

## 4.0 INDUSTRIAL BUILDING DEMOLITION

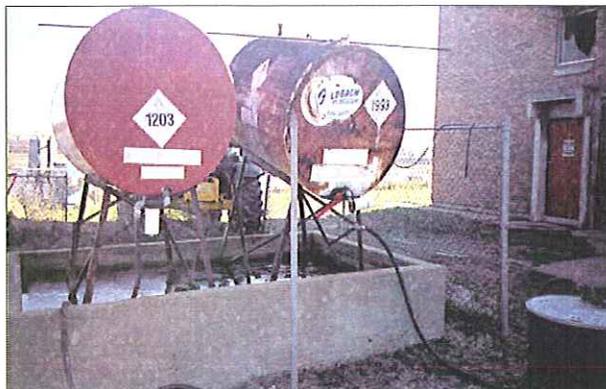
At the completion of the asbestos abatement effort project, MWH obtained from Ecosafe, a letter certifying the building asbestos free as required by the demolition permitting process. Additional documentation needed to obtain the demolition permit included certificates that the building was removed from service and a letter from the owner authorizing demolition. This information was provided to MWH by ISC St. Louis, compiled along with the appropriate permitting fee and sent to the City of St. Louis. Copies of the information are provided in Appendix E. The demolition permit was received from the City of St. Louis on January 15, 2003. MWH mobilized to the site February 3, 2003. Demolition activities included the removal of the window frames, above ground storage tank removal and disposal, building demolition, site restoration and fencing.

### 4.1.1 Window Removal

As discussed previously in the Section 3.1.2, because of the presence of asbestos in the window caulking at the Industrial Building, the window frames were removed in tact, to the extent practicable, to avoid rendering the material friable and placed in roll-off container for disposal as demolition debris. Windows were removed from the Industrial Building from February 3 to February 5, 2003.

### 4.1.2 Aboveground Storage Tank Removal

MWH will cleaned and properly disposed of three (3) ASTs on site. Two, approximately 200 gallon ASTs (one diesel fuel and one gasoline) were located within a concrete bermed containment area located between the Industrial Building and the former



Barracks Building (Figure 2-2). The third tank was located in a sump inside the boiler room of the Industrial Building and has an estimated capacity of approximately 50 gallons.



Approximately 50 gallons of residual fuel were encountered in the 200 gallon diesel fuel AST. The fuel was transferred into a 50-gallon DOT-approved drum and sent to a fuels blending/recycling facility. The remaining two tanks were empty. Each tank was subsequently cleaned, purged of all flammable vapors, and cut to insure they will not be resold or reused. Once the tanks were removed, the concrete secondary containment was demolished to a minimum of two feet below grade. Soil at the base of the tank containment area was screened using a photoionization detector (PID) by the MWH site superintendent. Soils were screened from each edge and the center of the pad area. No recordable levels were present when screened with the PID.

#### 4.1.3 Industrial Building Demolition

Demolition of the Industrial Building, which also included the guardhouse and communication tower, began February 6, 2003. Demolition activities were completed by Eryns Contractors under subcontract to Envirotech.



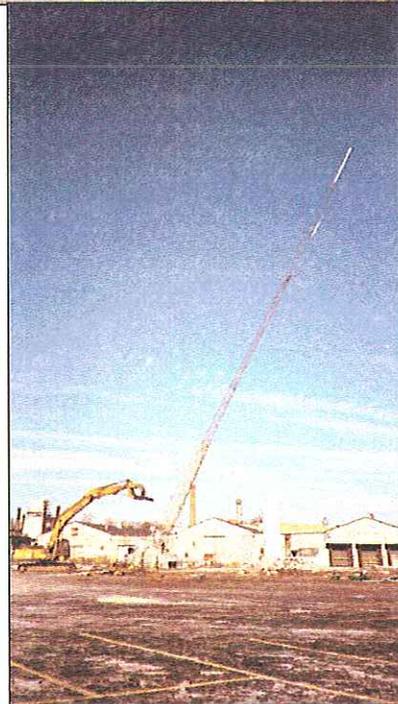


Remnant equipment and material left within the industrial building were assumed scrap and included for disposal.



The

Industrial Building was the first structure to be demolished. The building was taken apart with a hydraulic scissors rig. Materials were segregated into salvageable scrap and demolition debris. Once the frame and interior walls of the Industrial Building, guardhouse and antenna were down, the foundation walls and footings were excavated to 2 feet below grade and the concrete slab was removed on grade.



Once removed, the slab area was backfilled and



compacted with imported fill material.

#### 4.1.4 Site Restoration

Upon completion of building demolition, imported fill material meeting the USCG specification of material conforming to ASTM D1140 No. 200 sieve and maximum particle size not to exceed 3 inches was placed in the excavated slab area. The backfill



material was spread and compacted to conform to the surrounding grade.



