

Figure 1 - Jacksonville Ash Site Locations

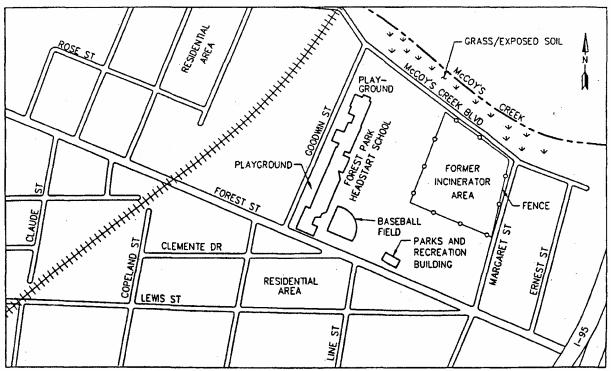


Figure 2 - Former Forest Street Incinerator Site Detail

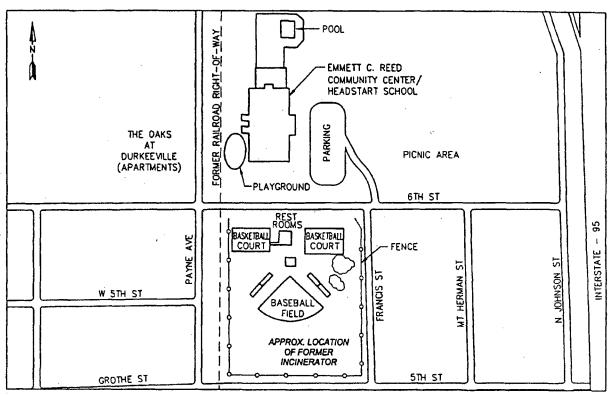


Figure 3 - Former 5th and Cleveland Incinerator Site Detail

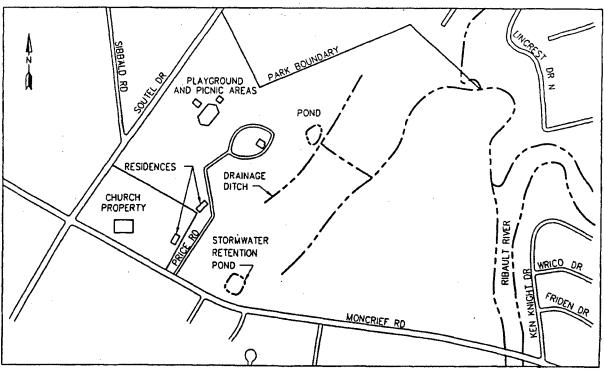


Figure 4 - Lonnie C. Miller, Sr. Park Site Detail

PART 2: INTRODUCTION TO THE SITE AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

2.1 Site Name, Location, and Brief Description

This Record of Decision (ROD) is for the Jacksonville Ash Superfund Site (Site) which includes three separate locations (sites) of former waste processing and/or disposal facilities operated or used by the City of Jacksonville, Florida. EPA grouped the three locations under one site designation because they have common sources and types of waste and to ensure consistency in the approach to site investigation and cleanup. Included are former city incinerators located at Forest Street and at 5th and Cleveland and a former dump site that is now occupied by Lonnie C. Miller, Sr. Park. All three sites are in the northwest portion of Jacksonville in Duval County, Florida (See Figure 1). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Site Identification Number is FLSFN0407002. EPA is the lead agency for this Site.

2.1.1 Forest Street Incinerator

The former Forest Street incinerator site occupies approximately 27 acres in an area of mixed residential and industrial land use, approximately one mile west of Jacksonville's central business district. The site is located at latitude 30°19'35" north and longitude 81°40'58" west. The City of Jacksonville operated the Forest Street municipal incinerator from the 1910s until the 1960s. Although some of the ash waste was taken to other dump sites for disposal, a considerable amount was apparently deposited at and near the incinerator. The incinerator ash contains several COCs, but the main drivers for the cleanup are lead, arsenic, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and dioxin.

The former incinerator area is now enclosed by a chain link fence to prevent access. The site also includes adjoining land used or potentially affected by waste handling or ash disposal activities, including the present location of the Forest Park Head Start School on the west portion of the site, a city park facility in the south portion of the site and surrounding residential properties (see Figure 2).

2.1.2 5th and Cleveland Incinerator

The City of Jacksonville operated another municipal incinerator from the 1910s to the 1960s in an area just north of the intersection of 5th and Cleveland streets, approximately one mile northwest of downtown Jacksonville. The site is located at latitude 30°20'37" north and longitude 81°40'14" west. The approximately 36 acre site includes the former incinerator location and other areas impacted by the ash. The incinerator ash contains several COCs, but the main drivers for the cleanup are lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin.

Portions of the site are now occupied by the Emmett C. Reed Community Center, a pool, playground, and picnic areas, and city baseball diamond and basketball courts. Ash, containing glass and metal fragments was disposed in several areas near the incinerator, including the present location of the park and baseball field, next to the community center, and along the east side of Francis Street. Ash is also found in some of the residential areas surrounding the former incinerator site (see Figure 3).

2.1.3 Lonnie C. Miller, Sr. Park

Lonnie C. Miller, Sr. Park is located northeast of the intersection of Moncrief Road and Soutel Drive, approximately five miles northwest of downtown Jacksonville. The approximately 108 acre site is located at latitude 30°23'30" north and longitude 81°43'32" west. From the 1940s to the 1960s, the owners operated a dump on a portion of the land, which was formerly used for agricultural purposes. The City of Jacksonville disposed of incinerator ash waste, and other parties reportedly disposed of septic sludge and other wastes at the dump site. The incinerator ash contains several COCs but the main drivers for the cleanup are lead, arsenic, PAHs and dioxin.

In the late 1980s, the City of Jacksonville purchased a large portion of the privately owned land to develop a regional park. The park includes a picnic shelter, playground, and walking areas. The Ribault River borders the east side of the park, flowing northeast to the Trout River (see Figure 4).

2.2 Site History and Enforcement Activities (Activities that lead to current problem)

The City of Jacksonville operated the Forest Street and 5th & Cleveland municipal incinerators from the 1910s until the 1960s. The resulting incinerator ash contains lead and other inorganic constituents such as arsenic. The burning process also generated organic constituents such as polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and dioxin. Although a considerable amount of the incinerator ash was disposed of in dump sites such as Lonnie C. Miller, Sr., Park and Brown's Dump (a separate Superfund Alternative Site with similar ash contamination), a considerable amount of ash was disposed of around the former incinerators including the spread of ash contamination into surrounding residential properties.

In May 1999, EPA sent Special Notice Letters to the City of Jacksonville identifying them as a Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP) to the Jacksonville Ash site. The City was asked to voluntarily enter into an Administrative Order by Consent (AOC) with EPA to perform a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Jacksonville Ash Site. The City of Jacksonville agreed, and the Order was signed and work began September 1, 1999. Therefore, this Site was never listed on the National Priorities List (NPL); rather, it is a Superfund Alternative Site (SAS) which, pursuant to the 1999 AOC, is consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) for the required RI/FS. Site remediation is to be funded by the City of Jacksonville. The lead agency for this Site is the EPA.