BENCHMARK
EnviroAnalytical Inc.

NELAC Certification #E84167

ANALYTICAL TEST REPORT
THESE RESULTS MEET NELAC STANDARDS

Submission Number : 17030971

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]33880

Margaret Rajpaul

Project Name : [redacted]
Date Received : 03/22/2017
Time Received : 1529

Submission Number: [redacted]
Sample Number: 001
Sample Description: BS Ranch

Sample Date: 03/21/2017
Sample Time: 0900
Sample Method: Grab

Parameter	Result	Units	MDL	Procedure	Analysis Date/Time	Analyst
TOTAL KJELDAHL NITROGEN	10.8	% DRY WT	0.001	351.2	03/29/2017 11:18	PN
TOTAL NITROGEN	10.9	% DRY WT	0.001	353+351	03/29/2017 11:18	PN/MD
NITRATE-NITRITE AS N	0.122	% DRY WT	0.0002	353.2	03/24/2017 12:39	MD
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS AS P	2.19	% DRY WT	0.0002	365.3	03/24/2017 15:24	BLB
ARSENIC	1.27 U	MG/KG	1.27	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
CADMIUM	3.95	MG/KG	0.154	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
CHROMIUM	41.5	MG/KG	0.197	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
COPPER	553	MG/KG	0.500	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
LEAD	38.8	MG/KG	0.666	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
MOLYBDENUM	26.3	MG/KG	0.533	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
NICKEL	13.2	MG/KG	0.243	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
POTASSIUM	2.64	% DRY WT	0.0004	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
SELENIUM	6.40	MG/KG	1.27	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
ZINC	575	MG/KG	0.338	6010	03/28/2017 10:17	KP
MERCURY	1.29 U	MG/KG	1.29	7471	03/30/2017 12:17	KP
pH	6.15	UNITS		9045	03/22/2017 16:11	MD
TOTAL FIXED SOLIDS	23.2	% DRY WT	0.1	SM2540G	03/23/2017 16:00	CF
TOTAL VOLATILE SOLIDS	0.1 U	% DRY WT	0.1	SM2540G	03/23/2017 16:00	CF
TOTAL SOLIDS	23.2	% DRY WT	0.1	SM2540G	03/23/2017 16:00	CF

[redacted]

BENCHMARK
EnviroAnalytical Inc.

NELAC Certification #E84167

Submission Number: [redacted]
Sample Number: 002
Sample Description: [redacted]

Sample Date: 03/21/2017
Sample Time: 0900
Sample Method: Grab

Parameter	Result	Units	MDL	Procedure	Analysis Date/Time	Analyst
TOTAL KJELDAHL NITROGEN	108	MG/L	0.05	351.2	03/27/2017 13:16	PN
TOTAL PHOSPHORUS AS P	61.5	MG/L	0.008	365.3	03/23/2017 14:46	BLB
CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND	1059	MG/L	7.04	410.4	03/24/2017 10:26	BLB

All values reported in UG/KG or MG/KG are on a dry weight basis

Dale D. Dixon / Laboratory Director — 03/30/2017 Date
Tülay Tanrisever / QC Officer
Deborah A. Murphy / Project Manager

DATA QUALIFIERS THAT MAY APPLY:

I = Reported value is between the laboratory MDL and the PQL.
J2 = Estimated value. No control criteria exists for this component.
J3 = Estimated value. Quality control criteria for precision or accuracy not met.
J4 = Estimated value. Sample matrix interference suspected.
L = Off-scale high. Value is known to be > the value reported.
Q = Sample held beyond accepted hold time.
U = Analyte analyzed but not detected at the value indicated.
V = Analyte detected in sample and method blank.
Y = Analysis performed on an improperly preserved sample. Data may be inaccurate.
Z = Too many colonies were present (TNTC). The numeric value represents the filtration volume.

NOTES:

PQL = 4xMDL.
X = Value exceeds MCL.
2: SOUR calculations are based on Total Solids.
J2: Per client request, analysis conducted without method blank.

C5 = The spike recovery was outside acceptance limits for the MS and /or MSD. The batch was accepted based on acceptable LCS recovery.
C6 = Precision between duplicate matrix spikes of the same sample was outside acceptance limits.

For questions and comments regarding these results, please contact us at (941) 723-9986.
Results relate only to the samples.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Rick Scott
Governor

Carlos Lopez-Cantera
Lt. Governor

Noah Valenstein
Secretary

September 29, 2017

Mr. Rick Johnson
City Manager
City of Mulberry
104 South Church Avenue
Mulberry, Florida 33860

Re: WW770061 – City of Mulberry
Major Sewer Rehabilitation I/I

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Attached is a copy of the proposed State Revolving Fund loan agreement for the City's Major Sewer Rehabilitation I/I project.

Please have the appropriate officials sign and seal two copies, and return them to us within three weeks at 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000. We will sign the documents and mail a fully executed original to you.

We appreciate your participation in the State Revolving Fund loan program. If you have any questions about the loan agreement, please call Megan Strohl at (850) 245-2899.

