

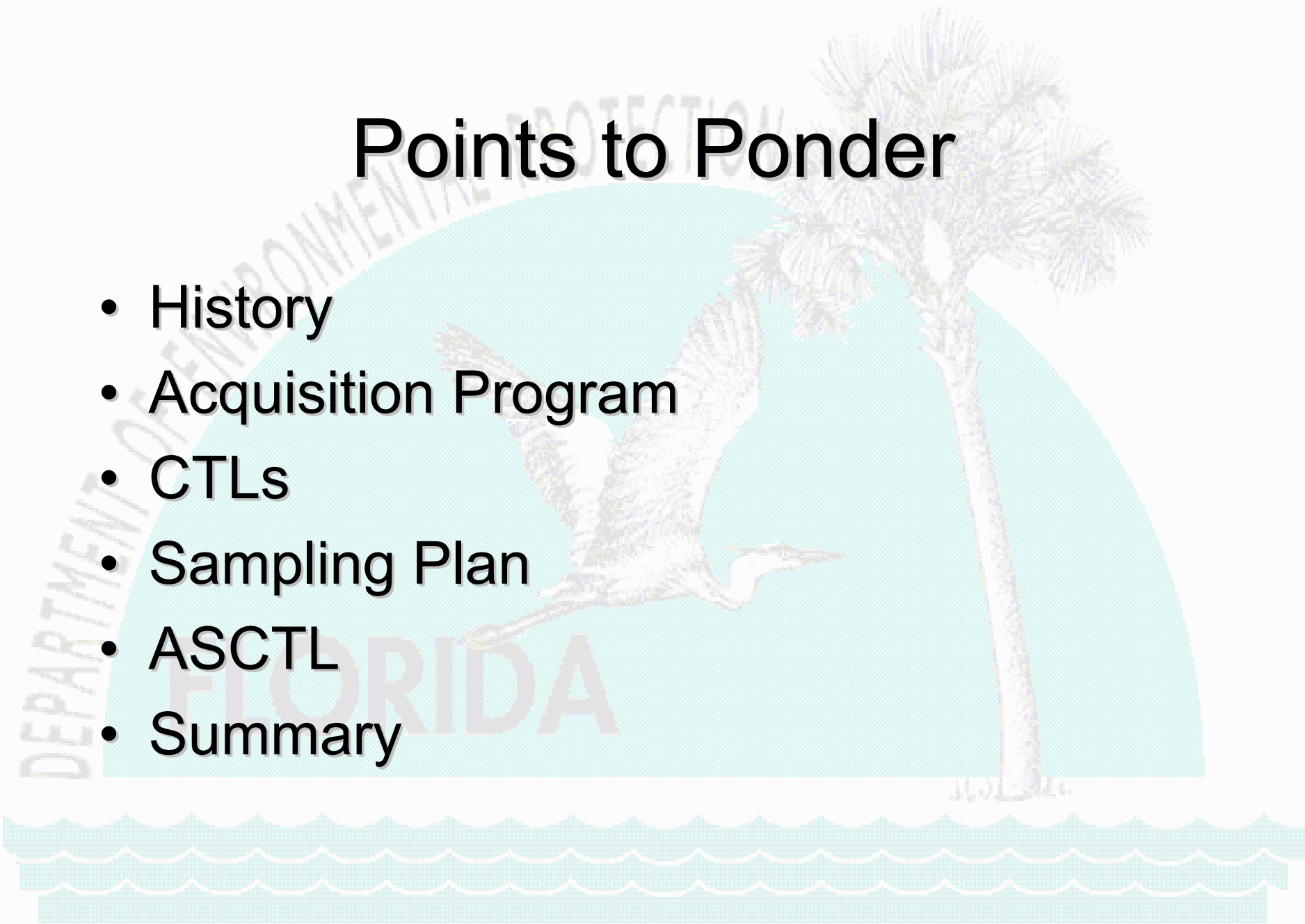


Rails to Trails Program Assessment Guidelines

**Ligia Mora-Applegate
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Cleanup Workshop
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Points to Ponder

