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Site Name (Subject):	UNION CAMP CORPORATION
Site ID (Document ID):	NCD003216959
Document Name (DocType):	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)
Report Segment:	
Description:	Phase II Screening Site Inspection
Date of Document:	8/20/1990
Date Received:	
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Program (Document Group):	SERB (SERB)
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

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

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AUG 22 1990
SUPERFUND SECTION

4WD-WPB

AUG 20 1990

Ms. Pat DeRosa, Head
North Carolina Department of Environment
Health and Natural Resources
Division of Solid Waste Management
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dear Ms. DeRosa:

Enclosed for your files are six Screening Site Inspection (SSI), Phase I reports and a SSI Phase II Study Plan prepared by the Region IV Field Investigation Team, NUS Corporation. The site names and their determinations are as follows:

Valspar Corporation	NCD041415019	NFRAP
Lilly Company Drum Reconditioning Plant	NCD000616334	NFRAP
Union Camp Corporation	NCD003216959	SSI Phase II
Uniroyal Chemical Co.	NCD003164464	Study Plan Appr.
Reliance Universal Inc.	NCD006390561	NFRAP
Royal Development Co., Inc.	NCD003521960	NFRAP
West Point Pepperell	NCD045924032	SSI Phase II

In addition, the SSI for DeSoto, Inc. (NCD00314319) prepared by John McConney of the North Carolina Superfund Section has been reviewed. The Region concurs with his recommendation for no further action at this site.

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

Sincerely yours,

Deborah A. Vaughn-Wright

Deborah A. Vaughn-Wright
Project Manager

Enclosures

CERCLA

DATE: 8-17-90

REGION 4 FIELD INVESTIGATION TEAM REPORTS REVIEWED

SITE NAME	FINAL STRATEGY
Valspar Corp.	NFRAP
Lilly Company Drum Reconditioning Plant	NFRAP
Union Camp Corporation	SSI Phase 2
Uniroyal Chemical Co.	SSI Phase 2 Study Plan
Reliance Universal Inc.	NFRAP
Royal Development Co. Inc.	NFRAP
West Point Pepperell	SSI Phase 2

Reviewed by Deborah A. Vaughn-Wright

If any questions or comments please call 404/347-5065

State Copy

NUS CORPORATION
1927 LAKESIDE PARKWAY
SUITE 614
TUCKER, GEORGIA 30084
404-938-7710

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AUG 22 1990
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EPA - REGION IV
ATLANTA, GA.

C-586-8-0-19

August 3, 1990

Mr. A.R. Hanke
Waste Chemicals Branch
Waste Management Division
Environmental Protection Agency
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Date: 8-9-90
Site Disposition: SSI Phase 2
EPA Project Manager: D. Vaughn-Wright

Subject: Screening Site Inspection, Phase I
Union Camp Corporation
Jamestown, Guilford County, North Carolina
EPA ID No. NCD003216959
TDD No. F4-8911-70

FIT

Dear Mr. Hanke:

FIT 4 conducted a Phase I Screening Site Inspection at Union Camp Corporation in Jamestown, Guilford County, North Carolina. This assessment included a review of EPA and state file material, completion of a target survey, and an offsite reconnaissance of the facility and surrounding area.

The Union Camp Corporation is located in a small commercial/industrial area of Jamestown. More specifically, the facility is located on Ragsdale Road, less than 100 yards south of Routes 29 and 70. Union Camp Corporation is a single building on approximately 7.9 acres of land and is bordered on the north by Southern Railroad, and on the east by a chemical facility, Chem Central. The south side of the property is heavily wooded down to the Deep River, which is approximately 0.3 miles away. On the west side is Dillon Road, and a convenience store (Ref. 1). The facility has an industrial well on site (Ref. 2).

The Union Camp Corporation has manufactured cardboard boxes at the Jamestown facility since 1946, when the plant was opened by the Highland Container Company. Highland Container merged with Union Camp in 1959 (Ref. 2). In making cardboard containers, the facility has over the years used such raw materials as, inks containing lead and chromium, caustic soda, a water-proofing agent called amerez resin, and formaldehyde, presumably as a preservative. Union Camp stopped using formaldehyde in 1978 (Ref. 2). The utilization of inks with a low lead content began in 1982 (Ref. 3).

