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NAS CECIL FIELD
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SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE 1ST QUARTER 2015 NAS CECIL FIELD FL
1/1/2015
RESOLUTION CONSULTANTS

**SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE
1ST QUARTER 2015**

**FORMER NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

Prepared For:



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**Contract Number: N62470-11-D-8013
CTO JM76**

January 2015

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List of Acronyms

µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
AIMD	Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Division
APR	Alternate Procedures Request
AS	Air sparging
AST	Above ground storage tank
ARARs	Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BS	Biosparging
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
CA	Contamination Assessment
CAR	Contamination Assessment Report
CARA	Contamination Assessment Report Addendum
COC	Contaminant of concern
CY	Calendar Year
DPT	Direct-push technology
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EMT	Earth-Mounded Tank
ESD	Explanation of Significant Difference
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
FY	Fiscal year
GCTL	Groundwater Cleanup Target Level
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
JETC	Jet Engine Test Cell
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
LUC	Land Use Control
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MEC	Munitions and explosives of concern
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MONA	Monitoring Only Natural Attenuation
MRA	Munitions Response Area
MRP	Munitions Response Program

NAMP	Natural Attenuation Monitoring Plan
NAMPAO	Natural Attenuation Monitoring Plan Approval Order
NAS	Naval Air Station
NFA	No Further Action
NFF	North Fuel Farm
OPS	Operating Properly and Successfully
ORC [®]	Oxygen Release Compound
OU	Operable Unit
PAH	Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PP	Proposed Plan
ppb	parts per billion
RA	Remedial Action
RACR	Remedial Action Completion Report
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SAR	Sampling and Analysis Report/Site Assessment Report
SCTL	Soil Cleanup Target Level
SMP	Site Management Plan
SVE	Soil vapor extraction
SVOC	Semivolatile organic compound
TCE	Trichloroethene
TRPH	Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons
UFP	Uniform Federal Policy
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground storage tank
VOC	Volatile organic compound
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Site Management Plan (SMP) Calendar Year (CY) 2015 1st Quarter Update for Former Naval Air Station (NAS) Cecil Field was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) among the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the United States Navy. The FFA is an interagency agreement required by Section 120(e)(1) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Each year or as otherwise agreed to by the FFA parties, the SMP is amended to reflect current information on progress made and future activities. The FFA also requires quarterly progress reports be submitted to FDEP and U.S. EPA. In accordance with the requirements in the FFA, the intent of the SMP Quarterly Progress Report Update is to:

- Identify and briefly describe the actions which the Navy has taken during the previous quarter to implement the requirements of the FFA (Section 2.0).
- Identify and briefly describe the upcoming activities scheduled to be taken during the current quarter (Section 3.0).
- Include a statement of the manner and extent to which the requirements and time schedules set out in the FFA and approved Work Plans are being met.
- Identify any anticipated delays in meeting time schedules, along with the reason(s) for the delays and actions taken to prevent or mitigate the delay.

Information pertaining to FDEP's Petroleum Program (underground storage tank [UST] and aboveground storage tank [AST]) is also included to provide an overview of the environmental programs being conducted at Former NAS Cecil Field. NAS Cecil Field was closed in September 1999.

1.1 Site Management Strategy

The SMP provides a schedule of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) activities and is intended to be a dynamic document. The SMP will be amended as warranted and as mutually agreed to by the Navy, U.S. EPA, and FDEP. The principles used in preparing the SMP include: maximizing the utilization of resources, having the flexibility to meet changing and unforeseen conditions, and cleaning up the site in a scientific and expeditious manner. These principles provide the basis for

expedited remedial response at Former NAS Cecil Field. Guidance and promulgation offered by the U.S. EPA and FDEP are used to prepare the SMP.

The IRP investigations have been conducted following guidance presented in the Navy/Marine Corps Installation Restoration Manual (February 1997). Additional guidance as defined in the U.S. EPA Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1988) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (1990) is followed for project deliverables.

The long-term goal of the SMP is to guide the completion of the investigation and remediation of all sites at Former NAS Cecil Field. To the extent practicable, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) issues will be considered during the cleanup process. The Navy has prepared a BRAC Cleanup Plan that details ways to accelerate cleanup at the following classifications of sites: IRP, Munitions Response Program (MRP), Petroleum, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act /Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments, asbestos, and other types of sites. The BRAC Cleanup Plan discusses and identifies the Former NAS Cecil Field Partnering Team and their role in the cleanup process, and presents strategies to expedite the investigation and cleanup processes. The Partnering Team was formed to address the numerous issues surrounding base closure, and to enhance environmental decision-making processes at Former NAS Cecil Field, where property has been or will be available for transfer to the community. This team approach is intended to foster partnering; accelerate the cleanup process; and expedite timely, cost-effective, and environmentally responsible disposal and reuse decisions.

The Partnering Team, in cooperation with the city of Jacksonville and Jacksonville Aviation Authority, assesses candidate sites and updates the prioritization plan for site cleanup at Former NAS Cecil Field by considering planned reuse, waste characteristics, potential migration pathways, and potential receptors (human and ecological). The Navy intends to work with the FFA parties utilizing a continual review process to coordinate prioritization of cleanup sites at Former NAS Cecil Field.

1.2 Installation Restoration Program

Brief descriptions and the current investigative status of all the IRP sites and potential sources of contamination identified under the IRP are presented in Table 1-1; all tables from this section are found at the end of Section 1.0. The statuses of these sites were updated based on activities

conducted or progress made through the 4th Quarter of CY 2014 and anticipated for the 1st Quarter of CY 2015.

1.3 Munitions Response Program

There are three sites at Former NAS Cecil Field under the MRP, coordinated through Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity and the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board. These MRP sites are being investigated to expedite removal of all unexploded ordnance, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), and material documented as safe at Former NAS Cecil Field. Brief descriptions and the current investigative status of these sites where MRP concerns have been identified are presented in Tables 1-1 and 1-2, as applicable. Currently, the following sites are being investigated under the MRP: IRP Site 15 (Table 1-1), Building 365 Munitions Response Area (MRA), and Hangar 860 MRA (Table 1-2).

1.4 Petroleum Program

Although petroleum sites are not required by the FFA to be part of the SMP and Quarterly Progress Updates, they have been included to assist the Partnering Team in planning future activities to expedite petroleum site (UST and AST) cleanup at Former NAS Cecil Field. Brief descriptions and the current investigative status of the identified petroleum-contaminated sites at Former NAS Cecil Field are presented in Table 1-2. Sites may be added or removed in the future as a result of contamination assessments and BRAC surveys. Currently, the following sites are being investigated and/or monitored under the Petroleum Program:

- North Fuel Farm (NFF)
- South Fuel Farm
- Day Tank 1
- Jet Engine Test Cell (JETC)
- BP Wells Site
- Ocala Crash Site
- Building 46/Tank 46
- Building 81/Tanks 81 A, B, and C
- Building 271 Tank
- Hangar 815 Wash Rack

Site Rehabilitation Completion Reports (SRCRs) have been submitted for petroleum sites Building 82/Tank G82, JETC, and Building 271 and are awaiting regulatory approval. Based on



conversations with FDEP personnel, additional historical information was requested to be included in the Building 82/Tank G82 SRCR. Several other sites that were previously investigated, but do not currently have any ongoing activity are included in Table 1-2.

1.5 Schedule and Delays

The requirements and time schedules set out in the FFA, along with approved work plans, are being met and are periodically discussed and reviewed with the NAS Cecil Field Partnering Team. Deviations from the schedule are communicated with the Partnering Team when applicable. Delays in meeting time schedules discussed in the FFA and Annual CY SMP will be mentioned in the following sections as required, along with reasons for any delays. Schedule adherence is also discussed.

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
1	OU 1	Old Landfill (9 acres)	1950s-1965	Solid waste, oils, fuels, paints, paint stripper, solvents, municipal solid waste	Municipal solid waste, industrial operations. Trench and fill landfill for commercial and residential wastes (solid and liquid).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete closure of the landfills in accordance with state and federal Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) for landfill closure • Remove and prevent transport and accumulation of the orange-red flocculant material from the Site 2 tributary if biomonitoring shows the materials to be harmful to the benthic macroinvertebrate community of Rowell Creek • Reduce unacceptable exposure of ecological receptors to metals (cyanide, nickel, cadmium, mercury, selenium, silver and vanadium) in sediments • Reduce unacceptable aquatic receptor responses to iron, lead, and aluminum in the Site 2 tributary surface water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in September 1995. The selected remedial alternative, site closure, included landfill gas, radiological and unexploded ordnance surveys, surface debris removal, groundwater monitoring, post-closure care, and a Five year review. • The final design was submitted in April 1996. Bechtel and the Navy conducted an unexploded ordnance survey in 1997, and Bechtel completed a radiological survey in 1998. • An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) was signed in November 2003 to provide enforceable Land Use Control (LUC) provisions that were to become part of the ROD. • A final LUC Remedial Design (RD) was submitted on 29 March 2005, and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) on 15 April 2005. • A final Operating Properly and Successfully (OPS) Demonstration Report was submitted on 21 April 2005, and approved by U.S. EPA on 16 June 2005, and by Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) on 20 May 2005. • On 5 May 2011, MK-76 practice bombs were identified in the creek within Sites 1 and 2. The Mayport Explosives Ordnance Disposal responded and removed the munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) items. A site walk by unexploded ordnance personnel to verify that no more MEC items are identified was conducted the week of 15 August through 19 August 2011. A Technical Memorandum was prepared and submitted on 28 December 2011, presenting the findings of the site walk. • The Third Five Year Review recommended reviewing the sampling program to determine if it could be curtailed due to no signs of any releases for three or more years. A reduction in the sampling program was approved by U.S. EPA on 12 March 2014 and by FDEP on 3 June 2013. • The Year 17 annual sampling event was conducted in April 2014. The draft groundwater monitoring report was submitted on 13 October 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual monitoring is ongoing. The next annual event is planned for February 2015. Site 1 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
	OU 1	Recent Landfill (5 acres)	1965-1975	Solid waste, oils, fuels, paints, paint stripper, solvents	Industrial operations and shops. Trench and fill landfill for commercial and residential wastes (solid and liquid).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete closure of the landfills in accordance with state and federal ARARs for landfill closure • Remove and prevent transport and accumulation of the orange-red flocculant material from the Site 2 tributary if biomonitoring shows the materials to be harmful to the benthic macroinvertebrate community of Rowell Creek • Reduce unacceptable exposure of ecological receptors to metals (cyanide, nickel, cadmium, mercury, selenium, silver and vanadium) in sediments • Reduce unacceptable aquatic receptor responses to iron, lead, and aluminum in the Site 2 tributary surface water
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROD was signed in September 1995. The selected remedial alternative included site closure and biomonitoring in the wetland area. • The Final design was submitted in April 1996. Bechtel and the Navy conducted an unexploded ordnance survey in 1997 and Bechtel completed a radiological survey in 1998. • An ESD was signed in November 2003 to provide enforceable LUC provisions that were to become part of the ROD. • A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 21 April 2005, and approved by U.S. EPA on 16 June 2005 and FDEP on 20 May 2005. • On 5 May 2011, MK-76 practice bombs were identified in the creek within Sites 1 and 2. The Mayport Explosives Ordnance Disposal responded and removed the MEC items. A site walk by unexploded ordnance personnel to verify that no more MEC items are identified was conducted the week of 15 August through 19 August 2011. A Technical Memorandum was prepared and submitted on 28 December 2011, presenting the findings of the site walk. • The Third Five Year Review recommended reviewing the sampling program to determine if it could be curtailed due to no signs of any releases for three or more years. A reduction in the sampling program was approved by U.S. EPA on 12 March 2014 and by FDEP on 3 June 2013. • The Year 17 annual sampling event was conducted in April 2014. The draft groundwater monitoring report was submitted on 13 October 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual monitoring is ongoing. The next annual event is planned for February 2015. Site 2 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. 					



