further evaluation.

Superfund Section staff conducted a site visit on June 25, 2012 and met with one of the residents at the property. According to the resident, a load of dirt was dumped in their driveway approximately five or six years ago. The dirt consisted of sand, bullets, and casings. Over the years the dirt had spread around the property and was suspected to be the source of lead contamination. The area where the dirt was dumped was visibly darker than its surroundings and pieces of bullets and slugs could be seen throughout the driveway.

The Superfund Section determined that a Removal Action was warranted to address an immediate threat of exposure to concentrations of chemicals of concern (COCs), primarily lead and antimony, above Texas Risk Reduction Program Tier 1 residential protective concentration levels (PCLs) for surface soils protective of human health by direct exposure (TotSoilComb).

The Superfund Section initiated site assessment activities on July 9, 2012 to assess the extent of contamination at the site. The site assessment identified elevated concentrations of COCs in the shallow soils in the front and back yards, generally consistent with areas where the contaminated dirt was placed or spread following site drainage pathways. Concrete from the front porch and carport adjacent to the residence were also determined to be impacted.

Based on the assessment results, the Removal Action Work Plan was prepared and a contractor was mobilized on August 6, 2012 to conduct the Removal Action at the site. The Removal Action consisted of excavation of approximately 738 cubic yards of contaminated soils, removal of approximately 96 cubic yards of contaminated concrete from the porch and carport, removal of front part of the fence for access, and installation of an underskirt around the back and side of the mobile home to prevent contact with soils underneath the house which could not be accessed for sampling. The site was restored to the original condition; excavated areas were backfilled with clean soils to the grade, a new concrete porch and carport were installed, the front yard was sodden with Bermuda grass, and the new fence was installed where it was removed. The property owner signed the Post-Removal Action checklist to document the completion of the work. The property owner is satisfied and shared positive comments about the TCEQ and the Removal Action.

Since the Removal Action removed all the contaminated soils and replaced the removal area with clean soil, the site is recommended for no further action at this time under the State Superfund Program.

Northeast Bexar County Groundwater Plume 4134
San Antonio, Bexar County

NFA
1/28/15

Site Setting
The Northeast Bexar County Groundwater site is a groundwater plume of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in the Edwards Aquifer with an unidentified source. The plume is located in a mixed residential/commercial area southeast of the intersection of US-281 and Loop 1604, inside the San Antonio city limits in northeast Bexar County.

Site History
During routine water quality monitoring, the Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA) detected PCE in six Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA) monitoring wells in northeast Bexar County. Concentrations of PCE were consistently below the Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Protective Concentration Level (PCL) for drinking water (5.0 µg/L); however, two of the wells exhibited increasing concentrations of PCE between 2002 and 2012. The monitoring wells are between 200 and 300 feet deep, draw water from the Edwards Aquifer, and are sampled by the EAA either annually or semi-annually. Drinking water for residents in the surrounding neighborhoods is supplied by the San Antonio Water System (SAWS).

TCEQ Verification
The site was referred to the TCEQ Superfund Section in May 2013. Groundwater assessment was undertaken by the Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) to evaluate impacts to groundwater wells in the area where access by well owners was granted. Three SAWS public water supply (PWS) wells and four monitoring wells were sampled in August 2013. PCE was detected in three of the monitoring wells at concentrations below the TRRP PCL. No chemicals of concern (COCs) were detected in any of the PWS wells.
In January 2014, the TCEQ completed a Preliminary Assessment for the site. Based on the detections of PCE in the monitoring wells and the presence of nearby private water wells that had not yet been sampled, the EPA requested the TCEQ perform a Site Inspection (SI) to evaluate the site for potential Federal Superfund program eligibility. During SI planning process in March 2014, it was determined that there were insufficient drinking water wells to potentially generate a qualifying Hazard Ranking System site score. The small number of private well owners identified within two miles of the site had active water supply accounts with SAWS or did not grant property access and the nearest PWS wells were offline at the time.
Groundwater assessment was expanded by SSDAP in August 2014 to evaluate additional groundwater wells in the area where access was granted. Two SAWS PWS wells and six private wells were sampled. No chemicals of concern were detected in any of the wells sampled.