Sincerely,

Angela Knecht, Program Administrator
State Revolving Fund Management

AK/ms

Attachment

cc: Honorable George Hatch – City of Mulberry
Steven L. Elias – Envisors, a Division of Pennoni

OCCURED SHORTLY AFTER CITY WAS PRESENTED W/ A POSITIVE TEST RESULT FOR COLIFORM

Fuller Heights Mulberry Fla

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Hazardous Waste Sites (/environmental-health/hazardous-waste-sites/index.html)

- **Florida Hazardous Waste Site Health Risk Assessments (/environmental-health/hazardous-waste-sites/health-assessments.html)**
- **About the Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (/environmental-health/lead-poisoning/index.html)**
- **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/)**

Home (../../index.html) » Environmental Health (../index.html) » Hazardous Waste Sites (index.html) » Florida Hazardous Waste Site Health Risk Assessments

Florida Hazardous Waste Site Health Risk Assessments

Since 1987, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/)(ATSDR) has funded a Florida Department of Health program. This program measures the public health risk from hazardous waste sites. Chemicals at such sites can harm health. Program staff study:

- What kind of chemicals are at a site
- How much of each kind is at a site
- What ways people contact them
- How often

The answers to these questions help decide how much of a risk a site poses to people who live nearby.

To view a risk health assessment report for a hazardous waste site choose a letter below.

Hazardous Waste Site Health Risk Assessment Program

877-798-2772 (tel:877-798-2772)

Mailing Address
Mailing Address
4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A-08
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1720

TYPES OF HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT REPORTS

PUBLIC COMMENT DRAFT REPORTS

Search by waste site name, hazardous waste type or county name.

Clear Search

Search Hazardous Waste Sites: fuller heights

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

There is 1 search result

FULLER HEIGHTS COMMUNITY

Mulberry, Polk County

Site Type: Community living near industrial area

Contaminants: Arsenic, bromodichloromethane, fluoride, nitrate, radium 226/228, and thallium

Reports

Health Consultation - March 9, 2006 (_documents/f/fullerheights030906.pdf)

All PDF documents below open in a new window. You may need to download the Adobe Reader (http://get.adobe.com/reader)**.**

***Note:** This page contains materials in the Portable Document Format (PDF). The free Acrobat Reader (https://get.adobe.com/reader/) may be required to view these files.

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Last Reviewed Date: Jun 15, 2018 11:15:57 AM

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FEATURED PROGRAMS

HealthiestWeight (http://www.healthiestweightflorida.com/)

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FloridaHealth Across the State

Surgeon General and Secretary Dr. Celeste Philip (http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/ssg/index.html)

State Leadership (http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/leadership/index.html)

County Health Department Leadership (http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/chd-leadership/index.html)

Boards, Councils & Committees (http://www.floridahealth.gov/provider-and-partner-resources/advisory-councils-stakeholder-groups/index.html)

About the Department (http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/index.html)

Accreditation (/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/accreditation/index.html)

Careers (http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/careers-at-doh.html)

Public Meeting Notices (http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/sunshine-info/public-meeting-notices/index.html)

Public Notices (http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/sunshine-info/public-notices/index.html)

Public Records Requests (http://www.floridahealth.gov/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/sunshine-info/public-records-requests/index.html)

State Health Improvement Plan (/about-the-department-of-health/about-us/state-and-community-health-assessment/ship-process/index.html)

Certificates (http://www.floridahealth.gov/index.html)

Birth Certificates (http://www.floridahealth.gov/certificates/certificates/birth.

Death Certificates (http://www.floridahealth.gov/certificates/certificates/deatl

Divorce Certificates (http://www.floridahealth.gov/certificates/certificates/divor

Marriage Certificates (http://www.floridahealth.gov/certificates/certificates/marr

Google Maps Prairie Cemetery Fuller Heights

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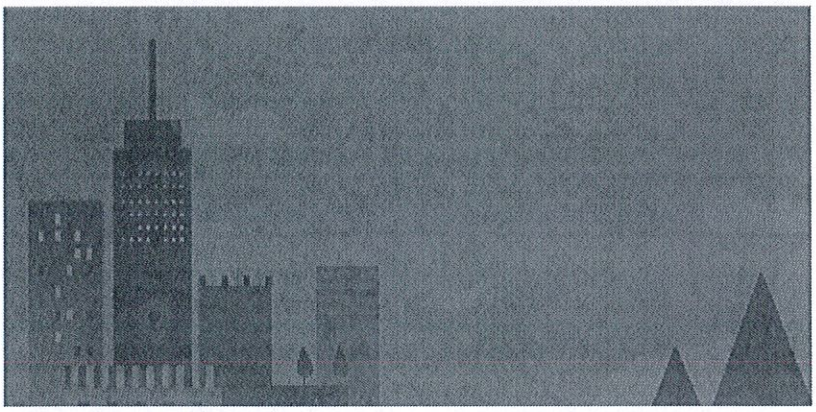


