

File 11
PWC Pensacola

01.03.00.0003

Post Office Box 271173
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33688
Telephone: (813) 961-1921

Geraghty & Miller, Inc.

GROUND-WATER CONSULTANTS

September 20, 1984

N00204.AR.000022
NAS PENSACOLA
5090.3a

Mr. Sonny Chestnut
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
2144 Melbourne Street
Charleston, SC 29411

Dear Mr. Chestnut:

We have discovered that the laboratory tests for arsenic and pesticides of soil samples from the pesticide rinseate area were run as bulk analyses rather than as extraction procedure analyses. This means that the high arsenic levels do not indicate a hazardous waste classification for the soil. This must be determined by extraction procedure analyses, which we recommend in the enclosed corrections to the verification study. I have alerted Bill Kellenberger to this change.

We regret the error in the original report. If you have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC.,



Edwin W. Morse
Staff Scientist

Enclosure
cc: E. Ed Pike
T290PN1

7726
7626

CORRECTIONS TO

VERIFICATION STUDY

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL
GROUND-WATER POLLUTION AT
NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Prepared for
SOUTHERN DIVISION, NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
Charleston, South Carolina

September 20, 1984

GERAGHTY & MILLER, INC.
Ground-Water Consultants
13902 North Dale Mabry Hwy, Suite 150
Tampa, Florida 33618

PESTICIDE RINSEATE DISPOSAL AREA' (SITE 15)

Backaround

This site, which is located in the golf course maintenance area, was used between 1963 and 1979 for disposal of rinse water from the cleaning of pesticide mixing and spray equipment. During cleaning operations, dilute rinseate solutions, reportedly containing organic phosphates, chlorinated hydrocarbons, carbaryl and carbamates, were poured directly onto the ground. Pesticides were stored outside just east of Building 2692 and equipment was rinsed on an asphalt-wash pad located near the northwest corner of Building 2640 (see Figure 21).

Findings and Recommendations

Soil samples were collected from depths of 1 inch, 12 inches, and 24 inches at 3 points in these two areas. The samples were subjected to bulk analyses for pesticides and arsenic. As shown in Table C-13, arsenic and organic pesticides were detected in the soil samples and show a rather consistent decrease in concentration with depth. In order to define the area of contaminated soil and to determine whether arsenic levels exceed the EP toxicity standard of 5 ppm, which defines a hazardous waste, approximately 6 more shallow borings will be needed to collect soil samples for arsenic analysis. In addition, two shallow monitor wells should be installed downgradient from

e site and ground-water samples collected and analyzed for pesticides and arsenic. From the topography, it is apparent that shallow ground-water flow is north or northwestward toward Bayou Grande.

Table 5. Summary of Proposed work for Characterization Study at NAS Pensacola.

Site & Number	Proposed Monitor Wells	Chemical Analyses			Hydraulic Properties
		Ground-Water Samples*	Surface-water Samples*	Soil Samples	
Sanitary Landfill (1)	8	8, VOC 8, Organic Priority Pollutants			In-situ permeability-surficial sand; permeameter-marine clay
N. Chevalier Field Disposal (11) and Supply Dept. Storage (26)	6	11, VOC & Metals			
Pesticide Rinseate Area (15)	2	2, Pesticides & Arsenic		12, Arsenic	
Radium Dial Shop (27) & Bldg 648 (31)	4	6, VOC			
Industrial Sludge Beds (32) & Wastewater Ponds (33)	Proposed work for these sites is detailed in the water quality assessment plan (Geraghty & Miller, Inc., 1984)				
Solvent Spill (34)	4	5, VOC Quarterly	3+ VOC Quarterly		In-situ permeability surficial sand; permeameter - marine clay
Supply Wells		3, VOC Annually			

* Includes existing and proposed monitor-well locations

Note: VOC analysis method 601.
Soil sample analyses for arsenic by extraction procedure.