



Bureau of Environmental Cleanup & Brownfields

BISHOP TUBE HSCA SITE

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

Tom Wolf, Governor

Patrick McDonnell, Secretary

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- SITE INFORMATION
- RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
- ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES
- PROPOSED RESPONSE
- NEXT STEPS

SITE INFORMATION: Site Location



- Legend**
- ★ Site Location
 - Stream
 - - - Drainage Swale
 - Site Boundary
 - Parcels

Note:
 1. Service Layer Credits: ESRI, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Layer Access Date: 8/27/2015.



Title:		LOCAL AREA MAP	
		FORMER BISHOP TUBE FACILITY CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	
Prepared For:		BISHOP TUBE PROJECT TEAM	
ROUX	Compiled by: SET	Date: 8/27/2015	FIGURE
ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC. Environmental Consulting & Management	Prepared by: SET	Scale: 1:7,200	3
	Project Mgr: JAK	Office: NJ	
	File No: 1018.F3(BL)	Project: 0536 0003.000	

▶ SITE INFORMATION: Ownership

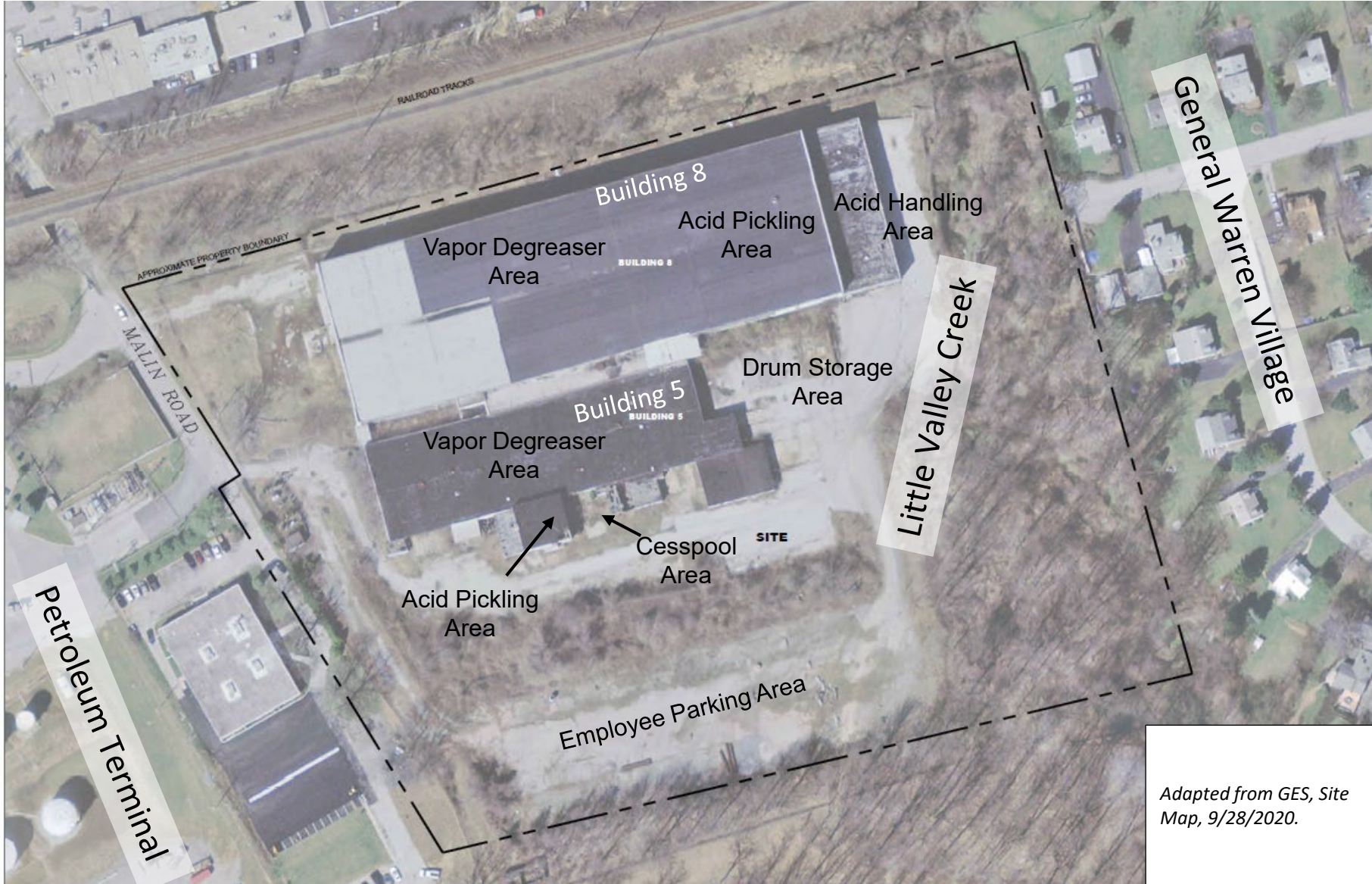
1950 - 1969: J. Bishop & Co. Platinum Works & Matthey Bishop, Inc.