- History
- Acquisition Program
- CTLs
- Sampling Plan
- ASCTL
- Summary







Occurrence of Arsenic in the Environment

- **Naturally occurring (72% <0.8 mg/Kg)**
- **Anthropogenic**
 - **Industrial contribution**
 - **Agricultural contribution**
 - **Inorganic pesticides (insecticides and herbicides)**
 - Arsenic trioxide
 - Lead Arsenate
 - Sodium Arsenite
 - **Organic arsenical herbicides**
 - DMA, MMA, MSMA, DSMA

Arsenical Herbicides Enter the Environment Via Two Routes:

- Spills/Mismanagement
- Legal Application



Where Applied ?

- Rail Roads
- Right of Ways
- 1,290 Golf Courses
- Cemeteries
- School Playgrounds
- Public Parks
- Sport Fields
- Sod Farms
- Electrical Substations
- Residential Homes
- Agricultural Fields



Contributing Factors to Environmental Impacts

- Solubility
- Rate of application
- Frequency of application
- Soil type
- Depth to groundwater
- Soil chemistry and co-application
 - Metals (iron)
 - Phosphates
 - Chlorides and sulfates
 - Surfactants

Florida Greenways & Trails Acquisition Program



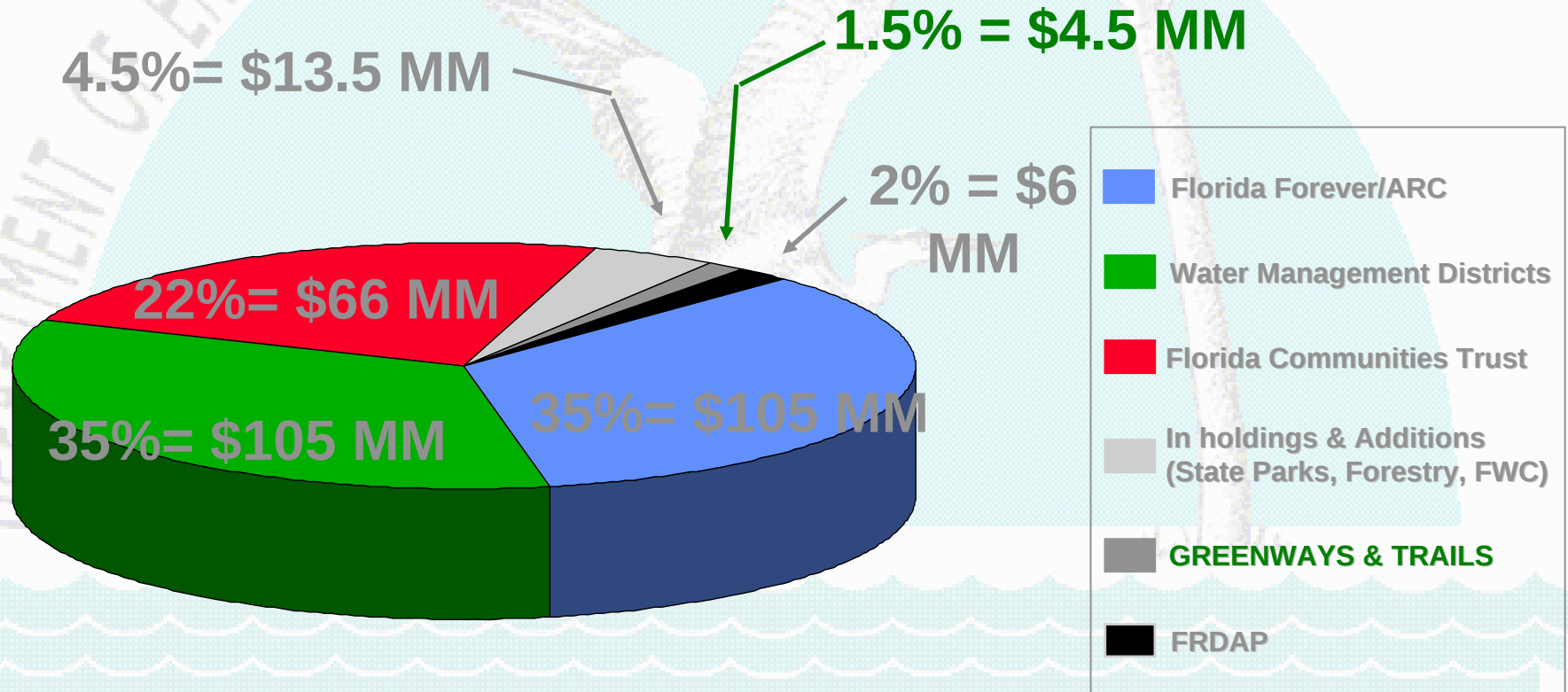
Nature Coast State Trail
Dixie, Levy and Gilchrist counties
Purchased in 1996





