Appendix II

(a) Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas: Aquatic Preserve Letter

(b) Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Resource Management: Water Resources and Classification Letter

(c) Florida Department of Community Affairs, Bureau of State Planning: Area of Critical Concern Letter


(e) Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., State Owned Lands Cleanup Survey: Site Investigation Report (Final) and Soil Excavation Summary / No Further Action Report (Final)
Wood, Jennifer

From:  Nall, Larry [Larry.Nall@dep.state.fl.us]
Sent:  Thursday, June 21, 2007 4:52 PM
To:  Wood, Jennifer
Subject:  Aquatic Preserve Information

Jennifer:

Ellen Sterle is no longer with the Office of Coastal and Aquatic Areas.
I am handling her duties temporarily.

Following are answers to your queries about aquatic preserves adjacent to your properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>ADJACENT TO AQUATIC PRESERVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bartow Work Center</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bay City Work Camp</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Central Florida Reception Center</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Desoto Correctional</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Academy at Okeechobee</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Hardee Correctional</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Holmes Correctional</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Loxahatchee Road Prison</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Miami North Work Release Center</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Santa Rosa Correctional</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. St. Petersburg Work Release Center</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Sumter Correctional</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thanks for checking with us.

Larry Nall
(850)245-2094

Office of Coastal & Aquatic Managed Areas
(850) 245-2094

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Printed on recycled paper.
APPENDIX II (b)
Florida Department of Environmental Protection,
Bureau of Water Resource Management:
Water Resources and Classification Letter
July 5, 2007

Ms. Jennifer Wood
Government Analyst
Land Administration
Florida Department of Corrections
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500

RE: Land Use Plan for DeSoto Correctional Institution, Annex, and Work Camp

Dear Ms. Wood:

Thank you for your inquiry regarding the surface water quality classifications on and near the DeSoto Correctional Institution, Annex, and Work Camp in DeSoto County. There are no Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) located on or immediately adjacent to the site (Rule 62-302.700, Florida Administrative Code (FAC)). Any surface waters on the site are classified as Class III waters (Rule 62-302.400(12)(b)14., FAC), which is the statewide default classification.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at the letterhead address (mail station 3560), by phone at 850/245-8429, or via E-mail at Eric.Shaw@dep.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

Eric R. Shaw
Environmental Manager
Water Quality Standards & Special Projects Program

"More Protection, Less Process"
www.dep.state.fl.us
APPENDIX II (c)
Florida Department of Community Affairs,
Bureau of State Planning:
Area of Critical Concern Letter
March 7, 2005

Ms. Patti Doerr, Government Analyst
Land Administration
Bureau of Purchasing
Florida Department of Corrections
2601 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32300-2500

Dear Ms. Doerr:

Thank you for your letters of February 17, 2005 requesting clarification on whether a series of correction facility construction projects would be located within an area of critical state concern (ACSC). The projects identified with your letter are not proposed for any known ACSC locations. Currently ACSCs designations exist in Collier, Monroe, Franklin, Polk and Lake counties only. The Department staff is not aware of any proposals to designate additional ACSCs at this time. ACSCs are typically designated for wildlife refuge, wilderness areas, aquatic preserves, major rivers and estuaries, state environmentally endangered lands, Outstanding Florida waters, aquifer recharge areas, and other areas where uncontrolled development would cause substantial deterioration of the state’s natural resources. Under State law, the total land area contained within ACSCs cannot exceed five percent of the total land area of the State.

We appreciate your efforts to work with us in protecting ACSCs from development encroachment. If you should have any further questions, please contact me at (850) 922-1805.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dan Evans, AICP, Senior Planner
Bureau of State Planning

DE/de

The Florida Department of Corrections has requested an updated letter from the Florida Department of Community Affairs, Bureau of State Planning for the Areas of Critical State Concern. The Bureau of State Planning has indicted this is their standard letter and is sufficient.
AREAS OF CRITICAL STATE CONCERN

Established in Chapter 380.05, Florida Statutes, the ACSC program protects resources and public facilities of major statewide significance. Designated Areas of Critical State Concern are:

- City of Apalachicola
- City of Key West
- Green Swamp
- Florida Keys (Monroe County)
- Big Cypress Swamp (Miami-Dade, Monroe and Collier Counties)
APPENDIX II (d)
United States Fish and Wildlife Service,
Wetlands On-line Mapping Component:
Overview of Wetlands based on the Zip Code of
the Institution
APPENDIX II (e)
Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., State Owned Lands
Cleanup Survey:
Site Investigation Report (Final) and Soil
Excavation Summary / No Further Action Report
(Final)
January 12, 2004

