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North Carolina Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services
P.O. Box 2091 • Raleigh, North Carolina 27602-2091

James G. Martin, Governor
David T. Flaherty, Secretary

Ronald H. Levine, M.D., M.P.H.
State Health Director

18 March 1988

Ms. Susan Deihl, EPA NC CERCLA Project Officer
Waste Division - EPA Region IV
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365

Dear Ms. Deihl:

Enclosed is a 103(c) CERCLA notification and a clean up plan for Bassick-Sack. The NC RCRA staff is overviewing the clean up. The RCRA Notice of Violation is also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Lee Crosby

Lee Crosby, Head
Superfund Branch
Solid Waste Management Section

LC/tb/ibm-35

Enclosures

WOMBLE CARLYLE SANDRIDGE & RICE

1600 ONE TRIAD PARK
AND
2400 WACHOVIA BUILDING
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA 27101

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
2290 CHARLOTTE PLAZA
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28244
TELEPHONE (704) 331-4900
TELECOPY (704) 334-6914
TELEX 853609

MAILING ADDRESS
POST OFFICE DRAWER 84
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA 27102
TELEPHONE (919) 721-3600
TELECOPY (919) 721-3660
TELEX 806498

RALEIGH OFFICE
901 WACHOVIA BUILDING
227 FAYETTEVILLE STREET MALL
POST OFFICE BOX 831
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602
TELEPHONE (919) 828-7214
TELECOPY (919) 834-4295
TELEX 806498

WRITER'S DIRECT NUMBER

(919) 721-3714

March 1, 1988

Ms. Lee Crosby
North Carolina Department of Human Resources
Solid & Hazardous Waste Section
CERCLA Unit
Post Office Box 2091
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602-2091

Re: Notice pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 9603(c) --
Bassick-Sack facility

Dear Lee:

As you are aware, we represent Bassick-Sack as to its facility located in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The purpose of this letter is to notify you pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 9603(c), as may be required, of the existence of a potential "facility" at which hazardous substances may have been stored or disposed. Attached is a letter dated February 21, 1988 to Mr. R. Douglas Holyfield, Field Operations Supervisor, Solid & Hazardous Waste Section, North Carolina Department of Human Resources. As the letter indicates, Bassick-Sack has been conducting a remedial action (with the permission of the Solid & Hazardous Waste Section) at those areas described as spill sites No. 1 and No. 2 in our "Assessment of Chemical Contamination" submitted to the Section July 30, 1987. During the course of this remedial action we have discovered an additional contaminated area adjacent to the Bassick-Sack facility.

Further, as the letter indicates, Bassick-Sack had GSX Chemical Services, Inc. personnel excavate an area adjacent to the Bassick-Sack facility to an approximate depth of three (3) feet revealing a number (approximately ten (10)) drums from which

our technical consultant took multiple samples. The results of those samples indicates the existence of minimal levels of heavy metals contamination (substantially below E.P. toxicity). However, a number of volatile organics, at varying levels, were detected.

In view of the discovery of this additional contamination, Bassick-Sack submitted on February 21, 1988 an addendum to its "Comprehensive Sampling/Analysis Plan to Determine the Extent of Chemical Contamination at Spill Sites Located at Bassick-Sack Division, Winston-Salem, North Carolina," previously submitted to the Solid & Hazardous Waste Section in August, 1987. The addendum outlined the general procedures Bassick-Sack will instruct its contractor to follow in remediating this contamination.

On February 29, 1988, R. Douglas Holyfield of the Solid & Hazardous Waste Section permitted Bassick-Sack to go forward in remediating this contamination. Post-excavation samples will later be shared with the Solid & Hazardous Waste Section.

At this time, the total amount of hazardous substances, if any, within the pit area is unknown. As this information becomes available, we will share it with the Solid & Hazardous Waste Section in conjunction with our post-excavation sampling results and backfilling requests.

Should you have any questions concerning the contents of this letter please feel free to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

Brad A. DeVore

BAD/asi

cc: Edgar DeVylder, Esq.
Jim Stanley
R. Howard Grubbs, Esq.