The groundwater assessment spanned fiscal years 2013 and 2014 and included the sampling of 4 monitor wells, 6 private wells, and 4 PWS wells across approximately a 2 mile radius- a target distribution suitable to support a SSDAP State Screening. All monitor wells consistently exhibited COC concentrations below respective PCLs. All private and PWS wells exhibited non-detect COC concentrations. The EAA informed the TCEQ in August 2014 that impacted monitor wells will continue to be sampled as part of their routine monitoring program.

Conclusion
After the TCEQ review of the historical information together with the results of the August 2014 SSDAP State Screening, since no significant concentrations of COC's were observed that would generate a qualifying HRS score, a State Superfund eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Absolute Fuels LLC 4139
Littlefield, Lamb County

NFA
1/29/2015
3 years between

Site Setting and History:
Absolute Fuels, LLC site (the site) is the location of a former biodiesel manufacturing plant located on an unsecured rural tract of land at 3120 County Road 247, Lamb County, Texas. On October 19, 2011, the TCEQ Region 2 office received a complaint from EPA, Region 6 office reporting that there were “obvious signs of surface discharges of fluids associated with biodiesel production” located at the site. Subsequent investigation by the TCEQ Region 2 office continued until April 22, 2013. During that time, Region 2 staff noted that a steel building had been removed from the site, leaving the internal tanks of the building exposed. It was also documented that many of the tanks previously observed at the site had been moved and the contents discharged onto the ground.

The site was referred to the TCEQ Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) on July 17, 2013. In August 2013, a release occurred at the site. The contents of two white polypropylene tanks were released by persons unknown. The TCEQ Removals Program collected soil borings to delineate the release to soil and observed alkaline soils to depths of greater than 12 feet below ground surface.

A Removal Action Work Plan was finalized on March 19, 2014 and the removal action took place during July, 2014 concurrently with a State Screening of critical Hazard Ranking System pathways.

SSDAP Removal Action and State Screening Activities;
Removal activities included the removal and disposal of all wastes on site including drums and their contents, crushed chemical totes and remnant waste materials, and other wastes from a concrete sump and trench located on the site. The concrete slab where the steel building housing tanks was previously located was scraped of a caustic material that was subsequently disposed of off-site. Soil was excavated where the release from the two polypropylene tanks occurred, tested for paste pH, and subsequently placed back in the excavation because all excavated soil presented non-hazardous pH values. All waste materials were chemically classified and disposed of at an authorized and appropriate facility. The contents of two storage tanks located on the site were sampled and characterized as waste, subsequently determined to be a comestible oil product, and therefore the tanks were physically stabilized and left on the site. Ground penetrating radar surveys were conducted in three separate sections of the site to determine if any additional drums or storage tanks were buried below the surface. No buried objects were identified.

Groundwater samples were collected from an on-site water well and two off-site drinking water wells at adjacent residential properties. Analysis at on-site well revealed an estimated concentration of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) c12-c28 of 1.26 which exceeds the residential protective concentration level (PCL) of 0.98 mg/L. After a toxicological consultation, it was determined that it would not be appropriate to apply PCLs to TPH results from comestible oils and fats sources or non-petroleum source wastes.

Conclusion:
Based on the results of the screening efforts, which included chemical analysis of groundwater from onsite and the two nearby residential properties, and action taken to remove and assess potential source wastes located at the site, the Removals Program has determined that there is no longer an immediate health risk associated with the site. The data generated by the SSDAP State Screening indicates there are no significant impacts to groundwater or soil targets in the critical pathways of HRS evaluation that would generate a qualifying HRS site score and does not warrant further action or assessment. A SSDAP eligibility determination of NFA is concluded based on the information available at this time.