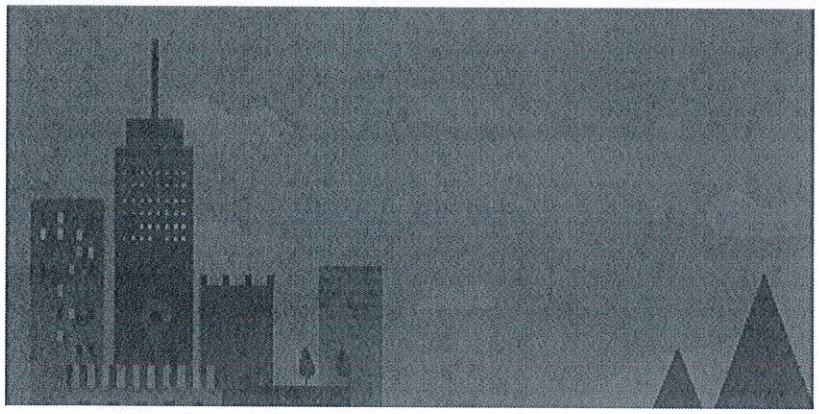
Prairie Cemetery

Mulberry, FL 33860

Fullen Heights & Mulberry Water T.F.

Google Maps Prairie Cemetery

Imagery ©2018 Google, Map data ©2018 Google 500 ft



Prairie Cemetery

Mulberry, FL 33860

Google Maps Mulberry Middle School & Govt Housing

Imagery ©2018 Google, Map data ©2018 Google 500 ft

Mulberry Middle School

3.6 ★★★½ · 29 reviews

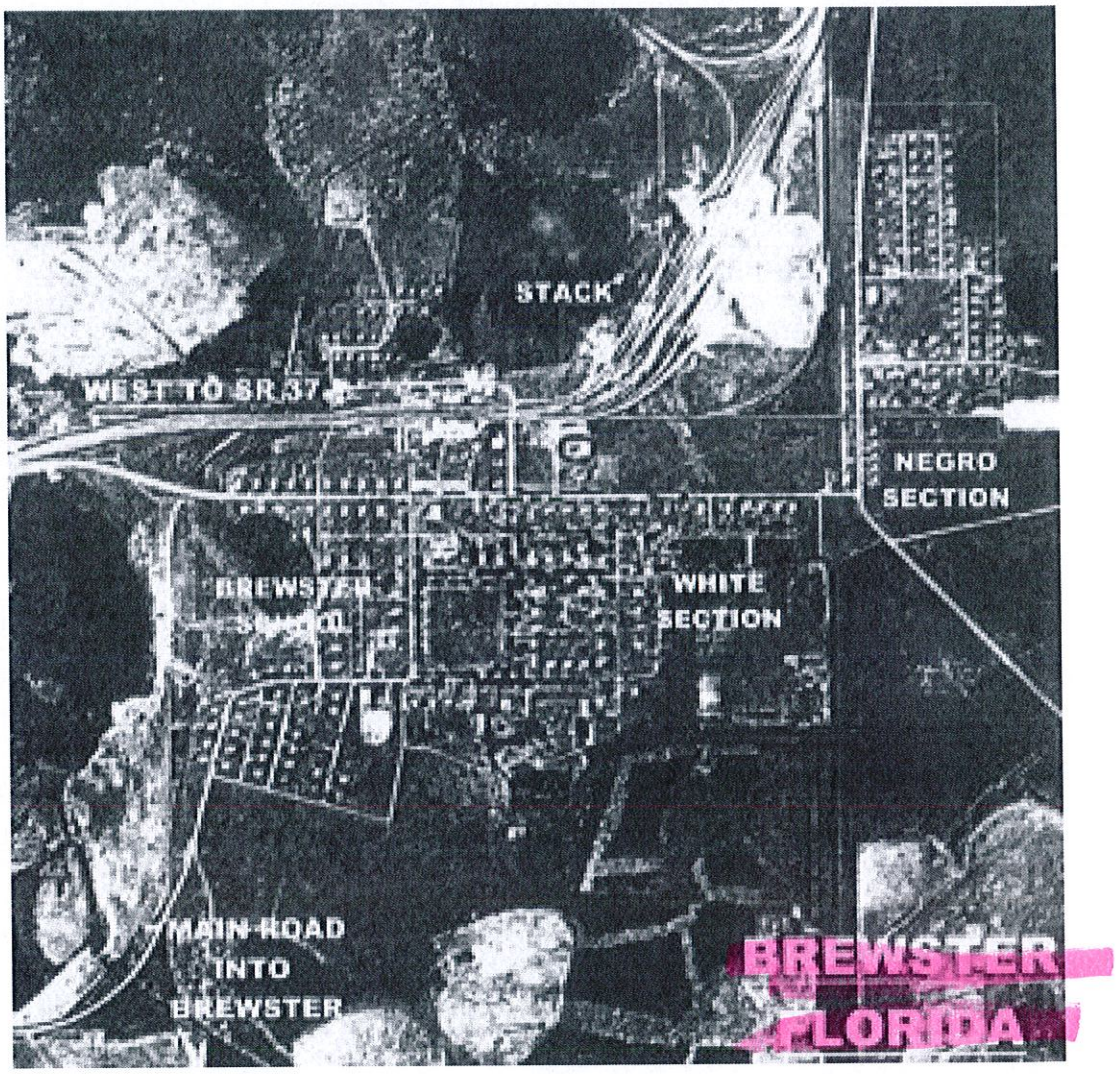
Middle School

500 SE Dr M.L.K. Jr Ave, Mulberry, FL 33860

mms.polk-fl.net

(863) 701-1066

BREWSTER FL.


