

3.13 Special/Hazardous Waste

This section identifies areas within the corridors where current or past property uses may have resulted in contamination, and assesses the potential for the corridors to be affected by or cause impacts related to special or hazardous waste. This section also outlines potential mitigation measures, including additional investigations that may be required as part of the Tier Two NEPA studies, to avoid or minimize involvement with known hazardous waste.

Contaminated soils or groundwater could potentially be encountered during demolition, construction, or earthwork; resulting in the release of contamination into the air, soil, or water. Exposure to environmental contamination can adversely impact construction workers and public safety and lead to diminished quality of natural resources. Encountering such contamination without prior knowledge can also result in increased project costs and project delays to properly manage the resulting wastes. Therefore, identification, assessment and investigation of contamination concerns in the corridors are an integral part of the project planning process. Sites with known or potential special or hazardous waste contamination was determined in this Tier One DEIS through review and interpretation of information contained within the regulatory agency databases.

3.13.1 Affected Environment

According to federal, State of Illinois, and State of Indiana statutes, the term “hazardous waste” means a solid waste, or combination of solid waste that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:

- Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or
- Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

In Illinois, hazardous wastes are classified as a “special waste” along with several other types of wastes, including potentially infectious waste and industrial process or pollution control waste.

3.13.1.1 Existing Conditions

Land use within the Study Area is a mix of agricultural open space, commercial, industrial, and residential uses. Much of the northern portion of the Study Area is suburban or urban in character with a mixture of commercial, industrial, and residential land uses. The southern portion of the Study Area is more rural in nature and is predominately agricultural land uses.

The nature of potential contaminant sources within the Study Area is as varied as the types of existing land uses. Agricultural operations commonly involve the use of petroleum fuels and the commercial application of pesticides and fertilizers. Spills or

accidental releases can potentially occur through handling operations and leaks from storage tanks and containers. Commercial and industrial operations have the potential to release a broad range of hazardous substances such as petroleum and cleaning solvents into the soil and groundwater. Potential releases of hazardous substances from facilities that treat, store, transfer, or dispose of municipal, industrial, or construction wastes can also occur.

3.13.1.2 Regulatory Agency Listings

Sites with known or potential special/hazardous wastes are contained within numerous databases including those maintained by the USEPA, the IEPA, the IDEM, and the Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshall (OSFM). Databases representing the documented use, storage, or release of hazardous wastes or petroleum products as well as those that handle hazardous waste but have not necessarily had a release to the environment, were searched in January 2012 for records relevant to the Study Area. This analysis focused on information contained in publically available downloadable GIS compatible format supplemented through searchable on-line queries. A description of the individual databases considered in this analysis and the associated findings for the Study Area are summarized below.

To assess the potential for contamination and the risk for these sites to impact the project, the individual database findings are further evaluated in accordance with the methodology described in Section 3.13.2.

Federal/National

- **Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) Database** – RCRIS is a national computerized management information system, in support of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). RCRA requires that generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste provide information concerning their activities to state environmental agencies. This database is used primarily to track handler permits or closure status, compliance with federal and state regulations, and cleanup activities. The database is maintained by the USEPA.

There are 24 RCRA large quantity hazardous waste generator (LQG) sites within the Study Area. The greatest occurrence of these sites (12) is in the northwest portion of the Study Area east of Channahon, Illinois, along the I-55 corridor. Isolated LQG sites are throughout the remaining portion of the Study Area in Illinois, including near Wilmington (two sites), Manhattan (one site), Grant Park (one site), Peotone (one site), and Beecher (one site), and in Indiana near Lowell (two sites). The remaining four LQG sites are along the I-57 corridor in Illinois near the area of Monee and University Park.