Mr. David Phillips  
State of Florida  
Dept. of Environmental Protection  
Site Investigation Section, MS 4515  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Re: State Owned Lands Cleanup Survey  
Site Investigation Report (FINAL)  
DeSoto Correctional Institution, Workcamp & Annex  
13617 Southeast Highway 70  
Arcadia, DeSoto County, FL 34266  
Site Number 26SL

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Based upon the results included in the preliminary site investigation report (PSIR), additional assessment activities were warranted at the Pistol Firing Range within area of concern #2 (AOC #2), the Auto Shop Building (AOC#3), the Dumpsite (AOC#4), and at one of the Diesel-powered Irrigation Pumps (AOC#5), located south of the Farm Maintenance Building. Figure 1, a USGS quadrangle map (Sunniland & Doctor’s Hammock Quadrangles), depicts the location of the facility. Figure 2 and Table 1 provide the locations of the AOC and geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the preliminary assessment sample locations, respectively.

During the preliminary site investigation (April 2003), target compounds were detected at concentrations in excess of risk-based soil guidance concentrations for direct exposure (industrial) and/or leachability to groundwater and risk-based groundwater guidance concentrations based upon primary and secondary drinking water standards, and groundwater cleanup target levels. These compounds are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AOC #</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Exceedance</th>
<th>Recommended Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOC #2</td>
<td>Pistol Firing Range (DP005)</td>
<td>Groundwater (Arsenic &amp; Lead)</td>
<td>Limited groundwater assessment (Monitoring Well).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| AOC #3 | West side of Auto Shop in line with parts cleaning sink located inside (DP009) | 1.) Soil (TRPH)  
2.) Groundwater (VOCs, SVOCs, Chromium & Lead). | Limited soil & groundwater assessment. (Soil Borings & Monitoring Well). |
| AOC #5 | Diesel-powered, irrigation pump (DP015) | 1.) Soil (TRPH)  

An AECOM Company
Refer to Tables 2 and 3 for the cumulative groundwater and soil analytical results, respectively. Pursuant to Task Assignment HW510-SL-06C and subsequent Work Change Directives/Change Orders, Metcalf & Eddy, Inc. (M&E) conducted additional assessment activities at this site as follows:

**AOC#2 PISTOL FIRING RANGE**

**Groundwater Investigation**

During the PSIR, a groundwater sample (DP005/GW005) was collected along the base of the berm at the Pistol Firing Range in AOC#2 utilizing a DP drill rig and retractable screen sampler. Purging and sampling procedures were conducted in accordance with DEP-SOP-001/01 FS 2200 (groundwater sampling). A peristaltic pump was utilized in conjunction with a flow through cell to evacuate groundwater and record the required field-measured parameters (temperature, pH, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen and turbidity). Upon stabilization of the field-measured parameters, a groundwater sample was collected, packed in ice, transported in coolers to a FDEP approved laboratory and subjected to a variety of metal analyses. The analytical results indicated only arsenic and lead were detected at concentrations exceeding FDEP risk based guidance concentrations. Refer to Table 2. It was documented in the PSIR that a final turbidity reading of 80 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) was recorded prior to sample collection and that the elevated arsenic and lead concentrations may have been attributed to a turbid groundwater sample. Groundwater samples collected from some of the other AOC also yielded elevated metals concentrations in conjunction with high turbidity readings. Consequently, the FDEP tasked M&E to confirm the analytical results via the installation and sampling of a temporary monitoring well at the former DP005 location. If subsequent analysis indicated elevated or excessive arsenic and/or lead concentrations at DP005, as well as other prescribed sampling locations, then all of the remaining AOC would be sampled in similar fashion to confirm prior analytical results.

