

Edmond's Salvage Yard
State Road 151, 8 miles north of County Road 184
Cross City, Florida
County: Dixie
District: Northeast
Site Lead: Bureau of Waste Cleanup
Approved for Cleanup: May 11, 1987
Delisted: June 12, 1989
ERIC ID # 3817
HWC # 044

Site Description and History

The Edmond's Salvage Yard site is located 12 miles east of Cross City on SR 351 in Dixie County in a low density rural area in Section 35, Township 08S, Range 13E at 29° 44' 24.8804" N, 83° 00' 03.4849" W. The site is approximately four acres in size with approximately half the area covered in trees and thick undergrowth. Appliances, electric motors, wire, transformers, 55-gallon drums and assorted metal junk are strewn about the site.

Mr. Edmond used a portion of the yard for burning insulation off scrap wire. Two areas used for burning contain approximately 600 cubic yards of ash and insulation residue.

Threat

Preliminary site data indicated the presence of lead and PCBs in the burn areas. Fibrous material present in and around the burn areas consisted of asbestos and fiberglass, and represented a potential air contamination hazard. Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER, now DEP) and EPA Emergency Removal Actions were performed and the site was delisted in June 1989.

Response Strategy and Status

The FDER Groundwater Section conducted a preliminary assessment in January 1985. A warning letter was issued to Mr. Edmond regarding the contamination. Mr. Edmond stated he did not have the funds to conduct a contamination assessment, so the site was referred to the Bureau of Waste Cleanup.

In January 1986, OH Materials sorted, overpacked, staged and sampled the eight full drums. Four of the 55-gallon drums contain hazardous waste. Two of these contain concentrated sodium hydroxide (pH 13.2) and two others contain a paint sludge that has a flash point of less than 70°F. All four drums containing hazardous waste were taken to a hazardous waste landfill.

Also in January 1986, Environmental Science & Engineering (ESE) was assigned to conduct a contamination assessment. The draft report was submitted in July. Results showed no ground water contamination. Soils data showed contamination by heavy metals in the burn areas. Additional data was needed to more fully characterize the burn area. The additional analyses indicated PCB contamination in the old burn area and south surface water depression. Groundwater samples indicated heavy metal contamination (chromium) in one well.

The draft Contamination Assessment, Risk Assessment and Feasibility Study (CA/RA/FS) document was finalized in April 1987. The CA determined that residues in the burn areas and the adjacent soils should be removed. The RA determined that primary potential health risks were from dermal contact with contaminated soils and residues, and from inhalation of contaminant-laden dusts or vapors. The FS remedial alternates were excavation, fixation and disposal.

A second round of groundwater analyses was conducted in May 1987, which included all monitor wells and three residential wells. The analyses detected no groundwater contamination. A mix design/fixation study was completed by ES&E in September 1987, which determined that the burn residues could be fixed and were suitable for disposal in a sanitary landfill.

In December 1987, at the request of FDER, the EPA Region IV Removal Branch conducted a two-week initial Removal Action at the Edmond site. All white goods and scrap metal were cleaned and disposed of at the Dixie County Landfill. Approximately 2400 cubic yards of burn residues and contaminated soils were excavated and transported to a federally approved landfill for disposal. Soil and ground water analysis confirmed that all contaminants have been removed from the site. The 30 drums of contaminated soils being temporarily stored onsite were removed by OH Materials in April 1988 and were transported to a thermal destruction facility for disposal.

ES&E was tasked by FDER in May 1988 to take ground water samples for confirmatory analysis. The ground water analyses showed chromium in one monitor well to be slightly above primary drinking water standards. ES&E conducted ground water sampling in December 1988. The analysis indicated total chromium slightly above primary drinking water standards in two monitor wells. Hexavalent chromium was not a significant contributor to the total chromium levels. ES&E conducted additional ground water sampling in March 1989. The analytical results again showed total chromium slightly above primary drinking water standards in two monitor wells. Both hexavalent and dissolved chromium were negligible for all analyses. A review of all ground water data was conducted and FDER determined that delisting of the site was warranted. In June 1989, the Edmond Salvage Yard site was delisted from the State Action Sites list.