- **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database** – CERCLIS is a national information system in support of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund). Under CERCLA, USEPA is charged with

maintaining a National Priorities List (NPL), which identifies the nation's worst hazardous waste sites, and for informing the public about sites that warrant further investigation and pose the most significant risk to public health, welfare, and the environment. CERCLIS contains sites which are on the NPL as well as sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL and are referred to as "NPL-eligible." As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated "No Further Remedial (NFR) Action Planned" have been removed from CERCLIS. The NFR Action Planned sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without the need for the site to be placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration. The CERCLIS database is maintained by the USEPA.

There are two NPL sites within the Study Area. The first site (BP Amoco Joliet) is in Channahon, Illinois, in the northwest portion of the Study Area approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the intersection of I-55 and IL-6. The second NPL site (Joliet Army Ammunition Plant) is located southeast of Elwood, Illinois, in the western portion of the Study Area east of IL-53.

In addition, there are eight NPL eligible sites located throughout the Study Area including Beecher Ditch Drums (Beecher, Illinois), Celotex Corp Dump (Wilmington, Illinois), Custom Blended Oils (Peotone, Illinois), Nutrasweet Company (University Park, Illinois), Illiana Scrap (Crete, Illinois), Mobil Oil Corporation/Refinery (Channahon, Illinois), USARC-Joliet Training Center (Channahon, Illinois), and Kleine Farm (Cedar Lake, Indiana).

- **Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Database** – Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), the USEPA developed a database containing data on disposal or other releases of over 650 toxic chemicals from thousands of US facilities and information about how facilities manage those chemicals through recycling, energy recovery, and treatment. The TRI provides information to the public on the release of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities in any given area. Industrial facilities provide the information that includes: the location of the facility where the chemicals are manufactured, processed, or otherwise used; amounts of chemicals stored on-site; estimated quantities of chemicals released; on-site source reduction and recycling practices; and estimated amounts of chemicals transferred to treatment, recycling, or waste facilities. The TRI data for chemical releases to land are limited to releases within the boundary of a facility. Releases to land include: landfills; land treatment/application farming; and surface impoundments, such as topographic depressions, man-made excavations, or diked areas. The database is maintained by the USEPA.

There are 45 industrial operations subject to TRI reporting within the Study Area. The majority of these sites are in the northwest portion of the Study Area east of Channahon, Illinois, along the I-55 corridor (14 sites) and in the central portion of the Study Area near Monee, Illinois, and University Park, Illinois (10 sites). The remaining sites are distributed throughout the Study Area and are generally located

in Beecher, Grant Park, Manteno, Peotone, and Wilmington in Illinois, and Lowell and Crown Point in Indiana.

- **USEPA Brownfield Database** – The term "brownfield site" means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Brownfield sites are industrial or commercial properties that are abandoned, inactive, or underutilized due to environmental contamination. The USEPA provides technical assistance and some funding for assessment and cleanup of designated sites. They can also provide tax incentives for cleanup that is not paid for outright; specifically, cleanup costs are fully tax-deductible in the year they are incurred. The database is maintained by the USEPA.

There is one USEPA Brownfield site in the Study Area (Crete Rail Yard) located approximately 1 mile southeast of Steger, Illinois, in the north-central portion of the Study Area.

Illinois

- **Illinois Voluntary Site Remediation Program (SRP) Database** – The SRP is an Illinois program for property owners to voluntarily clean up contaminated property. The intent of the program is to provide persons seeking to perform or performing investigative or remedial activities the opportunity to receive review and evaluation services, technical assistance and NFR determinations from the IEPA. Letters of NFR determinations are issued for sites that have successfully demonstrated, through proper investigation and, where warranted, remedial action, that environmental conditions do not present a significant risk to human health or the environment. The database is managed by the IEPA.

There are 24 SRP sites located throughout the Illinois portion of the Study Area. These include sites located in Braidwood (two sites), Godley (one site), Wilmington (two sites), Channahon (eight sites), Crete (one site), Elwood (three sites), Manhattan (two sites), University Park (four sites), and Manteno (one site).

