2007 Land Report
Cover:
1889 Land Run Statue in downtown Oklahoma City

Wood treater waste pit

Color matching drill cuttings

Ground water extraction wells
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Pollution is the introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment by human activities – basically, the contamination of air, water, or soil by substances that are harmful or potentially harmful to living organisms. The Land Protection Division cleans up pollution in soil, sediment, ground water and surface water for the general protection of human health and the environment.

Contaminated properties often sit idle, fenced off and unused. One objective of the Land Protection Division is to clean up properties and bring them back into beneficial reuse, whether it be for redevelopment, agriculture, or natural areas and greenspace.

Remediation comes from the Latin REMEDIUM which means restoring balance

This report highlights some of the work carried out by various programs of the Land Protection Division. The first portion of this report highlights some of the cleanup technologies and gives examples of sites where these technologies are being used. The second portion of the report is an update of the various cleanup programs. The final portion of the report provides maps identifying individual sites by each program. Some of the key cleanup programs include Superfund, Brownfields, Voluntary Cleanup, the new Site Cleanup Assistance Program, Hazardous Waste Generator Cleanup, Community Assistance Program, Oil and Mining Land Restoration, and the Waste Tire Program.

These programs address pollution wherever it is found across Oklahoma. There are a number of projects that are not in this report including smaller or short-term projects. For more information, please contact the Land Protection Division at (405) 702-5100.
The Technologies of Cleanup

The technology used to clean up pollution can be as simple as hauling harmful substances to a disposal facility or as complex as using biochemical processes to alter the contamination into something less dangerous. DEQ’s Land Protection Division (LPD) strives to use the most appropriate technology to clean up or restore the environment.

LPD uses many methods to clean up pollution. Some technologies are considered new or innovative and can be quicker and cheaper than more common methods. LPD evaluates cleanup technologies on a site-by-site basis to select the most effective and efficient one.

Land Treatment Units

(LTUs), sometimes called bio-treatment units or bio-reactors, are closely monitored areas where specific types of waste can be mixed into the soil under controlled conditions. Land treatment units use tilling and aeration of soil to enhance natural biological and chemical processes that transform or degrade the hazardous constituents over time.

Bridgestone Firestone North American Tire

An exceptional example of beneficial reuse of a formerly contaminated LTU property is the Dayton Tire plant (Bridgestone Firestone North American Tire) in Oklahoma City. The plant manufactured tires from 1969 until it closed in 2006. The plant operated a Land Treatment Unit to treat oily wastewaters. The LTU operated under permit with DEQ and was closed in 1997.

In 1999, the plant decided to redevelop part of its property into a wildlife habitat open to the public. The Wildlife Habitat Council helped write a wildlife management plan, and DEQ reviewed environmental data to help the plant achieve its goal.
One hundred acres of the property, including the former LTU, were planted with native grasses and progressively reforested with native trees, including sand plums, shumard oaks and lacebark elms. A bridge was built to provide public access to the habitat area. Additional acres were planted with natural wildlife food crops such as sunflowers and red clover. Bird nesting boxes were built, and native wildflowers, shrubs and tees were planted to enhance the bird sanctuary. A man-made pond with an island provides additional habitat for nesting birds.

In August 2007, Bridgestone/Firestone donated 60 acres of wildlife area to the Oklahoma City community and Western Heights School District. The majority of the land will be called the Bridgestone Firestone Nature and Education Area. This donated land will serve as an outdoor classroom for nature education, Boy Scout nature projects and a link to the Oklahoma City River trails project. While not part of the donated land, the LTU provides habitat to benefit wildlife.

The vision of Bridgestone/Firestone and the cooperation of DEQ, the Wildlife Habitat Council, the local school district and other community groups were instrumental in turning this land into a valuable wildlife habitat that benefits the local community and environment.
Phytoremediation is a technology that uses plants to clean up pollution in the environment. Plants can help clean up many kinds of contamination including metals, pesticides, explosives, and oil.

The plants also help prevent wind, rain, and ground water from carrying pollution away from sites to other areas. Phytoremediation works best at sites with low to medium amounts of contamination. Plants remove harmful chemicals when their roots take in water and nutrients from contaminated soil and ground water and can clean up chemicals as deep as their roots can grow. Tree roots grow deeper than smaller plants, so they are used to reach pollution deeper in the ground.

