



United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10 Emergency Response Unit
POLLUTION REPORT

I. HEADING

Date: April 14, 2001
Subject: Boomsnub Soil OU Removal Site (Boomsnub), Hazel Dell, Washington
From: Michael Szerlog, OSC, USEPA, Region 10, Emergency Response Unit
Tel: Office (206) 553-0279
TO: See Distribution List on last page

POLREP No.4 (Progress)

II. BACKGROUND

Site ID: SSID # 106Y
Delivery Order No: 081-10 -14
Response Authority: CERCLA
CERCLIS No: WAD009624453
NPL Status: Boomsnub/Airco is a NPL Superfund Site
State Notification: Washington State Department of Ecology
Action Memo Status: Signed on March 12, 2001
Removal Start Date: March 19, 2001
Expected Completion Date: April 6, 2001 (New Estimate 4/20/01)
Site Web Page: www.epa.gov/r10earth, click Index, click B for Boomsnub. or use URL:

<http://yosemite1.epa.gov/R10/CLEANUP.NSF/sites/boomrv>

III. SITE INFORMATION

A. Incident Category

This is a time-critical removal action at the Boomsnub/Airco National Priority List (NPL) Superfund Site.

B. Site Description

1. Site Location

The Boomsnub/Airco NPL Superfund Site is located north of Vancouver in unincorporated Hazel Dell, Clarke County, Washington at Township 2 North

Range 1 East in Section 12. The site comprises approximately 0.83 acres at latitude 45.677/ North and longitude 122.62/ West. The Site is located at 7608 NE 47th Avenue, approximately two miles east of Interstate 5 and one mile west of Interstate 205, near NE 78th Street and NE 47th Avenue. The Site is bordered by a mixture of residential, commercial, and light industrial properties. The property is vacant except for a machine shop building unrelated to Site activities and the ground-water treatment system. The Boomsnub Corporation and its predecessor company, Pioneer Plating, conducted chrome plating operations at this location from 1967 until 1994, when Boomsnub moved its business to its current location at 3611 NE 68th Street.

The Site also encompasses a plume of ground-water contamination that emanates from beneath the Boomsnub and the BOC Gases facility (formerly known as Airco) facilities and extends in a west/northwest direction to NE 30th Avenue.

In 2000, the selected remedy was identified in a ROD for the Boomsnub Soil Operable Unit and consisted of soil excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils. The selected remedy's description is as follows:

The major components of the remedy for the Boomsnub Soil OU are the following:

1. Excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated 1,200 cubic yards of soil exceeding a remediation level of 400 ppm for total chromium and the MTCA Method A industrial soil cleanup standard of 1,000 ppm for lead
2. Other co-located contaminants including arsenic and five semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) will also be addressed by this action, allowing future industrial use of the property.
3. Institutional controls in the form of deed restrictions and controlled site access for the Boomsnub property to prevent contaminated soil below 15 feet in depth from being disturbed without appropriate precautions and to preclude residential use of the Boomsnub property.

IV. Response Information

A. Situation

1. Current Situation

April 8, 2001 (Sunday)

Personnel on site: 1 security guard. No work conducted today.

April 9, 2001 (Monday)

Personnel on site: 1 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 1 United States Coast Guard (USCG) Strike Team, 7 Emergency and Rapid Response Services contractor (ERRS), 4 Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team contractor (START), 2 Environmental Sampling and Assistance Team contractor (ESAT), (Total 15).

Weather: Partly cloudy and light rain, temps 50-55 degrees F.

ERRS excavated B-10 and part of B-11. ERRS backfilled drainage pipe on V-1 according to construction code. ERRS backfilled B-12, V-1, and LRR1 and received confirmation from compaction tester that the first lift has passed. START collected samples from B-12A, B-11 and B-10 and analyzed them for chromium and lead using XRF. ESAT lab confirmed the screening results. START collected stockpile and concrete samples for TCLP analysis at a commercial laboratory.

April 10, 2001 (Tuesday)

Personnel on site: 1 EPA, 1 USCG, 7 ERRS, 3 START, 2 ESAT.

Weather: Cloudy with steady rain, temps 45-50 degrees F.

ERRS removed the concrete stairs located on the north side of the treatment building and excavated the area beneath. ERRS continued to backfill areas LRR-1 and V-1 with backfill soil to make second lift. ERRS continued to excavate B-10, B-11, and B-12A and START collected samples for XRF and Flame AA analysis. ERRS also began to place top soil on area LRR-1. START sampled, at three foot intervals, the soil beneath the treatment building's foundation and analyzed it with XRF and Flame AA for chromium and lead. Samples above the action levels will be sent to a commercial laboratory for hexavalent chromium analysis.

April 11, 2001 (Wednesday)

Personnel on site: 0 EPA, 1 USCG, 7 ERRS, 3 START, 2 ESAT

Weather: Sunny, temps 50-55 degrees F.