- **Illinois Clean Construction and Demolition Debris (CCDD) Sites Database** – A CCDD facility is a current or former quarry, mine, or other excavation site accepting CCDD as fill material. CCDD means uncontaminated broken concrete without protruding metal bars, bricks, rock, stone, reclaimed or other asphalt pavement, or soil generated from construction/demolition activities. Potential environmental concerns exist with these sites since current operating facilities have operated without a regulatory definition of "uncontaminated." The database is maintained by the IEPA.

There is one CCDD site in the Study Area located in the south-central portion of the study near Manteno, Illinois.

- **Illinois Brownfield Databases** – This database is similar to the brownfield database maintained by USEPA; however, assistance is provided at the state level. The database is maintained by the IEPA.

There are no state-listed “brownfield sites” in the Illinois portion of the Study Area.

- **Illinois Active Landfills Database** – Active permitted landfill facilities are listed in the State of Illinois. The database is maintained by IEPA.

There is one active municipal landfill, Prairie View Recycling and Disposal Facility (RDF), located along IL-53 in Wilmington, Illinois, at the western end of the Study Area.

- **Illinois Abandoned and Inactive Landfills Database** – IEPA maintains a list of Abandoned and Inactive Landfills in the State of Illinois.

There is one abandoned landfill (Wilmington Municipal Landfill) within the Illinois portion of the Study Area and is located at the intersection of Strip Mine Road and IL-129 at the west end of the Study Area.

- **Illinois UST Sites** – A database of regulated USTs in Illinois that contain regulated substances including petroleum products or hazardous substances is maintained by the OSFM.

There are 45 UST sites located throughout the Illinois portion of the Study Area. These include sites in Beecher, Braidwood, Channahon, Crete, Elwood, Wilmington, Manhattan, Monee, University Park, and Peotone.

- **Illinois Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites** – Regulated LUSTs are listed in Illinois that contain regulated substances including petroleum products or hazardous substances, such as those typically found at gasoline stations, fleet fueling facilities, and industrial sites and are suspected or confirmed of having a leak. The database is maintained by IEPA.

There are 119 LUST sites located throughout the Illinois portion of the Study Area. These include sites in Beecher, Braidwood, Channahon, Crete, Minooka, Elwood, Wilmington, Manhattan, Monee, University Park, Peotone, Steger, Manteno, and Grant Park.

Indiana

- **Indiana Brownfield Databases** – This database is similar to the brownfield database maintained by the USEPA; however, assistance is provided at the state level. The database is maintained by IDEM.

There are three Indiana brownfield sites in the Study Area. Two of the Indiana brownfield sites (Wolohan Lumber, Lime Sludge Disposal) are located in Crown Point and the third (Schreiber Oil) is approximately 1.5 miles northwest of Cedar Lake.

- **Indiana Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) Database** – The VRP is an Indiana program for property owners to voluntarily clean up contaminated property. The VRP provides a mechanism for site owners or operators to voluntarily enter an agreement with IDEM to clean up contaminated property. When the cleanup is

successfully completed, IDEM will issue a Certificate of Completion and the Governor's office will issue a Covenant Not to Sue to the cleaned up property. These documents provide assurance that the remediated areas will not become the subject of future IDEM enforcement action. The database is managed by IDEM.

There are no IDEM VRP sites within the Indiana portion of the Study Area.

- **Indiana State-Led Cleanup Sites Database** – This is a list of sites that do not qualify for coverage under the Superfund but they are addressed by the State of Indiana. Like Superfund, state cleanup sites rely on establishing the liability of a potentially responsible party(s) to assume the costs of or to conduct the actual cleanup activities. If no responsible party can be determined, cleanups may be conducted by IDEM and paid for by the Indiana Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (IC 13-25-4-1). However, unlike Superfund, state cleanups can target petroleum pollution as well as hazardous waste. The database is maintained by IDEM.