Once inside the plant, chemicals can be:
- stored in the roots, stems, or leaves;
- changed into less harmful chemicals within the plant and;
- changed into gases that are released into the air as the plant transpires (breathes).

Some sites in Oklahoma using phytoremediation to clean up historical contamination include the Crosby/McKissick Company in Tulsa and the Hardage-Criner Superfund site in rural McClain County.
Air sparging involves the injection of air. The injected air travels through soil and ground water and strips the organic contaminants from the subsurface soil and water by volatilization. The vapors are then collected and treated. Oxygen in the air can enhance the natural breakdown of contaminants. Benzene, a common organic contaminant, will biodegrade over time provided there is adequate oxygen and nutrients.
Anadarko Petroleum, Enid, Garfield County

The former Champlin Refinery in Enid is dismantled and closed, but refined products containing benzene were historically released and have impacted the ground water. Anadarko Petroleum, the current owner of the old refinery, is working with DEQ to assess and remediate the ground water.

Anadarko Petroleum evaluated technologies for ground water remediation and determined air sparging and in-situ biological degradation would work best. A pilot test was designed to see how well this method would work at this site. Work began late in the Fall of 2007 on a large-scale pilot project in the southern area of the former refinery.

Anadarko Petroleum plans to use bio-plugs in addition to air sparging and soil vapor extraction. The bio-plugs are nutrient additives that stimulate existing soil microbes. Microscopic organisms will consume the contamination and enhance remediation. The goal of this particular system is to create a barrier to limit the contamination from moving off-site. If this remediation works as planned, the system will be expanded to other areas of the site. For more information about this project, contact Gail Hamill at (405) 702-5112.
Injection Technology

A number of projects with ground water contamination have substances injected into ground water to enhance natural degradation. The material injected is selected based on the contaminants involved. Injected materials include oxygen releasing compounds, hydrogen releasing compounds, lactic acid, molasses, ozone, and other solutions that help optimize biodegradation.

DEQ monitors the effectiveness of the remediation systems once they are installed. Monitoring helps remediation managers recognize when changes to the system are needed to maintain optimal efficiency.

Sites that have actively utilized injection technology in 2007 to treat ground water contamination include the Michelin site in Miami, Halliburton in Davis, Norris Sucker Rod in Tulsa, and M-D Products located in Oklahoma City.

The former B.F. Goodrich Site

The former B.F. Goodrich site in Miami shows how injection technology can be combined with more conventional “dig and haul” cleanup techniques. Michelin worked with DEQ to assess contamination at a former tire manufacturing facility. A contaminated ground water plume extended off-site. The source was identified as contaminated soil left behind during removal of a leaking underground storage tank in the early 1980s. In 2007, Michelin excavated the contaminated soil from the former underground storage tank pit. Field tests evaluated injection of an oxygen release compound to help remediate the ground water contamination. The tests were successful in treating the ground water contamination. The injection of an oxygen release compound was expanded to treat a larger area of the contaminated ground water. DEQ will evaluate the effectiveness of the injections by monitoring wells over time.
Program Updates

Waste Tire Program
DEQ Contact: Ferrella March (405) 702-5175

There were some significant legislative changes this year that expanded the role and responsibilities of the Land Protection Division’s Waste Tire Program. The program was initially authorized by the 1989 Waste Tire Recycling Act. The Act was established to address the problem of millions of discarded and abandoned tires in Oklahoma. Historically, waste tires could be seen in vast numbers in dump sites scattered across the state. More than just an eye-sore, waste tires attract vermin and act as breeding sites for mosquitoes. The Waste Tire Recycling Act established a fee and created financial incentives for the proper disposal and recycling of tires. Since the inception of the Act, the program has funded clean up of numerous tire dumps and supported community wide tire collection events.

Community Wide Cleanups brought in more than 73,000 waste tires in 2007.