STACK
WEST TO SR 37
NEGRO SECTION
BREWSTER
WHITE SECTION
MAIN ROAD INTO BREWSTER
BREWSTER FLORIDA

The New York Times | https://nyti.ms/29Cl5MJ

ARCHIVES | 1984

FLORIDA PHOSPHATE MINING PROCESS STIRS DISPUTE

A mining company has dammed two small streams near here, removed phosphate lying under the stream beds, and has attempted to recreate the streams near their original paths.

Officials of Brewster Phospates Inc. call the experiment a success and say they want to use the process on another stream. Environmentalists disagree.

They say the experiment has set the stage for destroying the most bioligically important parts of the Alafia river system. That system, one of Florida's largest, drains 460 square miles of Hillsborough and Polk Counties and empties into Tampa Bay.

Phosphate, a mineral, occurs in beds 20 to 40 feet thick, from five to 30 feet underground. It is the source of phosphorus, a widely used agricultural fertilizer. Phosphate deposits concentrated in central Florida are among the most extensive in the United States. and the phosphate industry is one of the state's largest. Only Water Is From Rain

The mined streams are fed only by rainwater, carried to them by underground geologic formations. The

mining disturbed these formations and it is unknown whether water will feed the recreated streams.

Brewster Phosphates concedes that the full effects of its operations will not be apparent for about 15 years. By that time, the company hopes, the trees and other vegetation it has transplanted along the new stream beds will have taken hold.

Nevertheless, officials of the concern said they are confident they have repaired the effects of the mining. they said they will seek permission from state environmental regulators next year to mine phosphate from beneath another small tributary of the Alafia River in Hillsborough County.

Representatives of the company are also discussing using similar technology

wetland. At this point, they haven't shown us they can do that."

The Florida Department of Environmental Regulation approved the company's streambed mining proposal in 1983, over the objections of ecologists and some of its own staff members.

The company, which originally wanted to dig mines under four streambeds, was given permission to use two. It was barred from mining a third and will seek permission for the fourth next year.

there is wide interest in the experiment throughout the phosphate industry in Florida, where companies hope to obtain state permission to mine the estimated $12 billion worth of ore lying in thick beds beneath the mosaic of

HEALTH CONSULTATION

BRADLEY JUNCTION SITE

BRADLEY, POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA

This Report is old
But does specify
on use for other
purposes not to drink

Prepared by:

Exposure Investigations and Consultation Branch
Division of Health Assessment and Consultation
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Background and Statement of Issues

The Environmental Protection Agency Region IV has requested that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) review and comment on environmental sampling results from Bradley Junction, Florida, to determine whether levels of contamination represent a public health concern.

Bradley Junction is in Polk County, Florida, where there is public concern over the potential health effects from a phosphate mining and chemical industry presence in the community. ATSDR has provided several health consultations [1,2,3] and an exposure investigation [4] as part of an ongoing assessment of the public health impact of the phosphate industry on area residents.

This health consultation addresses surface soil and private well water data from residential properties in Bradley Junction. Community representatives assisted with the selection of six homes where sampling would be conducted. The homes were chosen based on their close proximity to where strip mining activities have occurred in the past [5]. Homes in the area are connected to a public water distribution system. The private wells are primarily used for irrigation, car washing, and for other non-potable uses [5].

The soil and well samples were analyzed for pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), extractable organics, metals, and radiochemicals [6]. Surface soil and well sampling results for the VOCs, pesticides, extractable organics, PCBs, and metals were either below or slightly above detection limits for the analytical method employed. The one exception was a private well sample (sample location 006PW) that contained 140 parts per billion of lead [6].

The surface soil and well water samples were analyzed for several radionuclides. The sampling results for all the water samples were below the detection limit. ATSDR reviewed the soil results to determine the potential health threat to residents who may inhale or ingest the soil. The results of this review are discussed below.

Discussion

The chemicals that exceeded method detection limits in the surface soil were evaluated under an oral exposure scenario. Contaminant levels were compared to ATSDR residential screening guidance values to determine if further evaluation was necessary. All of the compounds were found to be well below applicable screening values and did not warrant further evaluation.

The well sampling data were also assessed using ATSDR screening guidance to determine if further evaluation was required. The

initial screening was very conservative; it utilized standard default values used to assess drinking water. The citizens have public water and do not use the wells as a source of drinking water, cooking, or showering. However, even applying these very conservative standard exposure default values for oral consumption, such as 1 liter per day (child) and 2 liters per day (adult), only one well required further evaluation. That well contained 140 parts per billion lead. Because the well is used only for irrigation and other non-drinking purposes, the exposure would be limited to dermal and/or incidental ingestion of the well water. Such exposures would be insignificant and would not result in a dose sufficient to raise blood lead levels in exposed residents.