**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
3	OU 8	Oil/Sludge Disposal Pit (50-100 ft in diameter and 3-5 ft deep)	1950s-1975	Waste fuels, oils, paints, paint strippers, solvents	Fuel farm, Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Division (AIMD), squadrons, public works shops; waste was placed in at least four shallow pits. Groundwater was the only medium identified in the baseline risk assessment as having an unacceptable human health risk. No ecological risk was identified for any medium.	Prevent exposure to groundwater that contains Volatile organic compounds (VOC) at concentrations that are greater than the State of Florida guidance criteria and that cause unacceptable risk to human health.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ROD was signed in September 1998. The final groundwater RD was submitted in October 1998 and identified air sparging (AS) of the source, natural attenuation monitoring of the plume, LUCs to prevent use of groundwater, and Five year reviews. AS system began operation in late May 1999, and the system was shut down in May 2000. The AS system was restarted in 22 December 2000, and then shut down in February 2001. An Interim Remedial Action (IRA) report was submitted in June 2001. An ESD was signed in November 2003 to provide enforceable LUC provisions that were to become part of the ROD. A final LUC RD was submitted on 21 April 2005 and approved by U.S. EPA on 1 June 2005 and FDEP on 18 May 2005. A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 22 April 2005, and approved by U.S. EPA on 16 June 2005, and FDEP on 14 April 2005. The solar-powered air sparge system was started up in November 2012 and sampling was conducted in December 2012 for analysis after one month of operation. Quarterly sampling is continuing in the creek area only, and was conducted in conjunction with the annual sampling event in September 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Third Five Year Review recommended that an ESD or other appropriate decision document be prepared to clearly define contaminant of concerns (COC) and Remedial Action Objects (RAO). A draft ESD is being prepared. Also, it recommended that due to increasing concentrations in CEF-003-31S and CEF-003-WP, the well should be closely monitored during upcoming events and further action should be considered if exceedances continue. Due date is 8 September 2016. Site 3 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. Because of migration of the groundwater plume in the Source Area, a solar air sparging treatability study is being conducted. Annual sampling was completed in September 2014. The next annual event is planned for September 2015. 					
4	--	Grease Pits (9 acres)	1950s-1983	Waste oils, mess greases	Multiple shallow pits which received liquid wastes from installation dining facilities and facility oil/water separators.	No RAOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field investigation work plan was submitted in March 1995. Field screening activities (including surface and subsurface soil sampling and monitoring well installation) were completed in June 1997. Groundwater sampling was completed in August 1997. The final Technical Memorandum for no further action (NFA) was submitted in September 1998. 						

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
	OU 2	Oil Disposal Area Northwest (100 ft in diameter)	1950s	Oil, fuel	Shallow, unlined pit that received liquid wastes from the fuel farms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect humans from exposure from potable water use of groundwater at Site 5 that contains concentrations of VOCs, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, and inorganics above drinking-water-based ARARs or risk assessment remedial goal options Protect ecological receptors from exposure to sediment that contains concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) above guidance concentrations and total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH) that are demonstrated to pose a toxic effect at Site 5
5	<p>Interim Action: An Interim ROD was signed in September 1994 with RAOs: Clean up contamination in the unsaturated soil above the water table to reduce the source of contaminants to groundwater; Remove free product to reduce the source of contamination to groundwater; and Clean up contaminated surface soil to reduce health risks from direct contact exposure. An IRA was initiated in March 1995 for source removal. The IRA included removal and disposal of free petroleum product and removal and treatment of contaminated soil using bioremediation. Per Base Realignment and Closures Cleanup Team (BCT) recommendation, the IRA (bioremediation) activities were discontinued in June 1996. Remedial Action (RA) reports were submitted in May 1995.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final ROD was signed September 1995. Due to discontinuation of the IRA, the ROD was amended and issued in January 2000. The RAs for soil and sediment were initiated in April 1998. The final groundwater RD for AS was submitted in May 1998. The final IRA and Year 3 Groundwater Report were submitted in March 2002. An ESD was signed in November 2003 to provide enforceable LUC provisions that were to become part of the ROD. A final LUC RD was submitted on 5 May 2006, and approved by U.S. EPA on 9 May 2006 and FDEP on 12 May 2006. A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 28 July 2006. Monitoring frequency was reduced to annual at the November 2007 BCT meeting. Thirteen new well locations were selected to be installed and added to the Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) program based on the direct-push technology (DPT) sampling results. One well was installed in August 2012 (CEF-005-31S). The BCT decided at the August 2012 BCT meeting to wait to install the other two wells in the eastern portion of the site, pending a decision on the spoils pile from the Lake Fretwell expansion that is slumping onto Site 5. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Third Five Year Report recommended that an ESD or other appropriate decision document clearly define the site COCs and RAOs; it also recommended that due to increasing concentrations at CEF-005-LTM01, the well should be closely monitored, and further actions considered if exceedances continue. A draft ESD is being prepared. Site 5 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. The expansion of Lake Fretwell was conducted near the site, and the dredged material was piled next to the site and in other nearby areas. The spoils are currently slumping onto the site. Annual sampling is continuing, and was recently conducted in September 2014. The next sampling event is scheduled for September 2015. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
6		Lake Fretwell Rubble Disposal Area (3.5 acres)	1950s-1984	Inert rubble	Concrete/asphalt from demolition of runway, construction debris, lumber, scrap metal, cut foliage. Rubble was disposed along banks of a low-lying marsh area by public works; some of the rubble has been overlain with soil and sod; additional rubble is uncovered.	NA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Field Investigation Plan was submitted in March 1995. Field screening activities (geophysical surveys, monitoring well installation, surface and subsurface soil sampling, surface water and sediment sampling) were conducted in June 1997. Groundwater sampling was completed in August 1997. The draft Technical Memorandum presenting investigation findings was submitted in May 1998. However, the BCT decided that additional sampling was required. Three additional soil sampling events were conducted between April and July 1999 to delineate soil contaminated with arsenic, TRPH, and benzo(a)pyrene. A dig and haul package was completed in August 1999. The Navy excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil in August 1999. The final Technical Memorandum for NFA was issued in July 2000. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 				
7	OU 3	Old Fire Fighting Training Area (1/3 acre)	1950s-1975	Waste fuels, oil, solvents, paint, paint strippers	Burnable liquid wastes were poured onto metal objects (jets) in shallow, unlined pits and ignited for firefighting training. Wastes received from fuel farms, AIMD, squadrons, and public works shops.	Prevent exposure to contaminants that pose an unacceptable human health risk and are present at concentrations exceeding the Florida soil cleanup goal for industrial sites. Prevent exposure to groundwater that contains benzene at concentrations greater than the FDEP Groundwater Cleanup Target Level (GCTL).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ROD was signed in February 1999. A draft soil and groundwater design package was submitted in May 1998. In September 1998, surface soil sampling in support of the RA was conducted to further delineate TRPH, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and inorganic contamination. The RA for soil was conducted in December 1998 and the Construction Completion Report indicated NFA for the soil. The groundwater portion of the design package was implemented in August 1998 and consists of annual groundwater monitoring. An AS pilot test was conducted at Well 8S in April 2001 after the quarterly sampling event. Final Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR) recommending NFA was submitted on 15 September 2003, and was approved by the BCT. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 				

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
8	OU 3	Boresite Range/ Hazardous Waste Storage Area/Fire Fighting Training (6 acres)	1975-1984	Waste fuels, oil, solvents, paint, paint strippers, lead	Burnable liquid wastes were poured onto metal objects (jets) in shallow, unlined pits and ignited for firefighting training. Boresite range was used for machine gun and small arms practice. 55-gallon drums of waste were stored at the site and used as targets for practice. Wastes received from fuel farms, AIMD, squadrons, and public works shops.	Prevent exposure to groundwater at Site 8 that contains VOC and SVOCs at concentrations greater than the State of Florida groundwater cleanup target levels and that causes unacceptable risk to human health.
9		Recent Grease Pits (0.5 acre)	1983-1984	Grease mixed with water	Installation messes; three shallow pits were used to dispose of kitchen grease; each pit was used until full and then a new pit was excavated.	NA



**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
10	OU 4	Rubble Disposal Area (6.5 acres)	1950s-1960s	Inert Rubble	Surface disposal area received building demolition debris, runway debris, and metal.	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final Remedial Investigation (RI) report was submitted in November 1996. The RI report presented an NFA recommendation with a proposal to prepare an NFA ROD. The Proposed Plan (PP) was submitted in July 1997. Final ROD was signed in September 1997. One detection of arsenic was observed greater than its background criterion, and in December 1998, soil sampling was conducted to delineate this area. A dig and haul package was submitted, and soil excavation and disposal related to arsenic contamination were completed in August 1999. An ESD was prepared in June 1999. The RA Report was issued in April 2000 and recommended NFA for the soil. The RA Report and the NFA recommendation were approved by U.S. EPA on 5 June 2000 and FDEP on 15 May 2000. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 					
11	OU 6	Golf Course Pesticide Disposal Area	1970s-1978	Pesticide, fungicide, and herbicide containers, vehicles, metal debris	Golf course maintenance area, which was used as a burial area for between 200 and 400 empty 5-gallon cans that had contained pesticides. A limited number of full containers of pesticides were buried in 1978.	Reduce human health risk associated with exposure to surface soil containing arsenic concentrations in excess of the site-specific background concentration (referred to as Hi-Cut value) of 2.1 milligrams per kilogram. Reduce human health risk associated with exposure to subsurface soil containing arsenic in excess of the FDEP brownfield site cleanup criterion of 29 mg/kg and Dicromo Chloropropane in excess of its practical detection limit of 0.2 micrograms per kilogram. Reduce human health risk associated with exposure to groundwater containing Dicromo Chloropropane and phenol in excess of their respective risk-based cleanup goals of 0.2 and 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L).
	<p>Interim Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Interim ROD was signed in August 1994. The IRA was completed in January 1996. The RACR was submitted on 18 October 1996. The final ROD was signed in September 1998. The draft design for soil treatment was submitted in August 1998. A soil removal in accordance with the final RA occurred in December 1998. During the removal action, pesticide containers were discovered and disposed accordingly. A geophysical investigation was conducted in February 1999 to assess whether additional buried containers remained on site. Based on the anomalies found during this investigation, test pitting was conducted in the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2000 (January to March 2000). A Soil RA Report Addendum was issued in August 2000 and indicated NFA for soil. The RD for groundwater was submitted in November 1998. The baseline groundwater sampling event was conducted in December 1998. The annual summary report for the Year 1 Quarterly Monitoring Program was completed in November 1999. Recommendations included reducing monitoring to semi-annual events. A final IRA report was completed in August 2002. A site close-out sampling event was conducted in October 2002, and the results of that sampling indicated that target cleanup levels were being met. A Final RA and Year 4 Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report recommending NFA at this site was submitted in June 2003 and approved by the BCT. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 					

