City of Springfield
Water Pollution Control Section
Pollution Complaint/Report Form

Date 5-15-89

Report From:
- ☐ Citizen
- ☐ Fire Dept
- ☐ Sewer Maintenance
- ☒ Other Street Dept.

Received By: Randy Lyman
Referred To: Gene Pabst & Karen Chandler
Date of Incident: 5-15-89

Complainant Information:
Name
Address 1600 Block of E. Florida
Phone

Responsible Party Information:
Name Sequoia Supply
Address 1645 E. Florida
Phone 831-1120

Directions(if needed)

Possible contamination of:
- ☐ soil
- ☐ groundwater
- ☒ surface water what body?
- ☐ other

Other Pertinent Information
Oil running off lot and into the street. Actually, cars are tracking oil into the street.

Who to contact:

☐ DNR 417-883-4033	☐ Bob Schaefer	☐ Sewer Const
☐ DNR 314-634-2436	☐ CU 831-8320	☐ Chemtrec 800-424-9300
☐ EPA 913-236-3378	☐ Street Dept	☐ DOT
☐ Fire Dept 864-1719	☐ Health Dept	☐ NRC 312-790-5500
☐ Police Dept 864-1719	☐ Sewer Maint	☐ Other

Details of Incident: We drove by the above address and found that Sequoia Supply has oiled their lot and cars were tracking the oil into the street. There is no action that this office needs to take. No sanitary or storm sewer involved. Inspection made at 1:00 P.M. 5-15-89

Gene Pabst

Action needed:

1645 E. FLORIDA

MEMO TO FILE

RE: Sequoia Supply, 1645 E. Florida

On Wednesday afternoon, December 21, 1988, Joe Montgomery of Montgomery Metal Craft called in regard to his tank removal project at Sequoia Supply at 1645 E. Florida(see Gene Pabst's memo dated November 22, 1988). Joe said they had pumped about 4000 gallons of fuel out of the tank. A lab analysis by Consulting Analytical Services, Inc. revealed that the fuel in the tank was K-1 kerosene. Joe said there was approximately 12" of water with some fuel on top of it in the tank that he wished to remove. He said he would use his 2" explosion-proof pump to pump the water out of the underground tank into a 55 gallon drum. He would then have Willoughby Septic Tank Cleaning service pump the water out from the bottom of the drum into his truck. I told Joe that the septic tank truck would need to empty the water into the holding pond at the Southwest Treatment Plant. We arranged to meet at Sequoia at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday morning.

On Thursday morning, December 22, 1988, I called Harry Criswell of CASI about the sample from Sequoia's underground tank. He confirmed that it was kerosene in the tank. He said it had become discolored. He said if Joe Montgomery called him and requested it, he would send this office a copy of the analysis results. At 10:00 a.m., Gene Pabst and I met Joe Montgomery, his crew and Mr. Willoughby at Sequoia Supply. Mr. Willoughby told Gene and me that gasoline tanks used to be made at this location and that the kerosene was used to test the tanks. Montgomery Metal Craft They set up the pump and two 55 gallon drums nearby. They alternated filling the two drums while Mr. Willoughby pumped them out from the bottom(he left about 6" of water on the top each time he pumped out a barrel. At first, the water pumped into the barrels was fairly clear and rust colored. There was a little oil on the top of the water in each barrel. After the twelfth barrel had been filled, the water became white, opaque and foamy looking. Joe Montgomery told us that this was probably caused by the pump mixing the water and petroleum product together. These two barrels also had a thicker layer of dark product on the top of the water. Joe skimmed this off with a bucket and poured it back down into the underground tank. Gene and I agreed that they should probably not take these last two barrels of emulsified oil to the treatment plant, so Joe had his crew pump them back down into the underground tank. I called Randy on the radio and asked him to call the treatment plant and tell them Mr. Willoughby was on his way out there. He pumped ten barrels of water into the septic tank truck, approximately 400-500 gallons. Joe showed us another underground tank they had found that had had gasoline in it. He told us that another company would clean out this tank and would probably have to finish pumping out what was left in the underground kerosene tank. He said the product left in these two tanks can be taken to Oklahoma to be cleaned and recycled. Gene asked Joe about the big above ground tank on the lot. Joe told us that Sequoia was considering having this tank

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cleaned out for use as an outbuilding.

