

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

INDIANAPOLIS

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 6, 1985

TO: RCRA File

THRU: Richard Strong *MS*FROM: Roy E. Harbert *REH*
Compliance Monitoring Section

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



287279

SUBJECT: Allied Amphenol-Bendix Corporation
Franklin, Indiana
~~Cleanup Completion Presentation~~
Johnson County Courthouse Annex

On August 27, 1985, Mr. Burt Fleischer, Allied Amphenol; Messrs. Jeff Hosler and Larry Sweeney, IT Corporation; Mr. Charles R. Littleton, Franklin Mayor; Mr. Richard Pool, City Planner; Messrs. Jim Walsy, Jim Morris, and Jay Shutt, Indiana Cities Water Corporation; W.D. Province, M.D., Johnson County Health Officer; Mr. John Bonsett, Johnson County Health Department; Mr. Jeff Eads, Division of Water Pollution Control; Meses. Maggi Mogollon and Rita Boje; and myself, Division of Land Pollution Control; met for a presentation on the results of a Bendix voluntary cleanup (for Division of Land Pollution Control initial involvement see memos dated June 13, 1985, and March 15, 1985).

The basic cleanup involved removal of plating waste contaminated soils beneath the plating room and associated equipment and floor. Soils were excavated down to about eight feet deep and grid tested to assure levels were below 10 ppm cyanide. Mr. Fleischer also stated the sanitary sewer that had run south from the facility had been removed prior to inside excavation. No cyanides were detected along the old sanitary sewer. However, Bendix decided to handle it as a hazardous waste also. It was sent to Adams Center Landfill May-July 1985. We were concerned about the sanitary sewer and VOC levels reported as high as 70,000 ppb. Mr. Hosler of IT Corporation stated their highest levels detected were 19,000 ppb VOC within the 20-foot deep sand lense. The six foot diameter storm sewer 20 feet deep is thought to intercept most pollutants which are discharged to Hurricane Creek with no appreciable impact per Mr. Fleischer. The storm sewer also acts as an intercept for 18 ppb VOC migrating on-site from the Arvin property.

The solvent storage area was also sampled under a grid system with no contamination detected.

The Indiana Cities Water Corporation and Allied placed a well between facilities which has been monitored since April 1985 with no cyanides being detected. They have experienced problems with NH₃ and N₂ in very high amounts in their 100-foot wells. They attribute this to Farm Bureau and the old Morgan canning factory.

Bendix feels the cleanup is complete and no further problem exists on-site. We informed them that a Corrective Action Response Review would be forthcoming from the U.S. EPA. Bendix also offered to submit to our office a sampling plan and protocol to monitor any possible pocket of pollution that might be remaining on-site. Staff will review their final phase cleanup report handed out during the meeting (report attached).

REH/tr
Attachment
cc: Ms. Maggi Mogollon
Ms. Rita Boje
Arvin Automotive RCRA File

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AUG 27 1 17 PM '85
DIVISION OF LAND
POLLUTION CONTROL
STATE
BOARD OF HEALTH

June 25, 1985

On Wednesday, May 8, 1985 Chemical Waste Management, Inc. through its Environmental Remedial Action Division (ENRAC) mobilized to the Allied Amphenol-Bendix plant in Franklin, Indiana. Industrial Clean-up for Environmental Protection, Inc. (ICEP), acting as subcontractors to ENRAC, also mobilized at this time.

The initial phase of the project, site preparation, began immediately. This included removing all plating equipment in the immediate excavation area to an adjacent room. Approximately 20 exhaust hoods and attached venting pipe were dismantled and crushed for disposal. Twenty-six polypropylene plating tanks were labeled and moved to the adjacent room for on-site storage. Also moved were one degreaser, one ion exchange unit and two tumbling units. All intact steel and polypropylene floor grating and supports and any three inch PVC piping were also set aside for storage. Three concentrate tanks and a polypropylene discharge trough were removed from the storage area room and placed in the designated on-site storage area. All material stored on site was placed on a layer of visqueen plastic. A ten foot by ten foot doorway was cut in the western, outside wall of the storage area room for access. The inner manway door, between the plating and storage room was enlarged to eight-foot by eight-foot. This phase was completed on May 11, 1985.

