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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN NAS CECIL FIELD FL
12/1/1994
BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL INC

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

NAS CECIL FIELD, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

DELIVERY ORDER No. 0008

Prepared for

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SOUTHERN DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

Under Contract No. N62467-93-D-0936

Prepared by

BECHTEL ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

REVISION 0

DECEMBER 1994

Bechtel Job No. 22567

Prepared:	Richard K Atwood Environmental Compliance Technical Lead	12/8/94 Date
Concurred:	Karen Nery for H. Bauer Project Manager	12/8/94 Date
Approved:	[illegible] Navy RAC Contracting Officer	12-20-94 Date

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

NAS CECIL FIELD, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

DELIVERY ORDER NO. 008

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1.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this Environmental Protection Plan is to outline the methods and responsibilities for protection of natural resources and the environment during execution of the delivery order work. To accomplish this goal., Bechtel Environmental, Inc. (BEI) will comply with applicable Federal, State, and activity environmental laws and regulations, properly control and dispose of all waste generated, document and report on pollution prevention measures, and prepare, for Navy submittal, all reports required by outside agencies.

The objective of this project is to decontaminate selected sites to permit their use without land use restrictions or to stabilize and/or otherwise control residual contamination at the sites to meet current guidelines for the protection of public health and safety.

It should be noted that the program is, fundamentally and exclusively, an environmental restoration program. Essentially all substantive program activities are implementations of response actions for contaminated media. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) establish extensive environmental documentation requirements for remedial action programs. Many of the methods and responsibilities for protection of natural resources will be embodied in existing legislation and rules, and will be documented in the course of remedial action.

1.2 GENERAL SITE INFORMATION

NAS Cecil Field is located 14 miles southwest of Jacksonville in the northeastern part of Florida. Most of NAS Cecil Field is located within Duval County; however, part is located in the northern part of Clay County (Figure 1-1).

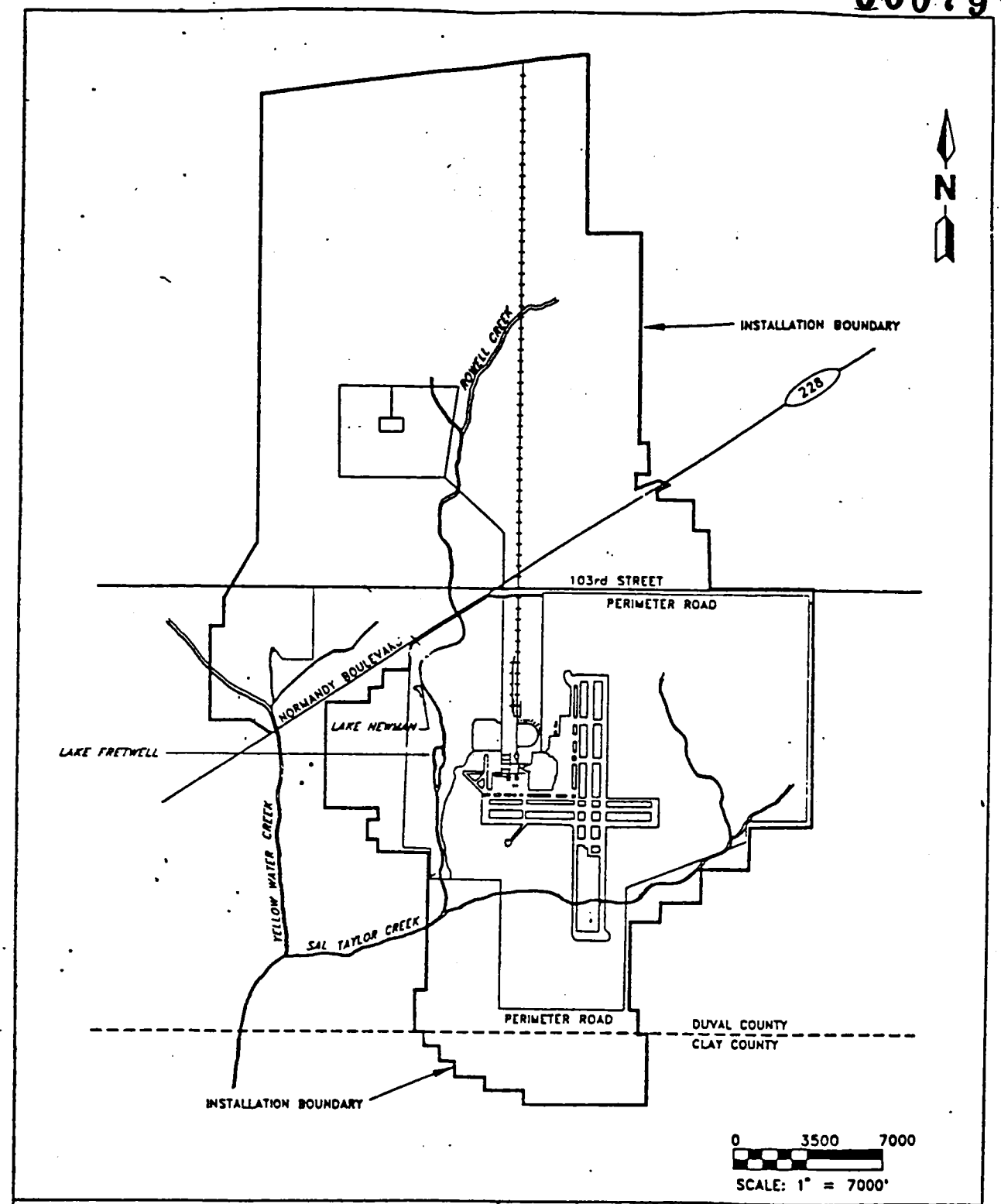
NAS Cecil Field was established in 1941 and provides facilities, services, and material support for the operation and maintenance of naval weapons, aircraft, and other units of the operating forces as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Some of the tasks required to accomplish this mission include operation of fuel storage facilities, performance of aircraft maintenance, maintenance and operation of engine repair facilities, and test cells for engines.

