518SERBSF10,631

518SERBSF10,631

Site Name (Subject):	TEXFI INDUSTRIES, INC/NEW BERN
Site ID (Document ID):	NCD981928088
Document Name (DocType):	Correspondence (C)
Report Segment:	
Description:	General Correspondence, 1987 - 2006
Date of Document:	7/11/2006
Date Received:	
Box: *Enter SF and # with no spaces*	SF10,631
Access Level:	PUBLIC
Division:	WASTE MANAGEMENT
Section:	SUPERFUND
Program (Document Group):	SERB (SERB)
Document Category:	FACILITY

Print Report for Record

Go to New Blank Record

Go to New Record - (default to last record values)

Delete Record

TEXFI

NCD 981 928 088

Folders

1. General Correspondence file, 1987—1995

Bound Reports

1. Photographs & Maps
2. Preliminary Ground Water Assessment: November 1986
3. Preliminary Ground Water Assessment: March 1987
4. Phrase III Ground Water Assessment: January 1988
5. Remedial Action Plan: October 1989
6. Screening Site Investigation: December 1991

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Superfund Information Systems

CERCLIS Database
Site Documents
Data Element Dictionary (DED)
Order Superfund Products

CERCLIS Database

TEXFI

Site Information

Site Info | Aliases | Operable Units | Contacts
Actions | Contaminants | Site-Specific Documents

This site has been archived from the CERCLIS inventory.

Site Name: TEXFI
Street: BOSCH BLVD (SR 1317)
City / State / ZIP: NEW BERN, NC 28561

NPL Status: Not on the NPL
Non-NPL Status: NFRAP

EPA ID: NCD981928088
EPA Region: 04
County: CRAVEN

Federal Facility Flag: Not a Federal Facility

Return to Search Results Return to Search CERCLIS

DISCLAIMER: Be advised that the data contained in these profiles are intended solely for informational purposes use by employees of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for management of the Superfund program. They are not intended for use in calculating Cost Recovery Statutes of Limitations and cannot be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party in litigation with the United States. EPA reserves the right to change these data at any time without public notice.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Superfund Information Systems

CERCLIS Database
Site Documents
Data Element Dictionary (DED)
Order Superfund Products

CERCLIS Database

TEXFI

Aliases

Site Info | Aliases | Operable Units | Contacts
Actions | Contaminants | Site-Specific Documents

Alias Name / Street / City / State / ZIP

TEXFI
CRAVEN, NC

Return to Search Results Return to Search CERCLIS

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URL: http://cfpub.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/calinfo.cfm
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Content is dynamically generated by ColdFusion

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Superfund Information Systems

CERCLIS Database
Site Documents
Data Element Dictionary (DED)
Order Superfund Products

CERCLIS Database

TEXFI

Contacts

Site Info | Aliases | Operable Units | Contacts
Actions | Contaminants | Site-Specific Documents

Title	Name	Phone Number
Remedial Project Manager (RPM)	JON BORNHOLM	(404) 562-8820
Remedial Project Manager (RPM)	Luis Flores	(404) 562-8807
Remedial Project Manager (RPM)	KEN LUCAS	(404) 562-8953
Remedial Project Manager (RPM)	KEN MALLARY	(404) 562-8802
Remedial Project Manager (RPM)	MICHAEL TOWNSEND	(404) 562-8813
Remedial Project Manager (RPM)	SAMANTHA URQUHART F	(404) 562-8760
Remedial Project Manager (RPM)	Phil Vorsatz	(404) 562-8789
Site Assessment Manager (SAM)	Jennifer Wendel	(404) 562-8799

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Superfund Information Systems

CERCLIS Database
Site Documents
Data Element Dictionary (DED)
Order Superfund Products

CERCLIS Database

TEXFI

Actions

Site Info | Aliases | Operable Units | Contacts
Actions | Contaminants | Site-Specific Documents

OU	Action Name	Qualifier	Lead	Actual Start	Actual Completion
00	DISCOVERY		F		03/10/1987
00	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT	L	S	04/07/1989	04/18/1989
00	SITE INSPECTION	N	S		10/14/1992
00	ARCHIVE SITE		EP		10/14/1992
00	REMOVAL ASSESSMENT		F		04/17/2003

Return to Search Results Return to Search CERCLIS

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URL: http://cfpub.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/cactinfo.cfm
This page design was last updated on Tuesday, June 06, 2006
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Subject: Missing site folder needed ASAP!
From: Scott Ross <Scott.Ross@ncmail.net>
Date: Tue, 11 Jul 2006 14:10:15 -0400
To: Arthur Shacter <Arthur.Shacter@ncmail.net>, Charlotte Jesneck <Charlotte.Jesneck@ncmail.net>, CHERYL MARKS <CHERYL.MARKS@ncmail.net>, Delonda Alexander <Delonda.Alexander@ncmail.net>, Dianne Thomas <dianne.thomas@ncmail.net>, Dave Lown <David.Lown@ncmail.net>, Dave Mattison <David.Mattison@ncmail.net>, Donna Grissom <Donna.Grissom@ncmail.net>, Donna Wilson <Donna.Wilson@ncmail.net>, Brenda Hunter <Brenda.Hunter@ncmail.net>, Al <Al.Chapman@ncmail.net>, Bruce Lefler <Bruce.Lefler@ncmail.net>, George Lane <George.Lane@ncmail.net>, Melanie Bartlett <Melanie.Bartlett@ncmail.net>, Sherron Hinton <Sherron.Hinton@ncmail.net>, Sharon Brinkley <Sharon.Brinkley@ncmail.net>, Jack Butler <jack.butler@ncmail.net>, Scott Stupak <Scott.Stupak@ncmail.net>, Scott Ross <Scott.Ross@ncmail.net>, John Powers <Jonathan.Powers@ncmail.net>, James Bateson <james.bateson@ncmail.net>, Randy McElveen <randy.mcelveen@ncmail.net>, Marti Morgan <Martha.Morgan@ncmail.net>, Nile Testerman <Nile.Testerman@ncmail.net>, Harry Zinn <harry.zinn@ncmail.net>, Stu Parker <Stuart.Parker@ncmail.net>, Jeanette Stanley <jeanette.stanley@ncmail.net>, Serafino Franch <Serafino.Franch@ncmail.net>, Patrick Watters <Patrick.Watters@ncmail.net>, Pete Doorn <Peter.Doorn@ncmail.net>, Niki Fountain <niki.fountain@ncmail.net>, Eric Swope <Eric.Swope@ncmail.net>, John Walch <John.Walch@ncmail.net>, Kim Caulk <Kim.Caulk@ncmail.net>, Susanne Robbins <Susanne.Robbins@ncmail.net>, Keith Snavely <Keith.Snavely@ncmail.net>, Hanna Assefa <Hanna.Assefa@ncmail.net>, Jenne Walker <jenne.walker@ncmail.net>

The Federal **Texfi New Bern** site correspondence folder **(NCD 981 928 088)** is missing. There is no staff card in the file. I **must** have this folder by tomorrow morning at 10.00 to complete a file review request.

If you have this folder please bring it to the file room ASAP.

Thanks.

--
He that lives in hope danceth without musick. -- George Herbert

Scott Ross <scott.ross@ncmail.net>
Public Information Assistant
DENR/Div. of Waste Management
NC Superfund Section

Subject: Missing site folder needed ASAP!
From: Scott Ross <Scott.Ross@ncmail.net>
Date: Wed, 12 Jul 2006 10:02:19 -0400
To: Shirley Liggins <Shirley.Liggins@ncmail.net>

Keith suggested that someone in your group may have this file folder. If so, I need it immediately. Thanks. (Sorry, I couldn't find the Brownfields emailing address.) -- Scott

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: Missing site folder needed ASAP!
Date: Tue, 11 Jul 2006 14:10:15 -0400
From: Scott Ross <Scott.Ross@ncmail.net>
To: Arthur Shacter <Arthur.Shacter@ncmail.net>, Charlotte Jesneck <Charlotte.Jesneck@ncmail.net>, CHERYL MARKS <CHERYL.MARKS@ncmail.net>, Delonda Alexander <Delonda.Alexander@ncmail.net>, Dianne Thomas <dianne.thomas@ncmail.net>, Dave Lown <David.Lown@ncmail.net>, Dave Mattison <David.Mattison@ncmail.net>, Donna Grissom <Donna.Grissom@ncmail.net>, Donna Wilson <Donna.Wilson@ncmail.net>, Brenda Hunter <Brenda.Hunter@ncmail.net>, Al <Al.Chapman@ncmail.net>, Bruce Lefler <Bruce.Lefler@ncmail.net>, George Lane <George.Lane@ncmail.net>, Melanie Bartlett <Melanie.Bartlett@ncmail.net>, Sherron Hinton <Sherron.Hinton@ncmail.net>, Sharon Brinkley <Sharon.Brinkley@ncmail.net>, Jack Butler <jack.butler@ncmail.net>, Scott Stupak <Scott.Stupak@ncmail.net>, Scott Ross <Scott.Ross@ncmail.net>, John Powers <Jonathan.Powers@ncmail.net>, James Bateson <james.bateson@ncmail.net>, Randy McElveen <randy.mcelveen@ncmail.net>, Marti Morgan <Martha.Morgan@ncmail.net>, Nile Testerman <Nile.Testerman@ncmail.net>, Harry Zinn <harry.zinn@ncmail.net>, Stu Parker <Stuart.Parker@ncmail.net>, Jeanette Stanley <jeanette.stanley@ncmail.net>, Serafino Franch <Serafino.Franch@ncmail.net>, Patrick Watters <Patrick.Watters@ncmail.net>, Pete Doorn <Peter.Doorn@ncmail.net>, Niki Fountain <niki.fountain@ncmail.net>, Eric Swope <Eric.Swope@ncmail.net>, John Walch <John.Walch@ncmail.net>, Kim Caulk <Kim.Caulk@ncmail.net>, Susanne Robbins <Susanne.Robbins@ncmail.net>, Keith Snavely <Keith.Snavely@ncmail.net>, Hanna Assefa <Hanna.Assefa@ncmail.net>, Jenne Walker <jenne.walker@ncmail.net>

- The Federal **Texfi New Bern** site correspondence folder **(NCD 981 928 088)** is missing. There is no staff card in the file. I **must** have this folder by tomorrow morning (Wed., 12 July) at 10.00 to complete a file review request.

If you have this folder please bring it to the file room ASAP.

Thanks.

--
He that lives in hope danceth without musick. -- George Herbert

--
He that lives in hope danceth without musick. -- George Herbert

Scott Ross <scott.ross@ncmail.net>
Public Information Assistant
DENR/Div. of Waste Management
NC Superfund Section

Subject: Re: Missing site folder needed ASAP!
From: John Walch <John.Walch@ncmail.net>
Date: Wed, 12 Jul 2006 08:05:11 -0400
To: Scott Ross <Scott.Ross@ncmail.net>

Scott-

NCDOT sent a site assessment report to the IHSB in late December 2005 or early January 2006. I reviewed the state file during January 2006 Upon completion of my review, I placed the file, the new NCDOT report and a letter that I sent to NCDOT (dated January 24, 2006) in the "State Files" to be filed box in the file room. I don't know if anyone reviewed this file since that time.

John

Scott Ross wrote:

> The Federal **Texfi New Bern** site correspondence folder (**NCD 981 928 088**) is missing. There is no staff card in the file. I **must** have this folder by tomorrow morning at 10.00 to complete a file review request.
>
> If you have this folder please bring it to the file room ASAP.
>
> Thanks.
>
> --
> He that lives in hope danceth without musick. -- George Herbert

--
John W. Walch
Environmental Engineer
NC Division of Waste Management
Superfund Section
(919) 508-8485
email: John.Walch@ncmail.net

Subject: Re: Missing site folder needed ASAP!
From: Scott Ross <Scott.Ross@ncmail.net>
Date: Wed, 12 Jul 2006 08:06:26 -0400
To: John Walch <John.Walch@ncmail.net>

Thank you, John. The State file was in its hanging folder. The Federal file was not. Maybe it's down here somewhere, but I can't locate it.
-- S.

John Walch wrote:

> Scott-
>
> NCDOT sent a site assessment report to the IHSB in late December 2005 or early January 2006. I reviewed the state file during January 2006 Upon completion of my review, I placed the file, the new NCDOT report and a letter that I sent to NCDOT (dated January 24, 2006) in the "State Files" to be filed box in the file room. I don't know if anyone reviewed this file since that time.
>
> John

--
He that lives in hope danceth without musick. -- George Herbert

Scott Ross <scott.ross@ncmail.net>
Public Information Assistant
DENR/Div. of Waste Management
NC Superfund Section

DATE: August 22, 1995

SUBJECT: REMOVAL FROM EPA'S CERCLIS INVENTORY

FROM: Matthew J. Robbins, Brownfields Coordinator
Waste Management Division, Region IV

TO: TEXFI
BOSCH BLVD (SR 1317)
NEW BERN
NC 28561

EPA has identified the Brownfields Initiative as one of the Agency's top priorities. The term "brownfields" refers to previously used properties that may lie vacant because potential contamination makes them unmarketable to the private sector. EPA has recently announced a comprehensive Brownfields strategy, including Pilot grants to municipalities, to stimulate economic revitalization.

One part of the strategy has been for EPA to review its complete inventory of Superfund sites. These sites have been screened and determined to require no remedial action under the Federal Superfund Program based on information available as well as on conditions and policies that currently exist. This is to notify you that EPA has removed your facility from EPA's computer inventory known as CERCLIS. THIS DOES NOT INDICATE THAT THE STATE HAS MADE A SIMILAR DETERMINATION.

If you have any questions, please call me at 404/347-5059 ext. 6214.

cc: State Agency

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IV
345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

NOV 20 1992

RECEIVED
DEC 01 1992
SUPERFUND SECTION

4WD-WPB

Ms. Pat DeRosa, Head
CERCLA Branch
North Carolina Department of Environment,
Health and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

Dear Ms. DeRosa:

The following reports have recently been reviewed and accepted by the EPA - Region IV Site Assessment Section:

Texfi New Bern (SI) NCD 981 928 088 Beaufort County	No Further Remedial Action Planned
Peele Pesticides Disposal NCD 986 171 338 Johnson County	ESI-phase II

The following Environmental Priorities Initiative (EPI) reports were prepared by EPA contractors and have recently been reviewed and accepted by EPA - Region IV Site Assessment Section and RCRA Branch, copies are enclosed:

Gregson Furniture Industries NCD 982 124 646 Randolf County	Deferred to RCRA. Needs SI if site loses RCRA status.
Campbell Soup Plant - Maxton NCD 097 728 000 Robeson County	Deferred to RCRA. NFRAP for CERCLA program.

If you have any questions regarding these decisions, please contact me at (404) 347-5065.

Sincerely,

Cathy Amoroso

Cathy Amoroso
Environmental Scientist

enclosures

Printed on Recycled Paper

State of North Carolina
Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
Division of Solid Waste Management
P.O. Box 27687 · Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

James G. Martin, Governor
William W. Cobey, Jr., Secretary

William L. Meyer
Director

October 14, 1992

Ms. Cathy Amoroso
NC CERCLA Premedial Project Manager
EPA Region IV
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365

Subject: Texfi New Bern
NCD 981 928 088
New Bern, Craven County

Dear Ms. Amoroso:

In response to your letter of March 1992, and as we discussed on the phone on this date, you will find enclosed a copy of the laboratory data report for the three soil samples collected at the subject site on 4 December 1990. These forms are also presented in Appendix B of the Site Investigation Report. No purgable or acid/base/neutral extractable organics were found in these samples above the detection limit. The inorganic results are summarized as follows:

	Background Surface Soil Soil	2 Feet Deep Soil Near TCA Tank	2 Feet Deep Soil North of Landfill
Total(mg/kg)			
Arsenic	<2	<2	<2
Barium	38	47	48
Cadmium	<16	<16	<16
Chromium	<20	31	4
Lead	<20	37	22
Mercury	<0.10	<0.09	<0.09
Selenium	<1	<1	<1
Silver	<20	<20	<20

	Background Surface Soil Soil	2 Feet Deep Soil Near TCA Tank	2 Feet Deep Soil North of Landfill
Extractable (mg/kg)			
Arsenic	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Barium	0.28	0.73	0.77
Cadmium	<0.08	<0.08	<0.08
Chromium	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10
Lead	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Mercury	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Selenium	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Silver	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10

As we discussed during our telephone conversation on this date, I am also enclosing a copy of a "Report of Investigation or Inspection", performed by Dick Denton, NC Hazardous Waste Section, with photos of drums that were excavated during a voluntary remediation of the landfill area and a copy of a "Phase I Landfill Investigation Report", prepared by Delta Environmental Consultants. This material was received by the NC Superfund Section office on 27 January 1992, after the Site Inspection Report was completed by our office and submitted to EPA Region IV.

As we discussed on this date, the NC Superfund Section recommends no further action be taken by the NC Superfund Section or EPA at this time due to the present ongoing voluntary site remediation under the direction of the NC Division of Environmental Management, and due to the low number of groundwater users in the area. If you have additional questions or we can be of further assistance, please contact me at (919) 733-2801.

Sincerely,

Jack Butler

Jack Butler, PE
Environmental Engineering Supervisor
NC Superfund Section

JB/dk/2

Attachments
cc: Pat DeRosa (w/o attachments)

SUPERFUND

C. Department of Human Resources
vision of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public He
P. O. Box 28
306 N. Wilmington S
Raleigh, 27

te Number Z5098/928088 Field Sample Number 15980

ame of Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

ollected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec 1990 Time 1:15

ype of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
____ Groundwater (1)	____ Solid (5)
____ Surface Water (2)	____ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	____ Sludge (7)
____ Other (4)	____ Other (8)

Comments: 3. Bkgr. Surface Soil

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/
✓ Arsenic	<0.01	✓ Arsenic	<2	✓ Silver	<20
✓ Barium	0.28	✓ Barium	38	___ Sulfates	
✓ Cadmium	<0.08	✓ Cadmium	<16	___ Zinc	
✓ Chromium	<0.10	___ Chloride		___ Ph	
✓ Lead	<0.50	✓ Chromium	<20	___ Conductivity	
✓ Mercury	<0.02	___ Copper		___ TDS	
✓ Selenium	<0.005	___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
✓ Silver	<0.10	___ Iron			
		✓ Lead	<20		
		___ Manganese			
		✓ Mercury	<0.1		
		___ Nitrate			
		✓ Selenium	<1		

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg
___ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
___ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		___ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	

Date Received _____ Date Reported _____

Date Extracted _____ Date Analyzed _____

0.24485 590

. Department of Human Resources
ion of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Hea
P. O. Box 280
306 N. Wilmington Str
Raleigh, 276

mber Z5098192808B Field Sample Number 15981

ne of Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

ected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec 1990 Time 1:30

e of Sample:

nvironmental
___ Groundwater (1)
___ Surface Water (2)
✓ Soil (3)
___ Other (4)

Concentrate
___ Solid (5)
___ Liquid (6)
___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (8)

Comments
4.2 ft. deep soil Near TCA tan

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables

Parameter	Results mg/l
✓ Arsenic	<0.01
✓ Barium	0.73
✓ Cadmium	<0.08
✓ Chromium	<0.10
✓ Lead	<0.50
✓ Mercury	<0.02
✓ Selenium	<0.005
✓ Silver	<0.10

Total

Parameter	Results mg/l
✓ Arsenic	<2
✓ Barium	47
✓ Cadmium	<16
___ Chloride	
✓ Chromium	31
___ Copper	
___ Fluoride	
___ Iron	
✓ Lead	37
___ Manganese	
✓ Mercury	<0.09
___ Nitrate	
✓ Selenium	<1

Parameter	Results mg/l
✓ Silver	<20
___ Sulfates	
___ Zinc	
___ Ph	
___ Conductivity	
___ TDS	
___ TOC	

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/l
___ P&T:GC/MS	
___ Acid:B/N Ext.	
___ TOX	

Parameter	Results mg/l
___ EDB	
___ PCB's	
___ Petroleum	
___ Endrin	
___ Lindane	

Parameter	Results mg/
___ Methoxychlor	
___ Toxaphene	
___ 2,4-D	
___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/l
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	

ate Received ___ Date Reported ___

ate Extracted ___ Date Analyzed ___

eported By. ___ Lab Number 029486 5911

Department of Human Resources
on of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUES

State Laboratory of Public Healt
P. O. Box 2804
306 N. Wilmington Stree
Raleigh, 2761

mber Z5098192808B Field Sample Number 15987

of Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

cted By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec 1990 Time 2:10

of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
___ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 5.2 ft. deep soil North of Lot.

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables

Parameter	Results mg/l
Arsenic	<0.01
Barium	0.77
Cadmium	<0.08
Chromium	<0.10
Lead	<0.50
Mercury	<0.02
Selenium	<0.005
Silver	<0.10

Total

Parameter	Results mg/l
Arsenic	<2
Barium	48
Cadmium	<16
Chloride	
Chromium	24
Copper	
Fluoride	
Iron	
Lead	22
Manganese	
Mercury	<0.09
Nitrate	
Selenium	<1

Parameter	Results mg/l
Silver	<20
Sulfates	
Zinc	
Ph	
Conductivity	
TDS	
TOC	

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/l
P&T:GC/MS	
Acid:B/N Ext.	
TOX	

Parameter	Results mg/l
EDB	
PCB's	
Petroleum	
Endrin	
Lindane	

Parameter	Results mg/
Methoxychlor	
Toxaphene	
2,4-D	
2,4,5-TP (silvex)	

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
(MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
(MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/l
Gross Alpha	
Gross Beta	

Date Received ___ Date Reported ___

Date Extracted ___ Date Analyzed ___

Reported By ___ Lab Number 029481 590

Department of Human Resources
of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

nber 2509819280 88 Field Sample Number 14495

Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

ed By Jack Butler ID#: 44 Date Collected 4 Dec 1990 Time 1:15

f Sample:

ironmental
- ___ Groundwater (1)
- ___ Surface Water (2)
- ✓ Soil (3)
- ___ Other (4)

Concentrate
- ___ Solid (5)
- ___ Liquid (6)
- ___ Sludge (7)
- ___ Other (8)

Comments: 3, BkGr, Surface Soil

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
Arsenic		Arsenic		Silver	
Barium		Barium		Sulfates	
Cadmium		Cadmium		Zinc	
Chromium		Chloride		Ph	
Lead		Chromium		Conductivity	
Mercury		Copper		TDS	
Selenium		Fluoride		TOC	
Silver		Iron			
		Lead			
		Manganese			
		Mercury			
		Nitrate			
		Selenium			

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
✓ P&T:GC/MS		EDB		Methoxychlor	
✓ Acid:B/N Ext.		PCB's		Toxaphene	
TOX		Petroleum		2,4-D	
		Endrin		2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
(MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
(MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
Gross Alpha	
Gross Beta	

ate Received 12-5-90 BA Date Reported

ate Extracted 12-17-90 BD Date Analyzed BNA 12-19-90 BD PT 1-2-91 mw

eported By Lab Number 907490

epartment of Human Resources
of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

mber 2509819280 88 Field Sample Number 14496

. ite Textí New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

ed By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec 1990 Time 1:30

of Sample:

ironmental	Concentrate	Comments
___ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)	4.2 ft. deep soil near TCA tank.
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)	
✓ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)	RECEIVED
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)	JAN 11 1991

SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables

Parameter	Results mg/1
Arsenic	
Barium	
Cadmium	
Chromium	
Lead	
Mercury	
Selenium	
Silver	

Total

Parameter	Results mg/1
Arsenic	
Barium	
Cadmium	
Chloride	
Chromium	
Copper	
Fluoride	
Iron	
Lead	
Manganese	
Mercury	
Nitrate	
Selenium	

Parameter	Results mg/1
Silver	
Sulfates	
Zinc	
Ph	
Conductivity	
TDS	
TOC	

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1
✓ P&T:GC/MS	
✓ Acid:B/N Ext.	
TOX	

Parameter	Results mg/1
EDB	
PCB's	
Petroleum	
Endrin	
Lindane	

Parameter	Results mg/1
Methoxychlor	
Toxaphene	
2,4-D	
2,4,5-TP (silvex)	

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
(MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
(MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
Gross Alpha	
Gross Beta	

ate Received 12-5-90 BD Date Reported

ate Extracted 12-17-90 BD Date Analyzed BNA 12-19-90 BD PT 1-2-91 MW

eported By Lab Number 907491

HS 3191 (Revised 7/85)

Department of Human Resources
ion of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Hea
P. O. Box 280
306 N. Wilmington Str
Raleigh, 276

Number 250981928088 Field Sample Number 14497

e of Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

ected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec 1990 Time 2:10

e of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
___ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 5:2ft. deep soil North of Ldf.