On September 23, 2003, in conjunction with assessment activities at other AOC, M&E mobilized to AOC#2 to install one temporary monitoring well (TMW001) at the DP005 location. The temporary well was installed and sampled on the same day, to determine if elevated arsenic and lead concentrations previously detected at the DP005 location could be attributed to the elevated turbidity of the DP groundwater samples. TMW001 was a 0.5-inch diameter, 15-foot, PVC micro-well constructed with 5 feet of 0.010-inch slotted pre-packed screen. As proposed, groundwater samples were collected from TMW001 and analyzed only for arsenic and lead. Well purging and sampling procedures were consistent with those conducted for DP and temporary well samples at the other AOC, including a record of the required field measured parameters. Prior to sample collection, a final turbidity reading of 29 NTU was recorded, even after prolonged, low-flow purging. Immediately following sample collection, the well was removed. Groundwater analytical results from TMW001 did not indicate the presence of arsenic above a detection limit of 0.008 mg/L; and lead was detected at a concentration of 0.010 mg/L, which is below the FDEP groundwater guidance concentration of 0.015 mg/L. Refer to Figure 2 for the well location and to Table 2 for a summary of the analytical results.
Based on the temporary monitoring well groundwater sampling results, the elevated arsenic and lead results from the former DP005 groundwater sample may have been attributed to the elevated turbidity of the sample.

Recommendation

No further action is required, per the recent groundwater analytical results.

**AOC#3 AUTO SHOP BUILDING**

**Soil Investigation**

On September 23, 2003, M&E collected soil samples from four soil boring locations to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of elevated total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH) previously detected in the soil at the SB003 location (941 mg/Kg at 3 feet BLS). The risk based soil guidance concentration for TRPH is 340 mg/Kg. At three new locations (SB010, SB011 and SB012), soil samples were collected at 2 and 4 feet below land surface (BLS) via a DP macro-core sampler and/or stainless steel hand auger. A soil sample was also collected from 4 feet BLS at the SB003 location. Sample collection was performed in accordance with DEP-SOP-001/01, FS3000. Soil samples were analyzed at a state certified fixed base laboratory for TRPH by the FL-PRO (Petroleum Range Organics with Ranges-Soil) method. A chain-of-custody form accompanied the samples from collection through analysis. Soil boring locations are identified in the AOC #2 site plan, provided as Figure 3.

Soil analytical results indicate TRPH concentrations below the risk-based guidance concentration for all samples, including the sample from 4 feet BLS at the SB003 location. The depth to water at AOC#3 was approximately 4.5 feet BLS during soil sample collection. Cumulative laboratory analytical results are summarized in Table 3, and depicted on Figure 4 along with soil boring locations.

On November 20, 2003, in conjunction with groundwater assessment activities, continuous soil core samples were collected at 4-foot intervals from lithologic soil boring LB001 to provide a description of the surficial geology at AOC#3. Visual inspection indicates predominantly fine-grained sands mixed with medium-grained sands extend from grade to a depth of approximately 7 feet BLS with limestone fragments at 3 feet BLS. A sandy clay unit underlies the sand at 7 feet BLS and extends to a depth of approximately 10 feet BLS, followed by fine to medium-grained sands, which extend to the lithologic boring termination depth of 24 feet BLS. Refer to Figure 3 for the lithologic boring location and Appendix A for the lithologic log.

**Groundwater Investigation**

During the PSIR, DP groundwater analytical results from DP009 indicated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds
which exceed FDEP risk-based groundwater guidance concentrations. On September 23, 2003, M&E installed and sampled monitoring well MW001 at the DP009 location to confirm prior DP groundwater analytical data. MW001 is a 0.5-inch diameter, 12-foot, PVC micro-well constructed with 10 feet of 0.010-inch slotted pre-packed screen. Well purging and sampling procedures were conducted in accordance with DEP-SOP-001/01 FS 2200 which included recording the required field measured parameters. The sample from MW001 was analyzed at the approved laboratory for VOC via EPA Method 8260B, and (PAH) compounds and other semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC) via EPA Method 8270C. The analytical results indicated the presence of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene at a concentration of 13 ug/L, which exceeds the risk-based groundwater guidance concentration of 10 ug/L. All other VOC and SVOC were detected at concentrations below the respective criteria and/or detection limits. Consequently, the FDEP tasked M&E to delineate the extent of dissolved contaminants in the groundwater. Refer to Table 2 for cumulative groundwater results.

On November 10, 2003, M&E collected groundwater samples from seven DP groundwater sample locations (DP016 through DP022). Groundwater samples were collected from a depth of 6 to 10 feet BLS and analyzed for the presence of VOC. Groundwater analytical results provided the future rationale for the placement of delineating monitoring wells.