There were several important changes in 2007. A Waste Tire Recycling Task Force was created to recommend changes to the Act to enhance the State’s ability to provide for the efficient and effective recycling of waste tires. The 2007 legislative changes became effective July 1, 2007. These changes expand DEQ’s role as follows:

- authorize DEQ to conduct inspections of tire dealers and motor license agents;
- allocate two and one-fourth percent (2.25%) of monies in the Fund to the Oklahoma Tax Commission and five and three quarters percent (5.75%) to DEQ for the purpose of administering requirements of the Act;
- change the percentage of tires collected from illegal dumps and community events from 5% to 2% for Qualified Applicants for Collection and Transportation;
- authorize DEQ to evaluate and process applications for reimbursement and report to the Oklahoma Tax Commission to issue payments from the Fund;
- authorize DEQ to apportion payments based on requests for compensation if there is insufficient money in any month to satisfy the eligible reimbursement; and
- create an additional fee category of $2.50 for tires with rim diameters greater than 17 ½ inches but less than or equal to 19 ½ inches.

Tire dumps and community wide events remain a focus for cleanup under the amended statute.

More than 72,000 waste tires were cleaned up from illegal dumps in 2007.
Wetlands at an old refinery property being investigated in Okmulgee County
Site Cleanup Assistance Program (SCAP)
DEQ Contact: Angela Brunsman (405) 702-5141

A main objective of this program is to evaluate and remediate the military armories being closed under BRAC. The federal Base Realignment and Closure Committee (BRAC) recently recommended that the majority of Oklahoma’s Army National Guard Armories be closed. DEQ is coordinating with the Oklahoma Military Department, the Department of Central Services, and local communities, to ensure that environmental issues are resolved prior to transfer of ownership. The program is funded through a portion of a one cent per gallon assessment on motor and diesel fuels.

The environmental assessment and remediation of the armories is progressing. Lead dust, lead paint and asbestos continue to be the most common environmental issues encountered. Lead contamination at the indoor firing range at the Holdenville armory was remediated this year. Remediation of the firing range at the Ardmore armory is expected by year’s end. Inspections were completed at 15 armories. Asbestos abatement contracts were awarded for five armories and the work was completed in December. Eight more armories are currently in the bidding process for asbestos abatement. Lead abatement will take place early next year to complete cleanup of these armories. Following cleanup, they will be transferred to the local community for redevelopment.

SCAP also resolves pollution at abandoned waste sites that fall outside normal cleanup programs. An abandoned wood treating site is discussed under the technology portion of this report.
Brownfields Program

DEQ Contact: Rita Kottke (405) 702-5157

The Skirvin Hilton Opens For Business

In February 2007 the former Skirvin Hotel, an Oklahoma City landmark, reopened for business. Early in the process, the Land Protection Division played a small but important role by providing a Brownfields loan to the City of Oklahoma City. The $719,000 loan provided critical funds to abate asbestos in the historic building. Once the building was free of asbestos, the City turned it over to a development company. The developer updated the hotel to modern standards while maintaining the structural and design elements of the historic building. The developer obtained a Hilton franchise for the hotel, and it reopened as the Skirvin Hilton.

The Annual Regional Brownfields Partner forum was held at the Skirvin in June. This venue showcased Oklahoma’s Brownfields Program, which encourages reuse and redevelopment of contaminated properties.

Oklahomans have wonderful memories of the grand old hotel, and DEQ is proud to have played a part in its renaissance.
The third annual Oklahoma Brownfields Conference was held by DEQ and Oklahoma City in September 2007.

Downtown Oklahoma City with Skirvin Hilton in the center of the picture

Before and After of a typical floor hallway

Before and After of the Ballroom

Pre-opening promotion room
DEQ administers most of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) programs in Oklahoma, including inspection and licensing of most radioactive materials users. DEQ hosted the annual meeting of the Organization of Agreement States in September 2007. The Organization provides an opportunity for Agreement States and the Nuclear Regulatory Agency to come together to discuss regulatory issues. Attendees included nuclear program managers from 34 states, representatives of four federal agencies including the Department of Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, Government Accountability Office and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Two of the three NRC commissioners attended.

