

**SHELLER
GLOBE
CORPORATION
DISPOSAL**

IOWA

EPA ID# IAD980630750

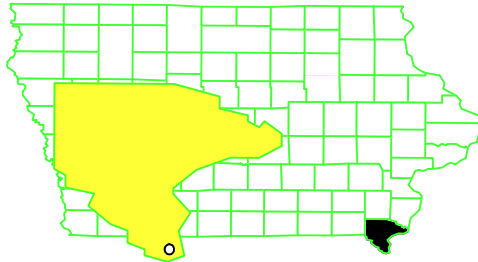
EPA Region 7

City: 4 miles northwest of Keokuk

County: Lee County

Other Names: Grimes Property

06/10/2011



SITE DESCRIPTION

From 1948 until 1972, waste materials were taken to the Sheller-Globe Corporation Disposal Site (Site) from the former Sheller-Globe plant in Keokuk, Iowa. The Site is located four miles northeast of Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa. The Site encompasses approximately 7 acres and is bordered by Airport Road (340th Street) to the south, 260th Avenue to the west, and two unnamed intermittent streams to the north and east. The plant manufactured rubber products and automobile parts. The waste material taken to the Site for disposal consisted of rubber, wood, paper, plastics, and drums of various solvents and paint sludges. The waste materials were periodically burned and the ash was spread over the hillsides. In 1972, use of the Site for disposal stopped and the area was covered with soil. In 1973, the property was purchased by a private party and in 1980 a house was constructed on the property. The owners of the property relocated in 1991. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted site investigations in 1986, 1987, and 1988. The Site was added to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1990. Under the terms of an October 1990 Administrative Order on Consent, Sheller-Globe Corporation conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Site and evaluate alternatives to address contamination at the Site. The RI field activities included sampling of ash material, surface soil, subsurface soil, surface water, sediments, and shallow and deep ground water. The analytical results of the samples were used to characterize the risk posed by the site conditions to human health and the environment. The RI and subsequent human health and ecological risk assessments indicate that the metals concentration in the ash material is the primary source of contamination. The selected remedy described in the September 1995 Record of Decision (ROD) addressed the threat posed by the contaminated soil and ash material at the Site. Based on the results of the RI and the human health risk assessment, no remedial action was necessary with regard to surface water, sediments, and ground water. The ecological risk assessment concluded that site conditions did

not appear to present a significant threat to the environment.

Site Responsibility:

The Site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY	
Proposed Date:	05/05/89
Final Date:	08/30/90
Deleted Date:	09/24/2001

THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS



The RI and subsequent human health and ecological risk assessments indicate that the metals concentration in the ash material is the primary source of contamination. Accidental ingestion of contaminated soil and ash in the primary disposal area may pose a potential health threat. Based on the results of the RI and the human health risk assessment, no remedial action was necessary with regard to surface water, sediments, and ground water. A smaller secondary disposal area was also investigated and it was determined that a response action in this area was not necessary. The ecological risk assessment concluded that site conditions did not appear to present a significant threat to the environment.

The Record of Decision for the Sheller-Globe Corporation Disposal Site was signed on September 20, 1995. The remedy described in the September 1995 ROD was implemented to address the threat posed by the contaminants at the Site.

CLEANUP APPROACH

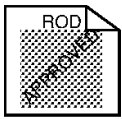
Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In August 1986, EPA contractors conducted an investigation of the Site. Samples of surface soil, sediment, surface water, and ground water were collected. A follow-up site investigation was conducted by EPA contractors in December 1987, and March 1988. Investigative activities included installation of ground water monitoring wells, and surface soil, subsurface soil, surface water and ground water sampling. A geophysical investigation was also conducted.



Site Studies: In October 1990, EPA and Sheller-Globe Corporation entered into an Administrative Order on Consent that required Sheller-Globe to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Site, and evaluate alternatives to address contamination at the Site. The RI field activities included sampling of ash material, surface soil, subsurface soil, surface water, sediments, and shallow and deep ground water. The analytical results of the samples were used to characterize the risk posed by the site conditions to human health and the environment. The RI and subsequent human health and ecological risk assessments indicate that the metals concentration in the ash material is the primary source of contamination. Based on the results of the RI and the human health risk assessment, no remedial action was necessary with regard to surface water, sediments, and ground water. A smaller secondary disposal area was also investigated and it was determined that a response action in this area was not necessary. The ecological risk assessment concluded that site conditions did not appear to present a significant threat to the environment.



