

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
POLLUTION/SITUATION REPORT  
Aspen Park Solvents - Removal Polrep



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Region VIII

**Subject:** POLREP #11  
Aspen Park Solvents  
08-6D  
Conifer, CO  
Latitude: 39.5414000 Longitude: -105.2936000

**To:**  
**From:** Pete Stevenson, OSC  
**Date:** 1/7/2014  
**Reporting Period:**

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

<b>Site Number:</b>	08-6D	<b>Contract Number:</b>	
<b>D.O. Number:</b>		<b>Action Memo Date:</b>	8/22/1995
<b>Response Authority:</b>	CERCLA	<b>Response Type:</b>	Time-Critical
<b>Response Lead:</b>		<b>Incident Category:</b>	Removal Action
<b>NPL Status:</b>	Non NPL	<b>Operable Unit:</b>	
<b>Mobilization Date:</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>	10/25/1994
<b>Demob Date:</b>		<b>Completion Date:</b>	
<b>CERCLIS ID:</b>		<b>RCRIS ID:</b>	
<b>ERNS No.:</b>		<b>State Notification:</b>	
<b>FPN#:</b>		<b>Reimbursable Account #:</b>	

#### 1.1.1 Incident Category

Removal Action

#### 1.1.2 Site Description

##### 1.1.2.1 Location

The Site is in a residential area called Aspen Park, which is in Jefferson County, Colorado, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

##### 1.1.2.2 Description of Threat

In October of 1994 EPA found carbon tetrachloride (CCl<sub>4</sub>) at levels as high as 120,000 parts per billion (ppb) in residential wells.

#### 1.1.3 Preliminary Removal Assessment/Removal Site Inspection Results

## 2. Current Activities

### 2.1 Operations Section

#### 2.1.1 Narrative

On October 25, 1994, EPA initiated the Removal Action and began supplying bottled water to 33 residents. A Treatability Study was conducted by EPA's Emergency Response Team (ERT) to determine the best method of removing the CCl<sub>4</sub>, which ranged from 6 to 99,000 ppb. Four air strippers and 29 carbon filters were installed on 33 homes. A thorough investigation was conducted by EPA and contractors (TAT and REAC) in 1995 and 1996. A source removal system was installed in March of 1997; it consisted of 4 pumping wells, 6 reinfiltration wells, a shallow tray air stripper system, and carbon polishing tanks. The current system has 2 pumping wells feeding the air stripper and has treated over 22.2 million gallons of water as of July 18, 2012. There are currently 29 residential carbon systems installed- 7 original systems were removed and 3 new systems were added, including 1 installed on a newly built house. All 4 air stripper systems have been converted to carbon-only systems.

The carbon tet plume has diminished greatly in both size and concentration. There are currently only three hot spots and the source area that show carbon tet concentrations > 5 ug/l. Plume maps for carbon tet over time have been prepared and are available on the website.

### 2.1.2 Response Actions to Date

The source area around Cornelius and Vosler Streets, where we are pumping and treating groundwater, continues to clean up slowly. We have pumped, treated and reinjected over 22.2 million gallons of contaminated water as of July 18, 2012.

The carbon absorption systems continue to work well. We found only three systems this year experiencing breakthrough of contaminant between the primary system and secondary carbon tank.

Compared to data from 2012, the average carbon tet concentration of all residential well samples decreased to 13.4 ug/L from 16.3 ug/L. After 18 years of treatment by individual home systems and 16 years of pumping and treating in the source area, the residential sampling results for carbon tet can be summarized as follows:

- 4 homes at non-detect
- 11 homes between 0 and 5 ug/L;
- 7 homes between 5 and 11 ug/L;
- 2 homes between 11 and 20 ug/L;
- 3 homes between 21 and 49 ug/L;
- 0 homes between 51 and 100 ug/L; and
- 1 home greater than 100 ug/L, with the highest at 315 ug/L.

The three contaminant hot spots outside the source area are undergoing additional treatment with automatic sprinklers set up on tri-pods. These five systems are set to run daily for two to five hours during the heat of the day to see if additional contaminant reduction can be achieved.

The air stripper developed a leak, and has gotten worse. It needs to be torn down and rebuilt. This is planned for January 2014.

### 2.1.3 Enforcement Activities, Identity of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

#### 2.1.4 Progress Metrics

<i>Waste Stream</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Manifest #</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Disposal</i>

## 2.2 Planning Section

### 2.2.1 Anticipated Activities

#### 2.2.1.1 Planned Response Activities

#### 2.2.1.2 Next Steps

#### Rebuild the air stripper due to water leaks.

Continue running system until the last well is below 100ug/l. Monitoring of the removal system and the affected homes should continue..

#### 2.2.2 Issues

Carbon systems need monitoring, as they can slug contaminant at much higher concentrations into the homes once they saturate. Homeowners may also disconnect the systems. There is no one else willing to do this and pay for it.

Yearly sampling for plume monitoring should continue to verify continued downward trends in contaminant concentration.

[epaossc.org/aspensolvents](http://epaossc.org/aspensolvents)

## 2.3 Logistics Section

No information available at this time.

## 2.4 Finance Section

No information available at this time.

## 2.5 Other Command Staff

No information available at this time.

## 3. Participating Entities

No information available at this time.

**4. Personnel On Site**

One OSC. Two ERRs as needed. ERT assists with yearly sampling.

**5. Definition of Terms**

No information available at this time.

**6. Additional sources of information**

No information available at this time.

**7. Situational Reference Materials**

No information available at this time.