

**ATTACHMENT 6 OF 7 TO THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY'S PROOF OF CLAIM #1**

**TCEQ'S CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OF RESPONSE TO TCEQ AND EPA
COMMENTS ON APAR AND TIER 2 SLERA
NOVEMBER 19, 2013**

Bryan W. Shaw, Ph.D., *Chairman*
Carlos Rubinstein, *Commissioner*
Toby Baker, *Commissioner*
Zak Covar, *Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

November 19, 2013

Mr. Matt Love, Director
Global Environmental Remediation
Exide Technologies
P.O. Box 14294
Reading, PA 19612-4294

Re: Conditional Approval of Response to TCEQ and EPA Comments on Affected Property Assessment Report (APAR), and Tier 2 Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment for the Former Operating Plant, dated October 29, 2013
Exide Frisco Recycling Facility, 7471 5th St., Frisco, TX 75034-5047
TCEQ SWR No. 30516
TCEQ Hazardous Waste Permit No. HW-50206
TCEQ Agreed Order Docket No. 2011-1712-IHW-E
EPA ID No. TXD006451090
Customer No. CN600129779; Regulated Entity No. RN100218643

Dear Mr. Love:

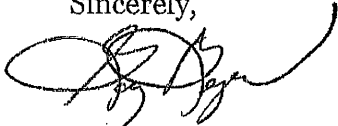
The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has reviewed the above referenced response to comments dated October 29, 2013, and generally concurs with the response provided. Please see the enclosed comments and ensure you consider these items as you proceed with the additional assessment.

To ensure that continued progress towards remediation of the site is made, the revised APAR should be submitted within 130 days of the date of this letter. However, should access issues prevent Exide from completing the Stewart Creek investigation the TCEQ may consider an extension as needed.

Mr. Love
Page 2
November 19, 2013
TCEQ SWR No. 30516

The EPA did not offer any additional comments. Any questions concerning this letter should be directed to me at (512) 239-2361.

Sincerely,



Gary Beyer, Project Manager
Team 1, VCP-CA Section
Remediation Division
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

GB/mdh

cc: Eric Pastor, Pastor, Behling, & Wheeler, LLC., 2201 Double Creek Drive, Suite 4004, Round Rock, Texas 78664

Frank Clark, W&M Environmental Group, Inc., 906 E. 18th Street, Plano, Texas 75074

Bill Shafford, Technical Specialist, TCEQ Office of Waste, MC-123

James Gradney, Enforcement Coordinator, TCEQ Office of Compliance and Enforcement, MC-224

Paul James, U.S. EPA Region 6 Office, Dallas

Sam Barrett, Waste Section Manager, TCEQ Region 4 Office, Dallas/Ft. Worth

Enclosure - TCEQ additional comments to Exide Technologies' Responses to TCEQ
Comments on the Former Operating Plant APAR

1. General Comment No. 2, Stewart Creek Investigation- TCEQ recognizes that access issues may delay the creek investigation. However, Exide should proceed with the investigation of the accessible tracts, and, provide monthly updates discussing steps taken to secure access agreements and describing any issues encountered.
2. General Comment No. 4 - The TCEQ concurs with your proposed approach of evaluating liner integrity and releases from the Solar Evaporation Pond and Storm Water Retention Pond. In addition, we understand that an update on the timing of closure of these units will be provided in the revised APAR. Please ensure that any soil sampling and groundwater monitoring conducted to assess potential releases from the Solar Evaporation Pond and Storm Water Retention Pond are analyzed for all potential constituents of concern (COCs) at the site. In addition, please provide an estimate of the volume and classification of any waste currently present in these units.
3. Specific Comment No. 1, Fire Fighter Training Area (FFTA) – Exide proposes to install only one boring to assess the release potential at the FFTA. This is not sufficient to adequately characterize any release from the FFTA or to assess any impacts associated with the large slag remaining in the vicinity of the FFTA. A comprehensive approach should be adopted to more fully evaluate the potential for releases. All areas where the fuels were burned should be assessed. Areas where fuels could have ponded or could have discharged through either gravity flow into a stream or migrated vertically into soils should be assessed. At a minimum, four soil borings should be installed in the vicinity of the Fire Fighter Training Area instead of one soil boring as proposed. The borings should be continuously cored from land surface to the zone of saturation and screened for discreet zones of contamination using instrumentation, visual, and olfactory evidence. Samples collected should be analyzed for volatile compounds, semi-volatile compounds, total petroleum hydrocarbons (based upon historical use) and for hazardous components of firefighting foams. A ground water monitoring well should be installed down-gradient to determine if groundwater has been impacted.
4. Specific Comment 11, Target COCs - As discussed in our October 22, 2013 meeting in addition to previous meetings held prior to submittal of the APAR, the target COC evaluation and any COC screening should include the evaluation of the results of broad spectrum analysis

conducted in samples collected from the most significant source areas at the site. The revised APAR should present the results of this sampling, an evaluation of the significance of the results and a discussion of whether any detections should be carried forward in the development of PCLs for the site.

