

Kassouf – Kimmerling Battery Disposal
Northeast corner of 58th Street and Columbus Drive
Tampa, Florida
County: Hillsborough
District: Southwest
Site Lead: EPA
Placed on National Priorities List: December 20, 1982
Delisted: October 2, 2000
ERIC ID # 3790
HWC # 017

Site Description and History

The Kassouf – Kimmerling site, previously known as the Timberlake Battery Disposal site, encompasses a 700 foot by 65-foot fill area adjacent to a 5-acre marsh in Section 10, Township 29S, Range 19E at 27° 58' 10.1506" N, 82° 23' 20.0859" W. Fill was placed in the wetland area adjacent and to the east of 58th Street, north of Columbus Drive, in 1978. The fill material consists primarily of battery casings from a local battery reclamation operation.

Threat

High concentrations of lead were detected in soils and groundwater on-site, and in surface waters near the site. Area residents utilize groundwater for their drinking water source. The contaminated material was treated by stabilization and solidification with in situ disposal. The site was delisted in October 2000.

Response Strategy and Status

In March 1984, the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER, now DEP) and the EPA entered into a cooperative agreement to conduct a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) at the 62nd Street and Kassouf – Kimmerling sites. Due to the proximity and similarities of the two sites, they were combined under one cooperative agreement. In October 1984, contract negotiations were conducted between FDER and Mayes, Sudderth & Etheredge. During the negotiations, the site property owners and Gulf Coast Lead, Inc., the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) submitted a proposal to encapsulate the site without further investigation. FDER and the EPA rejected the proposal, since an adequate investigation of the area and vertical extent of the contamination had not been performed.

Although FDER signed a contract in December 1984 with Mayes, Sudderth & Etheredge, the PRPs continued to negotiate with FDER to perform the RI/FS. Mayes, Sudderth & Etheredge was instructed to stop further work on the project in February 1985, after receipt of a partially satisfactory RI/FS work plan from the PRPs. In July 1985, an acceptable work plan was submitted, and FDER executed a Consent Order allowing the PRPs to perform the RI/FS with ERM South, Inc. as the consulting engineering company. Field work started in October 1985. Results were received in January 1986, indicating soil contaminants to be primarily base neutral compounds and lead.

The second phase of field investigation began in August 1986. Substantial contamination of onsite groundwater, offsite surface water and sediments by lead and cadmium was detected. The RI Report was approved in June 1987. The FS and Risk Assessment reports were received in June 1988. A public meeting was held, and a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in March 1989 for remediation of the landfill by fixation/stabilization of contaminated landfill soils. Contaminated groundwater in the fill area is expected to improve in quality in response to treatment of the fill material.

In September 1989, EPA conducted a Wetland Impact Study for the marsh. A second public meeting was held and a second operable unit ROD was signed in March 1990 for marsh remediation. The selected remedy consisted of excavation and treatment by solidification/stabilization of the heavily contaminated sediments adjacent to the landfill and in a marsh channel. Permanent inundation of remaining sediments in the marsh was included to limit the release of lead into the overlying surface water.

EPA signed the Consent Decree for Remedial Design/Remedial Action with the PRPs in July 1990. The Consent Decree was lodged with the Department of Justice in December 1990. Remedial design was initiated in March 1991, and completed in February 1993. Soil and sediment remediation began in March 1993 and was completed in March 1994. Subsequently, it became apparent that during periods of low rainfall, the water level in the marsh is low and the sediments are no longer fully inundated. An auxiliary water supply system was constructed in October 1994 to assure permanent inundation of the marsh system.

The first Five Year Review for the Kassouf – Kimmerling Superfund Site was submitted to EPA and DEP in April 1999. The results indicated that remedial goals for the site had been met and that the selected remedy was effective.

The site was delisted from the National Priorities List in October 2000 following concurrence by DEP. The responsible parties will continue to perform long term maintenance of the site.