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LETTER REGARDING FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
REVIEW AND COMMENTS OF FINAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT NAVAL HOSPITAL
BUILDINGS 2269 AND 2270 NAS PENSACOLA FL
10/06/2011
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Rick Scott
Governor

Jennifer Carroll
Lt. Governor

Herschel T. Vinyard Jr.
Secretary

October 6, 2011

Mr. Greg Campbell
Building 310 John Tower Road
Naval Air Station Pensacola
Pensacola, FL 32508

RE: Final Site Assessment Report, Buildings 2269 & 2270, Naval Hospital Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida (FDEP Fac. ID 17/9700031)

Dear Greg:

I have reviewed the Final Site Assessment Report, Buildings 2269 & 2270, Naval Hospital Pensacola, Pensacola, dated July 2011 (received August 12, 2011), prepared and submitted by Aerostar Environmental Services, Inc. The assessment conducted appears adequate to support some of the conclusions made in the report and likewise support most of the recommendations made. I have the following comments that should be addressed in a Site Assessment Report Addendum:

- (1) I concur with the conclusion that the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon contamination detected in soils by Building 2269 is a result from the historically use of that area as a skeet range and is not the result of a petroleum discharge. Therefore, the Department concurs that the further assessment and remediation of the site should be conducted under the Navy's Munitions Response Program as the Corry Station Skeet Range.
- (2) Concerning Building 2270, Aerostar's recommendation to collect soil samples for laboratory analysis by TRPH Speciation is a good one and should be conducted. It may also be advisable to conduct Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) extraction on soil samples as well.
- (3) Concerning Building 2270, I could find no laboratory analytical data within the report that would corroborate the statement on page 21 that "... there are currently at least two feet of non-impacted soil between land surface and the impacted soil, therefore engineering controls may already be in place." In order

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$3.2m \quad 1/2(3.2) \quad 1.6$
 $8m \quad 2/3(3.2) \quad 2.14$
 $(8 - 1.6) / (1.6 + 0.08)$
 $20m$
 24
 $9m + 14.5$

Mr. Greg Campbell
SAR for Naval Hospital Pensacola
October 6, 2011
Page 2 of 2

to demonstrate this with actual physical data, surface soil samples should be collected in the vicinity of the diesel aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and analyzed for petroleum products' contaminants of concern.

- (4) Most all of the soil and groundwater sampling locations are to the north and east of the diesel ASTs at Building 2270. With groundwater flowing to the south as depicted in Figures 12 and 13, there needs to be a well installed directly south of the ASTs. Soil samples should be collected during well installation.
- (5) Another round of groundwater sampling and analysis should be conducted on wells MW-1, MW-4, and MW-5 to verify that the concentrations of ethylbenzene, total xylenes, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene and TRPH detected in those wells from the May 12, 2011 sampling event remain below the Department's groundwater cleanup target levels. This groundwater sampling should be conducted in conjunction with the sampling of the well mentioned in comment (4) above.
- (6) Please note that the May 12, 2011 groundwater elevation for MW-7 should be 91.46 feet in Table 8 and Figure 12.

The FDEP facility ID for this site is 17/9700031. Please specify the facility ID on all future correspondence regarding this site. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at (850) 245-8997.

Sincerely,



David P. Grabka, P.G.
Remedial Project Manager
Federal Programs Section
Bureau of Waste Cleanup

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