On November 20, 2003, M&E installed four permanent monitoring wells (MW002, MW003, MW004, and MW005) to assess the area of groundwater impact surrounding MW001. These wells were placed approximately 40 feet to the north, south, and east, and 20 feet to the west of MW001. The wells were installed as micro-wells and were identical in construction to MW001.

On December 5, 2003 groundwater samples were collected from the four recently-installed monitoring wells and existing well MW001. Well purging and sampling procedures were consistent with those for all DP and temporary well samples at this site. A chain-of-custody form accompanied the samples from collection through analysis. Refer to Figure 3 for DP groundwater sampling and monitoring well locations.

Recent groundwater analytical results indicate the horizontal extent of the dissolved contaminant plume appears to be delineated. No contaminants of concern were detected in samples collected from MW001, MW002, MW003, and MW005. The sample from down-gradient MW004 exhibited a MTBE concentration of 3 ug/L, which is below the risk-based groundwater guidance concentration. Current analyses indicate a significant decline in VOC concentrations as compared to prior sampling events, specifically from MW001, which was the original source location. This decline may be a result of the observed rise of the water level (from 4.5 feet to 2 feet BLS) since the previous sampling event. Cumulative groundwater analytical results are summarized in Table 2 and depicted on Figure 5.

At this time it appears there are no contaminants of concern at concentrations in excess of risk based groundwater guidance concentrations. Vertical delineation has not been achieved at present; however, due to the lack of significant contaminant concentrations detected in samples from the permanent wells, a deeper well may not be necessary. Based upon the contaminant concentrations originally detected in DP009 and MW001, a confirmatory groundwater sampling
should be performed from this well, prior to soil excavation activities. Pending the confirmatory results, the location of a replacement well for MW001 may need to be moved slightly towards the DP019 location. In addition, the installation of an additional shallow groundwater monitoring well (MW006), located down-gradient of MW001 near the southeast corner of the Auto Shop building, may be required. Finally, pending future analyses, the installation of a vertical extent well located immediately down-gradient (south-southeast) of MW001 may be necessary. However, due to the potential for soil excavation at this location, such a well should not be installed until after soil excavation and the contaminant concentrations in shallow wells can be confirmed.

A recent topographic survey was conducted to ascertain the local apparent groundwater flow direction. The general trend, inferred from the groundwater contaminant concentration data, indicates a southeasterly migration from the primary source area. The survey data and recent water level measurements support a south-southeastern groundwater flow direction. The topographic survey data is provided and depicted in Figure 6.

Recommendations

Based upon groundwater and soil sampling results, the horizontal and vertical extent of soil contamination and the horizontal extent of groundwater contamination have been adequately defined in this AOC. M&E recommends the following actions:

- Excavation of the TRPH-impacted soils detected from grade to 4 feet BLS and/or the water table as delineated by soil borings SB010 to the north, SB011 to the west and SB012 to the south. The proposed extent of the soil excavation is approximately 20 feet long, by 10 feet wide, by 4 feet deep and encompasses a volume of approximately 30 cubic yards and/or 41 tons. This over excavation to the north, west and to the south should ensure that all TRPH impacted soil is removed during a single mobilization. In addition, the capping or sealing of areas immediately adjacent or abutting the building also may be performed if surficial scraping (2 ft. BLS) does not remove excessively contaminated soil. A post excavation confirmation soil sample will be collected at approximately 3 feet BLS from the eastern wall of the excavation and analyzed for TRPH via FL-PRO (Petroleum Range Organics with Ranges-Soil) to determine if the implementation of institutional controls, i.e. deed restriction, capping and cap maintenance, may be required.

- Collect a confirmatory groundwater sample from MW001 prior to excavation activities. Once the excavation and backfill activities are completed, the installation of a replacement well for MW001 may be necessary.

- Pending the confirmation sampling results, install an additional monitoring well (MW006) down-gradient of MW001 near the southeast corner of the Auto Shop building due to the apparent groundwater flow direction.
Pending the confirmation sampling results for monitoring well MW001, groundwater monitoring may be required utilizing selected shallow monitoring wells at this AOC.

The installation of a vertical extent (deeper) monitoring well to provide vertical delineation may be necessary, pending the confirmatory MW001 sampling results. To save mobilization costs, the deeper well could be installed in conjunction with the installation of the replacement well for MW001; however, depending upon the extent of shallow groundwater impacts detected after soil excavation, a deeper well, as well as the proposed down-gradient monitoring well MW006, may not be necessary.

