PUBLIC NOTICE

Division of Waste Management, N. C. Department of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Waste Section

PUBLIC HEARING FOR DRAFT POST-CLOSURE PERMIT

Dynapar Corporation (aka Specialty Product Technologies)
EPA ID# NCD 041466251

This is to notify the public of the issuance by the North Carolina Division of Waste Management's Hazardous Waste Section of a draft Post-Closure Permit for the Dynapar (aka Specialty Product Technologies) facility located at 2100 West Broad Street in Elizabethtown, North Carolina.

The hearing will be held to obtain public input. An in-person public hearing will be held on Monday, April 10, 2023 at 12:00 PM in the Bladen County Public Library located at 111 North Cypress St., Elizabethtown, North Carolina. All attendees will have the opportunity to present five (5) minute oral statements regarding the draft Permit and/or to submit written comments and data. Written comments can also be sent during the public comment period of March 9, 2023 – April 24, 2023 to the following address:

Adam Ulishney, Hazardous Waste Section Chief
Division of Waste Management, NCDEQ
MSC 1646
Raleigh, NC 27699-1646

All data submitted by the applicant is part of the administrative record and available at https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/laserfiche. Documents may be located by using the EPA ID# NCD044513695. The draft Permit and fact sheet can also be found online at the following location: https://deq.nc.gov/news/events/public-notices-hearings.

A summary of the Post-Closure Permit follows:

Dynapar Corporation aka Specialty Product Technologies (SPT), NCD 041 466 251, is located at 2100 West Broad Street, in Elizabethtown, North Carolina. The facility is owned by Dynapar Corporation which operates a manufacturing and electroplating facility in Bladen County, North Carolina.

The Elizabethtown facility has been known as Veeder-Root Company of North Carolina, Veeder-Root of North Carolina, Inc., Veeder-Root, Dynapar Corporation, Danaher Controls, Specialty Product Technologies, SPT, and Fortive.

Veeder-Root of North Carolina, Inc. was an operating unit of Western Pacific Industries Inc. In 1986 Danaher Corporation acquired Western Pacific Industries Inc. In 1991, Danaher Corporation formed Danaher Controls by merging Veeder-Root of North Carolina, Inc. with the Dynapar Corporation. On January 1, 2002, the ownership of the facility was transferred to Dynapar Corporation, a subsidiary of Danaher Controls. In July 2016, Danaher Controls spilt into two separate companies. Fortive was formed and took control of the Elizabethtown, North Carolina facility. The Part A Application today reflects ownership by Dynapar Corporation.

Current Operations and Associated Waste

Dynapar has an on-site wastewater treatment facility. As a part of its electroplating operations, SPT produces wastewater which is classified as hazardous waste due to the presence of chromium and cyanide. A wastewater treatment plant located behind the facility treats these chromium and cyanide solutions,

adjusts the pH and discharges the treated water to the Cape Fear River under a NPDES permit. Wastewater treatment sludges accumulate in the bottom of four batch treatment tanks, which until 1985, were pumped into drying beds located adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant. The sludge drying beds have since been closed under RCRA regulations as a hazardous waste management unit (HWMU).

In 1985, a JWI filter press and sludge drying process was installed to reduce the volume of sludge produced by the wastewater treatment processes. Since 1985 the sludges have been shipped off-site to facilities permitted for hazard waste disposal. Dynapar also produces a number of hazardous wastes as a result of the manufacturing process performed at the facility.

Paint related wastes are produced and collected in the paint room at a satellite 55-gallon waste drum. Acetone wastes are collected in the Kollmorgen area of the warehouse at a satellite 55-gallon waste drum. Isopropyl Alcohol (IPA) waste is collected in the Mini-Land area at a satellite 55-gallon waste drum. The paint, acetone, and IPA wastes generated within the plant are transported by forklift from their points of generation to the container storage pad inside the oil room located at the rear of the warehouse. The drums are stored within the covered storage area until they are picked up by a licensed disposal company. The waste is then transported off-site in covered box trucks to a waste disposal facility. Hazardous waste is picked up once per quarter, on average.

Hazardous waste solids from the JWI filter press are collected in the wastewater treatment facility located behind the main warehouse. The solid waste is stored in 1 cubic yard cardboard boxes with plastic liners which are moved to the hazardous waste storage building behind the wastewater treatment facility via forklift. The solid waste is picked up by a licensed hazardous waste shipper in covered box trucks and transported off-site to a waste disposal facility. Hazardous waste is picked up once per quarter, on average.

Historic Operations and Associated Hazardous Waste Storage

Wastewater treatment sludges accumulate in the bottom of the four batch treatment tanks and the clarifier at the wastewater treatment facility. Prior to 1985 this sludge was pumped into a sludge drying bed located adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant. The sludge bed was capable of holding approximately 185 cubic yards of sludge. A post-closure care plan was written for the surface impoundment (sludge drying bed) in June of 1985 and revised in January of 1986 and the drying bed has since been closed under RCRA regulations as a hazardous waste management unit (HWMU).

