

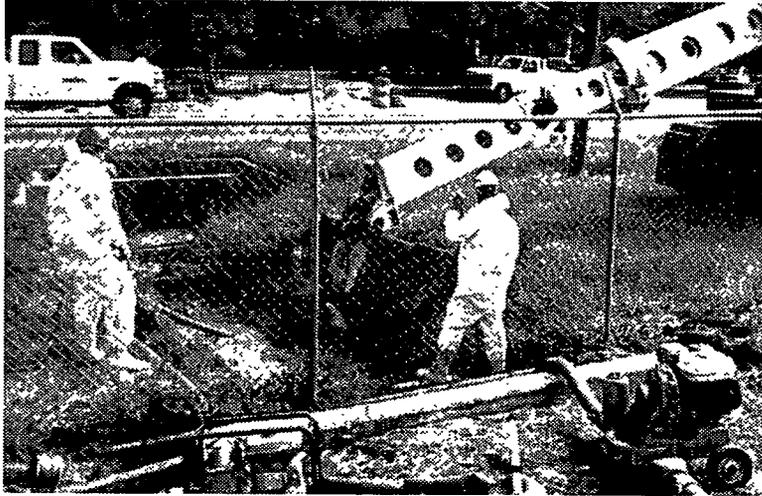
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NCBC GULFPORT
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INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM REMOVAL OF SEDIMENTS ALONG 28TH
STREET" NCBC GULFPORT MS
1/1/1996
NCBC GULFPORT

Installation Restoration Program

The Installation Restoration Program is the Department of Defense's effort to cleanup the environment on military bases throughout the United States

Removal of Sediments along 28th Street



Sediments (soil in ditches) containing the chemical dioxin were removed from the ditches along 28th Street. The work was done in the middle of July 1995 to prepare for widening of the road.

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A total of nearly 500,000 pounds of sediment were removed. After the contaminated sediments were removed, the sediment remaining in the ditches was tested again. The sample results met the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality standard for the chemical dioxin (4.7 parts per trillion).

Former Fire Fighting Training Area Groundwater Removal and Treatment



A study was performed from November 1993 to June 1994 to discover the amount and location of diesel fuel in the ground. The study included:

- ✓ Installing 38 hydropunch samples to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of diesel fuel.
- ✓ Installing five wells to sample and track the movement of diesel fuel.
- ✓ Designing a treatment system to remove the diesel from the ground and to clean the contaminated water under Site 6.

The treatment system cleans the groundwater in three steps:

- ✓ The water and diesel fuels are pulled out of the ground using a pump inside of a well.
- ✓ Diesel fuel is separated from the water.
- ✓ The fuel is recycled and the water is cleaned using an air stripper.

Sediment Recovery Traps



Sediments (soil in streams and ditches) can be carried from their original location by moving water. Contaminants, such as dioxin, can be carried along with the sediments. One way to protect the environment is to keep contaminants from moving from their original location (the source). At the Seabee Center, 12 sediment recovery traps were placed in the ditches to stop the movement of dioxin from the source.



The sediment recovery traps include a fabric filter which is wrapped in gravel. The traps work by first slowing the flow of water, allowing the sediments to settle out. Sediment left in the water is filtered out by the fabric.

Notes