Coiling Technologies Inc PWS 4141

Houston, Harris County
NFA
7/7/2015

Site History
The Coiling Technologies site is a mechanical manufacturing facility located about 20 miles northwest of downtown Houston. The facility is located on approximately 8.5 acres in a primarily commercial/industrial area, with some residential properties located north of the site. The nearest major intersection is east of the site at U.S. Highway 290 and Jones Road. The office and manufacturing areas on the property are located in seven connected metal buildings. The facility has been operating since the 1980's. A public water system (PWS ID 1013214) well is installed to a depth of 365 feet at the site. The well services 76 people and is used to support manufacturing operations and the facility's restrooms .

Prior to the May 2014 sampling event, a Pre-CERCLIS Screening assessment was initiated after carbon tetrachloride was detected at the site in three routine water samples collected by TCEQ public drinking water section. Carbon tetrachloride was first detected in samples collected June 2011 and continued to appear in subsequent sampling events ranging in concentration from .0009 mg/L to .00220 mg/L, which is below the EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) and the TCEQ TRRP Tier 1 Residential protective concentration level (PCL) of .005 mg/L Chloroform has been reported at concentrations ranging from .00182 mg/L to .00231 mg/L. There is currently no MCL for chloroform and the reported detections are below the PCL of .024 mg/L.

According to TCEQ Industrial and Hazardous Notice of Registration (NOR) last updated in 2013, the facility has two industrial hazardous waste streams, including Class I non-hazardous solids and Class I wastewater. The facility uses mineral spirits and paint thinner for parts cleaning, SOLUCOOL 4225 as cutting and grinding fluid, SOLUCOAT LOW TEMP for coating surface preparation, and RUST VETO 3442 for rust preventer coating. All chemical liquid waste is reportedly contained in totes and or drums. A sump is located inside the manufacturing process building approximately 100 feet west of the groundwater storage tank. It's used to collect liquid that may overflow or splatter during the manufacturing process, no cracks were observed.

TCEQ Investigations

In response to the history of carbon tetrachloride and chloroform in routine groundwater sampling, groundwater sampling activities were performed in June 2014 as part of a Superfund Site Discovery and Assessment Program (SSDAP) State Screening. Prior to the sampling event, a water well inventory report provided information on approximately 200 wells within a 1.25 mile radius of the site; including domestic, PWS and industrial wells.

Nineteen wells, including Coiling Technologies' well, were sampled. Results from the groundwater sampling event reported all target chemicals of concern (COCs) below their associated sample detection limits, PCLs, and Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM) benchmarks. Bromodichloromethane was detected above the SCDM benchmark of 0.0011 mg/L, but is not a target COC. Other COCs detected below benchmark levels included bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.

Conclusion
After the TCEQ review of the available information, a state Superfund eligibility determination of no further action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time. There is no documented release of hazardous substances or documented mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site.

Houston, Harris County
OTH
12/23/15

Site Setting
The CES Environmental Services (CES) site is located near the intersection of Griggs Road and Wayland Street in Houston, Harris County, Texas. The site addresses include 4900 and 4904 Griggs Road and 5910 Wayland Street. The site area is approximately 7.9 acres and is bordered by residential properties along the east and south perimeters, Griggs Road and commercial properties along the north perimeter and vacant land and the Beatrice Mayes Institute Charter School along the west perimeter of the site. The site is fenced, mostly paved, and there are several large buildings located on site.
Site History
Before CES began operating at the site in 2002, the site had been utilized as a tank truck dispatch and tank truck cleaning facility. CES acquired the property in 2002 and began operating the facility as a tank truck cleaning and combined waste treatment facility. Other services included used oil recycling, waste transportation, waste packaging, and waste disposal. The company managed industrial waste and was registered as a solid waste generator, receiver, transporter, and transfer facility. After several explosions at the facility, one of which resulted in the death of an employee, the facility stopped operating and declared bankruptcy in 2010. The facility is part of the CES Bankruptcy Estate and is being managed by a Trustee that was appointed by the Bankruptcy Court.
After several releases occurred at the site, the EPA began conducting removal assessment activities. In August 2014, the EPA began a time critical removal action at the site. On June 10, 2015, the EPA completed their removal action and demobilized from the site.
To help with the EPA's removal action, the TCEQ also participated in the removal by disposing of wastes off-site. After sending notification letters about the pending TCEQ removal action to PRPs, the TCEQ initiated its removal action on October 9, 2014. On September 1, 2015, the TCEQ completed the removal action by acceptance of the Removal Action Report, which documented the proper disposal of wastes from the site.