Florida Forever Funds

\$300 Million/year



Overview of the Acquisition Program



- To purchase land for trails, trailheads and paddling trail access points
- \$4.5 million annual allocation from Florida Forever
- No match required and no cap on project funding
- Management is typically subleased to a local government or other entity for management
- **Key Point:**
In order to be eligible, proposed lands for acquisition must lie within or adjacent to any corridor included on the Trail Network Opportunity Maps, updated in 2004.



2004 Prioritization Multi-Use Trail Network Opportunity Map

Multi-Use Opportunity Segments - 2004

	HIGH
	MEDIUM
	LOW
	Water
	Conservation Lands

Pursuant to Chapter 260.0141 Florida Statutes:

Planning materials, maps (including this map), data, and other information developed or used in the Greenways and Trails Program shall not be construed as designation of lands as part of the statewide system of greenways and trails.

Identification of lands on this map shall not:

- (1) Require or empower any unit of local or regional government, or any state agency, to impose additional or more restrictive environmental, land-use, or zoning regulations;
- (2) Be construed or cited as authority to adopt, enforce, or amend any environmental rule or regulation; comprehensive plan goals, policies, or objectives; or zoning or land-use ordinance;
- (3) Be used as the basis for permit denial, imposition of any permit condition; or application of any rule, regulation, or ordinance by any subdivision of local, regional, or state government; or
- (4) Be construed or cited as authority by any governmental agency to reduce or restrict the rights of owners of lands so identified.