**AOC#4 DUMPSITE**

**Groundwater Investigation**

During the PSIR, a groundwater sample (DP004/GW004) was collected within the northern portion of the correctional institution dumpsite utilizing a DP drill rig and retractable screen sampler. Groundwater purging and sampling was conducted as previously described on page 2 for DP005/GW005 at AOC#2. The analytical results indicated cadmium, chromium and lead were detected at concentrations exceeding FDEP risk-based groundwater guidance concentrations. Refer to Table 2. It was documented in the PSIR that a final turbidity reading of 167 NTU was recorded prior to sample collection.

On September 23, 2003, M&E mobilized to the DP004 location in AOC#4 to install one temporary monitoring well (TMW002). The temporary well was installed and sampled on the same day, to help determine if metals concentrations in excess of risk-based groundwater guidance concentrations previously detected could be attributed to the elevated turbidity of the DP groundwater samples. TMW002 was a 0.5-inch diameter, 15-foot, PVC micro-well constructed with 5 feet of 0.010-inch slotted pre-packed screen. As proposed, groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for cadmium, chromium and lead only. Well purging and sampling procedures were consistent with those conducted at the other AOC, including a record of the required field measured parameters. A final turbidity reading of 9 NTU was recorded prior to sample collection. Immediately following sample collection the well was removed.

Groundwater analytical results from TMW002 did not indicate the presence of cadmium, chromium or lead above the detection limit of 0.005 mg/L, which is well below the respective risk-based groundwater guidance concentration for each metal. Refer to Figure 2 for the well location and to Table 3 for a summary of the analytical results and risk-based groundwater guidance criteria.

Based upon the temporary monitoring well groundwater sampling results, the elevated cadmium, chromium and lead results from the former DP004 groundwater sample may be attributed to the elevated turbidity of the sample.
Recommendation

Based upon the recent groundwater analytical results, no further action is required.

AOC#5 DIESEL-POWERED IRRIGATION PUMP

Soil Investigation

On September 23, 2003, in conjunction with assessment activities at other AOC, M&E mobilized to AOC#5 to assess the area of impact north, east, and south of the former DP015/SB009 location. A total of nine soil samples were collected from five soil boring locations, in an attempt to confirm and delineate elevated TRPH concentrations in the soil at the SB009 location (1,269.5 mg/Kg at 2 feet BLS). Soil samples were collected at SB009 from 4 feet BLS, and at four new locations (SB014, SB015, SB016 and SB017) from 2 feet and 4 feet BLS. Soil sample collection techniques were similar to those referenced for AOC#3. The samples collected from AOC#5 were submitted to the approved laboratory for TRPH analysis via the FL-PRO method.

The recent soil analytical results indicated that all soil samples yielded TRPH concentrations below the FDEP risk-based soil guidance concentration of 340 mg/Kg. The depth to water at AOC#5 was approximately 4.5 feet BLS at the time of sampling. The soil boring locations and analytical results are identified in the Figure 7. Cumulative laboratory analytical results are summarized in Table 3.

Groundwater Investigation

During the PSIR, a groundwater sample (DP015/GW015) was collected at the soil boring SB009 location utilizing a DP drill rig and retractable screen sampler. Groundwater purging and sampling was conducted as previously described for the other AOC. The analytical results indicated that chromium and lead were detected at concentrations exceeding the respective FDEP groundwater guidance concentrations. Analytical results are provided in Table 2. It was documented in the PSIR that a final turbidity reading of greater than 200 NTU was recorded prior to sample collection.

On September 23, 2003, M&E mobilized to AOC#5 to install one temporary monitoring well (TMW003) at the DP015/SB009 location. The temporary well was installed and sampled on the same day, to help determine if elevated chromium and lead concentrations previously detected could be attributed to the elevated turbidity of the DP groundwater samples. TMW003 was a 0.5-inch diameter, 10-foot, PVC micro-well constructed with 5 feet of 0.010-inch slotted pre-packed screen. As proposed, groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for chromium and lead only. Well purging and sampling procedures were consistent with those conducted at the other AOC, including a record of the required field measured parameters. A final turbidity reading of 8 NTU was recorded prior to sample collection. Immediately following sample collection, the well was removed.
Groundwater analytical results from TMW003 did not indicate the presence of chromium or lead above a detection limit of 0.005 mg/L. The risk-based groundwater guidance concentrations for chromium and lead are 0.1 mg/L and 0.015 mg/L, respectively. Refer to Figure 2 for the well location and to Table 3 for a summary of the analytical results.