There are 19 state cleanup sites located throughout the Indiana portion of the Study Area. This includes sites in St. John (three), Crown Point (five), Merrillville (one), Cedar Lake (seven), and Lowell (three).

- **Indiana Waste Transfer Stations Database** – This database lists Waste Transfer Station facilities in Indiana that are monitored by IDEM. Transfer stations transfer solid waste from one collection vehicle to another. The waste is later disposed of at a state approved solid waste permitted facility, as defined by 329 IAC 11-2-47 of the IAC. The database is maintained by IDEM.

There are two IDEM Waste Transfer Stations within the Indiana portion of the Study Area, one southwest of Lowell along US 41 and one in Crown Point.

- **Indiana Construction Demolition Debris Sites Database** – This list consists of construction demolition debris disposal sites in Indiana that are monitored by IDEM. The database includes permitted state-licensed facilities that accept solid waste in the form of anything that is attached to a house during construction or demolition, as defined by IAC 329 10-2-36 of the IAC. The database is maintained by IDEM.

There are two IDEM Construction Demolition Debris Disposal sites within the Indiana portion of the Study Area near Lowell along SR 2.

- **Indiana Active Permitted Solid Waste Facilities Database** – This database lists active permitted solid waste sites in Indiana. The database is maintained by IDEM.

There is one active permitted solid waste disposal facility (Lake County C & D Landfill) within the Indiana portion of the Study Area on West 181st Avenue approximately 1.8 miles west of Lowell.

- **Indiana Industrial Waste Sites** – This database contains known industrial waste sites in Indiana, including facilities that generate or manage hazardous wastes, non-hazardous industrial waste, and solid waste. The database is maintained by IDEM.

There are 40 industrial waste sites within the Indiana portion of the Study Area. The facilities are concentrated within heavily urbanized sections of Merrillville, Crown Point, Cedar Lake, and Lowell.

- **Indiana UST Sites** – Regulated USTs which contain regulated substances including petroleum products or hazardous substances are listed for Indiana. The program is responsible for registering all regulated USTs. It assures that all regulated USTs meet Indiana’s requirements for release detection, spill and overflow prevention, corrosion protection, and to ensure that tanks not meeting those requirements are properly closed. The UST program assures that these protection systems are operated and maintained properly. Regulated USTs are those USTs that have 10 percent or more of the tank and piping buried beneath the ground and contain a regulated substance, which includes either petroleum products or hazardous substances. The database is maintained by IDEM.

There are 67 UST sites located throughout the Indiana portion of the Study Area. The USTs are located in urbanized areas of the state including St. John, Crown Point, Merrillville, Cedar Lake, Lake Dalecarlia, Winfield, and Lowell.

- **Indiana LUST Sites** – Regulated LUSTs in Indiana are listed in a database for those containing regulated substances including petroleum products or hazardous substances such as those typically found at gasoline stations, fleet fueling facilities, and industrial sites and are suspected or confirmed of having a leak. The database is maintained by IDEM.

There are 90 LUST sites located throughout the Indiana portion of the Study Area. The LUST sites are located in St. John, Crown Point, Merrillville, Cedar Lake, Lake Dalecarlia, Winfield, and Lowell as well as along US 41 at the intersection with US 231, and SR 2 at the intersection of I-65 and SR 2.

- **Indiana Abandoned and Inactive Landfills and Open Dump Sites Database** – This is a database of Abandoned and Inactive Landfills and Open Dump Sites in the State of Indiana maintained by IDEM.

There is one abandoned landfill, inactive landfill, or open dump in the Indiana portion of the Study Area located just south of Crown Point along I-65.

3.13.2 Methodology

3.13.2.1 Site Screening

Sites identified in the regulatory databases, listed and discussed in the previous section, were screened to identify recognized environmental conditions (RECs) that could have an adverse impact on the proposed project. RECs are defined as the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, air, groundwater, or surface water of the property, consistent with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard

E1527-05: Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments. The term includes hazardous substances or petroleum products even under conditions in compliance with laws. The term is not intended to include *de minimis* conditions that generally do not present a threat to human health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. Conditions determined to be *de minimis* are not RECs.

