II. NPL Deletion Criteria

The NCP establishes the criteria that the Agency uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425(e), releases may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making this determination, EPA will consider, in consultation with the State, whether any of the following criteria have been met:

(i) Responsible or other parties have implemented all appropriate response

actions required; or

(ii) All appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA have been implemented and no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate; or

(iii) The remedial investigation has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking of remedial measures is not appropriate.

III. Deletion Procedures

EPA Region IV will accept and evaluate public comments before making a final decision to delete. Comments from the local community may be the most pertinent to deletion decisions. The following procedures were used for the intended deletion of this Site:

(1) EPA, Region IV, has recommended deletion and has prepared the relevant documents. (2) The State has concurred with deletion decision. (3) Concurrent with this National Notice of Intent to Delete, a local notice has been published in local newspapers and has been distributed to appropriate federal, state, and local officials, and other interested parties. (4) The Region has made all relevant documents available in the Regional Office and local site information repository.

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not itself, create, alter, or revoke any individual rights or obligations. The NPL is designated primarily for information purposes and to assist Agency management. As mentioned in Section II of this document, 40 CFR 300.425(e)(3) provides that deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future Fund-financed response actions.

The comments received during the notice and comment period will be evaluated before the final decision to delete. The Region will prepare a Responsiveness Summary, if necessary, which will address any comments received during the public comment period.

A deletion occurs when the EPA Regional Administrator publishes a notice in the **Federal Register**. The NPL will reflect any deletions in the next final update. Public notices and copies of the Responsiveness Summary will be made available to local residents by Region IV.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following summary provides the Agency's rationale for the intent to delete this Site from the NPL.

The Wilson Concepts Site occupies approximately two acres in a highly industrialized section of northeastern Broward County, Pompano Beach, Florida. Associated operations at the facility included precision machining, drilling, and milling of metal parts, vibratory deburring, degreasing, steam cleaning, and spray coating of parts. A variety of chemicals were used, including organic solvents, chlorinated solvents, petroleum products, paints, cyanides, acids, and bases.

From 1976 through 1989, several inspections were conducted by Broward County Environmental Quality Control Board (BCEQCB) which documented poor waste handling practices, including discharge of industrial wastes onto the ground. Raw materials usage at the Site was documented on two occasions over a period of 10 years. In the early 1980's, possibly as early as 1981, Wilson Concepts submitted a hazardous materials inventory list to the BCEQCB. The chemicals used at the Site included a variety of hydraulic and lubricating oils, metal protection agents, water coolants, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, and chemical cleaners (possibly corrosives). In August 1985, EPA conducted a Preliminary Assessment of the Site and in July 1986 requested its contractor, NUS, to perform a Sampling Investigation. The results of this sampling caused the Site to be proposed for the NPL in July 1988. In March 1989, the Wilson Concepts Site, of Florida, was formally included on the NPL.

The Remedial Investigation (RI) was conducted in two phases, phase I in 1990 and phase II in 1991. The groundwater contaminant levels detected at the Site during the RI were much lower than those detected during the Site Listing Investigation (SLI). Most of the contamination consisted of organic compounds which easily evaporate and/or naturally degrade. Trichloroethylene was detected in two monitoring wells during the first sampling event but was not detected above groundwater standards in phase II, indicating that no distinct groundwater contaminant plume existed. Chromium and strontium along with low levels of orgaincs including toluene were detected in Site soils. Chromium was observed in two

locations in subsurface soils at elevated levels. Though similar organic contaminants were detected during the RI, the concentrations were much lower than previously detected and were within the range considered by EPA to be safe for human exposure. It is possible that the organic contamination was reduced by natural attenuation.

The Record of Decision (ROD), issued by EPA, Region IV, on September 22, 1992 selected alternatives consistent with the recommendation in the Feasibility Study. The remedy is a "No Action" remedy which included monitoring of on-site ground water, quarterly, for a one-year period to confirm the appropriateness of the no action remedy.

The EPA community relations activities at the Site included a public meeting in July 28, 1992 to present to the public the Agency's Proposed Plan for Remediation at the Site. Public comments received during a 30-day comment period were received and addressed in the Responsiveness Summary. The major concerns included the Site's affect on local wells and water bodies, residual dangers from the Site, what has happened to the contaminant concentrations that allowed the Site to be placed on the National Priorities List, how the monitoring will be conducted and what will happen when the monitoring is completed. The Responsiveness Summary was included as an appendix to the ROD.

A Post ROD Project Operations Plan for the Site was completed on May 25, 1993. Field work for Post ROD ground water monitoring begin on June 21, 1993, and was completed on July 18, 1994. Post ROD ground water monitoring confirmed that Site related contaminants had declined in concentration and are below maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Sporadic detections of iron, manganese and aluminum do not appear site related. **During the Remedial Investigation** drums were left on the Site. Those drums since have been sampled. No contaminants of concern were detected in either the drummed soil or aqueous samples. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) completed a health assessment for the Site in May, 1990. ATSDR reviewed the surface water and ground water data and recommended that the Site should not be considered for follow-up health studies due to no present exposure to population.

No institutional controls are necessary for the Site. A five-year ground water review will not be conducted because contaminants of concerns have achieved levels below MCLs, which was verified