In the next phase the polypropylene floor cover was cut into sections and placed with the venting for disposal. The concrete floor was cut and demolished utilizing two air-powered jackhammers. The breaking of the concrete proved to be more difficult than originally believed since the thickness varied from 4 inches to almost two feet. This increased the total volume of concrete from 16 cubic yards to approximately 67.5 cubic yards. Because of the this varied thickness an additional three days were required to perform this task. This was witnessed by Wayne Barto of Allied Amphenol and (via pictures) by Bill Gould of Allied Amphenol. A total of six loads of concrete total weight 128.57 tons, (96.43 tons of concrete, 32.14 tons of soil) were disposed of at Adams Center Landfill in Fort Wayne, Indiana. A small portion of the initial six loads were the crushed venting and polypropylene flooring.

On Saturday May 18, 1985 the 40 foot I-Beam was set along the eastern storage area wall at a height of 8 foot to act as the roof support during excavation. Once the concrete was removed the excavation commenced. This was completed by a small case backhoe utilizing a 360° base turning radius and two small front-end loaders shuttling material to a conveyor system or a second larger backhoe. The material was then loaded onto the trucks.

After the excavation of seven feet below the concrete line the walls were sprayed with a 5% Sodium Hydroxide solution. The bottom of the excavated area was flooded with the 5% Sodium Hydroxide solution and allowed to percolate through the soil. A series of samples were taken and analyzed for total cyanide. See sampling plan and sampling map. Results from the sampling revealed four areas that remained above the 10ppm action level (PL-01, PL-03, ST-02, and ST-03). These areas were re-excavated an additional two feet and flooded a second time with the 5% Sodium Hydroxide Solution. The second round of samples are below the 10ppm action level. The additional excavation increased the entire backfilling stage by approximately two days.

A total of 20 loads of contaminated soil or 443.31 tons (295 cubic yards) were disposed of at the Adams Center Landfill in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The 5% Sodium Hydroxide Solution was also introduced to the eleven boring holes outside the excavation area. One gallon of solution was allowed to permeate through the surrounding soil at each hole. Each hole was then filled with a ferrous-type, expanding grout (Firmix brand). The twelfth boring hole was within the excavation area.

Other obstacles arose during the excavation stage. A power line was discovered running from the troubleshooting box through the excavation area in the storage room to the waste water treatment plant. An electrician was required for disconnection of the line and for the reconnection after the backfilling stage was complete. Total down time due to this line was approximately four to five hours.

A roof drainage pipe was also not depicted on the plant plans was discovered during excavation. It ran from the middle roof I-beam and foundation in an eastern direction. Reinforcing was placed under the piping during excavation. It experienced no leakage during heavy rainfall.

Additional cribbing was necessary in several areas to prevent collapse of walls or exposed soils. Additional cribbing was also required at the south wall of the storage area where excavation revealed that no footing was ever placed under the outside wall. Extra cribbing was also used to secure the walls where additional (depth) excavation was necessary to meet the 10ppm action level.

Only one manhole was uncovered within the excavation area. The connecting pipes did not correspond to the plant blueprints. The single manhole and lines were reconnected as they were found.

When the polypropylene discharge trough was dismantled only one PVC line was intact (chrome). After further hand excavation under the existing concrete slab the remaining two pipes were discovered (cyanide and acid). These two pipes were broken off approximately five to seven feet west of the excavated concrete yet the concrete above the piping line was not disturbed. New piping was connected to the existing piping and reassembled to the discharge trough per plant blueprint. Each section of the trough was tested for leaks and proper flow to the correct tanks in the waste water treatment plant.

Once all results of the sampling verified that the remaining soil was below a 10ppm concentration backfilling commenced. A total of 295 yds³ of sand

was used to backfill the excavation area (approximately 5.67 ft). Compaction of the 6 inch to one foot lifts were recorded at 95-100+% over the entire area. The final one foot of backfill was 49 yds³ of #4 gravel.

Throughout the project (May 9 - June 6) ENRAC and ICEP personnel donned level "C" protection. Constant air monitoring with Monotex meters and Draeger tubes displayed no readings of Cyanides. No significant organic vapors were reported by an HNU photoionzer.

The final stage began on June 10, 1985 when the discharge trenches were reformed, wire mesh was laid and the concrete slab was poured. All new concrete was tied into the existing Slab by utilizing steel rebar. All concrete was finished to the existing finish and cured for three days under moist burlap fabric.

The manway door between the plating and storage room was reinforced with a steel-beam on the top and wooden beams on the sides as per Bill Gould. It is now ready for the installation of a door at Allied's discretion.

The garage door was prepared for the installation of the door which will take place at a later date (upon availability). The opening is presently boarded up for security.

On Friday, June 14, 1985 ENRAC and ICEP demobilized the remaining equipment. A walk through with a representative of Allied is scheduled for the week of June 18.

MH:cl

Encl: Pictures
Sampling Plan & Map
Analytical Data