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables

Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic	
___ Barium	
___ Cadmium	
___ Chromium	
___ Lead	
___ Mercury	
___ Selenium	
___ Silver	

Total

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic		___ Silver	
___ Barium		___ Sulfates	
___ Cadmium		___ Zinc	
___ Chloride		___ Ph	
___ Chromium		___ Conductivity	
___ Copper		___ TDS	
___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
___ Iron			
___ Lead			
___ Manganese			
___ Mercury			
___ Nitrate			
___ Selenium			

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/
✓ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
✓ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		___ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	

Date Received 12-5-90 BD Date Reported

Date Extracted 12-17-90 BD Date Analyzed BNA 12-19-90 BD PT 12-91 mw

Reported By Lab Number 907492

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION [redacted] HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF [redacted]N RESOURCES
P.O. BO[redacted]8047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON, ST., RALEIG[redacted] N.C. 27611

ORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

BASE/NEUTRAL AND ACID EXTRACTABLES COMPOUND	LAB NO	907489	907490	907491	907492		
	FIELD #	14494	14495	14496	14497		
	TYPE	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	( )	( )
	UNITS	µg/l ~~µg/kg~~	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg
-nitrosodimethylamine	10/330	U	U	U	U		
is(2-chloroethyl)ether	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
-chlorophenol							
henol							
,3-dichlorobenzene							
,4-dichlorobenzene							
,2-dichlorobenzene							
is(2-chloroisopropyl)ether							
exachloroethane							
-nitroso-di-n-propylamine							
itrobenzene							
sophorone							
-nitrophenol							
,4-dimethylphenol							
is(2-chloroethoxy)methane							
,4-dichlorophenol							
,2,4-trichlorobenzene							
aphthalene							
exachlorobutadiene							
-chloro-m-cresol							
exachlorocyclopentadiene							
,4,6-trichlorophenol							
oronaphthalene							
enaphthylene							
imethyl phthalate							
,6-dinitrotoluene							
cenaphthene	↓						
,4-dinitrophenol	50/1650						
,4-dinitrotoluene	10/330						
-nitrophenol	50/1650						
luorene	10/330						
-chlorophenylphenylether	↓						
iethyl phthalate	↓						
,6-dinitro-o-cresol	50/1650						
iphenylamine	↓						
zobenzene	↓						
4-bromophenylphenylether	10/330						
exachlorobenzene	10/330						
entachlorophenol	50/1650						
henanthrene	10/330						
anthracene							
ibutyl phthalate							
fluoranthene	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		

MDL
H_2O/SOIL

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected. The number is the Minimum Detection Limit. MDL
N - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
2/ - On NRDC List of Priority Pollutants.

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-0 (4/86 Laboratory)

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON, ST., RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

ORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

BASE/NEUTRAL AND ACID EXTRACTABLES	LAB NO	907489	907490	907491	907492		
	FIELD #	14494	14495	14496	14497		
COMPOUND	TYPE	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	( )	( )
	UNITS	µg/l ~~µg/kg~~	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg
pyrene	10/330	U	U	U	U		
benzidine	50/1650						
butyl benzyl phthalate	10/330						
benz(a)anthracene	↓						
chrysene							
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	50/1650						
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	10/330						
di-n-octyl phthalate	10/330						
benzo(b)fluoranthene	50/1650						
benzo(k)fluoranthene							
benzo(a)pyrene							
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene							
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene							
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
aniline	50/1650	U	U	U	U		
benzoic acid							
benzyl alcohol							
4-chloroaniline	↓						
dibenzofuran	10/330						
2-methylnaphthalene							
2-methylphenol							
4-methylphenol	↓						
2-nitroaniline	50/1650						
3-nitroaniline							
4-nitroaniline							
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		

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OCT 17 1988
SUPERFUND SECTION

MDL

H2O/501L

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected. The number is the Minimum Detection Limit. MDL
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
2/ - On NRDC List of Priority Pollutants.

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON, ST., RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

ORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

PURGEABLE COMPOUNDS	LAB NO	907490	907491	907492			
	FIELD #	14495	14496	14497			
COMPOUND	TYPE	(3)	(3)	(3)	( )	( )	( )
	UNITS	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/k
chloromethane	10 ppb	U	U	U			
bromomethane	10						
dichlorodifluoromethane	5						
vinyl chloride	10						
chloroethane	10						
methylene chloride	5						
trichlorofluoromethane							
ethene, 1,1-dichloro							
ethane, 1,1-dichloro-							
1,2-trans-dichloroethene							
chloroform							
ethane, 1,2-dichloro-							
ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-							
carbontetrachloride							
bromodichloromethane							
propane, 1,2-dichloro-							
1,3-trans-dichloropropene							
trichloroethylene							
chlorodibromomethane							
benzene							
ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-							
1,3-cis-dichloropropene	↓						
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether	10						
bromoform	10						
ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	5						
ethene, tetrachloro-							
toluene							
chlorobenzene							
ethylbenzene	↓	↓	↓	↓			
acetone	10	U	U	U			
2-butanone	10						
carbondisulfide	5						
2-hexanone	10						
4-methyl-2-pentanone	10						
styrene	5						
vinyl acetate	10						
xylenes (total)	5	↓	↓	↓			
	MDL↑						

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected. The number is the Minimum Detection Limit.
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
2/ - On HRDC List of Priority Pollutants.

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-O (4/86 Laboratory)

DEHNR
HAZARDOUS WASTE SECTION

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OR INSPECTION OF_TEXFI, NEW BERN NC, CRAVEN COUNTY.

Place visited___Old Texfi landfill site_____
Date:_1/26/92_____
Time spent___4 HOURS_____
By whom_ DICK DENTON
Reason for visit_TO DETERMINE STATUS OF ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE ISSUES
Copies sent to:__LARRY PERRY, DD, FILES_____

REPORT

1/26/92

A site inspection was performed 1/26/92 at the landfill site. The inspection revealed that numerous containers (55 gallon drums) both full, partially full, and empty have been removed. It appears that the drums that are not empty have been staged sitting on the ground and covered in plastic. Also noted is an area that has yet to be remediated. Drums were observed to be partially buried and the topography of the ground indicates additional drums are also buried in that area.

Attached are photographs for your reference. It appears that this may be a Super Fund site.

Recovered drums from
Texfi Landfill.
New Bern, Craven Co
1-26-92

Recovered drums from Toxfi Landfill
1-26-92, New Bern NC, Craven Co

PHASE I LANDFILL INVESTIGATION REPORT

TEXFI INDUSTRIES

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

DELTA PROJECT NO. 50-91-016

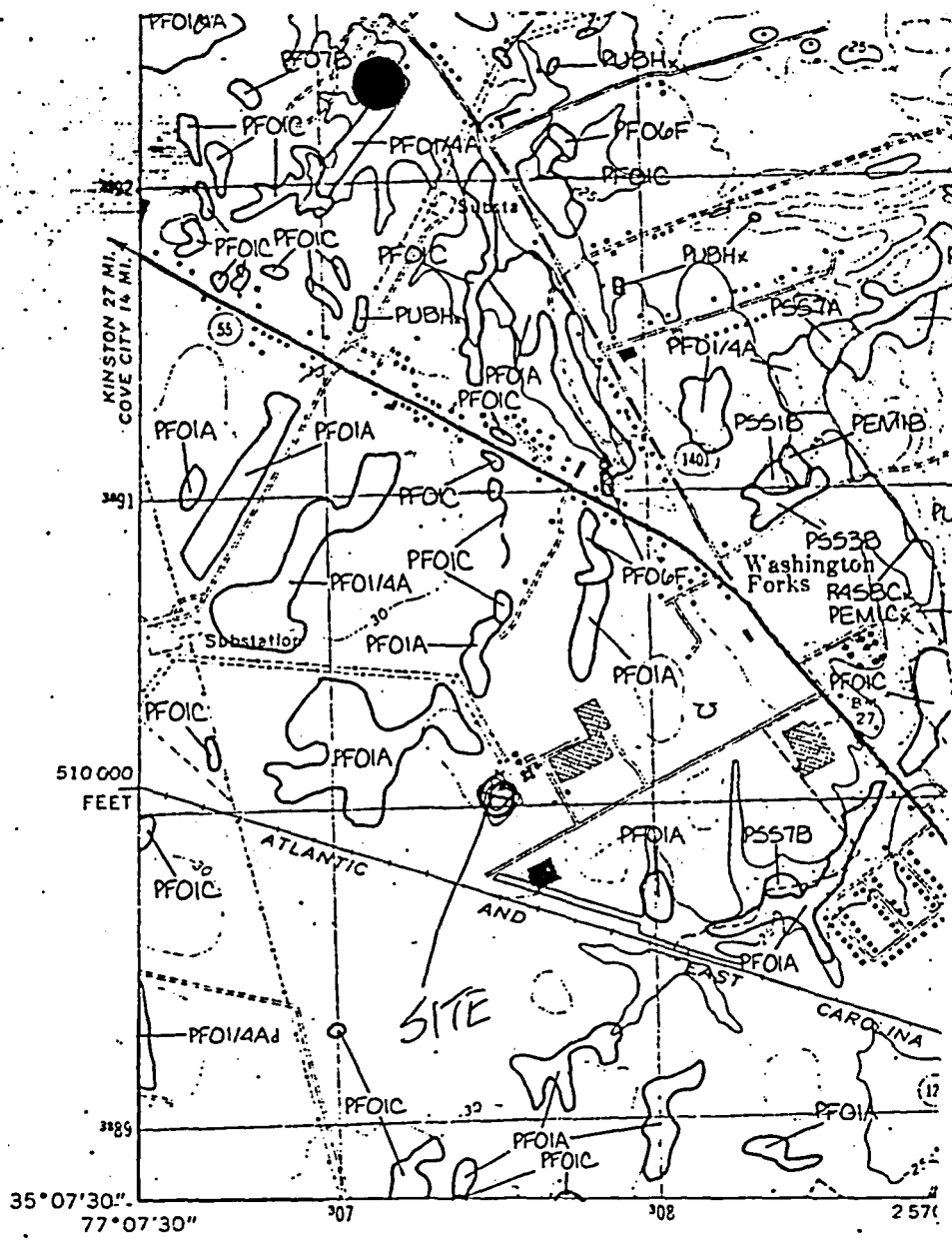
5411 9890

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1992
HAZARDOUS WASTE SECTION

This report was prepared by:

Delta Environmental Consultants, Inc.
6701 Carmel Road, Suite 200
Charlotte, North Carolina 28226-3901

December 1991



ROCKY MOUNT SW
KINSTON

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 700
1 5 0 1 KILOMETI

☐ 1 acre

10 acres

ACREAGE GUIDE

Other information including a narrative report concerning t
wetland resources depicted on this document may be availabl
For information, contact:

IAME:		TECHNICAL RESPONSIBILITY
		TASK / NAME
	J.C.	ZTS Transfer / Lettering — M. Reeves
		TTS OC — G. REEVES

PHASE I LANDFILL INVESTIGATION REPORT

TEXFI INDUSTRIES

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

DELTA PROJECT NO. 50-91-016

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Texfi Industries is the current owner of a 102 acre tract of land in Craven County, North Carolina, northwest of the City of New Bern (Figures 1, 2, and 3). This 102 acre tract is generally wooded undeveloped land. The Amital Spinning plant and operations facilities, purchased from Texfi, occupies approximately 78 acres that was developed and put into operation by Texfi in 1970. The facility produces polyester products. Texfi was the first industrial user of the property.

In the context of this report, the area west of the plant, drainage ditch, and overhead power lines (as shown in Figure 3), is considered to be the "landfill" owned by Texfi. The "plant" refers to the operations and production facilities currently owned by Amital Spinning to east of the landfill area.

1.2 Scope of Service

Delta Environmental Consultants, Inc. (Delta) has been engaged by Texfi to investigate the landfill area of the Texfi site in New Bern, North Carolina. The following scope of services were provided in Delta's May 7, 1991 proposal, to conduct preliminary investigations of the landfill:

- Review of previous work performed on-site.
- Preparation of a detailed Health & Safety plan.
- Arrange subcontracting of a well drilling firm, a drum removal and handling firm, an analytical laboratory, and a surveyor.
- Excavation and sampling of buried drums.
- Installation of groundwater monitoring wells.
- Collection and analyses of soil and groundwater samples.
- Preparation of a summary report.

Site work was conducted in August of 1991 in fulfillment of this scope of work. The purpose of the work performed was to assess the nature and extent of materials disposed of in the landfill area and to assess soil and ground water conditions. This report presents the results of the field investigations and recommendations for the site.

1.3 Previous Investigations

Four previous soil and groundwater investigations addressing the organic solvent contamination have been performed in the immediate area of the plant and production facilities. It appears that during the 10 year period that Texfi operated the plant, there was a release of TCA that contaminated the ground water beneath the plant. These previous investigations include:

- Environmental Audit and Preliminary Groundwater Assessment, Law Engineering and Testing Company, August 1986.
- Preliminary Groundwater Assessment, Chas T. Main, March 1987.
- Phase II Groundwater Assessment, Chas T. Main, July 1987.
- Phase III Groundwater Assessment, Chas T. Main, October 1987.

Delta conducted a preliminary survey of the landfill during which previous Texfi employees were interviewed, Texfi attorneys were contacted, and regional and local NCDEM personnel were questioned. During the survey of the landfill area several exposed drums were observed. Most drums were rusted; a few were labeled; many appeared to be empty. Visual reconnaissance of the landfill area revealed long linear humps, or small ridges, can be seen in these areas where drums are visible. A magnetic survey conducted in the landfill area where drums are visible on the ground surface in the presence of the linear ridges, suggested that drums are buried within these linear features. The magnetic anomaly information, and the visual survey suggest there may be a significant number of drums remaining on the property. The preliminary survey indicated that the landfill had been used as a disposal area for empty drums, refuse, and other solid waste materials.

2.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

On August 12 through 16, 1991, Delta conducted field investigations related to the above listed scope of work. Project field activities performed during this investigation included the collection of soil samples from shallow soil borings, the installation and sampling of monitoring wells, and some exploratory excavation and composite sampling of partially buried 55 gallon drums. Four excavated drums, known to contain fluids, were sampled on November 22, 1991. The following sections outline the field activities.

2.1 Soil and Ground Water Sampling

On August 13, 1991 three soil borings were advanced using a hollow stem auger. Soil samples were collected at 5 foot intervals, classified and logged by the field geologist. Each of the borings were completed as permanent monitoring wells noted as MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 in Figure 3. A soil sample was collected for laboratory analysis at a depth of 14 feet while drilling MW-1.

Monitoring well MW-1 is set at a depth of approximately 15 feet. Ground water was measured to be approximately 12 feet below grade. Borings for monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 were drilled deeper and monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 were set at depths of 20 feet and 18.5 feet respectively. Surprisingly, monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 were found to be dry following completion.

Delta installed two additional monitoring wells, MW-4 and MW-5, on September 5, 1991. These wells were placed closer to the area of the drum removal. Soil samples for analytical work from each boring were collected at depths of 35 feet and 38 feet respectively. Monitoring wells MW-4 and MW-5 were set at depths of 32 feet and 36 feet. Approximately 15 feet west of MW-5 buried metallic objects were encountered at a depth of 3 to 4 feet. Monitoring well construction details are provided in Attachment A.

Surficial sediments across the site are comprised of unconsolidated post-miocene interbedded sands and clays. Soil boring logs for all five test borings are included in Attachment B. A total of three soil samples from the five test borings were analyzed in the laboratory. These include one sample each taken from the borings advanced for MW-1, MW-4, and MW-5. Each sample was analyzed for priority pollutants (see Attachment C). The results of all parameters identified above the method detection limits are summarized in Table 1. Laboratory analytical reports are included in Attachment D.

The data in Table 1 indicates the presence of several target compounds including phenol, 1,1-dichloroethane and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. There were also a number of heavy metals detected, however all of these metals are known to occur naturally in various geologic settings and depositional environments and are not necessarily indicative of contamination. Common and average ranges of heavy metal background concentrations in soil published by the US EPA are presented in Tables 1 and 3. All soil samples collected and analyzed, with exception of the MW-4 soil sample, exhibited heavy metals concentrations below the US EPA reported averages. The MW-4 soil sample exhibited 11 mg/kg arsenic. The average US EPA

concentration for arsenic is 5 mg/kg. The background range of heavy metals in soils at this site is unknown. Collection and analyses of additional soil samples across the site would be necessary to determine background concentrations and thus to make a determination of the significance of heavy metals identified during this investigation.

Ground water in the landfill area was encountered at depths ranging from 12 feet in MW-1 to 30 feet in MW-5. Ground water elevation data has been calculated and is presented in Attachment E. The data shows that the ground water elevation in MW-5 is approximately 18 feet deeper than the elevation in MW-1. Considering the elevations of the screened interval in each well, it appears that wells MW-1, MW-4, and MW-5 are not intercepting the same water bearing units. Well MW-1 would appear to be screened within a perched ground water zone. It is unknown if these perched conditions are seasonal or naturally occurring precipitation events. Wells MW-4 and MW-5 are screened in the unconsolidated unit overlying the Yorktown Formation, the uppermost water-bearing lithologic unit in the New Bern area.

Based upon ground water elevations in MW-4 and MW-5, and information presented in the three reports prepared by C.T. Main (Section 1.4 above), the horizontal ground water flow direction appears to be toward the east or southeast.

Ground water samples were collected from each of the 5 monitoring wells analyzed for a full priority pollutants scan. The results of all parameters identified above the method detection limits are summarized in Table 2. Laboratory analytical reports are included in Attachment D. The data in Table 2 indicates the presence of several target compounds including the organic compounds phenol, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride and acrolein, and arsenic, beryllium, chromium, nickel, lead, selenium, and thallium. All of these compounds were detected at concentrations greater than currently adopted or proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's).

2.2 Drum Removal and Trench Excavation

The intent of the drum removal operation was to uncover enough drums to get an impression of the quantity of drums on site, and to get a composite sample of the contents of any of the drums found not to be empty. Drum removal was conducted in one area of the site to the west of the production facility where drums were known to be present (Figure 3). Prior to drum removal and excavation, the work area was cleared of trees and underbrush. Initially, approximately 10 to 12 drums were removed. The drums were all empty.

As drums were removed from the pile, and vegetative cover removed, it was apparent that the drums had been disposed of in a trench approximately 30 feet long. Approximately 130 to 150 drums were removed from the excavation. Approximately 7% to 9% of the drums appeared to contain significant volumes of liquid (greater than 1/3 full) with the bungs securely in place. In general, the drums were in various states of decay. No drums were encountered that contained solids in detectable amounts. Many drums were found to contain a plastic/poly-type liner.

Removed drums that did not have any contents were crushed by the track machine and piled. Drums that did contain fluids were stockpiled on a poly liner in a separate area. Both drum storage areas were covered with poly-sheeting. One soil sample was collected at a depth of three feet below the level from which the drums had been removed. The laboratory identification for this sample is "DA". Drums containing liquids were randomly sampled. The samples were combined to form a composite sample for laboratory analysis. The identification for this sample is "DC".

The soil sample "DA", and drum composite sample "DC" were also analyzed for priority pollutants. The results of these analyses are included in Table 3. Due to the matrix of the composite sample "DC", the priority pollutants metals portion of the analyses were conducted as if the sample were a solid. The drum composite sample "DC" was found to contain phenol and 1,2 - dichloroethane (1,2 - DCA) in the liquid phase. Other organic compounds and metals could not be detected or quantified due to interferences and the dilution factors required due to very high concentrations of target compounds. This suggests a possibility that target compounds which may have been present in the composite sample were not identified.

The soil sample taken from below the drum removal area identified the presence of several target compounds including phenol, 1,1-dichloroethane, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. Also identified were quantifiable levels of the heavy metal compounds, but again, none of these appeared to be outside of the average or typical range of concentrations. The local background concentrations of the target metals are unknown.

In an effort to investigate the large area of anomalous magnetic readings identified by the preliminary landfill survey (Figure 3), two exploratory trenches were excavated on August 16, 1991. Trenches T-1 and T-2 (Figure 3) were approximately 50 feet in length and 8 feet in depth. Composite soil samples were collected from the base of each trench with the excavation machine.

Each of these soil samples was analyzed for priority pollutants. The results are summarized in Table 3. No organic compounds were detected in T-1 or T-2. Although quantifiable levels of heavy metals were identified, none of these appeared to be outside the average or typical range of concentrations . The background concentrations of these heavy metals in the immediate area are unknown.

2.3 Individual Drum Sampling

On November 22, 1991 previously excavated drums that were found to have significant liquid contents were numbered with spray paint, opened, and 4 of the 11 drums were sampled. Drums # 8 and 10 were found to contain a very thick white fluid. It is our understanding, based upon conversations with Texfi personnel, that the white pigment in the fluid could be titanium dioxide. Drums #6 and 9 were found to contain viscous fluid that was milky to clear in color. Drums #6 and #9 were sampled for analyses of priority pollutant metals, phenols, ethylene glycol, and purgeable halogenated hydrocarbons (Method 8010). Drums #8 and #10 were sampled for analyses of priority pollutant metals, and purgeable halogenated hydrocarbons. A copy of the laboratory analytical report is included in Attachment D. The data are tabulated in Table 4.

Due to the viscosity and high solids content of the samples, it was necessary to increase the quantitation limits for the metals analyses. Samples #9 and #10 had to be handled as solids. In addition, it was not possible to analyze for ethylene glycol because of the high viscosity of the samples; the laboratory equipment could not handle it. Ethylene glycol would be indicative of a titanium dioxide product used in textile manufacturing.

For the metals analyses, arsenic and antimony were found to be present in concentrations greater than the quantitation limits in drum # 10 only. The arsenic concentration was 8,800 ug/kg, and the antimony concentration was 700,000 ug/kg. The US EPA MCL for arsenic is 50 ug/l, and the proposed MCL for antimony is 3 ug/l.

The purgeable halogenated hydrocarbons analyses indicates the presence of 1,2-dichloroethane at concentrations of 120,000 ug/l in drum #6, 1,400 ug/l in drum #8, 11,000 ug/l in drum #9, and 4,500 ug/l in drum #10. Drums #8 and 10, were found to contain a 1,1,1-trichloroethane concentration of 31 ug/l and 160 ug/l respectively. Chloroform was indicated in drum #8 at a concentration of 86 ug/l. The US EPA MCL is 5 ug/l for 1,2-dichloroethane, and is 200 ug/l for 1,1,1-trichloroethane. There is currently no promulgated or proposed MCL for chloroform.

Based on samples collected, it was not possible to definitively determine the exact contents of the drums; only characteristics of the drum contents were ascertainable. The conclusions that can be made at this time are:

- antimony and arsenic were present in one drum; antimony is known to be used as a catalyst in polymerization; the possible source of arsenic is unknown.
- all four drum contents included 1,2 dichloroethane and/or 1,1,1 trichloroethane; these compounds have been known to be used in textile manufacturing operations.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Delta offers the following recommendations for Texfi's consideration:

(1) Determine the background concentrations of heavy metals in the soils and ground water in the immediate area of the landfill;

(2) Determine the groundwater elevations and flow direction for the area. This should include mapping the NCDEM and Texfi monitoring networks as one entire network;

(3) Define and map the extent of the landfill area; and,

(4) Determine possible options for handling the drums in the landfill area and prepare a workplan.

(5) Evaluate potential environmental solutions for the landfill area into other remediation activities planned or taking place on the Amital site.

TABLE 3

Trench/Drum Area Soils Analytical Data
Texfi Industries
New Bern, North Carolina

Delta No. 50-91-016

PARAMETER		Soil Sampling Location (mg/kg) DA	T1	T2	Common Range In Soils **	Average In Soils **	Drum Composite: Solid (mg/kg) DC @	Drum Composite: Liquid (mg/l) DC #
Total Phenol		1.200	-	-			-	0.088
1,2-Dichloroethane	(1,2-DCA)	-	-	-			-	81.000
1,1-Dichloroethane	(1,1-DCA)	0.017	-	-			-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(1,1,1-TCA)	0.061	-	-			-	-
Acrolein		-	-	-			-	-
Toluene		0.006	-	-			-	-
Xylenes		0.054	-	-			-	-
Arsenic		3.900	1.100	-	1 - 50	5	-	-
Chromium		1.000	16.000	15.000	1 - 1,000	100	-	-
Lead		8.600	6.400	4.600	2 - 200	10	-	-
Zinc		5.500	28.000	8.000	10 - 300	50	-	-
Copper		-	6.100	-	2 - 100	30	-	-
Nickel		-	-	-	5 - 500	40	-	-

Note:

DC # is the drum composite sample. The quantitation limit on all analyses has been elevated significantly due to the sample matrix and flamability potential. This sample was analyzed as a liquid. The units are (mg/l)

DC @ is the drum composite sample. The quantitation limit on all analyses has been elevated significantly due to the sample matrix and flamability potential. This sample was analyzed as a solid.

