Arc on Welding

5319 Sunwood Road
Panama City, Florida
County: Bay
District: Northwest
Site Lead: Bureau of Waste Cleanup
Approved for Cleanup: June 11, 2007
Delisted: July 16, 2012
ERIC ID # 3932
HWC # 162

Site Description and History

The Arc on Welding site is located at 5319 Sunwood Road in Panama City, Florida, in Section 09, Township 03S, Range 13W at 30° 14′ 42.1353″ N, 87° 32′ 26.3646″ W, in an area characterized predominantly by commercial and residential land use. The property is approximately 2.5 acres in size and is currently owned by Larry R. Suggs, owner of Arc on Welding. Arc on Welding is an active welding and fabrication business that has operated at the site since 1997. The company conducted open air spray painting allowing the paint to come in contact with the soils in the area. The company also generated and stored waste paints containing chromium, used oil and used oil filters on site.

In July 2004, DEP's Northwest District conducted an inspection of Arc on Welding and found the facility to be in non-compliance for waste determination, waste disposal, used oil labeling, storage of used oil filters, discharge of and response to used oil, and land disposal restrictions. During the inspection, it was noted that Arc on Welding was conducting open-air spray painting activities and allowing the paint to come in contact with soils in the surrounding area. Upon further investigation, it was determined the paint used in the spray painting process contained chromium. There were also two 55-gallon drums and several 5-gallon buckets of oil stored on site. In August 2004, four soil samples were taken, and two of the four samples contained chromium exceeding the soil cleanup target levels. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) was also conducted on the soil samples and Chromium was detected at 6.9 mg/L and 12.4 mg/L, which failed the TCLP for soils.

In May 2005, DEP's Northwest District entered into a Consent Order with Mr. Larry Suggs to complete a Contamination Assessment Plan (CAP) to address soil and groundwater contamination. The CAP proposed an Interim Source Removal Plan to address the contaminated soil areas affected by the open-air spray painting and the stockpiling of soil placed during the Interim Source Removal (ISR). The CAP recommended collection of confirmation soil samples from the excavated areas and beneath the stockpiled soils, but there are no data on file to indicate the confirmation soil sampling was completed. In July 2005, Mr. Suggs disposed of 150 cubic yards of contaminated soil in the Steelfield Road Landfill located in Bay County.

In July 2006, the Consent Order was modified to confirm the property owner, Mr. Suggs, was financially indigent and unable to pay for the site cleanup. Mr. Suggs submitted a financial affidavit to the Northwest District stating he did not have adequate funds to perform an environmental cleanup. The modified Consent Order allowed DEP access to the property for site

cleanup and, if appropriate, the Department can seek recovery costs for any cleanup costs incurred. The Northwest District then referred the site to the DEP's Bureau of Waste Cleanup in Tallahassee for further action.

Threat

Chromium is the contaminant of primary concern as a potential source of groundwater contamination. This site poses a potential threat to the underlying surficial aquifer, a source of drinking water for much of Panama City and the surrounding area. There are at least twenty-six people located within a one-mile radius of the site that obtain their drinking water from private wells. According to the Bay County Department of Health well survey, there are an estimated 60 to 65 wells located within a ¼ mile radius of the Arc on Welding site. In August 2004, ten wells in the area were randomly sampled and did not exceed the Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels (GCTLs) for Florida Drinking Water standards.

Response Strategy and Status

Arc on Welding was approved as a state funded cleanup site in June 2007. In March 2009, the DEP issued a task assignment to Geosyntec for an Initial Site Assessment Work Plan.

On July 2009, Geosyntec submitted the Site Assessment Work Plan to the DEP for review. The DEP concurred with Geosyntec's recommendations to perform an additional site assessment to delineate the area. In October 2009, Geosyntec began site assessment activities to delineate the contaminant source area to include collection of groundwater and soil samples for analyses and installation of one monitoring well. Geosyntec completed site assessment activities in January 2010, and submitted the Site Assessment Report to DEP for review in June 2010.

In September 2010, Confirmatory Groundwater Sampling was conducted on six monitor wells, MW001 through MW006. Only two polynuclear hydrocarbons were detected above the GCTLs for MW006; dibenzo (a, h) anthracene at 0.42 µg/L and indeno (1, 2, 3-c, d) pyrene at 0.32 µg/L. In 2011, Geosyntec conducted an additional assessment to delineate the extent of the groundwater contamination.

Annual Natural Attenuation Monitoring (NAM) sampling conducted in April 2011 indicated no detections of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) exceeded groundwater cleanup criteria. Therefore, if the second sampling event for PAHs does not exceed the cleanup criteria for groundwater – the site would be recommended for No Further Action.

A Decision Memo was approved on April 13, 2012 recommending No Further Action based upon previous site assessment data and two consecutive sampling events being below Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels. A Site Rehabilitation Completion Order was issued on July 16, 2012.