1969 - 1974: Whittaker Corp.

1974 - 2005: Christiana Metals Corp (equitable title) & Central & Western Chester County Industrial Development Authority (legal title)

2005 - Present: Constitution Drive Partners, L.P.

▶ SITE INFORMATION: Site Layout Map



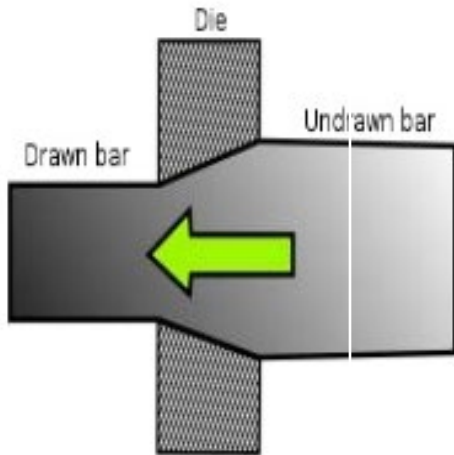
Adapted from GES, Site Map, 9/28/2020.

SITE INFORMATION: Operations

Processes	Operators
1951-1960s: Precious Metals & Tube Manufacturing	1951-1969: J. Bishop, Matthey Bishop, Inc. & Johnson Matthey, Inc.
1960s - 1989: Stainless Steel Tubing Redraw Processing	1969 – 1974: Whittaker Corp.
	1974 – 1988: Christiana Metals Corp.
	1988 – 1989: Alloy Steel Corp.
1990s-1999: Welded Stainless Steel Tubing Processing	1991 – 1999: Marcegaglia USA, Inc.

▶ SITE INFORMATION: Operations

Stainless Steel Tube Manufacturing Process:



- The cold re-draw mill process involved repeatedly lubricating tubing & drawing tubes through a tapered hole in a die to achieve smaller diameters
- After each draw, degreaser is used to remove lubricants prior to heat and acid treatment for hardening and removing impurities from the stainless steel

RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

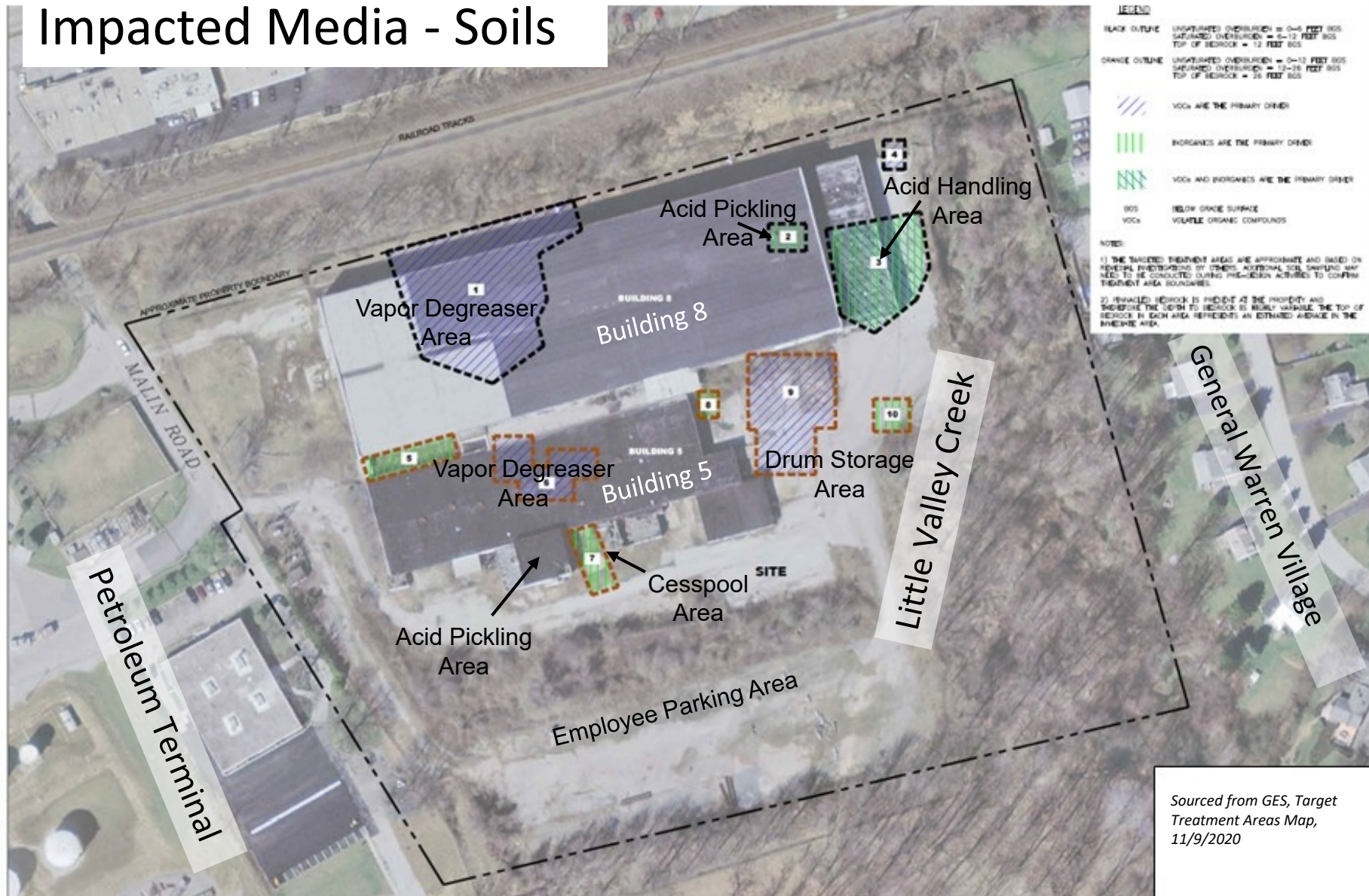
Contaminants of Concern (“COCs”)

- Chlorinated Solvents
- Other Organic Compounds
- Inorganic Compounds

Primary COC: [Trichloroethene](#) (“TCE”)

RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

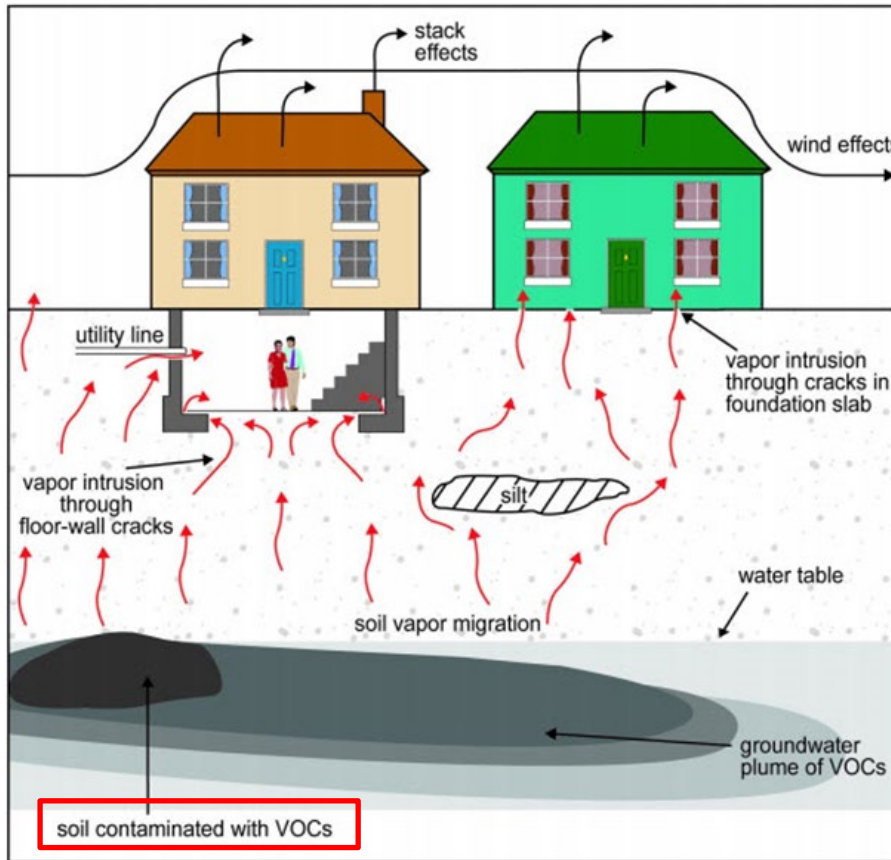
Impacted Media - Soils



Sourced from GES, Target Treatment Areas Map, 11/9/2020

RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Impacted Media - Soils - Potential Pathways



- Direct Content
- Vapor Intrusion (VI)
- Soil to Groundwater

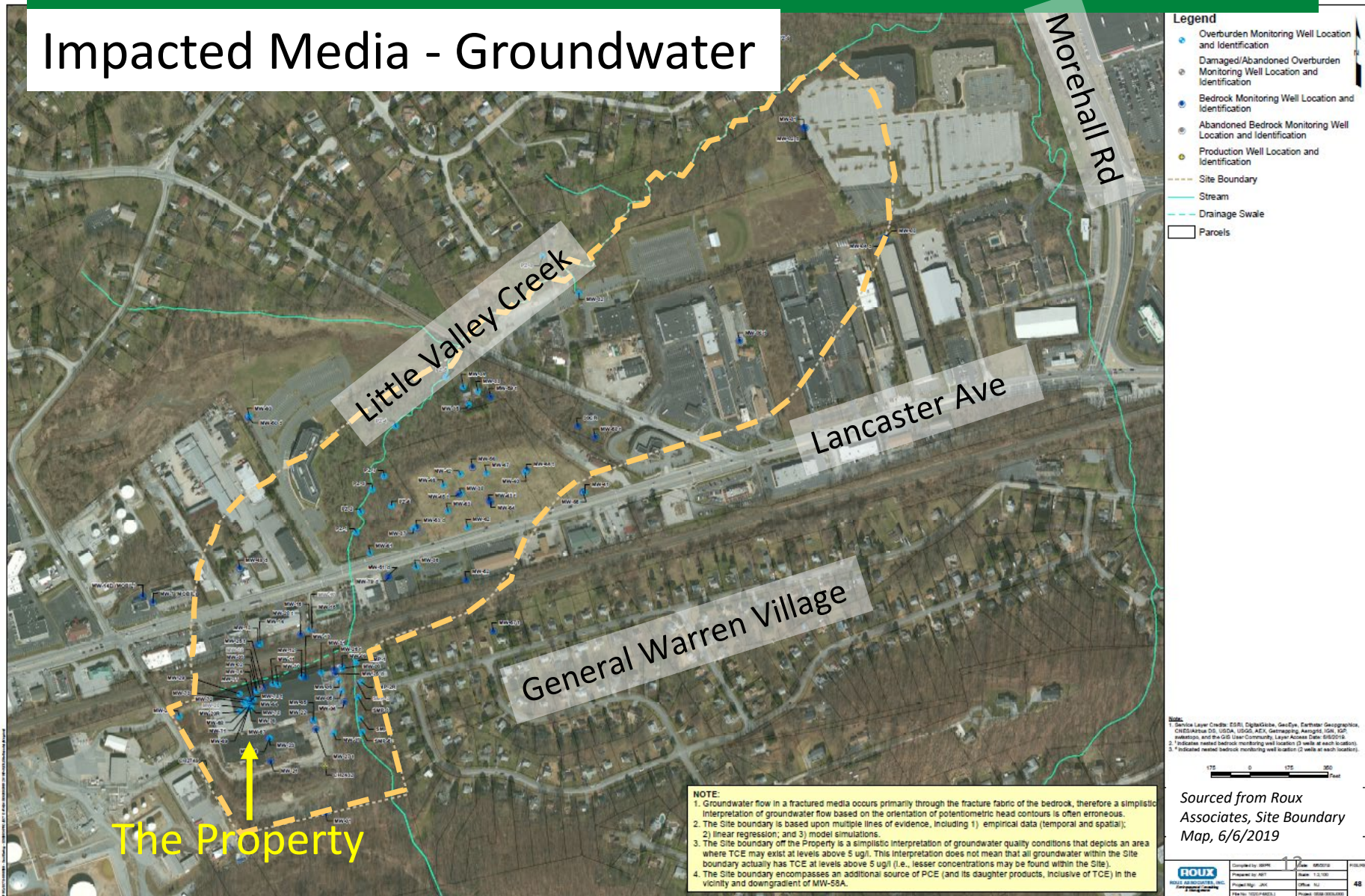
RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Impacted Media - Groundwater