0 70 Miles



Map Created May 17, 2004





OGT Managed & Acquired Lands

OGT Managed

Lands Managed by OGT

OGT Acquisition

Lands Acquired Through
OGT Acquisition Program

OGT Managed

Lands Managed & Acquired
Through OGT Acquisition Program



Rail Trails

30 0 30 60 Miles

MAP DATE: 2/5/2004

SOURCE: Q:\mapper\ogt\director\ogt_managed_lands.apr



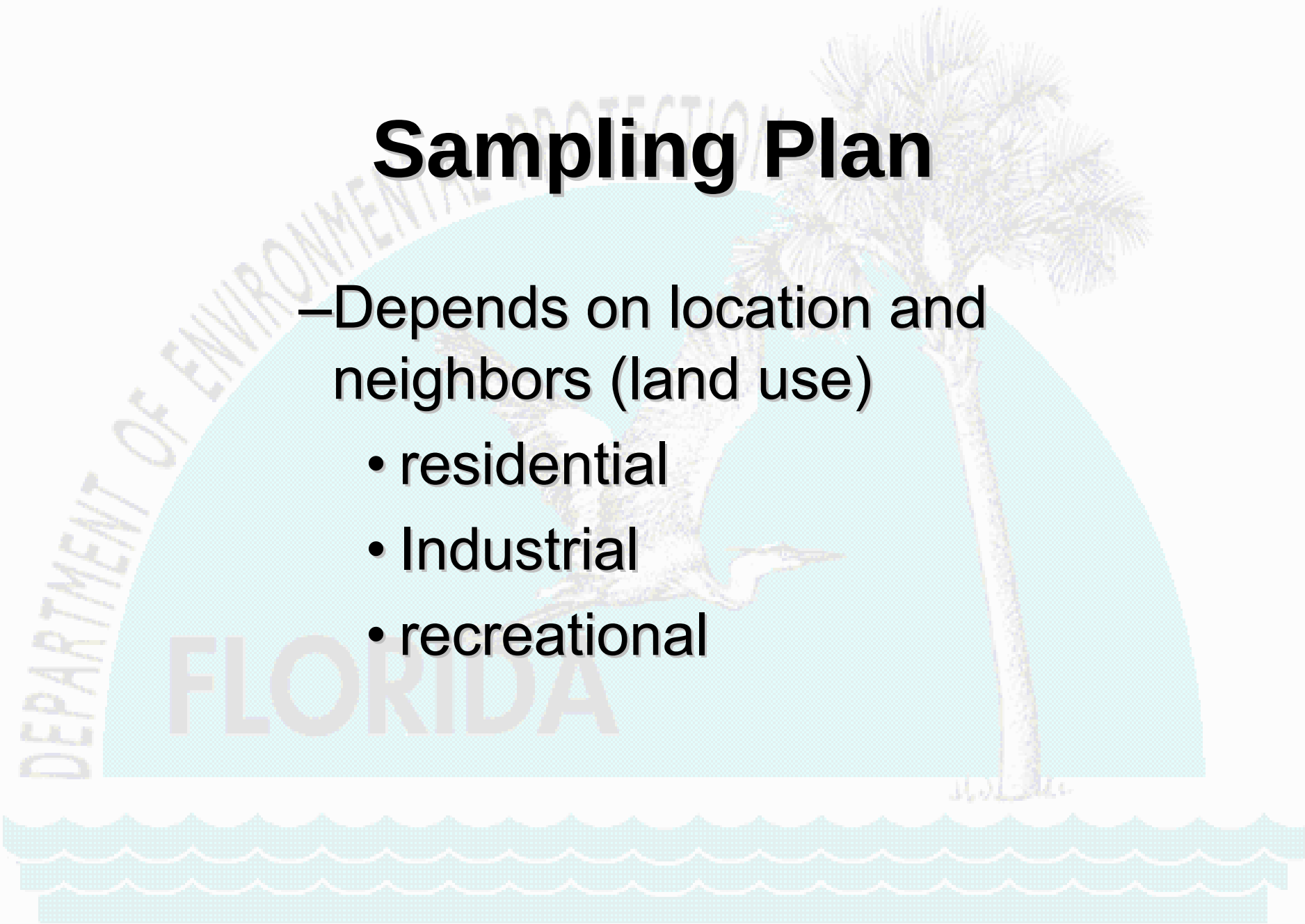
FDEP Regulatory Criteria

- Soil Cleanup Target Levels 2.1 mg/kg (residential)
12 mg/Kg (industrial)
- Leachability SCTL SPLP analysis (EPA method 1312)
- TCLP 5.0 mg/L
- MCL 10 µg/L

