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NAS CECIL FIELD, FL
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MEMORANDUM REGARDING FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONCURRENCE WITH SELECTED REMEDY AT OPERABLE UNIT 7 (OU 7) SITE 16 NAS CECIL FIELD FL

11/4/1996

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Florida Department of

Memorandum

Environmental Protection

NAS Cecil Field Administrative Record
Document Index Number

32215-007
05.01.07.0002

TO: Virginia B. Wetherell, Secretary

FROM: John M. Ruddell, Director
Division of Waste Management

DATE: November 4, 1996

SUBJECT: Site 16, Operable Unit 7,
Naval Air Station Cecil Field, Florida

Attached for your review and signature is a letter of concurrence to Mr. Steve M. Wilson, Base Realignment and Closure Environmental Coordinator, Naval Air Station Cecil Field, regarding the Record of Decision (ROD) for the selected remedy at Site 16, Naval Air Station Cecil Field.

Site 16 consists of the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD) seepage pit, Non-Destructive Inspection (NDI) holding tank, associated pipelines from Building 313, and adjacent areas to the southeast, Buildings 1824, 815, 825, and the aircraft parking apron adjacent to Building 825. From 1959 to 1980, liquid wastes generated from processes within the AIMD [including trichloroethene (TCE), sodium cyanide, creosol, phenol, methylene chloride, oil along with rusts, scale, and paint wastes, glass beads, and blasting grit] were disposed of at Site 16. The wastes were discharged to a holding tank that overflowed into a 40 feet long by 3 feet wide by 10 feet deep seepage pit. Construction of the seepage pit allowed drainage of wastes directly into the subsurface soils and groundwater. The holding tank was used as a RCRA 90 day-storage unit from 1980 through 1989.

An Interim Record of Decision (IROD), detailing a plan to abate the source of contamination, was signed in April of 1994. The holding tank, seepage pit, much of the associated piping, and 1,400 cubic yds of TCE-contaminated soils were removed from the site by the end of June 1994. The total cost of the IROD was $701,591.

A Baseline Risk Assessment identified human health and ecological risks associated with Site 16. The cancer risk associated with the potential future use of the groundwater from the surficial aquifer was calculated to be 3×10^{-3}. In addition, a Hazard Index (HI) of 30 was calculated for noncarcinogenic risk at the site. The groundwater plume is bisected by a major storm drain, and portions of the plume are directly discharging into this drain. The ecological risk assessment determined there was risk from TPH at the storm sewer outfall.

The selected remedy for the treatment of groundwater at Site 16 is a combination of two of the alternatives described in the Feasibility Study. This remedy includes the extraction of groundwater in the source area with the highest contamination and enhanced bioremediation for the downgradient portion of the plume. The source area treatment is to include the extraction of the groundwater to remove target organic contaminants, discharge of the treated groundwater to the NAS Cecil Field Federally Operated Treatment Works, monitoring of the groundwater quality, and the implementation of institutional controls. In addition, the downgradient portion of the plume will be treated through in situ bioremediation. Nutrients will be added into the groundwater to enhance the rate of degradation of organic contaminants by naturally occurring microorganisms. The cost of this remedy is $2,916,000 and will take approximately 30 years to achieve regulatory standards.

The responsible party, the U.S. Navy, will be performing the Superfund remedy, so a State cost share under Superfund will not be necessary.

I recommend you sign the attached letter of concurrence.

JMR/mjd

Attachment

cc: Debbie Vaughn-Wright, USEPA
Michael J. Deliz, FDEP

TJB B JJC B for JC ESN B for ESN