- Groundwater contaminated by TCE & other chlorinated solvents in deep & shallow aquifers on source property & east northeast of the source property
- Evidence of free product in groundwater
- Inorganics in groundwater on the source property – surface water discharge

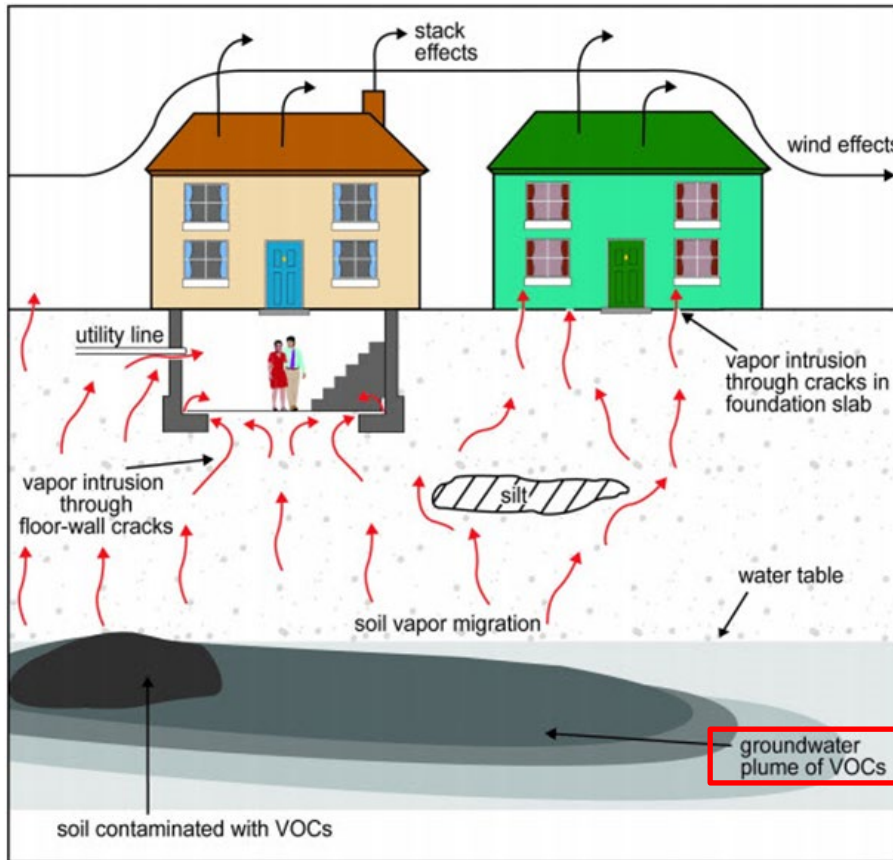
RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Impacted Media - Groundwater



RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Impacted Media - Groundwater - Potential Pathways



- Groundwater use
- Vapor Intrusion (VI)
- Discharge to Little Valley Creek

RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Impacted Media - Surface Water/Stream



- Little Valley Creek – exceptional value

RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Impacted Media - Surface Water/Stream

Human Health Criteria

TCE = 2.5 (ppb)



➤ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

Evaluation Criteria for Remedial Alternative Technologies (“Alternatives”):

1. the protection of public health & the environment;
2. compliance with or otherwise addresses Applicable or Relevant & Appropriate Requirements (“ARARs”);
3. feasibility, effectiveness, implementability, & permanence;
4. the cost effectiveness of each alternative; &
5. Community Acceptance.

