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Date:

1/14/98 1:47pm

Subject:

South Andover Superfund Site Visit Report

John

Attached is a copy of the site visit report from out site visit on the 16th of December, 1997. I have pictures also and will fax you a copy of those. If you would like a set of the actual pictures, let me know and I'll send you a set.

Dave USACE 215 N. 17th St Omaha, Ne. 68102 402-221-7654

SOUTH ANDOVER SUPERFUND SITE ANDOVER, MN SITE VISIT 16 DECEMBER, 1997

Prepared For US Fnvironmental Protection Agency

By
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DECEMBER 16, 1997, SITE VISIT AND MEETING NOTES

South Andover Superfund Site Andover, Minnesota CERCLIS ID#

INTRODUCTION

On 16 December, 1997, a site visit of the South Andover Superfund Site, Andover, N.N. was conducted by representatives from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region 5 Superfund Division, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Conastoga-Rover & Associates (CRA). The site visit began at approximately 9:30 a.m., and concluded at approximately 3:30 p.m.. Officials from the city of Andover, including the Mayor and City Engineer. and Anoka Power and Lighting, a member of the South Andover Potentially Responsible Party (PRP), joined the group for the tour of the site.

ATTENDEES

Mr. Ron Frehner, CRA, St. Paul,, Mn	Project Manager	(612)639-0913
Mr. Terry Huntrods, CRA, St., Paul Mn	Project Engineer	(612)639-0913
Mr. Brian Sandberg, CRA, St. Paul, Mn	Geologist	(612)639-0913
Mr. Doug Robohm, MPCA, St. Paul, Mn	Project Manager	(612)296-7717
Mr. John O'Grady, USEPA, Chicago, Il	Project Manager	(312)886-1477
Mr. David Johansen, USACE, Omaha, Ne	Technical Manager	(402)221-7654
Mr. Dave Kachek, USACE, Omaha, Ne	Geologist	(402)221-7738
Mrs. Helen Mead, USACE, Omaha, Ne	Industrial Hygienist/Risk Assessor	(402)221-7683

SITE HISTORY

The site visit began in the office of CRA at approximately 9:30 am. Mr. Doug Robohm of the MPCA, along with Mr. Ron Frehner and Mr. Terry Huntrods of CRA, showed the group an aerial photo and briefly described site history and current status. The following is a list of some of the points that were mentioned by Mr. Robohm, Mr. Frehner and Mr. Huntrods:

i) Wetland #4 is located in the southeast corner of the site and Wetland #1 is located

in the old ATV area in the Northeast corner of the site.

- ii) The southern side of the site, also known as Pumpkin City, used to contain mobile homes.
- iii) Tires were chopped in a building on the north site of the site and piled in the different areas of the site.
- on February of 1989 there was a tire fire in which approximately 200,000 tires caught fire. An initial decision to let the tires burn was made as the smoke from the fire was causing no danger to life. The fire was allowed to burn for approximately 24 hours before a new decision was made to put it out due to a wind switch, which was causing smoke to blow into nearby neighborhoods. The fire was extinquished in approximately 36 hours by using sand supplied from a source adjacent to the site. Trucks delivered the sand and bulldozers spread it over the fire. No residue from the fire was found to have seaped into the soil or groundwater.
- v) The ATV yard and a site to the south of there were the areas where smelters were set up to receive and meltdown old batteries.
- vi) The ATV yard ran into wetlands #1. There were cars stored in this yard and slowly took up more and more of wetlands #1. The vehicles themselves were stored in the wetlands area.
- vii) There was approximately 14,000 cy's of soil removed from the site and sent to a RCRA facility.
- viii) Contaminants at the site included lead, PCBs, antimony, and PAHs.
- ix) A large area in the Best Auto Parts compound was found to have roofing tar under 2 foot of fill. The city of Andover cleaned this up.
- x) Mom's Auto Salvage is still an operating junkyard but the city of Andover will be cleaning it up probably this spring and is the last one to be cleaned up.
- xi) USEPA identified 7 areas on the site that the PRP's had to clean up. The City of Andover cleaned up the rest.
- xii) Wetlands #4 has a storm drain running into it and is used as a detention pond for storm sewer runoff. There is an outlet with a weir. The soil at the site is sand (glacial outwash). Toxicity tests with daphnia were affected by turbidity in the water. There are residential houses to the south of the wetlands.
- xiii) Drums of unknown origin (i.e., dumped there by unknown persons)have been a problem at the site. The PRPs removed 900 drums in 1985-86 and by 1989 there were 600 more drums, which were removed by MPCA. By 1990 additional drums were found and in 1993 more drums were removed when the site was remediated.
- xiv) The site was a scrap yard. Cars and drums were found buried under the tires. Junk including drums would show up on site overnight, so a fence was put up. The ATV area filled up with junk.
- xv) In 1994 Wetland #1 was remediated. A dike was built, the area was dewatered and soil/fill removed to black peat. After the cleanup the city built a road, which included

