Paniela MyloHa - DNR-HKE

Pheasant Run Recycling & Disposal Facility 19414 60th Street Bristol, Wisconsin 53104 414/857-7956



July 20, 1995

Mr. David Panofsky Bureau of Solid Waste Management Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 101 South Webster Street PO Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707

RE: Bioremediation Variance Request

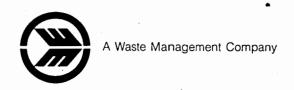
Chrysler Corporation Contaminated Soil

Kenosha Engine Plant

This letter documents the Pheasant Run RDF request for a special waste variance to bioremediate petroleum contaminated soils containing chlorinated compounds. The Chrylser Corporation Kenosha facility has been involved in site remediation work and has accumulated the soil materials which require treatment and/or disposal. The WDNR Southeast District office, specifically Ms. Pamela Mylotta, has been involved with the remediation project. Mr. Ken Hein has also been aware of this project for some time, and has previously discussed it with you. The source and background information concerning the nature and level of contamination are summarized in the attached July 5, 1995, letter from Chrysler. Limited characterization data is also part of that letter.

Lead concentrations as determined by TCLP analysis indicate hazardous levels in a limited area of the remediation site (Sector 50), but these soils will be segregated. The lead contaminated soils will be managed and disposed of separately and are not to be included in the bioremediation process. Chrysler's remediation consultant, Triad Engineering, Inc. has discussed this issue further in the attached letter dated July 18, 1995.

Extensive analytical results are available to further characterize the contaminated soils. These are being sent to you under separate cover from our Milwaukee office. In summary, the DRO and GRO levels are below 2200 and 220 mg/kg respectively, and the chlorinated compounds are below 17 mg/kg. Our process consultant for bioremediation projects, Mr. Gary Hater, has indicated that the presence of chlorinated compounds in the soil at the reported levels will not inhibit the bioremediation process.



Our intent, therefore, is to bioremediate this volume at Pheasant Run in accord with our processing facility permit (License #3764). The soils have been accumulated in specific piles at the Kenosha facility and total between 20 and 25 thousand cubic yards. The attached waste profile sheet (MW28052) provides some further waste definition.

Pheasant Run proposes to treat the soils and, after confirmation of appropriate treatment, (i.e. less than 250 mg/kg combined DRO, GRO concentrations), to stockpile the processed materials for use as daily cover material. The finished soils will be stockpiled on top of the operating landfill, namely on Phase III, Modules 1 and 2, until used.

This letter addresses the issues raised and discussed during our telephone conversation of July 18, 1995. Again, we request Department approval to accept and bioremediate the Chrysler soils. We further request your prompt review and response to this letter. Should you have any further questions, regarding this approval request, please contact me at (414) 857-7956.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Vallis, PE

Environmental Engineer

CC:

Ken Hein, WDNR-Mke

Pamela Mylotta, WDNR-Mke

Mike Infusino, PhR Gerard Hamblin, NRO

RECEIVED



Chrysler Corporation Featherstone Road Center JUL 5 1995

Pollution Prevention & Remediation

July 5, 1995

Ms. Pamela A. Mylotta
Environmental Repair Project Manager
State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
4041 N. Richards Street
P.O. Box 12436
Milwaukee, WI 53212

RE: Cla

Classification of Excavated Soils

Chrysler Corporation - Kenosha Engine Plant

Kenosha, Wisconsin

Dear Ms. Mylotta:

Per your request, this letter has been prepared to document that soils excavated from the Kenosha Engine Plant facility, and described herein, are not listed hazardous wastes as defined under Wisconsin Statute Section 144 and implemented under Chapters NR 600 et al., Wisconsin Administrative Code (WAC). We request your concurrence in order to assess appropriate disposal/treatment options for the soils. Background and source evaluation information is provided in the following sections. Supporting documentation is provided as attachments.