Ley Road Drums 4156
Houston, Harris County
NFA
3/27/2016
2 years between

Site Setting
Ley Road Drums (Flanagan – Ley Road Drum Site) is located at 8303 Ley Road, Houston, Texas 77028. The site is located in an urban area, surrounded by commercial and residential properties. To the North, Ley Road Drum Site backs up to a residential property and is covered in dense trees. To the South, the property borders Ley Road and currently has cars and containers on site. There are two schools and 6 daycares within 1 mile of the site.

Site History
During the week of April 25, 1994 contractors for the City of Houston improperly crushed and removed approximately 500 drums containing hazardous waste from the Ley Road Drum site and disposed of them at the Commercial Sand Company (COSCO) landfill. The COSCO Landfill is not permitted to receive hazardous waste. After meeting with EPA and State representatives, the City of Houston agreed to remediate contamination from the Ley Road and COSCO sites. City cleanup activities were monitored by the EPA and Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC).
At the Ley Road site, city contractors constructed a security fence around the property. Approximately 50 drums and contaminated soil remained on site. On May 25, 1994 city contractors began Phase I of the Remediation

Investigation. Phase I tasks included surficial grid soil sampling, water level measurements, septic system and water well searches, and septic tank and groundwater sampling.
During the week of June 17, 1994 City of Houston contractors collected a water sample from the holding tank at Ley Road. The sample was analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (BNAs) and heavy metals. Based on the analytical results, the water was disposed of as a non-hazardous waste.
Excavation of visually stained soils from the areas where drums were crushed began the week of June 27, 1994. An approximate area of 15 ft. by 30 ft. by 3 ft. deep was excavated. Confirmation samples from the excavation area and disposal samples from the excavated soil were collected for laboratory analysis. The analytical results revealed no levels of VOCs or BNAs above detection limits. Low levels of arsenic, chromium and lead were detected in one sample from the floor of the excavated area. The soils do not exhibit any of the RCRA hazardous waste characteristics. Elevated TPH levels were detected in a biased grab sample from the south wall of the excavated area.
On July 15, 1994, disposal contractors picked-up approximately 900 gallons of waste water, including tank decontamination water from the site.
August 2-8, 1994 the previously excavated areas were backfilled to grade. The waste generated from the excavation of the contaminated soil and other site activities were transported off-site to an appropriate disposal facility.
August 8, 1994 the city removed the fencing from the Ley Road drum site, completing all field activities on site.
CASCO Landfill
CASCO landfill debris around the crushed drums from the Ley Road Site was excavated and stockpiled separately as debris of further interest. The stockpile of debris (approximately 400 cy) was sampled to verify that materials were non-hazardous and could be disposed of as Class 1 waste. The analytical results showed that the debris was not characteristically hazardous and the only metal with TCLP results above detection limit was cadmium (0.045 mg/L; Regulatory Limit: 1.0 mg/L).
Post removal sampling was performed at the landfill to verify that constituent concentrations in remaining landfill materials were below regulatory levels. Sampling was performed on May 16 and 17, 1994. BNAs and pesticides were detected. No VOCs, PCBs, or total cyanides were detected above method detection limits. Lead, Mercury, and Cadmium concentrations were above the RRS2 MSCs for groundwater protection, but below the RRS2 MSCs for protections of human health based on inhalation and ingestion exposure. However, metal concentrations in samples taken from the trench area (believed to be representative of landfill background) were of the same order of magnitude as metals concentrations in samples taken from excavated landfill material. Therefore, metals concentrations are likely representative of background conditions in the landfill.
Chlordane was also detected in certain samples. The source of chlordane is not known, but is not suspected to be from the Ley Road site based on results of previous sampling by the TNRCC. Also, the highest concentration was detected in a soil sample thought to be unaffected by crushed drum disposal and to be representative of background for the landfill.
Water that was generated during drum removal activities at the landfill was also sampled. The results of the analyses indicated that the water was not reactive, corrosive, or ignitable. Results for VOCs, BNAs, total cyanides, and metals were all below method detection limits.