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TELEPHONE (919) 828-7214
TELECOPY (919) 834-4295
TELEX 806498

WRITER'S DIRECT NUMBER

(919) 721-3714

February 21, 1988

FCRA
Cleanup

Mr. R. Douglas Holyfield
Field Operations Supervisor
Hazardous Waste Compliance Unit
Solid & Hazardous Waste Section
306 North Wilmington Street
Room 213, Bath Building
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

Re: Discovery of additional areas of contamination at Bassick-Sack facility and proposed plan for remediation

Dear Doug:

As you are aware, Bassick-Sack has been conducting a remedial action (which the Section permitted in its letter of August 17, 1987) at those areas described as spill sites No. 1 and No. 2 in our "Assessment of Chemical Contamination" submitted July 30, 1987. During the course of excavation and removal we have discovered an additional contaminated area adjacent to the Bassick-Sack facility.

Briefly, on February 10, 1988 pursuant to the instructions of Bassick-Sack, GSX Chemical Services, Inc. personnel excavated an area adjacent to the Bassick-Sack facility to an approximate depth of three (3) feet revealing a number (approximately ten (10)) of drums, the contents of which were unknown. Steve Phibbs of the Section observed the excavation while at the Bassick-Sack facility obtaining post-excavation samples of spill sites No. 1 and No. 2. After discovery of the drums, GSX personnel, pursuant to instructions from Bassick-Sack, ceased the excavation effort and placed plastic sheeting over both a small

stockpile of soil and the excavated area. Thereafter, on the same day Jim Chesire of R&A Laboratories took multiple samples from the stockpile and excavated area in order to determine the level of contaminants, if any, in the soil or drums. Bassick-Sack requested results of all analyses be reported as quickly as possible.

On February 17, 1988, Jim Chesire presented Bassick-Sack with the results of RCRA E.P. toxicity and volatile organic analyses of the drum contents and surrounding soils. These results, (Attachment 1), indicate minimal levels of heavy metals contamination (E.P. toxicity). However, various volatile organics were detected, including toulene at 15,000 ppb.

In view of the discovery of this additional contamination, Bassick-Sack submits an addendum, (Attachment 2), to its "Comprehensive Sampling/Analysis Plan to Determine the Extent of Chemical Contamination at Spill Sites located at Bassick-Sack Division, Winston-Salem, North Carolina," which was submitted to the Section in August, 1987. The addendum outlines the procedures Bassick-Sack will instruct its contractor to follow in remediating this contamination. Those procedures include, but are not limited to: the use of portable direct reading instruments to determine airborne levels of organics; the use of overpacks for buckled or corroded drums; the use of roll-off containers for drums and contaminated soil; and sorbents, pumps and other equipment to properly control any spills. In addition, Bassick-Sack will instruct its contractor to conduct all remedial actions in compliance with applicable United States Environmental Protection Agency and Occupational Safety and Health Act regulations.

Bassick-Sack intends to have all excavated barrels and contaminated soils removed to a level protective of human health and the environment. All contaminated materials will be properly transported to either a RCRA permitted landfill or incinerator, as may be required. Bassick-Sack intends to have the "drum pit" area excavated to a depth approximately one (1) foot below its bottom. Post-excavation samples will then be taken and subjected to those analyses indicated in the addendum. Thereafter, results will be shared with the Section to determine if backfilling may be permitted.

Based on the foregoing, Bassick-Sack requests the Section permit it to go forward in remediating this contamination. Further, we request the Section respond in writing as quickly as possible given the nature of the situation. Should you have any questions concerning the contents of this letter or its attachments, please feel free to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

Brad A. DeVore

BAD/asi

cc: Edgar DeVylder, Esq.
R. Howard Grubbs, Esq.
Jim Stanley
Steve Phibbs

2.7 Addendum to Comprehensive Sampling/Analysis Plan to Determine the Extent of Chemical Contamination at Spill Site(s) Located at Bassick-Sack Division, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

In addition to the remedial activities described in Section 2.6 of the Comprehensive Sampling/Analysis Plan (June 1987) it was necessary to include this contingency section in the Plan in case of the detection of buried drums identified on the property.