utilities. During construction the city found additional junk in Best Auto Parts (paint, roofing tar, roofing material) and cleaned up.

- autos on the site made investigation of the source impossible, so the first ROD addressed groundwater only. Two residents were provided alternate water. The tires were removed and the source (soils) were investigated. After the Pre-Design investigation, the ROD was amended for no action since contaminant concentrations were less than levels of concern. CRA added monitoring well W1, which was not in the ROD as a monitoring point. TCE has been found intermittently in this well.
- viii) Vinyl chloride Method Detection Limits were 10 ug/l, but j values were listed in the laboratory reports in CH2MHill (1988) groundwater investigation and Donohue (1991) reports. In the SW corner of the site, PAH-contaminated soils associated with broken asphalt and drums (containing solvents, paints)were removed. After the ROD and RI/FS, CRA came in and did more remediation (but did not do a formal investigation) in the area where the vinyl chloride plume was found. If CRA were to do this again, they would recommend using geoprobe to investigate a gridded area. The area is sand and things come and go. Monitoring well W21B had TCE in upper and lower levels.
- xviii) The city of Andover went in and located areas where there were old septic tanks and tile beds, which were contaminated, and cleaned them up.
- xix) When the city wanted to buy the property, they were told by CRA that there was remaining junk on-site but the city bought the property anyway and has cleaned it up.
- xx) There were no soil cleanup numbers for VOCs, but site-wide groundwater monitoring was done (Soil was remediated on the basis of visual inspection).
- Monitoring well W1B is in the backyard of one of home in the residential area to the southwest of the site. CRA used geoprobes to investigate south of Bunker Lake Blvd. Geoprobe 6 is in the cul-de-sac to the Southwest of the site and Geoprobe 4 and 5 are in the street to the South of the Southwest corner of the site. CRA said the Groundwater is at approximately 12-14'. USACE said the possibility of vinyl chloride vapors reaching basements in the development should be investigated. CRA agreed with this. The soil is sand/silty sand in this area. Groundwater vinyl chloride concentrations range from 75-130 ppm in the plume area under the basements.
- xxii) The city is developing the area and wants to remove the following monitoring wells: W16, W17, W19 and W21 (especially #17).

Approximately 10:00 am the site history meeting adjourned to proceed to the site.

SITE VISIT

Arrived at the site at approximately 10:30 am and were joined by Larry Peterson of Anoka Power & Lighting, one of the PRP's, the Mayor of Andover and Scott Erickson, the Andover City Engineer. The site visit began in the northeast corner of the site at the old ATV area, which includes wetlands #1. A black matted fence had been installed around wetlands #1 and by state orders there was to be no further work inside of the fence boundary. There were numerous piles of clean fill on the northeast corner of the site, which had been place there by the City of Andover for future work. Monitoring well W17 was located to the northeast, W19 to the west, and W16 to the south of wetland #1. 4 surface water/sediment samples were taken in this area 2 times each for three years. A dike was built and the area temporarily dewatered during remediation.