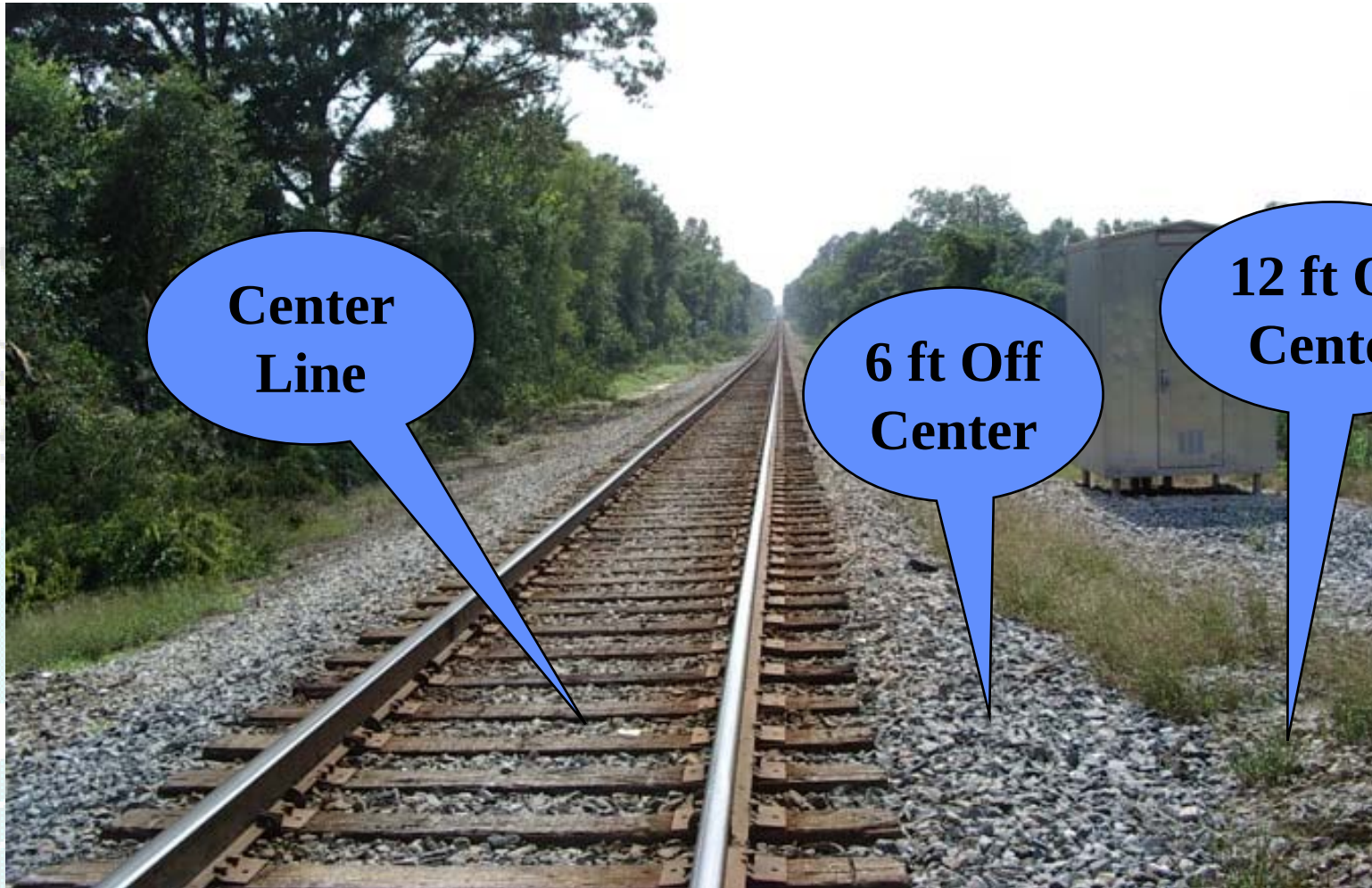
Sampling Plan

–Depends on location and neighbors (land use)