The first post-closure care Hazardous Waste Management Permit was issued on December 31, 1986. The sludge drying bed now consists of a fenced-in 50 feet by 100 feet surface impoundment located just north of the wastewater treatment facility.

Dynapar Corporation implemented a ground water assessment of the sludge drying bed area in April 1985. The report of that assessment concluded that the chromium levels in the water were below drinking water standards but that an apparently small, shallow plume of PCE extended to the north and northwest of the drying bed. Limited data indicated the possibility of a slug rather than a continuous plume, with maximum levels of PCE on the order of 100 parts per billion. SPT has been conducting an effectiveness monitoring program since January 1990 for the ground water plume generated at the sludge drying beds.

From 1972 until September 1980, the dried sludges from the sludge drying beds were deposited in two landfill trenches located at the rear of the property. The sludge consists primarily of copper, zinc, nickel, chromium and iron with lower concentrations of lead, barium, cadmium, silver, tin, manganese and cobalt. The sludge also contains precipitated solids from cyanide destruction and a moderate concentration of cyanide. The waste is listed under 40 CFR 261.31 with a generic hazardous waste

number of F006. The waste is also classified as hazardous based on the EP Toxicity Characteristics of barium (D005), cadmium (D006), chromium (D007), lead (D008) and silver (D011). The waste may be classified as reactive (D003) based on the potential production of hydrogen cyanide if the waste is exposed to acid.

Previously, the facility distilled tetrachloroethene (PCE) for use in the process of degreasing metals. The waste still bottoms collected from this process were deposited in the landfill trenches as well and consisted primarily of oil of the non-volatile organics with approximately 10-20% by volume of PCE. The waste was classified as hazardous based on the EP Toxicity characteristics of cadmium, lead, and silver.

Paint residues and sludges, and paint thinners were also deposited in the landfill trenches. The paint residues and sludge collected consisted primarily of paints, mineral spirits, enamels, lacquers, acrylics, alkyd, epoxy, xylol, toluene, vinyl, and methyl ethyl ketone (MEK). This waste was classified as hazardous based on the EP Toxicity characteristics of lead, cadmium, and chromium as well as the characteristics of ignitability. The associated thinners included epoxy, xylenes, toluene, vinyl, and MEK.

In September 1980, the two landfill trenches were capped. The first trench was capped with approximately 3 feet of soil taken from the excavation of the second trench. The second trench was capped with approximately 5 feet of soil to bring it to ground level. Both trenches were then covered with soil to crown the area and seeded. Based on a historical review of the existing files, interviews with facility personnel, and soil borings advanced through the inactive landfill trenches; there was no evidence of a synthetic liner or clay cap on either of the inactive landfill trenches. Since use of the landfill trenches was discontinued, the sludges generated during the waste water treatment process have been shipped to a permitted disposal facility.

In January 1990 a groundwater treatment system became operational for a volatile organic plume associated with the sludge drying beds. The treatment system was designed to treat 75 to 90 gallons of water per minute. Groundwater is extracted from three wells, EW-1, EW-2, and EW-3R, and pumped into a large air-sparging tank to remove volatile organic compounds prior to discharge from a NPDES permitted outfall.

In November 1995, seven air sparge (AS) and seven soil vapor extraction (SVE) points were installed along the downgradient edge of the plume to strip volatile organic compounds from the ground water contaminated by the landfill trenches. This system is still in operation. Additionally, the facility performed in-situ soil blending activities in 2006, 2007, and 2011 to reduce VOC contaminate levels in landfill trench soil.

The closed sludge drying bed and trenches are routinely inspected by an outside consultant for current physical condition of the wells, fence, and cap. The annual effectiveness report submitted to the Hazardous Waste Section addresses the items above and makes recommendations for any maintenance or other work required to maintain the integrity of the HWMU.

Groundwater at the facility has been historically managed by pump and treat technology. Although this systems effectiveness has some limitations hydraulically, the current remedial system and the prior soil blending activities have resulted in VOC reductions within both the HWMU and SWMU plumes and has reduced the potential for elevated constituent migration from the Site. Future plans for the facility may include implementation of a pilot test study to evaluate the feasibility of exploring other corrective measures and options for more expedient and effective remediation.

All comments received during the public comment period or at the hearing will be considered in the decision regarding this Post-Closure Permit. Comments received after the public comment period ends will not be considered. The statutory authority for calling the permit hearing is G.S. 130A-294(f). Applicable State rules are found in the North Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Rules 15A NCAC 13A .0105, .0109, and .0113. These rules adopt the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984.

Anyone desiring additional information may contact Mike Babuin at (919) 707-8211 or michael.babuin@ncdenr.gov, or, at the address listed above.