ATSDR assessed the radiochemical results for soil and determined that the levels of radioactive material exhibited in the soil samples are at background concentrations. There was nothing to suggest that phosphate slag has impacted the soils sampled. The National Research Council has determined that no health effects would be expected from exposure to background concentrations of radiation.

Conclusions

Based on the information provided, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry concludes the following:

1. The surface soil sample results do not show any contamination at levels of health concern.

2. The well sampling data do not indicate a health concern for residents using the water for non-potable purposes. The well that contained 140 parts per billion lead would be unacceptable as a source of drinking water.

Recommendation

1. Ensure that the well containing elevated lead is not used as a drinking water source. The well water can continue to be used for car washing, irrigation, and other purposes that don't result in ingestion of the water.

Timothy Walker, MS
Environmental Health Scientist

Concurred: Kenneth Orloff, PhD, DABT
Toxicologist

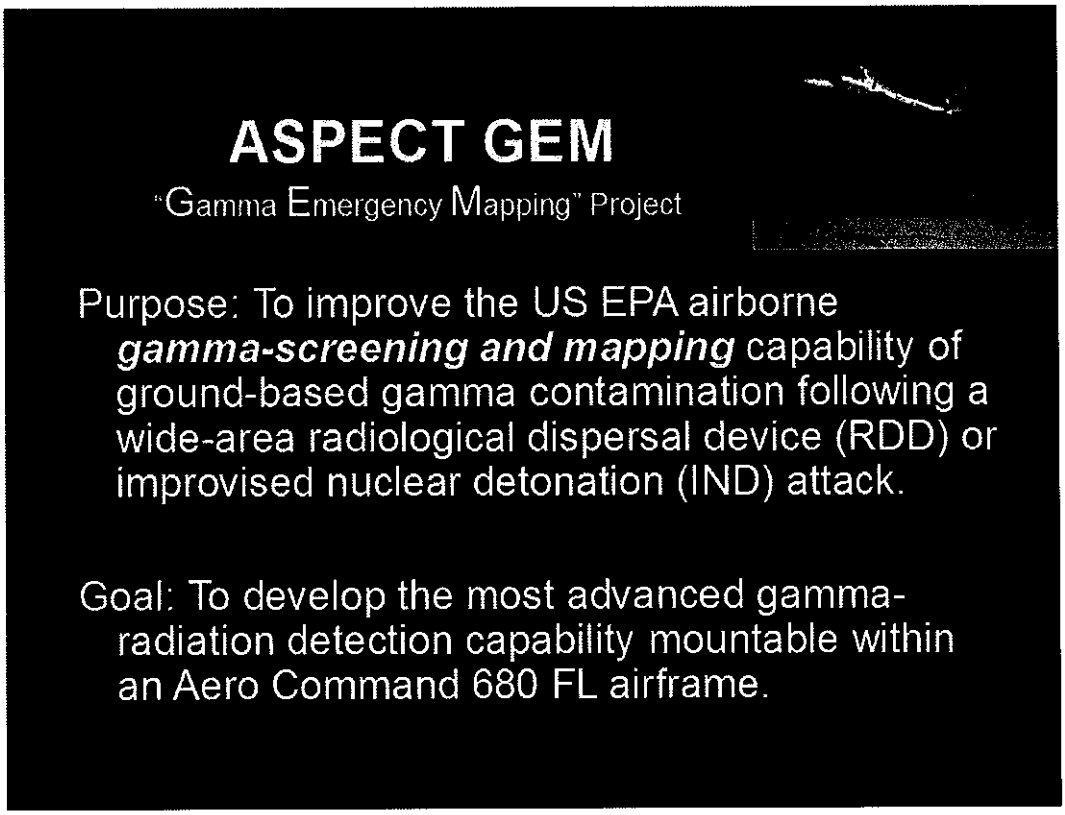
CORONET

The nation's only 24/7 airborne stand-off chemical and radiological detection and imagery platform

