

**MD-80
Baltimore County**

1981	A construction crew encountered a cache of buried 55-gallon drums in a ravine near the end of Transway Road. Discovery prompts an emergency response action by MD.
1981	A PA and SI of the ravine where the drums were discovered performed by MDOEP.
1985	A second PA/SI was completed by MDOEP. Study encompassed the 30-acre site.
1992	MDE conducted a Level III Site Inspection Sampling.
1994	MDE conducted ESI of site.
2001	Site Survey scheduled to redefine hazards presented by site.

**SMUCK DUMP SITE
Lansdowne, Maryland**

Site Location

The Smuck Dump site (MD-80) is a 30-acre site, located between the Patapsco River north bank and the Harbor Tunnel Thruway (I-895) directly west of the Baltimore Beltway (I-695) at 4500 Transway Road in Lansdowne, Baltimore County, Maryland. The site is located on the USGS Relay quadrangle at 39°14' north latitude and 76°41' west longitude and has Maryland grid coordinates of 509000N and 894000E. The dump is located primarily on floodplain alluvium, and is part of a 120-acre parcel of land originally owned by the late Mr. Harry Smuck. During an eight-year period prior to 1970, Mr. Smuck operated a sand and gravel quarry operation on 13 acres of the original 120-acre parcel.

Site History

No permits to receive hazardous waste were ever issued to Mr. Smuck's operation. In the 1970s, two pits remaining from the 13-acre quarry operation were filled with construction debris and elevated to approximately 11 feet above grade. Nine of the 13 acres were regraded and paved during construction of the

Baltimore County Solid Waste Transfer Station (5 acres) and the old 'Wooleyhan' truck terminal (4 acres) which currently occupy the site.

In 1981, a construction crew encountered a cache of 55-gallon drums buried in a ravine near the end of Transway Road. Three of these drums were ruptured by excavation equipment and the ensuing release of vapors caused several workers to be overcome by fumes and transported to a hospital for treatment. This incident prompted an emergency response action by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH). In all, DHMH oversaw the removal of twenty 55-gallon drums (seven intact and thirteen damaged and leaking) and two cubic yards of contaminated soil from the ravine. The analysis of the drums contents found primarily 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCE), and 1,1,2 trichlorotrifluoroethane. The intact drums were sent to Triangle Resources, Inc. for recycling. The remaining 13 drums were overpacked and all empty drums subsequently taken to the Solley Road Landfill.

Environmental Investigations and Actions

In 1981, the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of Environmental Programs (MDOEP) conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) and Site Inspection (SI) of the ravine where the drums were discovered. This PA/SI facilitated the initial removal action.

A second PA/SI was completed by MDOEP in 1985. This study encompassed the entire 30 acres of the site and detailed the presence of several isolated mounds of construction debris, scattered, deteriorated 55-gallon drums, and five large cylindrical abandoned fuel storage tanks. A shallow groundwater study performed at the same time by MDOEP revealed low levels of TCE, dichloroethane, chloroethane, and 1,2 trans dichloroethylene contamination in the ground water.

In March 1992, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) (MDOEP's successor) conducted sampling at Smuck Dump as part of a Level III Site Inspection. Surface water, sediment, and soil samples were collected on site. Several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) exceeded U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) benchmark levels. The PAHs detected in a depression in a forested area just west of the dump site were Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and pyrene. Arsenic and beryllium were detected on-site slightly above background levels.

An Expanded Site Investigation (ESI) of Smuck Dump performed by MDE was completed in 1994 and followed the same parameters of the 1992 sampling of the site. This investigation focused on surface water and sediments and revealed on-site sediment contamination of a pond attributable to several organic contaminants, many of which are previously mentioned. The ESI indicated that the contamination was accumulating on-site from a drainage pipe which originated from an off-site industry. Evidence of an on-site 'dead' stream in which the pipe discharges was found to contain the same organic contaminants as the previously mentioned pond. The contaminants N-Nitrosodiphenylamine and tetrachloroethane were also detected on site.

Current Status

The Smuck Dump property is currently owned by The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Portions of the property are part of the Patapsco River State Park. The site is adjacent to and part of the Patapsco River State Park. Most of the site is readily accessible to the general public and there is fishing, hiking, and cycling throughout the area.

This site is on the State Master List that identifies potential hazardous waste sites in Maryland. The Master List includes sites currently identified by the EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System. The 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 Smuck site is currently scheduled for additional investigation under the State Superfund Program in FY02 to determine if additional buried wastes are affecting groundwater quality in the area. Future actions will depend on the outcome of these investigations.

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