

## Tainted Plume No Closer to SLC Drinking-Water Well

It rained enough not to have to draw from well

By Judy Fahys

The Salt Lake Tribune

A chemical plume inching toward an east bench drinking-water well in Salt Lake City made no progress this summer.

That's good news for residents who have been worried that the perchloroethylene, a dry cleaning and degreasing solvent, might end up in their water. It's also good news for public officials who have been pushing for federal funding that can be used to address the contamination before the chemical makes the well unusable.

Salt Lake City Council member Dave Buhler said a U.S. House budget contains \$700,000 to address the chemical plume. Now he's hoping the U.S. Senate will include the money, too.

"The only thing that is a little bit of a disappointment is that the city would have to put any [matching] money in it," said Buhler.

Perchloroethylene, also called PCE, has been a problem all over the nation, everywhere there are dry cleaners. Colorless and sweet-smelling, the chemical travels readily in underground water and only small amounts are needed to contaminate a water supply.

It is considered a possible carcinogen to those who are chronically exposed. But, in small amounts, it can cause dizziness, sleepiness, headache, nausea and skin irritation.

Jeff Niermeyer, deputy director of the Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities, said there is an ongoing investigation by state and federal environmental protection officials to identify the source of the contamination. Three wells in the area have detected levels of perchloroethylene between 11 and 320 parts per billion (ppb).

The contamination is bounded by 500 South and Sunnyside Avenue (825 South) and by Guardsman Way (1580 East) and 1300 East.

In the city well, at 500 South and 1500 East, a test in 2004 turned up 2 ppb of perchloroethylene, about 3 ppb under the maximum level allowed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

It rained enough this year that the city did not have to rely on the 500 South and 1500 East well, Niermeyer said. That helped prevent the contamination from being drawn into the water supply.

"We did test it," he said, "and it did not test with any PCE in it."

And, if the federal dollars come through, it should be relatively simple to treat any contaminated water that does enter the system.

In a January meeting about the plume, many residents said they did not want to have the area designated for cleanup under the federal Superfund because that might take a considerable amount of time and the stigma might be attached to nearby property.

fahys@sltrib.com

What is it?

Perchloroethylene is a solvent commonly used in dry cleaning and as a metal degreaser. It also can be found in paint stripper, spot remover and shoe polish.

Perchloroethylene can cause liver and kidney damage and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is re-evaluating its likelihood of causing cancer. In smaller doses, it can cause dizziness, headache, nausea, confusion and skin irritation.

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# Ogden recreation center development stalled by solvents in groundwater

Kristen Moulton  
The Salt Lake Tribune

OGDEN - Petroleum and solvents in the soil and groundwater beneath what was once a downtown mall are stalling Ogden's effort to build a high-adventure recreation center.

City officials met with state environmental scientists Wednesday and agreed to conduct more tests to determine the extent of the pollution, according to Steven Thiriot, a Department of Environmental Quality manager.

How long the tests will take and whether the state will require the city to clean up the pollution is not yet clear.

Preliminary tests show pollution in excess of state standards for drinking water, although there are no municipal wells in the area.

The source isn't known, but it could have been auto-repair businesses that operated on or near the property decades ago, leakage from sewage pipes or from nearby underground fuel tanks.

In one test hole on the 1.5-acre site, the concentration of diesel fuel residue was 1,040 times higher than the level at which the state requires action. Soil samples showed high concentrations of benzene, naphthalene, diesel and gasoline, all residuals of petroleum.

The concentration of the solvent tetrachloroethylene (TCE) in the groundwater of one test hole was at 13 parts per billion, more than twice the contaminant level the state allows for drinking water, Thiriot said.

Thiriot, who is manager of site assessment for the state's Superfund program, said the TCE concentration found so far is not a grave concern.

But TCE is heavier than water, so more tests are needed to determine whether the groundwater underlying the future recreation center is seriously polluted.

"If they increase in concentration as we go deeper, then we've got a problem," Thiriot said.

The test holes dug by the city's consultants earlier this summer went only 16 feet deep, and hit groundwater at 12 feet.

Thiriot said the additional tests will go deeper and also will test for metals, such as chromium or lead.

Ogden City, which bought the old Ogden City Mall in 2001 and spent the next few years demolishing it, had hoped to begin construction this summer on what the mayor considers the catalyst for the new mall: an adventure center with

a wave pool, climbing wall, wind tunnel and bowling alley.

Potential lenders, however, required the soil and groundwater tests, and when test holes were bored into the ground, the odor of petroleum was unmistakable.