CATEGORY ARCHIVES: RADIATION DETECTION

Radiation or Radiological Event Detection

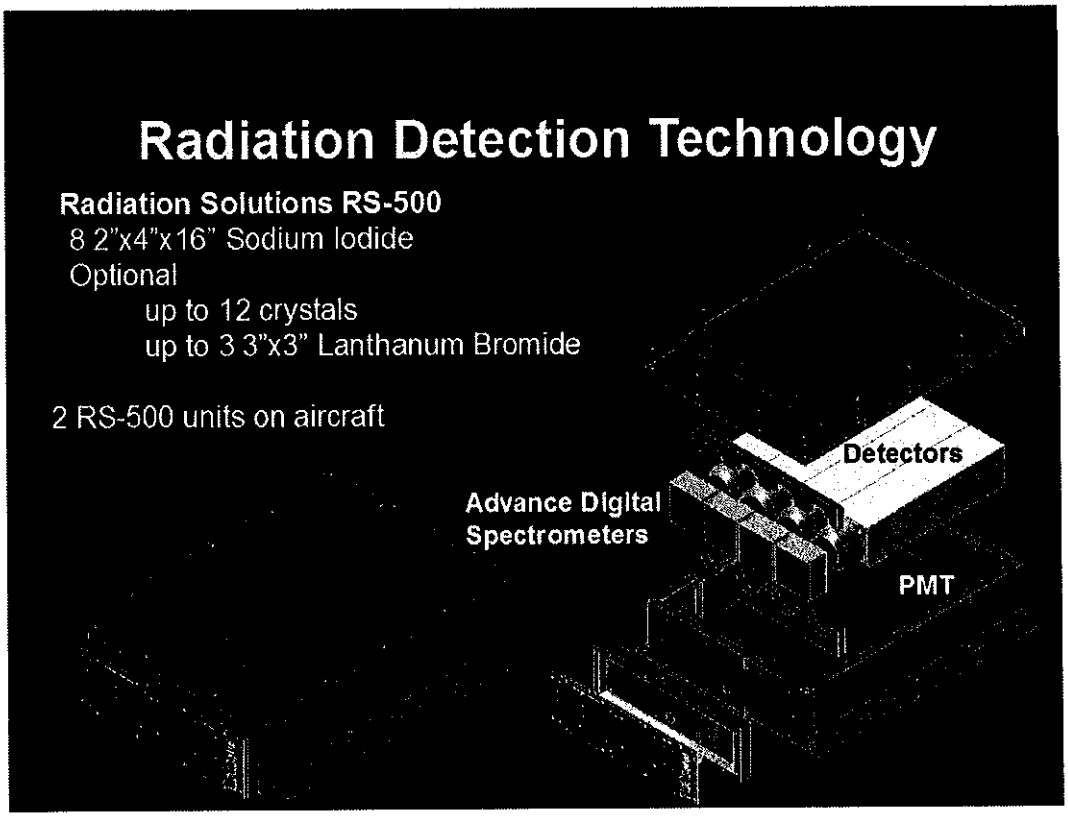
Posted on **June 3, 2012**



ASPECT GEM — Gamma Emergency Mapping

Purpose: To improve the US EPA airborne gamma-screening and mapping capability of ground-based gamma contamination following a wide-area radiological dispersal device (RDD) or improvised nuclear detonation (IND) attack.

Goal: To develop the most advanced gamma-radiation detection capability mountable within an Aero Command 680 FL airframe.



Radiation Solutions RS-500

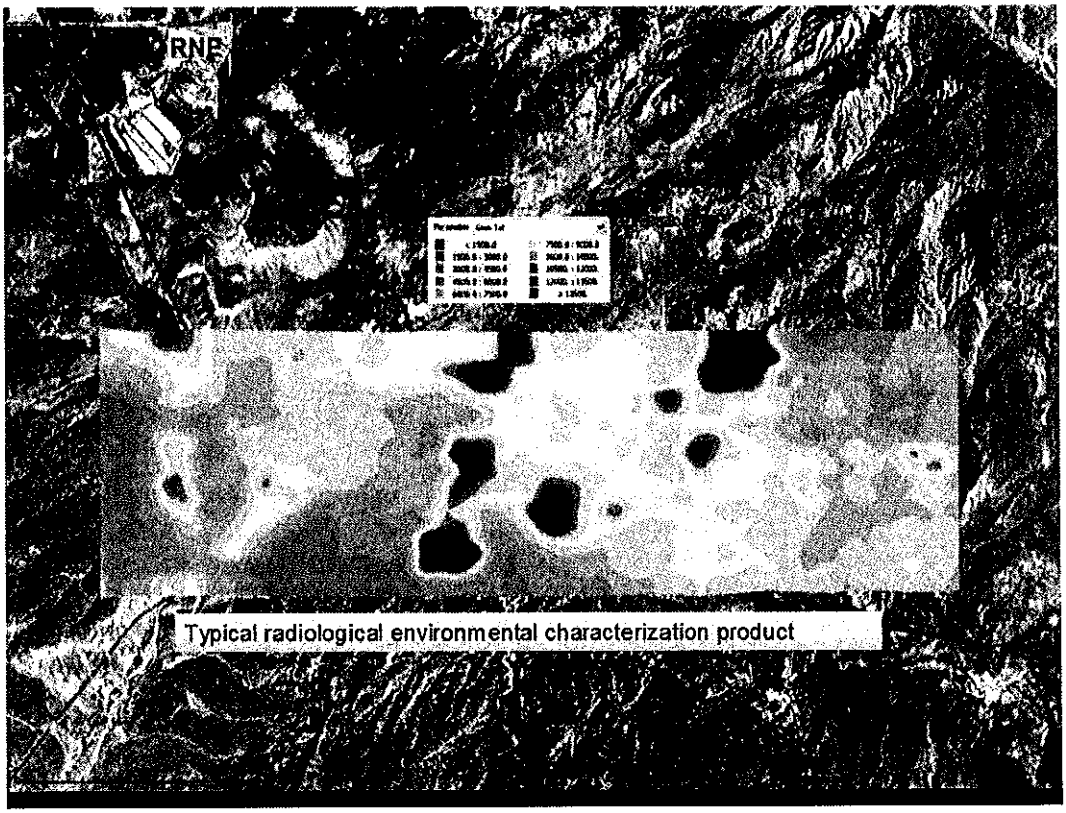
8 2"x4"x16" Sodium Iodide

Optional

up to 12 crystals

up to 3 3"x3" Lanthanum Bromide

2 RS-500 units on aircraft



Typical Radiation Characterization

Posted in **Detection**, **Radiation Detection** | **Leave a reply**

Aerial and Ground

Radiological Surveys Phosphate Mines Conducted in January 2011

Posted on **September 30, 2011**

Executive Summary

In January 2011, EPA Region 4 initiated a joint ground-based radiological survey effort among the EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), EPA Region 4, and the Department of Energy (DOE) Remote Sensing Laboratory (RSL) of a portion of the Coronet Superfund Site, near Plant City, Florida. During the ground-based survey effort, an aerial radiological survey was performed over the same area by the EPA Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) Program. Funding for the aerial survey was