Walking south towards wetlands #4, monitoring well W16A was pointed out. Monitoring well W16A was positioned ontop of a mound, which was said to be still at original grade and was approximately 6 feet above the new grade. At this time it was asked by CRA and the City of Andover if the USEPA and USACE would take a look at Wells B4, W16, W17 and W19 for the possibility of removal. This was agreed to. To the east of monitoring well W16A was the only Auto Salvage Yard that was still operating and the City of Andover stated that an agreement was being worked out to have it purchased and removed. To the south of monitoring well W16A and just North of wetlands #4, a new street called Commercial Boulevard had been placed which ran east and west through the site. To the south of wetlands #4 is a housing development.

Wetlands #4 had the same type of black matted fence installed around the perimeter of the wetlands and no work was to be done inside of the fence. It was shown how the storm drainage runoff from the existing auto salvage yard and the street ran into the wetlands. Monitoring well B4A is located to the northwest and W21A to the west of wetlands #4. The wetlands have been remediated, the sand bagged and water carbon-filtered. The storm sewer in the area drains the residential area

The city plans an industrial park (commercial, industrial, office space) at the site, and has installed city water and sewers. There is an existing city ordinance that forces hookup to city utilities rather than allowing new or replacement wells. CRA said the City would like to break the site into parcels to permit more rapid development. The city has done a lot of testing and used clean fill.

The site visit proceeded to the southwest corner of the site near monitoring well W1A, W1B and W1C. CRA installed Geoprobes after the RI was finished. Geoprobes 4 and 5 were pointed out to have been taken in the front yards of houses approximately 150 feet to the south. Geoprobe 6 was taken in the cul-de-sac approximately 300 feet southwest. Geoprobe 1 was taken approximately 150 feet to the west. Geoprobe 2 was taken approximately 50 feet north of GP1 and Geoprobe 3 was taken approximately 150 feet west of GP1. The vinyl chloride plume was shown to be approximately running southwest under the residential area.

Wetland #3 is offsite and is located to the west of the western boundary of the site and to the north of monitoring well W1A. The wetland was enlarged and deepened in order to receive runoff from Commercial Boulevard, which runs just to the north of the wetland. There is an inlet in the northeast corner of the wetland. A berm was built up, on the eastern side of the wetlands that runs along the western boundary of the site, using fill dirt.

Monitoring wells W23A, W23B and W23C are located to the east of wetland #3 and are in the same aquifer. Groundwater is migrating toward the lake and Coon Creek, which are located about 1 mile away to the southwest. The plume is the lower portion of the upper aquifer. MDNR is responsible for the wetlands.

At approximately 12:00 pn, the site visit moved to the Andover City Hall to view architectural sketches, which were prepared by the Leonard Parker Associates showing future use of the site. It was decided that CRA would order and send USACE a copy of an aerial photo of the site (Mill County) showing structures and utilities. Utilities have been installed on Commercial Boulevard. The City of Andover said that they were looking to start construction next spring. The city would start by put streets and utilities in but would also have people who would want to build in the spring of 1998. The city asked John O'Grady of the USEPA what would have to be done to be able to sell lots for builders in the spring. John said that before the property could be sold the site would need to be delisted and he said he'd have to check into the amount of time needed for delisting. He said he would work on delisting portions(by parcels, media) of the site, which will involve a public comment period and would try to give the City of Andover an answer the first week of January in a conference call.

At approximately 12:30 pm the site visit adjourned for lunch. At lunch Larry Peterson of Anoka Power and Lighting said the PRP's were concerned about USACE oversight costs. He asked John O'Grady about what costs the PRP's would be looking at for this work. Mr. O'Grady responded with appropriate costs.

After lunch the site visit moved to the Mom's Salvage yard area of the site. To the surprise of CRA and MPCA the site had been cleaned up and just about all debris removed. It was learned that Mom's Salvage yard is under the jurisdiction of the City of Andover and was agreed to be cleaned up under the VIC (Voluntary Cleanup) program. Mom's Salvage yard was not one of the 7 cleanups that CRA and the PRP's did.

At approximately 1:45 pm the sitevisit adjourned to meet back at CRA's office.