Table 1-1 Installation Restoration Program						
Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
12		Public Works Rubble Disposal Area (0.5 acre)	1970s-1984	Inert rubble, lumber, concrete, wire, cable, scrap metal, drums	Public works rubble was disposed on site. Majority of rubble was buried approximately 3 feet below land surface, some rubble is above ground.	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field investigation work plan was submitted March 1995. • Field screening activities (geophysical survey, hydrological assessment, monitoring well installation, surface and subsurface soil sampling, groundwater sampling and surface water and sediment sampling) were completed in August 1997. • The Technical Memorandum for NFA was submitted in September 1998 and regulatory concurrence was received in October 1998. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 					
13		Day Tank 1-Fuel Spill (1.5 acres)	1981	JP-5 fuel	Day tank containing JP-5 fuel spilled in 1981. Approximately 500,000 gallons of JP-5 fuel were spilled; approximately 250,000 gallons were recovered.	NA
	Transferred to the petroleum program.					
14	OU 5	Blue 5 Ordnance Disposal Area (4.5 acres)	1967-1977	Fuses, 100-pound bombs, large munitions, lulu fuses, other explosive materials	Installation ordnance disposal operations by open detonation or burning.	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final RI report was submitted in October 1997. • The final Feasibility Study (FS) report and the PP were submitted in March 1998. • The ROD, which selected the NFA remedy, was signed in July 1998. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
	OU 5	Blue 10 Ordnance Disposal Area (10 acres)	1960s-1977	Small arms, parachute/distress flares, Mark IV signal cartridges, rocket igniters, CADS, 5- and 2.75-inch rockets	Installation ordnance disposal operations by combustion in a chamber, with ashes being spread over the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unacceptable human health risk associated with exposure to Site 15 surface soil containing BaPEqs, arsenic, lead, and TRPH at concentrations greater than the established site-specific Soil Cleanup Target Levels (SCTL) Reduce ecological risk associated with exposure to Site 15 surface soil containing BaPEqs, arsenic, and lead at concentrations greater than the established site-specific ecological target levels
15						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final FS was submitted in March 1998. An ecological study was conducted in September 1998. Additional sampling was conducted in 1999 to fill in data gaps for lead and PAH contamination. A final Technical Memorandum for NFA for groundwater (no additional monitoring) at Site 15 was submitted in August 2001 and monitoring wells were abandoned. However, an FDEP rule change lowered the GCTL for arsenic from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb; therefore, the previous arsenic detection of 13.7 ppb exceeded the revised GCTL and Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Various rounds of groundwater sampling were conducted to evaluate arsenic exceedances and associated high turbidities. A final FS was submitted in December 2006 and presented alternatives for remediation of soil and groundwater. A revised Final FS was submitted in April 2007, indicating that groundwater was not a medium of concern. The revised draft ROD was submitted in June 2007. Preliminary pre-excavation sampling in August 2007 resulted in significant revisions to the amount of lead-contaminated soil that would require disposal as hazardous waste and to the associated costs. Changes necessitated preparation of an Amended FS and revised ROD. Final Amended FS was submitted on 30 April 2008. The ROD was signed in June 2008. The final LUC RD was submitted in August 2008, and the final RD was submitted in June 2008. Excavation activities were conducted from July 7 to 31 December 2008, and a Construction Completion Report documenting the excavation activities was submitted in August 2009. Munitions concerns were identified during the excavation activities, and a cleaning was conducted in areas to be excavated. The Final RACR was submitted 7 October 2011, documenting the completion of all events required by the ROD. <p>Munitions Response Program Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Uniform Federal Policy (UFP)-Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) was prepared to address the Munitions Response Program (MRP) MEC RI, and submitted as a final document 16 April 2010. The FDEP and U.S. EPA approved the UFP-SAP. A draft RI Report for Munitions Response was submitted 4 August 2010, and presented at the August 2010 BCT meeting based on the sampling described in the UFP-SAP. No regulatory comments were received and the final version of this report was submitted on 12 January 2011. A final UFP-SAP was submitted on 29 April 2011, for the Munitions Response Program Supplemental RI. Field activities related to the MEC Supplemental RI were conducted in May and June 2011. The results of the Supplemental RI were presented at the August 2011 BCT meeting, and the Final Supplemental RI report was prepared and submitted on 2 December 2011. A Final FS for Munitions Removal was submitted in 31 July 2012. A Non-Time-Critical Removal Action Memorandum was prepared to detail the field activities required to address the MEC present at Site 15. The Action Memorandum was submitted as final on 1 August 2012. Field activities were completed by USA Environmental in March 2013. A Final Interim RACR was submitted by USA Environmental on 30 August 2013. The Final Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) allowing the property to be transferred and used as a low-intensity recreational area was submitted on 29 August 2013. Due to changes in NOSSAINST 8020.15D the FOST required additional language about the potential for MEC at the site and will be revised for review by NOSSA. The USA Environmental Report is also being revised to include MEC removal actions done by CH2MHill in 2008 as part of the soil removal. The FOST was signed March 18, 2014. In a letter dated April 3, 2014, DDESB approved the FOST for transfer of the property to the Department of the Interior and the City of Jacksonville. The deed was approved by USEPA on August 1, 2014. FDEP approval of the deed is pending. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities: Site 15 will be included in the Fourth Five-Year Review, due 8 September 2016.</p>

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
	OU 7	AIMD Seepage Pit (40x3x10 ft)	1960-1980	Solvents, heavy metals, acids, blasting grit, paint residue, photo wastes	Building 313, jet engine maintenance shop, utilized a seepage pit to drain wastewater (containing solvents, paint, grease, metals) into area soils. Holding tank for wastewater is also located at Site 16; glass bead separator and associated piping also present.	Prevent exposure to groundwater that contains chlorinated VOCs at concentrations that are greater than the State of Florida GCTLs, which includes the State and Federal drinking water standards and that cause unacceptable risk to human health.
16	<p>Interim Remedial Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused FS and RD for the removal of holding tank and impacted soils were issued. Final responsiveness summary and Interim ROD were submitted in March 1994. The removal and closure of the Non-Destructive Inspection Holding Tank were completed in June 1994. Final Non-Destructive Inspection Holding Tank Closure Certification and Report was submitted in September 1994. • The ROD was signed and submitted in August 1996. The RD for Site 16 was revised and consisted of RAs proposed for the source area and storm sewer system as identified below. An Amended ROD was signed in April 1999. <p>Storm Sewer System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pilot-scale treatability study work plan for the storm sewer system was submitted in April 1998. The pilot study for the storm sewer system was completed in April/May 1998 and a pilot-scale treatability study report was submitted in June 1998. • The draft Storm Sewer RD was submitted in August 1998. A storm sewer investigation was conducted in August 1998 to evaluate the remaining portions of the storm sewer system near Site 16. The storm sewer system was repaired in June 1999. <p>Source Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decision was made based on new information to revise the RA to AS of the source and natural attenuation of the plume in the Amended ROD. • The AS/Soil vapor extraction (SVE) system installation was completed in June 1999, the operation of the system began in late June 1999, and the system was shut down in May 2000. • The AS/SVE system was restarted on 22 December 2000, and shut down in February 2001. • An ESD was signed in November 2003 to provide enforceable LUC provisions that were to become part of the ROD. • A final LUC RD was submitted on 21 April 2005, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 1 June 2005 and FDEP on 18 May 2005. • A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 22 April 2005, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 16 June 2005 and FDEP on 18 May 2005. • The AS/SVE system was restarted on 16 April 2009, after a Direct Push Technology investigation was completed to verify that the hot spot area continued to be within the AS/SVE system limits. The AS/SVE system operated prior to the September 2009 event, and was then shut down. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Third Five Year Review recommended that an ESD or other appropriate decision document be prepared to clearly define COCs and RAOs. A pre-draft ESD is being prepared. • Annual sampling is continuing, and the next sampling event is scheduled for September 2015. • Per FDEP request, a new monitoring well was proposed to be installed in the shallow zone downgradient of CEF-016-38S based on GCTL exceedances. • Site 16 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
17	OU 2	Oil/Sludge Disposal Pit Southwest (2 acres)	Late 1960s - early 1970s	Waste fuels/oils	Unlined shallow disposal pit received wastes from fuel farms.	Protect human health from potable water use of groundwater at Sites 5 and 17 that contains concentrations of VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and inorganics above drinking water-based ARARs or risk assessment RAOs.
	<p>Interim Remedial Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Interim ROD was signed in September 1994. An IRA was initiated in February 1995 for source removal and onsite treatment of contaminated soil. A RACR was submitted in September 1996. The final ROD was signed in September 1995. The remedial alternative is intrinsic bioremediation with an aggressive monitoring program. The final RD work plan was submitted in January 1997. An ESD was signed in November 2003 to provide enforceable LUC provisions that were to become part of the ROD. A final LUC RD was submitted on 21 April 2005, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 1 June 2005 and FDEP on 18 May 2005. A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 22 April 2005, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 16 June 2005, and FDEP on 18 May 2005. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Third Five year review recommended that an ESD or other appropriate decision document be prepared to clearly define COCs and RAOs. A pre-draft ESD is being prepared. Annual monitoring is ongoing, and the next event is scheduled for September 2015. Site 17 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. 					
18		Ammunition Disposal Area (0.1 acre)	1940s - 1950	Ammunition crates, miscellaneous ordnance	Waste material from a nearby magazine area was trucked in and dumped over the site during the 1940s until 1950. Reportedly, all munitions were removed.	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field investigation work plan was submitted in March 1995. Field screening activities (monitoring well installation, surface and subsurface soil, surface water, and sediment sampling) were completed in August 1997. The draft Technical Memorandum for NFA was submitted in March 1998. The final Technical Memorandum for NFA was submitted in October 1998 and approved by U.S. EPA on 30 November 1998, and approved by FDEP on 2 December 1998. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 					
19		Rowell Creek Rubble Disposal Area (3 acres)	Section until 1991	Concrete, construction debris, asphalt, wood debris, trash	Construction and operations disposal; there is limited information on disposal practices	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field investigation work plan was submitted in March 1995. Field screening activities (records and document search, geophysical surveys, monitoring well installation, surface and subsurface soil, surface water and sediment sampling) were completed in August 1997. The Technical Memorandum for NFA was submitted in November 1998, and approved on 10 December 1998 by U.S. EPA, and on 15 January 1999 by FDEP. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
21	OU 10	Golf Course Pesticide Mixing Area	1950s to present	Pesticides, TRPH, and arsenic	<p>Site activities included the storage and maintenance of golf course maintenance equipment, cleaning and rinsing of chemical-dispensing equipment, and preparation of chemical solutions. Empty containers at one time were disposed in a pile on the northwest side of the site. Rinsing took place at one of two places: on the east side of Building 238, and on a concrete pad on the north side of the site. At both locations, rinse water discharged into the ditch along the east side of the site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent unacceptable risk from exposure to soil with concentrations of arsenic greater than the background value • Prevent unacceptable risk from ingestion of groundwater with concentrations of chlordane greater than the FDEP GCTL and the federal MCL • Reduce concentrations of chlordane in groundwater to less than the FDEP GCTL and federal MCL
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil contamination was delineated and a final Action Memorandum for soil removal to meet industrial criteria was issued in April 2001. The soil RA was completed in June 2001. • A draft Action Memorandum Addendum for removal of soil to risk levels was submitted in May 2002, and the RA was completed in September 2002. The RI was submitted in October 2001, and the final FS was submitted in September 2002. A final revised FS reflecting industrial land use was submitted in October 2003, and a revised final PP was submitted in early July 2005. A revised final ROD reflecting finalized LUC language was signed in September 2005. • A work plan for long-term groundwater monitoring was submitted in June 2002, and monitoring began in July 2002. • A final LUC RD was submitted on 5 May 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 8 May 2006 and FDEP on 15 May 2006. • A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 28 July 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 30 August 2006 and FDEP on 31 July 2006. • A final Interim RA report was submitted on 13 October 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 31 October 2006 and FDEP on 3 January 2007. • Soil and groundwater sampling was conducted in April 2012. The results showed no exceedances of total chlordane in the soil or groundwater. The newly installed replacement well was used in the September 2012 annual event. • The replacement wells were resampled in October 2012 per FDEP recommendation. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site 21 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. • Semi-Annual monitoring is ongoing. The next event is scheduled for March 2015. 	