TCEQ Investigations
February 24, 2015:
The TCEQ Central Registry was researched and there is an inactive Industrial Solid Waste Registration (81735) for the site. The company affiliated with the entity is Willie Heard Drum Company (CN600310304).
February 25, 2014:
The TWDB groundwater database was used to determine that there are 4 wells within ½ mile and 5 wells within 1 mile (2 domestic use, 2 test wells, 1 public supply).
The Texas SOS database was researched and no records were found for Willie Heard Drum Company or Flanagan – Ley Road Drum Site.
An inquiry into the Harris county appraisal district revealed that James E Jr Foreman owned the property beginning January 2, 1988. Harold J Henry became the current owner effective July 30, 2011. The current land use is described

as “general commercial vacant.”
The White pages were researched for Harold J Henry. His current address is 9215 Lockwood Drive, Houston, Texas 77016 and his listed phone number is (713) 491-0173.

Conclusion
After the TCEQ review of the available information on February 25, 2015, the current determination for the site is that it is not eligible for the State Superfund program due to successful remediation activities and requires No Further Action (NFA). All hazardous waste (including drums, soil, waste water, and tank decontamination water) was removed from the site. Samples from the excavation area and disposal samples from the excavated soil did not exhibit any of the RCRA hazardous waste characteristics and no levels of VOCs or BNAs were above detection limits.

Mont Belvieu Groundwater Plume 4150
Mont Belvieu, Harris County
NFA
10/13/16
1 year & 6 mo’s between

The Mont Belvieu Groundwater Plume site is located in an industrial area at 10959 Interstate 10, Baytown, Texas 77523 (latitude 29.823383°, longitude -94.889167°), along Interstate 10 east of Houston. The 3.4-acre site property is owned by Mr. Charles Long. Southern Comfort Shelters operates on-site and is owned by Mr. Long. Operations on-site include displaying portable buildings for sale and advertisement on-site.

On April 13, 2015, Southern Comfort Shelters collected a groundwater sample from their commercial drinking well located on-site. Two contaminants, carbon tetrachloride (0.0092 mg/L) and dibromochloromethane (0.028 mg/L), were detected above their respective TRRP PCLs of 0.005 mg/L and 0.01 mg/L, respectively. Bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane were detected at concentrations that did not exceed their associated TRRP PCLs. On August 6, 2015, Southern Comfort Shelters contacted the TCEQ Region 12 office and informed them of their water well sample results. Southern Comfort Shelters stated that they were concerned that the adjacent property operator, Petroleum Express, had impacted the Southern Comfort Shelters water well. On August 20, 2015, the site was referred from TCEQ Region 12 to the Remediation Division.