Based upon the temporary monitoring well groundwater sampling results, the elevated chromium and lead results from the DP015 groundwater sample may be attributed to the elevated turbidity of the sample.

Recommendation

Based upon the recent groundwater analytical results, no further action is required. In addition, the soil sampling results indicate that the horizontal and vertical extent of soil contamination has been adequately defined in this AOC. M&E recommends the following action:

- Excavation of the TRPH impacted soils detected from grade to 4 feet BLS and/or the water table as delineated by soil borings SB013 to the north, SB014 to the west, SB015 to the east, and SB016 to the south. The proposed extent of the soil excavation is approximately 20 feet long, by 20 feet wide, by 4 feet deep and encompasses a volume of approximately 60 cubic yards and/or 83 tons. This over excavation should ensure that all TRPH and PAH impacted-soil is removed during a single mobilization.

Upon receipt of your approval, M&E will prepare a detailed cost estimate for soil excavation and groundwater monitoring proposed for AOC#3 and soil excavation for AOC#5.

It is understood that the above recommendations will be evaluated by the FDEP and the actual remediation strategy elected for this facility will be based upon any FDEP revisions and/or recommendations.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Bruce Koenig or myself at (954) 450-5201 or (954) 450-5205, respectively.

Sincerely,

Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.

Pete Verbanac
Project Scientist

Bruce Koenig, P.G.
Program Manager
Lic #: 1828
Date: 11/24/04

Enc: Figures
Tables
Appendix A
June 29, 2006

Mr. David Phillips  
State of Florida  
Dept. of Environmental Protection  
Site Investigation Section, MS 4515  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Re: State Owned Lands Cleanup Survey  
Soil Excavation Summary/No Further Action Report (FINAL)  
Desoto Correctional Institution, Workcamp & Annex  
13617 Southeast Highway 70  
Arcadia, Desoto County, FL 34266  
Site Number 26SL

Dear Mr. Phillips:

During March of 2006 Metcalf & Eddy, Inc. (M&E) conducted soil excavations at the Desoto Correctional Institution and Work Camp Diesel Auto Shop Building, area of concern (AOC) #3, and at one of the Diesel-Powered Irrigation Pump locations (AOC #5), per Task Assignment HWS10-SL-06D.

During the preliminary site investigation (April 2003), target compounds were detected at concentrations in excess of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Chapter 62-777, F.A.C. soil clean up target levels (SCTL) for direct exposure (residential) and/or leachability based on groundwater criteria, and FDEP Chapter 62-777, F.A.C. groundwater clean up target levels (GCTL). These compounds are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AOC #</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Exceedance</th>
<th>Recommended Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOC #2</td>
<td>Pistol Firing Range (DP005)</td>
<td>Groundwater (Arsenic &amp; Lead)</td>
<td>Limited groundwater assessment (Monitoring Well)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| AOC #3 | West side of Auto Shop in line with parts cleaning sink located inside. (DP008) | 1.) Soil (TRPH).  
2.) Groundwater (VOCs, SVOCs, Chromium & Lead). | Limited soil & groundwater assessment. (Soil Borings & Monitoring Well) |
| AOC #5 | Diesel-powered, irrigation pump (DP015) | 1.) Soil (TRPH).  

During the site investigation assessment, M&E collected soil samples from four soil boring locations at the Auto Shop Building (AOC #3) to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of elevated total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbon (TRPH) contaminants previously detected in...
the soil at the SB003 location (941 mg/Kg at 3 feet BLS). Soil analytical results indicated TRPH concentrations below the FDEP SCTL for all samples, including the sample from 4 feet BLS at the SB003 location. Based upon previous groundwater analytical results, M&E utilized direct push groundwater borings and five monitoring wells to delineate the horizontal extent of dissolved VOC and PAH exceeding FDEP GCTL at the MW001 (former DP009/SB003) location. Initially, groundwater analytical results indicated dissolved VOC contaminant concentrations in excess of the respective FDEP GCTL at the MW001 monitoring well location. Subsequent sampling and analyses from December of 2003 did not indicate the presence of any target compounds at concentrations in excess of the respective FDEP GCTL. Refer to Figures 1 and 2 depicting soil and groundwater analytical results associated with the Auto Shop Building (AOC #3), respectively.