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
25	OU 10	Former Transformer Storage Yard	1953 to 1999	Pesticides, PCBs, and benzo(a)pyrene	Limited information on practices. Site activities included the storage of pesticides and old transformers, operation of the wash rack, and service of equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent ingestion of groundwater with alpha- and beta-BHC concentrations greater than their respective cleanup goals of 0.006 µg/L and 0.02 µg/L, which are the FDEP GCTLs Reduce concentrations of alpha- and beta-BHC in groundwater to less than FDEP GCTLs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil contamination was delineated and a final Action Memorandum for soil removal was issued in April 2001. A soil RA was completed during May 2001. The RI and FS reports were submitted in October 2001. A work plan for long-term groundwater monitoring was submitted in June 2002, and sampling began in July 2002. The final ROD was signed in September 2004. A final Interim RA report was issued on 14 September 2005, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 3 November 2005 and FDEP on 14 October 2005. A final LUC RD was submitted on 5 May 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 9 May 2006 and FDEP on 15 May 2006. A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 28 July 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 13 September 2006 and FDEP on 31 July 2006. Groundwater concentrations were less than cleanup goals for two consecutive sampling events, and the draft RACR was submitted on 15 May 2008. Regulatory comments were received, and the final RACR was approved by U.S. EPA on 3 February 2009 and by FDEP on 16 December 2008. NFA is required at Site 25. Site 25 was included in the Third Five Year Review and documented as requiring No Further Action. It is, therefore, not required to be included in the Fourth Five Year Review. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 					
32	OU 12	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office Asphalt Storage Yard		PAHs and metals	Site was used for unpermitted storage of hazardous materials in drums.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unacceptable risk from exposure to soil with concentrations of PAHs greater than FDEP residential SCTLs and concentrations of inorganics greater than FDEP residential SCTLs and/or Inorganic Background Data Set values Address the potential risk of migration of organic and inorganic contamination from soil to groundwater from soils with concentrations that exceed FDEP SCTLs for leachability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Sampling and Analysis Report (SAR), issued in 1996, indicated that metals detected in surface soil at the site may represent a hazard. Field investigations were conducted between May 1999 and April 2000 to delineate soil contamination. A final Action Memorandum for soil removal was prepared in May 2000, and 140 tons of soil were excavated and disposed in August 2000. Because contaminated soil remains at the site beneath a paved storage area, an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) was prepared and submitted in August 2002. The EE/CA recommended groundwater monitoring with LUCs as the preferred RA alternative at the site. The final ROD was signed in October 2004. A final LUC RD was submitted on 5 May 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 9 May 2006 and FDEP on 15 May 2006. A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 28 July 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 30 August 2006 and FDEP on 31 July 2006. Year 11 Sampling Event was performed in June 2014 and a draft groundwater monitoring report was submitted on 30 October 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater sampling to verify that contaminants are not leaching from soil is to be conducted every 5 years per the ROD. The next sampling event will take place in May 2019. Site 32 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
36	OU 9	Control Tower Trichloro-ethene (TCE) Plume		Chlorinated solvent, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) plume.	The plume was discovered during the Day Tank 2 groundwater plume investigation. The plume's major contaminants are TCE and BTEX. The groundwater plume is located south of Building 82, the control tower.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent unacceptable risks from human exposure to contaminated groundwater at Sites 36 and 37 • Prevent contaminant migration from groundwater to surface water at Site 36 • Restore surficial aquifer quality at Sites 36 and 37 to meet Preliminary Remediation Goals

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
37	OU 9	Hangars 13 and 14 dichloro-ethene Plume		Chlorinated solvent and BTEX plume	Groundwater plume located southeast of Hangars 13 and 14. The plume was discovered as part of the flightline groundwater investigation. Its major contaminants are 14 dichloro-ethene and BTEX.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unacceptable risks from human exposure to contaminated groundwater at Sites 36 and 37 Prevent contaminant migration from groundwater to surface water at Site 36 Restore surficial aquifer quality at Sites 36 and 37 to meet Preliminary Remediation Goals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RI Report was completed in August 1999. The FS and PP were issued in September 2000. The ROD was signed in June 2001. The final RD for the AS system was submitted in September 2001, and the RA construction began in December 2001. The AS system began operation at one hot spot in March 2002. The construction for the entire system was completed in July 2002. Also, a LTM plan for groundwater was submitted in January 2001 and monitoring began the same month. An ESD was signed in November 2003 to provide enforceable LUC provisions that were to become part of the ROD. The final LUC RD was submitted on 5 May 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 9 May 2006, and FDEP on 29 June 2006. A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 1 August 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 30 August 2006 and FDEP on 10 October 2006. The AS System at Hot Spot 3 was deepened from 15 feet below ground surface to 45 feet below ground surface in 2008. The adjusted system operated between August 2009 and March 2011. Quarterly monitoring was required in the source area until there were four quarterly events post-shut-down with no exceedances. The fourth quarterly event was conducted in December 2011 and no exceedances were detected; therefore, the sampling frequency was adjusted to semi-annual across the site. The Year 14, 2nd Semi-annual event was conducted in September 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-annual sampling is continuing. The next sampling event is scheduled for March 2015. Site 36 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. 					
42	OU 12	Former Boiler House /Steam Plant and General Storehouse	1940s to 1960s	PAHs, TRPH, and metals	Steam generation from buildings. Limited information on practices since the buildings were all demolished in the late 1950s and early 1960s.	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial investigation began in 1994. In 1999, a Sampling and Analysis Outline Report for the Yellow Water Weapons Area indicated that arsenic, barium, and benzo(a)pyrene at Site 42 exceeded FDEP SCTLs. Further field investigations were conducted between April 1999 and April 2000 to delineate soil contamination. A final Action Memorandum for soil removal was submitted in January 2001, and 2,420 tons of soil were excavated and disposed in February and March 2001. A Technical Memorandum for NFA was submitted in March 2002. An NFA PP was issued in June 2002, and an NFA ROD was signed in October 2002. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
44	OU 12	Ditch from Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office to Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)	1942 to 1999	PAHs, PCBs, TRPH, pesticides and metals	Underground storage tanks were present in the area of the WWTP. Sewage discharges from WWTP occurred. Wash water containing solvents accidentally discharged to ditch at least once.	NA
45	OU 11	Facility 11, Steam Generating Plant	1941 to 1999	Benzo(a)pyrene, arsenic, and vanadium	Activities related to steam generation for the base. Limited information on practices at the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unacceptable risk from exposure to soil with concentrations of BaPEq and TRPH greater than the FDEP residential SCTLs and concentrations of arsenic greater than the background value Prevent unacceptable risk from ingestion of groundwater with concentrations of vanadium greater than the FDEP GCTL Reduce concentrations of vanadium in groundwater to less than the FDEP GCTL