Dave Harmer, Ogden's community-development director, said he hopes the pollution can be handled easily. "I don't think the issues there are all that serious," he said.

The city already watched the project's cost climb by \$2 million this summer when it missed a deadline to begin construction. The contractor, R&O Construction of Ogden, agreed to no more cost increases if construction was under way by today.

Now, says Harmer, "We are susceptible to additional cost increases."

The complicated financing the city is relying on for the \$18 million project involves two sets of bonds and two lenders.

And because of redevelopment-agency law affecting tax-increment financing, construction must be launched by Dec. 31.

Petroleum and its components can cause organ damage and some have been proved to cause cancer. The solvent tetrachloroethylene (PERC or TCE) is used for dry cleaning and metal degreasing. Exposure to very high concentrations can cause dizziness, headaches, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness and even death. Research is inconclusive about whether it can cause cancer.

[kmoulton@strib.com](mailto:kmoulton@strib.com)

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Sept. 1, 2005

**Egg Farms Pays Fine for Waste Spill**  
**By Joe Baird**  
**The Salt Lake Tribune**

Posted: 10:13 AM- A Cache County poultry company responsible for a spill of up to 2 million gallons of chicken waste into the Cub and Bear Rivers in 2005 has agreed to pay a six-figure fine and develop plans and facilities to ensure that such a spill does not occur again, the state Division of Water Quality announced Friday morning.

Ritewood Egg, based in northern Cache County, will pay a \$105,000 penalty in three installments, develop a nutrient management plan and construct improved retention and disposal facilities as part of a negotiated settlement with the division completed last week.

Division Director Walt Baker said the agreement will now be posted for review and a 30-day public comment period.

"This is one of the higher penalties we have ever assessed," Baker said. "Penalties over \$100,000 are rare. But it all depends on the egregiousness of the incident." The chicken spill manure occurred on or about March 7, 2005, when high precipitation from a spring snowstorm raised water levels in the company's waste retention pond, causing it to leak and flow down into a field that sat adjacent to a culvert. The culvert runs into the Cub River, which in turn flows into the Bear River.

Fearing the continuing snowfall would cause the pond to overflow, Ritewood employees breached the pond's earthen retention berm, allowing more waste to flow down to field and culvert.

The company did not have a discharge permit to release the flows.

The Division of Water Quality's notice of violation says that between the leak and the breach, the company lost control of 2 million gallons of chicken manure and carcasses. The company disputes that much waste actually got into the water.

But testing after the three-day event showed high levels of bacteria in the Cub, and further downstream in the Bear.

"This was the equivalent of raw sewage," Baker said.

But he added that environmental damage to the rivers was limited, because of the high flows at the time and the fact that the irrigation season had not yet begun.

## **Today's classes canceled while crews clean mercury spill at middle school**

**By Nate Carlisle  
The Salt Lake Tribune**

Posted: 7:42 AM- Classes were canceled today at Vernal Middle School while crews cleaned up a mercury spill in the school parking lot.

A team from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was deployed from Denver to clean the site, which district business administrator Randy Upton said may include tearing up carpet in a few places.

A parent reported the toxin about 8 a.m. Thursday. When staff from the TriCounty Health Department confirmed mercury was present later that morning, classes were dismissed and students were sent home.

A teacher reported soreness on the roof of her mouth, but Joseph Shaffer, director and health officer for TriCounty, said it was unlikely the teacher will be diagnosed with mercury poisoning.

Two to 3 tablespoons of mercury were spread over an area about 20 yards by 40 yards, extending from a sidewalk on the school's west side into a staff parking lot, Shaffer said. Glass, possibly from some kind of container, was found in the area, but Shaffer said it couldn't be determined whether the glass was related to the spill.

The toxic element is not used in science classes at Vernal Middle School, Upton said.

Vernal Police Chief Gary Jensen said he wants to determine if the spill was intentional or an accident.

"It's a little weird," he said. "Clearly we want to see where the mercury came from and why."

The middle school, located about 175 miles east of Salt Lake City, enrolls about 800 students.

Mercury exposure can cause irritation to the lining of the mouth, the lungs, the airways and the eyes; increased blood pressure and pulse; nausea; vomiting, diarrhea, and rashes. Acute exposure to mercury vapor can affect the brain and central nervous system, according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

## **Fierce weather blamed for big chemical spill, outages Tank of hydrochloric acid tips, causes vapor cloud**

By Jason Bergreen and Judy Fahys  
The Salt Lake Tribune

Posted: 1:46:45 PM- The tail end of a line of thunderstorms Wednesday evening knocked over a 13,000-gallon tank of hydrochloric acid, releasing a chemical plume and forcing the evacuation of an industrial area on the west side of Salt Lake City and closures of Interstate 215 and several city streets.

