

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
POLLUTION REPORT

Date: Wednesday, September 3, 2008

From: David Andrews

To: Chris Masterson, Region 4/ RRC

Subject: PRP Removal without Enforcement Instrument (Initial & Final POLREP)
Shackelford Tank - Green County
Near Intersection of Hwy 903 & State Road 1400, Ormondsville, NC
Latitude: 35.4683470
Longitude: -77.5572218

POLREP No.:	1	Site #:	A4QX
Reporting Period:		D.O. #:	
Start Date:	8/8/2008	Response Authority:	CERCLA
Mob Date:	8/7/2008	Response Type:	Time-Critical
Demob Date:	8/8/2008	NPL Status:	Non NPL
Completion Date:	8/29/2008	Incident Category:	Removal Assessment
CERCLIS ID #:		Contract #	
RCRIS ID #:			

Site Description

The Shackelford Tank Green County (STGC) Site encompasses approximately 4 acres and is located on property consisting of woodland, cropland, and residential. The STGC site (Parcel ID 0603888) is located off NC Highway 903 near the intersection of Ormondsville Road in Ormondsville, Greene County, North Carolina. According to topographic data, the STGC site is located about 64-feet above sea level. Surface water is inferred to flow in a southern direction to Pole Cat Branch, a small tributary, located approximately 0.5 mile to the south.

The STGC site is currently held by the Estate of Mrs. Nora Lee Newton. Mrs. Newton leased the property to Mr. James O. Shackelford from 1996 until approximately 2002. During this time, Mr. Shackelford engaged in the business of removing used underground tanks (UST) and aboveground storage tanks (AST) from the local area, and disposing the tanks on the STGC site and another site in neighboring Pitt County. Mr. Shackelford also de-sludged tanks and transferred their contents into drums and other smaller containers that were found on the site. It was assumed that most of the tanks were used for storage of petroleum products - specifically, gasoline, diesel, heating oil and lubricants. Information provided to EPA by the North Carolina Department of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDNER) included historical background investigations and Injunction Orders documenting that the containers were stored directly on the ground, affected by corrosion, and that containers breached from corrosion had leaked product thus impacting surrounding surface soil. Operations at the STGC site were never permitted by NCDENR for a solid or hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility. The STGC site was found abandoned and unsecured when EPA investigated the site in June 2007.

The STGC site container inventory consisted of: six 55-gallon; one hundred seventeen 550-gallon; thirty-nine 1,000-gallon; fifteen 2,000-gallon; ten 4,000 gallon; nine 5,000-gallon; thirteen 10,000-gallon; and six 15,000-gallon tanks. The tanks were constructed of steel except for on 550-gallon and five 10,000-gallon fiberglass tanks.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

In February 2004, NCDNER prepared a pre-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) screening report for the STGC site. The pre-CERCLIS screening included a summary of NCDENR investigations from 1999 – 2003. In December 1999, NCDENR collected samples from various containers, surface water, ground water, and sediment. Analytical results revealed that elevated volatile compounds and metals concentrations were present in the surface water of Pole Cat Branch 0.5 miles south of the site. Analytical results for samples collected from the contents of on-site drums and tanks also revealed arsenic, chromium, and lead concentrations exceeding their respective Resource Conservation and Recovery Act toxicity characteristic

leaching procedure (TCLP) regulatory limits. In December 2003, NCDNER collected surface water and ground water samples at and in the vicinity of the property to determine the extent of environmental contamination and impact of the STGC site. The analytical results did not indicate contamination above background levels.

Current Activities

EPA and the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START 3) contractor conducted a removal site evaluation (RSE) of the STGC site on August 8 -9, 2007. Samples were collected from select containers and surrounding soils to evaluate the site for a possible time-critical removal action.

EPA did not determine the STGC site a high-priority for a time-critical removal action.

The analytical results for the product collected from the tanks (waste) marginally exceeded TCLP values (Leachate value = 5.0 ppm for Pb & Cr) for both lead (25.45 ppm) and total chromium (7.35 ppm). No analytes were detected in surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding EPA Region 4 Removal Action Levels (RALs). The RAL were determined by converting the Regional Screening Levels (RSL) to risk-based concentrations appropriate for time-critical removal actions. The derived RALs are based upon a residential human health risk of 1x10⁻⁴ for carcinogens and a Hazard Index of 3 for non-carcinogens. The values referenced in OSWER Directive 9200.4-26 (EPA, 1998) were used for screening dioxin concentrations. Surface water concentrations were evaluated based upon drinking water RSLs, and sediment was evaluated based upon surface soil RSLs.

Planned Removal Actions

From April 7 through April 18, 2008 Eastern Carolina Environmental Services, Inc. (Atlantic Beach, NC) conducted removal of the tanks and their contents (refer to Waste Disposition) at the Shackelford Tank Greene County (STGC) site in Ormondsville, NC.

The PRP conducted this removal action without an enforcement instrument. Simonsen Law Firm, P.C. (Edenton, NC) submitted the Tank Demolition & Disposal Report to EPA on behalf of the PRP on May 22, 2008.

EPA and NCDENR conducted a site visit on August 14, 2008 to inspect the post-removal condition of the site. All containers and impacted (stained) soil removed. A further detailed inspection of the site did not reveal any staining of soil or stressed vegetation. Standing water from a recent rain event appeared clear and contained no sheen or discoloration. A few standing trees were scrapped/scarred from the heavy equipment used in the clean-up. Fallen timber and grubbed-brush was pushed to the perimeter of the cleared area. Refer to "Images" for photos documenting the site inspection by NCDENR and EPA.

Refer to "Documents" for removal details and final report.

Next Steps

No further action is proposed for this site by EPA or NCDENR at this time.

Key Issues

None

Estimated Costs *

	Budgeted	Total To Date	Remaining	% Remaining
Extramural Costs				
RST/START	\$73,124.00	\$71,144.66	\$1,979.34	2.71%
Intramural Costs				
Total Site Costs	\$73,124.00	\$71,144.66	\$1,979.34	2.71%

* 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

Waste Stream	Quantity	Manifest #	Disposal Facility
Petroleum Contaminated Water	1796 Gal	08002	Garco Incorporated, Asheboro, NC (NCR000135384)
Petroleum Contaminated Water	2859 Gal	08001	Garco Incorporated, Asheboro, NC (NCR000135384)
5,000 Gal #6 Fuel Oil Tank (Scrap)	25K pounds	Bill of Lading	Garco Incorporated, Asheboro, NC (NCR000135384)
Steel Tanks for metal recycling: Five 55-gallon; one hundred seventeen 550-gallon; thirty nine 1,000-gallon; fifteen 2,000-gallon; ten 4,000-gallon; eight 5,000-gallon; eight 10,000-gallon; and six 15,000-gallon.	see Waste Stream	Bill of Lading	Don's Scrap Iron, Hemingway, SC
Fiberglass Tanks (chopped)	5,100 pounds	Ticket # 81027	Pitt County Landfill, Greenville, NC
Fiberglass Tanks (chopped)	7,740 pounds	Ticket # 81243	Pitt County Landfill, Greenville, NC

response.epa.gov/Shackelford_Tank_Ormondsville

POLREP #1 Last Updated 9/12/2008