BACKGROUND

Based on available information, approximately 20,000 cubic yards of soils were generated during excavation activities conducted during upgrading of assembly lines and manufacturing areas at the Kenosha Engine Plant. The excavated soils are from the unsaturated and saturated zones. These soils came primarily from the following four locations in the Engine Plant: (1) the modified oil recycling building slab (located north of Building 29C, (2) building 31, (3) Building 23/23A, and (4) Building 53 (Figure 1). The soils were moved to the area of former Buildings 10, 10A, 11, 15B, and 15. This area is currently paved. The soil piles were subsequently divided into 300-yard parcels and individually described and characterized via field screening and laboratory analysis of discreet samples for volatile organic compounds (VOCs; EPA Method 8260), gasoline range organics (GRO; Wisconsin DNR Modified GRO Method), diesel range organics (DRO; Wisconsin DNR Modified GRO Method), and select metals (EPA SW 846 Methods). An evaluation of remedial disposal and treatment options including soil sampling methodologies will be submitted under separate cover at a later date. The approximate size, location, and classifications of the resulting soil piles are depicted on Figures 2 through 4.



Chrysler Corporation
Featherstone Road Center

Ms. Pamela Mylotta July 5, 1995 Page 2

A summary of detected constituents in site soil samples is presented in Tables 1 and 2. Detected constituents include tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and related breakdown products. Depending on its origin, PCE and TCE may be classified as listed wastes. In order to evaluate soil disposal and/or treatment options, Chrysler reviewed available information to assess the source of the release. The evaluation included conducting interviews with Chrysler personnel and reviewing plant records.

SOURCE EVALUATION

The most likely sources of PCE and TCE may be paint booths that were formerly located along the wall between Buildings 38 and 53, a bulk cleaning fluid storage area formerly located at Building 36, and above-ground paint supply lines from a paint mixing area located in Building 40A. Available information does not indicate the use of PCE near the other excavation areas. Additional Remedial Investigation to evaluate the extent of possible historical releases in these areas is underway.

The paint booths were active from approximately 1946 to 1986. Prior to paint application, metal parts were degreased using various PCE and TCE products. There are no records of spent materials being spilled in the area.

The fluid storage area was used from 1946 to 1988. Reportedly, PCE and TCE may have been spilled during transportation of drums from one area to another. Drums of solvents were stored in Building 36 and transported to other areas via pallets and forklifts. Drums may have leaked during loading and unloading operations. Small amounts of product left in used drums which were not sold may also have been a source of PCE and TCE.

The paint product line was used from approximately 1946 to 1986. Bulk storage of cleaning and paint viscosity adjusting solvents occurred in the area of the former tank farm located at the north end of the Engine Plant. Paint mixing was performed near the test cell area in former Building 40A. As you are aware, Remedial Investigation has been completed in this area. Remedial action, including groundwater recovery/treatment is ongoing. The mixed paint was then transported to the paint booths through several buildings via an above-ground piping system. Excess paint was also piped through the above-ground system back to former Building 40A for reuse. PCE and TCE, mixed with paint, may have been released through accidental discharges or leaks in the piping system. Based on interviews with employees, occasional leaks in PCE/TCE supply lines and occasional overflow from product tanks during filling operations may have occurred.



Chrysler Corporation Featherstone Road Center

Ms. Pamela Mylotta July 5, 1995 Page 3

It should be noted that Chrysler recognizes its responsibility under NR 600, WAC, to determine whether the soils exhibit hazardous characteristics. If the soils exhibit hazardous characteristics, then they must be handled as characteristic hazardous waste. The soil characterization will be completed prior to submitting the remedial disposal/treatment options analysis.

CONCLUSION

As discussed above, there are a number of potential sources of PCE, TCE, and their breakdown products detected in soil samples from the soil piles. As such, Chrysler concludes that the spilled solvents were not clearly a listed waste, therefore, the soils do not contain a listed hazardous waste and cannot be classified as hazardous by the mixture rules. The soils contain hazardous substances and, unless additional analytical data indicate the soils are hazardous by characteristic, they should be managed under the Wisconsin spills law (s. 144.76) and corresponding regulations (NR 700 series, WAC).