ERRS loaded trucks with contaminated soil from stockpile B-12A for transportation and disposal at Hillsboro landfill. ERRS continued excavation in areas B-10 and B-11. During final excavation of B-12A, the excavator nicked the concrete monument around monitoring well MW-7C located inside the excavation area. The PVC well broke at the bentonite seal. ERRS plans to repair well and monument.

START received results for confirmation samples collected in B-12A.

Results were below action level for area B-12A. Trucks of backfill arrived to add additional material on V-1 and new material on B-12A. ERRS finished placing top soil on LRR-1 and added bags of hydroseed to the area. Hydroseed was also added to area GLV-1.

The fence between V-1 and LRR-1 was removed (to assist in grading

and backfilling) and temporary fencing was installed (permanent fencing will be installed in that area next week).

April 12, 2001 (Thursday)

Personnel on site: 1 EPA (OSC), 1 USCG, 7 ERRS, 3 START, 2 ESAT

Weather: Cloudy, temps 50-55 degrees F.

ERRS loaded contaminated soil from stockpiles B-10 and B-11 into trucks for off site disposal. START received results from area B-10 that indicated it was below action level. ERRS began to backfill area B-10 and continued to backfill the second lift of area B-12A. ERRS started to excavate B-9 down to 6 feet in northern area. While removing soil, the excavator crushed a section of 8 inch infiltration gallery PVC pipe. This pipe was scheduled to be cut in order to excavate, however, was not in location described in plan. ERRS will replace section during backfilling. While excavating area B-11, one 6 inch gray PVC pipe (with 4 inch white PVC pipe inside), and two 2 inch white PVC pipes were found to be cut with 6 to 10 foot sections missing. Apparently these pipes were never repaired after a previous excavation in that area. EPA decided to make repairs to these pipes prior to backfilling and conduct an air pressure test. The pipes lead from the Treatment System to BOC gases property and are currently not in use. ERRS used a backhoe with jackhammer attachment to break up concrete sections removed from in front of the treatment system. Approximately 50 yards of broken concrete will be used as backfill material for the deep excavation area B-9. The START collected samples from stockpile and prepared samples collected under the treatment system building for hexavalent chromium analysis.

April 13, 2001 (Friday)

Personnel on site: 1 EPA, 1 USCG, 7 ERRS, 3 START, 2 ESAT

Weather: Partly cloudy, temps 50-55 degrees F.

ERRS continued to backfill area B-12A for second lift. ERRS excavated area B-9 to a depth of 12 feet bgs. ERRS finished the repairs and pressure testing of the PVC lines found in B-10 and B-11 with pieces missing and not connected. START collected samples for XRF and Flame AA analysis. START also collected stockpile samples for TCLP analysis at a commercial laboratory. ERRS backfilled area B-10 first lift and added more hydroseed to GLV-1 and LRR-1. All concrete was broken into smaller pieces. Some of the concrete was used as backfill for area B-10. The remainder will be used for some of area B-9.

April 14, 2001 (Saturday)

Personnel on site: 1 security guard. No work conducted today.

2. Removal Actions to Date

The table below shows the excavation areas in the design plan and the final depth of excavation. In addition, it also indicates if confirmation sampling has been completed - Not Excavated (NE) Site Prepared (SP), and Not Sampled (NS).

<u>Excavation Areas</u>	<u>Depth (bgs)</u>	<u>Confirmation Samples</u>
B1	NE	NS
B2	NE	NS
B3	4 feet	Confirmed
B4	2 to 3 feet	Confirmed
B5	6 to 6.5 feet	Confirmed
B6	2 to 2.5 feet	Confirmed
B7	4 feet	Confirmed
B8	1 to 2 feet	Confirmed
B9	12 feet	Sampled for XRF & AA
B10	7 feet	Confirmed
B11	4 feet	Confirmed
B12	2 to 5 feet	Confirmed
B12A	3 feet	Confirmed
GLV1	2 to 3 feet	Confirmed
V1	2 to 6 feet	Confirmed
LRR1	2 to 3 feet	Confirmed

3. Enforcement

EPA has completed a PRP search at the Site. EPA has identified Boomsnub/Pacific Northwest Plating and BOC Gases as PRPs at the Site. Although EPA has not identified PRPs associated with specific operable units, the data collected during investigations at the Site clearly shows that chromium is associated with the Boomsnub facility and not with the BOC Gases facility.

In 2000 EPA entered into a consent decree with the Boomsnub Corporation (now out of business), Edward Takitch (the company president), and the estate of Jason Niblett (the former president) resolving their liability at the Boomsnub/Airco Site. EPA and the Department of Justice conducted an extensive analysis of the defendants' ability to pay, and concluded that all defendants had very limited resources. What few assets are available will be put into a special account for this operable unit. EPA is not ordering the PRP to conduct this removal because to do so would be contrary to the

settlement that is embodied in the Consent Decree and because EPA is convinced that none of the three Boomsnub defendants has resources sufficient to undertake this work.