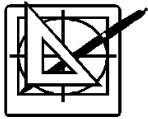
Remedy Selected: The February 1995 Feasibility Study Report evaluated the remedial alternatives to address the contamination at the Site. The FS Report provided the basis for EPA's preferred alternative as presented in the July 1995 Proposed Plan. The RI Report, FS Report, and Proposed Plan were made available for public comment from August 1, 1995 to August 31, 1995. The September 1995 ROD documents the remedial alternative selected by EPA to address the potential exposure to soils and ash material at the Site. EPA determined that no response action was necessary with regard to surface water, sediment, and ground water. Based on the findings of the RI and the risk assessments, a remedial action objective (RAO) was established to aid in the development and screening of remedial alternatives in the ROD. The RAO for the Site, as stated in the February 1995 FS Report, is to control future use of the property to minimize potential for exposures.

The selected remedy described in the ROD addressed the threat posed by the contaminants within the primary disposal area of the site and required the following actions that were conducted by United Technologies Automotive Systems, Inc. (formerly Sheller-Globe Corporation) and their technical contractors (URS Greiner Woodward Clyde and WRS Infrastructure and Environment):

- Record restrictive covenants/deed restrictions with the Lee County Recorder's office to prohibit the disturbance of the surface or subsurface of the property and limit land use to nonresidential.
- Demolish the house and shed located onsite to prevent it from being used.

- Remove all drums exposed at the ground surface (the drums were determined to be empty or filled with nonhazardous material).
- Construct a soil and vegetation cover over the exposed ash and over the basement of the house.
- Inspect and maintain the soil covers.

In addition, the Site has been listed on the State of Iowa's Registry of Confirmed Hazardous Waste or Hazardous Substance Disposal Sites since 1989. Inclusion on this registry provides that written approval by the director of the IDNR is necessary prior to substantially changing the manner in which a site is used or selling, conveying, or transferring title of a site.



Remedy Design: To design and implement the remedy, a Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 8-98-CV-90150) was negotiated and executed by the United Technologies Automotive Systems, Inc. (UTAS), the property owners, and the United States of America. The Consent Decree was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa on September 25, 1998, and subsequently entered by the Court on March 3, 1999. The remedial action was conducted in accordance with the April 1999 Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) Work Plan by UTAS and their technical contractors (URS Corporation and WRS Infrastructure and Environment). UTAS is now known as United Technologies Corporation (UTC).



The field work associated with the remedial action was conducted between November 1, 1999 and November 11, 1999. A backhoe was used to demolish the house and shed, the basement floor slab was broken up in place, and all the debris from the house and shed (as well as the empty drums and miscellaneous debris) was placed within the basement of the house. An initial layer of clay was placed over the debris prior to placement of a non-woven geotechnical filter fabric over the limits of the house. Three 8-inch thick lifts of clay were placed over the filter fabric and then a 12-inch layer of topsoil was spread over the clay. Each lift of clay and topsoil were compacted and sloped to specifications. The four areas of exposed ash that were identified during the RI/FS were also covered with at least one foot of topsoil. The house area, the four ash areas, the shed area, and drum divots were seeded and erosion control mats were spread and staked over the completed soil areas.

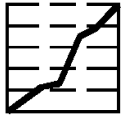
EPA conducted a pre-certification inspection on November 8, 1999. In an April 21, 2000 letter to UTAS, EPA indicated that the Remedial Action (RA) Report adequately demonstrated completion of the outstanding items noted during the pre-certification inspection and that the remedial action had been performed in accordance with the Consent Decree and RD/RA Work Plan. The signed

Statement of Completion was submitted by UTAS with the final RA Report on May 22, 2000. Land use restrictions are also a component of the remedy described in the ROD. In accordance with the Consent Decree, the property shall not be used for residential purposes and there shall be no disturbance of the surface or subsurface of the land. The Environmental Protection Declaration of Restrictive Covenants describes the land-use restrictions associated with the property and sets forth the procedures to enforce said restrictions. On September 12, 2000, this document was recorded at the Recorder's Office of Lee County, State of Iowa. The Sheller-Globe Corporation Disposal Site was deleted from the NPL on September 24, 2001.

The remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD. Routine field inspections to assure the integrity of the soil and vegetative covers have been conducted by representatives of UTAS in 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010. These inspections have also verified compliance with the restrictions in the Environmental Protection Declaration of Restrictive Covenants (i.e., the property is not being used for residential purposes and the land surface of the property has not been disturbed). On behalf of UTAS, URS Greiner Woodward Clyde conducted the initial post-remedial action inspection in April 2000. Recommended maintenance actions that were taken included additional seeding and placement of erosion control material in limited areas. The ground surface had not been disturbed and the property was vacant. Subsequent site inspections (i.e., September 2000, April 2001, September 2001, April 2002, September 2002, September 2003, September 2004, September 2006, September 2008 and May 2010) have also revealed that the ground surface remains undisturbed and the property remains vacant. These inspections have verified the continuing development and integrity of the soil and vegetative covers that were constructed during the remedial action. The information from the post-remedial action site inspection reports is used to support the Five-Year Review process. The next field inspection is scheduled for Spring 2012.

Site Facts:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS



The Sheller-Globe Corporation Disposal Site was deleted from the NPL on September 24, 2001.

The remedial action has been completed and the remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD. The main components of the remedy included: 1) restrictive covenants/deed restrictions that prohibit the disturbance of the surface or subsurface of the property and limit land use to nonresidential; 2) soil and vegetative covers over areas of exposed ash material; and 3) demolition of the house and shed located onsite to prevent future use. The Environmental Protection Declaration of Restrictive Covenants describes the land-use restrictions associated with the property and sets forth the procedures to enforce said restrictions. On September 12, 2000, this document was recorded at the Recorder's Office of Lee County, State of Iowa.

Routine field inspections have confirmed that the soil and vegetative covers are competent, and that the land remains vacant. The information from the post-remedial action site inspection reports is used to support the Five-Year Review process.

The First Five-Year Review Report, dated August 2005, was prepared by EPA Region 7. The first five-year review for the Site concluded that the remedy is protective of human health and the environment. The Second Five-Year Review Report, dated June 2010, was also prepared by EPA Region 7. The second five-year review for the Site also concluded that the remedy is protective of human health and the environment. The next five-year review for the Site will be completed in 2015.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

11/89 - Community Involvement Plan.

8/95 - Public meeting (8/8/95) for Proposed Plan and comment period.

10/99 - Fact Sheet announcing implementation of Remedial Action.

7/01 - Fact Sheet announcing intent to delete from NPL and comment period.

3/05 - Fact Sheet announcing start of five-year review process sent to all entities on mailing list inviting the recipients to submit comments or concerns. A notice was also placed in two local newspapers in Keokuk, (i.e., the Daily Gate City and the Free Press).

9/05 - Fact Sheet announcing completion of the five-year review and availability of the August 2005 Five-Year Review Report at the Keokuk Public Library and EPA Region 7 office.

4/10 - Fact Sheet announcing start of the second five-year review process sent to all entities on the mailing list inviting the recipients to submit comments or concerns. A notice was also placed in the local newspaper, the Daily Gate City.

7/10 - Fact Sheet announcing completion of the second five-year review and availability of the June 2010 Second Five-Year Review Report at the Keokuk Public Library. A notice was also

placed in the local newspaper, the Daily Gate City.

Congressional Districts:

Senator Charles Grassley

Senator Tom Harkin

Senator Fraise District 46

Representative Dave Loebsack

Representative Kearns District 92

SITE REPOSITORY



Keokuk Public Library
210 N. 5th
Keokuk, Iowa 52632-5614
(319) 524-1483

Superfund Records Center
901 N. 5th St.
Kansas City, KS 66101
Mail Stop SUPR
(913)551-7166

REGIONAL CONTACTS

SITE MANAGER:

E-MAIL ADDRESS:

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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

COORDINATOR:

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E-MAIL ADDRESS:

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STATE CONTACT:

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Bob.Drustrup@dnr.iowa.gov
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MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

STATE:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

EPA ORGANIZATION:

IA
079C
02
SFD-SUPR/IANE

MODIFICATIONS

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