

1. Site Name	2. Operational Period	Incident Briefing
Reilly Tar and Chemical (A8Q9)	October, 2017	
<p>The Site is an abandoned coal tar distillery that operated from 1924 to 2002. The property has been in bankruptcy since 2016. It is located south of Provo, Utah in unincorporated Utah County. Land use in the area is largely industrial. The Ironton Canal constitutes the northern boundary of the Site and discharges into Spring Creek and Utah Lake's Provo Bay west of the Site. There is a seasonal wetland to the south of the Site and groundwater tends to flow westward beneath a nearby industrial facility.</p>		
4. Current Situation		
<p>Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ) Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control concluded that soil and groundwater contaminated with volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds exist across the Site with some areas having contaminated deposits in excess of 13 feet. The deposits to the east of the Site tend to be solidified coal tar byproducts while deposits to the west are more aqueous with contaminated fluids readily entering the exploratory trenches. In June 2017, the EPA's Response Unit and the UDEQ Division of Environmental Response and Remediation assessed the Site and identified several tasks that must be accomplished to stabilize the Site until a full remediation plan for the Site.</p> <p>Drainage at the Site was designed to dewater the facility into the northwest corner of the Site and into the Ironton Canal. That drainage network was plugged at its outfall after passage of the Clean Water Act. A secondary containment wall was eventually constructed along the canal but the footings of this containment wall are shallow and there is a large source area of aqueous and mobile material beneath the secondary containment wall at the location of the historic outfall. This material and other contaminated material along the preferred drainage pathway could enter the canal and flow downstream into Provo Bay during storm water flooding events. There are also asbestos-containing tiles scattered around the Site.</p> <p>Contaminated material also extends to the west of the Site beneath a neighboring industrial facility and office structures have been constructed on top of a known historic impoundment that was once a part of the coal tar refining facility.</p> <p>Approximately \$120,000 is initially available for environmental remediation in a special account tied to the bankruptcy. Both UDEQ and the trustee support using these funds to stabilize the Site until a complete remediation plan and budget can be developed.</p>		
5. Response Operations		
<p>EPA Response Unit is developing an Action Memo to perform the following a Time Critical Removal Actions at the Site.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Excavate ~2000 cubic yards of contaminated material from along the Ironton Canal at the northwest corner of the Site where the historic outfall was located (Map Area 1). Install a flood-resistant liner between the Site and the Ironton Canal, backfill the area with soil harvested on-site and armor the banks of the canal.</li> <li>2: Grade an area along the eastern perimeter of the Site (Map Area 2) and establish appropriate runoff control berms. Transport the soil excavated from along the Ironton Canal to this location, spread the soil evenly, add amendments and till the soil in May, July and September 2018.</li> <li>3: Collect and dispose of asbestos containing tiles in the industrial core of the Site (Map Area 3). Remove vegetation and grade the area to insure it drains to the south and away from the canal. Reseed and</li> </ol>		

install erosion control features across the disturbed area.

4: Oil Pollution Act funds will be provided to the UDEQ Division of Environmental Response and Remediation to fully characterize the Site and develop a comprehensive plan and budget to remediate the Site (Map Area 4).

## MAP

