



# COMMUNITY RELATIONS TEAM

The Diamond Shamrock Community Relations Team is a responsive community team dedicated to communicating information and addressing public concerns regarding the investigation of the Diamond Shamrock Painesville Works Site.

[www.ncweb.com/org/dscrt](http://www.ncweb.com/org/dscrt)

Issue 7  
May, 2003

## Phase II Remedial Investigation Report (Covering Entire Site)

The Phase II Remedial Investigation (RI) Report, which will present the findings of the second half of sampling at the Diamond Shamrock Painesville Works Site, was originally submitted to Ohio EPA for review in March 2002. Two rounds of review and comment by Ohio EPA have resulted in revisions to several portions of the document. Currently, the Painesville PRP Group is completing a site-wide ground water modeling project, which will be submitted as part of the revised Phase II RI Report on May 2, 2003. Once Ohio EPA approves the Report, Feasibility Studies, proposing remedial options for the many parcels that make up the Site, will begin to be submitted to the Agency for review.

**Map No. 1 - Proposed Release of Parcel 7A1:** Parcel 7A1 is located on the southeastern portion of the Site, near Route 2. Diamond Shamrock did not use this part of Study Area 7 for disposal purposes; rather, it housed two large above ground storage tanks, which have since been removed. The tanks were used for the storage of waste pickle liquor. Waste pickle liquor is used hydrochloric acid, which was neutralized in the soup pond.

In April 2001, the Painesville PRP Group submitted a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) proposing the release of Parcel 7A1 from the Diamond Shamrock Painesville Works Site. Ohio EPA determined that work required under the remedial investigation, related to the Grand River and the site-wide risk assessment, would need to be completed and modifications made to the document, before it could be approved.

It is anticipated that the Phase II Remedial Investigation Report will be finalized during Summer 2003, which will pave the way for the approval of the FFS for Parcel 7A1. Once the FFS is approved, Ohio EPA will issue a Preferred Plan outlining the Agency's recommendation for the parcel.

### Public Information Session / Public Hearing

Ohio EPA will hold a Public Information Session and Public Hearing to present the findings of the Phase II Remedial Investigation and propose the release of Parcel 7A1, following the approval of both the Phase II Remedial Investigation Report and the Feasibility Study Report for Parcel 7A1. The information session and public hearing will be held together at the Painesville Township Hall. Watch your newspapers and the DSCRT web page for more details!!!

**Map No. 2 - State Development Grant:** Last year, Hemisphere Corporation and Lake County were successful in securing a \$3,000,000.00 grant award of Clean Ohio Revitalization Funds to clean up Parcels 1B1, 1B2 and 5B1. These funds will be used to remediate this 102-acre portion of the site to residential and recreational cleanup standards, above and beyond the anticipated industrial cleanup that may be required by Ohio EPA. The remedy, which has been designed to protect future residents and workers and visitors to recreational areas, will be performed as an interim action under the existing Ohio EPA Order and will consist of the removal of soil from several impacted areas and the placement of significant quantities of certified clean fill. Work is set to begin later this summer and will be completed by August 2005. Following remediation, Parcels 1B1 and 1B2, which front Lake Erie, will be redeveloped as residential housing with up to 500 homes and significant green space. Parcel 5B1, which reaches the Grand River, will be dedicated to recreational use.

**Map No. 3 - Next Round Development Work:** The Diamond Shamrock Site is one of the largest Brownfield clean-up/redevelopment projects in the country and will change the face of Lake County. As such, it will require a staged approach to funding and cleanup. Lake County and Hemisphere are gearing up to apply for the second round of Clean Ohio Revitalization Funds to clean up parcel 1C3 and the western portion of Parcel 1C4. These funds will be used to remediate this portion of the site to residential and recreational cleanup standards, above and beyond the anticipated industrial cleanup that may be required by Ohio EPA. These areas are adjacent to the portion of the site that received funding in the first round. The cleanup will include significant demolition activities to remove the large cement silos and other structures. Redevelopment in this area may include additional residential, recreational and some commercial uses. The deadline for submitting the second round application is June 6, 2003. The grant recipients will be determined in December 2003.

**Map No. 4 - Coke Plant Remedial Investigation Work:** All planned Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RIFS) field work at the 40-acre former coke plant, Parcel 2C1, is almost complete. This work included sampling and analyzing soil, groundwater, and residual process materials in onsite tanks. The Phase II RI report includes the results of these analyses.