About 12:30 p.m. a tank of sulfuric acid corroded sending a second chemical plume into the air. Emergency crews were expected to have both spills cleaned-up by 4 a.m.

The tank spilled hydrochloric acid at LA Chemical, 2334 W. Directory Row, just after 5 p.m., releasing a vapor cloud, said Salt Lake City Fire Department spokesman Dennis McKone. Police closed off a two-block area around the spill site, shutting down streets in the industrial zone to about 25 businesses, most of which were already closed.

About 7:30 p.m., firefighters noticed a 10,000-gallon tank of sulfuric acid close by was also corroding and leaking. It was only a matter of time before the sulfuric acid tank would give way.

By 10:30 p.m., the sulfuric acid tank was in such bad shape that firefighters and Hazmat crews were pulled out of the area.

In the meantime, the evacuation zone had been expanded until it included everything west of I-215, south of 500 South, east of Bangerter Highway and north of California Avenue, McKone said. Police kept people from entering these boundaries, although no residential homes in the area had been evacuated.

"Everything east of I-215 is safe at this time. Residents of Glendale and Rose Park are safe at this time," McKone said at midnight. But that danger could change with the wind, which was blowing to the northwest, away from Salt Lake City. Should the wind change direction to the east some time during the night, then evacuations of residential areas could occur, McKone said.

Hydrochloric and sulfuric acids affect the respiratory system, making it hard to breathe and causing burning in the throat and lungs.

LA Chemical employees reported the three-alarm incident around 5 p.m. No employees were injured by the chemicals, McKone said. Two hazardous materials specialists were taken to the LDS Hospital in fair condition after inhaling too much of the hydrochloric acid.

About 60 firefighters and hazardous materials investigators from Salt Lake City and West Valley City originally responded to the incident, but Salt Lake City police, Salt Lake County sheriff's and Utah Highway Patrol personnel came on the scene as it unfolded.

Blustery winds from the storm also caused blackouts to 20,000 Rocky Mountain Power customers in Salt Lake and Utah counties. Power had been restored to 9,000 customers by 10 p.m., said power spokesman Dave Eskelsen. Homes and businesses in the Avenues neighborhood, Sugar House, Sandy and Magna were expected to have power back on by early morning, he said.

Downed power poles and trees interfered with main circuit lines, causing the outages.

## **Fissure could threaten Enoch water supply**

**By Mark Haynes, The Salt Lake Tribune**

**Enoch** » A crack snaking its way across the ground in Enoch is preventing construction in one subdivision and could grow into future problems for the residential community north of Cedar City, including ultimately threatening the town's water supply.

William Lund, senior scientist with the Utah Geological Survey for southern Utah, said the fissure is caused by farmers over-pumping the aquifer underlying Cedar Valley, causing the ground to settle and crack.

"The water is being pumped from the aquifer faster than it is being recharged," Lund said.

The fissure, which is 13,000 feet long and was probably first formed in the early 1960s, was discovered by a city work crew and runs through a subdivision that has all the infrastructure ready to go -- including water and sewer lines, electricity and telephone equipment.

"This [fissure] is unique because it is the first one in Utah to seriously effect infrastructure," Lund said. "It has reversed the flow of the sewer line." He said if the fissure's depth reaches the aquifer, the opening could allow surface water to run directly into the water -- bringing pollutants with it.

Lund's office has been hired by the Central Iron County Water Conservancy District to study the fissure, learn if there are others and determine what can be done to mitigate its advance.

Scott Wilson, director of the water conservancy district whose agency is responsible for developing area water resources, is concerned about potential problems the Enoch fissure presents. The logical way to deal with the problem is to pump less water from the aquifer, but Wilson acknowledges interfering with water rights can be an issue.

"In terms of a policy perspective, I believe with our mission and legal authority we have to work cooperatively in a free market with water operators, regulatory agencies and the city on land use management plans," Wilson said. "It's not going to be a cakewalk."

Enoch City Manager Bryan Dial said Friday that the city is hoping Lund's report provides enough information on how to successfully deal with the problem., adding the loss of the subdivision will hurt the city.

"It's a difficult thing," said Dial. "So much went into developing that subdivision [first] phase and now we can't do anything after all the work."

[mhaynes@sltrib.com](mailto:mhaynes@sltrib.com)