Wastes generated from this process resulted from washing the glue and ink off the machinery. The washwater was discharged to the Jamestown city sewer system without pretreatment (Ref. 2). Earlier waste included a potentially hazardous sludge containing ink residues, such as lead (Ref. 3). It is not known where the sludge was disposed.

A small amount of 1,1,1-trichloroethane is used to clean machinery and in removing pads from the printers. All of this is lost by evaporation during use. The rags are reused after offsite laundering (Ref. 2).

Approximately 2 gallons of oil suspected to contain PCBs from an old switch box was disposed of in 1982, as a hazardous waste. The location of disposal is unknown. Number 6 fuel oil also reportedly has been spilled on site and contaminated a nearby stream on at least two occasions in the past. The first fuel oil spill resulted from a broken pipe, and the second spill resulted from a leaking underground storage tank. These fuel oil spills occurred approximately 8 years ago, were reported to state environmental officials at the time, and reportedly have been cleaned up. The plant presently uses natural gas; however, number 6 fuel oil is sometimes used as an alternative (Ref. 2).

The Union Camp Corporation filed a RCRA Part A application for status as a generator and storer of hazardous waste in November 1980 (Ref. 4). In April 1982, the facility requested withdrawal of its Part A application on the grounds of a change in plant processes (Ref. 3). In May 1982, the facility was granted deletion as a generator and storer of waste (Ref. 5). Union Camp was subsequently classified as a small-quantity generator (Ref. 6). Union Camp was deleted as a small-quantity generator in January 1985 and ceased being a RCRA facility at that time (Ref. 6).

Jamestown is located within the Carolina Slate Belt of the Piedmont Physiographic Province (Refs. 7; 8, p. 76). The area is characterized by gently rolling topography with moderately steep slopes along the drainageways (Ref. 9). Jamestown has a temperate climate (Ref. 10, pp. 7, 11). Total annual precipitation averages about 45 inches with a net annual precipitation of 4 inches (Refs. 11, pp. 3, 17; 12).

The geology of Jamestown consists of folded and fractured metamorphic bedrock overlain nearly everywhere by residual material termed saprolite (Refs. 8, p. 77, plate 1; 11, p. 3; 13). The saprolite ranges in thickness from a few feet near rock outcrops to more than 100 feet in interstream areas with an average thickness of 30 feet on most hills and ridges (Refs. 10, p. 38; 11, p. 3). Metamorphic rock types in the area include highly altered granite, gabbro, and diorite (Refs. 7; 8, p. 77, plate 1).

The saprolite and bedrock act as a single hydrologic system, as there is no confining layer present between them. In the saprolite, groundwater occurs within intergranular pore spaces (Ref. 11, p. 4). In the bedrock, groundwater occurs primarily within joints, fractures, and other secondary porosity openings (Ref. 11, p. 4). The frequency, size, and interconnection of both joints and fractures diminishes with depth (Ref. 11, p. 4). There are few open fractures at depths greater than 400 feet (Ref. 10, p. 12).

The saprolite has a hydraulic conductivity of less than 10^{-7} cm/sec and acts as a reservoir which slowly feeds water into the underlying bedrock (Refs. 11, pp. 3, 6; 14). It is also the unit from which most domestic water supplies in the region are obtained (Ref. 8, pp. 23, 77-78). The water is supplied to both dug and bored wells that are completed within the saprolite at, and just below, the water table (Ref. 8, pp. 77-78). The depth to the water table in the facility area is about 15 feet below land surface (Ref. 10, pp. 7, 59).

The surface water pathway from the Union Camp Corporation flows overland in a southerly direction for 0.2 mile until it joins a small stream that enters the Deep River, 0.4 miles south of the facility. One mile farther downstream is the Oakdale treatment facility, which is also the location of the only surface water intake on the 15-mile surface water pathway. This intake serves the city of Jamestown, which maintains connections for 1,000 residences and 150 businesses. The city also purchases water

from the Greensboro and High Point water departments, which have surface water intakes upstream or on different water routes, namely, the Deep River and High Point Lake (Refs. 15, 16, 17). The Deep River is large enough to support recreational fishing (Refs. 1, 15).

