

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region X
POLLUTION REPORT

Date: Friday, October 27, 2006

From: Michael Boykin

Subject: Ongoing Cleanup

Colville Post and Pole, Inc. Time Critical Removal Action

Hwy 395 North, Colville, WA

Latitude: 48.5787667

Longitude: -117.9562833

POLREP No.:	4	Site #:	10CL
Reporting Period:	October 9 - 20, 2006	D.O. #:	0048
Start Date:	9/25/2006	Response Authority:	CERCLA
Mob Date:	9/25/2006	Response Type:	Time-Critical
Demob Date:	11/11/2006	NPL Status:	Non NPL
Completion Date:		Incident Category:	Removal Action
CERCLIS ID #:	WAN001002608	Contract #	
RCRIS ID #:			

Site Description

See Polrep # 2 for Site Description for this Phase II Removal Action.

Current Activities

One EPA OSC, 6 ERRS personnel, 2 USCG PST, and 3 START personnel conducted the following activities:

1. ERRS continued to excavate PCP-contaminated soils from the Treatment Building footprint, AST area, PCP Shed Area, Treatment Building Support Area, Maintenance Building footprint, and Truck-Load Area (gravel pad between Treatment and Maintenance Buildings).
2. START continued to collect soil samples from the excavated areas for on-site test kit and off-site laboratory analyses. The data obtained from these analyses are being used to determine the extent of contamination in the excavated areas and to sort the contaminated soils into Warm (between 8 and 74 mg/kg) and Hot (greater than 74 mg/kg) soil stockpiles.
3. ERRS continued to place the excavated soils into Warm and Hot stockpiles, pending off-site disposal. At the end of the current reporting period, there was approximately 3,400 cy of Warm soil and 3,400 of Hot soil.
4. In the main excavation area, free product (PCP/diesel) was encountered. ERRS excavated several test pits around the area of excavation to delineate the free product extent of contamination. ERRS also excavated several pits in the bottom of the excavation and began to recover free product with oil skimmers. Through October 22, over two drums of product had been recovered.
5. ERRS excavated PCP-contaminated sediments from the drainage pond and channel.
6. ERRS excavated PCP-contaminated surface soils in the railroad right-of-way after EPA obtained an access agreement from Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF).
7. START began to design a product/groundwater recovery system for installation in the excavated area prior to backfill.

Planned Removal Actions

1. Excavation of hot and warm soils will continue, guided by field analytical results determined with PCP field test kits.
2. Excavation of PCP/Diesel-contaminated smear zone at bottom of excavations just above product floating on groundwater.
3. Continue design of a product-recovery system to address product floating on groundwater.
4. Hot and warm soils transportation and disposal is anticipated to start the week of October 23.
5. Soil covering and hydro-seeding of North Stockpile Area is anticipated to start the week of November 6.
6. Additional monitoring wells to aid in the completion of groundwater modeling will be installed starting November 27, 2006.

Next Steps

1. Evaluate field test kit and analytical laboratory data to determine when soil and sediment excavation is complete.
2. Begin to send stockpiled hot soil (> 74 mg/kg) off site for disposal.
3. Begin to receive clean fill at the site and to backfill and re-grade portions of the site.
4. Identify and finalize new monitoring well locations on- and off-site. Identify surface water level gauging stations in on-site drainages and nearby Colville River.

Key Issues

1. Analytical data obtained for the stockpiled soils indicated higher concentrations of individual dioxins/furans than anticipated, which initially indicated that incineration was required for the contaminated soils. The OSC has been in consultation with the EPA RCRA program and the disposal facilities to determine how to treat and dispose of the hot and warm soils and meet the land disposal restrictions.
2. Design a product/groundwater recovery systems that will aggressively remove product and groundwater over the short term, and treat the groundwater to meet on-site discharge requirements. Make sure to be able to winterize for continued operation during cold months.

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