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NAS KEY WEST
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PROPOSED PLAN FOR SOIL AND SEDIMENT REMEDY FOR AREAS AROUND SEDIMENT
SAMPLES SD-05 AND SD-08 AT THE HAMACA HAWK MISSILE SITE NAS KEY WEST FL
9/19/1999
NAS KEY WEST



PROPOSED PLAN



Naval Air Station Key West, Florida

Facility/Unit Type: Areas Around Sediment Samples SD-05 and SD-08 at the Hamaca Hawk Missile Site
Contaminants: Inorganics and Pesticides
Media: Soil and Sediment
Remedy: No Further Action

INTRODUCTION

This Proposed Plan is issued by the U.S. Navy, the lead agency for Naval Air Station (NAS) Key West remedial activities, with concurrence by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The proposed remedial activities are conducted under the Department of Defense's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program in accordance with Section 120 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the National Contingency Plan (NCP), and the FDEP Brownfields Cleanup Criteria Rule (62-785 F.A.C.). Areas around sediment samples SD-05 and SD-08 at Hamaca Hawk Missile Site are of interest and are known as Parcel A, Subzone 9.

This Proposed Plan identifies the proposed remedy for areas around sediment samples SD-05 and SD-08 at NAS Key West, explains the rationale for the preference, solicits public review and comment on the conclusions of the Supplemental Site Inspection (SSI), and provides information as to how the public can be involved in the remedy selection process. The Proposed Plan provides a summary of past environmental work at Hamaca Hawk Missile Site. This document provides key highlights of the SSI Report but should not be used as a substitute. Additional details regarding the site and the investigation conducted may be found in the SSI Report that is kept as part of the information repository. Please refer to the cover letter for the repository location.

The public is encouraged to comment on the proposed remedy. The U.S. Navy emphasizes that the proposed remedy is the initial recommendation of the Agency. Changes to the proposed remedy, or a change from the proposed remedy to another remedy, may be made if public comments or additional data indicate that such a change would result in a more appropriate solution.

PROPOSED REMEDY

The proposed remedy is no-further-action in the area around SD-05 and SD-08.

FACILITY BACKGROUND

Hamaca Hawk Missile Site is located at the east end of Key West. Based on historical maps and aerial photographs, it is thought that the site was originally made up of salt ponds that were filled by the U.S. Army. This facility was built in 1964 as a defense site to repel an expected Cuban and Russian assault as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The site was used for coastal defense until the early 1980s when it was transferred to the Navy. The Navy did not use the property but allowed homeless veterans to stay there in 1994 and 1995.

The Site Inspection (SI) results for sediment sample SD-05 indicated concentrations of cadmium, Bis(2-ethyhexyl phthalate) and 4,4'-DDE in excess of FDEP action levels of 0.676 mg/kg, 182 µg/kg and 2.07 µg/kg respectively. In the same sample, butyl benzyl phthalate was detected in excess of its EPA action level of 63 µg/kg and lead was found to exceed the NAS Key West Partnering Team selected action level for sediment of 34.18 mg/kg. Results for sediment sample SD-08 indicate concentration of aluminum, lead, and vanadium above NAS Key West Partnering Team selected action levels of 2664 mg/kg, 34.18 mg/kg and 10.44 mg/kg respectively. In the same sample 4,4'-DDE was also detected above the FDEP action level of 2.07 µg/kg. The Engineer's Estimate/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for Alternatives for BRAC Fast Track Soil Removal Parcels and the Action Memorandum for BRAC Fast Track Soil Removal Parcels briefly describe contamination at Hamaca Hawk Missile Site, remedial alternatives evaluated for the Interim Remedial Action (IRA), and costs associated with remediation. The SSI Report describes in detail the IRA performed and results of confirmation samples taken at the site.

The IRA at SD-05 removed 1 foot of sediment from the area shown in Figure 1. No confirmation sampling was performed at this location because the sidewalls consisted of bedrock or mangrove root mass. The IRA removed 2 feet of soil the area around SD-08 (Figure 1). A total of 93 cubic yards of soil and sediment was removed. Confirmation sampling showed that all the SI analytes of concern, 4,4'-DDE, aluminum, lead, and vanadium were reduced to below their action levels. 4,4'-DDE was detected at 7.5 µg/kg during the SI but was not detected in any of the confirmation samples. Aluminum was reduced from 3680 mg/kg to a maximum detected concentration of 568 mg/kg and lead was reduced from 81.6 mg/kg to 5.1 mg/kg. The last analyte of concern, vanadium was reduced from 14.4 mg/kg to 3.4 mg/kg. Clean fill was placed in the excavation around SD-08 to return the area to grade.

The soil removal activities were performed in accordance with the FDEP Brownfields Cleanup Criteria Rule, No Further Action Criteria [62-785.680 F.A.C.] that provided a secondary regulatory driver to the site action levels. No further action is recommended at the areas around SD-05 and SD-08 at the Hamaca Hawk Missile Site.

In addition to the IRAs performed at the areas around SD-05 and SD-08 a small excavation was performed west of Building I-6536 in support of the Underground Storage Tank (UST) program. This excavation was performed to remove petroleum-contaminated soils around groundwater monitoring well MW-03. Three confirmation samples were collected and analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) by FL-PRO method. No analyte exceedances were found in these samples. This site will be closed under the RCRA UST program.

SCOPE OF REMEDIAL ACTION

The U.S. Navy recognizes that CERCLA allows various options for implementing remedies based on site conditions. For the areas around SD-05 and SD-08 at NAS Key West, the SSI Report indicates that the IRA (soil removal) reduced the threat to human health and the environment to acceptable levels in accordance with CERCLA, the NCP, and the Brownfields Cleanup Criteria Rule. Therefore, there is sufficient justification to propose no remedial action for the area around SD-05 and SD-08. There are no costs associated with the no further action.

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NEXT STEPS

Following a 30-day public comment period, the U.S. Navy will issue a final decision on the proposed remedy. The Decision Document, which will describe the remedy chosen for areas around SD-05 and SD-08 and other BRAC sites, will include responses to oral comments received during the public comment period. Concurrence from EPA and FDEP will be obtained before implementing the final remedy.