5. Specific Comment 14, Slag Treatment Building - Please note that TCEQ concurrence with vertical delineation of the affected property in this area of the site was conditioned on the installation of an additional shallow monitor well at the Slag Treatment Building as proposed in Exide's response to TCEQ Comment 13. The well should be installed near the location of 2012-FWFS-5. Soil samples should be collected during the installation of the shallow well.
6. Specific Comment No. 15, Stewart Creek Floodwall – Concerning the white crystalline substance, please include these areas as part of a PCLE zone to be carried forward for corrective action. While some of the area is included in the PCLE zone, the lateral extent of contamination to the west, east and southeast and north of SCC-8, 2012-FWCS-1A, 2012 FWCS-1 has not been delineated. Additionally, the lateral extent of contamination to the northwest, southwest and north of 2012-FWFS-1 has not been delineated. Finally, the areas along the Stewart Creek Corridor identified in the Implementation of Interim Actions Slag and Battery Case Fragment Removal and Disposal, dated October 14, 2013 reported as containing residual slag and elevated x-ray fluorescence (XRF) results should either be sampled to verify no release associated with this slag has occurred or the areas should be included in the PCLE zone for remediation.
7. Specific Comment No. 19, Class 2 Landfill – Exide indicates that no additional soil borings will be advanced in the southern portion of the Class 2 Landfill area due to the fact that four monitoring wells LMW-5, LMW-22, LMW-17, and LMW- 8 are sufficient to determine if soil contamination exists in this area. No results were presented for soil borings LMW-5, and LMW-17 in the APAR. Please provide any available data from these borings, or install additional borings in this area to further assess potential releases from the Class 2 Landfill.
8. Subsequent to the issuance of the July 9, 2013 APAR, the TCEQ received a report entitled, Implementation of Interim Actions Slag and Battery Case Fragment Removal and Disposal, dated October 14, 2013. This report documents the location of slag and battery chips that were removed or left remaining in place for later removal and corrective action. The report includes the results of the XRF screening

and post removal sampling, a summary of completed activities, maps, photographic logs, post removal sampling results, and review of QA/QC data. Due to the relatively high RPD values, please assess the vertical and horizontal extent of soil contamination in all areas where XRF indicated the existence of lead contamination and include these areas within a PCLE zone in the revised affected property assessment report (APAR). Areas where slag, slag buttons, battery casings and elevated soil concentrations have been documented and have not been removed as part of the interim removal action should also be included in the PCLE zone in the revised APAR. In particular, areas located to the west, south and east of the South Disposal Area/ South Woods, along the Stewart Creek Corridor, east of the FFTA, north of the Slag Landfill areas and on the southern boundary of the North Disposal area should be included in the PCLE zone unless subsequent assessment identifies that the surface soils are not impacted. Removal of the residual slag documented in the report must be addressed in the Response Action Plan for the site.

Responses to TCEQ Comments on Former Operating Plant SLERA

- a. SLERA Comment No. 2 - In the second paragraph, Exide states that assuming access is granted to the USACE-owned property, sediment samples will only be collected if slag is found in this area. It is recognized that arsenic, cadmium, and lead concentrations in the ten most downstream sediment samples collected through the City of Frisco studies were all below the respective sediment PCLs for these COCs. However, this part of Stewart Creek has not been sampled and depositional areas may be present where COCs could accumulate. In order for Stewart Creek to be fully assessed, Exide should collect sediment samples from this reach of the creek.
- b. SLERA Comment No. 3 - After discussions with Exide's consultant on October 31, 2013, it was clarified that surface soil (0-6 inches) data would be used to evaluate exposure to surface-dwelling receptors and that subsurface soil (6 inches - 5 feet) in combination with surface soil would be used to evaluate exposure to a burrowing receptor (i.e., armadillo). It was further clarified that battery case fragments and/or slag are not environmentally bioavailable media, but they are potential sources of COCs.
- c. SLERA Comment #5 - After discussions with Exide's consultant on October 31, 2013, it was clarified that a quantitative evaluation of a soil-based diet (e.g., soil-to-mammal) for the Timber/Canebrake rattlesnake

Mr. Love
Page 6
November 19, 2013
TCEQ SWR No. 30516

would be conducted and that snake-specific inputs would be used if available. If this were the case, then there would be no need for inclusion of an uncertainty factor and PCLs could be developed, although it is likely that PCLs for the robin or shrew would be lower.