➤ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

DEP is proposing to divide the Site into three operable units (“OU”) to address the contamination at the Site.

- OU1 would address soil contamination on the Source Property.
- OU2 would address Site groundwater.
- OU3 would address drinking water impacts.

▶ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU1

OU1: Soils

- consists of the soil source areas includes unsaturated soils.
- Saturated soils are defined as the solid media located below the groundwater table & above the bedrock.
- Alternatives for addressing saturated soils are evaluated as part of either OU1 or OU2 Groundwater depending on the nature of the remediation involved.

➤ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU1

OU1: Soils - Remedial Action Objectives (“RAOs”) are

1. assuring that exposure pathways are eliminated or remain closed in accordance with an Act 2 Standard (Background, Statewide Health or Site-Specific);
2. reducing contaminant transfer & migration from the soil into groundwater;
3. preventing movement of contaminated soils by water or wind.

▶ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU1

OU1: Soils - DEP evaluated the following Alternatives:

- OU1: Alternative 1 - No Action
- OU1: Alternative 2 - Engineering Controls, Coupled with Institutional Controls
- OU1: Alternative 3 - Excavation with Offsite Treatment &/or Disposal
- OU1: Alternative 4 - Excavation with Onsite Treatment
- **OU1: Alternative 5 - In Situ Chemical Oxidation &/or In Situ Chemical Reduction (“ISCO/ISCR”), Coupled with Soil Mixing**

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU1

OU1: Soils - Cost Comparison

Alternative Name	Costs
Alternative 1 - No Action	\$ -
Alternative 2 - Engineering Controls, Coupled with Institutional Controls	\$ 796,250
Alternative 3 - Excavation with Offsite Treatment &/or Disposal	\$ 7,301,240
Alternative 4 - Excavation with Onsite Treatment	\$ 6,043,010
Alternative 5 – ISCO/ISCR Coupled with Soil Mixing	\$ 2,817,700

➤ PROPOSED RESPONSE: OU1

OU1: Soils - Alternative 5 - ISCO/ISCR, Coupled with Soil Mixing - *Description:*

- Selection of amendments could be tailored to address CVOC or Inorganic COCs present in different areas of soil contamination.
- Soil excavation would not be required.
- Contaminated areas are treated as smaller units (cells) to optimize reagent dosing, ensure thorough mixing, & facilitate attainment evaluation.

▶ PROPOSED RESPONSE: OU1

SOIL MIXING EQUIPMENT



➤ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU2

OU2: Groundwater

- consists of contaminated groundwater originating from the Source Property & extending to the east northeast.
- includes the diffuse discharge of contaminated groundwater to Little Valley Creek.

➤ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU2

OU2: Groundwater - RAOs are

1. assuring that potential future exposure pathways remain closed in accordance with Act 2 based on the intended land use. (Background, Statewide Health, or Site-Specific)
2. reducing contaminant migration across the Source Property Boundary;
3. reducing COC discharge to the Little Valley Creek; &
4. hastening retraction of the groundwater contaminant plume.

➤ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU2

OU2: Groundwater - DEP evaluated the following Alternatives:

- OU2: Alternative 1 - No Action
- OU2: Alternative 2 - Monitored Natural Attenuation (“MNA”)
- **OU2: Alternative 3 - In Situ Injection (ISCO/ISCR/Bioremediation)**
- OU2: Alternative 4 - In Situ Thermal Treatment (“ISTT”)
- OU2: Alternative 5 - Hydraulic Control (“HC”)

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU2

OU2: Groundwater - Cost Comparison

Alternative Name	Costs
Alternative 1 – No Action	\$ -
Alternative 2 – MNA	\$ 3,001,320
Alternative 3 – In Situ Injection (ISCO/ISCR/Bioremediation)	\$ 5,210,730
Alternative 4 – ISTT	\$ 16,882,190
Alternative 5 – HC	\$ 38,467,450