SSDAP Assessment:
During the week of September 25, 2015, Ms. Sherell Heidt conducted a site visit, confirmed and documented nearby water wells within a 0.5-mile radius of the site, and collected consent forms for future sampling activities. During the site visit, Ms. Heidt observed several bottles of bleach and chlorine tabs and an apparatus that appeared to be used to collect and transport water from the well into a temporary plastic container for treatment. Ms. Heidt confirmed that no PWS wells were located in the vicinity of the site and the commercial drinking water well located on-site is the sole drinking water source for the site.
On October 7, 2015, the TCEQ completed a Drinking Water Survey report. The Survey determined that there were no public drinking water wells within a one-half mile radius of the site.
On April 5, 2016, the TCEQ collected one groundwater sample from the private drinking water well located on-site as part of a drinking water evaluation of sole-source groundwater and analyzed the sample for VOCs, SVOCs, and PAHs. Analysis of the collected sample resulted in the detection of 2-butanone at 0.139 mg/L, which prompted expansion of the groundwater assessment. Analytical results showed no chemicals were detected above their associated TRRP PCLs .
On July 13, the TCEQ collected five groundwater samples within a one-quarter mile radius of the site. The collected groundwater samples included four private sole-source private drinking water wells, including the well on-site and one

sole-source residential water well. The samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, and PAHs and the results indicated that no chemicals were detected above their associated TRRP PCLs or Superfund Chemical Data Matrix values.

Conclusion:
Based on the results of the SSDAP Drinking Water Evaluation and State Screening which included sampling and laboratory analysis of groundwater, SSDAP has determined that there are no significant impacts to groundwater targets in the critical pathways of HRS

Schaefer Road Drum Site 4151
Schertz, Bexar County
NFA
11/29/2016

Site Setting and History
The Schaefer Road Drum site (site) is located at 11906 West Schaefer Road in Cibolo, Bexar County, Texas. The site is approximately 1.2 acres and the surrounding area is mixed rural residential/agricultural. A complete understanding of past site operations is unknown but it is understood that at some point, Best Transport, Inc. operated a transportation and storage facility at the site for various industries. On October 12, 2012, the city of Schertz Code Enforcement Officer contacted the TCEQ San Antonio, Region 13 Office to notify them of the numerous amounts of containers discovered at the site. Several violation notifications and abatement demands were submitted to the property owner following the discovery.
On March 19, 2013, and Industrial and Hazardous Waste onsite Compliance Scheduled Evaluation (CSE) was conducted at the property by a TCEQ San Antonio Region 13 Environmental Investigator. The CSE was conducted to determine compliance with a Notice of Violation (NOV) letter dated, October 18, 2012. Numerous containers in states of varying condition and possibly containing hazardous materials were discovered. On April 5, 2013, the Region 13 Office commenced site stabilization and securing of the site. A contractor for the Region 13 office segregated the different materials contained in 55-gallon drums into four different sections: hazardous, non-hazardous, corrosives, and unknowns; however no samples were collected from the drums for waste profiling purposes. Two additional compliance inspections were conducted on June 12, 2013 and May 29, 2014, both inspections documented continued noncompliance.
A site visit was conducted by the TCEQ Removals Program on March 22, 2016 and it appeared that overgrown vegetation was hiding potential surface releases and/or additional on-site waste that needed to be removed.
A Removal Action Work Plan was finalized June 23, 2016 and site activities for the removal action took place between June 28, 2016 and August 14, 2016.

SSDAP Removal Action
Removal activities included the classification, removal, and off-site disposal of visibly impacted soil, containerized wastes, and miscellaneous small containers and solid materials. Overall, the following was removed from the site and transported for proper disposal:
• 24 drums containing hazardous liquids (corrosives and flammables);
• 47 drums containing non-hazardous liquids;
• 10 drums containing hazardous solids (oxidizers, corrosives, and flammables);
• 2 drums containing non-hazardous solids;
• 43 small drums and buckets (<5 gal.) containing hazardous and non-hazardous liquids and solids;
• 17 miscellaneous containers (including a 300 gal. tote) containing hazardous and non-hazardous liquids and solids.

In total, approximately 28 cubic yards of soil was removed from the site. Representative soil confirmation samples were collected and compared to TRRP commercial/industrial soil PCLs. Based on this comparison, affected soils

were removed and disposed of and no further action is warranted. All excavations were backfilled with clean soil and compacted to grade.

