

**Stansbury Park
Dundalk, Maryland
Baltimore County
(MD-265)**

Site Location

Stansbury Park is 35 acres in size and is located in Dundalk, Baltimore County, Maryland. The park is located at the intersection of Stansbury Park and Hydrangea Roads. The northern portion of the park consists of a nine-acre pond that empties into Lynch Cove.

Site History

Baltimore County established Stansbury Park in 1974. From 1944-1974, the site was used as a horse farm and riding academy. Sometime in the late 1960s, the Intercoastal Paint Company used the site for the disposal of a significant but unspecified number of drums of waste paint which were emptied into a pit upgradient of the pond. In October 1986, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) discovered yellow-colored soils at Swan Point, approximately seven miles from the site, that were traced back to the park. Later that month, Baltimore County sampled the soils from the park and found chromium at levels up to 11,000 parts per million (ppm). This soil contamination was found in three separate areas of the park: the entrance berm area, the football field, and an area southeast of the pond. In 1987, the County hired EA Engineering to perform the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). As a result of the RI/FS, the County removed a portion of contaminated surface soil and backfilled and seeded other areas to eliminate contact with contaminated soil until a remediation plan was designated and implemented.

Environmental Investigations

NUS Corporation conducted a Site Inspection in February 1991 in which five groundwater samples, four surface water samples, six sediment samples, and 11 soil samples were collected. Chromium levels up to 3,200 ppm, 14 ppm, 0.0074 ppm, and 2,180 ppm were found in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediments, respectively. In February 1994, MDE conducted an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) to further evaluate the release of hazardous waste from the site by various media and how human health and sensitive environments were impacted. The ESI concluded the following regarding the systemic risk associated with incidental exposure to inorganics: 1) the potential risk of non-carcinogenic adverse effects associated with on-site contamination for subsurface soil was not increased to adults and 2) an increased potential risk of non-carcinogenic adverse effects to children existed as a result of exposure to on-site contamination to subsurface soil.

In 1997, Century Engineering collected 90 surface and subsurface soils to determine the lateral extent of chromium contamination in preparation of developing a proposal for removal of contaminated soil in two areas and the design of the remedial cap in a third area to the southeast of the pond.

Current Status

Baltimore County is in the process of finalizing design of the response action. The proposed design will be presented to the community for comment prior to implementation. Concurrently, MDE is reviewing data to assess whether the contamination poses any ecological risk. Additional actions include the preparation of a Consent Order outlining requirements for protection of public health and the environment.

Contact Person

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