We request your concurrence in order to assess appropriate treatment/disposal options for the soils. I trust this information meets your needs. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Gregory M. Rose

W943324\943324.21\943324-B

cc: Curt Chapman/Chrysler

Richard Binder/Triad Engineering

TABLE 1 SOIL PILE CHARACTERIZATION SUMMARY OF DETECTED VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN SOLLS CHRYSLER CORPORATION KENOSHA MAIN PLANT, KENOSHA, WASCONSIN

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CHRYSLER CORPORATION KENOSHA MAIN PLANT, KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

કુ—					SAMPLE RESULTS (in micrograms per idiogram)																																	
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vs analyte concentration was found to be useful of the established fineer range of quantitation for this compound. The reported velous is an approximation only.

Analysis Funtament by Midwest Analytical Services, Inc., (NAS), Maleparation Center for High Technology, 2727 Second Avenue, Outrall, Michigan 44201 (NDNR Link ist pts., 903941588).

Detected contributes are not believed to be representative of actual test canadisc. VOC soft contributes were instructionly packaged and objected with DRO cell complete which had been preserved with methylene chiefele, it is believed that the VOC and complete were contaminated with needly-lene chiefele during stipping.

⁻ Hot Analyseed



July 18, 1995

Mr. Rick Paper Waste Management of Wisconsin, Inc. W124 N8925 Boundary Road Manomonee Falls, WI 53081

RE: Segregation of Soil within Sector 50

Chrysler Corporation - Kenosha Engine Plant - 20,000-cubic-yard Soll Pile

Kenosha, Wisconsin

Triad Project No. W843324.21

Dear Mr. Pager:

Per your request, this letter has been prepared to document the soil sampling rationals used by Triad to justify segregating the soil in Grid Sector 50. Based on available information, approximately 20,000 cubic yards of soil were generated during upgrading of assembly lines and manufacturing ereas at the Chrysler Corporation (Chrysler) Kenosha Engine Plant. The source of the excaveted soil is described in a letter to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) dated July 5, 1896. The letter is included as Attachment A to this letter. During field investigation activities, the stockpiled soil was divided into 61 300-cubic-yard sectors utilizing a grid. The sectors are shown in Figure 3 of Attachment A. Within each sector, a minimum of five locations were identified, flagged, and field-screened for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photolonization detector (PID).

One soil sample from each sector was collected, placed into new laboratory-supplied sample jars, and submitted, following standard chain-of-custody procedures, to a Wisconsin-certified laboratory. Analyses generally consisted of VOCs (EPA Method 8260 or 8021), diesel range organics (DRO; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Modified DRO Method), and gasoline range organics (GRO; WDNR Modified GRO Method). Several sectors which were discolored were also sampled and analyzed for Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) metals. Additional DRO samples were collected and analyzed from soil piles that had low PiD results but were visibly stained or had a petroleum-like odor.

The sample was typically collected within the sector at the sample location exhibiting of the highest PID result. However, if the highest PID sample result was regularly in the same soil type, a location with a lower PID result in a different soil classification was sampled to characterize constituents associated with that soil type.

325 east chicago street milwaukee, wisconsin 53202 414/291-8840

fax: 414/291-8841



Mr. Rick Pager July 18, 1995 Page 2

The characterization data are summarized in Attachment A (Tables 1 and 2). After characterization, select locations were sampled and analyzed for Protocol B parameters to confirm that they are not characteristically hazardous under RCRA. Approximately 10 samples were collected from the following locations: the seven piles previously sampled for metals (4A, 8E, 19F, 3SE, 40F, 53A, and 50F) and the three sector samples with the highest detected trichloroethene concentrations (10G, 44G, and 48C). The samples from the sectors previously analyzed for metals were composites of four locations within each soil pile. Discrete samples were collected from the remaining piles at locations adjacent to the original sampling sites. The samples were collected at a depth of 1 to 2 feet below the pile surface to obtain representative samples. With the exception of one sample (the composite from 5ector 50 which contained lead at a concentration of 12 mg/l), detected constituents are present at levels well below the landfill acceptance criteria. The sample from Sector 50 exceeded the criteria (or TCLP lead.

Field observations indicate that Sector 60 contains two visually distinct soil types. Approximately one-third of the sector contains darkly stained soil. The protocol B sample was a composite of both unstained and stained soil. Triad collected a second TCLP metal sample on July 6, 1995. This sample was a composite of only the unstained soil in Sector 50. The data are included as Attachment 8. The two sets of data indicate the visibly stained soil is RCRA-hazardous by characteristic, but the unstained soil is not RCRA-hazardous.