- residential
- Industrial
- recreational



Sampling Locations

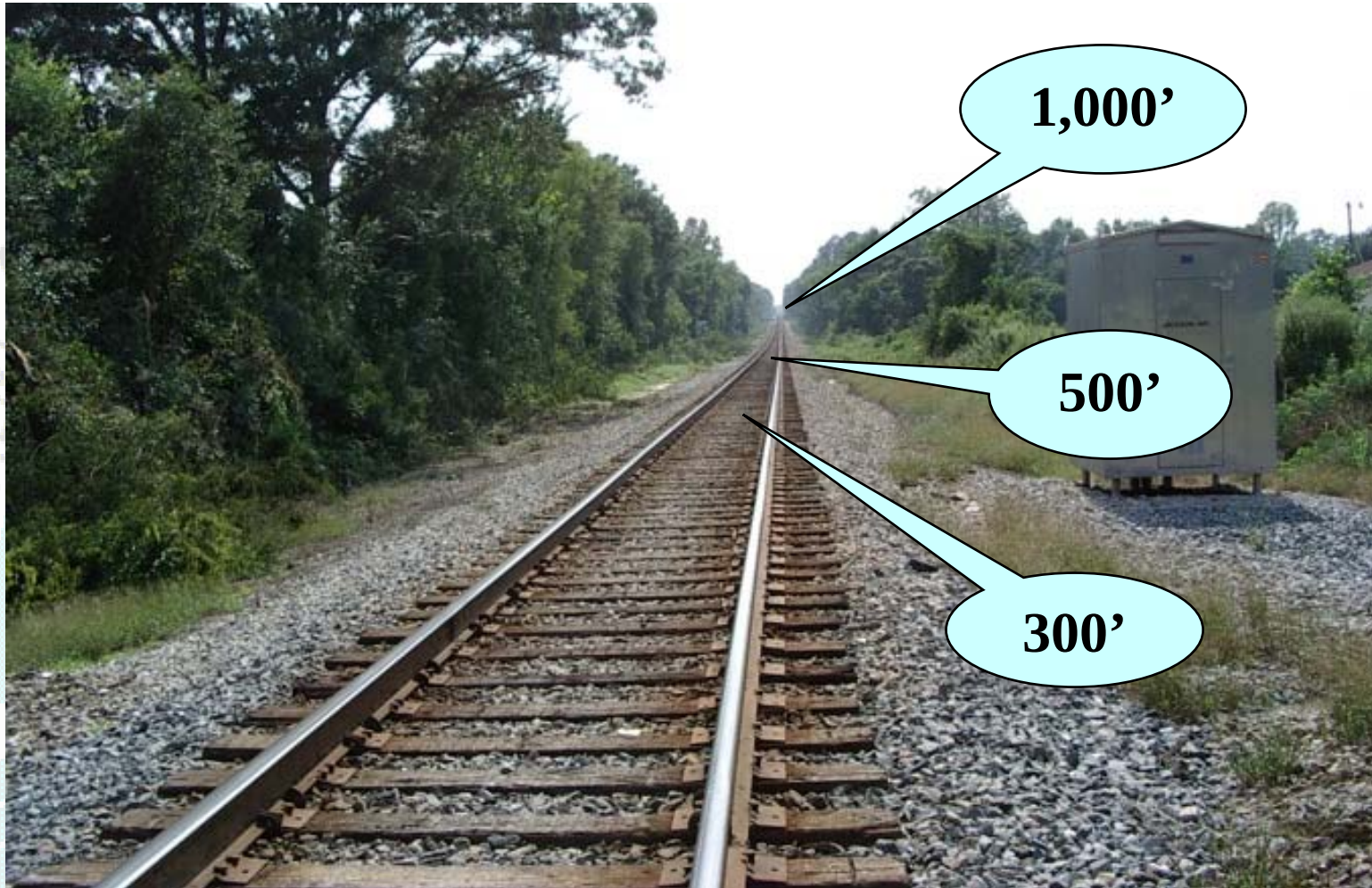


**Center
Line**

**6 ft Off
Center**

**12 ft Off
Center**

Longitudinal Assessment

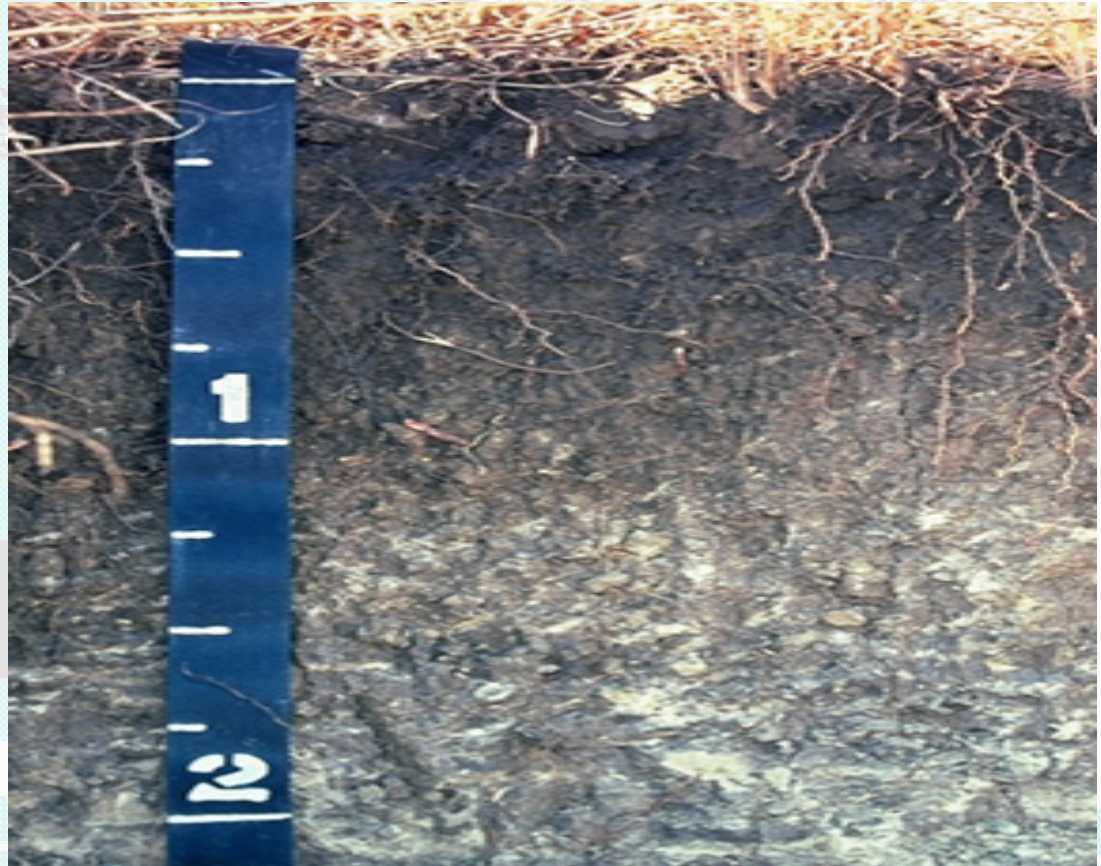


Vertical Assessment

0 - 6"

6" - 2'

2' - 4' and so on



Range of Arsenic Concentrations (mg/kg) in Surface Soils at two Rail Corridors in Florida

Rail Corridor	Total Arsenic (mg/kg)
Gainesville	ND - 183
Lake Alfred – Winter Haven	ND - 121

Provisional Rail Scenario, Arsenic

SCTL

$$\frac{(TR \cdot BW \cdot AT)}{(EF \cdot ED \cdot FC) * [(CSFo \cdot IRo \cdot TR) + ((CSFd) \cdot SA \cdot AF \cdot DA \cdot TR) + ((CSFi) \cdot IRi \cdot ((1/1000000000000) + (1/PEF)))]}$$

- Inputs:
- TR=1.00E-06 (unitless)
- BW=39 (kg)
- AT=25550 (days)
- EF=200 (days/year)
- ED=14 (years)
- FC=1 (unitless)
- CSFo=1.5 (mg/kg/day)-1
- CSFd=1.579 (mg/kg/day)-1
- CSFi=1.505 (mg/kg/day)-1
- RBA=0.33 (unitless)
- SA=4200 (cm²)
- AF=0.11 (mg/cm²)
- DA=0.001 (unitless)
- IRo=129 (mg/day)
- IRi=12.2 (m³/day)
- PEF=1.24E+09 (m³/day)

= 5.5. mg/kg





Application Rate

- 20 year application (twice a month) could result in soil concentration of 35 – 100 mg/Kg

FLORIDA

Data Conclusions

- Soils show Arsenic levels above the SCTLs.
- The lower MCL for arsenic in groundwater could show violation in future assessments.
- Other COCs: PAHs, Dioxin, Lead???