The meeting provided updates on regulations and policy for industrial uses of nuclear radiation in the United States. Panel discussions provided an opportunity to exchange ideas. The keynote address by the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Dr. Dale Klein, emphasized the need for coordination between state and federal programs.
Oklahoma has a long history of military installations within its borders. The Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program was established by Congress in the mid-1980s. This program has received little fanfare, but it cleans up properties formerly owned or used by the United States military. These can be as small as an Atlas missile silo or as large as an old bombing range. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers carries out the program and DEQ supports the work through review and oversight. The discovery of remnants of Chemical Agent Test Kits and bomblets at the Great Salt Plains Federal Wildlife Refuge earlier this year demonstrates the importance of this initiative to investigate and restore these former defense sites.

Great Salt Plains

In April, when a boy scout was digging for selenite crystals in the Great Salt Plains Wildlife Refuge, he broke a buried glass vial, and an irritating gas was released. The boy scout suffered initial eye and throat irritation from the gas. Army investigators identified the vial as a part of a Chemical Agent Identification Kit from World War II. The kits contained small vials of diluted chemical warfare agents used to train soldiers to recognize and respond to chemical agents. The Salt Plains were once used by Altus Air Force Base for bombing practice, and it is assumed that the military thought it was a good place to dispose of these test kits. Burying was an acceptable method of disposal during that era. It is believed that the vial the boy broke contained a chemical that causes the eyes to water, much like tear gas.
The Army sent a specialized team to remove the broken vial. The Army team began work and each time they removed a vial they uncovered another. After they had uncovered 144 vials, the Pentagon determined that the site was more complicated than initially thought. The Army team was sent home and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) was tasked with investigation and long-term cleanup of the site. The site would now have to compete with large military cleanups for funding. The State was afraid that with the park closed and chemical threat contained, the site would not rank high on the Corps priority list. Local, State, and Congressional leaders and Fish and Wildlife officials were concerned about the impact on the area if the park was closed permanently. They successfully persuaded Pentagon leaders to provide contingency funding to the site. The investigation and cleanup are underway. DEQ will work closely with the Corps to ensure that Oklahoma’s interests are protected.
Land Restoration of Oil and Mining Impacts
DEQ Contact: Fenton Rood (405) 702-5159

DEQ actively works with the Conservation Commission, the Corporation Commission and the Oklahoma Energy Resources Board to use materials recovered from solid waste to restore land damaged by oil production and mining activities. Soil is “manufactured” or restored by adding useful organic materials such as yard waste and paper. These materials make up more than 50 percent of the solid waste that is discarded each day. Through this program, discarded organic materials can be diverted from disposal and processed into useful soil amendments.

Historically there has been little demand for such soil conditioners, but the emerging field of land restoration is changing our understanding about the dynamics of healthy soil. DEQ is working with other agencies to increase the use of diverted organic materials as soil amendments in restoration projects.

For FY 2007
1,076 Acres were in planning
231 Acres were treated and,
7,541 Acres were in follow-up

Placing soil conditioners
SUPERFUND Program
Superfund Sites and Removal Actions

The DEQ is the designated state agency to carry out investigation and remediation of Oklahoma Superfund sites. The largest of these Oklahoma sites is Tar Creek.

Buyout Continues At Tar Creek
DEQ Contact: Angela Brunsman (405) 702-5141

A voluntary buyout program was created last year to manage the risk of land subsidence in the historic mining area of Picher, Cardin and Hockerville. Since then, a Trust, comprised mostly of local members, was created to plan and buyout residents. This year, as of November, 352 properties had been appraised, more than 234 offers were made and 209 offers were accepted. There were 137 closings and 58 owners had vacated their properties. These numbers will continue to change as the buyout proceeds. The effort is phased based on the degree of risk and availability of funding. At year’s end, activities slowed due to lack of funds. Officials estimated approximately thirty million dollars is needed to complete the buyout.

The Trust hosts public meetings on a regular basis and provides a forum for residents to voice issues. The decision to participate in the buyout can be an emotional one and the process is not always easy.

The residents who accept the offers will move from the area. Some residents and businesses will have to wait for the next phase and more funding. While sometimes frustrating to residents and those entrusted to carry out the program, the voluntary buyout provides a means for people who choose to leave the area.

Other work completed this year at the Tar Creek Superfund site:

Mine Waste
The EPA’s Proposed Plan for the mining waste was released for public comment, and a public meeting was held in Picher. This plan spells out how the waste will be cleaned up. The plan currently does not include completion of the voluntary buyout. Many residents and even state officials commented that the plan should complete the buyout.

