United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
POLLUTION REPORT

Date: Thursday, January 20, 2005
From: James Augustyn

Subject: Initial and FINAL
Service Chem of Ohio
3404 Ann Avenue, Ashtabula, OH
Latitude: 41.8714000
Longitude: -80.7947000

POLREP No.:	1	**Site #:**	B59C
Reporting Period:	October 6 through October 20, 2004	**D.O. #:**	0029
Start Date:	10/6/2004	**Response Authority:**	CERCLA
Mob Date:	10/6/2004	**Response Type:**	Time-Critical
Demob Date:	10/20/2004	**NPL Status:**	Non NPL
Completion Date:	10/21/2004	**Incident Category:**	Removal Action
CERCLIS ID #:	OHD 980 700 934	**Contract #**	68-S5-03-06
RCRIS ID #:			

Site Description

The Service Chem of Ohio (SCO) Site is located at 3404 Ann Avenue, Ashtabula, Ashtabula County, Ohio, 44004. The Site is approximately 1/4 acre in size and is located in a densely populated residential and light industrial area. The facility is comprised of: an approximate 2,100 ft2 one story building; six poly above ground storage tanks (ASTs) including ancillary piping and equipment; an open sump; and a deteriorating concrete tank pad with a gravel berm that was formerly asphalt coated.

The Site has chain link fencing on the western and eastern sides of the facility that is joined on the north by the on-site building and to the south by a neighboring manufacturing facility. The property is bordered on the west and north by Ann Avenue and residential housing, to the east by railroad tracks and a residential area, and to the south by industrial facilities. The terrain at the Site is generally level with drainage flowing into an open drainage ditch along the railroad tracks. The drainage ditch eventually flows to the Ashtabula River.

The SCO Site was a former bulk storage facility operated by Gulf Oil Corporation (GOC). Smith Transportation Company began operations at the Site in August of 1980. SCO is known to have stored spent pickle liquor in tanks at the Site during the late 1990's. Reportedly, Mr. Smith had a licensed contractor remove all of GOC's storage tanks and installed the, existing poly AST's in the early 1990's. SCO began operating the Site on or about 1995 and ceased operations in November 2001. Approximately 26,000 gallons of corrosive hazardous waste was contained in six ASTs and the open sump at the Site.

In addition, chromium was detected above the characteristic hazardous waste level in the open sump. The sump contained approximately 200 gallons of waste.

The corrosive hazardous waste in the AST's had a liquid upper portion and a lower portion reported to be a siliceous heel. Upper and lower tank samples were collected and analyzed. The building contains miscellaneous debris and a few containers of waste. None of the small containers in the building contained hazardous waste.

The ASTs and ancillary equipment (valves) were not locked out and were susceptible to vandalism. The tank system's secondary containment has been compromised from past releases. The containers inside the building were generally in good condition, however, releases of waste (primarily oils) were observed on the floor of the building and perimeter soils.

On December 18, 2002, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) conducted a complaint

investigation at the Site. On March 23, 2004, OEPA performed sampling activities at the site.

On April 30, 2004, OEPA referred the Site to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA) for a time-critical removal action.

Current Activities
On October 6, 2004 , U.S. EPA mobilized the Emergency Rapid Response Services (ERRS) contractor, Environmental Quality Management (EQM), and the Superfund Technical Assistance and Response (START) contractor, Tetra Tech EM Inc., to conduct removal activities at the SCO Site. Vegetation around the tanks was removed and work zones were established. Approximately 18,418 gallons of hydrochloric acid was transported off site to Vickery Environmental in Vickery, Ohio for deep well injection. Air monitoring using hydrochloric acid dragger tubes was conducted during pumping operations with no readings detected above background.

On October 7, 2004, approximately 8,450 gallons of hydrochloric acid were transported off site to Vickery Environmental. Once liquid waste from the ASTs was removed, a vacuum was applied to all associated piping to remove any residual liquid and all piping associated with the ASTs was demolished. EQM was notified by Vickery that two loads of liquid waste shipped to their facility were rejected due to high (solid) silica content.

On October 8, 2004, all ASTs were decontaminated by flushing with water and neutralizing with caustic soda ash. All piping was neutralized, rinsed, and placed in a roll off box for disposal. The liquid waste contained in the sump was pumped into one AST which was also used to temporarily store decon water.

On October 12 and 13, 2004, five of the six ASTs were demolished and placed into roll-off boxes for disposal. The rubber lined sump was back-filled with on-site soils. Transportation and disposal of the remaining waste was coordinated.

On October 18 and 20, 2004, the remaining 8,450 gallons of liquid waste which was temporarily stored at Vickery Environmental was transported to Michigan Disposal Waste Treatment Plant located in Belleville, Michigan. On October 20, 2004, approximately 1,900 gallons of hazardous waste liquid from the sump and decon water was transported to General Environmental Management in Cleveland, Ohio for final disposal. The final AST was demolished and placed into the roll-off box for final disposal. Two 30-cubic yard roll-off boxes of non-hazardous solid waste were transported off-site by Waste Management.

On October 20, 2004, all site personnel and equipment were demobilized.

Planned Removal Actions
All planned removal actions were completed on this site. No further removal actions are anticipated.

Next Steps
Send demand letter to PRP in an attempt to recover Agency costs associated with this site.

Key Issues
On October 7, 2004, during pumping operations, a fitting on a hose failed causing a small spill of hydrochloric acid. Approximately 30 gallons of acid spilled onto the ground. Caustic soda ash was used to neutralize the spill and the soil was scrapped up and placed into a roll-off box.

Estimated Costs *

	Budgeted	Total To Date	Remaining	% Remaining
Extramural Costs				
ERRS - Cleanup Contractor	$100,000.00	$62,757.00	$37,243.00	37.24%
RST/START	$16,250.00	$11,203.00	$5,047.00	31.06%
Intramural Costs				
USEPA - Direct (Region, HQ)	$25,000.00	$12,000.00	$13,000.00	52.00%
Total Site Costs	$141,250.00	$85,960.00	$55,290.00	39.14%

* The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The OSC does not necessarily receive specific figures on final payments made to any

contractor(s). Other financial data which the OSC must rely upon may not be entirely up-to-date. 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.

Disposition of Wastes

RQ, Waste Hydrochloric Acid, Solution, 8, UN 1789, II, 18,418 gallons to Vickery Environmental, Vickery, OH.

RQ, Waste Hydrochloric Acid, Solution, 8, UN 1789, II, 8,450 gallons to Michigan Disposal waste treatment Plant, Belleville, MI.

RQ, Waste Liquid, N.O.S. (chromium), 9, NA3082, III, 1,900 gallons to General Environmental Inc., Cleveland, OH.

Non-hazardous Solid Waste, 60 c.y., Waste Management