

# Vieques Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Vieques Environmental Restoration Program Update

**April 2011** 



# Streamlined Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 1

Former Vieques Naval Training Range Vieques, Puerto Rico

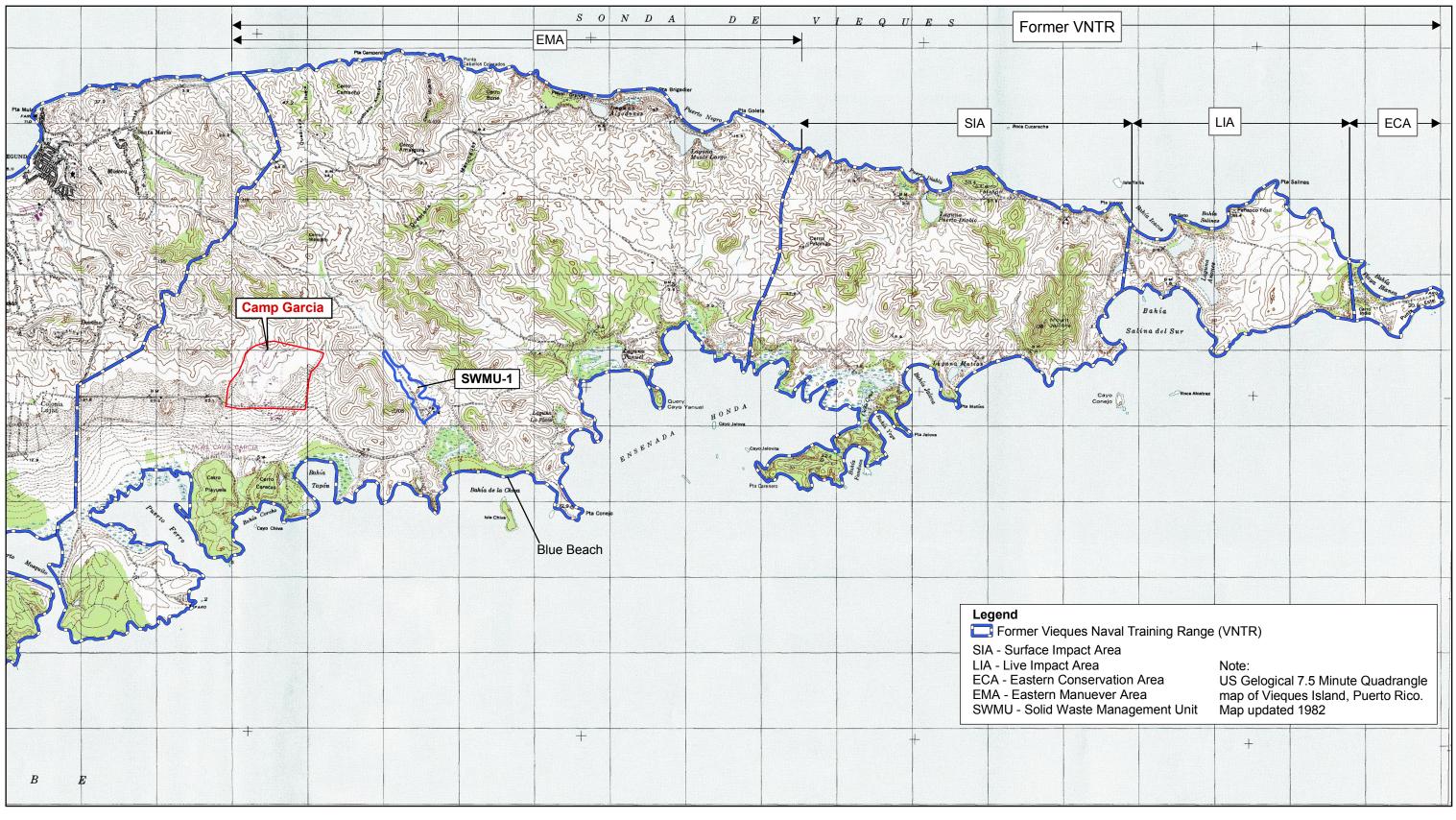


FIGURE ES-2 8,000

# **History**



- Former Camp Garcia Landfill
- In use from 1954 to 1978
- Serviced an average military population of 150
- Used to dispose of general trash, such as paper, cardboard, cans and food packaging, rags, wood, scrap metal, yard waste
- No hazardous waste
- 1,800 3,120 tons of waste
- Trench and fill method of disposal