▶ PROPOSED RESPONSE: OU2

OU2: Groundwater - Alternative 3 - In Situ Injection (ISCO/ISCR/Bioremediation) - *Description:*

- Involves introducing amendments directly into the contaminated aquifer.
- Injections would be focused on limited hot spot areas of the Source Property (the former vapor degreaser in Plant 8 & the DSA).
- A phased strategy would be implemented.
- The effectiveness & performance of the remedy would be assessed by monitoring amendment distribution.

▶ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU3

OU3: Drinking Water



- consists of the one contaminated potable drinking water supply, located within the Site area.

➤ ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU3

OU3: Drinking Water - DEP evaluated the following Alternatives:

- OU3: Alternative 1 - No Action.
- OU3: Alternative 2 - Continued Operation, Maintenance, & Monitoring of Whole House Carbon Filtration Systems, Combined with Restrictions on the Use of Groundwater.
- **OU3: Alternative 3 - Connection to the Existing Public Water Supply Waterline, Combined with Restrictions on the Use of Groundwater.**

ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES: OU3

OU3: Drinking Water - Cost Comparison

Alternative Name	Costs
Alternative 1 – No Action	\$ -
Alternative 2 - Continued Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring of Whole House Carbon Filtration Systems, Combined with Restrictions on the Use of Groundwater	\$ 37,420
Alternative 3 - Connection to the Existing Public Water Supply Waterline, Combined with Restrictions on the Use of Groundwater	\$ 24,000

➤ PROPOSED RESPONSE: OU3

OU3: Drinking Water - Alternative 3 - Connection to the Existing Public Water Supply Waterline, Combined with Restrictions on the Use of Groundwater - *Description:*

- consists of a lateral connection from the waterline main to the affected residential property;
- the connection of the lateral to the in-house plumbing;
- the repairs to all road surfaces or properties disturbed by the waterline lateral construction; &
- the required abandonment of the private water supply well.

▶ PROPOSED RESPONSE: Summary

OU1: Soils - ISCO/ISCR, Coupled with Soil Mixing

OU2: Groundwater - In Situ Injection
(ISCO/ISCR/Bioremediation)

OU3: Drinking Water - Connection to the Existing Public
Water Supply Waterline, Combined with Restrictions
on the Use of Groundwater

Total Estimated Cost: \$ 8.1M.

▶ NEXT STEPS

- Until January 31, 2022, DEP will continue to compile public comments.
- After January 31, 2022, DEP will respond to public comments & file its final statement of decision of its selected response action for the Site in accordance with HSCA.
- DEP will work with responsible parties to facilitate implementation of the selected response action.



Submit written comments to:

Dustin Armstrong

HSCA Project Officer

2 East Main Street

Norristown, PA 19401

RA-EP-SEROECB@pa.gov

DEP's Website for Bishop Tube: www.dep.pa.gov/bishoptube

DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS: January 31, 2022

**Please indicate in the letter or email that you are providing a comment to be included in the Administrative Record.*

TECHNICAL REFERENCES

- Fractured Bedrock: [CLU-IN | Issues > Fractured Rock > Overview](#)
- In Situ Chemical Reduction (ISCR): [CLU-IN | Technologies > Remediation > About Remediation Technologies > In Situ Chemical Reduction > Overview](#)
- In Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO): [CLU-IN | Technologies > Remediation > About Remediation Technologies > In Situ Oxidation > Overview.](#)
- Bioremediation: [CLU-IN | Technologies > Remediation > About Remediation Technologies > Bioremediation > Overview](#)
- Natural Attenuation: [CLU-IN | Technologies > Remediation > About Remediation Technologies > Natural Attenuation > Overview](#)
- In Situ Thermal Treatment (ISTT): [CLU-IN | Technologies > Remediation > About Remediation Technologies > Thermal Treatment: In Situ > Overview](#)
- NJ DEP Site Remediation and Waste Management Program. [In Situ Remediation, Design Considerations and Performance Monitoring Technical Guidance Document \(Version 1\)](#), October 2017