* The precedeing value is the currently proposed MCL

- Constituent not identified at or above the quantitation limit

** USEPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Responce, HAZARDOUS WASTE LAND TREATMENT, SW-874 (April, 1983) Page 273, Table 6.46.

TABLE 4

Drum Contents Summary
Texfi Industries
New Bern, North Carolina
Delta No. 50-91-016

PARAMETER		MCL (ug/l)	DRUM # #6 (ug/l)	#8 (ug/l)	#9 (ug/kg)**	#10 (ug/kg)**
Physical Description			Milky Viscous	White Viscous	Milky Viscous	White Viscous
1,2-Dichloroethane	(1,2-DCA)	5	120000	1400	11000 (ug/l)	4500 (ug/l)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(1,1,1-TCA)	200	-	31	-	160 (ug/l)
Chloroform		-	-	86	-	-
Mercury		2 *	<5	<5 &	<250	<250
Arsenic		50	<250 &	<250 &	<1000	8800
Lead		50	<50 &	<50 &	<1000	<1000
Silver		50	<50 &	<50 &	<10000	<10000
Beryllium		1 *	<100 &	<100 &	<2000	<2000
Cadmium		10	<100 &	<100 &	<2000	<2000
Chromium		50	<300 &	<300 &	<6000	<6000
Copper		1300 *	<200 &	<200 &	<4000	<4000
Nickel		100 *	<300 &	<300 &	<6000	<6000
Antimony		3 *	<2000 &	<2000 &	<40000	700000
Selenium		10	<50 &	<50 &	<2000 &	<2000 &
Thallium		0.5 *	<50 &	<50 &	<1000	<1000
Zinc		500	<200 &	<200 &	<4000	<4000
Total Phenols			<50 &	-	<250	-

Note:
MCL The US EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for drinking water

* The preceding value is the currently proposed MCL

\- Constituent not identified at or above the quantitation limit

& Quantitation limit elevated due to sample matrix interferences

** Units, unless noted otherwise

Texfi Meeting January 21, 1992
"Landfill"

Guy Pearce	DEM-GW	946-6481
RICHARD POWERS	DEM-GW	" "
Roger Thorpe	DEM WQ	" "
Dick Denton	Hazardous Waste	"
Deborah Sawyer	DEM-WQ	946-6481
JOHN TATE	SOUTHRIDGE CORP. (FOR TEXFI)	919-288-8378
Harold Bynum	Smith Helms Mulliss + Moore	919-378-52
Jim Mulligan	NC DEM	946-6481
KIRK POLLARD	Aquaterra	859-9987
Kenneth B. White	Aquaterra	859-9987

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

RECEIVED
SEP 24 1992
SUPERFUND SECTION

4WD-WPB

Ms. Pat DeRosa, Head
CERCLA Branch
North Carolina Department of Environment,
Health and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

Dear Pat:

I have sent comment letters regarding the following site:

Gurley Pesticides, sent to Jack Butler 3/5/92,

Texfi New Bern, sent to Jack Butler 3/6/92,

GaPacific-Hardwood Sawmill, sent to Grover Nicholson 7/8/92,

Texaco, sent to Grover Nicholson 7/8/92,

McRae Street Landfill, sent to Pat DeRosa 7/14/92, and

RJR Technical Company, sent to Grover Nicholson 8/18/92.

Mary will talk to Cathy on Mon. 9/28 + get back to me. P.

Please let me know when the revised reports and/or addendums to the reports will be submitted to EPA. If you have any questions regarding the comments, please contact me at (404) 347-5065.

Sincerely,

Cathy Amoroso

Cathy Amoroso
Environmental Scientist

cc: Grover Nicholson, NCDEHNR

Jack please let me know what the status is on these responses.

Pat

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IV
345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1992
SUPERFUND SECTION

MAR 6 1992

4WD-WPB

Jack Butler, Environmental Engineer
North Carolina Department of Environment,
Health, and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

Re: Site Inspection report, Texfi New Bern, NCD981928088

Dear Jack:

I have recently reviewed the above referenced SI. During the SI two subsurface soil and one background soil sample were collected and analyzed. The results of the soil analysis were not included in the report. Please attach a short addendum to the report which tabulates the soil sample results and briefly discusses the soil exposure pathway.

If you have any questions regarding this comment, please call me at (404) 347-5065.

Sincerely,

Cathy Amoroso

Cathy Amoroso
Environmental Scientist

Printed on Recycled Paper

PHASE I LANDFILL INVESTIGATION REPORT

TEXFI INDUSTRIES

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

DELTA PROJECT NO. 50-91-016

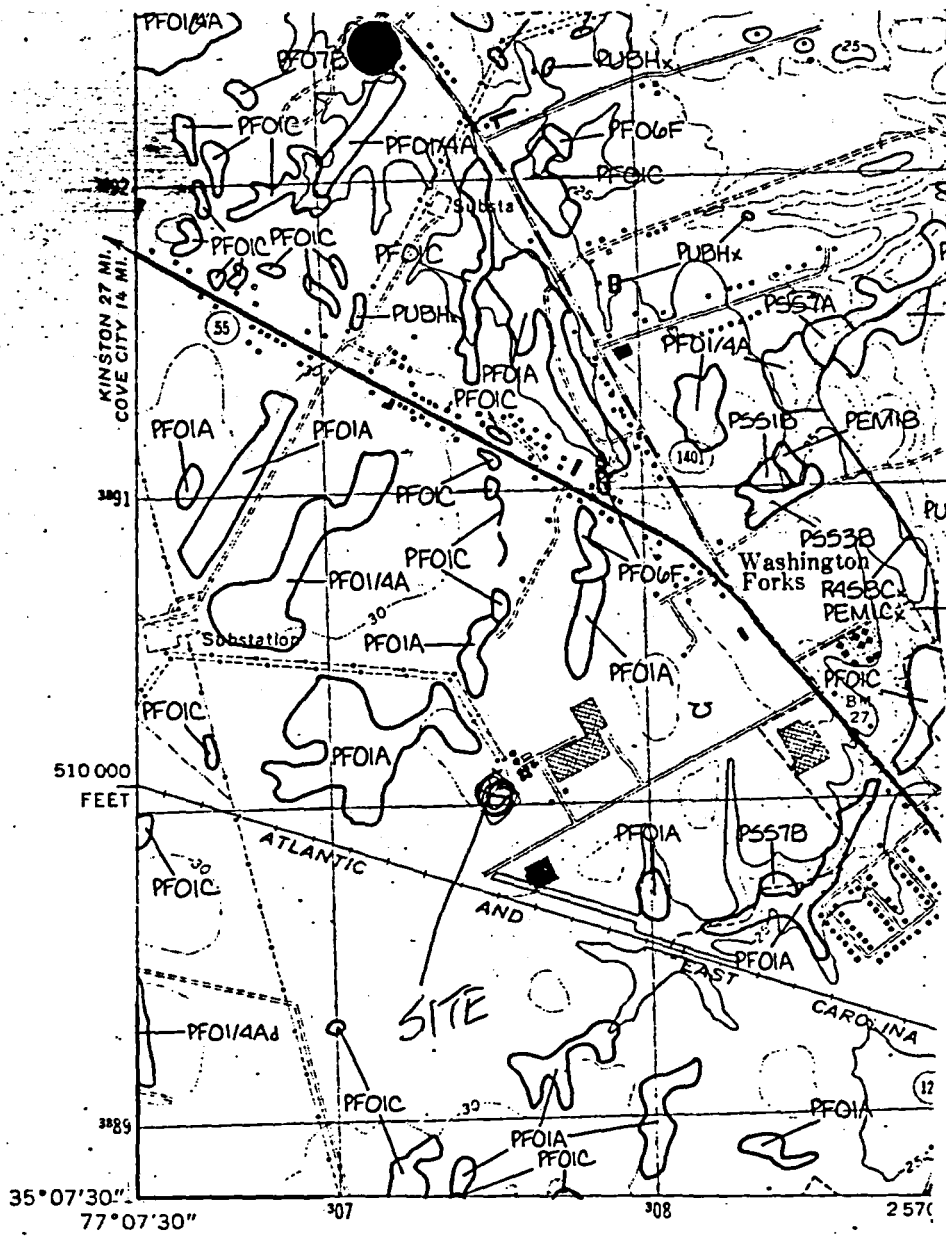
541 9890

RECEIVED
JAN 27 1992
HAZARDOUS WASTE SECTION

This report was prepared by:

Delta Environmental Consultants, Inc.
6701 Carmel Road, Suite 200
Charlotte, North Carolina 28226-3901

December 1991



ROCKY MOUNT SW
KINSTON

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 700
1 5 0 1 KILOMETI

☐ 1 acre

10 acres

ACREAGE GUIDE

Other information including a narrative report concerning t
wetland resources depicted on this document may be availabl
For information, contact:

TECHNICAL RESPONSIBILITY	
TASK	NAME
ZTS Transfer	M. Meeds
ZTS Lettering	
ZTS QC	G. REEVES

NAME: winston
E: N.C.

PHASE I LANDFILL INVESTIGATION REPORT
TEXFI INDUSTRIES
NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA
DELTA PROJECT NO. 50-91-016

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Texfi Industries is the current owner of a 102 acre tract of land in Craven County, North Carolina, northwest of the City of New Bern (Figures 1, 2, and 3). This 102 acre tract is generally wooded undeveloped land. The Amital Spinning plant and operations facilities, purchased from Texfi, occupies approximately 78 acres that was developed and put into operation by Texfi in 1970. The facility produces polyester products. Texfi was the first industrial user of the property.

In the context of this report, the area west of the plant, drainage ditch, and overhead power lines (as shown in Figure 3), is considered to be the "landfill" owned by Texfi. The "plant" refers to the operations and production facilities currently owned by Amital Spinning to east of the landfill area.

1.2 Scope of Service

Delta Environmental Consultants, Inc. (Delta) has been engaged by Texfi to investigate the landfill area of the Texfi site in New Bern, North Carolina. The following scope of services were provided in Delta's May 7, 1991 proposal, to conduct preliminary investigations of the landfill:

- Review of previous work performed on-site.
- Preparation of a detailed Health & Safety plan.
- Arrange subcontracting of a well drilling firm, a drum removal and handling firm, an analytical laboratory, and a surveyor.
- Excavation and sampling of buried drums.
- Installation of groundwater monitoring wells.
- Collection and analyses of soil and groundwater samples.
- Preparation of a summary report.

Site work was conducted in August of 1991 in fulfillment of this scope of work. The purpose of the work performed was to assess the nature and extent of materials disposed of in the landfill area and to assess soil and ground water conditions. This report presents the results of the field investigations and recommendations for the site.

1.3 Previous Investigations

Four previous soil and groundwater investigations addressing the organic solvent contamination have been performed in the immediate area of the plant and production facilities. It appears that during the 10 year period that Texfi operated the plant, there was a release of TCA that contaminated the ground water beneath the plant. These previous investigations include:

- Environmental Audit and Preliminary Groundwater Assessment, Law Engineering and Testing Company, August 1986.
- Preliminary Groundwater Assessment, Chas T. Main, March 1987.
- Phase II Groundwater Assessment, Chas T. Main, July 1987.
- Phase III Groundwater Assessment, Chas T. Main, October 1987.

Delta conducted a preliminary survey of the landfill during which previous Texfi employees were interviewed, Texfi attorneys were contacted, and regional and local NCDEM personnel were questioned. During the survey of the landfill area several exposed drums were observed. Most drums were rusted; a few were labeled; many appeared to be empty. Visual reconnaissance of the landfill area revealed long linear humps, or small ridges, can be seen in these areas where drums are visible. A magnetic survey conducted in the landfill area where drums are visible on the ground surface in the presence of the linear ridges, suggested that drums are buried within these linear features. The magnetic anomaly information, and the visual survey suggest there may be a significant number of drums remaining on the property. The preliminary survey indicated that the landfill had been used as a disposal area for empty drums, refuse, and other solid waste materials.

2.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

On August 12 through 16, 1991, Delta conducted field investigations related to the above listed scope of work. Project field activities performed during this investigation included the collection of soil samples from shallow soil borings, the installation and sampling of monitoring wells, and some exploratory excavation and composite sampling of partially buried 55 gallon drums. Four excavated drums, known to contain fluids, were sampled on November 22, 1991. The following sections outline the field activities.

2.1 Soil and Ground Water Sampling

On August 13, 1991 three soil borings were advanced using a hollow stem auger. Soil samples were collected at 5 foot intervals, classified and logged by the field geologist. Each of the borings were completed as permanent monitoring wells noted as MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 in Figure 3. A soil sample was collected for laboratory analysis at a depth of 14 feet while drilling MW-1.

Monitoring well MW-1 is set at a depth of approximately 15 feet. Ground water was measured to be approximately 12 feet below grade. Borings for monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 were drilled deeper and monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 were set at depths of 20 feet and 18.5 feet respectively. Surprisingly, monitoring wells MW-2 and MW-3 were found to be dry following completion.

Delta installed two additional monitoring wells, MW-4 and MW-5, on September 5, 1991. These wells were placed closer to the area of the drum removal. Soil samples for analytical work from each boring were collected at depths of 35 feet and 38 feet respectively. Monitoring wells MW-4 and MW-5 were set at depths of 32 feet and 36 feet. Approximately 15 feet west of MW-5 buried metallic objects were encountered at a depth of 3 to 4 feet. Monitoring well construction details are provided in Attachment A.

Surficial sediments across the site are comprised of unconsolidated post-miocene interbedded sands and clays. Soil boring logs for all five test borings are included in Attachment B. A total of three soil samples from the five test borings were analyzed in the laboratory. These include one sample each taken from the borings advanced for MW-1, MW-4, and MW-5. Each sample was analyzed for priority pollutants (see Attachment C). The results of all parameters identified above the method detection limits are summarized in Table 1. Laboratory analytical reports are included in Attachment D.

The data in Table 1 indicates the presence of several target compounds including phenol, 1,1-dichloroethane and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. There were also a number of heavy metals detected, however all of these metals are known to occur naturally in various geologic settings and depositional environments and are not necessarily indicative of contamination. Common and average ranges of heavy metal background concentrations in soil published by the US EPA are presented in Tables 1 and 3. All soil samples collected and analyzed, with exception of the MW-4 soil sample, exhibited heavy metals concentrations below the US EPA reported averages. The MW-4 soil sample exhibited 11 mg/kg arsenic. The average US EPA

concentration for arsenic is 5 mg/kg. The background range of heavy metals in soils at this site is unknown. Collection and analyses of additional soil samples across the site would be necessary to determine background concentrations and thus to make a determination of the significance of heavy metals identified during this investigation.

Ground water in the landfill area was encountered at depths ranging from 12 feet in MW-1 to 30 feet in MW-5. Ground water elevation data has been calculated and is presented in Attachment E. The data shows that the ground water elevation in MW-5 is approximately 18 feet deeper than the elevation in MW-1. Considering the elevations of the screened interval in each well, it appears that wells MW-1, MW-4, and MW-5 are not intercepting the same water bearing units. Well MW-1 would appear to be screened within a perched ground water zone. It is unknown if these perched conditions are seasonal or naturally occurring precipitation events. Wells MW-4 and MW-5 are screened in the unconsolidated unit overlying the Yorktown Formation, the uppermost water-bearing lithologic unit in the New Bern area.

Based upon ground water elevations in MW-4 and MW-5, and information presented in the three reports prepared by C.T. Main (Section 1.4 above), the horizontal ground water flow direction appears to be toward the east or southeast.

Ground water samples were collected from each of the 5 monitoring wells analyzed for a full priority pollutants scan. The results of all parameters identified above the method detection limits are summarized in Table 2. Laboratory analytical reports are included in Attachment D. The data in Table 2 indicates the presence of several target compounds including the organic compounds phenol, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride and acrolein, and arsenic, beryllium, chromium, nickel, lead, selenium, and thallium. All of these compounds were detected at concentrations greater than currently adopted or proposed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's).

2.2 Drum Removal and Trench Excavation

The intent of the drum removal operation was to uncover enough drums to get an impression of the quantity of drums on site, and to get a composite sample of the contents of any of the drums found not to be empty. Drum removal was conducted in one area of the site to the west of the production facility where drums were known to be present (Figure 3). Prior to drum removal and excavation, the work area was cleared of trees and underbrush. Initially, approximately 10 to 12 drums were removed. The drums were all empty.

As drums were removed from the pile, and vegetative cover removed, it was apparent that the drums had been disposed of in a trench approximately 30 feet long. Approximately 130 to 150 drums were removed from the excavation. Approximately 7% to 9% of the drums appeared to contain significant volumes of liquid (greater than 1/3 full) with the bungs securely in place. In general, the drums were in various states of decay. No drums were encountered that contained solids in detectable amounts. Many drums were found to contain a plastic/poly-type liner.

Removed drums that did not have any contents were crushed by the track machine and piled. Drums that did contain fluids were stockpiled on a poly liner in a separate area. Both drum storage areas were covered with poly-sheeting. One soil sample was collected at a depth of three feet below the level from which the drums had been removed. The laboratory identification for this sample is "DA". Drums containing liquids were randomly sampled. The samples were combined to form a composite sample for laboratory analysis. The identification for this sample is "DC".

The soil sample "DA", and drum composite sample "DC" were also analyzed for priority pollutants. The results of these analyses are included in Table 3. Due to the matrix of the composite sample "DC", the priority pollutants metals portion of the analyses were conducted as if the sample were a solid. The drum composite sample "DC" was found to contain phenol and 1,2 - dichloroethane (1,2 - DCA) in the liquid phase. Other organic compounds and metals could not be detected or quantified due to interferences and the dilution factors required due to very high concentrations of target compounds. This suggests a possibility that target compounds which may have been present in the composite sample were not identified.

The soil sample taken from below the drum removal area identified the presence of several target compounds including phenol, 1,1-dichloroethane, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. Also identified were quantifiable levels of the heavy metal compounds, but again, none of these appeared to be outside of the average or typical range of concentrations. The local background concentrations of the target metals are unknown.

In an effort to investigate the large area of anomalous magnetic readings identified by the preliminary landfill survey (Figure 3), two exploratory trenches were excavated on August 16, 1991. Trenches T-1 and T-2 (Figure 3) were approximately 50 feet in length and 8 feet in depth. Composite soil samples were collected from the base of each trench with the excavation machine.

Each of these soil samples was analyzed for priority pollutants. The results are summarized in Table 3. No organic compounds were detected in T-1 or T-2. Although quantifiable levels of heavy metals were identified, none of these appeared to be outside the average or typical range of concentrations . The background concentrations of these heavy metals in the immediate area are unknown.

2.3 Individual Drum Sampling

On November 22, 1991 previously excavated drums that were found to have significant liquid contents were numbered with spray paint, opened, and 4 of the 11 drums were sampled. Drums # 8 and 10 were found to contain a very thick white fluid. It is our understanding, based upon conversations with Texfi personnel, that the white pigment in the fluid could be titanium dioxide. Drums #6 and 9 were found to contain viscous fluid that was milky to clear in color. Drums #6 and #9 were sampled for analyses of priority pollutant metals, phenols, ethylene glycol, and purgeable halogenated hydrocarbons (Method 8010). Drums #8 and #10 were sampled for analyses of priority pollutant metals, and purgeable halogenated hydrocarbons. A copy of the laboratory analytical report is included in Attachment D. The data are tabulated in Table 4.

Due to the viscosity and high solids content of the samples, it was necessary to increase the quantitation limits for the metals analyses. Samples #9 and #10 had to be handled as solids. In addition, it was not possible to analyze for ethylene glycol because of the high viscosity of the samples; the laboratory equipment could not handle it. Ethylene glycol would be indicative of a titanium dioxide product used in textile manufacturing.

For the metals analyses, arsenic and antimony were found to be present in concentrations greater than the quantitation limits in drum # 10 only. The arsenic concentration was 8,800 ug/kg, and the antimony concentration was 700,000 ug/kg. The US EPA MCL for arsenic is 50 ug/l, and the proposed MCL for antimony is 3 ug/l.

The purgeable halogenated hydrocarbons analyses indicates the presence of 1,2-dichloroethane at concentrations of 120,000 ug/l in drum #6, 1,400 ug/l in drum #8, 11,000 ug/l in drum #9, and 4,500 ug/l in drum #10. Drums #8 and 10, were found to contain a 1,1,1-trichloroethane concentration of 31 ug/l and 160 ug/l respectively. Chloroform was indicated in drum #8 at a concentration of 86 ug/l. The US EPA MCL is 5 ug/l for 1,2-dichloroethane, and is 200 ug/l for 1,1,1-trichloroethane. There is currently no promulgated or proposed MCL for chloroform.

Based on samples collected, it was not possible to definitively determine the exact contents of the drums; only characteristics of the drum contents were ascertainable. The conclusions that can be made at this time are:

- antimony and arsenic were present in one drum; antimony is known to be used as a catalyst in polymerization; the possible source of arsenic is unknown.
- all four drum contents included 1,2 dichloroethane and/or 1,1,1 trichloroethane; these compounds have been known to be used in textile manufacturing operations.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Delta offers the following recommendations for Texfi's consideration:

(1) Determine the background concentrations of heavy metals in the soils and ground water in the immediate area of the landfill;

(2) Determine the groundwater elevations and flow direction for the area. This should include mapping the NCDEM and Texfi monitoring networks as one entire network;

(3) Define and map the extent of the landfill area; and,

(4) Determine possible options for handling the drums in the landfill area and prepare a workplan.

(5) Evaluate potential environmental solutions for the landfill area into other remediation activities planned or taking place on the Amital site.

TABLE 3

Trench/Drum Area Soils Analytical Data
Texfi Industries
New Bern, North Carolina

Delta No. 50-91-016

PARAMETER		Soil Sampling Location (mg/kg) DA	T1	T2	Common Range In Soils **	Average In Soils **	Drum Composite: Solid (mg/kg) DC @	Drum Composite: Liquid (mg/l) DC #
Total Phenol		1.200	-	-			-	0.088
1,2-Dichloroethane	(1,2-DCA)	-	-	-			-	81.000
1,1-Dichloroethane	(1,1-DCA)	0.017	-	-			-	-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(1,1,1-TCA)	0.061	-	-			-	-
Acrolein		-	-	-			-	-
Toluene		0.006	-	-			-	-
Xylenes		0.054	-	-			-	-
Arsenic		3.900	1.100	-	1 - 50	5	-	-
Chromium		1.000	16.000	15.000	1 - 1,000	100	-	-
Lead		8.600	6.400	4.600	2 - 200	10	-	-
Zinc		5.500	28.000	8.000	10 - 300	50	-	-
Copper		-	6.100	-	2 - 100	30	-	-
Nickel		-	-	-	5 - 500	40	-	-

Note:
DC # is the drum composite sample. The quantitation limit on all analyses has been elevated significantly due to the sample matrix and flamability potential. This sample was analyzed as a liquid. The units are (mg/l)

DC @ is the drum composite sample. The quantitation limit on all analyses has been elevated significantly due to the sample matrix and flamability potential. This sample was analyzed as a solid.

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** USEPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Responce, HAZARDOUS WASTE LAND TREATMENT, SW-874 (April, 1983) Page 273, Table 6.46.