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
49	OU 5	Skeet Range	1965 to 1998	PAHs and metals	Recreational skeet shooting generated clay pigeons and lead shots.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unacceptable risk from exposure to soil with concentrations of PAHs and lead in excess of FDEP residential SCTLs Address the potential risk of transfer of organic and inorganic contamination from soil to groundwater from soil with concentrations that exceed FDEP SCTLs for leachability
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial investigation began in 1999. Soil sampling indicated PAH and lead soil contamination. Additional soil sampling from 1999 to 2001 was conducted to delineate the extent of contamination. A draft EE/CA was prepared in August 2001 to evaluate alternatives for site remediation. The final EE/CA was submitted in February 2002. An Action Memorandum for soil removal was submitted in May 2002 and the remedial excavation, which began in August 2002, was completed at the end of December 2003. The delay was because of flooding over parts of the site. A NFA ROD was signed in September 2006. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None.
57	OU 9	Flight Line Building 824A & Day Tank 1 Area	1957 to 1999	BTEX and chlorinated solvents	Aircraft ground support, specifically, BTEX from Day Tank 1 Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unacceptable risk from exposure to Site 57 groundwater with concentrations of chlorinated VOCs, BTEX, PAHs, and TRPH greater than the cleanup goals that are the federal MCLs and FDEP GCTLs. Restore contaminated groundwater concentrations to less than cleanup goals, which are the federal MCLs and FDEP GCTLs.
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial investigation began in 1997. In 1999, as part of the MB-18 Sampling and Analysis Outline Report, contamination of groundwater with PAHs and chlorinated compounds was reported. Additional well installation and groundwater sampling activities to delineate the extent of contamination were conducted in 2000. Because of the proximity to existing Day Tank 1 wells (Petroleum Program), and because of the presence of some common groundwater contaminants (petroleum-related components), it was decided in April 2001 that a comprehensive evaluation of groundwater in the entire area was required under the Installation Restoration Program. The RI work plan for this investigation was submitted in August 2001, and the RI field investigation occurred from September to December 2001. The final RI Report was submitted in August 2002, the final FS report was submitted in October 2002, and the final PP recommending LTM with LUCs as the RA for this site was submitted in July 2003. A final ROD was signed in September 2005. A final RD Work Plan for LTM was submitted in April 2003, and the Year 1 quarterly groundwater monitoring events occurred in May 2003, July 2003, October 2003, and January 2004. A final Interim RA report was submitted in May 2007. A final LUC RD was submitted on 5 May 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 9 May 2006. A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 1 August 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 30 August 2006, and FDEP on 10 October 2006. The Year 11 annual sampling event was completed in March 2014. During the November 2014 partnering meeting, FDEP recommended an intermediate downgradient well of CEF-824A-17I be installed based on benzene exceedances. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of the downgradient well is pending BCT approval and it is anticipated to be installed prior to the March 2015 sampling event to be included in the LTM program. Annual monitoring is continuing. The Year 12 annual sampling event is scheduled for March 2015. Site 57 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016.

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
58	OU 9	Flight Line Building 312	1957 to 1999	BTEX and chlorinated solvents	UST, oil/water separator, wash rack and paint booth received waste from aircraft maintenance activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unacceptable risk from exposure to Site 58 groundwater with concentrations of naphthalene and TRPH greater than the cleanup goals that are the federal MCLs and FDEP GCTLs Restore contaminated groundwater concentrations to less than cleanup goals, which are the federal MCLs and FDEP GCTLs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RI work plan for this investigation was submitted in August 2001, and the RI field investigation occurred in September 2001. The final RI report was submitted in August 2002, the final FS report was submitted in October 2002, and the final PP recommending LTM with LUCs as the RA was submitted in July 2003. A final ROD was signed in September 2005. A final RD Work Plan for LTM was submitted in April 2003, and groundwater monitoring began in May 2003. A final Interim RA report was submitted on 13 October 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 31 October 2006 and FDEP on 12 March 2007. A final LUC RD was submitted on 5 May 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 9 May 2006 and FDEP on 12 May 2006. A final OPS Demonstration Report was submitted on 1 August 2006, and was approved by U.S. EPA on 30 August 2006 and FDEP on 10 October 2006. The Year 11 annual sampling event occurred in March 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring is continuing. The Year 12 annual sampling event is scheduled for March 2015. Site 58 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
59	OU 9	Buildings 324/1845 Areas	1989 to present	Chlorinated solvents in groundwater	No source determined. Engine Maintenance Shack used primarily by a Naval subcontractor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent unacceptable risk from exposure to groundwater with concentrations of chlorinated VOCs in excess of their respective FDEP GCTLs Restore groundwater quality at Site 59 to meet drinking water standards based on FDEP classification of the aquifer as a potential source of drinking water (Class G-11).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A RI Work Plan was submitted in August 2004. The RI field investigation was initiated in September 2004 and completed in September 2005. A final Pilot Study Work plan for bioremediation was submitted on 11 January 2006, and the pilot study was initiated the following month. The pilot study was completed in April 2007. The final RI Report and final FS report were submitted on 9 November 2006 and 6 April 2007, respectively. The final LUC RD was submitted as draft final on 29 May 2009, and was accepted as final on 1 July 2009 by U.S. EPA and on 29 July 2009 by FDEP. The final RD was submitted on 24 March 2008, and the ROD was signed in April 2008. The full-scale bioremediation system was installed and turned on in November 2008. Two of the hot spot bioremediation systems were shut down in November 2009, and the Hot Spot 2A system was expanded and operated from 2 December 2009, to 29 July 2010. The bioremediation system was taken offline on 29 July 2010. The Hot Spot 2A expansion system was fully restarted after the 23 May 2011 event and shutdown prior to the May 2012 event. Quarterly sampling in the treatment system area will continue for four quarters after system shut-down. Sampling continued quarterly in the area of the expansion system for four quarters after May 2012 (through May 2013), and will continue semi-annually across the full site. One semi-annual event will include analysis for natural attenuation parameters along with the VOCs analyzed during all rounds. Three additional monitoring wells downgradient of CEF-059-030-053 were installed and sampled in May 2013. The semi-annual event analyzing the VOCs across the site occurred in May 2013. This event was the final quarterly event post system shut-down. Semi-annual sampling occurred in November 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCE has exceeded the Remedial Action Level of 300 µg/L at CEF-004-078, in the area of Hot Spot #3. The system in the area of Hot Spot #3 was started in August 2014 and quarterly sampling was performed during the semi-annual sampling in November 2014. The next quarterly event will occur in February 2015 in the area of Hot Spot #3 for VOCs only. The next semi-annual sampling event will occur in May 2015. Site 59 will be included in the Fourth Five Year Review, due 8 September 2016. 					
PSC 51	--	Golf Course	1950s to present	Pesticides and metals	Golf course. Limited information on practices. Site activities are an active golf course.	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial field investigations were conducted to delineate soil contamination and began in April 1999. The groundwater, surface water, and sediment in the streams and ponds were investigated and a Technical Memorandum for NFA was submitted in November 1999. A revised Technical Memorandum recommending NFA at this site was submitted in September 2003 and approved by the BCT. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 					

**Table 1-1
Installation Restoration Program**

Site No.	Operable Unit (OU)	Site Name/ Size	Period of Operation	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
	OU 12	Old Golf Course	1940s to 1950s	Pesticides and arsenic	Golf course. Limited information on practices. Site activities were an active golf course until the 1950s.	NA
OGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial investigation began in 1993. Field investigations were conducted between November 1999 and May 2000 to delineate soil contamination at the former tee boxes and greens. A final Action Memorandum for soil removal was submitted in July 2000 and 480 tons of soil were excavated and disposed in August 2000. A Technical Memorandum for NFA was submitted in August 2001. An NFA PP was issued in June 2002, and a NFA ROD was signed in October 2002. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 					

Notes:

µg/L	Micrograms per Liter	PAHs	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon
AIMD	Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Division	PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyl
ARARs	Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements	PP	Proposed Plan
AS	Air Sparging	ppb	Parts per billion
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team	RA	Remedial Action
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes	RACRs	Remedial Action Completion Report
COCs	Contaminants of Concern	RAOs	Remedial Action Objectives
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis	RD	Remedial Design
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences	RI	Remedial Investigation
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	ROD	Record of Decision
FS	Feasibility Study	SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
GCTL	Groundwater Cleanup Target Level	SAR	Sampling and Analysis Report
IRA	Interim Remedial Action	SCTLs	Soil Cleanup Target Levels
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring	SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
LUC	Land Use Control	SVOCs	Semivolatile Organic Compounds
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	TCE	Trichloroethene
MEC	Munitions and explosives of concern	TRPH	Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons
NFA	No Further Action	U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
OPS	Operating Properly and Successfully	UFP	Uniform Federal Policy
OU	Operable Unit	VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
		WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plan



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
Jet engine test cell Building 334	Adjacent to Building 339	JP-5 Fuel	Jet	Reduce contaminant concentrations in the petroleum-impacted soil at the site. Retard plume migration at the site. Protect human health and the environment by reducing the concentrations of hydrocarbons detected at the site to target cleanup levels.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Preliminary Contamination Assessment (CA) was initiated in December 1990 by ABB Environmental Services, Inc. United States Corps of Engineers conducted a soil investigation in January 1991. The CA was completed in 1993 and a Contamination Assessment Report (CAR) Addendum (CARA) was submitted in March 1994. A CARA II was submitted in November 1994. Subsequently, an Alternate Procedures Request (APR) for free-product recovery was submitted on 4 August 1995. • The Remedial Action Plan (RAP) was submitted on 22 November 1996. A letter report identifying a variation in soil treatment from thermal treatment to biopiles was submitted in July 1997. • An Interim Remedial Action (IRA) for soil excavation was completed in September 1997. Soil removal activities took place during the first quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 1999. Additional assessment activities were conducted in May and June 2001 using direct push technology (DPT)/mobile laboratory followed by installation of permanent monitoring wells to further delineate the plume. • The Sampling and Analysis Report Addendum was prepared and concluded that two plumes exist onsite and that additional soil removal was required on the southern side of Building 334. Two other areas where contaminated soil could not be excavated were recommended for institutional controls to prevent exposure. • A RAP was recommended to address the contaminated (accessible) soil and groundwater on the site. The RAP was submitted on 27 September 2002. Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) issued a response on 30 November 2002, requesting additional information and clarification. A RAP Addendum was submitted on 20 January 2003. • The sparge system was started on 17 November 2003. The Operation and Maintenance Report covering 1 August to 31 October 2006 indicated that concentrations in monitored wells were less than Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels (GCTLs). Based on these results, the system was turned off on 15 April 2007. • Quarterly sampling continued through March 2012, and FDEP approved reducing the sampling frequency to semi-annual. <p>Other Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of Building 339 was demolished and rebuilt in June 1991. Approximately 137.6 tons of soil was sent to Anderson Columbia for incineration. • A 200-gallon spill occurred adjacent to Building 339 in July 1995. Soil was excavated and placed in 55-gallon drums and properly disposed offsite. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During May 2014 BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) Meeting, FDEP indicated that a Site Rehabilitation Completion Report (SRCR) could be submitted for the site. A SRCR combining the soil and groundwater information was submitted in August 2014. • Annual monitoring at the site will continue until the Site Rehabilitation Completion Order is awarded, with the next sampling event scheduled for March 2015. 				