Karen Chandler

Karen Chandler
WPCI II
S & E

1645 E. FLORIDA

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

ATTENTION OF FILE DATE 11-22-88

DEPARTMENT

Re: Tank Removal-Sequoia Supply 1645 E. Florida
(Old Trailmobile Bldg.)

Karen Chandler & I met with Joe Montgomery, Montgomery Metal Craft; Mike Logue, Fire Marshal and Mr. Bob James, Sequoia Supply at 10:00 A.M. (11-21-88) at 1645 E. Florida to discuss the removal of an old abandoned underground diesel storage tank. The tank appears to be an old railroad tank car. There is 14" of water below the diesel fuel. Mr. Montgomery is proposing to pump out the water to a septic tank truck and to remove the diesel. What is left will be removed by a Hazardous Waste company. We thought it might be a good idea to test the diesel fuel to make sure it really is diesel and doesn't have anything else in it. Mr. Montgomery was going to contact Mr. Harry Criswell to get started on the testing. Also, Mr. Bob James was going to contact the property owner, Loma Linda College, and inform them of what needs to be done to remove the tank. Since the tank appears to be an old railroad car the size may prevent its removal, because of its location in relationship to two buildings. Once pumped down it will be decided whether to remove the tank of fill it with concrete. Mr. Montgomery will contact this office when he has the sample results.

SIGNED Gene Pabst Gene Pabst

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DEC 1988

CaSi

CONSULTING ANALYTICAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL

2804 EAST BATTLEFIELD, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65804, 417-882-1017, 1018

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Date December 27 19 88

Name Montgomery Metal Craft, Inc. Attn: Mr. Joe Montgomery

Address Route 22, Box 355

City Springfield State Missouri 65803

SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION PARAMETERS ANALYZED	RESULTS
	Liquid sample taken from Undergroung Storage Tank Sample Received November 21, 1988 Analysis for Material Identification Please refer tc detailed explanation, attached This Report Confirms Earlier Verbal Reporting	

Charles H. Criswell

The above analyses were performed in accordance with accepted protocols as prescribed in:

- ☆ Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater
- ☆ EPA Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes
- ☆ Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136
- ☆ ASTM Standards
- ☆ AOAC Official Methods of Analysis
- ☆ FDA Bacteriological Analytical Manual
- ☆ EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste — Physical/Chemical Methods
- ☆ EPA Methods of Organic Analysis

This report is confidential and intended solely for the private use of the person and/or company named above. In no case may it be used for advertising without prior written permission from CAS International.

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CONSULTING ANALYTICAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL
2804 EAST BATTLEFIELD, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI 65804, 417-882-1017, 1018

MONTGOMERY METAL CRAFT, INC.
Re: Sample from Underground Storage Tank
Sample Received November 21, 1988
Analysis for Material Identification

One sample as described, was received in a cylindrical glass jar and the sample was intact upon receipt. An aliquot of the sample was taken up in a syringe and subjected to gas chromatographic examination by direct liquid on-column injection. The gas chromatographic system was set up in an automatic linear temperature programming mode, with a moderately polar, highly retentive column packing. Compounds eluting from the column were sequentially detected by a hydrogen-air flame ionization system. The gas chromatograph was a Varian Series 3700, equipped with dual flame ionization detectors and a radioactive nickel (^{63}Ni) electron capture detector. The system operation is controlled by a CDS-111 computer, which also serves as a data acquisition and reduction system.

Gas chromatographic examination revealed a response in the sample which was characterized by some thirty to forty well defined constituent response peaks, and with the strongest responses being noted in the molecular weight range of C_{10} to C_{16} hydrocarbons. The sample chromatographic profile was compared with profiles generated by standards of various hydrocarbon formulations, including gasolines, kerosenes and feul oils. By comparison, the sample profile was found to be consistent with and generally parallel to a profile generated by a standard of kerosene.

Charles H. Criswell

1645 E. Florida