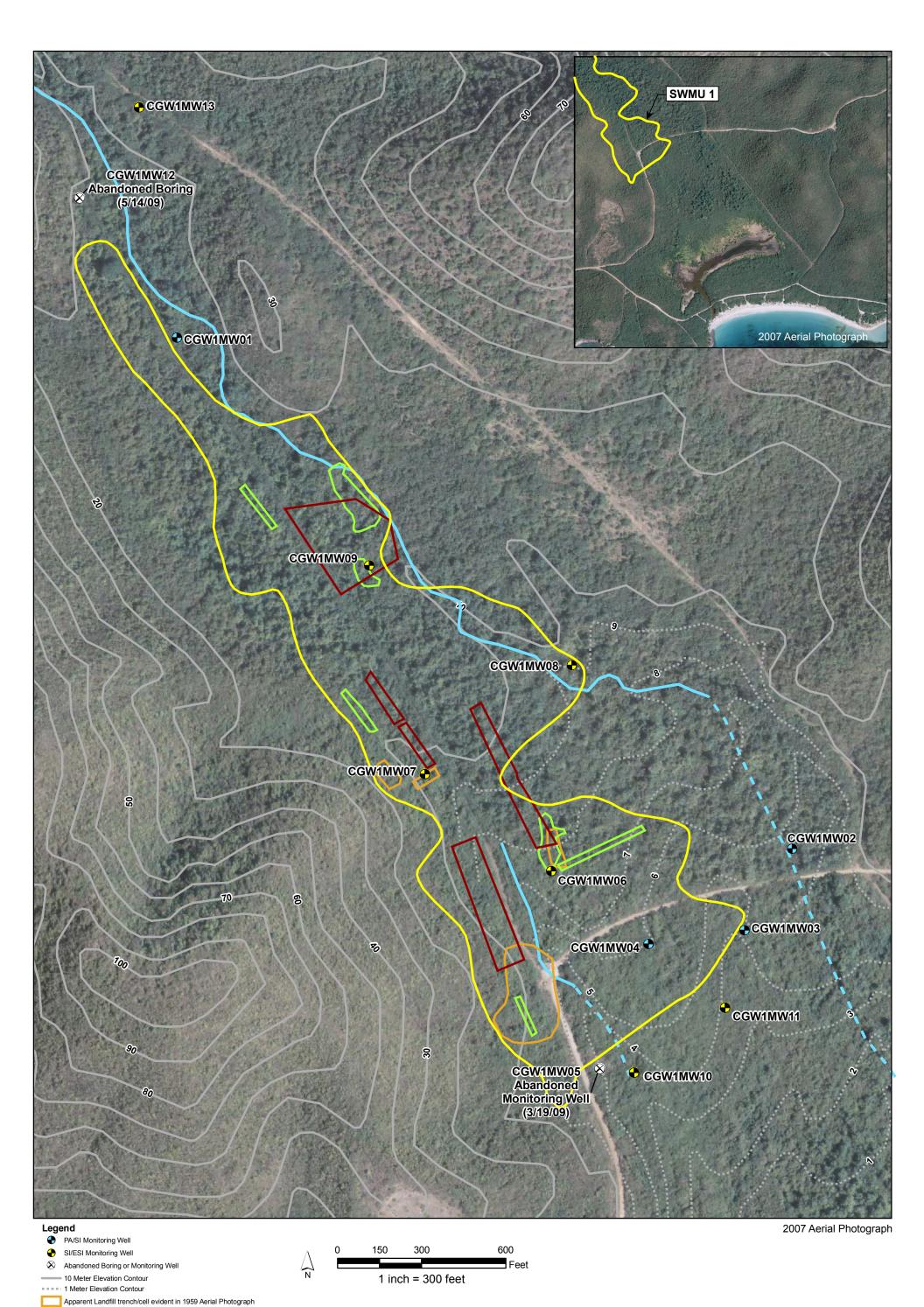


FIGURE 2-2
Topographic Map and Monitoring Wells
Streamlined RI/FS Report for SWMU 1 (Camp Garcia Landfill)
Former Vieques Naval Training Range
Vieques, Puerto Rico