Conclusion
Based on the actions completed during the removal, the potential of future releases to the on-site soils and/or off-site properties has been removed. The unauthorized staged drums/containers/wastes/debris have been removed and properly disposed at approved facilities. Although the full nature and extent of potentially affected environmental media was not determined, the objectives of this removal action to address the imminent threat to human health and the environment have been achieved by the removal action thus the Removals Program has determined that there is no longer an immediate health risk associated with the site. As the critical pathway of exposure has been removed and the remaining site conditions no longer contribute to a qualifying Hazard Ranking System score, an eligibility determination of NFA is concluded based on the information available at this time.

References:
Reference 1: Removal Action Work Plan dated June 23, 2016.
Reference 2: Removal Action Report dated November 11, 2016.

Lane Plating Works Inc 4152
Dallas, Dallas County
NPL
09/15/2017

Background
The Lane Plating Works, Inc. site is a former electroplating facility located in Dallas, Texas that has released metals to soil, groundwater, and surface water. Contaminated soil located around the facility building, chromic acid waste from two sumps, and containerized wastes stored in tanks, containers, and drums located inside the facility building are the sources of a release. The facility operated at the property for approximately 90 years, and became inactive in 2015. The site is surrounded on all sides by open or wooded land, with single family residences located west and north of the site. A mix of residential and commercial land use and several city and county parks are located in the area. Small creeks and streams flow southeast of the site towards the Trinity River, and expansive wetland systems are present along the surface water pathway.
Persistent violations and bankruptcy prompted the TCEQ Litigation Division to refer the site to the TCEQ Enforcement Division and Region 4. TCEQ Region 4 referred the site to the TCEQ Superfund Section shortly after completing an emergency response to containerize wastes. On behalf of the EPA, the TCEQ completed the following site activities under the Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection grant: a Preliminary Assessment (PA) in May 2016 and a Site Inspection (SI) in January 2017. TCEQ Region 4 sampled the two on-site water wells during the PA site reconnaissance. Chromium and hexavalent chromium were detected above the Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Residential Groundwater Ingestion Protective Concentration Level (PCL) and the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) in groundwater. Because there are no active drinking water wells within a mile of the site, only the surface water pathway was evaluated during the SI.
During the SI sampling event, soil samples were collected around the facility building in the overland segment and surface water and sediment samples were collected from the small creeks and streams flowing from the site to the Trinity River. Several metals were detected above background concentrations in soil, including chromium, lead, and mercury, which were also detected above the EPA Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM) benchmarks or interim screening value. Chromium, copper, cyanide, lead,

manganese, mercury, nickel, and zinc were detected above background concentrations in sediment and/or surface water along the surface water pathway. These metals are attributable to the site and considered observed releases. Of these, copper, lead, and zinc were detected above the SCDM environmental benchmarks in surface water. The site score is driven by observed releases of chromium, lead, and mercury located in sediment wetland samples near the site in the surface water pathway.
The EPA completed a non-qualifying removal action of all solid and liquid wastes stored at the site in November 2016. The contaminated soil currently remains in place.
Status
• The site has a draft Hazard Ranking System (HRS) score of 50.00 and is therefore eligible for proposal to the National Priorities List (NPL). The HRS score is driven by actual contamination present in wetlands and potential contamination of human food chain and State-endangered species habitats in the surface water pathway.
• EPA Region 6 plans to propose the site to the NPL in **fall 2017.** The State of Texas provided concurrence with the proposed NPL listing on August 17, 2017.

Basin Testers Inc Big Spring 4160
Big Spring, Howard County
NFA
08/25/2017

"
Site Setting
Basin Testers Inc. Big Spring (the “site”) was originally described in the referral as located on the east side of Highway 87, 1.3 miles north of Interstate 20; however, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) database indicates the site operated at 2902 N Hwy 87, Big Spring, Texas 79720. The site is no longer in existence and the precise location is unclear due to inexact coordinates from the referral and an outdated address.

