

Division of Land Restoration Office of Environmental Remediation



West Virginia Brownfields Conference 2011

Don Martin

304-926-0499, ext. 1275 Donald.W.Martin@wv.gov

What the ...?





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Me love cookies ...







6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Soil COCs

Results of the Phase I and Phase II soil sampling programs identify PAHs present in on-site surface and subsurface soils above WVDEP De Minimis levels. Each AOC, except AOC 5, had at least one PAH detected in surface soils at a level above the WVDEP Residential De Minimis levels. The Phase II subsurface samples further confirmed the presence of PAHs above De Minimis levels in subsurface soil at AOC 4 (the Wooden Storage Building area) and at AOC 6 (the former truck scale area).

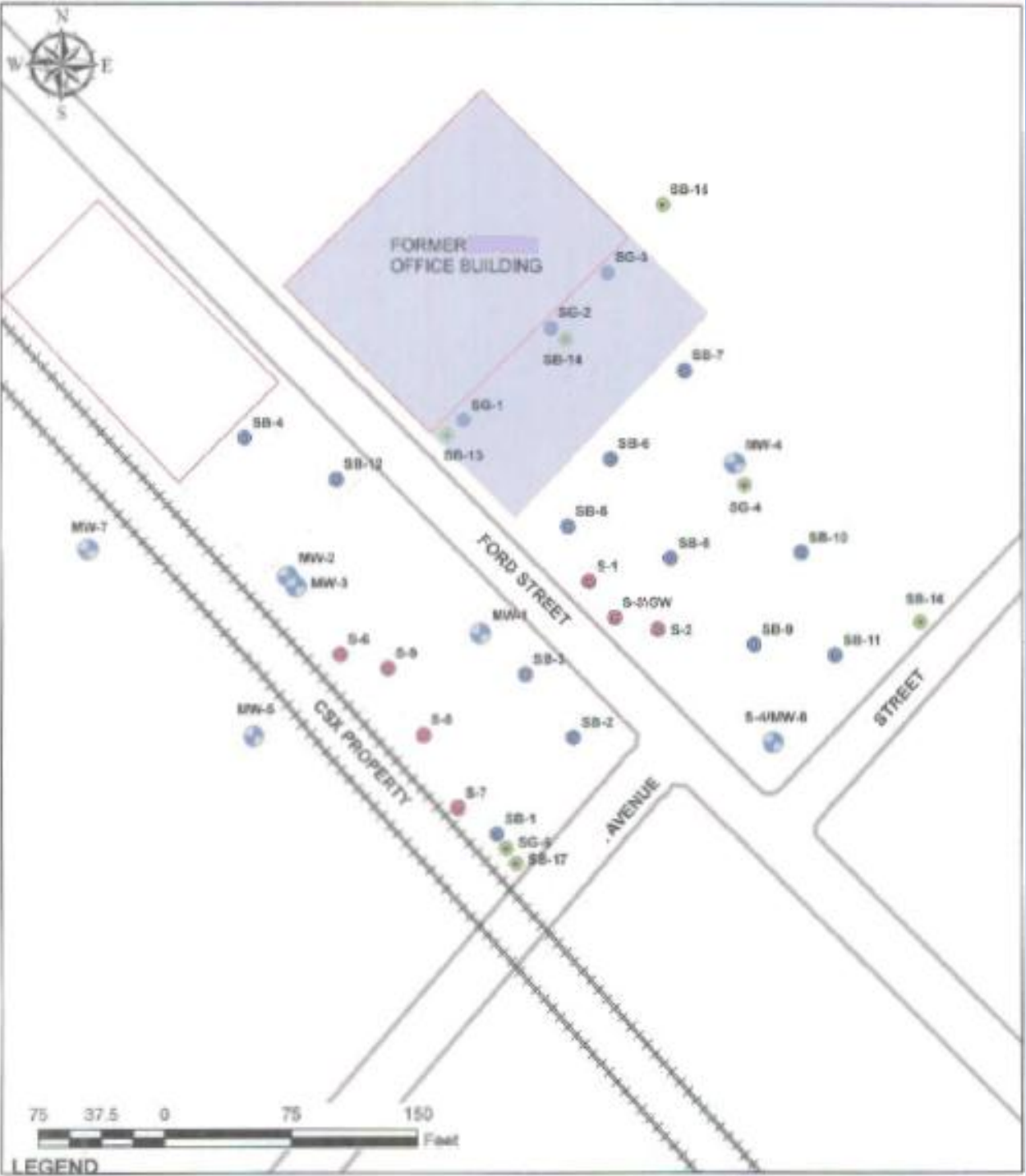
Based on Phase I investigation results, the following PAHs were identified as COCs in surface soils within the indicated AOCs:

- Benzo(a)anthracene (AOC 1 and AOC 4);
- Benzo(a)pyrene (AOC 1, AOC 2, AOC 3, AOC 4, and AOC 6);
- Benzo(b)fluoranthene (AOC 1, AOC 3, and AOC 4);
- Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (AOC 1, AOC 3, AOC 4, and AOC 6); and
- Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (AOC 4).

There was an isolated detection of pentachlorophenol in exceedance of the migration to groundwater De Minimis Standard in surface soil within the wooden storage building of AOC 4. Although the source of this pentachlorophenol detection is unknown, pentachlorophenol should be considered a COC at AOC 4.

Diesel range organics were also identified in exceedance of the draft migration to groundwater De Minimis Standard in surface soils within AOC 2, AOC 3, and AOC 4. Previous site activities included the use of diesel-run equipment which may have resulted in these impacts. Therefore, diesel range organics are identified as a COC at the Site in surface soils within AOCs 2, 3, and 4.

Metals at the Site may be present naturally or through anthropogenic means. Published regional background levels of inorganics in soil in West Virginia (Shacklette and Boerngen, and Dragun and Chiason) are provided in the Voluntary Remediation and Redevelopment Act Guidance Manual (Table 2-3). These published maximum concentration levels are recognized as the appropriated De Minimis standards for inorganic constituents in soil. Comparison of the site constituent concentrations from the Phase I Surface Soil investigation to the published background data indicates that the concentrations of arsenic are below the published background standard and therefore it is not considered a COC at the Site.



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Origins

The WV DEP's Voluntary Remediation Program stems from the West Virginia Legislature's Voluntary Remediation and Redevelopment Act (VRRRA). The VRRRA encourages voluntary clean-ups of contaminated sites as well as redevelopments of abandoned and under-utilized properties, in the hope of counteracting the lack of growth on sites with contamination or perceived contamination. The Voluntary Program follows an administrative program set out in the WV Code of State Regulations, Title 60, Series 3 entitled the Voluntary Remediation and Redevelopment Rule (or simply, the Rule), which became effective on July 1, 1997.

The diverse group of stakeholders that developed both the VRRRA and the Rule created a strong program that protects communities and the environment while still promoting economic development in West Virginia. The VRRRA provides a flexibility in voluntary clean-ups that marks a turning point in state environmental policy.