- CH2MHILL

Ephemeral Stream

Approximate Extent of Landfill Debris

Apparent Landfill trench/cell evident in 1962 Aerial Photograph

Apparent Landfill trench/cell evident in 1964 Aerial Photograph

Interpreted Ephemeral Stream and Depositional Areas





# The Streamlined RI/FS

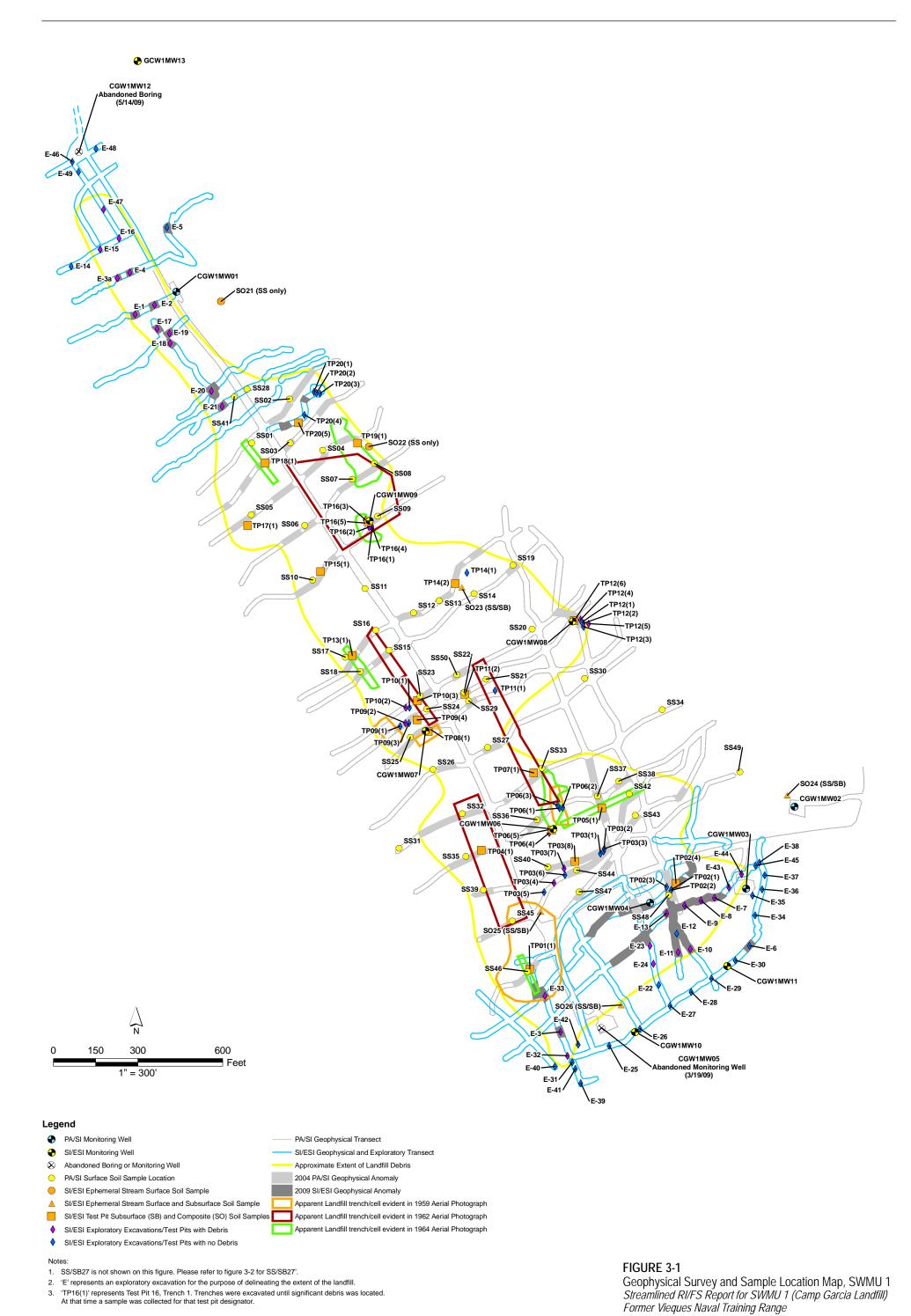


- Conducted in accordance with U.S.
   Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
   guidance and policy
  - Conducting Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites (USEPA, 1991)
  - Presumptive Remedy for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites (USEPA, 1993)
  - Application of the CERCLA Municipal Landfill Presumptive Remedy to Military Landfills (USEPA, 1996)