TABLE 4

Drum Contents Summary
Texfi Industries
New Bern, North Carolina
Delta No. 50-91-016

PARAMETER		MCL (ug/l)	DRUM # #6 (ug/l)	#8 (ug/l)	#9 (ug/kg)**	#10 (ug/kg)**
Physical Description			Milky Viscous	White Viscous	Milky Viscous	White Viscous
1,2-Dichloroethane	(1,2-DCA)	5	120000	1400	11000 (ug/l)	4500 (ug/l)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	(1,1,1-TCA)	200	-	31	-	160 (ug/l)
Chloroform		-	-	86	-	-
Mercury		2 *	<5	<5 &	<250	<250
Arsenic		50	<250 &	<250 &	<1000	8800
Lead		50	<50 &	<50 &	<1000	<1000
Silver		50	<50 &	<50 &	<10000	<10000
Beryllium		1 *	<100 &	<100 &	<2000	<2000
Cadmium		10	<100 &	<100 &	<2000	<2000
Chromium		50	<300 &	<300 &	<6000	<6000
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Antimony		3 *	<2000 &	<2000 &	<40000	700000
Selenium		10	<50 &	<50 &	<2000 &	<2000 &
Thallium		0.5 *	<50 &	<50 &	<1000	<1000
Zinc		500	<200 &	<200 &	<4000	<4000
Total Phenols			<50 &	-	<250	-

Note:
MCL The US EPA Maximum Contaminant Level for drinking water

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& Quantitation limit elevated due to sample matrix interferences

** Units, unless noted otherwise

Texfi Meeting January 21, 1992
"Landfill"

Guy Pearce	DEM-GW	946-6481
RICHARD POWERS	DEM-GW	" "
Roger Thorpe	DEM WQ	" "
Dick Denton	HAZ. MAT. & WASTE	"
Deborah Sawyer	DEM-WQ	946-6481
JOHN TATE	SOUTHRIDGE CORP. (FOR TEXFI)	919-288-8378
Harold Bynum	Smith Helms Mulliss + Moore	919-378-52
Jim Mulligan	NC DEM	946-6481
KIRK POLLARD	Aquaterra	859-9987
Kenneth B. White	Aquaterra	859-9987

DEHNR
HAZARDOUS WASTE SECTION

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OR INSPECTION OF_TEXFI, NEW BERN NC, CRAVEN COUNTY.

Place visited___Old Texfi landfill site_____
Date:_1/26/92_____
Time spent____4 HOURS_____
By whom_ DICK DENTON
Reason for visit_TO DETERMINE STATUS OF ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE ISSUES
Copies sent to:__LARRY PERRY, DD, FILES_____

REPORT

1/26/92

A site inspection was performed 1/26/92 at the landfill site. The inspection revealed that numerous containers (55 gallon drums) both full, partially full, and empty have been removed. It appears that the drums that are not empty have been staged sitting on the ground and covered in plastic. Also noted is an area that has yet to be remediated. Drums were observed to be partially buried and the topography of the ground indicates additional drums are also buried in that area.

Attached are photographs for your reference. It appears that this may be a Super Fund site.

26 November 1991

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

SUBJECT: Texfi, New Bern
NCD981928088

Mr. James Ipock, Amital Spinning (919/636-3435), was contacted on this date to obtain an update on the subject site. Mr. Ipock reported that Amital Spinning has exercised its lease option and purchased 74 acres of the property from Texfi Industries. The purchased property includes the facility and land along Bosch Avenue east to NC 55. As part of the purchase agreement, Texfi Industries has accepted financial responsibility for correcting any environmental problems on the site resulting from their former operation. Texfi Industries also maintains title to 100 acres of adjoining land, including the former landfill area west of the facility. Presently, approximately 200 to 225 employees of Amital Spinning work at the site.

When Mr. Ipock was asked about the pumping and treating of groundwater contaminated with Dowtherm, he responded that the equipment was being assembled to be placed on the pad at the site. An infiltration gallery for the treated groundwater has been approved by the Division of Environmental Management (DEM). This infiltration gallery will be located in the wooded area on the north side of the plant. Mr. Ipock added that the groundwater remediation was planned to begin in December 1991, however; several of the extraction wells had gone dry due to the water table on the site dropping approximately 8 feet. This drop in the water table is believed to be due to mining operations north west of the site.

JB/dk/10

31 October 1991

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

SUBJECT: Craven County Water Service Source

Ms. Dee Lacasse, Craven County Water and Sewer, (919/636-6615), was contacted on this date to determine the source of water for the Craven County Water System. Ms. Lacasse reported that their water source was three wells, one on SR1262, and two on SR1256 (see attached map). All these wells are about 15 miles west of New Bern and more than 4 miles from the Texfi New Bern site.

31 October 1991

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

SUBJECT: Water Service for Trent Woods

Ms. Tina Cannon, Trent Wood Town Clerk, (919/637-9810) was contacted on this date to determine the extent of water service in Trent Woods. Ms. Cannon reported that the City of New Bern has purchased and presently operates the former Trent Woods Water System. This system is presently available to all residents on Trent Woods, but an estimated 2 to 4 percent have maintained private wells. Ms. Cannon added that Trent Woods has approximately 800 residents.

JB/dk/1

15 May 1991

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

SUBJECT: Texfi, New Bern
NCD981928088

The Natural Heritage Program office (Seventh Floor Archdale, 733-7701), was visited on this date to discuss the area of the subject site. Mr. Mike Schafale and Mr. Mike Weekly were very helpful in assisting our staff. A review of their files indicated that the alligator, a federally designated threatened species, has been sited in the Neuse River near New Bern approximately 5 or 6 miles downstream from the subject site. In addition, the Neuse River Floodplain and Bluff System, the Neuse River Sand Ridge, and the Duck Creek Sand Ridge are Priority Areas along the Neuse River within about 7 miles of the subject site. The Neuse River Floodplain and Bluff System is an area of Hog Island approximately 2 to 3 miles northeast of the subject site. The Neuse River Sand Ridge is an area on the northeast bank of the Neuse River approximately 3 miles northeast of the subject site. The Duck Creek Sand Ridge is a wetland south of Duck Creek and east of the Neuse River approximately 6.5 miles southeast of the subject site. These Priority Areas are considered unique geological and ecological areas.

JB/ds/9

State of North Carolina
Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
Division of Solid Waste Management
P.O. Box 27687 · Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

James G. Martin, Governor
William W. Cobey, Jr., Secretary

William L. Meyer
Director

5 February 1991

Mr. Ed Hollowell
Post Office Box 2757
New Bern, North Carolina 28561

Dear Mr. Hollowell:

On 4 December 1990, as part of a study including groundwater quality in your area, a representative from the North Carolina Superfund Section collected a groundwater sample from the well at your residence. Analysis of this sample reveled the presence of 11.5 parts per billion (ppb) 1,1-Dichloroethene. The present maximum contaminant level set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency is 7 ppm. The North Carolina Epidemiology Section has reviewed this data and recommends that the well water not be used for drinking water, as continued consumption over a period of time may result in an increased health risk. It is our understanding that this well is presently only used for lawn and garden irrigation and vehicle washing, and is not presently used as a drinking water source.

If you have questions or would like to discuss the status of this well and recommendations concerning its future use, please contact me at (919) 733-2801.

Sincerely,

Jack Butler

Jack Butler
Environmental Engineer
North Carolina Superfund Section

JB/ds/8

cc: Mr. C.H. Hamm, Craven Co. Health Dept.

5 February 1991

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

SUBJECT: Texfi New Bern, NCD981928088

Ms. Anthony Scarano (919/638-8439), neighbor of the subject site, was contacted on this date concerning laboratory results for groundwater samples collected from her well and her neighbors well during the Site Investigation visit to the subject site on 4 December 1990. Ms. Scarano confirmed, as she stated during the 4 December 1990 visit, that both she and her neighbor used New Bern city water for drinking and that their wells were only used for watering their lawns and gardens and washing their cars. Ms. Scarano was informed that water from her well showed some low levels of chlorinated solvents; however, the North Carolina Epidemiology Section had determined that water from her well was safe to use for all uses including drinking and cooking.

Ms. Scarano provided the following name and address for her neighbor:

Ed Hollowell
Post Office Box 2757
New Bern, North Carolina 28561
Phone (919) 633-0513

Mr. Hollowell's phone number was obtained from directory assistance. Several attempts were made to contact Mr. Hollowell by phone on this date, however no one was home. Mr. Hollowell was also contacted by letter from our office dated 5 February 1991. Ms. Scarano was informed that the North Carolina Epidemiology Section recommended that the Hollowell well not be used for drinking water. Ms. Scarano again responded that the Hollowell residence was served by city water.

JB/ds/texfi/7

State of North Carolina
Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
Division of Epidemiology
P.O. Box 27687 • Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

James G. Martin, Governor
William W. Cobey, Jr., Secretary

J. N. MacCormack, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

January 28, 1991

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

MEMORANDUM

TO: Lee Crosby, Chief
Superfund Section

FROM: Kenneth Rudo, Ph.D., Toxicologist KRK
Environmental Epidemiology Section

SUBJECT: Drinking Water Well Sample Evaluation
Scarano and Neighboring Residential Well
New Bern, North Carolina

Attached are the Environmental Epidemiology Section's drinking water health risk evaluation for the above two water samples (#907487, 907488). Included are recommendations for future water use.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me at 733-3410.

KR:km

Attachments

c: John I. Freeman, D.V.M., M.P.H., Chief
Jack Butler

North Carolina Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Service
Environmental Epidemiology Branch
Drinking Water Health Risk Evaluation For
Chlorinated Solvents

DATE: 1/28/91 LABORATORY NUMBER 907487

Based on these analytical results, this water is contaminated with chlorinated solvents which have been widely used (both industrially and in home-use products) for many years. One chlorinated solvent, vinyl chloride, is known to cause cancer in humans. Many other chlorinated solvents have been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. However, none of these chemicals is known to cause cancer in humans.

Some chlorinated solvents have not been linked to cancer. For these chemicals, acceptable intake levels are much higher and are based on other health effects.

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has set maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for a number of chlorinated solvents. The MCL is the amount of a chemical that is considered acceptable in public drinking water supplies. The maximum contaminant level is not binding for users of private supply wells, but is a useful guideline.

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level (ppb)	This Well (ppb)
1,1-dichloroethylene	7 ppb	≈ 1 ppb (1K)

(✓) This water is acceptable for all uses due to the very low levels present.
(✓) Resample in about 3 month(s). (PLEASE INDICATE ON LAB SHEET THAT IT IS A RESAMPLE AND PROVIDE PREVIOUS SAMPLE NUMBER(S).)

( ) This water is significantly contaminated and should not be used for drinking or cooking. Prolonged bathing/showering should be avoided.

( ) This water is highly contaminated and should not be used for drinking, cooking, or bathing/showering.

Comments: Levels are below EPA MCL. Methylene chloride may be lab error. Continued water use should not pose any health risk at this time. Resampling will monitor for any change in results.

For further information, contact [redacted] Dr. Ken Rudo, Environmental Epidemiology Branch, (919) 733-3410.

DHS 1476 (Revised 5/89)
Environmental Epidemiology Branch

North Carolina Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Service
Environmental Epidemiology Branch
Drinking Water Health Risk Evaluation For
Chlorinated Solvents

DATE: 1/28/91 LABORATORY NUMBER 907488

Based on these analytical results, this water is contaminated with chlorinated solvents which have been widely used (both industrially and in home-use products) for many years. One chlorinated solvent, vinyl chloride, is known to cause cancer in humans. Many other chlorinated solvents have been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. However, none of these chemicals is known to cause cancer in humans.

Some chlorinated solvents have not been linked to cancer. For these chemicals, acceptable intake levels are much higher and are based on other health effects.

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has set maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for a number of chlorinated solvents. The MCL is the amount of a chemical that is considered acceptable in public drinking water supplies. The maximum contaminant level is not binding for users of private supply wells, but is a useful guideline.

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level (ppb)	This Well (ppb)
1,1 - dichloroethylene	7 ppb	11.5 ppb

( ) This water is acceptable for all uses due to the very low levels present.
( ) Resample in about _____ month(s). (PLEASE INDICATE ON LAB SHEET THAT IT IS A RESAMPLE AND PROVIDE PREVIOUS SAMPLE NUMBER(S).)

(✓) This water is significantly contaminated and should not be used for drinking or cooking. Prolonged bathing/showering should be avoided.

( ) This water is highly contaminated and should not be used for drinking, cooking, or bathing/showering.

Comments: level is above EPA MCL. Continued consumption may result in an increased health risk over time. Resample in 3 months.

For further information, contact [redacted] Dr. Ken Rudo, Environmental Epidemiology Branch, (919) 733-3410.

DHS 1476 (Revised 5/89)
Environmental Epidemiology Branch

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON ST, RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

Laboratory No. 907487 PURGEABLE COMPOUNDS Date of Analysis 12/19 - 12/20/90

COMPOUND	µg/l
Dichlorodifluoromethane	U
Chloromethane	"
✓Vinyl Chloride	"
Bromomethane	"
Chloroethane	"
Trichlorofluoromethane	"
✓1,1-Dichloroethylene	1K
Methylene Chloride	1K
tert-Butyl Methyl Ether	U
(Trans)1,2-Dichloroethylene	"
Isopropyl ether	"
1,1-Dichloroethane	53.7
2,2-Dichloropropane	U
(Cis) 1,2-Dichloroethylene	"
Chloroform	"
(BCM) Bromochloromethane	"
✓1,1,1-Trichloroethane	"
1,1-Dichloropropene	"
✓Carbon Tetrachloride	"
✓Benzene	"
✓1,2-Dichloroethane	"
✓Trichloroethylene	"
1,2-Dichloropropane	"
Bromodichloromethane	"
Dibromomethane	"
Toluene	"
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	"
Tetrachloroethene	"
1,3-Dichloropropane	"
Dibromochloromethane	"
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	"
1-Chlorohexane	"
Tetrahydrofuran	6.0

COMPOUND	µg/l
Chlorobenzene	U
Ethylbenzene	"
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	"
p-Xylene	"
m-Xylene	"
o-Xylene	"
Styrene	"
Bromoform	trace
Isopropylbenzene	U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	"
Bromobenzene	"
n-Propylbenzene	"
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	"
2-Chlorotoluene	"
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	"
4-Chlorotoluene	"
(Tert) Butyl Benzene	"
Pentachloroethane	"
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	"
(Sec) Butyl Benzene	"
p-Isopropyltoluene	"
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	"
✓1,4-Dichlorobenzene	"
n-Butylbenzene	"
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	"
(Bis) 2 Chloroisopropyl Ether	"
1,2-Dibromo-3 Chloropropane	"
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	"
Hexachlorobutadiene	"
Naphthalene	"
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	"

COMMENTS: Unidentified peaks present

MDL - Minimum Detection Limit for water (EPA Method 502.2), is 1.0 µg/l.

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected.
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
✓ - Regulated VOC
T - Trihalomethane

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-O (1/89 Laboratory)

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON ST, RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

Laboratory No. 907488 PURGEABLE COMPOUNDS Date of Analysis 12/19/90

COMPOUND	µg/l
Dichlorodifluoromethane	U
Chloromethane	
✓Vinyl Chloride	
Bromomethane	
Chloroethane	
Trichlorofluoromethane	
✓1,1-Dichloroethylene	11.5
Methylene Chloride	U
tert-Butyl Methyl Ether	
(Trans)1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Isopropyl ether	
1,1-Dichloroethane	607.9
2,2-Dichloropropane	U
(Cis) 1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Chloroform	
(BCM) Bromochloromethane	
✓1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
1,1-Dichloropropene	
✓Carbon Tetrachloride	
✓Benzene	
✓1,2-Dichloroethane	
✓Trichloroethylene	
1,2-Dichloropropane	
Bromodichloromethane	
Dibromomethane	
Toluene	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
Tetrachloroethene	
1,3-Dichloropropane	
Dibromochloromethane	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	
1-Chlorohexane	
Tetrahydrofuran	28.9
* P-Dioxane	150.0

COMPOUND	µg/l
Chlorobenzene	U
Ethylbenzene	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
p-Xylene	
m-Xylene	
o-Xylene	
Styrene	
Bromoform	1K
Isopropylbenzene	U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromobenzene	
n-Propylbenzene	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
2-Chlorotoluene	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
4-Chlorotoluene	
(Tert) Butyl Benzene	
Pentachloroethane	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
(Sec) Butyl Benzene	
p-Isopropyltoluene	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
✓1,4-Dichlorobenzene	
n-Butylbenzene	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	
(Bis) 2 Chloroisopropyl Ether	
1,2-Dibromo-3 Chloropropane	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
Hexachlorobutadiene	
Naphthalene	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	

COMMENTS: Unidentified peaks present

MDL - Minimum Detection Limit for water (EPA Method 502.2), is 1.0 µg/l.

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected.
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
✓ - Regulated VOC
T - Trihalomethane

* unable to confirm p-dioxane by PT/GC/MS due to detection limit.

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-O (1/89 Laboratory)

16 January 1991

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

SUBJECT: Texfi New Bern

Dr. Ken Rudo, North Carolina Environmental Epidemiology Section, was contacted on this date concerning private residential well samples collected during the Site Investigation at Texfi New Bern on 4 December 1990. Laboratory data received on this date indicates the Anthony Scarano well contained 53.7 parts per billion (ppb) 1,1-Dichloroethane and 6.0 ppb Tetrahydrofuran. A neighbor's well contained 11.5 ppb 1,1-Dichloroethene, 607.9 ppb 1,1-Dichloroethane, 28.9 ppb Tetrahydrofuran, and 150.0 ppb of a compound tentatively identified as p-Dioxane. This tentative identification was unconfirmed by PT/GC/MS due to the detection limit. Dr. Rudo responded that the Scarano well was probably okay to use, however, the neighbor's well probably should not be used for drinking. A written request for a health assessment and a recommendation on continued use of the wells will be sent to Dr. Rudo's supervisor, Dr. John Freeman.

Several attempts were made to contact the Scarano residence on this date to confirm that neither of these wells were presently used for drinking water and to obtain the name and address of the neighbors well, however no one was home.

JB/ds/texfi.6

State of North Carolina
Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
Division of Solid Waste Management
P.O. Box 27687 · Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

James G. Martin, Governor
William W. Cobey, Jr., Secretary

William L. Meyer
Director

January 16, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Freeman, D.V.M., M.P.H., Chief
Environmental Epidemiology Section

THROUGH: William L. Meyer, Director WLM
Division of Solid Waste Management

FROM: Lee Crosby, Chief. Jack Butler for Lee Crosby
Superfund Section

RE: Texfi New Bern, NCD981928088
Drinking Water Well Contamination
Scarano and Neighboring Residential Well
New Bern, NC

Please find attached analysis of groundwater samples that show the presence of 1,1-Dichloroethene, 1,1- Dichloroethane, and Tetrahydrofuran. Since these samples are from private residential wells, the Superfund Section requests a health risk assessment and a recommendation on the continued use of the wells.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact me at 733-2801.

JB/aw

attachment

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC [redacted]LTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTME[redacted]OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON ST, RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

Laboratory No. 907487 PURGEABLE COMPOUNDS Date of Analysis 12/19-12/20/90

COMPOUND	µg/l
Dichlorodifluoromethane	U
Chloromethane	
√Vinyl Chloride	
Bromomethane	
Chloroethane	
Trichlorofluoromethane	
√1,1-Dichloroethylene	1K
Methylene Chloride	1K
tert-Butyl Methyl Ether	U
(Trans)1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Isopropyl ether	
1,1-Dichloroethane	53.7
2,2-Dichloropropane	U
(Cis) 1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Chloroform	
(BCM) Bromochloromethane	
√1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
1,1-Dichloropropene	
√Carbon Tetrachloride	
√Benzene	
√1,2-Dichloroethane	
√Trichloroethylene	
1,2-Dichloropropane	
Bromodichloromethane	
Dibromomethane	
Toluene	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
Tetrachloroethene	
1,3-Dichloropropane	
Dibromochloromethane	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	
1-Chlorohexane	
Tetrahydrofuran	6.0

COMPOUND	µg/l
Chlorobenzene	U
Ethylbenzene	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
p-Xylene	
m-Xylene	
o-Xylene	
Styrene	
Bromoform	trace
Isopropylbenzene	U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromobenzene	
n-Propylbenzene	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
2-Chlorotoluene	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
4-Chlorotoluene	
(Tert) Butyl Benzene	
Pentachloroethane	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
(Sec) Butyl Benzene	
p-Isopropyltoluene	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
√1,4-Dichlorobenzene	
n-Butylbenzene	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	
(Bis) 2 Chloroisopropyl Ether	
1,2-Dibromo-3 Chloropropane	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
Hexachlorobutadiene	
Naphthalene	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	

COMMENTS: Unidentified peaks present

MDL - Minimum Detection Limit for water (EPA Method 502.2), is 1.0 µg/l.

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected.
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
√ - Regulated VOC
T - Trihalomethane

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-O (1/89 Laboratory)

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 – 306 N. WILMINGTON ST, RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

Laboratory No. 907488 PURGEABLE COMPOUNDS Date of Analysis 12/19/90

COMPOUND	µg/l
Dichlorodifluoromethane	U
Chloromethane	
√Vinyl Chloride	
Bromomethane	
Chloroethane	
Trichlorofluoromethane	
√1,1-Dichloroethylene	11.5
Methylene Chloride	U
tert-Butyl Methyl Ether	
(Trans)1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Isopropyl ether	
1,1-Dichloroethane	607.9
2,2-Dichloropropane	U
(Cis) 1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Chloroform	
(BCM) Bromochloromethane	
√1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
1,1-Dichloropropene	
√Carbon Tetrachloride	
√Benzene	
√1,2-Dichloroethane	
√Trichloroethylene	
1,2-Dichloropropane	
Bromodichloromethane	
Dibromomethane	
Toluene	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
Tetrachloroethene	
1,3-Dichloropropane	
Dibromochloromethane	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	
1-Chlorohexane	
Tetrahydrofuran	28.9
* P-Dioxane	150.0

COMPOUND	µg/l
Chlorobenzene	U
Ethylbenzene	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
p-Xylene	
m-Xylene	
o-Xylene	
Styrene	
Bromoform	1K
Isopropylbenzene	U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromobenzene	
n-Propylbenzene	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
2-Chlorotoluene	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
4-Chlorotoluene	
(Tert) Butyl Benzene	
Pentachloroethane	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
(Sec) Butyl Benzene	
p-Isopropyltoluene	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
√1,4-Dichlorobenzene	
n-Butylbenzene	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	
(Bis) 2 Chloroisopropyl Ether	
1,2-Dibromo-3 Chloropropane	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
Hexachlorobutadiene	
Naphthalene	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	

COMMENTS: Unidentified peaks present

MDL – Minimum Detection Limit for water (EPA Method 502.2), is 1.0 µg/l.

J – Estimated value.
K – Actual value is known to be less than value given.
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NA – Not analyzed.
1/ – Tentative identification.
√ – Regulated VOC
T – Trihalomethane

* unable to confirm p-dioxane by PT/GC/MS due to detection limit.

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-O (1/89 Laboratory)

SUPERFUND

N. C. Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Stree
Raleigh, 27611

Site Number 250981928088 Field Sample Number 14492

Name of Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

Collected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 1:00

Type of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
✓ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
___ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 1. Scarano Well
(Acidified with 4 drops HCl)
No duplicate submitted

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic		___ Arsenic		___ Silver	
___ Barium		___ Barium		___ Sulfates	
___ Cadmium		___ Cadmium		___ Zinc	
___ Chromium		___ Chloride		___ Ph	
___ Lead		___ Chromium		___ Conductivity	
___ Mercury		___ Copper		___ TDS	
___ Selenium		___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
___ Silver		___ Iron			
		___ Lead			
		___ Manganese			
		___ Mercury			
		___ Nitrate			
		___ Selenium			

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
✓ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
___ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		___ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	

Date Received 12-5-90 BQ Date Reported 1-9-91

Date Extracted ___ Date Analyzed PT (VOC) 12-20-90

Reported By John L. Neal Lab Number 907487

#907487-907492

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Review 7/87)

SUPERFUND

N. C. Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

Site Number Z50981928088 Field Sample Number 14493

Name of Site Texfi New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

Collected By Jack Butler ID#: 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 1:10

Type of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
✓ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
___ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 2. Neighbor well

(Acidified with 4 drops HCl)

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic		___ Arsenic		___ Silver	
___ Barium		___ Barium		___ Sulfates	
___ Cadmium		___ Cadmium		___ Zinc	
___ Chromium		___ Chloride		___ Ph	
___ Lead		___ Chromium		___ Conductivity	
___ Mercury		___ Copper		___ TDS	
___ Selenium		___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
___ Silver		___ Iron			
		___ Lead			
		___ Manganese			
		___ Mercury			
		___ Nitrate			
		___ Selenium			

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
✓ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
___ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		___ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	

Date Received 12-5-90 BD Date Reported

Date Extracted Date Analyzed PT(VOC) 12-20-90 nw

Reported By Lab Number 907488

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Review 7/87)

SUPERFUND

N. C. Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

Site Number Z50981928088 Field Sample Number 14494

Name of Site Texfi New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

Collected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 1:10

Type of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
✓ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
___ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 2. Neighbor Well

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic		___ Arsenic		___ Silver	
___ Barium		___ Barium		___ Sulfates	
___ Cadmium		___ Cadmium		___ Zinc	
___ Chromium		___ Chloride		___ Ph	
___ Lead		___ Chromium		___ Conductivity	
___ Mercury		___ Copper		___ TDS	
___ Selenium		___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
___ Silver		___ Iron			
		___ Lead			
		___ Manganese			
		___ Mercury			
		___ Nitrate			
		___ Selenium			

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
✓ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		___ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	

Date Received 12-5-90 BQ Date Reported

Date Extracted 12-14-90 BQ,NW,AA Date Analyzed 12-19-90 BQ

Reported By Lab Number 907489

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Review 7/87)

C. Department of Human Resources
vision of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

te Number Z5098192808B Field Sample Number 14495

ame of Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

ollected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 1:15

ype of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
___ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 3, BkGr, Surface Soil

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SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables

Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic	
___ Barium	
___ Cadmium	
___ Chromium	
___ Lead	
___ Mercury	
___ Selenium	
___ Silver	
___	
___	
___	
___	
___	

Total

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic		___ Silver	
___ Barium		___ Sulfates	
___ Cadmium		___ Zinc	
___ Chloride		___ Ph	
___ Chromium		___ Conductivity	
___ Copper		___ TDS	
___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
___ Iron		___	
___ Lead		___	
___ Manganese		___	
___ Mercury		___	
___ Nitrate		___	
___ Selenium		___	

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
✓ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
✓ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
___		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
___		___ Lindane		___	

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___
___

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	
___	
___	

Date Received 12-5-90 BD Date Reported

Date Extracted 12-17-90 BD Date Analyzed BNA 12-19-90 BD PT 1-2-91 mw

Reported By Lab Number 907490

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Review 7/87)

C. Department of Human Resources
vision of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

te Number Z5098192808 8 Field Sample Number 14496

ame of Site Texfi New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

ollected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 1:30

ype of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
___ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 4.2 ft. deep soil near TCA tank.