Surface Water and Sediment
EPA, the states of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri and several tribes sampled streams throughout the historic mining district this year. EPA is looking at the data to evaluate risk from sediment and surface water. This will help establish priorities for future cleanup.

Church in Picher, Ottawa County
State Lead Superfund Sites

DEQ completed investigation and feasibility studies at three Superfund sites this year. Final cleanup strategies are being developed.

Public meetings were held to present the proposed remedy at the Hudson Refinery site in Cushing, the Imperial Refining site in Ardmore, and the mine waste portion of the Tar Creek Superfund site in Ottawa County.

The feasibility study was completed this year on the Tulsa Fuel and Manufacturing Superfund site in Collinsville, Oklahoma. A public meeting was held to present the results of the site investigation in October. A public meeting will be held early next year to present the proposed remedy to the public.
Superfund Emergency Response/Removals

Superfund conducts emergency responses and removal actions to address imminent and substantial endangerment to human health. The Land Protection Division works closely with EPA on these actions and pays part of the expense.

Asbestos was cleaned up and a waste investigation started this year at the Osage Power Plant south of Ponca City. The EPA, DEQ, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Oklahoma Department of Labor worked together on this project. The old plant is located south of Ponca City on the west bank of the Arkansas River.

The coal powered, electrical generation plant was taken off the grid in the 1980s, but illegal asbestos removal during salvage operations left damaged asbestos scattered throughout the building and along the bank of the river nearby. Giant windows in the power plant had been shot out or broken. The broken windows allowed contaminants in the building to escape into the environment. EPA is continuing to evaluate other hazards at the plant.
Mercury contamination is easily spread. Mercury is a toxic metallic liquid that gives off toxic vapors. Children recently spilled mercury in the bleachers at the Snyder High School football field. The spilled mercury was cleaned up, but mercury contamination was traced to three residential homes and the high school band room. The homes had to be decontaminated, a process that basically guts the house. This year, Oklahoma had five mercury related residential cleanups. Most of the Superfund Removals in 2007 dealt with mercury and included:

- Ponca City Mercury site
- Idabel Mercury site
- Snyder Mercury site
- Seminole Mercury site
- McAlester Mercury site
- Tahlequah Herbicide Drum Site

Did you know a single incident of contamination can affect numerous places? As an example, earlier this year propane produced in Coffeyville, Kansas became contaminated with organic fluorides. When the propane burned the organic fluorides were converted to hydrogen fluoride, which created a potential health hazard. EPA and DEQ worked with the refinery to track down, remove and replace the contaminated propane. The propane had been delivered to mostly rural residents over a widespread area of northeast Oklahoma. Most of the residents lived near the towns of Sallisaw, Henryetta, Claremore, Prague, Keota, Skiatook, Stillwell and West Siloam Springs. DEQ and EPA can investigate problems like these and often cooperate in the cleanup.
The term “Brownfields” describes properties with environmental problems that make them difficult to sell or re-use. Fears of Superfund liability led developers, lenders, and potential purchasers to shy away from former industrial properties because they might be contaminated. State and federal Brownfields laws limiting environmental liability helped revitalize interest in former industrial facilities, as well as help resurrect urban downtown areas. Entering and completing DEQ’s Brownfield Program provides specific release from State environmental liability and federal Superfund liability to program participants. Cleanup and reuse of contaminated properties is on the rise.

Voluntary Cleanup & Brownfields Sites

Voluntary Cleanup & Brownfields Programs
Voluntary Cleanup DEQ Contact: Ray Roberts (405) 702-5140

The Voluntary Cleanup Program allows companies or individuals to clean up a property with DEQ oversight. This option is often selected by companies or individuals that have historical contamination and need to document that the cleanup was conducted properly, but do not want EPA involvement. The Voluntary Cleanup Program includes sites ranging in size from old oil refineries with hundreds of acres and many sources of contamination to smaller sites, often involving less than an acre and a single contaminant.