In addition to evaluating the soil and groundwater on the former coke plant parcel, over two hundred waste piles consisting mainly of coke, coal, dirt and debris were identified. About half of these piles were disposed offsite in connection with RIFS work, and the remaining waste piles were sampled and analyzed. Ohio EPA is evaluating the report describing these remaining waste piles. The only remaining RIFS field work planned for the former coke plant is evaluation of the soil below representative existing waste piles, and below the former footprints of disposed waste piles. Sampling below a representative number of these waste piles will show if any hazardous constituents leached into the soil. This field work is planned for this summer, and the resulting data will be submitted for Ohio EPA's evaluation when the work is complete.

**Map No. 4 - Coke Plant Removal Action:** In the summer of 2001, Ohio EPA discovered a tar leak from a tank inside a former process building. This material had been tested and found to be hazardous under Ohio EPA regulations. Although this tar spill did not extend outside the immediate area, the spill was a concern due to its proximity to Lake Erie. Ohio EPA later referred this matter to U. S. EPA, which on 4/23/02 issued an order to control and dispose hazardous materials on the former coke plant parcel, separate from the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Order. As a result, several tanks with residual process materials were cleaned, and some soil contaminated with tar was also excavated and disposed. Some transformers and capacitors found to contain PCBs were also disposed. Some of the tar material was recycled to an active coke plant, but most of the contaminated material had to be disposed offsite. The work required under the U.S. EPA order was completed on 10/31/02, and a report was submitted to both U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA for evaluation. On 3/11/03, U.S. EPA accepted that the work required under their order was complete.

**Map No. 5 - Locating the Former Uniroyal Waste Pit:** Recent review of historical documents relating to operations at the former Uniroyal facility, Parcel 1C5 (also known as the former Dartron Parcel), referenced a former disposal pit on a 7.5 acre section of the Site formerly owned by Uniroyal. This disposal pit was located in the southern part of RIFS Parcel 3A1. According to these historical records, about 16,700 cubic yards of waste was disposed in this area, including scrap PVC resin, fly ash, mercuric chloride, and wastes from vinyl chloride monomer production. The soil boring and groundwater monitoring well previously installed within this 7.5 acre area did not show the presence of these materials. This Spring, additional soil samples will be collected in a grid pattern in this area to check for the presence of these materials, in accordance with a work plan approved by Ohio EPA 3128103. If these materials are found, the nature and extent of the disposal pit will be determined through additional soil sampling and analysis. Once the work is complete, a report will be prepared and submitted to Ohio EPA for evaluation.

**Map No. 6 - Grand River Biological Assessment:** The Painesville PRP Group has completed several studies involving water chemistry, fish and invertebrate communities within the Grand River as part of the remedial investigation for the Site. The final portion of the Grand River study under the remedial investigation will occur this Spring, when consultants for the Painesville PRP Group and Ohio EPA staff will jointly evaluate the ecological habitat of the Grand River in the vicinity of the Site. This evaluation will be conducted both on foot and with the use of a boat (in deeper areas of the River). Any questions regarding this activity should be directed to Teri Phillips, Ohio EPA.

**Map No. 7 - Hach Excavation and Demolition/Uniroyal Chemical Removal:** In March 2002, during the demolition of buildings located on the former Uniroyal/Dartron parcel of the Diamond Shamrock Painesville Works Site (Parcel 1C5), a large amount of sandy soil was reclaimed from under one of the production buildings and moved to the demolition contractor's property (Parcel 1A7) for storage. Ohio EPA was not aware of the removal of the sand/soil mixture from the property until after approximately 800 cubic yards of material had been transferred. Upon notification, Ohio EPA halted the transfer of the material and required that Uniroyal Chemical perform analytical testing of the sand/soil mixture to determine if it was "clean" enough to reuse.

In August 2002; an environmental consultant for Uniroyal, with oversight from Ohio EPA, collected samples of the material from the Hach Excavation property. Results from the laboratory revealed that the material was contaminated with polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs - a group of chemicals commonly associated with tars). These chemicals were not found in concentrations high enough to deem the material hazardous, but were high enough to require that the material be disposed in an approved solid waste landfill.