2.71 Drum Excavation/Removal Procedures

The following procedures will be followed upon detection of buried drum(s) on the property using a Fisher model two (2) box metal detector:

Air monitoring will be conducted to determine unsafe levels of hazardous constituents as soils and drums are being excavated. Portable direct reading instruments which will be used for this purpose include:

- -Photoionization Detectors
- -Combustible gas detectors for measuring the lower explosive limit.

As drums are uncovered, a visual inspection of the drum will be made to determine whether it is empty, intact, leaking or potentially dangerous. Evidence of bulking, buckling, corrosion or other deformations will be noted.

Drums suspected of containing explosive or shock sensitive materials will be handled remotely or with vehicles equipped with a plexiglas safety shield. Drums critically over pressurized will be isolated until the pressure can be relieved remotely. Leaking drums, badly corroded drums or deformed drums will be overpacked or have its contents transferred to a new or reconditioned container.

Gas cylinders, if encountered, will be moved to an area where the temperature can be controlled and they are not effected by direct sunlight. Gas cylinders will not be rolled or slid. Care will be taken not to drop the cylinders or allow them to strike one another.

Contaminated soils and drums will be transferred to roll-off containers or a temporary storage area as they are being excavated. Gas analyzers will be used to determine the approximate level of contamination in the soil. Pools of liquid waste will be removed using pumps.

Environmental Controls

The following preventive and mitigative measures will be followed for controlling environmental releases during the excavation activities:

1) Contaminated soils which have been excavated will be covered with visqueen to prevent leaching of contaminants.
2) Sorbents, pumps and other equipment will be used throughout the operation to clean up spills promptly.
3) Drums that are leaking or may soon leak will be promptly overpacked.
4) Supplies of overpacks and drums will be maintained in the work areas.
5) Incompatible wastes will not be mixed.

2.72 Sampling and Analysis

Upon removal of drum(s) and potentially contaminated soil (ie: horizontally and vertically) samples will be collected as approved in this Plan and analyzed for the following:

1) RCRA Extractable Metals & Cyanide
2) RCRA Ignitability
3) RCRA Reactivity
4) RCRA Corrosivity
5) Priority Pollutant Analyses (Metals, VOA, Base-neutral, Acid Extractable, PCB, etc.)

TABLE VI - RCRA AND Volatile Organic Analysis for Selected Parameters at Drum Pit 2, Bassick-Sack, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Parameter	Type	Unit	Concentration
Zinc	RCRA	mg/l	96.9
Copper	RCRA	mg/l	1.49
Nickel	RCRA	mg/l	1.6
Chromium	RCRA	mg/l	<0.015
Lead	RCRA	mg/l	<0.1
Arsenic	RCRA	mg/l	<0.011
Selenium	RCRA	mg/l	<0.003
Barium	RCRA	mg/l	0.714
Silver	RCRA	mg/l	<0.13
Cadmium	RCRA	mg/l	0.083
Cyanide	Extratable	mg/l	<0.005
Cyanide	RCRA	mg/kg	9.64
Sulfide	RCRA	mg/kg	14.4
Ethyl benzene	VOA	µg/kg	1,500
Toluene	VOA	µg/kg	15,000
Trichloroethene	VOA	µg/kg	790
T. Xylenes	VOA	µg/kg	8,600
Flash Point	RCRA	°F	>140
Corrosivity	RCRA	pH Std. Units	6.1

North Carolina Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services
P.O. Box 2091 • Raleigh, North Carolina 27602-2091

James G. Martin, Governor
David T. Flaherty, Secretary

Ronald H. Levine, M.D., M.P.H.
State Health Director

May 21, 1987

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED:

NOTICE OF VIOLATION
Docket # 87-468

Mr. Mike Lipscomb, General Manager
Stewart Warner Corporation
Bassick - Sack Division
2941 Indiana Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27105

Re: Plating solution spill (cyanide), NCD 024 895 864

Dear Mr. Libscomb:

On December 18, 1980 the State of North Carolina, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch (State) was authorized to operate the State RCRA hazardous waste program under the Solid Waste Management Act, (Act) N.C.G.S. 130-A, Article 9 and rules promulgated thereto at 10 NCAC 10F (rules) in lieu of the federal RCRA program.

