

NOAA Hazardous Waste Site

62nd Street Dump (IV-25)/Kassouf-Kimerling (IV-22)
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida
April 13, 1984

Location and Nature of the Site:

62nd Street Dump and Kassouf-Kimerling are so similar and close together that they are being examined together (Figure 1). They both contain the same type of materials and effect the same surrounding area. They are approximately 0.3 miles from each other.

The 62nd Street site is a five-acre, abandoned, waste disposal dump, located in Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida. The site, was a former borrow pit and had been used for disposal of different types of industrial refuse. Known wastes include shredded battery casings, shredded car parts, waste cement, kiln dust, and kiln liners. It has been estimated that there are 4900 cubic yards of battery cases on this site.

The Kassouf-Kimerling site consists of a low mound of fill dirt and fragmented, plastic battery casings. This marshy area was filled with materials that contained unwashed, broken and unbroken used automobile battery casings. The area where the batteries are located occupies an area approximately 80 ft. by 800 ft., with an average fill depth of four to five feet. Wastes such as metal, rubber, automobile parts, battery remnants, cement and fire brick wastes have the potential for leaching metals such as lead, copper, zinc and iron into the environment.

Both sites are approximately 1.5 miles away from the Palm River, and about 2.1 miles to McKay Bay. The area is relatively flat and marshy. During heavy rainfall, runoff water from the site flows to the flat area next to the Peninsular Fisheries Property. Residential areas and light industrial operations. South of the sites are two unnamed streams which flow southwest through marshy areas, eventually draining into the Palm River, which empties into McKay Bay.

A sediment sample taken from a peninsular fisheries pond showed levels of lead, chromium, copper, nickel, selenium, silver, titanium and zinc. Lead and mercury are cumulative poisons.

A water sample taken near the fish farm upon showed calcium, sodium and silicon. These are not considered hazardous substances, but