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program					
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective	
South Fuel Farm	Facility 43, south of intersection of 2nd Street and "A" Avenue	JP-5 Fuel	Jet	Location of several Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs), underground storage tanks (USTs), and Earth-Mounded Tanks (EMTs). All ASTs were removed in 1995 and all USTs and EMTs (except Tank 342-DT) were removed in July 1994.	Achieve cleanup of contaminated areas to levels prescribed in Chapter 62-780 FAC.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CA was completed in December 1991 and CAR was submitted in July 1992. Upon review of CAR, FDEP requested additional investigation at this site. Supplemental investigation was completed in July 1995 and CARA was submitted in January 1996. • A RAP addendum submitted on 28 October 1996 was approved by FDEP in February 1997. • The remedial system (biosparging [BS]) was installed in February 1998 and system start-up activities were completed in March 1998. The remedial system was operating, but not to the satisfaction of the Navy. Supplemental site investigations and system evaluation were completed in November 2002, May 2003, and October 2003. • A RAP Addendum documenting the results of the supplemental assessment and recommending modifications to improve the performance of the system was submitted on 1 July 2004. • A final Technical Memorandum submitted on 6 June 2006, recommended shutting down the BS system and adding bioventing wells to address soil contamination. • A Post-Active Remediation Monitoring work plan was submitted in January 2008. The Post-Active Remediation Monitoring Report which covered the events from February 2008 through March 2009 was submitted 17 August 2009, recommending further monitoring at select wells. • It was decided by the BCT that a Site Assessment Report (SAR) would be appropriate. The SAR was prepared and submitted 5 August 2011. And an additional round of sampling event was conducted the week of 22 August 2011, to supplement the SAR, based on FDEP comments. A Draft Final version of the SAR was submitted on 21 December 2011. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per FDEP during the July 2014 BCT meeting, the next groundwater monitoring event is scheduled for February 2015. A Site Rehabilitation Completion Report is being prepared. 					
Truck Stand Site	Loop road south of North Fuel Farm (NFF)	JP-5 Fuel	Jet	Used as a loading station for the flightline, refueling tank trucks resulting in probable spills and soil staining. The site consists of a control building, a pumping station, asphalt and concrete parking area, and a retention pond.	See NFF
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preliminary CA was conducted in 1990. A CA was completed in 1991 and CAR was submitted in May 1992. Subsequently, CARA was submitted in July 1994. Upon review of CARA, FDEP recommended additional investigation that included monitoring well installation, collection of groundwater samples, and advancement of soil borings. CARA was submitted to FDEP in March 1996. The CARA II was approved by FDEP in April 1996. • The Monitoring Only Plan, submitted on 6 December 1996, was approved in February 1997. • Additional contaminated soil was removed in August 2000 and a sampling event was performed in March 2000. The September 2000 semi-annual groundwater sampling event was postponed because several monitoring wells were destroyed during the source removal activities. The monitoring wells were replaced and the sampling resumed in February 2001, and a report was submitted in April 2001. • The April 2001 sampling report recommended that a RAP be prepared. A supplemental assessment to better delineate the groundwater plume began in the fourth quarter of FY 2002, and it was completed in January 2003. A letter report describing the results was submitted in June 2003. A remedial strategy and remedial system design were prepared for the site as part of the RAP prepared for the NFF Site. The RAP, which recommended Air Sparging (AS) and Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), was submitted to FDEP in late March 2004. • The Truck Stand has been incorporated into the NFF site. <p>Other Information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An IRA to remove soils saturated with free product was completed in May 1996. Approximately 1,000 cubic yards of soil were excavated and properly disposed offsite. A Remedial Action report was submitted in June 1996. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 					



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program					
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective	
Day Tank 1	Northeast of Jet Road	JP-5 Fuel	Jet	200,000-gallon interior-lined asphalt-coated steel tank containing JP-5. Tank was installed in 1956. Location of fuel spill in 1981; approximately 497,000 gallons of JP-5 fuel were spilled because of overfill; approximately 250,000 gallons were recovered.	Containment and physical removal of free product.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CA was completed in 1993 and a CARA was submitted to FDEP in December 1993. • An APR was submitted to FDEP in August 1995 to recover free product. The APR was approved in September 1995. Per FDEP recommendation, five additional wells were installed and sampled in September 1995. A revised RAP was submitted in January 1997, recommending excavation and the installation of a Biosparging (BS)/SVE system. • Day Tank 1 was removed in December 1999 and the excavation of the soil mound occurred in December 1999 and January 2000. The BS/SVE system has been in place since 2000. • Semi-annual groundwater monitoring was conducted in July 2000 and January 2001. Shortly afterward, it was determined that the petroleum plume from Day Tank 1 was co-mingling with a chlorinated solvent plume under investigation near Building 824A. The BCT decided to postpone further groundwater monitoring at Day Tank 1 and expand the scope of the Building 824A (Site 57) to include the Day Tank 1 plume area. The Site 57 investigation also included some free product delineation. • At the June 2002 BCT meeting, it was agreed to conduct additional soil delineation outside the original source removal area to address soil contamination encountered by the Remedial Action Contractor. In August 2002, a flame ionization detector was used to delineate soil contamination based on headspace measurements. In October and November 2002, soil samples were collected from approximately 80 locations to delineate the extent of contamination. Additional temporary monitoring wells were installed to confirm the extent of free product. Additional delineation of soil contamination was completed in early September 2003, and excavation of the remaining contaminated soil and the free product was completed during the 1st quarter of FY 2004. • A Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act was submitted in November 2003, resulting in a removal action being performed during the 1st quarter of FY 2004. An additional soil investigation began in April 2004 resulting in an additional excavation of soil, which was completed in September 2004. The final Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act No. 2 for Day Tank 1, recommending no further action for soil, was submitted on 30 January 2006. FDEP issued a Natural Attenuation Monitoring Plan Approval Order (NAMP AO) on 19 October 2006. • A report detailing the disassembly and removal of the BS/SVE system at the site was submitted 14 October 2009. The 2010 semi-annual events were conducted in March and September 2010, and the associated report was submitted as final on 16 February 2011. The latest sampling event was conducted on 16 March 2011. • A Uniform Federal Policy-Sampling and Analysis Plan (UFP-SAP) was submitted on 25 March 2011. <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A BS/SVE system was installed by JA Jones/CH2M Hill in 2000. The system is shut down. In February 2002, JA Jones began work to locate and close the pipeline that exists between Day Tank 1 and the North-South High Speed Refuelers. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling is ongoing annually, with the next sampling event scheduled for March 2015. 					

Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
NFF Area	Northeast corner of "A" Avenue and Loop Road	JP-5 Fuel	Six 595,000-gallon, interior-lined, asphalt-coated, steel, EMTs (76, 76A through 76E). Tanks 76 and 76A were installed in 1952 and remaining tanks were installed in 1954. In 1987, all tanks were relined and overfill protection was installed. In addition, Tank 76 was equipped with automatic shut-off system. Tank 76E was taken out of service in 1991. However, the following spills occurred: 22,772-gallon spill on 3 August 1987; 913,000-gallon spill on 10 February 1991; and 1,800-gallon spill on 28 November 1993.	Remediate contaminated groundwater. Protect human health and the environment by reducing the concentrations of groundwater contamination at the site to GCTLs.
<p>Initial Remedial Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed installation of a catalytic oxidizer at the NFF site. Also installed 15 extraction wells. Nine of these extraction wells were connected to the biosurper unit. Quarterly groundwater sampling was completed during this reporting period. Continued free-product recovery activities. The biosurper system was shut down in April 1998. <p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CA was completed in 1991. The CAR was submitted in June 1992. Supplemental investigation was completed in 1993/94. Field work was conducted in April 1994 to investigate the 1,800-gallon spill. In July 1994, FDEP recommended additional investigation that was completed in 1995. A CARA was submitted in April 1996. Supplemental assessment recommended by the BCT was completed in November 1996. The RAP and the revised CARA were submitted in January 1997. Supplemental soil samples were collected in September 1997 and the results were presented in a RAP letter memorandum submitted in November 1997. Additional soil samples for Kerosene Analytical Group parameters were collected in April 1998. The BCT recommended that a pilot study be conducted to evaluate recirculation wells as a viable alternative for groundwater treatment. The 1999 recirculation well pilot-scale study showed difficulties in operation of the system. The technology was eliminated in favor of AS. A RAP Addendum was submitted in August 1999. This addendum also described the removal of the tanks, earth mound, and soil beneath the tanks. The source removal action began in the 3rd quarter of FY 2000 and was completed in mid-February 2001. Supplemental assessment activities were initiated in July 2001. These activities included the use of DPT/membrane interface probes followed by installation of permanent monitoring wells to evaluate the current conditions and the impact of the source removal activities recently conducted at the site. Monitoring well installation and sampling were completed in February 2003, and the results indicated the need for additional wells. The additional well installation was completed in July 2003. The Supplemental SAR was submitted to the FDEP in October 2003. A RAP Addendum recommending AS/SVE was submitted to the FDEP in late March 2004. FDEP issued a directive to discontinue AS/SVE system operation on 24 October 2005. A site-wide groundwater sampling event conducted in May 2007 indicated a significant reduction in the size of the groundwater plume. An Optimization Study was conducted to evaluate the path forward, and the Optimization Report was submitted in June 2008. The recommendations were approved by FDEP on 20 August 2008. The AS system was restarted in November 2008 with a reduced number of wells operating. The UFP-SAP was submitted on 25 March 2011. The AS system was restarted in December 2011, because concentrations rebounded after the system was shut down. It operated with minor down time until it was shut off in August 2012. Between the May 2012 and August 2012 BCT meetings, the system ran for one week and was shut off for one week, as the system was effective with the pulsing of the unit and the cost of electricity to run the system is very high. Based on discussions with FDEP and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in July 2012, it was determined that a new downgradient well was required based on GCTL exceedances in the downgradient area. The new well, CEF-076-118D, was installed on 1 October 2012. <p>Other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil source removal, conducted by JA Jones/CH2M Hill involved the excavation 140,957.03 tons of petroleum-contaminated soil and the recycling of 19,550 gallons of free product and petroleum contact water. The Source Removal Report was approved on 22 February 2002. The last quarterly sampling after system shut down was conducted in September 2013. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next semi-annual sampling event will be in March 2015. FDEP identified that sulfate needs to be considered a Contaminant of Concern (COC) at the site and addressed in future events. 				