At the Diesel-powered Irrigation Pump (AOC #5), a total of nine soil samples were collected from five soil boring locations, in an attempt to confirm and delineate elevated TRPH concentrations in the soil at the SB009 location (1,269.5 mg/Kg at 2 feet BLS). Soil analytical results indicated all soil samples yielded TRPH concentrations well below the FDEP SCTL and/or below the analytical detection limit (2.0 mg/Kg). A temporary monitoring well, TMW003, was installed, sampled and analyzed for chromium and lead to help determine if elevated chromium and lead concentrations previously detected could be attributed to the elevated turbidity of the direct push groundwater samples. Groundwater analytical results from TMW003 did not indicate the presence of chromium or lead above the respective FDEP GCTL and/or the analytical detection limit of 0.005 mg/L. Refer to Figure 4 depicting soil analytical results associated with the Diesel-powered Irrigation Pump (AOC #5), respectively.

Finally, the sampling and analysis of groundwater samples, collected via the installation of temporary monitoring wells at the Pistol Firing Range (AOC #2) and at the Former Dump Site (AOC #4), indicated conformance with the FDEP GCTL for arsenic and lead at AOC #2 and cadmium and chromium at AOC #4. Prior exceedances of the FDEP GCTL were attributed to elevated turbidity levels in groundwater samples collected via direct push drill rig.

Based upon the findings of the site investigation, M&E recommended the excavation of TRPH-impacted soil associated with soil boring SB003 at the Auto Shop Building (AOC #3) and with the soil boring SB009 at the Diesel-powered Irrigation Pump (AOC #5). As of April 17, 2005, the FDEP SCTL for residential direct exposure to TRPH was revised to 460 mg/Kg. Please note all investigative work was completed prior to the April 17, 2005 revisions to Chapter 62-777, F.A.C. Contaminant Cleanup Target Levels. At the time of the preliminary site investigation and subsequent site investigation, FDEP risk-based soil guidance concentrations (SGC) and groundwater guidance concentrations (GWGC) were utilized in the assessment of impacted soil and groundwater. The FDEP SGC were based upon current FDEP SCTL; the FDEP GWGC were based upon current Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards and FDEP GCTL.

Subsequent conversations with the FDEP resulted in finalizing the approximate areas proposed for excavation. Refer to Figures 3 and 5, which depict the excavation areas associated with the Auto Shop Building (AOC #3) and the Diesel-powered Irrigation Pump (AOC #5), respectively. M&E proposed to excavate impacted soil from grade to approximately 4 feet BLS at both of the
excavation areas. Additionally, contaminant levels at the limits of the excavations would be documented via the collection of confirmation soil samples from the excavations walls and floors. Finally, soil samples would be collected from inside of the Auto Shop Building near the part washing sink to determine if VOC, PAH and/or TRPH-impacted soil exceeding the FDEP SCTL underlies the building.

During the week of March 13th of 2006, M&E excavated approximately 110.23 tons of non-hazardous, VOC, PAH and/or TRPH-impacted soil from the Auto Shop Building (AOC #3) and the Diesel-powered Irrigation Pump (AOC #5) using a combination backhoe/front end loader. All soil was temporarily stockpiled and covered with visqueen, prior to loading out and transporting. Prior to initiating excavation activities, all underground utilities in the vicinity of the proposed excavations were located and identified using Groundmark Detection Services, a private utility locating service. The excavations were backfilled with clean sand and compacted prior to covering with soil. Excavated soil was transported to the J.E.D. Solid Waste Management Facility, owned and operated by Omni Waste and located at 1501 Omni Way, St. Cloud, Florida, 34773 for disposal. Refer to Figures 3 and 5 depicting the excavation areas in AOC #3 and AOC #5, respectively. Photographs of the excavation areas are provided in Appendix A. Copies of the non-hazardous waste manifests and disposal tickets have been provided in Appendix B.