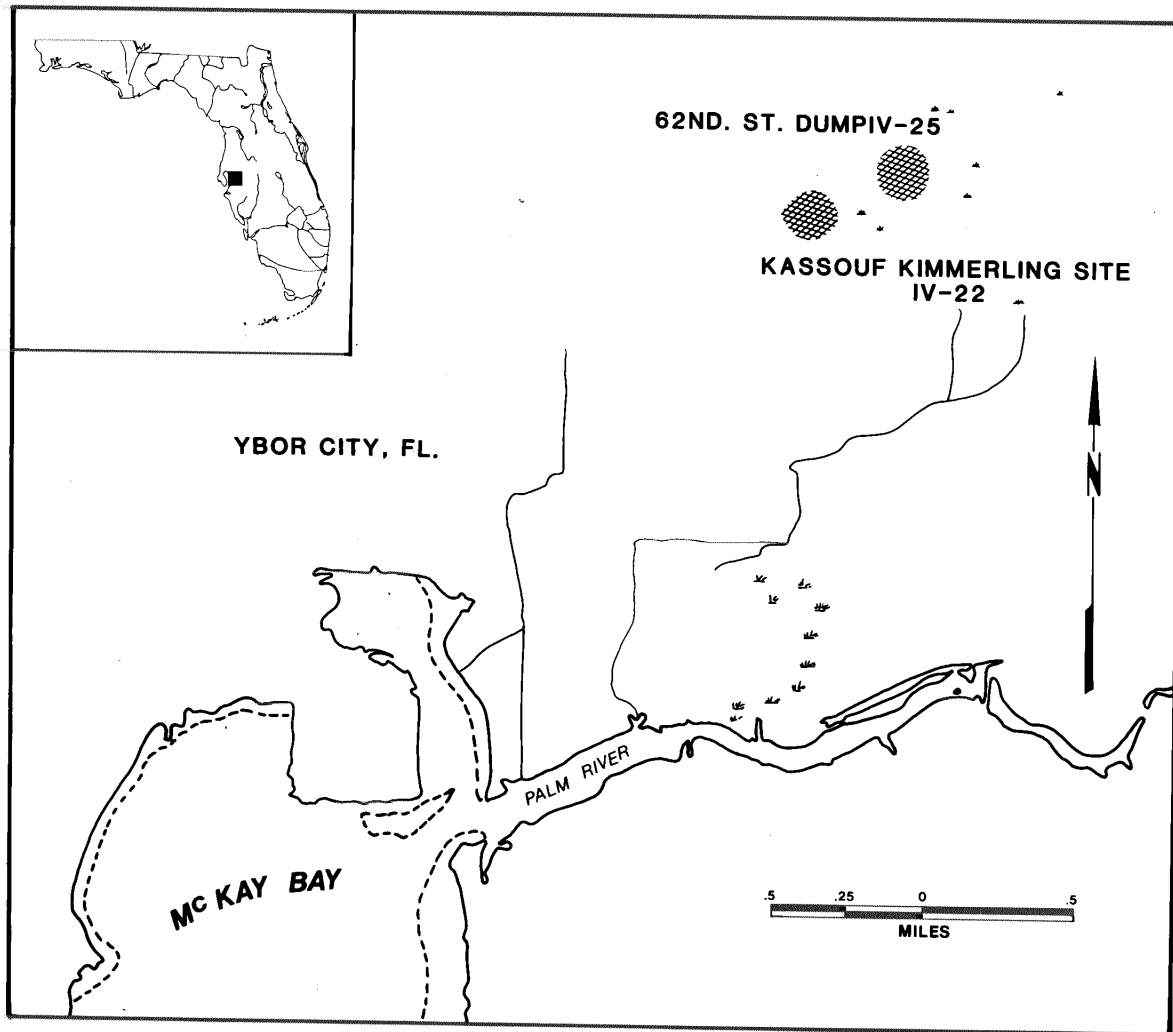


FIGURE 1. Site location.

leaching of these substances into surface waters may cause pH adjustments which could affect aquatic organisms.

Analysis of groundwater from an on-site well indicated high phenol levels. Phenolic compounds may produce adverse effects upon fresh water fishes by direct toxicity to fish and fish-food organisms.

Proximity of Chemical Hazard to Marine Resources:

Sampling has been performed by the State of Florida around the sites, including drainage ditches and creeks. The State of Florida feels that all contamination is contained to within a couple hundred feet of the sites. Since the sites are within 1.5 miles of the Palm River and both sites are not secured, there is a potential during a flood that contaminants could be carried off-site to the Palm River due to the Drainage pattern.

Marine Resources at Risk:

The Palm River and nearby estuarine areas are nursery and spawning areas for many marine organisms (Table 1). The shorelines and bottom communities are colonized by mangroves and seagrasses respectively.

Table 1. Fishery Resources of Tampa Bay (1,2,4).

Finfish Species	Adult Habitat	Spawning Area	Nursery Area	Comm. Fish.	Rec. Fish	Migr. Route
<u>Non-anadromous</u>						
Seatrout	X	X	X	X	X	
Spot	X		X		X	
Croaker	X		X	X	X	
Whiting	X		X		X	
Flounder	X			X	X	
Pompano	X			X	X	
Bluefish	X		X		X	X
White grunt	X		X	X	X	
Mullet	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Shellfish</u>						
Blue crab	X	X	X	X	X	
White shrimp			X			
Brown shrimp			X			
Pink shrimp			X			
Rock shrimp			X			
Stone crab		X	X	X	X	
Spiny lobster	X			X	X	

Tampa Bay is an important recreational area for the entire west peninsular region of Florida and has seagrass beds, and mangrove forests in many areas. No anadromous fish spawn in this area, but many other marine organisms can be found here year round as adults or larvae. Many wading birds, shorebirds, and seabirds can be found here all year, as can bottlenose dolphin and manatee. McKay Bay, which is located

downstream from this site is one of the most important wintering areas for waterfowl and wading birds on the east coast of the United States (4).

Both sites are located on a marshy area which drains about two miles before entering the Palm River which flows one-half mile before it discharges into McKay Bay. Along the Palm River and the eastern shore of McKay Bay are extensive mangroves and patches of Spartina. Western and lower McKay Bay shorelines are predominantly fill material characterized by seawalls and the industrial park of the Port of Tampa and some residential areas. Wide tidal flats occur both north and south of the mouth of the Palm River. The connection of McKay Bay to Hillsborough Bay to the south is very narrow and water exchange is probably very slow. The tidal flats indicate fine-grained sediment deposition in McKay Bay, which is 1-5 feet deep at low tide.

Found throughout the McKay/Hillsborough/Tampa Bay area are pink, white, brown and rock shrimp, blue crab, spiny lobster and squid. Manatees also occur here. McKay Bay is an important wintering area for many marine and aquatic birds. Fisheries include bluefish, sea trout, drum, flounder, pompano, mullet, sheepshead and Spanish sardine.

The State of Florida feels that these two sites have not effected any coastal marine resources. There has been no documented damage to marine resources except for a fish kill at the Peninsular Fish Hatchery in 1976.

Summary of Site Related Actions:

The State of Florida is taking the lead for the clean-up of these two sites. The sites are presently not secured from a future release such as during a flood. The State has applied for funds and expects to begin clean-up operations in two months. The same clean-up contractor will be used for both sites. A well monitoring program will be conducted around the sites.

NOAA Reviewer: David J. Kruth, SSC Southeast
305-361-3484

EPA Contact: Richard A. Ferrazzuolo
404-881-2234

Other Contact: Ron Leins, Florida Dept. of Environmental
Investigation
904-488-0190

References:

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