# Elements of the Streamlined RI/FS



- Site Characterization
  - -Geophysical survey to delineate the landfill extent
  - -Test pits to characterize the waste material
  - Samples of soil and groundwater in and around the landfill to evaluate nature and extent of contamination
- Risk Assessment
  - -Human Health
  - Ecological
- Evaluation of Presumptive Remedies (Feasibility Study)



### ES081210103302TPA F3-1 SWMU 1 Geophysical Survey.ai

Vieques, Puerto Rico



- Geophysical Survey and Test Pits
  - Used magnetic and electromagnetic equipment to locate buried debris
  - Used backhoe to dig test pits
  - Determined the landfill debris covered an area of approximately 41 acres
  - Test pits confirmed waste type as municipal (general trash); some munitions-related debris also found







### Sample Collection

### Collected several types of soil samples

- From the cover material
- From within the buried debris
- From beneath the debris
- From the adjacent ephemeral streams

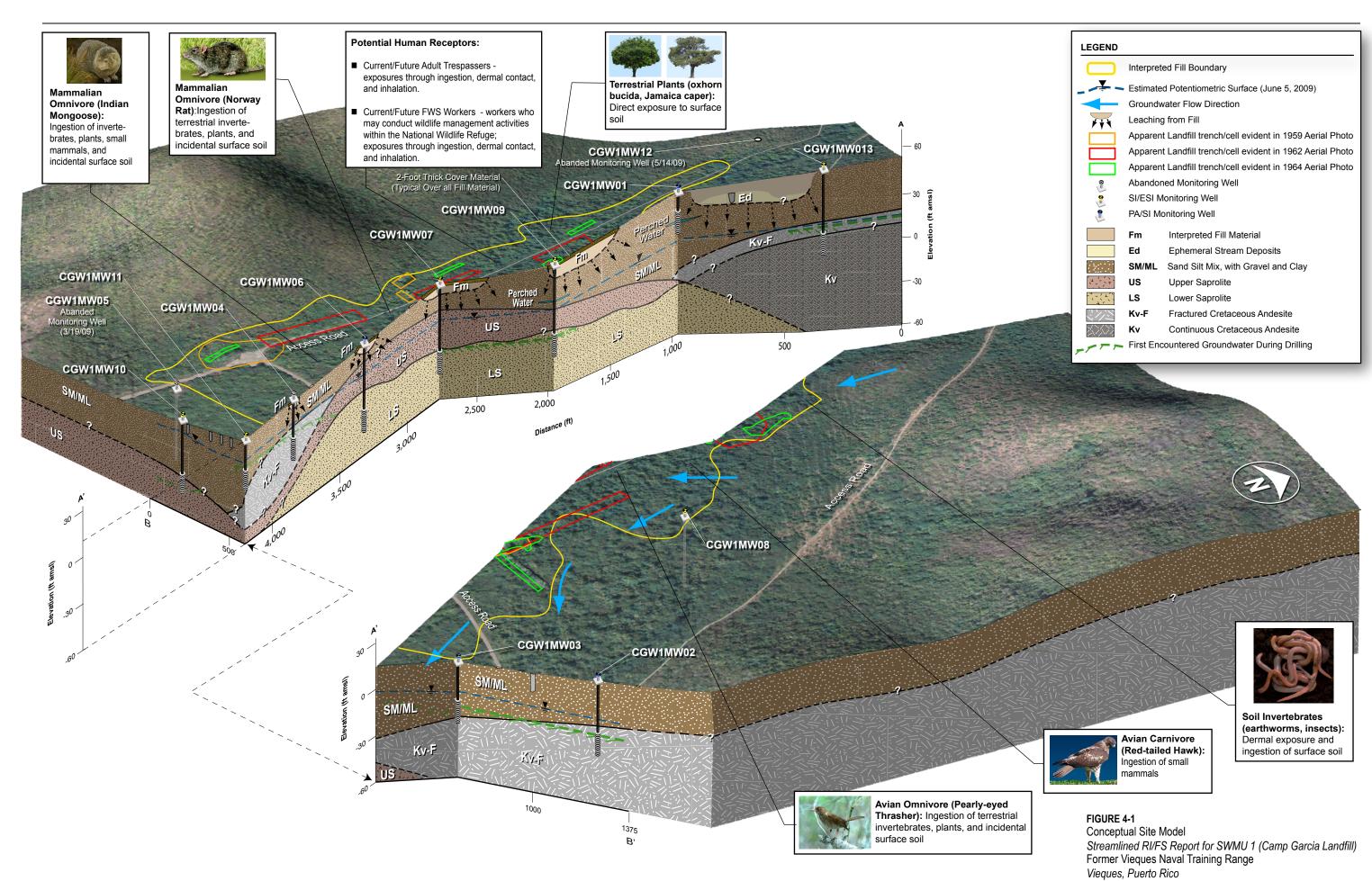
### Collected several types of groundwater samples