In AOC #3, soil samples collected from soil boring SB017 at 2 and 4 feet BLS from inside the Auto Shop Building were analyzed for the presence of VOC, PAH and TRPH contaminants. As depicted in Figure 3, soil analytical results indicated concentrations of select PAH contaminants exceeded the FDEP SCTL of 0.1 mg/Kg for benzo(a)pyrene equivalents. Specifically, the Total Benzo(a)pyrene Equivalents for the seven PAH contaminants of concern (benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h) anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene) were calculated using the FDEP conversion table. The FDEP conversion table applies a specific toxic equivalency factor to the detected and/or below detection limit concentration of each of the seven, previously-mentioned, carcinogenic PAH contaminants to determine each specific Benzo(a)pyrene Equivalents. The sum total of all Benzo(a)pyrene Equivalents must be less than or equal to the FDEP SCTL for residential direct exposure of 0.1 mg/Kg. Copies of the FDEP Benzo(a)pyrene Conversion Tables for soil boring SB017 are provided in Appendix C.

In conclusion, confirmatory soil sampling and analysis of the excavations walls and floors at the Auto Shop Building excavation (AOC #3) and the Diesel-powered irrigation pump excavation (AOC #5) did not indicate the presence of VOC, PAH and/or TRPH contaminants at concentrations in excess of the respective FDEP SCTL. Concentrations of PAH contaminants, specifically total benzo(a)pyrene equivalents, exceeding the FDEP SCTL of 0.1 mg/Kg were detected in soil samples collected at 2 feet BLS and 4 feet BLS from soil boring SB017, located inside the Auto Shop Building near the parts washing sink and approximately 15 feet east of monitoring well MW001 (former SB003). At this time, M&E recommends no further action with respect to additional soil excavation/remediation activities. However, based upon historic analytical results indicating groundwater has been impacted at the Auto Shop Building (AOC #3), M&E recommends a post-excavation round of groundwater sampling and analysis to
determine if current groundwater contaminant concentrations conform to the FDEP Natural Attenuation Default Concentrations. Based upon the post-exca
vation groundwater analytical results, groundwater monitoring may be warranted. It is recommended the FDEP consider site closure with engineering controls (i.e. impermeable cap) and/or a deed restriction to address the remaining soil contamination underlying the Auto Shop Building.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Steve Starke or myself at (954) 745-7216 or (954) 745-7247, respectively.

Sincerely,

Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.

Pete Verbanac
Project Manager

Stephen O. Starke, PG, CHMM, CFEA, REPA
Senior Project Manager
Lic #: 1560
Date: 1/29/96

Enc: Figures 1 through 5
Photographs
Waste Manifests and Disposal Tickets
FDEP Benzo(a)pyrene Conversion Tables
Photo 1:
AOC #5-Diesel-powered irrigation pump - Pre-excavation. Looking to the north. Note from south to north, monitoring wells MW-4, MW-1 & MW-2 along west edge of building.

Photo 2:
AOC #5-Diesel-powered irrigation pump - Pre-excavation. Looking to the southwest.

Photo 3:
AOC #5-Diesel-powered irrigation pump - Excavation completed. Ready for backfilling & compacting.

Photo 4:
AOC #5-Diesel-powered irrigation pump - Excavation completed. Ready for backfilling and compacting.

Photo 5:
AOC #5-Diesel-powered irrigation pump - Excavation, backfilling and compacting completed. Looking to the southwest.

Photo 6:
AOC #5-Diesel-powered irrigation pump - Excavation, backfilling and compacting completed. Looking to the northwest.
Photo 7: AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Initiating excavation. Ground cable exposed along the west edge of building near the monitoring well MW-1 location.

Photo 8: AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Underground force main (blue) and dual electrical conduits near northern extent of excavation.

Photo 9: AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Middle portion of excavation. Note ceramic tile drain pipe proximal to monitoring well MW-1. Drain pipe connected to floor drains inside bldg.

Photo 10: AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Northern portion of excavation. Note monitoring well MW-1 (middle right).

Photo 11: AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Southern portion of excavation. Note dual electrical conduits (middle ground) and ground cable (background).

Photo 12: AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Scar from soil boring SB-17, located inside building and approx. 15 feet east of monitoring well MW-1. Note parts washing sink (green).
Photo 13:
AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Excavation, backfilling and compacting completed. Site restoration complete. Looking to the north.

Photo 14:
AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Excavation, backfilling and compacting completed. Site restoration complete. Looking to the south.

Photo 15:
AOC #3-Auto Shop Bldg. - Soil staging area utilized during excavation, located south of the Auto Shop Building. Area sodded.