#### 4.1.5 Site Fencing

The Industrial Building straddled the fence line for the USCG property. Once the building was removed, access to the USCG property could be



made from the Alumax



facility. This created a problem early on in the project when suspected vandalism occurred to the pad-mounted transformer. MWH modified the work at the facility to include installing a fence along the northern property boundary

left open by demolition of the building. MWH contracted Best Built Fence, located in St. Louis, Missouri for the construction effort. Approximately 334 feet, of 96-inch chain link fence was installed to include:

- 3 Strands of barbed wire
- 9 gage fabric
- Posts and rails set on 10 ft centers
- 2.5 line post
- 1 5/8 top rail

The new fence was tied at each end into the existing fence line.

## **5.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND POLE MOUNTED TRANSFORMER REMOVAL**

In February 2002, MWH completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study to obtain sufficient data regarding the nature and extent of contamination at Old Base St. Louis to allow selection of a remedial strategy for the site (MWH, 2002A). During this effort, MWH sampled the dielectric fluid from the pad-mounted transformer to determine if PCBs were present and at what concentration. Results from this assessment indicated 87 parts per million (ppm) PCBs. MWH was contracted to remove and properly dispose of the pad-mounted transformer and its contents as part of the demolition program. Additionally, three pole-mounted transformers located on the southwest side of the facility were suspected to contain PCBs and subsequently requested to be removed for disposal. Finally, a release from the pad-mounted transformer was noted during the Asbestos abatement effort, which required emergency response actions. Information regarding these activities is discussed below.

### **5.1 Pad-Mounted Transformer Disposal**

As stated previously, sampling and testing of the pad-mounted transformer occurred during the MWH 2002 Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study. Removal of the pad-mounted transformer was initiated during the asbestos abatement project. On December 10, 2002 Ameren arrived on site to disconnect all the power and de-energize the main power transformer. It was noted at that time, that the dielectric fluid was leaking from the pad-mounted transformer. Emergency response actions were immediately taken to minimize the release. Subsequently, the transformer fluid was drained into DOT-approved 55-gallon drums. The transformer

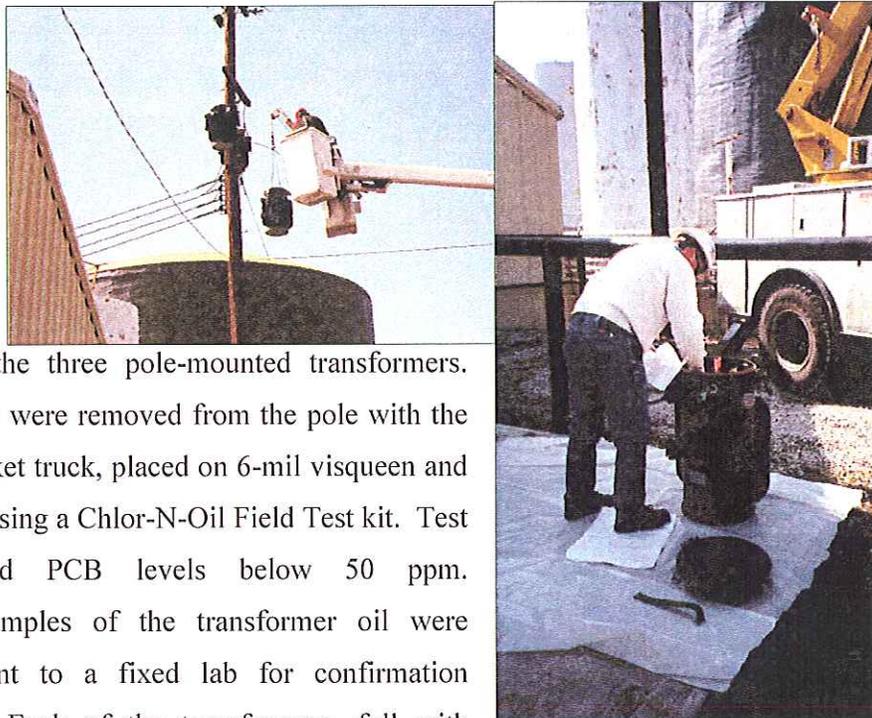


carcass was decontaminated for transportation and disposal. On March 11, 2002, the transformer carcass was loaded onto a flat bed truck operated by Clean Harbors for disposal. Waste Disposal Manifests are provided in Appendix F.

## 5.2 Pole-Mounted Transformer Removal

During the interim period between the asbestos abatement and the demolition, MWH assisted the USCG in coordinating with the local utility companies to have the power to the facility cut-off. On December 10, 2002, it was noted by Ameren, the local utility contractor, that three pole-mounted transformers located on the southwest side of the facility belonged to the USCG and were likely PCB containing. The information was presented to the CEU Miami Project Manager and a task order issued to MWH to remove and properly dispose of these transformers. Each transformer is a Westinghouse 25 kilovolt unit. Serial numbers taken from the units were recorded and provided in Appendix F.

On March 11, 2003, Singley Environmental arrived at the facility to begin removal and testing of the three pole-mounted transformers. The transformers were removed from the pole with the support of a bucket truck, placed on 6-mil visqueen and the oil sampled using a Chlor-N-Oil Field Test kit. Test results indicated PCB levels below 50 ppm. Confirmation samples of the transformer oil were subsequently sent to a fixed lab for confirmation (Appendix F). Each of the transformers, full with



dielectric fluid, were loaded onto a truck for transportation and disposal to the Clean Harbor facility located in Coffeyville, Kansas. Copies of the transportation and disposal manifests are provided in appendix F.