There are a wide variety of contaminants present at NAS Cecil Field. There are solvent and petroleum spills, contaminated soil and groundwater, and pesticide disposal areas.

Interim remedial actions planned for the site include excavation of contaminated soil, land farming of contaminated soil, excavation and treatment of contaminated debris, and groundwater remediation activities.

2.0 PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BEI will preserve natural resources within the project boundaries. Preservation of natural resources will be achieved through the use of project procedures designed to minimize



SITE LOCATION MAP

Figure 1-1

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NAS CECIL FIELD
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

environmental impacts and restore areas that must be disturbed during the course of remedial activities.

Procedures are in place to protect the natural resources as described in the Contract, Part 4.4, Protection of Natural Resources.

2.1 LAND RESOURCES

Except in areas to be cleared, BEI will not remove or deface trees or shrubs without approval.

2.2 TREE PROTECTION

BEI will protect existing trees that will remain after completion of work.

2.3 REPLACEMENT

BEI will restore landscape features damaged by equipment operations.

2.4 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION

BEI will remove traces of temporary construction facilities such as haul roads, work areas, structures, foundations, and stockpiles of excess or waste materials.

2.5 STREAM CROSSINGS

Approval will be obtained from the Contracting Officer or designated representative before any equipment fords a stream. Temporary culverts or bridges will be utilized where necessary.

2.6 FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Fish and wildlife will not be unnecessarily disturbed. Stream flows and other significant native habitats will be protected.

2.7 WETLAND AREAS

BEI will not disturb any wetland area without authorization. Approval may be required by an affected state or local agency, or the Army Corps of Engineers. Such approval will be obtained through the Navy designated representative.

3.0 PROTECTION OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.1 OBJECTIVE

BEI will coordinate with the activity as required to contact state agencies for known locations of historical or archaeological areas prior to the start of any work.

BEI will preserve and report to the Contracting Officer or designated representative any historical or archaeological items or human skeletal remains discovered in the course of work.

3.2 METHODS

BEI will provide guidance and training to field operations management on the importance and requirements related to historical resource protection.

4.0 PROTECTION OF SURFACE SOIL, VEGETATION, AND SURFACE WATERS

4.1 GROUND COVER

Burnoff of ground cover will not be permitted.

4.2 ERODIBLE SOILS

All earthwork will be brought to a final grade, as specified in delivery orders. Side slopes and back slopes will be protected immediately upon completion of rough grading. Protection against erosion will prevent any sedimentation of nearby creek or streams.

4.3 TEMPORARY MEASURES

Silt fencing will be used to prevent erosion and control sedimentation.

4.3.1 Mechanical Retardation and Control of Runoff

BEI will mechanically retard and control rate of runoff from the site. This method may include building of diversion ditches, benches, and berms as required to retard and divert runoff to protected drainage courses.

4.3.2 Vegetation and Mulch

BEI will provide temporary protection on side and back slopes as soon as rough grading is completed if sufficient soil is exposed to require erosion protection. Slopes will be protected by accelerated growth of permanent vegetation (seeding), mulching, or netting.

5.0 PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT FROM POLLUTION DERIVED FROM OPERATIONS

5.1 CONTROL AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID AND SANITARY WASTES

Solid wastes will be collected, placed in containers, and regularly emptied at intervals to prevent the attraction of rodents or disease vectors. Debris, garbage, and sewage will be disposed of according to procedures and requirements as directed by the base construction office, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Procedures for collecting and properly disposing of solid wastes is addressed in the Program Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

5.2 MANAGE AND DISPOSE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Procedures and requirements for the generation, management, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste, as defined in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), are described in the Program Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

6.0 NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL OCCURRENCES

Environmental occurrences will be recorded and reported as specified by the Contracting Officer or designated representative. For an emergency or an occurrence involving CERCLA/Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) reportable event (e.g., spill), the event must be reported to the National Response Center as well as to the Contracting Office or his designee.

7.0 WASTE MINIMIZATION AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

An important element of providing environmental protective measures is to minimize the volume and toxicity of all wastes that are generated, or existing wastes that are being managed, to the extent practical. To achieve this goal, management must maintain project employees' awareness of waste management policies, plans, procedures, and activities.

7.1 VOLUME REDUCTION

Due to decreasing available disposal space, increasing disposal costs, and liability associated with hazardous material, a greater emphasis is being placed on waste reduction. Because new waste will be generated as a result of response actions and not by process operations, only a limited number of waste minimization techniques are appropriate. Techniques that will be used to minimize the volume of newly generated waste include material substitution, segregation, consolidation, loss prevention, supply control, reuse, and good housekeeping.

7.2 REDUCTION OF TOXICITY

The toxicity of waste managed as part of remedial activities must be reduced to meet RCRA requirements for hazardous waste disposal. Reduction of waste toxicity will be achieved when required by RCRA land disposal restrictions, as well as when appropriate to achieve CERCLA cleanup goals.