

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
POLLUTION REPORT

Date: Wednesday, May 2, 2007

From: Tom Cook

To: Sally Jansen, U.S. EPA Stephen Mendoza, U.S. EPA
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Subject: Mobilization to begin Phase II

Ingersoll Removal
1000 W 120th street, Chicago, IL
Latitude: 41.6764000
Longitude: -87.6469000

POLREP No.:	19	Site #:	B5CW
Reporting Period:	April 16-27, 2007	D.O. #:	0057
Start Date:	1/18/2006	Response Authority:	CERCLA
Mob Date:	4/16/2007	Response Type:	Time-Critical
Demob Date:		NPL Status:	Non NPL
Completion Date:		Incident Category:	Removal Action
CERCLIS ID #:		Contract #	68S50604
RCRIS ID #:			

Site Description

See Initial POLREP.

In 2006, removal activities were conducted at Ingersoll by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), Weston Solutions, Inc. (WESTON) Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) personnel; and the Environmental Quality Management (EQM) Emergency and Rapid Response Services (ERRS) contractors. Removal activities included transport and disposal of 560,770 gallons of non-hazardous wastewater, approximately 14,310 linear feet of friable ACM as pipe wrap and 2,420 square feet of ACM as surface material, and 1,100 cubic yards (CY) of low-level polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) soil and debris.

On February 27, 2007, the U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), WESTON START and EQM ERRS contractors mobilized to the Ingersoll Site to conduct a subsurface soil investigation. EQM used a Geoprobe to retrieve soil, and START personnel collected samples of the soil borings to determine the extent of oil-, polychlorinated-biphenyl- (PCB) and metals- contamination on Site. The soil boring investigation continued through March 9, 2007 with a total of 79 borings completed and logged throughout the Site in areas that were not previously investigated during the 2006 removal. The subsurface soil investigation resulted in the following findings:

- Hydrocarbon staining, odor, and free product were observed in 61 of the 79 borings;
- Free product and oily sheen were observed in soil as deep as 11 feet below ground surface (bgs) and oily sheen was noticed in the groundwater in two borings.
- High concentrations of PCBs were identified in oil and soil underneath Building 1014, located on the east end of the Site;
- Elevated concentrations of metals were identified in the north, east and west portions of the Site; and
- Product-containing vaults and pits were observed inside Building 1018, north of Building 1018, west of Building 1017 and former Building 920 and inside Building 1014..

On April 12, 2007, U.S. EPA completed a budget ceiling increase to further address contamination at the Ingersoll site. The current removal activities will include on-site treatment of PCB-contaminated water and the excavation and disposal of low-level PCB-contaminated soil and debris.

Current Activities

On April 16, 2007, the U.S. EPA OSC, ERRS and START contractors mobilized to the Ingersoll Site to commence removal activities including removal and treatment of on-site contaminated water from various pits and vaults, and excavation and disposal of PCB-contaminated soil and debris. Mobilization included

installation of temporary facilities and utilities and mobilization of materials and heavy equipment, including the U.S. EPA Springfield Belle mobile water treatment unit.

During the week of April 23-27, 2007, ERRS began preparing the Springfield Belle for operations. The Springfield Belle is owned by the U.S. EPA Emergency Response Branch and uses sand filters and carbon media to eliminate suspended solids and pollutants from water that is pumped through the system. To accommodate the Springfield Belle, a trench was excavated using a ditch witch for the installation of electrical cables; approximately 1,000 feet of four-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) piping and appurtenances were connected from the Springfield Belle to various pits and vaults throughout the Site; approximately 6,400 lbs of carbon and sand media were installed into dedicated vessels for filtration inside Springfield Belle; and valves, fittings and industrial-sized hoses were connected to two holding tanks and an oil and water separator. The treatment process will consist of pumping contaminated water (oily water) from the holding pond and various pits and vaults on Site through the oil and water separator and then through the Springfield Belle filtration vessels to eliminate suspended solids and pollutants.

The treated effluent will be routinely sampled for metals total volatile organic compounds VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and PCB before discharge into the municipal sewer system. Treated effluent must comply with the sewer discharge requirements enforced by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD) Environmental Remediation Wastewater Ordinance. Initial start-up of the Springfield Belle treatment operations will not begin until the week of April 30, 2007 while ERRS await installation of electrical service at the Site.

From April 25-27, 2007, ERRS loaded low-level PCB contaminated soil and debris onto dump trucks for transportation to the Newton County Landfill in Brooks, Indiana, for final disposal. This soil and debris, excavated from the former site of building 920, had been stockpiled and covered in Building 925 during the 2006 removal action. As of April 27, 2007, approximately 460 CY of debris (23 CY per truck load) has been transported for disposal during this operational period.

SAMPLING ACTIVITIES

No sampling was conducted this week due to initial site mobilization. Sampling of treated effluent from the wastewater treatment facility should begin as soon as the Springfield Belle treatment unit is fully operational.

Planned Removal Actions

- Begin pumping and treating contaminated water from pits, vaults and the holding pond using the Springfield Belle treatment unit;
- Begin excavation of PCB-contaminated soil and debris to a depth of approximately six feet bgs at the site of former Building 920; and
- Stockpile excavated PCB-contaminated soil for transportation and disposal at a later date.

Next Steps

- Start up operations for the Springfield Belle mobile water treatment unit;
- Sample treated effluent for metals, SVOCs, VOCs and PCBs prior to discharge into the municipal sewer system; and
- Document and inventory the location, size, and contents of pits and vaults inside various site buildings.

Key Issues

- Maintaining documentation of treated effluent volume; and
- Ensuring that treated effluent complies with MWRD sewer discharge requirements prior to discharge into the municipal sewer.

Disposition of Wastes

Waste Stream	Quantity	Manifest #	Disposal Facility
Low-Level PCB-contaminated soil and debris	460 CY	042507(1-6); 042607 (1-14); 042707; (1-3)	Newton County Landfill 2266 E. 500S Brook, IN 47922

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