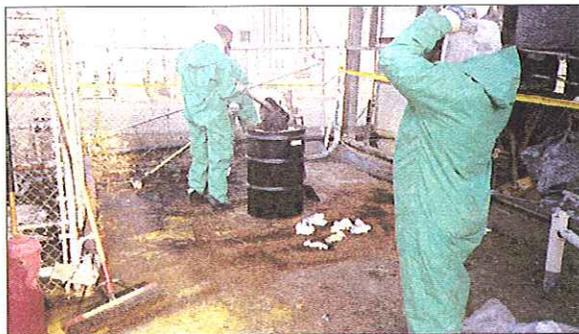


### 5.3 Emergency Removal and Disposal of PCB Contaminated Soil

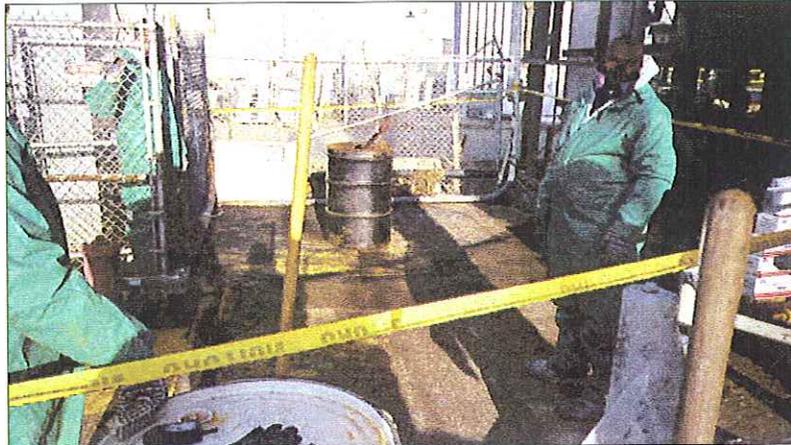
As previously noted in Section 5.1, a release of dielectric fluid from the pad-mounted transformer was discovered on December 10, 2002. Immediately upon discovery, MWH personnel took measures to minimize the release. USCG personnel were notified and the source of the leak contained. The affected area included the concrete slab where the transformer resided and surrounding soils.



MWH was authorized to proceed with emergency response procedures. Absorbent materials were placed over the concrete and affected soil area. The absorbent and surficially impacted materials were placed in DOT approved containers and stored on site. Work progressed into the night until all the surficial material had been contained.

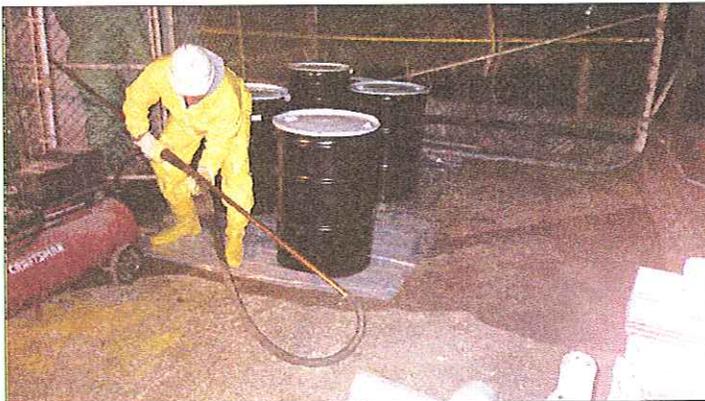


A total of five drums of material, including personal protective equipment were generated by the initial response. MWH, on behalf of the USCG contacted



state and federal agencies as part of the notification requirements. Incident numbers from the notification are:

- State - 0212-1440-DLT
- EPA - 631366



Subsequent action included the excavation and removal of the concrete slab and affected soil contamination. During this effort approximately 20 tons of material was excavated and placed in roll-off

containers. Once the impacted material had been adequately over excavated, confirmation samples were collected at the base of the open excavation. A composite of five locations was submitted to Simalabs, located in Merrville, Indiana for PCBs. Results indicated concentrations below detection limits. Copies of the analytical data sheet and chain of custody form are provided in appendix F.

A sample of the material removed from the excavation was collected for waste disposal characterization. A composite sample was submitted for waste characterization analysis to Teklab, Inc., located in Collinsville, Illinois. Results indicated Aroclor 1254 at a concentration of 238 micrograms per kilogram. A generator waste profile sheet was prepared and submitted for landfill approval. Because the source of the contamination was a known PCB material, the waste was disposed of as a Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) waste and therefore had to be disposed of in a TSCA approved landfill. The two roll-offs were transported to the Clean Harbor facility located in Coffeyville, Kansas on May 12 and May 20, 2003. Copies of the waste disposal manifests are provided in Appendix F.

U.S. General Services Administration  
Public Buildings Service  
Real Property Disposal Division (7PR)  
819 Taylor Street, Room 8A10  
Fort Worth, TX 76102-6103

*Official Use Only  
Penalty for Private Use \$300*