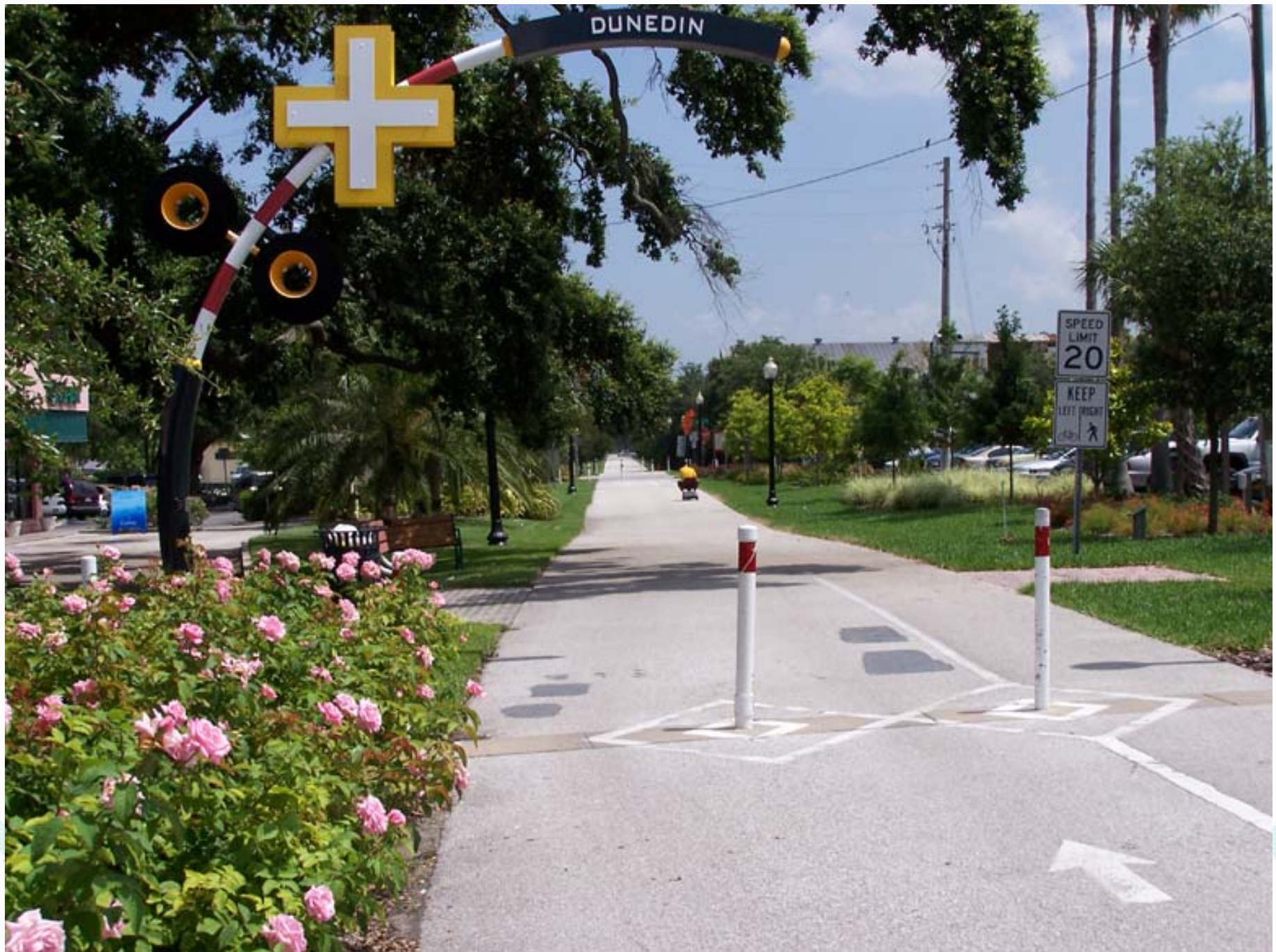


ECs/ICs

Asphalt Caps

Shrubs

Management Plans









Revitalization



Summary

- All trails assessed to date show soil contamination with arsenic.
- Continuous application of arsenical-based pesticides in active rail corridors is a potential threat to groundwater.
- Lowered arsenic MCL needs a closer evaluation of concentrations of arsenic in soil for Leaching Potential (develop site-specific Leachability-SCTL).



Acknowledgements

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