Groundwater use in the area is sporadic, with the majority of wells found to the south and southeast of the facility where there is no municipal service. There are approximately 395 residences within a 3-mile radius that rely on private wells for potable supplies; the nearest of these is located on Dillon Road 0.6 mile south of Union Camp. A further 107 potable wells are located between 3 and 4 miles of the study area. The house count was performed using 7.5 minute series topographical maps (Refs. 1, 15).

There are no critical habitats identified in the area of the facility (Ref. 18). Two state-designated threatened species, the Greensboro burrowing crayfish (Cambarus catagius) and the plant Nestronia (Nestronia umbellula), are found in Guilford County (Ref. 19).

Approximately 0.15 mile northeast of Union Camp Corporation is the Jamestown Elementary School, and 0.6 mile to the east is High Point City Park. The nearest residence to the Union Camp facility is located approximately 1,000 feet to the west. The facility's parking lot is easily accessible to the public, although the rest of the actual plant area is either inside the building or in a small, fenced portion behind the facility (Refs. 1, 15). There are approximately 1,011 people living within a 1-mile radius of Union Camp, and 40,421 living within 4 miles (Refs. 15, 20).

Based on the above referenced factors and enclosures, it is recommended that Phase II of this Screening Site Inspection be conducted at Union Camp Corporation on a high-priority basis. If you have any questions or comments please feel free to contact me at NUS Corporation.

Very truly yours,

Bryan J. Williams
Project Manager

Approved:

BJW/tb

Enclosures

cc: Kelly Cain

REFERENCES

1. NUS Corporation Field Logbook No. F4-1926 for Union Camp Corporation, TDD No. F4-8911-70. Documentation of facility reconnaissance, January 5, 1990.

2. Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment (EPA Form 2070-12) for the Union Camp Corporation (NCD003216959). Filed by Jack Butler, North Carolina Department of Human Resources, December 20, 1985.

3. Richard R. Evans, Plant General Manager, Union Camp, Letter to North Carolina Department of Human Resources, Division of Health Services, April 23, 1982. Subject: Request for RCRA Part A withdrawal.

4. RCRA Part A Application (EPA Forms 3510-1 and 3510-3) for the Union Camp Corporation, Jamestown, Guilford County, North Carolina. Submitted by J. H. Neal, Vice President and General Manager, Union Camp Corporation, November 7, 1980.

5. O. W. Strickland, Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch, letter to Richard Evans, Union Camp Corporation, May 10, 1982. Subject: RCRA status change.

6. O. W. Strickland, Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch, letter to Richard Evans, Union Camp Corporation, January 29, 1985. Subject: RCRA status change.

7. The North Carolina Geological Survey and John M. Parker, III in association with The State Geologic Map Advisory Committee, Geologic Map of North Carolina (1985).

8. M. J. Mundorff, Geology and Ground water in the Greensboro Area, North Carolina, Bulletin Number 55 (Raleigh: USGS, 1948), pp. 23, 76-78, plate 1.

9. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Guilford County, North Carolina (December 1977), p. 1.

10. Charles C. Daniel III and N. Bonar Sharpless, Ground-Water Supply Potential and Procedures for Well-Site Selection, Upper Fear River Basin (USGS, 1983), pp. 7, 11-12, 38, 59.

11. Edwin O. Floyd and Richard R. Peace, An Appraisal of the Groundwater Resources of the Upper Cape Fear River Basin North Carolina, Groundwater Bulletin Number 20 (USGS and the North Carolina Office of Water and Air Resources, 1974), pp. 3-4, 6, 17.

12. U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Climatic Atlas of the United States (Washington, D. C.: GPO, June 1968) Reprint: 1983, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, p. 63.

13. Charles C. Daniel III, Statistical Analysis Relating Well Yield to Construction Practices and Siting of Wells in the Piedmont and Blue Ridge Provinces of North Carolina, Water Resources Investigations Report 86-4132 (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1987), pp. 9-10.

14. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Ranking System: A Users Manual (HW-10), originally published in the July 16, 1982, Federal Register (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1984), p. 15.

15. U. S. Geological Survey, 7.5 minute series Topographic Quadrangle Maps of North Carolina: High Point West 1969 (Photorevised 1987), High Point East 1950 (PR 1982), Kernersville 1969 (PR 1987), Guilford 1951 (PR 1968), Greensboro 1951 (PR 1968), Pleasant Garden 1970 (PR 1982), scale 1:24,000.

16. NUS Corporation Field Logbook No. F4-1914 for Guardsman Chemicals, Inc., TDD No. F4-8912-06. Documentation of facility reconnaissance, January 4, 1990.

17. John Frezell, Town Manager, Jamestown, North Carolina, telecommunication with Eric Corbin, NUS Corporation, April 24, 1989. Subject: Water Sources of Jamestown, North Carolina.

18. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered and Threatened Species of the Southeastern United States (Atlanta, Georgia, 1988).

19. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program Element List for Guilford County, June 30, 1989, p. 1.

20. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Graphical Exposure Modeling System (GEMS) Data Base, compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data (1980).

CERCLA ELIGIBILITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Site Name: Union Camp Corporation

City: Jamestown State: North Carolina

EPA ID Number: NCD003216959

I. CERCLA ELIGIBILITY	Yes	No
Did the facility cease operations prior to November 19, 1980?	___	x

If answer YES, STOP, facility is probably a CERCLA site.

If answer NO, Continue to Part II.

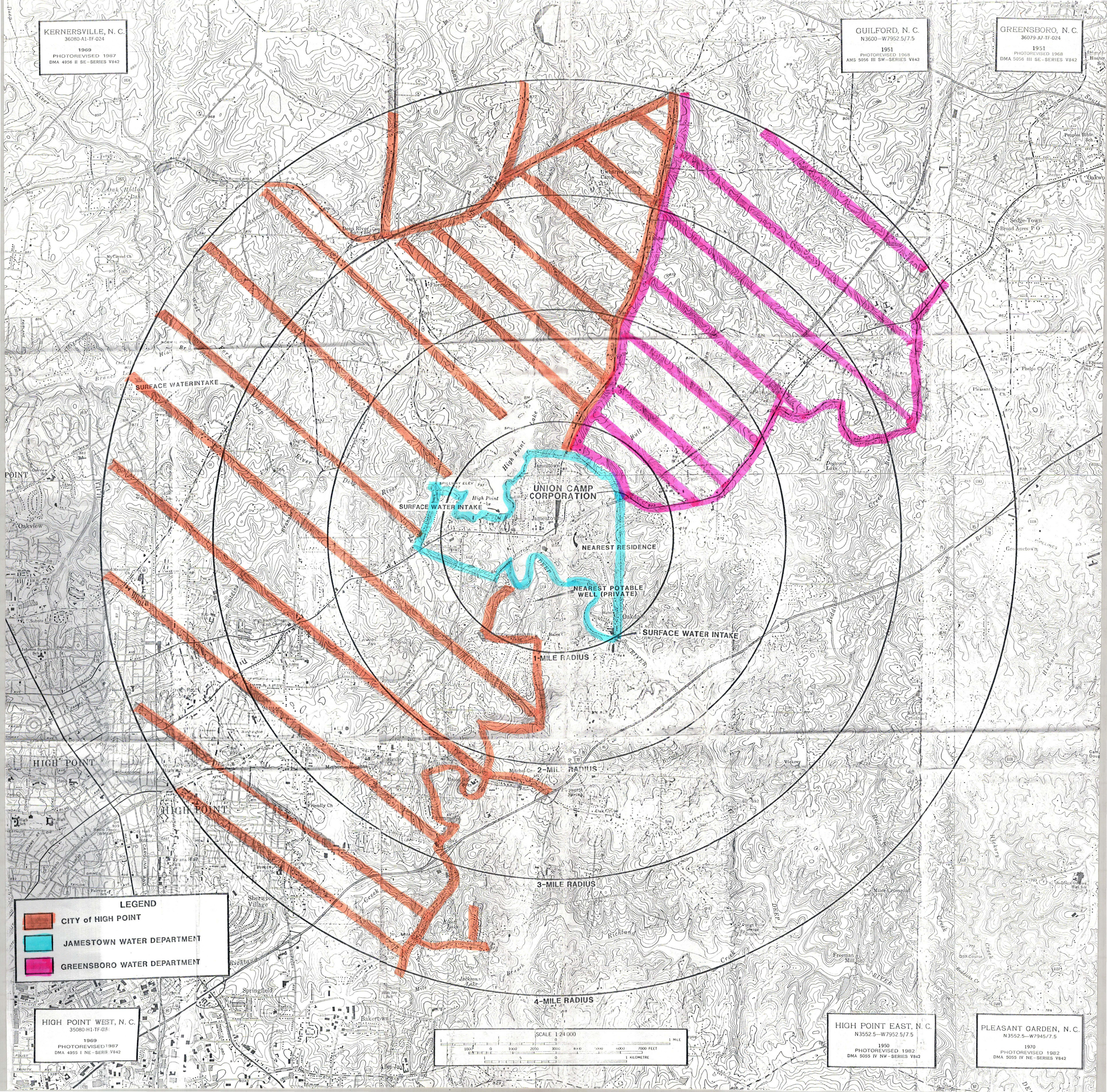
II. RCRA ELIGIBILITY	Yes	No
Did the facility file a RCRA Part A application?	x	___
If YES:		
1. Does the facility currently have interim status?	___	x
2. Did the facility withdraw its Part A application?	x	___
3. Is the facility a known or possible protective filer? (facility filed in error)	___	x
4. Type of facility: Generator_____ Transporter_____ Recycler_____ TSD (Treatment/Storage/Disposal)_____ N/A - No RCRA Status		
Does the facility have a RCRA operating or post closure permit?	___	x
Is the facility a late (after 11/19/80) or non-filer that has been identified by the EPA or the State? (facility did not know it needed to file under RCRA)	___	x