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SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables

Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic	
___ Barium	
___ Cadmium	
___ Chromium	
___ Lead	
___ Mercury	
___ Selenium	
___ Silver	
___	
___	
___	
___	
___	

Total

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic		___ Silver	
___ Barium		___ Sulfates	
___ Cadmium		___ Zinc	
___ Chloride		___ Ph	
___ Chromium		___ Conductivity	
___ Copper		___ TDS	
___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
___ Iron		___	
___ Lead		___	
___ Manganese		___	
___ Mercury		___	
___ Nitrate		___	
___ Selenium		___	

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
✓ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
✓ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
___		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
___		___ Lindane		___	

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___
___

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	
___	
___	

Date Received 12-5-90 BD Date Reported

Date Extracted 12-17-90 BD Date Analyzed BNA 12-19-90 BD PT 1-2-91 MW

Reported By Lab Number 907491

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Review 7/87)

SUPERFUND

N. C. Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

Site Number Z5098192808 8 Field Sample Number 14497

Name of Site Texfi New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

Collected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 2:10

Type of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
___ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 5.2 ft. deep soil North of Ldf.

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SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic		___ Arsenic		___ Silver	
___ Barium		___ Barium		___ Sulfates	
___ Cadmium		___ Cadmium		___ Zinc	
___ Chromium		___ Chloride		___ Ph	
___ Lead		___ Chromium		___ Conductivity	
___ Mercury		___ Copper		___ TDS	
___ Selenium		___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
___ Silver		___ Iron			
		___ Lead			
		___ Manganese			
		___ Mercury			
		___ Nitrate			
		___ Selenium			

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
✓ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
✓ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		___ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	

Date Received 12-5-90 BD Date Reported

Date Extracted 12-17-90 BD Date Analyzed BNA 12-19-90 BD PT 12-9 mw

Reported By Lab Number 907492

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Review 7/87)

DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Chain of Custody Record

Hazardous Waste Materials

SUPERFUND

Location of Sampling: ___ Generator ___ Transporter ___ Treatment Facility
___ Storage Facility ___ Disposal Facility ___ Landfill
✓ Other: CERCLA

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SUPERFUND SECTION

Company's Name Textile New Bern Telephone( ) ___

Address New Bern, N.C.

Collector's Name Jack Butler Telephone (919) 733-2801
signature

Date Sampled 4 Dec. 1991 Time Sampled 1:00 - 2:10

Type of Process Generating Waste Textile

Field Information

Field Sample No. 14492 14493 14494 14495 14496 14497 ___

Chain of Possession:

	signature	title	inclusive dates
1.	Jack Butler	Env. Eng.	4-5 Dec. 1990
2.	William DeMent	Chemist	12-5-90
3.			

Results reported

	signature	title	date
	John L. Neal	Chemist	1-9-91

Instructions: Complete all applicable information including signatures, and submit with analysis request forms.

DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Rece[redacted] for Samples

e samples described below were collected in connection with the administration, nforcement, and documentation of the:

) North Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Rules, 10 NCAC 10F

) North Carolina Solid Waste Management Rules, 10 NCAC 10G

) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

) Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). 15 U.S.C. §2601, et seq., specifically Section 11 of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 2610.

spector's Name | Inspector's Address

me of Firm | Firm Address

rm Owner, Operator, or Agent | Title

MPLE MBER	COLLECTED		SAMPLE TYPE			DUPLICATE SAMPLES			SAMPLE LOCATION	
	DATE	TIME	WATER	SOIL	OTHER	OFFERED	ACCEPTED	REJECTED	ON-SITE	OFF-SITE

ceipt for the sample(s) described ove is hereby acknowledged:

gnature of Inspector

tle

Receipt/rejection of duplicate or split samples is hereby acknowledged:

Signature of Firm Owner, Operator, or Agent

Title

MENTS

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON, ST., RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

ORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

BASE/NEUTRAL AND ACID EXTRACTABLES	LAB NO	907489	907490	907491	907492		
	FIELD #	14494	14495	14496	14497		
COMPOUND	TYPE	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	( )	( )
	UNITS	µg/l ~~µg/kg~~	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg
N-nitrosodimethylamine	10/330	U	U	U	U		
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether							
2-chlorophenol							
phenol							
1,3-dichlorobenzene							
1,4-dichlorobenzene							
1,2-dichlorobenzene							
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether							
hexachloroethane							
N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine							
nitrobenzene							
isophorone							
2-nitrophenol							
2,4-dimethylphenol							
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane							
2,4-dichlorophenol							
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene							
naphthalene							
hexachlorobutadiene							
4-chloro-m-cresol							
hexachlorocyclopentadiene							
2,4,6-trichlorophenol							
2-chloronaphthalene							
acenaphthylene							
dimethyl phthalate							
2,6-dinitrotoluene							
acenaphthene	↓						
2,4-dinitrophenol	50/1650						
2,4-dinitrotoluene	10/330						
4-nitrophenol	50/1650						
fluorene	10/330						
4-chlorophenylphenylether	↓						
diethyl phthalate	↓						
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	50/1650						
diphenylamine	↓						
azobenzene	↓						
4-bromophenylphenylether	10/330						
hexachlorobenzene	10/330						
pentachlorophenol	50/1650						
phenanthrene	10/330						
anthracene							
dibutyl phthalate							
fluoranthene	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		

MDL
H_2O/SOIL

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JAN 11 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected. The number is the Minimum Detection Limit. MDL
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
2/ - On NRDC List of Priority Pollutants.

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON, ST., RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

ORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

BASE/NEUTRAL AND ACID EXTRACTABLES	LAB NO	907489	907490	907491	907492		
	FIELD #	14494	14495	14496	14497		
COMPOUND	TYPE	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	( )	( )
	UNITS	µg/l ~~µg/kg~~	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	~~µg/l~~ µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg
pyrene	10/330	U	U	U	U		
benzidine	50/1650						
butyl benzyl phthalate	10/330						
benz(a)anthracene	↓						
chrysene							
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	50/1650						
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	10/330						
di-n-octyl phthalate	10/330						
benzo(b)fluoranthene	50/1650						
benzo(k)fluoranthene	↓						
benzo(a)pyrene							
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene							
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene							
benzo(g,h,i)perylene	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
aniline	50/1650	U	U	U	U		
benzoic acid	↓						
benzyl alcohol							
4-chloroaniline	↓						
dibenzofuran	10/330						
2-methylnaphthalene	↓						
2-methylphenol							
4-methylphenol	↓						
2-nitroaniline	50/1650						
3-nitroaniline	↓						
4-nitroaniline							
2,4,5-trichlorophenol	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		

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JAN 11 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

MDL
H_2O/501L

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected. The number is the Minimum Detection Limit. MDL
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
2/ - On NRDC List of Priority Pollutants.

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON ST, RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

Laboratory No. 907487 PURGEABLE COMPOUNDS Date of Analysis 12/19-12/20/90

COMPOUND	µg/l
Dichlorodifluoromethane	U
Chloromethane	
✓Vinyl Chloride	
Bromomethane	
Chloroethane	
Trichlorofluoromethane	
✓1,1-Dichloroethylene	1K
Methylene Chloride	1K
tert-Butyl Methyl Ether	U
(Trans)1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Isopropyl ether	
1,1-Dichloroethane	53.7
2,2-Dichloropropane	U
(Cis) 1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Chloroform	
(BCM) Bromochloromethane	
✓1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
1,1-Dichloropropene	
✓Carbon Tetrachloride	
✓Benzene	
✓1,2-Dichloroethane	
✓Trichloroethylene	
1,2-Dichloropropane	
Bromodichloromethane	
Dibromomethane	
Toluene	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
Tetrachloroethene	
1,3-Dichloropropane	
Dibromochloromethane	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	
1-Chlorohexane	
Tetrahydrofuran	6.0

COMPOUND	µg/l
Chlorobenzene	U
Ethylbenzene	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
p-Xylene	
m-Xylene	
o-Xylene	
Styrene	
Bromoform	trace
Isopropylbenzene	U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromobenzene	
n-Propylbenzene	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
2-Chlorotoluene	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
4-Chlorotoluene	
(Tert) Butyl Benzene	
Pentachloroethane	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
(Sec) Butyl Benzene	
p-Isopropyltoluene	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
✓1,4-Dichlorobenzene	
n-Butylbenzene	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	
(Bis) 2 Chloroisopropyl Ether	
1,2-Dibromo-3 Chloropropane	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
Hexachlorobutadiene	
Naphthalene	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	

COMMENTS: Unidentified peaks present

MDL - Minimum Detection Limit for water (EPA Method 502.2), is 1.0 µg/l.

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected.
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
✓ - Regulated VOC
T - Trihalomethane

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-O (1/89 Laboratory)

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON ST, RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

Laboratory No. 907488 PURGEABLE COMPOUNDS Date of Analysis 12/19/90

COMPOUND	µg/l
Dichlorodifluoromethane	U
Chloromethane	
✓Vinyl Chloride	
Bromomethane	
Chloroethane	
Trichlorofluoromethane	
✓1,1-Dichloroethylene	11.5
Methylene Chloride	U
tert-Butyl Methyl Ether	
(Trans)1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Isopropyl ether	
1,1-Dichloroethane	607.9
2,2-Dichloropropane	U
(Cis) 1,2-Dichloroethylene	
Chloroform	
(BCM) Bromochloromethane	
✓1,1,1-Trichloroethane	
1,1-Dichloropropene	
✓Carbon Tetrachloride	
✓Benzene	
✓1,2-Dichloroethane	
✓Trichloroethylene	
1,2-Dichloropropane	
Bromodichloromethane	
Dibromomethane	
Toluene	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	
Tetrachloroethene	
1,3-Dichloropropane	
Dibromochloromethane	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	
1-Chlorohexane	
Tetrahydrofuran	28.9
* P-Dioxane	150.0

COMPOUND	µg/l
Chlorobenzene	U
Ethylbenzene	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
p-Xylene	
m-Xylene	
o-Xylene	
Styrene	
Bromoform	1K
Isopropylbenzene	U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	
Bromobenzene	
n-Propylbenzene	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
2-Chlorotoluene	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	
4-Chlorotoluene	
(Tert) Butyl Benzene	
Pentachloroethane	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	
(Sec) Butyl Benzene	
p-Isopropyltoluene	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	
✓1,4-Dichlorobenzene	
n-Butylbenzene	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	
(Bis) 2 Chloroisopropyl Ether	
1,2-Dibromo-3 Chloropropane	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	
Hexachlorobutadiene	
Naphthalene	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	

COMMENTS: Unidentified peaks present

MDL - Minimum Detection Limit for water (EPA Method 502.2), is 1.0 µg/l.

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected.
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
✓ - Regulated VOC
T - Trihalomethane

* unable to confirm p-dioxane by PT/GC/MS due to detection limit.

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-O (1/89 Laboratory)

STATE LABORATORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES, N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 28047 - 306 N. WILMINGTON, ST., RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

ORGANIC CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

PURGEABLE COMPOUNDS	LAB NO	907490	907491	907492			
	FIELD #	14495	14496	14497			
COMPOUND	TYPE	(3)	(3)	(3)	( )	( )	( )
	UNITS	µg/l (µg/kg)	µg/l (µg/kg)	µg/l (µg/kg)	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg	µg/l µg/kg
chloromethane	10 ppb	U	U	U			
bromomethane	10						
dichlorodifluoromethane	5						
vinyl chloride	10						
chloroethane	10						
methylene chloride	5						
trichlorofluoromethane							
ethene, 1,1-dichloro							
ethane, 1,1-dichloro-							
1,2-trans-dichloroethene							
chloroform							
ethane, 1,2-dichloro-							
ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-							
carbontetrachloride							
bromodichloromethane							
propane, 1,2-dichloro-							
1,3-trans-dichloropropene							
trichloroethylene							
chlorodibromomethane							
benzene							
ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-							
1,3-cis-dichloropropene	↓						
2-chloroethyl vinyl ether	10						
bromoform	10						
ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-	5						
ethene, tetrachloro-							
toluene							
chlorobenzene							
ethylbenzene	↓	↓	↓	↓			
acetone	10	U	U	U			
2-butanone	10						
carbondisulfide	5						
2-hexanone	10						
4-methyl-2-pentanone	10						
styrene	5						
vinyl acetate	10						
xylenes (total)	5	↓	↓	↓			
	↑MDL↑						

J - Estimated value.
K - Actual value is known to be less than value given.
L - Actual value is known to be greater than value given.
U - Material was analyzed for but not detected. The number is the Minimum Detection Limit.
NA - Not analyzed.
1/ - Tentative identification.
2/ - On NRDC List of Priority Pollutants.

N.C. Division of Health Services
DHS 3068-O (4/86 Laboratory)

MAIN
1893

CHAS. T. MAIN, INC.

4701 HEDGEMORE DRIVE, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA 28209 • TEL. 704-529-MAIN (6246) • FAX: 704-529-0374

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1990
SUPERFUND SECTION

December 14, 1990 3136

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Groundwater Assessment Reports

Mr. Jack Butler
North Carolina Superfund Dept.
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611

Dear Mr. Butler:

As per your request, I am enclosing copies of the four (4) studies that have been performed on the Texfi Industries facility in New Bern.

If you have any further questions or comments, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. T. MAIN, INC.

Richard D. Griffiths

Richard D. Griffiths

State of North Carolina
Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
Division of Solid Waste Management
P.O. Box 27687 · Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

James G. Martin, Governor
William W. Cobey, Jr., Secretary

William L. Meyer
Director

December 10, 1990

Mr. Earl Bozeman
EPA NC CERCLA Project Officer
Air and Hazardous Material Division
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365

SUBJECT: Site Investigation Trip Report
Texfi New Bern
Bosch Blvd.
NCD 981 928 088
New Bern, Craven County, NC 27864

Dear Mr. Bozeman:

The Texfi New Bern site is located at the end of Bosch Blvd. (SR 1317) approximately 0.50 miles from its intersection with NC 55 in New Bern, Craven County, NC. The county code for Craven County is 25 and it is in the first congressional district. The latitude is 35° 08' 15" and the longitude is 77° 06' 42".

From 1972 until 1980 Texfi Industries, Inc. operated a polyester manufacturing facility at this site. Prior to 1972, the site was vacant land. Texfi Industries closed in 1980 and the facility was not used until 1987 when Amital Spinning Corporation reopened the facility. Amital Spinning presently operates on the site and leases this facility from Texfi. Texfi Industries appears to have accepted responsibility for any environmental problems presently at the site that can be related to their years of operation.

On 4 December, Mr. Jerry Curry and Mr. Jack Butler, North Carolina Superfund Section, performed a Site Investigation visit to the subject site. Mr. James Ipock, Amital Spinning Corporation, was present during this visit and provided background information on the site, and conducted a tour of the site. Mr. Rick Griffiths, C.T. Main Inc. (704/529-6246, ext. 4706), the environmental contractor for Texfi Industries, was also contacted by

phone during this visit. C.T. Main has prepared four environmental reports dated March 1987, July 30, 1987, January 15, 1988, and October 11, 1989, addressing contamination at the site. Mr. Griffiths agreed to make copies of these reports and forward them to the North Carolina Superfund Section Office. During the Site Investigation visit five areas of concern were discussed; (1) an underground storage tank (UST) used to store trichloroethane (TCA) near monitoring well 4A (MW-4A), (2) a smaller above ground tank used to store TCA near the extreme northeast corner of the plant building, (3) the presence of Dowtherm in groundwater near recovery well 9 (RW-9), (4) a landfill west of the facility, and (5) possible contamination in two residential wells approximately 1,000 to 1,500 feet northeast of the facility.

Mr. Ipock reported that the UST near MW-4 was removed prior to Amital occupying the site in 1987. Mr. Griffiths reported that a small spill of TCA had also occurred in this same area. A TCA plume has been identified in this area extending southeast under the plant building.

The smaller above ground TCA tank near the extreme northeast corner of the plant building has been removed since 1987 and is presently stored on site southwest of the main plant building. Mr. Ipock reported that no soil was removed during this above ground tank removal, however, the cradle holding the tank was removed and some minor regrading of the site was done.

Mr. Ipock reported that the Dowtherm was discovered after an odor was noted in soil from this area. RW-9 was installed in this area to remove the Dowtherm. The groundwater extraction and remediation program is scheduled to begin in about July 1991.

Mr. Ipock reported that approximately 900 drums were removed from the top of the ground in the landfill area west of the facility in about 1980 or 1981. These drums were moved to a concrete pad at the site and the contents were analyzed. Most were found to contain only rainwater. Mr. Ipock, who worked for Texfi Industries at the time, reported that EPA oversaw the drum removal. Mr. Griffiths reported that he thought Delta Environmental of Charlotte, North Carolina was the contractor for the drum removal. Neither Mr. Ipock nor Mr. Griffiths were associated with the site when the drums were removed from the site, however, Mr. Ipock reported that he though at least some of the drums were shipped to Waste Recovery Inc. in Alabama.

Mr. Ipock reported that Mr. Richard Powers with the North Carolina Division of Environmental Management (DEM) Washington Regional Office had installed groundwater monitoring wells near the wells at the nearby residences and between the residences and the plant site. Reportedly, DEM has sampled both the residential wells and the monitoring wells.

Mr. Ipock and Mr. Griffiths reported that Texfi Industries is working with the NC DEM Washington Regional Office to remediate groundwater contamination present at the site. During the tour of the site a number of monitoring wells were noted on the site. Originally water from these wells was to be treated by air stripping and discharged to surface water under an NPDES permit. These plans are being modified however to allow discharge of the treated water to an infiltration field under a non-discharge permit. As previously mentioned, this groundwater extraction system is scheduled to begin operation in about July 1991.

During the Site Investigation Visit on 4 December 1990, an attempt was made to sample the two nearby residential wells. One well is reportedly approximately 50 feet deep and the other well is approximately 100 feet deep. Due to low yield, both residences have been connected to community water from an unthreatened source although both wells are reportedly operational and used for outside uses such as washing cars, watering lawns, etc. Also due to low yield, only one volatile organic analysis (VOA) sample could be collected from the 50 ft. deep well. A complete set of samples for volatile, semi-volatile, and acid/base/neutral extractable, organic and inorganic analysis was collected from the 100 ft. deep well. These samples were grab samples from an outside faucet with minimum purging of the system due to the low yields of the wells. A background surface soil sample was collected approximately 30 ft. north of Bosch Blvd. Subsurface soil samples were collected from a depth of approximately 2 ft. near the area of the former location of the above ground TCA tank near the northeast corner of the plant building and from the landfill area. Samples were submitted to the North Carolina Division of Health Services Laboratory on 5 December 1990. Laboratory results are pending.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (919) 733-2801.

Sincerely,

Jack Butler

Jack Butler
Environmental Engineer
Superfund Section

JB/ds/texfi.3-5

SUPERFUND

N. C. Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

Site Number 250981928088 Field Sample Number 15979

Name of Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

Collected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 1:10

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

Type of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
✓ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
___ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 2. Neighbor Well
(Acidified with 3ml HNO_3)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ Arsenic		✓ Arsenic	<0.01	✓ Silver	<0.05
___ Barium		✓ Barium	<0.04	___ Sulfates	
___ Cadmium		✓ Cadmium	<0.005	___ Zinc	
___ Chromium		___ Chloride		___ Ph	
___ Lead		✓ Chromium	<0.01	___ Conductivity	
___ Mercury		___ Copper		___ TDS	
___ Selenium		___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
___ Silver		___ Iron		___	
___		✓ Lead	0.006	___	
___		___ Manganese		___	
___		✓ Mercury	<0.0002	___	
___		___ Nitrate		___	
___		✓ Selenium	<0.005	___	

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
___ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
___ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
___		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
___		___ Lindane		___	

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___
___

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	
___	
___	

Date Received ___ Date Reported ___

Date Extracted ___ Date Analyzed ___

Reported By ___ Lab Number 029484 90

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Revised 7/87)

SUPERFUND

N. C. Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

Site Number 250981928088 Field Sample Number 15980

Name of Site Texfi New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

Collected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 1:15

Type of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
____ Groundwater (1)	____ Solid (5)
____ Surface Water (2)	____ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	____ Sludge (7)
____ Other (4)	____ Other (8)

Comments: 3. Bkgr. Surface Soil

RECEIVED
FEB 13 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/l	Parameter	Results mg/l	Parameter	Results mg/l
✓ Arsenic	<0.01	✓ Arsenic	<2	✓ Silver	<20
✓ Barium	0.28	✓ Barium	38	____ Sulfates	
✓ Cadmium	<0.08	✓ Cadmium	<16	____ Zinc	
✓ Chromium	<0.10	____ Chloride		____ Ph	
✓ Lead	<0.50	✓ Chromium	<20	____ Conductivity	
✓ Mercury	<0.02	____ Copper		____ TDS	
✓ Selenium	<0.005	____ Fluoride		____ TOC	
✓ Silver	<0.10	____ Iron			
		✓ Lead	<20		
		____ Manganese			
		✓ Mercury	<0.1		
		____ Nitrate			
		✓ Selenium	<1		

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/l	Parameter	Results mg/l	Parameter	Results mg/l
____ P&T:GC/MS		____ EDB		____ Methoxychlor	
____ Acid:B/N Ext.		____ PCB's		____ Toxaphene	
____ TOX		____ Petroleum		____ 2,4-D	
		____ Endrin		____ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		____ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
____ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
____ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/l
____ Gross Alpha	
____ Gross Beta	

Date Received _____ Date Reported _____

Date Extracted _____ Date Analyzed _____

Reported By _____ Lab Number 02485 590

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Revised 7/87)

N. C. Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

Site Number 250981928088 Field Sample Number 15981

Name of Site Texfi New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

Collected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 1:30

Type of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
____ Groundwater (1)	____ Solid (5)
____ Surface Water (2)	____ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	____ Sludge (7)
____ Other (4)	____ Other (8)

Comments: 4.2 ft. deep soil Near TCA tank.

RECEIVED
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SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
✓ Arsenic	<0.01	✓ Arsenic	<2	✓ Silver	<2.0
✓ Barium	0.73	✓ Barium	47	____ Sulfates	
✓ Cadmium	<0.08	✓ Cadmium	<16	____ Zinc	
✓ Chromium	<0.10	____ Chloride		____ Ph	
✓ Lead	<0.50	✓ Chromium	31	____ Conductivity	
✓ Mercury	<0.02	____ Copper		____ TDS	
✓ Selenium	<0.005	____ Fluoride		____ TOC	
✓ Silver	<0.10	____ Iron			
		✓ Lead	37		
		____ Manganese			
		✓ Mercury	<0.09		
		____ Nitrate			
		✓ Selenium	<1		

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1	Parameter	Results mg/1
____ P&T:GC/MS		____ EDB		____ Methoxychlor	
____ Acid:B/N Ext.		____ PCB's		____ Toxaphene	
____ TOX		____ Petroleum		____ 2,4-D	
		____ Endrin		____ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		____ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
____ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
____ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/1
____ Gross Alpha	
____ Gross Beta	

Date Received _____ Date Reported _____

Date Extracted _____ Date Analyzed _____

Reported By _____ Lab Number 029486 590

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Review 7/87)

N. C. Department of Human Resources
Division of Health Services

SAMPLE ANALYSES REQUEST

State Laboratory of Public Health
P. O. Box 28047
306 N. Wilmington Street
Raleigh, 27611

Site Number Z509819280 88 Field Sample Number 15982

Name of Site Textile New Bern Site Location New Bern, N.C.