provided through an interagency agreement from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Nuclear Incident Response Team (NIRT) Program.

Click here for the complete EPA Mission Report

The ASPECT aircraft used the following flight procedures for data collection on January 19, 2011:

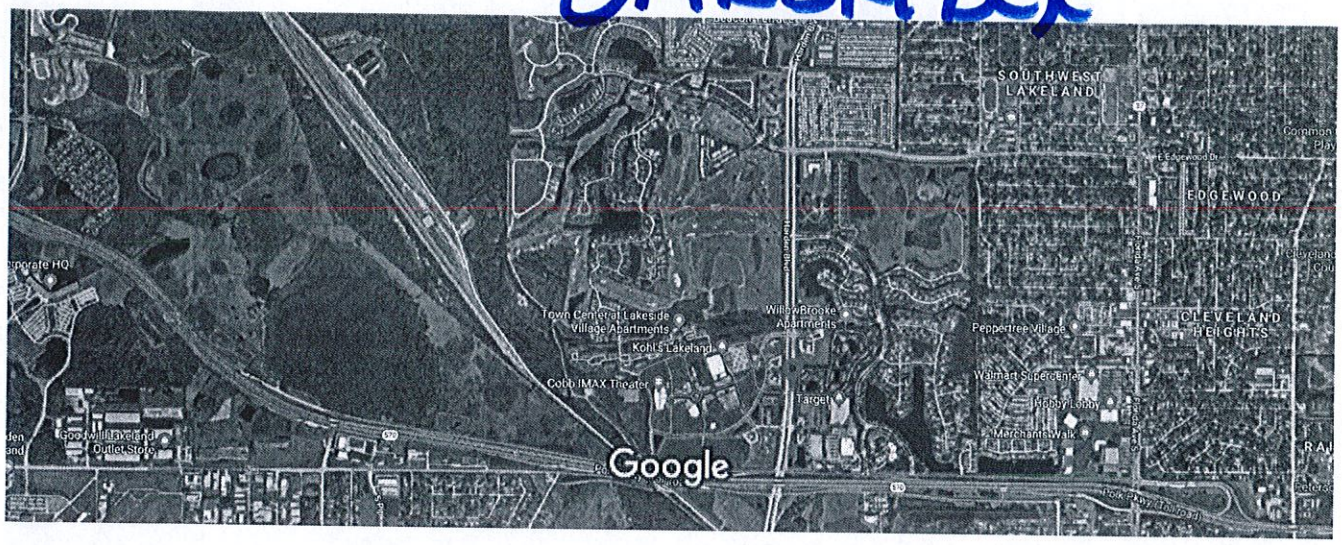
- Altitude above the ground level (AGL): 300 feet 500 feet
- Target Speed: 100 knots (115 mph)
- Line Spacing: 300 feet
- One second data collection frequency

A unique feature of the ASPECT remote sensing technologies includes the ability to process spectral data automatically in the aircraft with a full reach back link to the program QA/QC program. As data is generated in the aircraft using the pattern recognition software, a support data package is extracted by the reach back team and independently reviewed as a confirmation to data generated on the aircraft.

Posted in **Detection**, **Mission Report**, **Radiation Detection** | **Leave a reply**

S. LKLND
OAKBRIDGE

Google Maps Harden Blvd



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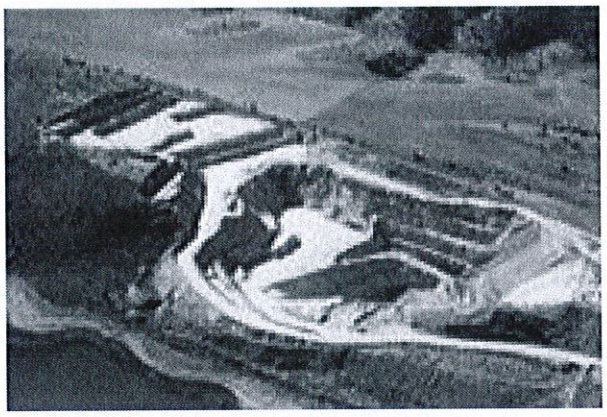
Harden Blvd

Lakeland, FL

NTI
BUILDING A SAFER WORLD

CORONET MINE
S. LKIND

EPA Abandons Major Radiation Cleanup in Florida, Despite Cancer Concerns



An aerial view of an open-pit phosphate mine. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is walking away from an area in central Florida where it had raised fears that residents living on top of former

mines were being exposed to dangerous radiation levels. (Shutterstock/B. Brown)

The Environmental Protection Agency is walking away after a decades-long battle with Florida politicians and industry officials over cleaning up phosphate-mining waste in an area that could expose more than 100,000 residents to cancer-causing radiation levels.

