

**United States Environmental Protection Agency**  
**Region III**  
**POLLUTION REPORT**

**Date:** Thursday, February 4, 2010

**From:** Todd Richardson

**Subject:** Jay Cee Cleaners

16163 Lankford Hwy., Nelsonia, VA

Latitude: 37.8186000

Longitude: -75.5883000

<b>POLREP No.:</b>	7	<b>Site #:</b>	A3JR
<b>Reporting Period:</b>		<b>D.O. #:</b>	
<b>Start Date:</b>		<b>Response Authority:</b>	CERCLA
<b>Mob Date:</b>		<b>Response Type:</b>	
<b>Demob Date:</b>		<b>NPL Status:</b>	Non NPL
<b>Completion Date:</b>		<b>Incident Category:</b>	
<b>CERCLIS ID #:</b>	VAN000306600	<b>Contract #</b>	
<b>RCRIS ID #:</b>			

**Site Description**

The Jay-Cee Cleaners site is located in the City of Nelsonia, Accomack County, Virginia. The site operated as a dry cleaner from approximately 1957 to 2003. It consists of a 1.1-acre parcel of land with a single-story structure located at the center of the property.

In April 2007, a Phase II environmental site assessment (ESA) was completed for the Jay-Cee Cleaners property. During the ESA, 11 soil borings were completed at various locations of concern throughout the property. Soil samples collected from three of the borings were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and groundwater samples collected from two of the borings were also analyzed for VOCs. Soil sample analytical results showed elevated concentrations of tetrachloroethene (PCE) and several PCE-related compounds, including cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) and trichloroethene (TCE).

Following completion and review of the ESA, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) was notified of the elevated VOC concentrations. VDEQ, in turn, notified EPA of the elevated concentrations.

In September and October 2007, START, under the direction of EPA, collected residential well water samples from seven of the nearby residences for VOC analysis. Trace concentrations of PCE were detected in three of the samples (two samples collected from separate residences and one duplicate sample). Trace concentrations of TCE were detected in two of the samples (one residential sample and one duplicate sample).

In April 2008, a second round of residential well sampling was conducted. Residential well samples were collected from six of the nearby residences for VOC analysis. No contaminants of concern were found during the second residential well sampling event.

Also in April 2008, 11 soil borings with temporary monitoring points were installed at the site and nearby area. Shallow soil samples were collected from the soil borings for VOC analysis, and shallow groundwater samples were collected from the temporary monitoring points for VOC analysis. The temporary monitoring points were pulled and soil borings backfilled following the shallow soil and shallow groundwater investigation activities. Elevated concentrations of PCE, TCE, and/or cis-1,2-DCE were detected in soil samples from 10 of the 11 soil borings. Elevated concentrations of PCE, TCE, and/or cis-1,2-DCE were detected in groundwater samples collected from nine of the 11 monitoring points.

In May 2008, START remobilized to the site for one day to transport off site and dispose of incident-derived waste and purge water generated during the April 2008 shallow soil and groundwater sampling activities.

In July 2008, a third round of residential well sampling was conducted. Residential well samples were collected from seven of the nearby residences for VOC analysis. Trace concentrations of PCE were

detected in two of the samples (one residential sample and one duplicate sample).

In February 2009, a fourth round of residential well sampling was conducted. Residential well samples were collected from three of the nearby residences for VOC analysis. No contaminants of concern were found during the fourth residential well sampling event.

In September 2009, a fifth round of residential well sampling was conducted. Residential well samples were collected from four of the nearby residences for VOC analysis. Trace concentrations of PCE were detected in one of the samples.

In January 2010, EPA initiated removal activities at the site. Prior to commencing removal activities, EPA obtained an administrative warrant authorizing entry and implementation of a response action at the site. The warrant was delivered to the PRP and posted on site on January 25, 2010. Prior to removal activities, EPA also established the following site-specific MCL-based soil screening levels (SSL) for the site: PCE - 219 ppb; TCE - 36 ppb; DCE - 394 ppb; trans-DCE - 703 ppb. The site-specific SSLs were outlined in the administrative warrant.

On January 25, 2010, EPA, START, and ERRS mobilized to the site to begin removal activities. During the week of January 25, 2010, contaminated shallow soil was excavated from the site. During removal activities, samples were collected from the sidewalls of the excavation pit and from stockpiled excavated soil. Samples were submitted to the laboratory for VOC analysis.

### **Current Activities**

Preliminary results indicated that PCE concentrations from the north and west sidewalls of the excavation pit were still above site-specific SSLs. During the week of February 1, 2010, additional soil was excavated north and west of the original pit. Additional confirmation samples were collected from the newly excavated north and west sidewalls. Samples were submitted to the laboratory for VOC analysis. Also during the week of February 1, 2010, backfilling of the original excavation pit is began.

Analytical results from soil excavated from the site indicate that soil can be disposed of as non-hazardous material.

### **Planned Removal Actions**

Preliminary analytical results from the second batch of north and west sidewall samples are expected on February 8, 2010. Results will be compared to site-specific SSLs and used to determine whether additional excavation is needed.

Backfilling, soil transport and disposal, and restoration activities are planned for the week of February 8, 2010.

[response.epa.gov/jayceecleaners](http://response.epa.gov/jayceecleaners)