On March 2, 1987, Mr. Steve Phibbs, Waste Management Specialist with the Branch responded to investigate the release of a brass plating solution containing cyanide at the Bassick-Sack Division site in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina. Mr. Phibbs was informed that a tank used to mix brass plating solutions containing cyanide, had been overfilled with water. Subsequently, a release of the material contaminated soils on and beyond Bassick-Sack property.

40 CFR 261.1(a), codified at 10 NCAC 10F .0029, states:
This part identifies those solid wastes which are subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under Parts 262 through 265 and Parts 270, 271, and 124 of this Chapter and which are subject to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA.

40 CFR 261.2(b), codified at 10 NCAC 10F .0029, states:
Materials are solid waste if they are abandoned by being [1] disposed of; or [2] burned or incinerated; or [3] accumulated, stored, or treated (but not recycled) before or in lieu of being abandoned by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated.

40 CFR 261.3(a), codified at 10 NCAC 10F .0029, states:
A solid waste, as defined in Section 261.2 is a hazardous waste if:

1. It is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under Section 261.4(b); and

2. It meets any of the following criteria:

   i. It exhibits the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.
   ii. It is listed in Subpart D and has not been excluded from the lists in Subpart D under Sections 260.20, and 260.22 of this chapter.
   iii. It is a mixture of solid waste and a hazardous waste that is listed in Subpart D solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C, unless the resultant mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C.
   iv. It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D and has not been excluded from this paragraph under Sections 260.20 and 260.22 of this chapter.

Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations is a listed hazardous waste (F007).

40 CFR 261.7(a)(2), codified at 10 NCAC 10F .0029, states:
Any hazardous waste in either (i) a container that is not empty or (ii) an inner liner removed from a container that is not empty is subject to regulation under Parts 261 through 265, and Parts 270 and 124 of this chapter and to the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA.

40 CFR 260.10, codified at .0002, states that:
"Disposal" is defined as the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters. "Storage" is defined as the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

It is the determination of this agency that the cyanide contaminated soils on and beyond Bassick-Sack property constituents disposal, and the subsequent storage of cyanide contaminated soils and liquids constituents storage of listed hazardous waste subject to all applicable requirements of 40 CFR 262 through 265 and 270.

10 NCAC 10F .0032(a), states that any person who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste shall do so in compliance with the standards set forth in this rule, and only after having received a permit from the Department as required by 10 NCAC 10F .0034(b)(1), or having received interim status according to NCAC 10F .0034(b)(3).

The storage and disposal of the wastes described above, is in violation of 10 NCAC 10F .0032(a) in that the site is not a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility.

COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

By June 30, 1987, your site shall no longer store hazardous waste, and all hazardous waste previously on site shall have been treated or shipped to a properly permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility.

During the interim, pending shipment of the waste, 40 CFR 262.34(a), codified at 10 NCAC 10F .0030, states that:

1. If the waste is placed in containers the generator must comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 265 or if the waste is placed in tanks, the generator must comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR Part 265 except 265.193.
2. The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.
3. While being accumulated on-site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words, "Hazardous Waste"; and
4. The generator complies with the requirements for owners or operators in Section 265.16. Bassick-Sack Division must ensure that untrained, unsupervised personnel are not utilized in any manner for cleanup activities.

By June 15, 1987, develop and submit to this office a comprehensive sampling/analysis plan which will characterize soil contamination at and beyond your site. This plan must specify constituents to be analyzed, sampling procedures, sampling location, and depths that will assess the horizontal and vertical extent of contamination. In addition, the location of any water supplies within the vicinity must be noted. In conclusion, the plan must describe methods, procedures and a schedule for remedial activities. Upon approval of the plan, Bassick-Sack Division must implement the plan and complete remedial activities within 30 days.

If the above requirements are not met, pursuant to N.C.G.S. 130A-22(a) and 10 NCAC 10G .0701-.0707 an administrative penalty of up to $10,000.00 per day may be assessed for violation of the hazardous waste law or regulations.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, you may contact me or Doug Holyfield at (919) 733-2178.

Respectfully,

Jerry Rhodes

Jerry Rhodes, Assistant Branch Head
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch
Environmental Health Section

JR:pgb

cc: Steve Phibbs
Doug Holyfield

6789A