CONCLUSION

Approximately 2:15 pm the sitevisit returned to CRA's office. Discussion items were as follows:

- i) CRA said that the majority of the plume is already off-site.
- ii) Doug Robohm said site wetlands were designated wetlands, but DNR had no objections to what had been done or the levels of contaminants there. Since the site is being administered through the VIC program and has a VIC technical and program manager, he has been only minimally involved.
- iii) Terry Huntrods noted that the Corps had sent a letter deferring authority to State and local officials since this was a Superfund Site. Information concerning the Wetland

may be found in the Donohue or CH2M Hill RI. The DNR Watershed District has jurisdiction over standard erosion. CRA skimmed off what had been added (ashes from the incinerator). Wetland #1 had most to start; Wetland #4 had fine sediment, suspended particles. The ROD required wetlands to be cleaned to soil cleanup values. Then CRA did the toxicology tests (1991 for the groundwater, 1993 for the second operable unit). Doug Robohm said the VIC Project Manager and Technical Analyst were involved in these decisions. Wetland #3 was established before other work was done and CRA came on. In 1994, wetland #3 was enlarged and deepened and used for storm retention. Wetland #4 was enlarged and deepened.

- iv) OU2 involved wetlands and soil.
- v) John O'Grady requested a closeout report when the site was done.
- commercial Blvd. and everything north of the road first since there were potential tenants north of the site, and leave the southwest area active. Well 19 has spikes, but the wetlands were reviewed and there was no continuing impact. They would like to abandon wells 16 and 17. Well 19 is at the edge of things. Well B4A has never had anything in it. Realistically it is located too far up gradient to be of use for natural attenuation monitoring. A and B are in the same unit (upper sand aquifer) but a clay layer separates them. C in another unit (lower sand).
- vii) The initial RIs (Donohue and Hill) did not find a problem with the wetlands at Mom's. CRA gave USACE a set of workplans, and copies of letters from the St. Paul Corps of Engineers and DNR concerning the wetlands. City would like to know if additional action will be needed in the wetlands.
 - a. June 8, 1994, Department of Army, St. Paul District (Michael M. Weberg to Terry Huntrods)
 - b. May 16, 1994, Tom Hovey (MDNR) from Terry Huntrods

Mrs. Helen Mead of the USACE discussed her portion of the comments to CRA dated November 3, 1997. The discussion resulted in clarifications to comments 15, 17, 19, 24, 25 and 26. CRA noted all clarification and would take care of the comments. Clarification of comments were as follows:

- i) CRA will propose a point of compliance (for vinyl chloride at MCL)
- ii) Discrepancy of GW movement CRA clarified that 2 ft/year was a drought year, and that average movement was as specified in the report.
- iii) Upper sand is a groundwater resource. Residential wells are screened at 90-100 feet.
- iv) The aquitard is not continuous, but is of varying thickness.

Mr. John O'Grady gave the following action items:

- i) Preliminary closeout was given in November 1994?
- ii) For closeout focus first on the wetlands. USACE will give recommendations after looking at all available information.
- iii) Mr. O'Grady will contact the DOJ about delisting the site in stages, acting on areas north of Commercial Boulevard now and south of Commercial Boulevard later.
- iv) Mr. O'Grady will contact the PRP group on outstanding issues.
- v) CRA will conduct additional investigation to define the plume.
 - a. approximately 10 geoprobes
 - b. 2 down gradient locations
 - c. Alignment perpendicular to the plume

d.

Geologic samples for geostratographic

vi) CRA will use historical perspective (groundwater history, regional geology) and additional investigation (soil borings, groundwater data) to define where plume is, then use bioscreen model as a screening tool.

Rerun bioscreen

b.

Create hydrogeologic conceptual model

- vii) On basis of sampling and model, CRA will put in additional wells to use for long term monitoring and collection of natural attenuation parameters.
 - a. Vinyl Chloride samples will be sent to a local lab. Dissolved gas samples will be sent to a lab in North Carolina. CRA will collect other parameters (temperature, pH, do, eh, etc.) in field..

Sitevisit adjourned at 3:30 pm.