The screening process initially consisted of identifying sites listed in the regulatory databases that meet the definition of a potential REC based on the nature of the listing and that lie within one of the corridors. The corridors were selected to encompass parcels that could potentially be acquired to accommodate the proposed project right-of-way and immediately adjacent properties.

For those sites identified as containing a potential REC and located within a corridor, a broad risk assessment to better reflect the potential for environmental contamination was applied based on the nature of the database listing. Some databases report when releases have occurred and others only indicate whether hazardous substances are used or stored. Similarly, some of the databases reflect concerns that are immediately dangerous to human health while others contain sites that are undergoing voluntary remediation. Consequently, the databases vary considerably in the degree to which they provide indicators of where contamination has occurred, may have occurred, or potentially could occur in the future; the general risk to human health and the environment; as well as the associated cleanup costs of the listed sites.

Sites identified as containing a potential REC and located within a corridor, were assigned a relative risk rating of “high,” “medium,” or “low” to reflect the potential for soil or groundwater contamination to exist at the site. The site risk ratings are defined as:

- High Risk – Sites with indications of known existing, past release, or potential for large-scale petroleum or hazardous substances to occur or migrate in soil or groundwater due to a release. Examples include NPL or Superfund sites, CERCLIS sites, TRI sites using volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and sites engaged in enforcement action or that formerly had hazardous waste processing activity onsite, landfills, LUST sites not reclassified as non-LUST, SRP sites, VRP sites, brownfield sites, and state cleanup sites.
- Moderate Risk – Sites with indications of a known existing, past release, or material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products with the possibility for moderate-scale migration from the contaminant source. Examples include archived CERCLIS sites (except those with a NFR Action Planned designation), RCRA large-quantity generators, TRI sites using hazardous waste other than VOCs with no known violations, and UST sites.
- Low Risk – Sites with minimal indications of an existing release, past release, or material threat of a release and migration of any hazardous substances or petroleum products. Examples include CERCLIS sites with a NFR Action Planned designation, LUST sites re-designated as Non-LUST sites, clean construction debris sites, and TRI sites with no enforcement action.

3.13.2.2 Site Validation

Each of the sites identified as containing a potential REC and assigned a hazard ranking were subjected to further analysis based on their proximity to the planned improvements for working alignments within the corridors. The potential for the working alignments and associated design concepts to be impacted by or cause impacts related to special or hazardous waste considered the fact that hazardous substances and petroleum products released to the environment can migrate from their sources. This analysis was based on experience at similar sites, information provided in the regulatory agency databases, and professional engineering judgment.

3.13.3 Site Involvement

The known regulatory database sites located within the Study Area and evaluated as potential RECs are summarized in Table 3-75. A total of 496 sites listed in the reviewed regulatory databases are known to exist within the Study Area, including 262 sites in Illinois and 234 sites in Indiana. The identified sites reflect a broad spectrum of industrial and commercial uses throughout the Study Area with UST and LUST sites being most prevalent. To a much lesser extent, other sites reflected in the database listings that occur within the Study Area include NPL and NPL-eligible sites, TRI sites, brownfield sites, VRP sites, abandoned and active landfills, and other solid waste management facilities.

Of the 496 regulatory database sites identified within the Study Area, a total of 12 sites are located within the limits of the corridors and can be classified as containing RECs. For the identified RECs, three sites were identified as having a “moderate risk” of environmental contamination, and the remaining nine sites were identified as “high risk” of contamination. Each of these 12 sites was further evaluated to assess the likelihood of impact to the corridors, considering potential contaminant migration based on their distance from the centerline of the proposed improvements. A summary of the identified RECs including their distance screening, potential risk of environmental contamination, and potential for impact to the corridors, including the associated design concepts, is provided in Table 3-76. The locations of the sites identified in Table 3-76 above are shown on Figure 3-37.