If all answers to questions in Part II are NO, STOP, the facility is a CERCLA eligible site.

If answer to #2 or #3 is YES, STOP, the facility is a CERCLA eligible site.

If answer #2 and #3 are NO and any OTHER answer is YES, site is RCRA, continue to Part III.

III. RCRA SITES ELIGIBLE FOR NPL	Yes	No
Has the facility owner filed for bankruptcy under federal or state laws?	___	___
Has the facility lost RCRA authorization to operate or shown probable unwillingness to carry out corrective action?	___	___
Is the facility a TSD that converted to a generator, transporter or recycler facility after November 19, 1980?	___	___


KERNERSVILLE, N. C.
36080-A1-TF-024
1969
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 4956 II SE-SERIES V842
GUILFORD, N. C.
N3600—W7952.5/7.5
1951
PHOTOREVISED 1968
AMS 5056 III SW-SERIES V842
GREENSBORO, N. C.
36079-A7-TF-024
1951
PHOTOREVISED 1968
DMA 5056 III SE-SERIES V842
SURFACE WATER INTAKE
UNION CAMP CORPORATION
SURFACE WATER INTAKE
NEAREST RESIDENCE
NEAREST POTABLE WELL (PRIVATE)
SURFACE WATER INTAKE
1-MILE RADIUS
2-MILE RADIUS
3-MILE RADIUS
4-MILE RADIUS
HIGH POINT
HIGH POINT
LEGEND
CITY of HIGH POINT
JAMESTOWN WATER DEPARTMENT
GREENSBORO WATER DEPARTMENT
HIGH POINT WEST, N. C.
35080-H1-TF-024
1969
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 4955 I NE-SERIES V842
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
7000 FEET
1 KILOMETRE
HIGH POINT EAST, N. C.
N3552.5—W7952.5/7.5
1950
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 5055 IV NW-SERIES V842
PLEASANT GARDEN, N. C.
N3552.5—W7945/7.5
1970
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 5055 IV NE-SERIES V842