

appropriate, EPA will prepare a Responsiveness Summary, responding to each significant comment submitted during the public comment period. The Responsiveness Summary will be available for public viewing at the information repositories listed above. If EPA determines that the proposed partial deletion is appropriate, EPA will publish a Final Notice of Partial Deletion in the **Federal Register**. Actual deletion of the proposed parcels does not occur until the Final Notice of Partial Deletion is published in the **Federal Register**. As stated in 40 CFR 300.425, a site, or portions of a site, deleted from the NPL remain eligible for future response actions if conditions warrant.

#### IV. Basis for Intended Partial Site Deletion

The following site summary provides the Agency's rationale for the proposed partial deletion. It also includes information demonstrating satisfaction of the deletion criteria specified under 40 CFR 300.425(e).

##### *Site Background and History:*

Cecil Field Naval Air Station is located 14-miles west of Jacksonville, Florida in Duval and Clay Counties. The entire Site encompasses approximately 17,200 acres. The Site operated as Naval Air Station Cecil Field from 1941 until 1999 when the base was closed as a result of the Defense Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1990. During that period the base provided facilities, services, and material support for the operation and maintenance of naval weapons, aircraft and other units of the operation forces as designated by the Chief of Naval Operations. Some of the tasks required to accomplish this mission include operation of fuel storage facilities and performance of aircraft maintenance. Maintenance activities at NAS Cecil Field over the years generated a variety of waste materials including municipal solid waste, municipal wastewater treatment plant sludge, industrial wastes including waste oils, solvents, paints and spilled fuels, and waste pesticides. Contaminants of concern include pesticides, chlorinated solvents, waste fuels and metals.

Cecil Field Naval Air Station was listed on the NPL in 1989. At that time the entire base was included in the listing, fence line to fence line. The Department of the Navy, State of Florida and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approved a Federal Facilities Agreement in October 1990, which outlined procedures for identifying and addressing contamination at the Site.

The entirety of Cecil Field Naval Air Station was included on the NPL listing. Upon listing, the facility began identifying sites where activities involving hazardous substances may have occurred. The sites requiring further investigation were grouped into Operable Units (OU). Twelve operable units (OU) have been identified at Cecil Field many with subunits denoted as "sites." The numbering of sites within an OU is not necessarily consecutive because the sites were identified prior to the OU grouping. Operable Units identified at Cecil Field are: OU 1, Site 1—Old Landfill and Site 2—Recent Landfill; OU 2, Site 5—Oil Disposal Area Northwest and Site 17—Oil and Sludge Disposal Pit Southwest; OU 3, Site 7—Old Firefighter Training Area and Site 8—Bore-site Range/Hazardous Waste Storage/Firefighting Area; OU 4, Site 10—Rubble Disposal Area; OU 5, Site 14—Blue 5 Ordnance Disposal Area, Site 15—Blue 10 Ordnance Disposal Area, Site 49—Recent Skeet Range; OU 6, Site 11—Golf Course Pesticide Disposal Area; OU 7, Site 16—AIMD Seepage Pit/NDI Holding Tank; OU 8, Site 3—Oil and Sludge Disposal Pit; OU 9, Site 36—Control Tower TCE Plume, Site 37—Hangars 13 and 14 DCE Plume, Site 57—Building 824A/Day Tank 1 Area, and Site 58—Building 312 Area; OU 10, Site 21—Golf Course Maintenance Area and Site 25—Former Transformer Storage Area; OU 11, Site 45—Former Steam Generating Plant; OU 12, Site 32—Former DRMO Area, Site 42—Former Boiler House/Steam Plant, Site 44—DRMO/Lake Fretwell Drainage Ditch; and the Old Golf Course.

This document proposes deletion of some OUs in their entirety or only certain sites within an OU. Remedial Investigations are complete for operable units (OU) 1 (sites 1 and 2), 2 (sites 5 and 17), 3 (sites 7 and 8), 4 (site 10), 5 (site 14), 6 (site 11), 7 (site 16), 8 (site 3), and 9 (sites 36/37). Records of Decisions (ROD) have been finalized for all of these operable units as well. Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies are still under way for OU 5 (site 15 and 49), 9 (sites 56 and 57), 10 (sites 21 and 25), and 11 (site 45). An Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis has been completed for OU 5 (site 49) and OU 12 (site 32). Removal actions have been completed for OU 12 (sites 42, 44, and the old golf course) which resulted in no further action decisions.

As a result of the BRAC designation in July 1993, an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS), which identifies parcels of land for sale, lease or needing further investigation, was completed in November 1994. The 1994 EBS also

provided descriptions of the environmental condition of property for buildings and open areas on the base. Environmental conditions of property can be divided into seven types: BRAC 1 or White—areas which do not require further investigation because no release or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products have occurred (including migration of these substances from an adjacent area); BRAC 2 or Blue—areas where only a release or disposal of petroleum products have occurred; BRAC 3 or light green—areas where a release, disposal and/or migration of hazardous substances have occurred, but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial action; BRAC 4 or dark green—areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances have occurred, and all remedial actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have taken place; BRAC 5 or yellow—areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances have occurred, and removal or remedial actions are underway, but all required actions have not yet been taken; BRAC 6 or red—areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances have occurred, but required actions have not been implemented; or BRAC 7 or gray areas that are not evaluated or require additional evaluation. The EPA concurred on 270 buildings/parcels receiving the uncontaminated designation per CERCLA section 120(h)(4)(A) in a letter dated June 20, 1995. Between 1995 and 2001, EPA has concurred on another 125 buildings/parcels as being uncontaminated following further evaluation. EPA has also evaluated another 250 buildings/parcels for BRAC and has approved their designation as BRAC 2, BRAC 3, or BRAC 4. These areas were evaluated in accordance to section 120(h) of CERCLA as amended by the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) as well as the NCP. Remedial activity for areas where there has been a release or disposal of petroleum products has been deferred to the State of Florida's Petroleum Program. To date approximately 95% of the property has been transferred to the Jacksonville Port Authority and the City of Jacksonville for redevelopment and includes the property being proposed for partial deletion.

The portions of Cecil Field to be deleted from the NPL include OU 4 (site 10), OU 5 (site 14), OU 12 (sites 44, 42 and the Old Golf Course) and an additional 16,527 acres which are not associated with an operable unit that