Results of the analysis identified four RECs that may be impacted by or impact Corridor A3S2. These included two sites (Exxon Mobil Refinery and Ineos Nova LLC) located in Channahon, Illinois, and identified on the LQG and TRI databases indicative of industrial waste generating and handling processes. Industrial uses of these facilities along with their proximity to the corridor represent potential concern of impacts to the corridor. Of particular potential concern is the Ineos Nova LLC site, a chemical processor, located within Corridor A3S2. In addition, two Illinois SRP sites (CenterPoint Properties Trust and Stepan Co.) located in Elwood are considered of potential concern to Corridor A3S2. However, based on the nature of the database listing and their distance to the corridor, these sites are considered to represent a lower relative risk to the corridor than either the Exxon Mobil or Ineos Nova sites. The remaining sites were judged to pose no risk to Corridor A3S2 since they are all located 0.5 miles (or greater)

Table 3-75. Potential RECs within the Study Area

Database	Study Area	
	Illinois	Indiana
Federal/National		
RCRA LQGs	21	3
CERCLIS NPL Sites	2	0
CERCLIS NPL Eligible Sites	7	1
TRI Sites	40	5
Federal Brownfield Sites	1	0
Illinois		
Illinois Voluntary SRP Sites	24	0
Illinois CCDD Sites	1	0
Illinois Brownfield Sites	0	0
Illinois Active Landfills	1	0
Illinois Abandoned and Inactive Landfills	1	0
Illinois UST Sites	45	0
Illinois LUST Sites	119	0
Indiana		
Indiana Brownfield Sites	0	3
Indiana VRP Sites	0	0
Indiana State-Led Clean Up Sites	0	19
Indiana Waste Transfer Stations	0	2
Indiana Construction Demolition Debris Sites	0	2
Indiana Active Permitted Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	0	1
Indiana Industrial Waste Sites	0	40
Indiana UST Sites	0	67
Indiana LUST Sites	0	90
Indiana Abandoned and Inactive Landfills & Open Dump Sites	0	1
Total	262	234
Grand Total	496	

Source: USEPA, January 2012, <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/geodata.html>
 ILEPA, January 2012, <http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/database.html>
 IDEM, January 2012, http://maps.indiana.edu/layers.html#Environment_Waste

Table 3-76. RECs within the Corridors

Site	Database(s)	Identified Concerns	Distance from Corridor Centerline			Potential Risk for Contamination at Site	Potential for Corridor Impacts		
			A3S2	B3	B4		A3S2	B3	B4
Battery Builders Incorporated Frontage Road Wilmington, IL	RCRA LQG USEPA TRI	Industrial Battery Manufacturer		1,040 ft south	1,040 ft south	Moderate	No	Yes	Yes
Custom Blended Oils 31755 S. Rathje Road Peotone, IL	CERCLIS Non-NPL	NPL-Eligible Site		330 ft north	330 ft north	High	No	Yes	Yes
Ineos Nova LLC 25846 SW Frontage Road, Channahon, IL	RCRA LQG USEPA TRI	Chemical Processor	114 ft south			High	Yes	No	No
Exxon Mobile Oil Joliet Refinery 25915 SE Frontage Road Channahon, IL	RCRIS LQG USEPA TRI	Petroleum Refinery	894 ft south			High	Yes	No	No
Hager Wood Preserving Inc. 27711 South Frontage Road, Channahon, IL	USEPA TRI	Wood Preserving Plant	3,210 ft south			High	No	No	No
Personal Products Kankakee River Drive Wilmington, IL	IL SRP IL LUST	Reported Release		2,930 ft south	2,930 ft south	High	No	No	No
CenterPoint Properties Trust 21833 West Millsdale Road Elwood, IL	IL SRP	Reported Release	732 ft south			High	Yes	No	No
Tasim Fejza I-57 & Peotone Road Peotone, IL	IL LUST	Reported Release		5,130 ft north	5,130 ft north	High	No	No	No
Phibro-Tech, Inc. 615 E. Kankakee River Dr., Wilmington, IL	IL LUST	Reported Release		2,500 ft south	2,500 ft south	High	No	No	No