Site History
On October 20, 1984, the Texas Department of Agriculture (TDA) identified the site as a location of a pesticide applicator where hazardous waste may be treated, stored, or disposed. This site referral by the EPA was solely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state; no releases nor mismanagement of hazardous materials or wastes was reported.
A TWC preliminary assessment of Basin Testers, Inc. was conducted by David F. Hill of Engineering-Science, Inc. Site activities included an interview with the manager of weed control, Glen Taylor, conducted on April 23, 1986, and a site observation on April 23, 1986. No empty containers, soil stains, chemical odors, disposal pits, or other sign of environmental distress were observed at the site, and the vegetation at the site appeared to be normal.
The site consisted of a single building which appeared to contain an office and warehouse, a small portable shed, and two storage tanks. The ground at the site consisted of gravel with plowed fields on three sides of the site. No equipment was observed at the site.
Basin Testers, Inc. had been in business for 16 years at the time of the investigation and had a second location in Odessa, Texas. The main activities of both businesses included testing oil well tubing for leaks and pressure tolerances and weed control at oil drilling sites. Basin Testers had always been at the Odessa and Big Spring Locations.
The following waste management practices were reported by Mr. Taylor during the interview and apply to

the business at both locations. Application of herbicides is accomplished using ground application equipment only, and no insecticides were applied by Basin Testers, Inc. The chemicals used included Hyvar X, Krovar 1, Karmex, Oust, Velpar, Broadside, Radicate, Phytar 560, and Roundup. Krovar 1 was applied in the highest quantities with the others used only in small amounts. The maximum monthly quantities of herbicides applied was estimated to be 2,000 pounds. The chemicals used the most were in dry form and purchased as needed in 5-pound paper sacks. The liquid chemicals, when used, were purchased in one-gallon or 2.5-gallon plastic containers. The herbicides were loaded into the applicator equipment either at the site or at the location being treated, and the empty containers were placed in the dumpster on-site and eventually hauled to the landfill (Big Spring or Odessa). The empty plastic containers were rinsed three times, and the rinsate was added to the load to be sprayed.
In the past, small amounts of 2,4,5,-T had been used. The containers were 30-gallon drums and were reportedly used as trash cans at the site. No spills or accidents were reported to have occurred relating to the use of herbicides. The applicator equipment was reportedly never rinsed because the same type of chemicals were used each time. TDA inspects annually for proper record keeping and permits.
Because of the apparent lack of evidence of environmental distress at the site, no further action was recommended for Basin Testers, Inc. under the TWC PA/SI program.
"A SSDAP Prioritization Screening completed by Manie David determined that the site (ID# 3516) is active and a possible “non-site.”

TCEQ Investigations
On January 15, 2016 Basin Testers, Inc. activities and records were researched using the database and public information available through Google Earth, the Texas Secretary of State (SOS), the Howard County Appraisal District database, and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Central Registry. A summary of the research into each of these databases follows.
The Howard County Appraisal district has no records for Basin Testers Inc. Big Spring or 2902 N Hwy 87.
According to an inquiry using the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) database, Basin Testers of Big Spring, Inc. was located at 2902 N Hwy 87 until February 2007 when it forfeited existence. The registered agent was Bradford L Hicks.
According to an inquiry into the TCEQ Central Registry, there are no records for the Basin Testers Inc. Big Spring location.
A review of the White Pages showed no record of Bradford Hicks or Basin Testers in Big Spring, Texas.
A review of Google Earth using the coordinates from the referral and the address supplied by the SOS database show an inconclusive location for the site.

Conclusion
As of August 25, 2017 there are no documented releases nor mismanagement of hazardous substances at the site, and the site referral was merely the result of a mass categorical referral of pesticide applicators to the state by EPA, an eligibility determination of No Further Action (NFA) is concluded based on the information available at this time.