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
Day Tank 2	Facility 342-DT, south of intersection of 2nd Street and "A" Avenue	JP-5 fuel	Several USTs and ASTs were located adjacent to the Day Tank 2 facility. In October 1996, free petroleum product was observed in a piezometer located south of Day Tank 2. The release was believed to have been from the 200,000-gallon earth mounded, interior-lined, asphalt-coated, steel tank or associated piping. Approximately 29,000 gallons of free product were recovered. Day Tank 2 was taken out of operation in October 1996 and removed in 1997.	Achieve cleanup of contaminated areas to levels prescribed in Chapter 62-780 FAC.
<p>Initial Remedial Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day Tank 2 was decommissioned in 1996 and was removed in August 1997. <p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CA plan was submitted in June 1997. The field investigation at Day Tank 2 included installation of several monitoring wells, DPT groundwater screening points, soil borings, and soil sampling in March 1998. • SAR was completed in July 1998. • A source removal plan was submitted in October 1998, and the removal action was conducted in November 1998. Monitoring wells that were destroyed during the IRA were replaced and sampled in April 1999. A report describing the analytical results was completed in May 1999. • Groundwater contamination will be addressed as part of Operable Unit 9, Sites 36/37. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 				



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
Tank 46 (Includes 46R, 46D, 46SUL, and 46UL)	Building 46 across D Avenue from the Bachelor Officers Quarters	Regular and unleaded gasoline and diesel fuel	A total of eight leaking tanks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • four 2,000 — gallon tanks • two 10,000 — gallon tanks • two 6,000 — gallon tanks 	Soil remedial action goals for Building 46 site-specific COCs are listed in Table 2 of the University of Florida Soil Cleanup Target Level Development Web Site. Groundwater remedial actions goals are listed in Table 1 of the University of Florida Soil Cleanup Target Level Development Web Site.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A RAP was submitted in March 1999. This RAP included the design of an AS/SVE System for the remediation of contaminated soil and groundwater. The RAP was revised to use a nutrient-enhanced BS system to remediate the source area and plume in June 2000. Installation of the remediation system was completed in January 2001. The Remedial Action Contractor reported contaminated groundwater exceeding GCTLs in a perimeter well. • A supplemental assessment to delineate this contamination began during the fourth quarter of FY 2002 and was completed in January 2003. A letter report describing the results of the investigation was submitted on 28 May 2003. • A RAP modification was issued in March 2004 to extend the current system to adequately remediate that part of the groundwater plume that was not currently being affected. The two PHOSter systems (east and west) were removed and were replaced by one BS system in the eastern portion of the site. • A Remedial Action Optimization Report was submitted in May 2007 to address path forward for two small hot spots with exceedances of FDEP Natural Attenuation Default Concentrations for naphthalene and methyl tertiary butyl ether. The Optimization Report recommended redirecting flows to these two hotspots and bringing the west side BS system offline. In January 2008, FDEP approved discontinuing use of the west system. • Both systems were removed from the site on 31 January 2008. A new AS system was installed on the eastern side of the site on 17 September 2008. The AS system was shut down in December 2009. • A final UFP-SAP was submitted on 25 March 2011. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual monitoring is on-going, and the next annual event is scheduled for March 2015. 				



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
North-South Apron Plume	East of Building 815 on eastern edge of north-south flightline apron	Unknown	Possible leakage from storm sewers or downward migration of an upgradient plume from an unknown site.	Achieve cleanup of contaminated areas to levels prescribed in Chapter 62-780 FAC.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier investigations indicated that Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were present in the groundwater at concentrations that exceeded FDEP GCTLs. Additional assessment activities conducted between November 1999 and November 2000 confirmed that VOCs were present in the groundwater at concentrations that exceeded GCTLs. A SAR was submitted recommending implementation of natural attenuation monitoring. • FDEP issued a NAMPAO in March 2001. The first three quarterly events indicated that groundwater VOC concentrations continued to exceed GCTLs, and the plume appeared to be static, and a supplemental assessment was recommended. • The additional assessment began during the fourth quarter of FY 2002. A letter report was submitted on 14 January 2003, recommending natural attenuation monitoring. An FDEP response, issued on 2 May 2003, requested additional assessment to delineate the vertical extent of contamination. The installation and sampling of additional wells was completed in July 2003, and a second supplemental assessment letter report was submitted to FDEP in December 2003. FDEP issued a response on 30 January 2004, requesting additional sampling. • The Navy issued a Scope of Work for the additional sampling on 20 July 2004, and the sampling was completed on 24 March 2005. A Supplemental Assessment Letter Report was issued in August 2005 and approved by FDEP in September 2005. A new groundwater monitoring program began on 7 July 2006. • A final UFP-SAP was prepared for the site, and submitted on 12 April 2010, and monitoring is ongoing. • Monitoring frequency was changed to annual after the January 2012 event. • Year 8 annual sampling was conducted in January 2013, and a confirmatory sampling event was recommended to be performed in July 2013 to confirm that levels of benzene were detected less than its GCTL and FDEP approved the recommendation. • Results from July 2013 sampling showed no exceedances at any of the wells for the second consecutive sampling event, so the site is eligible for a Site Rehabilitation Completion Order. • A Site Rehabilitation Completion Order was awarded on 9 April 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well Abandonment will be performed at this site in conjunction with the Building 82/Tank G82 wells after Site Rehabilitation Completion Order is awarded for Building 82, Tank G82. 				

Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
Building 82/ Tank G-82	Eastern side of Building 82 on western edge of north-south flight line apron		Remaining contaminated soil next to Building 82 removed in 2000.	Achieve cleanup of contaminated areas to levels prescribed in Chapter 62-780 FAC.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site investigation was conducted from October 1999 to July 2000. Petroleum contaminants were detected in the soil and groundwater. A total of 148.1 tons of contaminated soil were removed and approximately 49 yards of contaminated soil were left in place because of physical obstructions. • A groundwater Monitoring Only Natural Attenuation (MONA) proposal was recommended to begin after the excavation was completed. On 18 April 2002, additional subsurface soil samples were collected for total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons Subclassification Evaluation to determine if the contaminated soil left in place required excavation. All results were less than FDEP Industrial Soil Cleanup Target Levels; therefore, the soil was left in place and land use controls were put in place. • A Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) Work Plan was submitted in May 2008; MNA monitoring began in July 2008, and sampling was performed quarterly. Sampling was changed to semi-annual frequency after the Year 1 Fourth Quarter Report. • A final UFP-SAP was prepared for the site, and submitted on 12 April 2010. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Site Rehabilitation Completion Report (SRCR) was submitted in November 2013. During the November 2014 partnering meeting, FDEP requested additional historical soil investigation information in order to complete the SRCR for this Site. This addendum to the Site's SRCR is currently being prepared and will be submitted for regulatory review. 				
BP Wells	Southeast of Building 880 on western edge of the north-south flightline apron		ASTs in secondary containment and an associated Oil-Water Separator.	Achieve cleanup of contaminated areas to levels prescribed in Chapter 62-780 FAC.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A groundwater investigation was conducted in 1999. The results from the 1999 investigation indicated that COCs in groundwater exceeded GCTLs in two monitoring wells. Additional assessment activities were conducted in February 2000. The SAR submitted in August 2000 indicated that groundwater had been impacted by VOCs. In response to the SAR, FDEP issued a NAMP/PAO. • The Navy gave approval to conduct a treatability study at this site using In-Situ Submerged Oxygen Curtain technology. The In-Situ Submerged Oxygen Curtain system was installed and began operation in October 2002 after a baseline groundwater sampling event was conducted. The Fourth Quarter Monitoring and Annual Treatability Study Evaluation Report; recommending that the treatability study be discontinued; was approved June 2004. • Natural Attenuation Monitoring Plan (NAMP) and an MNA Work Plan were submitted in May 2008, MNA monitoring began in July 2008. • A final UFP-SAP was prepared for the site, and submitted on 12 April 2010. • It was decided by the BCT that a chemical injection (ORC Advanced® [ORC®]) event would take place at BP Wells to address the Natural Attenuation Default Concentrations exceedances. • Semi-annual monitoring is on hold. The ORC® injection was conducted in November 2011, and the 1st Post construction/ORC® injection sampling event was conducted in May 2012. The 2nd Post construction/ORC® injection sampling event was conducted in December 2012. • The 4th Post construction/ORC® injection sampling event was conducted in December 2013. • The Navy's request to not conduct semi-annual monitoring in June 2014 and to generate a Site Rehabilitation Completion Report (SRCR) was approved by the regulators. Since the SRCR was not regulator approved by December 2014, semi-annual groundwater monitoring was performed in December 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on discussions in the March 2014 BCT Meeting, FDEP has waived additional long-term monitoring sampling for June 2014 pending the submittal and approval of a Site Rehabilitation Completion Report. A Site Rehabilitation Completion Report was prepared but was not submitted due to issues with the property boundaries. • The Navy performed semi-annual monitoring at the Site in December 2014. 				



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
Ocala F-18 Crash Site	In Ocala National Forest approx. 82 miles south of Cecil Field and approx. 22 miles southeast of Ocala, Florida	Jet Fuel	Past releases due to crashed F-18 Jet	Achieve cleanup of contaminated areas to levels prescribed in Chapter 62-780 FAC.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 1994, a Navy F-18 jet crashed in the Ocala National Forest. • A site assessment and initial RA were conducted. A MONA plan was submitted in April 1998 requiring quarterly monitoring. • Based on the new sampling data, a revised MONA was proposed with new milestone objectives for different COCs and different wells, and the MONA was approved in October 2005. • A supplemental soil sampling event was to be conducted in the area around the source well because February 2008 concentrations of benzene, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene exceeded end of Year 3 action levels specified in the NAMPAO. The Year 4 event was conducted in March 2009 and the supplemental soil sampling was conducted concurrently. • It was decided by the BCT that semi-annual sampling would be appropriate for this site to monitor for seasonal fluctuations. The first semi-annual, Year 7 sampling event was conducted 22 August 2011, and the associated report was submitted on 30 November 2011. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Tier II SAP was submitted on 26 September 2014 to conduct a supplemental soil investigation to evaluate the most appropriate remedial action. Approval of the Tier II SAP is pending. Semi-annual sampling is ongoing. The Year 10, 1st semi-annual event was scheduled for August 2014; however the Tier II SAP was not approved by October 2014, so Year 10, 1st semi-annual sampling occurred in October 2014. The next semi-annual sampling event will be in February 2015. 				
Building 81, Tanks 81 A, B, and C	Next to former locations of Building 81, near PCA 25	Gasoline	Tanks 81 A, B, and C	Achieve cleanup of contaminated areas to levels prescribed in Chapter 62-780 FAC.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2002 SAR identified shallow groundwater contamination and concluded that soil contamination was adequately addressed by previous source removals in the area. The SAR recommended implementation of a groundwater monitoring program and groundwater use restrictions. A NAMP was signed by FDEP on 1 October 2002. • The Supplemental Site Assessment Letter Report recommended that additional wells be installed to delineate shallow and intermediate groundwater contamination. Based on sampling results, preparation of a revised NAMP and continuation of the quarterly monitoring program was recommended. The revised NAMP was submitted on 21 November 2007. • A UFP-SAP was prepared for the site and submitted in July 2010 and monitoring is ongoing based on the SAP. • A work plan to install a downgradient well from CEF-081-26I was submitted in April 2013 and was approved. Downgradient well CEF-081-30I and side gradient well CEF-081-31I were installed, 2nd Semi-annual sampled occurred in April 2013. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term monitoring is continuing, with the sampling frequency being annual (last sampled in October 2014). The Year 6 annual event is scheduled for October 2015. 				