Under a decision quietly finalized two weeks ago, the federal agency will leave it to state officials to decide the fate of the sites in and around Lakeland, an approximately 10-square-mile residential area midway between Orlando and Tampa.

However, Florida officials have long argued that the affected area need not be cleaned up in the absence of radiation levels well above what

EPA policy would normally permit. The decision not to enforce the usual federal rules could have far-reaching implications for how the United States deals with future radioactive contamination anywhere across the country -- regardless of whether it is caused by conventional industrial activities or illicit radiological weapons, critics say.

In a joint statement to *Global Security Newswire*, the Florida health and environment departments say they have no plans to examine the sites further, despite prior recommendations by federal officials that an aerial radiation survey of the area is needed. The state officials say they already have enough historical data pertaining to the sites, and that additional monitoring is not necessary.

The statement, provided to *GSN* by Florida environmental protection spokeswoman Mara Burger, suggests the EPA decision not to clean up the sites under its Superfund program indicated that the federal agency did not consider the Lakeland area "problematic" from a public health standpoint.

Under Superfund law, the federal agency is authorized to remediate contaminated sites that pose a threat to public health and the environment.

Internal **documents** released under the Freedom of Information Act in recent years show, however, that the federal agency's lack of action was the result of state and industry opposition, and that EPA officials did in fact

believe the sites could pose a serious public health threat.

"It's probably the worst site EPA could clean up from a public health standpoint, when you consider the number of potential cancers and the size of the affected population," one source familiar with the Florida case told *GSN*. The source was not authorized to discuss the issue and asked not to be named in this article.

In response to questions about the matter, EPA spokeswoman Dawn Harris Young did not address whether the sites posed a health risk. She said only that the state had separate "regulatory and educational programs in place."

"EPA believes that addressing all of the former phosphate mines under one regulatory scheme would provide regulatory consistency for the landowners, businesses and residents of Florida," the federal agency spokeswoman said.

The EPA decision not to enforce its Superfund standards at the Florida sites is consistent with a controversial new guide for dealing with the aftermath of dirty bomb attacks, nuclear power-plant meltdowns and other radiological incidents that the agency published last year, Daniel Hirsch, a nuclear policy lecturer at the University of California-Santa Cruz, told *GSN*.

Documents ***GSN*** obtained in 2013 prompted concern among critics that EPA officials are looking to use the new guide -- which is backed

warned their superiors that the area could pose a health threat.

The scientists noted that past phosphate mining had created elevated concentrations of radium-226 in the area's soil. Radium produces gamma rays that can penetrate the body and increase the risk for a variety of cancers. Inhaling or ingesting the uranium byproduct can increase the risk of leukemia, lymphoma and bone cancer, specifically.

In addition, the decay of radium creates radon, an odorless, radioactive gas that can increase the risk of lung cancer by seeping into homes and polluting indoor air.

Given these risks, the EPA scientists advised that no new homes should be built on the sites

until further studies were completed, but the agency took no action and residential development continued.

The Environmental Protection Agency paid little attention to the Lakeland area sites until the new millennium, agency documents show. By that time, agency officials estimated that as many as 120,000 people living on 40,000 residential parcels could be exposed to unsafe radiation levels.

In 2003, EPA officials deemed the potential problem at one Lakeland subdivision -- an upscale development of about 500 homes called "Oakbridge" -- to be so bad that they considered it a candidate for emergency cleanup action. Low-income and minority communities might also be affected, internal

documents show -- creating so-called "environmental justice" concerns for the agency.

Regional politics intervened, however, and the agency did little more in the way of studying the issue over the subsequent decade. Residents were not warned of the EPA concerns and no remedial actions were taken.

Phosphate mining industry officials, who represent the second largest revenue-producing enterprise in the Sunshine State, made it known in private meetings that they strongly opposed the agency declaring the parcels Superfund sites. Such a move could make mining companies liable for as much as $11 billion in cleanup costs, according to estimates of the potential scope of the

contamination that the EPA inspector general included in a 2004 report.

State health and environment officials operating under Republican governorships sided with industry, taking the position that no cleanup action was necessary if residents were being exposed to less than 500 millirems of radiation per year. State officials said this approach was permissible under guidelines suggested by the privately run National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements.

However, at the 500-millirem-per-year level, the cancer risk for humans is roughly 1 in 40, the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry noted in a 2006 internal

report it prepared regarding the Florida dispute.

EPA cleanup policy dictates that, in a worst-case scenario, no more than one in 10,000 people should be put at risk for developing cancer from manmade contamination.

Following 2010 **news reports** about the standoff, EPA officials began making preparations for an aerial radiation survey that was to enable them to get a better handle on the scope and severity of the problem. The plans stalled, however, after a group of **Republican lawmakers** from Florida -- siding with state and mining-industry officials -- pressured the agency not to conduct the survey.