B. Planned Removal Activities

To minimize/eliminate the threat to human health and the environment posed by the materials on the site, the following removal activities are planned:

- Excavation, sampling, and off-site disposal of chromium- and lead-contaminated soil on the Boomsnub property (excavation areas B1 - B12), on the GL & V Celleco property (GLV1) on Voorhies property (V1) and on Clark County's railroad property (LRR1) . Removal action levels are 400 parts per million (ppm) for chromium and 1000 ppm for lead in soils. It is estimated that approximately 1,200 cubic yards of soil will be removed from these properties.
- Backfill and restoration (i.e., hydro-seeding, fence repair, and asphalt) of excavated properties.

C. Next Steps

The Boomsnub/Airco Superfund Site consists of two industrial facilities and a ground-water contaminant plume. Boomsnub operated a chrome plating facility resulting in historical spills of chromic acid that entered soils on its property and migrated to ground water. BOC Gases, located adjacent to the Boomsnub property, is an active compressed gases facility. Historical practices at the BOC Gases property have resulted in the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soils and ground water. Releases of chromium and VOCs from the Boomsnub and BOC Gases properties, respectively, have resulted in a commingled plume extending approximately 4,400 feet. EPA has divided this Site into three operable units (OUs) to manage these cleanup activities:

- ! Boomsnub Soil OU
- ! BOC Gases Soil OU
- ! Site-Wide Ground Water OU

The Record of Decision addresses two of three OUs at the Site, the Boomsnub Soil OU and the Site-Wide Ground Water OU. The BOC Gases Soil OU is being addressed under a removal action for source control of ground water within the BOC Gases property boundaries to prevent continued migration of volatile organic compounds to the Site-Wide ground-water plume.

D. Key Issues

On Friday, March 30, 2001 at 1120 hours a truck delivering backfill tore down an overhead power line with his extended truck bed. No one sustained any injuries,

however, power was lost for approximately 2 hours. The power outage impacted two neighboring businesses and shut down the on-site treatment system. The ERRS and their trucking subcontractor have made contact with their insurance companies.

Access to the site is restricted by fencing and during this removal action - a 24-hr guard service. EPA has worked with the tenants and owners of adjacent properties to accommodate their needs during excavation on their property. EPA has provided temporary storage for displaced equipment of one of the tenants.

V. Cost Information

Estimated costs are summarized below:

	<u>Established Ceiling</u>	<u>Estimated Costs (As of 4/14/01)</u>	<u>Percentage Used</u>
EPA*	\$ 30,000	\$ 22,000	73 %
USCG	\$ 25,000	\$ 8,905	36 %
START*	\$170,000	\$ 62,060	37 %
ERRS	\$365,000	\$209,226 (4/11)	57 %
Total	<u>\$590,000</u>	<u>\$302,191</u>	<u>51 %</u>

* Increased ceiling amount for EPA from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and for START from \$126,000 to \$170,000 to incorporate additional field work.

Note: The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

VI Disposition of Wastes

Waste Stream	Medium	Quantity	Treatment	Disposal
Cr/Pb-contam. asphalt /concrete	Solid waste	34 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Cr/Pb-contam. soil from B-1& B-2	Solid waste			
Cr/Pb-contam. soil from B-3 & B-7	Solid waste	68 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Cr/Pb-contaminated soil from B-4	Solid waste	136 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon

Waste Stream	Medium	Quantity	Treatment	Disposal
Cr/Pb-contam. soil from B-5/GLV-1	Solid waste	102 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Cr/Pb-contam. soil from B-6 & B-8	Solid waste	68 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Cr/Pb-contaminated soil from B-9	Solid waste			
Cr/Pb-contaminated soil from B-10	Solid waste	238 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Cr/Pb-contaminated soil from B-11	Solid waste	102 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Cr/Pb-contaminated soil from B-12	Solid waste	170 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Cr/Pb-contam. soil from B-12A	Solid waste	238 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Cr/Pb-contam. soil from V-1 & LRR1	Solid waste	374 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Tree/shrub/blackberry bushes	Yard waste	20 cu yd	Transported off site	H & H Recycling, Vancouver, Washington
Cr/Pb-contam. soil from guide wire deadman excavation stockpile	Solid waste	102 tons	Transported off site	Hillsboro Subtitle D Landfill, Hillsboro, Oregon
Wood debris from Awning Demo	Wood waste	20 cu yd	Transported offsite	H & H Recycling, Vancouver, Washington

VII Distribution

To: EPA Headquarters, Washington, D.C. Attention: Terry Eby
EPA Region 10, Attention: Chris Field, Debbie Yamamoto, OSCs, Beth Kunz
EPA Washington Operations Office, Attention: Thomas Eaton
Washington State Department of Ecology, Attention: Dan Alexanian

VII Status

Case Pending.