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
Building 271	To the west and east of Bldg 271.	Gasoline	Four USTs and 2 Oil-Water Separators	No further remedial action is planned for soil. For groundwater: retarding plume migration at the site. Protecting human health and the environment by reducing the concentrations of hydrocarbons detected at the site to target cleanup levels.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A RAP was submitted in September 2002 to the FDEP and a RAP Addendum was submitted to the FDEP in January 2003. AS was selected as the remedial alternative. The AS system was installed from September to November 2003, and commenced operation on 17 November 2003. The system was put back online, and quarterly sampling is ongoing. The system was taken offline in September 2008. A draft UFP-SAP was submitted to the BCT in August 2010. In June 2012, based on the Final 2011 Groundwater Monitoring Report for Building 271, FDEP recommended additional evaluation of the site. The results of the additional assessment may be used in support of a future RAP for the site. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per the May 2014 BCT Meeting, a Site Rehabilitation Completion Report was submitted in August 2014 and is awaiting approval 				
Hangar 815 Wash Rack	North of Building 815, South of Building 1845	Wash water, petroleum products	Wash Rack	Achieve cleanup of contaminated areas to levels prescribed in Chapter 62-780 FAC.
<p>Current Investigative Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A SAR for the site, now designated building 815 Wash Rack Area, was submitted in August 2000 and identified total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons and naphthalene groundwater contamination at the site. MONA was recommended based on the results of the SAR. Semi-annual monitoring began in January 2001. The site was transferred to the Installation Restoration Program to be addressed with Site 59, but was transferred back to the Petroleum Program based on discussions at the September 2007 BCT Meeting. A SAR Addendum was recommended during the September 2007 BCT meeting and was submitted to FDEP on 20 May 2008. A NAMP AO was issued on 16 November 2008, and a final UFP-SAP was submitted on 12 April 2010. Sampling frequency was changed from semi-annual to annual as agreed upon at the 15 November 2011, BCT meeting and with FDEP approval of the 2nd Semi-Annual, Year 3 Groundwater Monitoring Report. A Technical Memorandum recommending a decrease in sampling frequency was submitted on 2 October 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual sampling is ongoing. The Year 7 annual event is scheduled for February 2015. 				



Table 1-2 Petroleum Program and Munitions Response Program				
Site Name	Site Location	Waste Type	Sources	Remedial Action Objective
Building 365 Munitions Response Area (MRA)	On the Northwestern edge of the North-South Flightline	Unexploded ordnance	Munitions discarded by unknown persons.	No Remedial Action Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munitions were first identified at the Site in September 2004. A Munitions Response Team visited the site and talked with one of the responding Florida Air National Guard Explosives Ordnance Disposal Technicians. An Explosives Safety Submission was submitted in October 2004 and approved by the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board in November 2004. The initial mag and dig operation was conducted in December 2004, and it was determined that the area needed to be expanded. The area was expanded according to a Work Plan submitted in February 2005 and Munitions Response Program investigations continued. • Munitions response on 28.5 acres completed to date. • Munitions response fieldwork started in November 2011 and completed on 5 December 2011. No munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) items were found in periphery grids. The MEC items that were recovered during fieldwork activities are currently stored in a magazine at Hanger 860 and are scheduled to be disposed of by demolition in April 2012. The After Action Report was submitted in June 2013. • In a letter from NOSSA dated June 24, 2013, the AAR was accepted and removed the exclusion zones (EZ) and explosive safety quantity distance (ESQD) arcs. The work at building 365 was considered complete. • In a letter dated August 13, 2013 DDESB acknowledged receipt of the AAR which was filed with no issues noted as a permanent record of munitions response conducted at building 365. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. 				
Hangar 860 MRA	On the Northwestern edge of the East-West Flightline	Unexploded ordnance	Munitions discarded by unknown persons.	No Remedial Action Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary storage of munitions is reported to have taken place at the Building 865 Facility. • A possible MEC item was first identified in the MRA in February 2005 during a visual site survey for an upcoming construction project. Munitions response has continued since in various investigations. • Munitions response on 44.5 acres completed to date. • Field work started in November 2011. MEC was found in periphery grids; therefore, additional munitions response is required to the west and south of current MRA. The MEC items that were recovered during fieldwork activities are currently stored in a magazine onsite and are scheduled to be disposed of by demolition in April 2012. • A Work Plan was submitted in July 2013. • Supplemental Field Work was conducted in February and March 2014. <p>Upcoming and Ongoing Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Final After Action Report was submitted in October 2014 				

Notes:

APR	Alternate Procedures Request	MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
ASTs	Aboveground Storage Tanks	MONA	Monitoring Only Natural Attenuation
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team	MRA	Munitions Response Area
BS	Biosparging	NAMP	Natural Attenuation Monitoring Plan
CA	Contamination Assessment	NAMPOA	Natural Attenuation Monitoring Plan Approval Order
CAR	Contamination Assessment Report	NFF	North Fuel Farm
CARA	Contamination Assessment Report Addendum	ORC®	Oxygen Release Compound
COC	Contaminant of Concern	RAP	Remedial Action Plan
DPT	Direct-Push Technology	SAP	Sampling Analysis Plan
EMTs	Earth-Mounded Tanks	SAR	Site Assessment Report
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	SRCR	Site Rehabilitation Completion Report
FY	Fiscal Year	SVE	Soil vapor Extraction
GCTLs	Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels	UFP	Uniform Federal Policy Plan
IRA	Interim Remedial Action	USTs	Underground Storage Tanks
MEC	Munitions and explosives of concern	VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds



2.0 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED DURING THE PREVIOUS QUARTER

2.1 Field Work

The following field activities were conducted during the 4th quarter of CY 2014.

IR Program

- OU9, Site 59 — Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Event, Year 7, Semi-Annual

MRP

- None

Petroleum Program

- BP wells — Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Event, 5th Post-ORC Injection Sampling Event
- Ocala F-18 Crash Site, Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Event, Year 10, 2nd Semi-Annual
- Tanks 81 A, B, & C — Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Event, Year 5 Annual

2.2 Deliverables

The following deliverables were submitted during the 4th quarter of CY 2014.

IR Program

- OU1, Sites 1 & 2 — Draft Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Year 17
- OU2, Site 5 — Draft Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Year 17
- OU2, Site 17 — Draft Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Year 18
- OU10, Site 21 — Draft Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Year 14
- OU12, Site 32 — Draft Groundwater Monitoring Report, s, Year 11
- OU 11, Site 45 — Draft Groundwater Monitoring Report, Annual, Year 13
- Final Annual Site Management Plan for Calendar Year 2015

MRP

- Final After Action Report for Hangar 860

Petroleum Program

- 815 Wash Rack, Technical Memorandum for request to decrease in sample frequency



2.3 Meetings

The following meeting was held during the 4rd quarter of CY 2014.

Partnering Meeting (Jacksonville, Florida): 3-5 November 2014

3.0 UPCOMING ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED FOR THE CURRENT QUARTER

3.1 Field Work

The following field activities are scheduled to be conducted during the 1st quarter of CY 2015.

IR Program

- OU 1, Sites 1&2 — Long-Term Monitoring Event, Annual, Year 18.
- OU 10, Site 21 — Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Event, Semi-Annual, Year 15
- OU 9, Site 36 & 37 — Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Event, 2nd Semi-Annual, Year 15
- OU 9, Site 57 — Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Event, Annual, Year 12
- OU 9, Site 58 — Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring Event, Annual, Year 12
- OU 9, Site 59 — Groundwater Monitoring of Hot Spot #3, Quarterly

MRP

- None

Petroleum Program

- Building 46 — Annual Sampling event for 2015
- South Fuel Farm — Year 4, 1st Semi-Annual Sampling event
- JETC — Annual Sampling event for 2015
- Day Tank 1 — Annual Sampling event for 2015
- North Fuel Farm — 1st Semi-annual Sampling event for 2015
- Ocala Crash Site — Year 10, 2nd Semi-Annual Long-Term Groundwater Sampling event
- 815 Wash Rack — Year 7 Annual Sampling Event

3.2 Deliverables

The following deliverables are scheduled to be submitted during the 1st quarter of CY 2015.

IR Program

- OU 8, Site 3 — Draft Systems Installation Completion Report
- OU 8, Site 3 — Final 2013 Annual Report
- OU 7, Site 16 — Draft Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report, Year 16
- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, 1st Semi-Annual Year 10
- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, 2nd Semi-Annual Year 10
- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, 1st Semi-Annual Year 11
- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, 2nd Semi-Annual Year 11

- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, 1st Semi-Annual Year 12
- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, 2nd Semi-Annual, Year 12
- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, 1st Semi-Annual, Year 13
- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Draft Groundwater Monitoring Report, 1st Semi-Annual, Year 14
- OU 9, Sites 36 & 37 — Draft Groundwater Monitoring Report, 2nd Semi-Annual, Year 14
- OU 9, Site 59 — Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, Annual Year 3
- Quarterly Site Management Plan Report (1st Quarter CY 2015 Report)

MRP

- None.

Petroleum Program

- BP wells — Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Report for 5th Post-ORC Injection Sampling Event
- Ocala F-18 Crash Site, Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Report for Year 10, 1st Semi-annual event
- Tanks 81 A, B, & C - Long Term Groundwater Monitoring Report for Year 5 Annual Event
- North Fuel Farm, Year 14, 2nd Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring Report

3.3 Meetings

The following meetings are scheduled to be held during the 1st quarter of CY 2015.

Partnering Meeting (via Go-To Meeting): 17 February 2015

3.4 Schedule Adherence

The Navy has primary responsibility for developing and implementing the SMP, and for administration and schedule adherence through the execution of the NAVFAC's IRP.

The following changes to the schedule presented in the SMP for CY 2014 and subsequent quarterly updates are anticipated at this time.

IR Program

- CY 2013 Annual Update to the Final Uniform Federal Policy (UFP)-Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) — Sites 1 and 2, 32, 36 and 37, 45, and 59 for Long Term Monitoring (LTM) at IR Sites; and the CY 2013 Annual Update to the Final UFP-SAP for LTM at IR Sites 3, 5, 16, 17, 21, 57, and 58 will be combined into one comprehensive SAP in 2015 pending funding.
- The schedule for the submission of the Final Site 5 Year 15 Groundwater Monitoring Report has been delayed due to an extended period required to complete the final document.
- The schedule for the submission of the Final Site 3 Year 14 Groundwater Monitoring Report has been delayed due to an extended period required to complete the final document.
- The schedule for the submission of the Sites 36 and 37 Final Groundwater Monitoring Reports has been extended due to the need for a longer period for regulatory review.

Petroleum Program

The schedules for the submission of the following have been extended to incorporate various changes to the sampling programs.

- CY 2014 Annual Update to the UFP-SAP for Petroleum Sites: JETC, NFF, Day Tank 1, Building 46, and Building 271 CY 2014 Annual Update to the UFP-SAP for Petroleum Sites: North-South Apron, Tank G82, BP Wells, Hangar 815, Tanks 81 A, B, and C; South Fuel Farm, and Ocala Crash Site will be combined into one comprehensive SAP in 2015 pending funding.