Collected By Jack Butler ID# 44 Date Collected 4 Dec. 1990 Time 2:10

Type of Sample:

Environmental	Concentrate
___ Groundwater (1)	___ Solid (5)
___ Surface Water (2)	___ Liquid (6)
✓ Soil (3)	___ Sludge (7)
___ Other (4)	___ Other (8)

Comments: 5.2 ft. deep soil North of Ldf.

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SUPERFUND SECTION

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Extractables		Total			
Parameter	Results mg/l	Parameter	Results mg/l	Parameter	Results mg/l
✓ Arsenic	<0.01	✓ Arsenic	<2	✓ Silver	<20
✓ Barium	0.77	✓ Barium	48	___ Sulfates	
✓ Cadmium	<0.08	✓ Cadmium	<16	___ Zinc	
✓ Chromium	<0.10	___ Chloride		___ Ph	
✓ Lead	<0.50	✓ Chromium	24	___ Conductivity	
✓ Mercury	<0.02	___ Copper		___ TDS	
✓ Selenium	<0.005	___ Fluoride		___ TOC	
✓ Silver	<0.10	___ Iron			
		✓ Lead	22		
		___ Manganese			
		✓ Mercury	<0.09		
		___ Nitrate			
		✓ Selenium	<1		

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results mg/l	Parameter	Results mg/l	Parameter	Results mg/l
___ P&T:GC/MS		___ EDB		___ Methoxychlor	
___ Acid:B/N Ext.		___ PCB's		___ Toxaphene	
___ TOX		___ Petroleum		___ 2,4-D	
		___ Endrin		___ 2,4,5-TP (silvex)	
		___ Lindane			

MICROBIOLOGY

Parameter
___ (MF) Coliform Colonies/100mls
___ (MPN) Coliform Colonies/100mls

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Parameter	Results PCi/l
___ Gross Alpha	
___ Gross Beta	

Date Received ___ Date Reported ___

Date Extracted ___ Date Analyzed ___

Reported By ___ Lab Number 029481 590

DHS 3191 (Revised 7/85)
Solid and Hazardous Waste (Review 7/87)

DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Chain of Custody Record

Hazardous Waste Materials

SUPERFUND

cation of Sampling: ___ Generator ___ Transporter ___ Treatment Facili
___ Storage Facility ___ Disposal Facility ___ Landfill
✓ Other: CERCLA

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FEB 13 1991
SUPERFUND SECTION

mpany's Name Textile New Bern Telephone( )

dress New Bern, N.C.

llector's Name Jack Butler Telephone(919) 733-2801
signature

te Sampled 4 Dec. 1991 Time Sampled 1:00 - 2:10

pe of Process Generating Waste Textile

eld Information

eld Sample No. 15979 15980 15981 15982 ___ ___ ___

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

hain of Possession:

Jack Butler signature	Env. Eng. title	4-5 Dec. 1990 inclusive dates
MC Walker signature	Chemist title	5 Dec 90 inclusive dates
signature	title	inclusive dates

esults reported

MC Walker signature	Chemist title	29 Jan 91 date

nstructions: Complete all applicable information including signatures, and submit with analysis request forms.

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND NATURAL RESOURCES

MAGNAFAX REQUEST

Date: 12-3-90

To: JACK BUTLER

Location: EHNR - SUPERFUND SECTION

Magnafax Number: (919) 733-4811

From: RICHARD POWERS

Magnafax Number: (919) 975-3716

Location: EHNR - Washington Regional Office

Division: DEM-GW Initial RPP

Telephone No.: (919) 946-6481

Number of Pages (including cover sheet) 15

Comments: JACK,

EXCERPTS FROM PHASE III REPORT DONE BY C.T. MAIN. THEY ALSO HAVE DRILLED SEVERAL RECOVERY WELLS IN THE SHALLOW ZONE AND AT LEAST ONE LIMESTONE WELL.

Rich Powers

TEXFI INDUSTRIES
PHASE III GROUNDWATER ASSESSMENT

3136-9-1000 JANUARY 1988

WASHINGTON OFFICE
RECEIVED
JAN 19 1988

MAIN
1893

TEXFI INDUSTRIES

Phase III Groundwater Assessment

1. Introduction

This report summarizes the findings of Phase III of the Groundwater Assessment Investigation for the plant site formerly owned by Texfi Industries in New Bern, North Carolina. This investigation was initiated under the authorization of Mr. John E. Tate, representative for Texfi Industries, in accordance with the Chas. T. Main, Inc. (MAIN) proposal to Mr. Tate dated September 24, 1987.

A. Site Background

In August 1986 Amital Spinning Company contracted Law Engineering Testing Company (LETCo) to perform an environmental audit and preliminary groundwater assessment at the former Texfi facility. The results of this study were presented in Preliminary Groundwater Assessment Former Texfi Plant Site, New Bern, North Carolina dated November 14, 1986. As a result of this assessment, MAIN was contracted to provide additional horizontal and vertical contamination delineation. The results of MAIN's investigation were submitted in two reports on March 17 and July 30, 1987. These reports were entitled Texfi Industries Preliminary Groundwater Assessment, and Texfi Industries Phase II Groundwater Assessment. In a letter dated September 1, 1987, the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Division of Environmental Management, responded to these reports by submitting comments and recommendations to continue the investigation.

MAIN 1893

3. Hydrogeology

A. Site Geology

The geology underlying the site has been described in previous reports as consisting of three major stratigraphic units. Detailed descriptions are included in the Phase I report entitled Texfi Industries Preliminary Groundwater Assessment dated March 17, 1987.

The following is a brief description of each unit. Geologic cross-sections have been revised to include well MW-12. Cross-sections are shown on Dwgs. R-2 and R-3. The oldest geologic unit encountered at the study area is the Castle Hayne Formation which is dated as Eocene in age, or approximately 22 million years old. This formation is described as a biomicrite (fossil limestone) composed almost entirely of pelecypod molds. The Castle Hayne Formation was encountered on site at depths ranging from 37 feet below grade in well MW-12 to 40-feet in well MW-9A.

The Yorktown Formation lies unconformably over the Castle Hayne on this site. The Yorktown Formation is considered to be Miocene in age, or approximately 12 million years old. This formation has been described as a semi-consolidated unit consisting of fragmented shell debris and quartz sand. This unit ranges in thickness across the site from 9.5-feet in well MW-6 to 14 feet in well MW-9A.

Overlying the Yorktown Formation on site is a unit referred to as post-miocene sediments. Sediments from Pliocene, Pleistocene and Holocene are included in this unit. These sediments consist primarily of interbedded clays and sands.

MAIN 1893

B. Site Hydrology

Groundwater elevations measured on October 26, 1987 are presented in Table 1. The elevations were utilized in developing the site potentiometric map (drawing R-1) for both the watertable aquifer and the Castle Hayne Aquifer.

As discussed in the Phase II report, the groundwater flow directions for each aquifer are shown on Drawing R-1. The watertable aquifer appears to mound in the vicinity of wells MW-3A and 2A. This mound allows the groundwater to flow off the site in a southeastern, southern and western directions with an average horizontal hydraulic gradient of approximately 0.012 ft/ft.

The groundwater direction in the Castle Hayne Aquifer underlying this site appears to be in a southern direction with a horizontal hydraulic gradient of approximately 0.008 ft/ft.

A detailed discussion of the aquifer characteristics for these two aquifers was presented in the Phase II Groundwater Assessment report dated July 30, 1987.

MAIN 1893

TABLE - 1
TEXFI INDUSTRIES
WELL AND GROUNDWATER DATA

WELL #	TOC ELEV.	SWL (10-27-87)	T/S ELEV.	B/S ELEV.
1	29.26	18.85	19.70	9.70
1A	29.65	12.53	19.10	9.10
2	28.46	18.69	19.80	9.80
2A	29.28	17.50	19.10	9.10
3	29.62	19.84	20.70	10.70
3A	30.06	20.43	19.80	9.80
4	28.21	12.82	18.50	8.50
4A	29.81	16.07	19.60	9.60
5	31.81	21.67	22.30	12.30
• 6	29.95	10.89	-1.86	-10.86
7	29.17	17.09	16.61	7.86
8	29.88	12.91	16.67	7.92
9	29.61	14.80	16.37	7.62
• 9A	29.53	10.48	-1.72	-10.80
10	29.05	11.71	12.35	3.27
• 10A	29.86	10.89	-2.56	-11.64
11	30.24	13.26	17.11	8.11
• 12	29.50	10.42	-0.66	-9.66
PW	28.40	6.99	-	-

TOC: Top of casing
SWL: Static water level
T/S: Top of screen
B/S: Bottom of screen

• DEEP WELLS •

4. Groundwater Sampling Program

A. Sampling Procedure

On October 28, 1987, MAIN collected groundwater samples from wells 2A, 3A, 4A, 4, 6, 8, 9, 9A, 11 and 12 to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds, pH, temperature and specific conductance. Samples were collected utilizing procedures consistent with accepted EPA protocols. The sampling procedures utilized included:

1. Measurement of water levels in all wells.

2. Evacuation of three well volumes or until dry.

3. Collection of groundwater samples within 24 hours of purging.

Purging of the watertable wells was accomplished by bailing with teflon bailers. Wells screened in the Yorktown/Castle Hayne Formations were evacuated using a Brainard-Killman 1.7 hand-pump. The pump and bailers were decontaminated between wells. All field measurements and parameters are included on the field data sheets in Appendix C.

B. Analytical Results

Groundwater samples collected from 10 wells were transported to the laboratory for analysis by EPA Method 624 as published in the Federal Register, Volume 29, No. 209, October 26, 1984. Laboratory data sheets are included in Appendix C.

MAIN 1893

A total 13 volatile organic compounds were detected in monitoring wells at the site. Some compounds are degradation products of 1,1,1 trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA), which was one of the original contaminants detected. Table 2 summarizes the analytical results for all wells sampled during the Phase III investigation.

Well MW-4A located in the area of a known 1;1;1-TCA spill, tested positively for all 13 compounds. Concentrations for individual compounds ranged as high as 120,000 ug/l for 1;1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA). The total volatile organic concentration in MW-4A is 212,582 ug/l.

Well MW-9, which is also located in a suspected spill area, tested positively for 10 volatile organic compounds. The highest concentration recorded is 32,000 ug/l for 1;1;1-TCA. Analytical results for Wells MW-3A, MW-4A, MW-8, MW-9 and MW-9A were generally consistent with results obtained in previous sampling events. One notable difference between this sampling event and previous events was observed in samples collected from MW-6. 1,1-DCA was not detected in MW-6 during the latest event. This well is screened in the Castle Hayne Formation.

Two new monitoring wells were installed prior to the latest sampling event. Well MW-11, located near the north corner of the plant building, is screened into the watertable aquifer. 1,1-DCA was detected in this well at 360 ug/l which may indicate a possible spill or overfilling of a former above ground 1;1;1-TCA storage tank located approximately 130 feet west of MW-11. Well MW-12 was installed approximately 265 feet south of the plant building and screened in the Castle Hayne Formation. Trace concentrations of methylene chloride were detected in this well. No other compounds were detected.

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TABLE - 2
TEXFI INDUSTRIES
ANALYTICAL RESULTS

PARAMETER	WELL (ug/l)									
	2A	3A	4	4A	6	8	9	9A	11	12
1. Vinyl Chloride				38						
2. Chloroethane		40		110			10	11		
3. Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	15	11	11	62	16	15	12	13	12J	11
4. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene		10		1200		37	1100		15J	
5. 1,1 - Dichloroethane	7J	230		120,000		290	8300	200	360	
6. Chloroform (Trichloromethane)				23			17			
7. 1,2 - Dichloroethane				460			20			
8. 1,1,1 Trichloroethane				90,000			32,000			
9. Trichloroethylene				620			11			
10. 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane				22			31			
11. Tetrachloroethylene				19						
12. 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane				20						
13. Toluene				8J			18			

J = Estimated Concentration; values between the detection limit and one-half of that limit.

As stated previously, many compounds detected in wells at this site are degradation products of a few volatile organic compounds. According to published data (Smith & Dragun, 1984) the following are assumed to be the source compounds at this site:

1,2-Dichloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene (possible)
Toluene

Microbial degradation of many of the source compounds occurs as a result of reductive dechlorination which is the replacement of chlorine by hydrogen under anaerobic conditions (Smith & Dragun, 1984). Under these conditions 1,1,1-TCA reduces to 1,1 dichloroethane, chloroethane and vinyl chloride. Tetrachloroethylene reduces to trichloroethylene and ultimately to vinyl chloride. Table 3 shows the identified source compounds, the reaction pathways and associated degradation products.

TABLE 3

REACTION PATHWAYS, PRODUCTS, AND REFERENCES FOR DETECTED VOLATILE CHLORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS AT AMITAL SPINNING PLANT, NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE COMPOUNDS	REACTION PATHWAYS	DEGRADATION PRODUCT	REFERENCES
1,1,1-TCA	MICROBIAL DEGRADATION	1,1-DCA CHLOROETHANE VINYL CHLORIDE	BOUWER (1983), PARSONS et al. (1982,1983)
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	MICROBIAL DEGRADATION	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	BOUWER(1983), BOUWER AND McCARTY (1983a), McCARTY (1984), PARSONS et al. (1982,1983,1984)
CHLOROFORM	MICROBIAL DEGRADATION	METHYLENE CHLORIDE	SMITH AND DRAGUN (1984)
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	UNKNOWN	CHLOROETHANE	SMITH AND DRAGUN (1984)
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	MICROBIAL DEGRADATION	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	BOUWER AND McCARTY (1983b), McCARTY (1984)
1,1,1-TCA	UNKNOWN	CHLOROFORM	?

MAIN 1893

Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 are flo diagrams for selected monitoring wells detailing the chronology of degradation of compounds detected in each well. The diagrams are taken from Smith and Dragun, 1984. The history of use of the identified source compounds at the plant site is incomplete. 1,1,1-TCA was widely used on Texfi to service machinery. The remaining compounds are commonly used as degreasing agents and paint solvents.

Methylene chloride was detected in each well with concentrations ranging from 11 ug/l to 16 ug/l. Well MW-4A is the exception with a concentration of 62 ug/l. It should be noted that this compound was detected in the samples from wells MW-6, MW-9A and MW-12 which are all screened in the Castle Hayne Formation. With the exception of MW-4, it appears that the occurance of methylene chloride is probably a laboratory artifact associated with this sampling event. This conclusion is based on the following observations:

a. Previous analyses detected methylene chloride only in well 2.

b. Concentrations are very close to the detection limit.

c. Concentrations are unusually consistent across the site.

d. Concentrations in the Castle Hayne Aquifer are similar to concentrations within the watertable aquifer. In addition, the spatial distribution within the lower aquifer implies no attenuation with distance from possible sources.

One possible explanation for detection of methylene chloride may be that the sample containers may have been contaminated prior to arrival on to the site. Another possibility may

MAIN 1893

be that traces of methylene chloride may have been present in laboratory instruments at the time of analysis.

MAIN
1893

5. Conclusions

Much is still unknown about the history of this site which would aid in removing contamination from the groundwater. Testing still points to the probability that a number of releases have occurred. Some locations are known and others are suspect. The spill from the 1,1,1-TCA tank at well MW-4A appears to have moved horizontally within the upper aquifer about 400 feet eastward, under the plant building toward well MW-8. In addition, leakage of contamination into the Castle Hayne from this spill has occurred and is migrating southward. This plume has migrated horizontally about 300 to 400 feet. This is based on velocity calculations using aquifer characteristics obtained from literature on the Castle Hayne Formation and an assumed travel time of approximately 10 years as stated in previous reports. The vertical migration of this plume cannot be determined due to the lack of vertical hydraulic conductivity data in the Castle Hayne Formation at this site. See Dwg. R-1 for locations of suspected and known spill locations.

A second release is assumed to have occured in the area around wells 9 and 9A. The age of this spill is unknown but, it is assumed to be substantially younger than the spill at well 4A. This assumption is based on an evaluation of degradation products from 1,1,1-TCA which were detected in well 9. The degradation of 1,1,1-TCA to 1,1-DCA appears more complete at well 4A than at well 9.

The horizontal extent of contamination within the upper aquifer is unknown, but is known to be less than 500 feet from the spill location since no contamination has been detected in well 10. Contamination has been detected within the Castle Hayne Formation at well 9A. Migration towards the south is known to be less than 290 feet since well MW-12 tested clean. The vertical extent of this plume is unknown for the reasons stated above.

MAIN 1893

A release may have occurred at either the former 1,1,1-TCA tank located at the north corner of the plant or at the door leading from the plant at that same location. This is evidenced by monitoring results at well MW-11 showing 360 ug/l of 1,1-DCA. The size and extent of this plume is known since only one well exists in this area. It would appear from the relatively low concentration of 1,1-DCA in well MW-11 that the downgradient edge of the plume in the upper aquifer may be very near the perimeter drainage ditch. The extent of contamination within the Castle Hayne Formation cannot be determined at this time due to the fact that any plume from this location would be moving directly under the plant building.

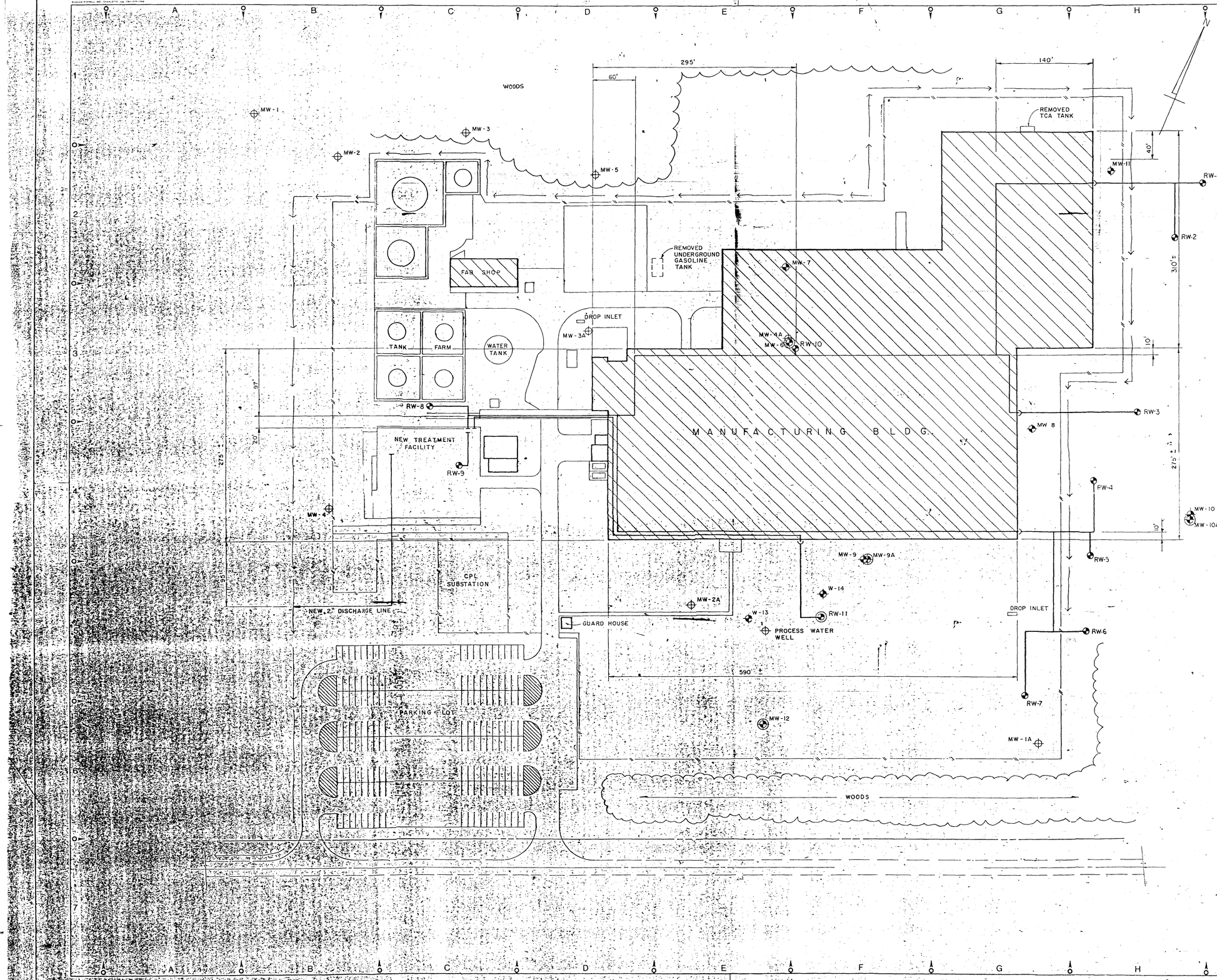
A fourth release is suspected in the area around the stormwater drop inlet near well MW-3A. Neither the horizontal nor vertical extent of this plume in the upper aquifer or Castle Hayne Formation are known. It is also unknown as to whether well MW-3A is located upgradient or downgradient of the plume. Well MW-4 is located approximately 450 feet downgradient of the suspected release location and has not detected a plume from this area. The Castle Hayne Formation is not presently being monitored downgradient of this location.

In summary, the data collected from the site to date indicate that as many as four individual releases have occurred and have resulted in a least four contamination plumes. The depth of contamination cannot be quantified at this time. Hydraulic calculations indicate that the horizontal extent of contamination, at least near the ground surface, is confined to the property and is well within the limits of a "perimeter of compliance" if developed in accordance with the North Carolina Administrative Code T15: 02L.0100, .0200 and .0300. It appears, at this time, that due to the relatively low rates of plume migration, the fact that contamination has not been detected off-site and the fact that no groundwater users are located immediately downgradient of this facility, contamination from

MAIN 1893

this site presents no immediate threat to the public health and safety or the environment beyond the proposed perimeter of compliance.

MAIN 1893



NOTES

1. PIPING TO BE FIELD ROUTED ON EXISTING PIPE RACKS. ROUTING AS SHOWN IS ONLY APPROXIMATE. ABOVE GROUND EXTERIOR PIPING SHALL BE INSULATED.

LEGEND

- PROPOSED PUMPING WELL
- EXISTING MONITORING WELL
- PROPOSED DEEP WELL
- EXISTING DEEP WELL

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	6/8	SITING OF INFILTRATION GALLERY
1	1/90	Issued preliminary as part of Remedial Action Plan

DRAWN BY J. WRIGHT | CHECKED BY

DESIGN SUPV. | RESP. ENGR.

SUPV. DISC. ENGR. | CH. DISC. ENGR.

PROJECT ENG. MGR.

PROJECT MGR.

IN CHARGE

DRAWN | CHECKED | DES. SUPV. | RESP. ENGR. | SUPV. DISC. ENG. | CH. DISC. ENG. | PR. ENG. MGR. | M/F

MAIN 1893

CHAS. T. MAIN, INC.