Triad, therefore, proposes to segregate the soil in Sector 50 into two portions; visibly stained soil and unstained soil. The unstained soil would be treated with the other 20,000 cubic yards of soil at the Pheasant Run Recycling and Disposal Facility. The stained soil would be disposed of at a Subtitio C facility.

If you have any further questions or comments, please contact Rick Binder or me at (414)291-8840.

Sincerely,

TRIAD ENGINEERING INC.

Ross M. Creighton

Hydrogeologist

RMC/mag W943324\043324,21\943324F

cc: Mr. Curt Chapman, Chrysler Pollution Prevention and Remediation.
Mr. Jack Bugno, Chrysler Pollution Prevention and Remediation

GENERATOR'S WASTE PROFILE SHEET

PLEASE PRINT IN INK OR TYPE	Waste Profile Sheet Code
	MW 28052

						Proposed N	lanage	ment F	1 C1111 Y		ANT RUI LING &	Ŋ
This form is to b	e used to comp	ly with the r	equireme	nts of	a waste agreemont.					ISPO	SAL PA	CILITY
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State ID #: WI	10050269372		_					O. <u>L</u> .	DOIG 0000.			****
	ntact: MR JC		UGNO				8	B. Phon	e: (414)	658	60	00
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WMNH MW NORTHERN REGIO ID:1-414-251-0240 JUL 18'95 11:06 No.011 P.08
F. SAMPLING SOURCE (Omit for Type B) (e.g., Drum, Lagoon, Pit, Pond, Tank, Vat)
G. REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE CERTIFICATION (Omit for Type B) 1. Print Sampler's Name: <u>JEANNE M. RAMPONI</u> 2. Sample Date: <u>6/21/95</u> 3. Sampler's Title; <u>HYDROGEOLOGIST</u>
4. Sampler's Employer (if other than Generator): TRIAD ENGINEERING INCORPORATED
The sampler's signature certifies that any sample submitted is representative of the waste described above pursuant to 40 CFR 261.20(c) or
equivalent rules.
5. Sampler's Signature Sean Kan
H. GENERATOR CERTIFICATION
By signing this profile sheet, the Generator certifies:
1. This waste is not "Hazardous Waste" as defined by USEPA and/or state regulation.
 This waste does not contain regulated radioactive materials or regulated concentrations of PCB's (Polychlorinated Biphenyls), The waste does not contain regulated concentrations of the following pesticides and herbicides: Chlordane, Endrin, Heptachlor (and it's
epoxide). Lindane, Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, 2, 4-D, or 2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex).
4. The waste does not contain halogenated compounds such as: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ortho-dichlorobenzene, dichlorodifluoromethane, 1, 1, 2-trichloro-1, 2, 2-trifluoroethane, trichlorofluoromethane 1, 1-dichloroethylene, and 1, 2-dichloroethylene at greater than 1% (10,000ppm) total solvent concentration. This listing includes any combination of the above named halogenated compounds where the total concentration or the sum of the concentrations of the individual compounds exceed 1% or 10,000 ppm on a weight to weight basis.
 This sheet and the attachments contain true and accurate descriptions of the waste material. All relevant information regarding known or suspected hazards in the possession of the Generator has been disclosed.
 The Generator has read and understands the Contractor's Definition of Special Waste included in Part B.5. of the attached instructions form. All types and amounts of special wastes provided in incidental amounts have been identified in section B.6. of this form.
 The analytical data presented herein or attached hereto were derived from testing a representative sample taken in accordance with 40 CFR 261.20(c) or equivalent rules.
8. If any changes occur in the character of the waste, the Generator shall notify the Contractor prior to providing the waste to the Contractor.
9. Signature John & Bugno 10. Title SITE ADMINISTRATOR/WISCONSIN OPERATIONS
1. Name (Type or Print) JOHN P. BUGNO 12. Date 7/11/95
A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
NOTE: Omit sections D., E., F., and G., for Type B waste.

Comments;