

Sixty – Second Street Dump
Northwest corner of Columbus Drive and 62nd Street
Tampa, Florida
County: Hillsborough
District: Southwest
Site Lead: EPA
Placed on National Priorities List: December 20, 1982
Delisted: October 1, 1999
ERIC ID # 3805
HWC # 032

Site Description and History

The Sixty – Second Street Dump site is a 5½ acre, abandoned waste disposal dump located in Section 10, Township 29S, Range 19E at 27° 58' 09.0751" N, 82° 23' 09.3488" W, in Tampa, Florida. A former borrow pit had been used for disposal of industrial wastes, including shredded battery casings, waste cement, kiln dust, kiln liners and shredded car parts. Areas to the east and south of the area residential interspersed with light commercial and industrial operations. Adjacent to the dump on the west side are abandoned fish farms and on the north side is undeveloped property. The fish ponds were in operation for approximately 20 years prior to 1976 when severe fish kills occurred in the ponds on the east side of the property. The fish farm has been inactive since the kills.

Threat

This site was contaminated with shredded auto parts (car batteries, etc.) and cement process waste. Dumping of the non-cement waste at the site resulted in soil contamination with antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The surficial aquifer, both on- and offsite, was contaminated with cadmium, chromium and lead above health-based standards. The selected remedy included solidification/stabilization of the battery wastes, shredded auto parts and contaminated soils (approximately 48,000 cubic yards). This was surrounded by a slurry wall, covered by an impermeable membrane and capped with a two-foot thick vegetated cover. Institutional controls were implemented to ensure the integrity of the cap and treated soils. The site remedy is subject to five-year reviews by the EPA.

Response Strategy and Status

Sampling activities by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER, now DEP), Hillsborough County Environmental Protection Commission (EPC), and Seaburn and Robertson indicated contamination of the surficial aquifer in the vicinity of the site with concentrations of metals above primary drinking water standards. Residents in the immediate area received their water supply from private wells. High levels of lead were also found in site soils which posed a potential threat to health from direct contact and provided a continuing source for groundwater contamination

In December 1984, an RI/FS for the site was begun. Initial sampling of on-site soils and leachate was completed in February 1986, and analytical results were reported in March. Lead was found to be the major contaminant in both soils and leachate. Other metals, base neutral compounds,

cyanide and PCBs were found at lower, levels. Groundwater, surface water, sediment and private wells in the site vicinity were sampled in August 1986. Additional sampling of all wells was performed in February and April 1987, and confirmed significant contamination by iron, chromium, cadmium, lead and benzene.

Due to the expanded scope of feasibility studies required by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, additional studies were necessary. Beginning in March 1989, ten temporary wells were installed off-site to delineate the extent of contamination in the shallow ground-water. Off-site permanent wells in both the surficial and Floridan aquifers were installed. Sampling of the wells confirmed the previous findings. In August 1989, seven additional wells were installed to complete the delineation of the groundwater contamination. Analyses from these wells indicate lead contamination in the surficial aquifer was limited to the area of the site, but chromium contamination extended off-site to the south, southeast and east.

The final feasibility study and risk assessment were received in January 1990. The risk assessment identified PCBs and several metals as contaminants of concern in soil, and chromium and lead as contaminants of concern in groundwater. Several methods for addressing contaminated soil were evaluated in the feasibility study, including solidification/stabilization, on-and off-site landfills and an impermeable cap. Methods were also evaluated for recovery and treatment of contaminated groundwater from the surficial aquifer. In March 1990, FDER held a public meeting in Tampa to present the results of the remedial investigation, risk assessment and feasibility study.

EPA signed the Record of Decision (ROD) in June 1990 which selected soil solidification/stabilization and groundwater recovery and treatment as the remedial strategy. Soil cleanup criteria were revised following additional soil testing by FDER in January 1991. FDER concurred with the ROD on November 1991.

EPA and the PRPs signed a Consent Order for performance of the remedial design/remedial action in June 1992. The remedial design was completed in February 1993. Construction began in August 1993 and included installation of the slurry wall with extensive site dewatering and excavation of contaminated fill material. Onsite treatment of soil and fill material by solidification/stabilization was completed in May 1994. Construction of the overlying cap was completed in May 1995.

Off site groundwater monitoring performed during remedial design and subsequent to soil remediation did not detect concentrations above remediation goals for the site contaminants of concern. A public meeting was held in March 1995 to present the EPA Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) for the proposed elimination of active groundwater remediation. FDEP concurred with the ESD, eliminating active groundwater remediation, in July 1996. EPA proposed and DEP concurred with deletion of the site from the NPL in May 1997 and the site was formally delisted in October 1999. Five Year Reviews as required by Superfund will continue to be conducted by EPA to confirm that the remedy and institutional controls remain protective and effective following delisting.