BOSTON • NEW YORK • CHARLOTTE • PORTLAND

CLIENT/PROJECT TITLE

TEXFI INDUSTRIES
NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA
GROUNDWATER RECOVERY SYSTEM

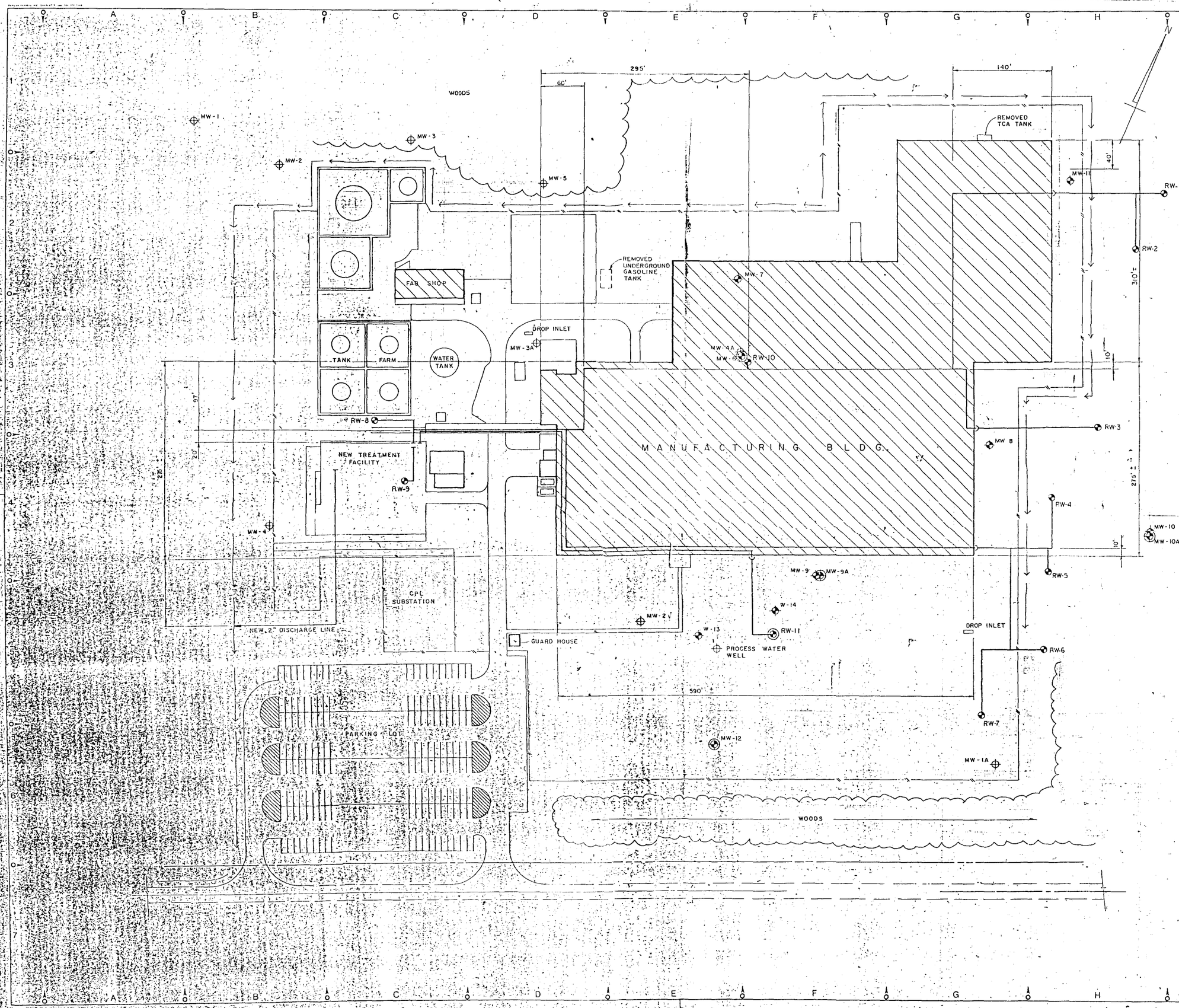
DEPT. INDUSTRIAL | NO. 30

DRAWING DESCRIPTION

SITE PLAN

SCALE 1" = 50'-0" | 0 50 100 150

MAIN DWG. NO. 3136:11-1000-D1 | REV. A



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NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	6/8	SITING OF INFILTRATION GALLERY
1	1/90	Issued preliminary as part of Remedial Action Plan

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DRAWN / CHECKED / DES SUPV. / RESP. ENGR. / SUP DISC ENG. / CH. DISC ENG. / PR. ENG. MGR. / M.F.

MAIN

CHAS. T. MAIN, INC.

BOSTON • NEW YORK • CHARLOTTE • PORTLAND

CLIENT/PROJECT TITLE

TEXFI INDUSTRIES
NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA
GROUNDWATER RECOVERY SYSTEM

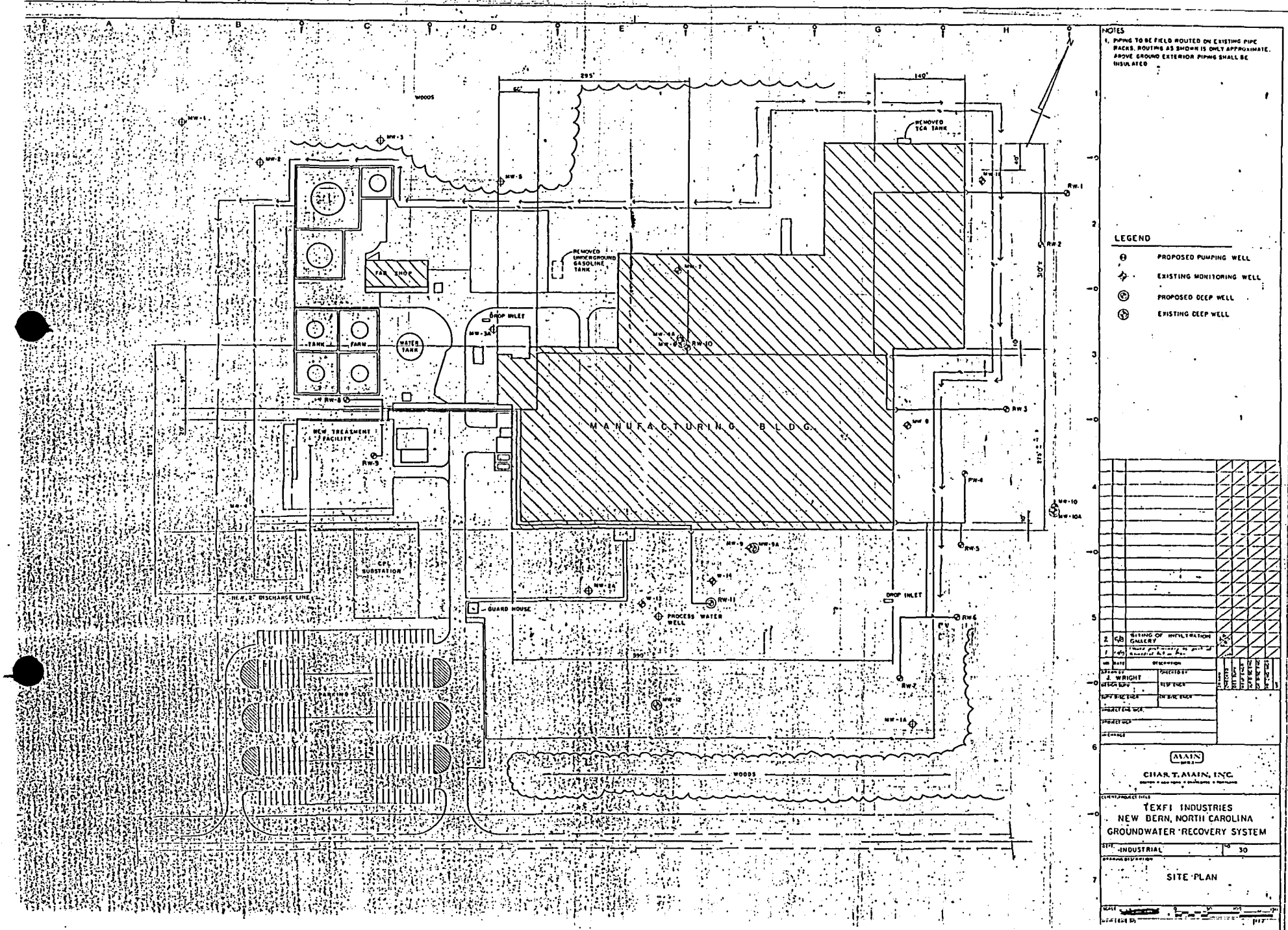
DEPT. INDUSTRIAL NO 30

DRAWING DESCRIPTION

SITE PLAN

SCALE 1" = 50'-0" 0 50 100 150

MAIN'S DWG NO. 3136-11-1000-D1 REV. A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LEGEND
PROPOSED PUMPING WELL
EXISTING MONITORING WELL
PROPOSED DEEP WELL
EXISTING DEEP WELL
MANUFACTURING BLDG.
REMOVED TCA TANK
REMOVED UNDERGROUND GASOLINE TANK
FAB SHOP
TANK
FARM
WATER TANK
DROP INLET
NEW TREATMENT FACILITY
CPL SUBSTATION
GUARD HOUSE
PROCESS WATER WELL
PARKING LOT
WOODS
295'
140'
310'
CHAS. T. MAIN, INC.
TEXFI INDUSTRIES
NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA
GROUNDWATER RECOVERY SYSTEM
INDUSTRIAL
30
SITE PLAN

3 December 1990

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

SUBJECT: Texfi New Bern, NCD981928088

Mr. Richard Griffiths, C.T. Main Inc. (704/529-6246) contacted our office on this date to inform us that delivery of the reports promised during the North Carolina Superfund Section visit at the subject site on 4 December 1990 would be delayed a few days due to problems encountered copying the blueprints in the reports. Mr. Griffiths also reported that the trichloroethane (TCA) spill that he has mentioned during our phone conversation during the site visit on 4 December 1990 involved approximately 20 to 25 gallons of TCA.

3 December 1990

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

SUBJECT: Texfi New Bern, NCD981928088

An attempt was made to contact Milton Gold, President of Amital (919/636-3435), on 30 November 1990. Mr. Gold was not in, however Mr. James Ipock, Amital was contacted on 30 November 1990 and on 3 December 1990. A Site Investigation visit was scheduled for about 9:30 a.m. on 4 December 1990. Mr. Ipock reported on 3 December 1990 that Mr. Mike Miller, Texfi, would be sending a Texfi representative to the Site Investigation visit. Mr. Ipock reported that Texfi is working with the North Carolina Division of Environmental Management (DEM), Washington Regional Office, to remediate groundwater contamination present at the site. Mr. Ipock reported that he had worked with Richard Powers, Randy Jones, Buster Powell, Roger Thorp, and Buddy Bulow with the DEM office in Washington.

Mr. Richard Powers, DEM Washington Regional Office (919/946-6481) was also contacted to obtain background information on this date. Mr. Powers confirmed that Texfi representatives were working with his office to address groundwater contamination at the site. Texfi has contracted with C.T. Main Inc. for engineering services. The C.T. Main contact is Richard Griffiths (704/529-6246). Mr. Powers reported that C.T. Main had prepared four volumes of work on this site addressing a 3 phase cleanup. A single Comprehensive Corrective Action Plan is still to be submitted. Texfi has proposed a ring of recovery wells with pH adjustment. Originally the treated water was to be discharged to surface waters under a NPDES permit, however Mr. Powers reported that an infiltration gallery has now been proposed under a non-discharge permit.

Mr. Powers reported that the areas of concern that he was aware of were drums in a landfill to the far left as one faces the plant, the presence of 1,200 parts per billion (ppb) of trichloroethane (TCA) in one drinking water well, the presence of 600 ppb TCA in a second drinking water well, and the presence of Dowtherm in groundwater in an area to the left of the plant as one faces the plant. Mr. Powers added that he thought the landfilled drums had been removed as part of a site cleanup in about 1978. Mr. Powers also reported that three aquifers on the site had shown some contamination. These aquifers are a surficial aquifers, a semi-confined aquifer, and a limestone aquifer. The surficial aquifer appears to flow toward a nearby quarry, and the semiconfined aquifer appears to flow in a direction about 45° southeast from the surficial aquifer. Mr. Powers also added that he thought this area was served by the North West Craven Utilities.

State of North Carolina
Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
Division of Solid Waste Management
P.O. Box 27687 · Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687

James G. Martin, Governor
William W. Cobey, Jr., Secretary

William L. Meyer
Director

November 8, 1990

Mr. C. H. Hamm
Environmental Health Supervisor
Craven County Health Department
Post Office Box 1390
New Bern, North Carolina 28560

RE: Screening Site Investigation
Texfi
NCD 981 928 088

Dear Mr. Hamm:

David Lilley of the North Carolina Superfund Section spoke with you today to notify you that the North Carolina Superfund Section will conduct a screening site investigation of the subject site located in Craven County, North Carolina. The investigation will be conducted on December 4, 1990 by Jack Butler of the North Carolina Superfund Section.

The purpose of this investigation is to determine if the site poses a hazard to public health or the environment because of releases of contaminants to soil, surface water, groundwater, or air. The investigation team will take samples on and around the site to determine if a hazardous condition exists. Additionally, they will locate all nearby water supplies (surface and groundwater, community and private) and any close sensitive environments, schools, and day care centers.

This investigation is not an emergency situation but is a normal step in the evaluation of all uncontrolled and unregulated potential hazardous waste sites in North Carolina. You may want to have your representative meet the investigation team at the site. If so, please contact Jack Butler at (919) 733-2801 and he will coordinate a meeting. I am enclosing background data on the site for your information.

If the investigation indicate the need for future study of the site, we will contact your office to advise. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call David Lilley or me at (919) 733-2801.

Sincerely,

Pat DeRosa, Head
CERCLA Branch
Superfund Section

Enclosures

cc: Gordon Layton
Doug Holyfield
Steve Reid
Pat Bowden
David Lilley
Ann Rudd
File

Federal
Trip Notification & Authorization

Prepared by: Jack Butler Today's Date: 8 Nov. 1990

*Use Black Ink or Typewriter only-Staff to fill out first 2 blocks only.

Site Trip

Date of Trip: 4 Dec. 1990

If trip date changed or cancelled note below:
Trip Date Changed To: _____ Cancelled: ___

NCD#: 98/928088 Site Name: Texfi, New Bern
City: New Bern County: Craven

Reason for Trip: Site Investigation

Name of Hotel (Overnight Trip): _____ Hotel Telephone Number: ( ) ___ - _____

Authorized by: David R. Tillis
Industrial Hygienist

Project Team Leader: Jack Butler

Assistants: Jerry Curry, _____, _____

Attach To Notification Form: 1 copy each:
Submit to the Industrial Hygienist

- Preliminary Assessment Form (First page only)
- Site Map
- PA Transmittal Letter

(Please list appropriate County Health Department contact person to call to advise of trip)
Environmental Supervisor or Health Director to call: Mr. C.H. Hamm Title: Env. Health Supervisor
(Note if Dr., M.P., etc.)
Telephone Number: (919) 633 - 3488

Notes:
Health Department Official Contacted: C.H. Hamm
Back Up Letter Required: Yes ✓ No ___
Notified Mr. Hamm on 11-8-90 (DBC)

Note: Signed original to Data Manager

October 5, 1990

To: File

From: Pat DeRosa PD

Re: Texfi New Bern
NCD 981928088

On October 5, 1990, I spoke by telephone with Bonner Latham, NC Department of Commerce (919) 355-9048 regarding the subject site. Mr. Latham had been contacted by Milton Gold, President of Amital, the current owner of the subject site. Mr. Gold was interested in finding out when Texfi was going to clean up the site. I told Mr. Latham that the Superfund Section was not currently involved in a clean up at this site, however, we are scheduled to conduct a site investigation there this quarter. (Mr. Milton Gold should be contacted when scheduling site investigation.) I told Mr. Latham to contact Richard Powers, DEM, Washington Regional Office (919) 946-6481 for additional information. Apparently, DEM is working on a SOC with Texfi.

PD/ef/memos1.pd

Date: 21 July 89

TO: Jack Butler

FROM: G Nicholson

Re: Telecon with Gil Vincani 733-~~2449~~967

Amital Spinning Corp.
is
leasing TEXFI Property

Texfi is willing to clean it up - but not real fast. Amital wants to expand. They can't without clean-up. Maybe we have a willing PRP here and can go ahead. We can always up the time for an SSI.

Gil Vincani will call you this week. I did not tell him we would start state action - I told him a PA had been done and an SSI was recommended.

DATE: 18 April 1989

TO: FILE

FROM: Grover Nicholson

RE: Telecon with Robert Morris, US EPA

I spoke with Robert Morris today. He gave me the following EPA recommendations for these PAs, PARs, and SSIs.

Product	Site Name	NCD Number	Recommendation
PA	Harwell Road Septic Pit	986 166 692	SSI
PA	Texfi	981 928 088	SSI
PA	John Deere Tractor	981 923 385	NFA
FIT PA (FIT EPI)	UNC-CH Chydaru		NFA
PA	Midnight Dump	981 929 185	NFA
PA	Auburn Church Road Drum	981 929 615	NFA
PAR	Broyhill Furniture	083 682 583	SSI
PAR	Davenport Creosote	980 838 726	SSI
PAR	SCM Protor Silex	003 234 549	SSI
PAR	Story Burial Areas	083 669 952	SSI
PAR	Gulf Oil Co.	075 559 526	SSI
PAR	Pantasote, Inc.	055 165 609	SSI
PAR	General Electric Co.	051 322 980	NFA
FIT PAR	Carter-Weber Inc.		NFA
FIT PAR	Alcoa Badin Works	003 162 542	SSI
FIT PAR	Charlotte Steel Drum	024 468 597	NFA
FIT PAR	AMP Hatteras Yachts	045 924 065	NFA
SSI	Kerr-McGee Chemical	980 557 805	LSIE
SSI	Pifer Industries, Inc.	003 196 193	NFA
SSI	H & S Processors, Inc.	049 772 023	LSIE
FIT SSI	Parker Farm	981 744 717	NFA
FIT SSI	Cone Mills-White Oak Plant	000 776 914	NFA
FIT SSI	Asheboro Municipal Ldfl	980 557 557	LSIE
FIT SSI	NE Chemical Company	053 530 234	LSIE
FIT SSI	Chemical Leaman Tank Lines	062 677 273	LSIE

31 March 1989

TO: File

FROM: John McConney

SUBJECT: Texfi, New Bern's contact at C.T. Main

On this date, the office of Mr. Michael Miller, Vice President of finance for Texfi Industries, Inc. at 919-937-6437 contacted this office to provide the following information: Texfi's contact at C.T. Main Inc., their groundwater consultant, is a Mr. Robert Martin and his phone number is (704) 554-1100. Sherry Cager of Mr. Miller's office provided this information.

JM/ds/texfi.doc/8

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

March 31, 1989

Mr. Robert Morris
EPA NC CERCLA Project Officer
Air and Hazardous Material Division
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365

SUBJECT: Preliminary Assessment
Texfi NCD981928088
Bosch Blvd.
New Bern, Craven County, NC 27864

Dear Mr. Morris:

Texfi of New Bern is located at the end of Bosch Blvd. (SR 1317) at approximately 0.50 miles from its intersection with NC 55 in New Bern, Craven County, NC. The county code for Craven County is 25 and it is in the first congressional district. The latitude is 35 08 15 and the longitude is 077 06 42.

The site currently is a textile dyeing operation that has been leased by Texfi Industries, Inc. to Amital Spinning Corp. Texfi operated this facility as a polyester manufacturing operation from 1972 to 1980 when the facility was closed. Texfi opened this facility on previously unused land. Amital reopened this facility in 1987 and currently operates it. Texfi has maintained responsibility for the site (Ref. 11).

An assessment of the site facility was performed in 1986 when Amital Spinning Corporation made arrangements to lease the property. It was at this time that groundwater contamination was discovered by the consulting firm, Law Engineering. This contamination was by a number of halogenated hydrocarbons, including Trichloroethylene and 1,1-Dichloroethane, among others (Ref. 10). These contaminants are both toxic, some with toxicity levels of 3, and persistent, being halogenated hydrocarbons (Refs. 2,3). The present consulting firm, C.T. Main, has used a total of 14 monitoring wells to map the groundwater contaminant plume and found that it did not extend past the facility boundaries (Ref. 10).

The depth of the water at the site is approximately 10 ft. (Ref. 9). Both the City of New Bern and Craven County use wells located at or near Cove City to supply their distribution systems; these sources are not endangered by this site (Ref. 5). The nearby population not serviced by these distribution systems number approximately 1750 individuals. The nearest residential well is located approximately 1200 feet from the facility and this well is reportedly contaminated. Laboratory analysis of the well is inconclusive as regards the source of the contamination. An investigator for the NC Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Richard Powers, is of the opinion that the well contamination is not the result of groundwater contamination at the Texfi site (Ref. 10).

The annual precipitation in this area is 54 inches and the annual evaporation is 41 inches, which yields a net annual precipitation of 13 inches (Ref. 1). The one year 24-hour rainfall is 3.75 inches (Ref. 2). This site drains to the Caswell Branch of Bachelor Creek which flows into the Neuse River (Ref. 6). Neither Bachelor Creek nor this portion of the Neuse River are designated as drinking water quality and there are no drinking water intakes within 15 path-length miles of the site (Ref. 8).

No critical habitats of federally listed endangered species are located within one mile of the site. The two critical habitats located in North Carolina are more than 260 miles from this site (Ref. 13). No areas that are considered wetlands are present within 2 miles of the site (Ref. 6)

This site is currently being extensively assessed by a consulting firm, CT Main, retained by the site owners. This assessment is being assisted by the NC Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. Site remediation is reportedly in the planning stages. For these reasons, a medium priority for inspection is recommended.

Sincerely,

John P. McManus

for Jack Butler, Environmental Engineer
Solid Waste Management Section
Superfund Branch

JB/JM/pb/tefi.doc

REFERENCES

1. NC Atlas, The University of NC Press, Chapel Hill.

2. Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Ranking System; A Users Manual. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan, Appendix A (40 CFR 300) (47 FR 31219) July 16, 1982.

3. Sax, N.I.: Dangerous Properties of Industrial Chemicals, 6th Edition, Van Nostrand Rheinhold Co., Inc. NY 1984.

4. Butler, Jack. Memo to file, "Telephone conversation with Richard Gay about Texfi plant in New Bern", 23 January 1987.

5. McConney, John. Memo to file, "Water Supply for New Bern and surrounding area", 29 March 1989.

6. USGS topographic quadrangles Jasper NC, Askin NC, Pollocksville NC, and New Bern NC.

7. McConney, John. Memo to file, "Population served by Groundwater in area surrounding Texfi", 30 March 1989.

8. Classification and Water Quality Standards assigned to the waters of the Neuse River Basin. NC Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Raleigh, NC.

9. LeGrand, Harry. Geology and Ground-water Resource of Wilmington-New Bern Area. NC Department of Water Resources.

10. McConney, John. Memo to file, "Texfi, New Bern site (Amital Spinning Corp.) 30 March 1989.

11. McConney, John. Memo to file, "Background Information for Texfi, New Bern" 30 March 1989.

12. McConney, John. Memo to file, "Past and present operations at Texfi, New Bern, NC" 30 March 1989.

13. Parker, W.T. US Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, letter to Pat DeRosa dated 21 June 1985 and, DeRosa, Pat, NC Superfund Branch, memo dated 15 June 1987, "Critical Habitats of Federally Listed Endangered Species in NC".

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NC	D981928088

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO., OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER
Texfi	SR 1317 (Bosch Street)

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
New Bern	NC	28561-5407	Craven	25	01

09 COORDINATES LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
35 08 15.	077 06 42.

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road)
Take 70 Business/55 out of New Bern, turn left onto Bosch Blvd. (SR 1317). Texfi is on the right side of the road approximately 0.5 mile after turnoff.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)
Texfi Industries, Inc.	400 English Rd.

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Rocky Mount	NC	27801	(919) 937-6437

07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	08 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)
Amital Spinning Corporation	PO Box 5407

09 CITY	10 STATE	11 ZIP CODE	12 TELEPHONE NUMBER
New Bern	NC	28561	(919) 636-3435

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
☒ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL: _____ (Agency name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14 OWNER/OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
☐ A. RCRA 3001 DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED: ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☒ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
☐ YES DATE ___/___/___ (MONTH DAY YEAR)
☒ NO

BY (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ☐ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR
☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)
CONTRACTOR NAME(S): _____

02 SITE STATUS (Check one)	03 YEARS OF OPERATION
☒ A. ACTIVE ☐ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN	1972 (BEGINNING YEAR) 1980 (ENDING YEAR) UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED
Groundwater contamination by a number of halogenated hydrocarbons in the surficial and limestone (Castle Hayne) aquifers. The contaminants present include Trichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloroethane and 1,1,1-trichloroethane, among others.

