POLREP 01
Former Coyne Textile Services Site
1111 Vernon Street
Huntington, WV

Lat: 38.3988
Long.: -82.5017

ATTN: EPA R3 RRC
Gerald Heston
J. Sizemore, WVDEP
D. Martin, WVDEP

I. SITUATION (as of May 15, 2010)
EVENT: Removal Site Evaluation

A. The former Coyne Textile Services Site is the location of a former industrial cleaning facility operated by Coyne Textile Services (former facility), as well as previously by others, located in Huntington, WV. A release of perchloroethylene (PCE) had reportedly occurred from a pit area within the former facility at some time. The former facility existed within a single story masonry structure still standing and presently used by parties not involved in the industrial cleaning business. Immediately north of the property are two active railroad tracks. Immediately north of the railroad tracks are a public park and a residential area.

B. Available analytical information indicates the likelihood of a release of hazardous substances from the former facility that was migrating to the north towards the public park and residential area. Available analytical information was collected by others investigating potential contamination at the Site by installing soil borings, collecting samples of ground water, and collecting samples of air from within the occupied building.

C. On January 5, 2010, the EPA On-Scene Coordinator was provided with available analytical information and was requested to assist West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection with an evaluation of the Site. The OSC initiated a removal site evaluation pursuant to Section 300.400 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

II. ACTIONS

A. The EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) coordinated with the current Site owner (Wayne County Economic Development Authority), the current tenant of the facility, the owner of the public park (Greater Huntington Department of Parks and Recreation), and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) to receive background information, secure access to locations necessary to assess the situation, and develop a plan for the evaluation of the Site. The OSC reviewed background information

and engaged the services of its technical assistance contractor (TechLaw) to assist in the conduct of the removal site evaluation/

B. On March 13, 2010, a sample of surface water (SW-01) discharging from the ground and pooling behind the tennis courts within the public park was sampled and sent for analysis of volatile organic compounds including PCE and the compounds which may result from the degradation of PCE in the environment.

C. Beginning the week of March 22, 2010, several temporary ground water monitoring wells were installed on the property occupied by the former facility and within the nearby public park. PCE and other volatile organic compounds had been detected in a ground water monitoring well located between the facility and the tracks as well as in temporary monitoring wells installed north of the former facility during investigations by others. The presumed gradient of ground water flow is to the north from the former facility through the park and towards the Kanawha River.

D. During the week of March 22, 2010, seven (7) temporary ground water monitoring wells were installed at the Site. Four of the wells (TW#1 thru TW#4) were installed on the property upon which the former facility was located. Three of the wells (TW#5 thru TW#7) were installed within or immediately adjacent to the public park located north of the former facility. Each of the installed temporary wells was developed by purging of ground water from the temporary well. A ground water sample was collected from each of these wells.

E. During the week of March 22, 2010, four (4) soil borings were also installed in which temporary wells were not installed. However, a ground water sample was collected from those borings. These 4 "well point" samples (WP-01, 03, 04, and 07) are useful only for a relative or qualitative indication of whether contamination may exist at a particular spot.

F. Samples were also collected of surface water flowing into and from a storm drain in the park. A sample of water (SW-02) issuing from a sidewall of the storm water grate near the southeast corner of the tennis courts and a sample of water (SW-03) accumulated in the bottom of and then exiting this same grate were collected.

G. After sampling, all temporary wells and soil borings were abandoned and properly plugged.

H. All samples collected from EPA's temporary wells and well points as well as the samples collected from the surface water and a sample collected from pre-existing monitoring well #5 located at the former facility were analyzed for volatile organic compounds including PCE and compounds which could result from the degradation of the PCE in the environment. The following tables display the analytical results in ug/L (parts per billion). Abbreviations: VC = vinyl chloride; t 1,2- DCE = trans 1,2-dichloroethene; c 1,2-DCE = cis 1,2-dichloroethene; TCE = trichloroethene; PCE =

perchloroethene or tetrachloroethene. The symbol (-) means the compound was not found at the limits of detection.

FORMER COYNE TEXTILE – Huntington, WV
TEMPORARY MONITORING WELLS
Sample Date: March 25 – 26, 2010

	TW-01	TW-02	TW-03	TW-04	TW-05	TW-06 / 10	TW-07
VC	-	-	36	2.1	-	200 / 200	-
t 1,2-DCE	-	-	11	-	-	- / -	-
c 1,2- DCE	-	-	1400	9.2	-	2100 / 2100	-
TCE	-	-	660	5.4	-	460 / 450	-
PCE	-	0.39	2200	47	-	5400 / 5500	1

FORMER COYNE TEXTILE – Huntington, WV
EXISTING MONITOR WELL #5
Sample Date: March 26, 2010

VC	-
t 1,2-DCE	-
c 1,2-DCE	13
TCE	0.84
PCE	27

FORMER COYNE TEXTILE – Huntington, WV
WELL POINTS
Sample Date: March 24 – 25, 2010

	WP-01	WP-03	WP-04 / 10	WP-07
VC	1.2	-	14 / 21	0.88
t 1,2-DCE	-	-	1.1 / 1.4	-
c 1,2-DCE	2.3	-	180 / 220	15
TCE	0.29	-	41 / 62	3.9
PCE	4.1	2.2	320 / 490	35

FORMER COYNE TEXTILE – Huntington, WV
SURFACE WATER
Sample Date SW-01: March 13, 2010
Sample Date SW-02 and SW-03: March 23, 2010

	SW-01	SW-02	SW-03 / 04
VC	-	-	-
t 1,2-DCE	-	-	-
c 1,2-DCE	12	14	5 / 5.4
TCE	3.6	3.3	1.2 / 1.2
PCE	68	36	13 / 14

I. The depth to the ground water in each well was recorded and the elevation of the wells were established (although a surveying company was not utilized). The flow of the ground water was calculated and determined to be to the north towards the park, residential area, and Kanawha River.

J. A summary of the analytical information and/or a brief summary of the EPA efforts were forwarded to the current owner of the property upon which the facility is located, the owner of the park, the WVDEP, and a representative of the operator of the former facility. The analytical information indicates that the ground water is contaminated by volatile organic compounds, including PCE, and that the contamination is migrating towards a residential area. The analytical information also indicates that the contamination is discharging to the surface within the park and is also migrating to the area storm water.

K. The OSC coordinated with toxicologists and other specialists relating to the results of the removal site evaluation. The OSC believes that the potential exists that the release of hazardous substances from the Site may pose a threat to human health or the environment and that additional information is needed to enable a final determination. Contaminants in the ground water may migrate to indoor air pathways. The OSC does not believe that the contamination in the surface water in the public park poses an imminent threat to users of the park.

III. FUTURE ACTIONS

A.Coordinate with interested parties regarding the need for continued removal site evaluation to evaluate the continued migration of the contaminated ground water towards the residential area and the potential for ground water or subsurface contamination to pose a threat via indoor air inhalation pathways.

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