Voluntary Cleanup & Brownfields Sites

Brownfields DEQ Contact: Rita Kottke (405) 702-5157
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Targeted Brownfields Site Assessments

DEQ Contact: Hal Cantwell (405) 702-5139

Local governments and non-profit organizations frequently inherit or acquire property that could have pollution from historic uses of the property. DEQ provides assistance to these groups by conducting an environmental study called a Targeted Brownfields Assessment. This study resembles a Phase I or Phase II Environmental Site Assessment. The assessment determines if contamination is likely to be found at a site where redevelopment is planned. DEQ’s Land Protection Division staff performs these assessments at no cost to the participant. The studies are done at the request of public and non-profit entities.

In 2007 Targeted Site Assessments took place at:

- Muskogee Port Phase I of southern property
- Muskogee Port Phase II of northern property
- Oklahoma City Bricktown Fire House
- Tahlequah Industrial Park
- Sallisaw Industrial Park
- Henryetta Wetland
- J&J Railcar, Miami

Targeted Site Assessments took place this year at the following armories:

Allen
Blackwell
Cushing
Hartshorne
Konawa
Tishomingo
Watonga
Atoka
Chickasha
Mangum
SUPERFUND – National Priorities List (NPL) and Removal Actions

In 1980 the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly known as Superfund, created a national program to identify and clean up sites contaminated from previous hazardous waste management practices. Oklahoma has fourteen Superfund sites, eleven of these are on EPA’s National Priorities List (NPL). DEQ is leading remediation activities at five Superfund sites. The largest of these Oklahoma sites is Tar Creek.

The Superfund sites are generally large and complex and can take up to 10 years to complete. Three Superfund sites are complete and have been deleted from the NPL (Compass, 10th Street and Sand Springs Petrochemical) and two more are proposed for deletion next year. (Double Eagle and Fourth Street).

SUPERFUND and Removal Sites
The 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was the nation’s first comprehensive hazardous waste management law.
## Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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Community Assistance Program
Eliminating Small Community Blight
DEQ Contact: Marvin Boatright (405) 702-5226

The high cost of demolition and disposal of dilapidated structures often leaves small communities struggling. Many local governments have been unable to remove these blights due to the high costs involved.

Oklahoma’s Solid Waste Management Act provides relief by eliminating the need for solid waste permits on projects approved by both DEQ and the appropriate local conservation district. The projects use suitable portions of the structures to restore and reclaim Oklahoma lands.

DEQ works with local communities and conservation districts to identify dilapidated buildings to ensure that they are free of toxic material and develop a plan for using the demolition material to restore scarred land. For many localities this has sufficiently reduced their costs, making blight removal an affordable enterprise.
Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)

DEQ Contact: Hal Cantwell (405) 702-5139

The Land Protection Division works closely with the Corps of Engineers on the investigation and cleanup of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The cleanups vary from property to property, but generally fall into one of the following categories:

• identifying, investigating and cleanup of hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste sites;
• correcting environmental problems caused by ordinance and explosives.

Some properties historically used for live-fire training and testing have been found to contain unexploded ordinance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents. Restoration work at FUDS in 2007 focused primarily on sites used for training during World War II. The primary concern is whether any munitions might still be found at these sites.

Formerly Used Defense Sites

Work was done at the following sites in 2007:

The Waste Tire Program was initially authorized by the 1989 Waste Tire Recycling Act to address the problem of millions of discarded and abandoned tires in Oklahoma. Since the inception of the Act, the program has funded clean up of numerous tire dumps and supported community tire collection events.

**2007 Tire Sites**

- **Illegal Dumps**
- **Community Events in 2007**
- **Tire Dump Sites Closed in 2007**

If all the tires cleaned up in Oklahoma in 2007 were laid end to end they would stretch from Oklahoma City to Okemah.
Site Cleanup Assistance Program (SCAP)

DEQ Contact: Angela Brunsman (405) 702-5141

The Site Cleanup Assistance Program was created last year to address historical pollution problems that do not fit into any other programs. The Legislature funded SCAP through a portion of a one cent per gallon assessment on motor and diesel fuels. The current focus of the program is the cleanup of old armories so they can be reused by local communities. The program also worked this year to cleanup hazardous waste at an old wood treating facility.

Site Cleanup Assistance Program
Earth, Wind & Water Bison outside DEQ’s building in Oklahoma City.