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION
Nearby residents are complaining of contamination in their personal, drinking water, wells. To date, laboratory analysis of the contamination is nonconclusive as regarding the source of contamination.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 2 - Waste Information and Part 3 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents)
☐ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☒ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ☐ C. LOW (Inspect on time available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed, complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Richard Powers	NC Department of NRCD	(919) 946-6481

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
John McConney	NCDHS	Superfund Branch	(919) 733-2801	03 / 30 / 89 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

EPA FORM 2070-12 (7-81)

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 2 - WASTE INFORMATION

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NC	D981928088

II. WASTE STATES, QUANTITIES, AND CHARACTERISTICS

01 PHYSICAL STATES *(Check all that apply)*

- ☐ A. SOLID
- ☐ B. POWDER, FINES
- ☐ C. SLUDGE
- ☐ D. OTHER _____ *(Specify)*
- ☐ E. SLURRY
- ☒ F. LIQUID
- ☐ G. GAS

02 WASTE QUANTITY AT SITE
(Measures of waste quantities must be independent)

TONS _____
CUBIC YARDS _____
NO. OF DRUMS unknown

03 WASTE CHARACTERISTICS *(Check all that apply)*

- ☒ A. TOXIC
- ☐ B. CORROSIVE
- ☐ C. RADIOACTIVE
- ☒ D. PERSISTENT
- ☐ E. SOLUBLE
- ☐ F. INFECTIOUS
- ☐ G. FLAMMABLE
- ☐ H. IGNITABLE
- ☐ I. HIGHLY VOLATILE
- ☐ J. EXPLOSIVE
- ☐ K. REACTIVE
- ☐ L. INCOMPATIBLE
- ☐ M. NOT APPLICABLE

III. WASTE TYPE

CATEGORY	SUBSTANCE NAME	01 GROSS AMOUNT	02 UNIT OF MEASURE	03 COMMENTS
SLU	SLUDGE			
OLW	OILY WASTE			
SOL	SOLVENTS	unknown		
PSD	PESTICIDES			
OCC	OTHER ORGANIC CHEMICALS			
IOC	INORGANIC CHEMICALS			
ACD	ACIDS			
BAS	BASES			
MES	HEAVY METALS			

IV. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES *(See Appendix for most frequently cited CAS Numbers)*

01 CATEGORY	02 SUBSTANCE NAME	03 CAS NUMBER	04 STORAGE/DISPOSAL METHOD	05 CONCENTRATION	06 MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION
SOL	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6			
SOL	Dichloroethylene	25323302			
SOL	Dichloroethane	1300216			

V. FEEDSTOCKS *(See Appendix for CAS Numbers)*

CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER	CATEGORY	01 FEEDSTOCK NAME	02 CAS NUMBER
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		
FDS			FDS		

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION *(Cite specific references, e.g., state files, sample analysis, reports)*

1. Permenant files, NC Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch, Raleigh, NC.

2. USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles Jaspers, Askin, Pollocksville and New Bern.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NC	D981928088

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS *(Continued)*

01 ☐ J. DAMAGE TO FLORA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ K. DAMAGE TO FAUNA — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION *(Include name(s) of species)*

01 ☐ L. CONTAMINATION OF FOOD CHAIN — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ M. UNSTABLE CONTAINMENT OF WASTES *(Spills/runoff/standing liquids/leaking drums)* — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ N. DAMAGE TO OFFSITE PROPERTY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ O. CONTAMINATION OF SEWERS, STORM DRAINS, WWTPs — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ P. ILLEGAL/UNAUTHORIZED DUMPING — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

05 DESCRIPTION OF ANY OTHER KNOWN, POTENTIAL, OR ALLEGED HAZARDS

III. TOTAL POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____

IV. COMMENTS

V. SOURCES OF INFORMATION *(Cite specific references, e. g., state files, sample analysis, reports)*

As previously cited.

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION	
01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
NC	D981928088

II. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS AND INCIDENTS

01 ☒ A. GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: 1986) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 1750, est. — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Contamination of groundwater has been documented by Law Engineering and C.T. Main. Contaminants include a number of halogenated hydrocarbons. A total of 14 monitoring wells have been established with depths ranging from 15-40 feet. The contaminant plume has been mapped and does not extend past the facility boundaries.

01 ☐ B. SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ C. CONTAMINATION OF AIR — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ D. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE CONDITIONS — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ E. DIRECT CONTACT — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ F. CONTAMINATION OF SOIL — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 AREA POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ (Acres) — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☒ G. DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☒ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: 1750 — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Nearby residents are complaining of contaminants in drinking water wells. To date, laboratory analyses of well samples are inconclusive as regards to the source of the contamination.

01 ☐ H. WORKER EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 WORKERS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

01 ☐ I. POPULATION EXPOSURE/INJURY — 02 ☐ OBSERVED (DATE: _____) ☐ POTENTIAL ☐ ALLEGED
03 POPULATION POTENTIALLY AFFECTED: _____ — 04 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

30 March 1989

TO: File

FROM: John McConney JM

SUBJECT: Texfi, New Bern site (Amital Spinning Corp.)

Mr. Richard Powers of NRCR, (919) 946-6481, was contacted on this date regarding the Texfi site in New Bern. Mr. Powers was not sure if Amital owned the site or was just leasing, but they have assumed responsibility of this site. There is documented ground-water contamination, including contamination of the surficial aquifer and the limestone aquifer, the Castle Hayne Aquifer. This contamination consists of a number of halogenated hydrocarbons including 1,1-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1,-Trichloroethane, among many others. The consultants, C T. Main, have installed a total of 14 monitoring wells and mapped the full extent of the plume.

Under Amital, the plant is a textile dyeing operation. Mr. Powers did not know when Texfi initiated operations at the site, but he reported that Texfi operated a textile dyeing operation there until approximately 1978, when the plant was closed down. Amital set up an operation in 1987.

The contamination is the result of solvent spills and/or discharges. This included possible leakage from 2 above-ground TCE tanks with pipes running underground to the factory. Other probable sources of contamination include leaking floor drains and improper on-site disposal of solvents. Reportedly an improper drum storage disposal was discovered west of the facility on company property. These drums were disposed of off-site.

Mr. Powers also reported that nearby residents are complaining of contamination in their personal wells. One complainant is the "Scarams" residence located approximately 1200 feet NE of the site. Since the groundwater plume has been mapped and does not extend off the site property, Mr. Powers is of this opinion that this well contamination is not due to Texfi. To date, laboratory analysis of the well samples are inconclusive.

JM/db/John.1

30 March 1989

TO: File

FROM: John McConney JPM

SUBJECT: Population served by groundwater in area surrounding Texfi, New Bern

Using information provided the City of New Bern and Craven County, the areas served by these distribution systems were mapped out. The remainder of the population is reported to be utilizing individual wells. A house court was performed of this population and the results are:

One mile radius - 70
Two mile radius - 57
Three mile radius - 128
Four mile radius - 206
461 x 3.8 = 1752

According to house count performed, an estimated 1752 individuals utilize ground-water from private wells in a four mile radius surrounding the Texfi site.

JM/db/John.1

30 March 1989

TO: File

FROM: John P. McConney JPM

SUBJECT: Background information for Texfi, New Bern

On this date Michael Miller, V.P. of Texfi Industries was contacted at (919) 937-6437 as regards to the history of Texfi, New Bern. He stated that this facility manufactured polyester and textured it from 1972 to 1980, when the facility was closed down. He also stated that Texfi still owns the property and is leasing it to Amital Spinning Corporation. He was not able to provide any specific information as regards to the solvents stored on-site or disposal practices during Texfi's operations. Texfi has maintained responsibility for the site and has contracted with C.T. Main to assess the groundwater contamination.

JM/db/John.1

30 March 1989

TO: File

FROM: John McConney JPM

SUBJECT: Past and Present Operations at Texfi, New Bern.

On this date Mr. James Ipock, plant engineer of Amital Spinning Corp. was contacted at (919) 636-3435. Mr. Ipock was employed by Texfi from 1972 to 1981 at the New Bern operation and by Amital from 1987 to the present.

As regards the operations of Texfi from 1972 to 1981, Mr. Ipock reported the following information:

1. The facility used a variety of cleaning and degreasing solvents-Acetone, Methanol, TCE, and Bulk DMT as well as glycols.

2. Chemical Storage: Lab chemicals were stored indoors in 55-gallon drums. Manufacturing chemicals were stored in tank farm. This tank farm has a "relatively impermeable" clay liner, 8 foot walls and storms drains that closed. All manufacturing chemicals, except TCE, were stored here. The TCE was stored in two 2000-3000 gallon tanks on the north side of the building. These tanks had no run-off/containment provisions. Pipes from these 2 tanks ran to various locations in the facility.

3. Disposal practices: All laboratory waste was disposed of off-site. All spent solvents were disposed of off-site. Some manufacturing waste, lump polyester, was landfilled on-site. Empty drums were stored on-site until 1981, when they were disposed of off-site. Off-site disposal was handled by reclamation firms.

4. Spills: No major solvent spills were reported. A fuel oil spill occurred in 1976 and the on-site ditches were cleaned up. Routine drips occurred and one of the TCE tanks may have leaked.

As regards the present-day operations of Amital Spinning Corp., Mr. Ipock reported that textile dyeing is performed on-site.

1. No solvents are stored on-site
2. The tank farm is used for the storage of No. 2 fuel oil and wastewater. The wastewater is stored until pretreatment and is discharged into the city sanitary sewer as per permit No. 0400.
3. This facility is not a RCRA facility.

JM/db/John

29 March 1989

TO: File

FROM: John McConney

RE: Water Supply for New Bern and surrounding area

During a visit to a site in the New Bern area, the site investigation team of Jack Butler, Ed Wallingford, and John McConney visited the offices of Randy G. Gould, city engineer of the city of New Bern. Mr. Gould states that New Bern used a number of wells in Cove City for their water supply. He indicated on a copy of a USGS topographic map exactly what areas were serviced by the distribution system of the city of New Bern. Following this, the team visited the office of the Craven County Water and Sewer Superintendent, Frank K. Ralph, Jr. Mr. Ralph was not in the office; however, Helen Reed of his office indicated on a copy of a USGS topographic map exactly what areas were serviced by the distribution system of Craven County. The supply wells for Craven County are located past Cove City.

JM/ds/texfi.doc/p.2

29 March 1989

TO: File

FROM: John McConney JPM

RE: Texfi, New Bern

Mr. Hardison was contacted on this date to obtain information regarding the status of this site. He stated that NRCD is involved because of documented groundwater contamination. As far as he knew, this property was never sold to Amidt Spinning Corporation and Texfi was still the owner. The key respondents are Richard Powers and Rudy Smithwick who were both out of the office on this date.

JM/ds/texfi.doc/p.1

City of New Bern

ALDERMEN:

GUY BOYD, JR
ROBERT G. RAYNOR, JR
MACK L. FREEZE
DONALD W. McDOWELL
BARBARA LEE
WILLIAM BALLENGER

ELLA J. BENGEL
MAYOR

WALTER B. HARTMAN, JR.
CITY MANAGER

ANNETTE WEST
CITY CLERK

MARY A. BRATCHER
CITY TREASURER

A Southern Surprise

FOUNDED 1710

PHONE: 633-5161 P. O. Box 1129

New Bern, N. C. 28560

May 25, 1988

RECEIVED
MAY
HAZARDOUS WASTE

Mr. Bill Meyers
Department of Solid & Waste Management
P. O. Box 2091
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

Dear Mr. Meyers:

The City of New Bern has recently been requested to allow the discharge of contaminated groundwater into our wastewater treatment system. The groundwater is contaminated with various chemicals from a previous textile operation. In order for the City to better determine the effect upon our system, we consulted with a local chemical engineer to advise us on the wisdom of allowing such an action. His findings are attached along with other related correspondence.

Before we will consider giving favorable consideration to the request, we must have a written opinion from your office indicating that the introduction of such water in such quantities will not damage our wastewater system and that it will not damage the Neuse River into which we discharge effluent and that your agency supports this alternative. Your prompt attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Walter B. Hartman, Jr.

Walter B. Hartman, Jr.
City Manager

sch
CC: Mayor
Board of Aldermen
Charles H. Kimbrell
Milton Gold
Mike Miller
John Tate
Robert Martin
Roger Thorpe
Braxton Schell
Harold Bynum

City of New Bern

ALDERMEN:

GUY BOYD, JR
ROBERT G. RAYNOR, JR
MACK L. FREEZE
DONALD W. McDOWELL
BARBARA LEE
WILLIAM BALLENGER

ELLA J. BENGEL
MAYOR

WALTER B. HARTMAN, JR.
CITY MANAGER

ANNETTE WEST
CITY CLERK

MARY A. BRATCHER
CITY TREASURER

A Southern Surprise

FOUNDED 1710

PHONE: 633-5161 P. O. Box 1129

New Bern, N. C. 28560

RECEIVED
MAY 27 1988
HAZARDOUS WASTE BRANCH

May 25, 1988

Mr. Harold Bynum
Smith Helms Mulliss & Moore
P. O. Box 21927
Greensboro, North Carolina 27420

Dear Mr. Bynum:

I presented your request to the Board of Aldermen last night and they were extremely reluctant to allow the discharge into our waste treatment system. The City contracted with an independent engineering firm for advice about this problem and I have attached a copy of their findings for your information. The Board requested that I get additional information from you and your clients as to what the ramifications would be if we denied your request for your clients and for the City. They were also interested in other alternatives that were examined in lieu of using our system and why those alternatives were not used.

In addition, I have requested written opinions form the Department of Environmental Management as well as the Hazardous Waste Division of the Department of Human Resources. If you or your clients can offer any additional justification for using our system, please provide it at your earliest convenience. If I can be of further help to you, please advise.

Sincerely,

Walter B. Hartman, Jr.

Walter B. Hartman, Jr.
City Manager

sch
CC: Mayor
Board of Aldermen
Charles H. Kimbrell
Milton Gold
Mike Miller
John Tate
Robert Martin
Roger Thorpe
Braxton Schell

WHITEHURST ASSOCIATES, INC.

ENERGY · ENGINEERING · INNOVATION · CHEMISTRY

5/12/88

Mr. Charles H. Kimbrell
Director of Public Works
City of New Bern
New Bern, N.C. 28560

Dear Mr. Kimbrell:

In your letter of May 10, 1988 you requested that we evaluate the impact of the disposal of contaminants from the clean-up of the Amital/Texfi plant site upon the Wastewater treatment facility of the City of New Bern.

The contaminants listed in your letter were:

Vinyl Chloride	1,1,1-Trichloroethylene
Chloroethane	Trichloroethylene
Methylene Chloride	1,1,2-Trichloroethylene
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene
1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethylene
Chloroform	Toluene
1,2-Dichloroethane	

After evaluating the proposed Amital/Texfi discharge, we have reached the following conclusions:

1) The contaminants will most likely pass thru the waste treatment system without being treated. The New Bern Wastewater Treatment Plant was not designed to handle this type of waste. The contaminants will either be in the waste water plant discharge or it's sludge. If substantial concentrations of these compounds appeared in the wastewater treatment plant sludge they could potentially render the sludge unsuitable for agricultural application.[1]

2) Of the 13 compounds listed in your letter, 12 of them are chlorinated hydrocarbons. Some of the compounds listed are considered to be hazardous, toxic, and carcinogenic in very small quantities, a few parts per billion. The statement was made that the concentration of all these compounds is no more than 12 parts per million. With the tolerances placed on many chlorinated hydrocarbons, a concentration of 12 ppm is between 100 and 1000 times the allowable limit.[2]

3) The cleanup of hazardous waste from groundwater contamination is normally carried out under the direction and approval of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch of the North Carolina Department of Human Resources, Raleigh, N.C.

P.O.Box 3335, New Bern, North Carolina 28560, Phone (919) 638-2293

Recommendation:

The City not accept any waste water that contains toxic levels of the substances mentioned without the approval of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch of the N.C. Department of Human Resources, and The N.C. Department of Environmental Management.

Sincerely,

Brooks Whitehurst

Brooks Whitehurst, PE.
President

[1] - Shreve's Chemical Process Industries fourth edition

[2] - Handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and Carcinogens second edition

AGENDA ✓

COPY TO RANDY + CLIFF LETS DISCUSS THIS WITH

SMITH HELMS MULLISS & MOORE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE OFFICE
MAILING ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 31247
CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28231

STREET ADDRESS
227 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28202

TELEPHONE 704/372-9510
TELECOPIER 704/334-8467
TELEX 572460

TAMPA OFFICE
MAILING ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 1842
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33601

STREET ADDRESS
PLAZA ON THE MALL
SUITE 1512
201 EAST KENNEDY BLVD.
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33602

TELEPHONE 813/229-1993

MAILING ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 21927
GREENSBORO, N.C. 27420

STREET ADDRESS
500 NCNB BUILDING
101 WEST FRIENDLY AVENUE
GREENSBORO, N.C. 27401

TELEPHONE 919/378-1450
TELECOPIER 919/379-9558

RALEIGH OFFICE
MAILING ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 27525
RALEIGH, N.C. 27611

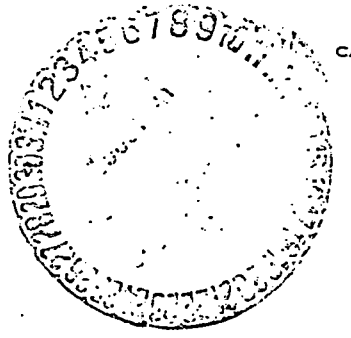
STREET ADDRESS
316 WEST EDENTON STREET
RALEIGH, N.C. 27603

TELEPHONE 919/828-8207
TELECOPIER 919/828-7938

CARY OFFICE
EDINBURGH CENTER
SUITE 104
117 EDINBURGH SOUTH
CARY, N.C. 27511

TELEPHONE 919/467-7703

May 2, 1988



Mr. Walter B. Hartman, Jr.
City Manager
City of New Bern
Post Office Box 1129
New Bern, North Carolina 28560

Re: Texfi/Amital Property
Groundwater Clean Up

Dear Mr. Hartman:

This is in reference to our telephone conversation concerning the planning underway to clean the groundwater at certain locations under the Texfi/Amital plant property at New Bern, North Carolina.

The assessment of the nature and extent of groundwater contamination has been deemed complete by the Division of Environmental Management. The next step in the project is to develop a remediation plan to clean the groundwater to the extent required. The planning is being conducted by Charles T. Main, Inc. ("Main") out of its Charlotte, North Carolina offices, and the project director is Mr. Robert Martin. Currently, Main is designing a remediation plan which includes, among other things, establishing the proper locations for pumping wells and designing a system to manage and dispose of the water extracted from underground sources.

Mr. Martin has estimated that approximately 100,000 gallons per day will be generated by the pumping operation. He has also calculated that this water will average in the aggregate no more than 12 parts per million of total volatile organic contaminants. A list of all such contaminants that have been found in this groundwater is attached as Exhibit A.

Since we are dealing with such small concentrations of contaminants, the preferred method of disposal would be to discharge the pumped water without treatment to the City of New Bern Waste Treatment Plant. We have asked the Division of Environmental Management (DEM) to consider whether the discharge of this pumped water to the City of New Bern would have any negative effect on the operation of the City's waste treatment plant, the sludge or the stream into which the City discharges. The DEM has considered the matter and concluded that there would be no negative impact on the City's system, the sludge or the receiving stream as a result of this discharge. Mr. Roger Thorpe of the Washington, North Carolina office of DEM can respond to any questions concerning the matter.

Therefore, we hereby request that a separate tap be established for this pumping operation and that the City receive through the tap into its wastewater treatment system up to 100,000 gallons per day of this water having no more than an average of 12 parts per million of total volatile organic contaminants listed on Schedule A attached hereto. Assuming that the City has ample capacity and will agree to receive this water, the proper procedure will be for the City Council to adopt a resolution to that effect, and request the DEM to amend the special order that was issued to the City of New Bern for other purposes.

We thank you very much for your cooperation and consideration of this matter. If you have any questions or need any additional information in connection with this request, please give Milton Gold at Amital (636-3435), Mike Miller at Texfi (443-5001), or me at our Greensboro office (378-5285) a call.

Very truly yours,

SMITH HELMS MULLISS & MOORE

Harold N. Bynum

Harold N. Bynum

HNB/dp
Enclosure

cc: Milton E. Gold, Jr.
Michael A. Miller
John E. Tate
Robert Martin
Roger Thorpe
Braxton Schell

EXHIBIT A

The list of organic compounds which have been encountered during the groundwater assessment at the Texfi/Amital plant is as follows:

Vinyl Chloride
Chloroethane
Methylene Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,1-Dichloroethane
Chloroform
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Toluene

26 February 1987

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

RE: Telephone conversation with Willy Hardison (919-946-6481), NRCD, about Texfi New Bern Site NC D TBA.

Mr. Hardison was contacted on this date to determine the street address for the subject site and its present status. Mr. Hardison said that he did not think this site had a street number but that it was located at the end of SR 1317 (Bosch Street) behind the big Richard Bosch plant.

Mr. Hardison reported that Texfi had been served with a Notice of Noncompliance (NON) by NRCD. Texfi has hired Law Engineering and Main Consulting who have installed 4 monitoring wells on the site. One of these wells extends to the top of the Castle Hayne aquifer which is at about 50 ft.

JB/tb/0193b

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

James G. Martin, Governor
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr., Secretary

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

16 February 1987

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

Dear Ms. Smith:

SUBJECT: CERCLIS Site Addition

Preliminary data has been gathered on the Texfi New Bern site in New Bern, NC, on the Anilox Roll site in Charlotte, NC, and on the John Deere site in Mocksville, NC. It is requested that these three sites be added to the CERCLIS list.

The Texfi New Bern site is located at the end of Bosch Blvd. (SR 1317) approximately 0.65 miles from its intersection with NC 55 in New Bern, Craven County, NC. The county code for Craven County is 25 and it is in the first congressional district. This site was previously owned by Texfi Corp. and is presently owned by Amital Spinning Corp., P.O. Box 5407, New Bern, NC 28561-5407. Amital also has corporate headquarters at P.O. Box 31, Hawthorne, N.J. 07507. During facility expansion construction activities ground water contamination was discovered at this site. The contaminants are halogenated hydrocarbons including Dichloroethylene, Trichloroethane, and Dichloroethane. The source of these contaminants is reportedly a leaking tank that Texfi used during their operation prior to 1980. Amital Spinning Corp. does not have RCRA status at this time and the facility was not a RCRA facility when operated by Texfi.

The Anilox Roll site is located at 4840 Wallace Neal Road, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, NC 28214. The county code for Mecklenburg County is 60 and it is in the ninth congressional district. Anilox Roll Co. Inc. operates a printing roller refurbishing operation in this facility at present. Metal plating is a major part of this refurbishing. In the past wastewater from this operation was discharged to an onsite drainfield. Samples collected from the filter presses and settling tank of the present process reveal total chromium of about 9850 ppm and 3330 ppm respectively. Trees around the perimeter of the drainfield show signs of stress. Anilox Roll Co., Inc. does not at this time have any RCRA status.

The John Deere site is located at the intersection of U.S. 601 and SR 1413 north of Mocksville, Davie County, NC. The county code for Davie County is 30 and it is in the eighth congressional district. On April 18, 1977 this property was rezoned for highway business. A John Deere dealership operated on the site from about 1977 until about 1982 or 1983. Warlick's Trucking, originally out of Booneville, NC then leased the site for about 2 years until about 1984. In about 1985 Mr. J.D. Shields purchased the property at public auction. Mr. Shields is presently having the property rezoned to Industrial-2 and plans to sell the property.

Reportedly at the time of the sale of the property a large amount of trash was on the site including 15 to 20 drums (possibly containing used motor oil), about 150 old truck tires, and oil filters from trucks. In addition there was reportedly at one time a puddle of used motor oil on the ground about 100 ft. long and 5 to 6 inches deep. At least some of this trash was reportedly buried on site. A neighbors well is reportedly 300 to 400 ft. from the site and his garden is reportedly 200 ft. from the site. The neighbor reports that he no longer uses the garden because nothing will grow in it. A review of the NC DHR/DHS RCRA files does not indicate that this site has ever been the location of a RCRA facility.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (919) 733-2801.

Sincerely,

Jack Butler

Jack Butler, Environmental Engineer
CERCLA Unit
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch
Environmental Health Section

JB/tb/0193b

cc: Lois Walker

23 January 1987

TO: File

FROM: Jack Butler

RE: Telephone conversation with Richard Gay about Texfi plant in New Bern.

Mr. Gay contacted the NC CERCLA office on this date to report groundwater contamination at an old Texfi plant behind Robert Bauch Co. on NC 55 in New Bern. This facility is now owned by an Italian Company called Amital. The contaminated area is also planned for construction activity in the near future. Ground water sampling indicated 370 ppm Trichloroethylene, 240 ppm Dichloroethylene, and 100 ppb Dichloroethane. This reportedly came from a leaking tank that Texfi used during their operation prior to 1980. Mr. Gay will send additional information within a few days so this site can be added to the ERRIS list.

JB/tb/0338b