

**MD-237**  
**Wicomico County**

1981 LLTW began operation in Wicomico County.

WMA's Hazardous Waste Permitting Program visited site.

1982 DHMH informed LLTW that they were not required to have a permit to store wastes.

Periodic site inspections were performed by DHMH.

1987 WMA prepared a *Preliminary Assessment* report.

1988 EPA prepared a *Non-Sampling Site Reconnaissance Summary Report* stating no further action anticipated.

**LONG LIFE TREATED WOOD, INC.**  
**Hebron, Maryland**

**Site Location**

Long Life Treated Wood, Inc. (LLTW) was a wood-product treatment facility and wholesale wood products company in western Wicomico County, Maryland. The facility is located on a 28-acre parcel 1/2 mile west of the town of Hebron. Rewastico Creek is north of the property beyond a wooded area.

**Site History**

LLTW began operation in Wicomico County in November 1981 after moving from Howard County, Maryland. The company treated mainly yellow pine, with a major part of the plant work being wood milling. All wood shipped to LLTW was already dried of its internal fluids and no wood was kiln dried on site. LLTW employed the full cell process and applied only copper chromate arsenate (CCA) type C solution. CCA type C solution consists of chromic acid, arsenic pentoxide and cupric oxide.

Hazardous waste generated at the facility consisted of waste treatment sludge comprised of cellulose material saturated with CCA solution. The material was generated from the routine cleaning of the sump pit at the base of the cylinder building and the cylinder itself. According to plant personnel, the sump pit was cleaned out once or twice a week and the cylinder was cleaned out every two or three months. On average, one drum of sludge was generated every month. Since the company's inception, treatment sludge had been hauled off site by a certified hauler to an authorized hazardous waste disposal or treatment facility.

**Environmental Investigations**

In December of 1981, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Waste Management Administration (WMA)/Hazardous Waste Permitting Program visited the LLTW facility in Hebron to determine the types and quantities of wastes the facility would be generating. The CCA waste material was known to exceed Extraction Procedure (EP) Toxicity levels for arsenic, chrome, or both. WMA determined that due to the quantities of sludge generated, the facility would be classified as a small quantity generator (less than 1000 kilograms per month). Under this classification, waste materials could accumulate at a facility for up to 90 days only. Then, the material must be removed from the site. WMA noted that the accumulated CCA sludge would be stored on site in 55-gallon drums until it could be removed from the premises.

In a letter dated January 13, 1982, DHMH informed LLTW that they were not required to have a permit to store wastes due to the small quantity that was generated. However, the facility was informed that storage drums were to be labeled and maintained in accordance with applicable sections of the Code of Maryland Regulations for Disposal of Controlled Hazardous Substances. Subsequently, periodic site inspections were performed at the site by the DHMH.

In March 1987, WMA prepared a *Preliminary Assessment* report following a December 1986 site inspection. No discoloration in soils and waters adjacent to the drip pad was apparent. The report noted that as a result of wood treatment practices during the previous five years of operation, the possibility existed that limited quantities of CCA treatment solution may be present in site soils surrounding the working areas of the treatment plant. The report recommended a low priority site investigation with appropriate sampling.

In November 1988, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepared a *Non-Sampling Site Reconnaissance Summary Report*. EPA stated no further action was anticipated for the site at that time.

### **Current Status**

This site is on the State Master List that identifies potential hazardous waste sites in Maryland. The Master List includes sites currently identified by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System. EPA has given the site a designation of No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP). The designation of NFRAP by EPA does not mean that MDE has reached the same conclusion concerning further investigation at the site. The information contained in the fact sheet presents a summary of past investigations and site conditions currently known to MDE.

### **Facility Contact**

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