Table 3-76. RECs within the Corridors (continued)

Site	Database(s)	Identified Concerns	Distance from Corridor Centerline			Potential Risk for Contamination at Site	Potential for Corridor Impacts		
			A3S2	B3	B4		A3S2	B3	B4
Stepan Co. 22500 West Millsdale Road Elwood, IL	IL LUST	Reported Release	625 ft north			High	Yes	No	No
Mac's #182 700 Oriole Drive Peotone, IL	IL UST	Gasoline Filing Station		4,820 ft north	4,820 ft north	Moderate	No	No	No
Casey's General Store 900 Wilmington Road Peotone, IL	IL UST	Gasoline Filing Station		4,820 ft north	4,820 ft north	Moderate	No	No	No

Source: USEPA, January 2012, <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/geodata.html>
 ILEPA, January 2012, <http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/database.html>

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from the centerline of the working alignment. Similarly, none of the identified RECs are likely to impact the corridor design concepts since they are located at distances greater than 0.5 miles from Corridor A3S2 Design Concepts 1 and 2.

Results of the analysis identified two RECs that may pose potential risk to Corridors B3 and B4. The Custom Blended Oils site is a NPL Eligible site located approximately 330 feet north of Corridors B3 and B4 near the intersection of I-55 and IL-129 in Wilmington, Illinois. The second site, Battery Builders Inc., is a manufacturer of industrial batteries and is a listed RCRA-LQG and TRI site located approximately 1,040 feet south of Corridors B3 and B4 in the central portion of the corridors near IL-50 in Peotone, Illinois. The remaining sites were judged to pose no risk to these corridors since they are each located greater than 0.5 miles from the centerline of the working alignments within Corridors B3 and B4. Similarly, none of the identified RECs are likely to impact the design concepts since they are located at distances greater than 0.5 miles from Corridors B3 and B4 Design Concepts 1 and 2.

The findings presented herein are based solely on those sites which currently exist in the reviewed regulatory agency databases. To more fully characterize the possibility of encountering special or hazardous wastes a more detailed assessment will be completed during the Tier Two NEPA studies. Additional studies as described below are anticipated due to the significant amount of right-of-way to be acquired, the anticipated demolition of selected existing buildings or other structures, and underground utility relocation associated with construction of the project. Any additional assessment activities would be completed to fulfill the requirement of an Illinois Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment (PESA) and Indiana Initial Site Assessment (ISA). PESA and ISA are both similar to a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and involve detailed site reconnaissance, historical land use review, and comprehensive regulatory database search. If hazards are suspected but cannot be adequately characterized during the PESA/ISA, a Phase II investigation (or Preliminary Site Investigation) may be required. During a Phase II investigation, subsurface sampling of soil and/or water and associated laboratory analysis would be performed to determine what contaminants, if any, are present in or near the construction limits.

3.13.4 Mitigation

A more detailed special/hazardous waste assessment will be completed as part of the Tier Two NEPA studies, with appropriate mitigation and avoidance measures, if any, developed based on the findings of those studies.

3.14 Section 4(f) Properties/Parks and Recreation

This section discusses the presence of Section 4(f) properties within Corridors A3S2, B3, and B4 and potential impacts to these types of resources resulting from the working alignments within Corridors A3S2, B3, and B4. Three Section 4(f) properties would be potentially impacted by either one or all of the working alignments. Avoidance alternatives and potential measures to minimize harm to Section 4(f) properties are also discussed.