- From immediately upgradient of landfill
- From directly beneath landfill
- From immediately downgradient of landfill



### Sample Analysis

- All samples were analyzed for:
  - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
  - Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)
  - Pesticides/PCBs
  - Explosives
  - Inorganics
- Additionally, some samples were analyzed for:
  - Dioxins





### Findings

- Constituent concentrations in the cover soil are low and consistent with background conditions
- The highest soil concentrations are within the debris, but overall are relatively low
- Low concentrations in soil beneath debris indicate leaching from debris is not readily occurring
- Low concentrations in ephemeral stream soil indicate contaminant runoff from landfill is not likely occurring
- Low concentrations in groundwater indicate negligible leaching and no groundwater plume

# **Human Health Risk Assessment**



- Evaluated potential receptors and exposure scenarios based on current and future land use
  - Receptors
    - Adult Trespassers
    - US Fish and Wildlife Service Workers
  - Exposure Scenarios
    - Ephemeral stream surface soil
    - Existing landfill cover soil
- All calculated risk estimates were within or below EPA's target acceptable risk range/level

# **Ecological Risk Assessment**



 Evaluated potential receptors and exposure scenarios based on current and future land use

### Receptors

 Those identified in the Master Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) Protocol (CH2M HILL, 2010), including plants and animals potentially present at the site

### Exposure Scenarios

- Ephemeral stream surface soil
- Existing landfill cover soil
- No contaminants of concern were identified;
   risks to ecological receptors are acceptable



### Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs)

- Goals for protecting human health and the environment
- Factor in the current site conditions, future land use, exposure routes and receptors, and results of the risk assessments

### The SWMU 1 RAOs are:

- Prevent direct contact with subsurface debris and contamination
- Minimize the potential for erosion of landfill debris
- Ensure land use within landfill boundaries is controlled



### Remedial Alternatives Evaluated

- No Action (baseline)
  - Leave the site as is
- Enhanced Native Soil Cover and Institutional Controls (ICs)
  - Add cover soil to areas where debris is exposed; re-vegetate
  - Implement land use controls (LUCs), long-term monitoring (LTM), and Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
- Additional Soil Cover and Institutional Controls (ICs)
  - Clear-cut vegetation on entire landfill and add cover soil across entire area; re-vegetate
  - Implement land use controls (LUCs), long-term monitoring (LTM), and Operations and Maintenance (O&M)



### Nine Evaluation Criteria for Each Alternative

### -Threshold Criteria

- Overall protection of human health/environment
- Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)

### Balancing Criteria

- Long-term effectiveness and permanence
- Reduction in the toxicity, mobility, and volume through treatment
- Short-term effectiveness, including sustainability
- Implementability
- Cost

### - Modifying Criteria

- Community acceptance
- Commonwealth acceptance



### Results of Detailed Alternatives Analysis

- No Action (baseline)
  - Does not achieve RAOs; lowest (worst) score on most of the nine evaluation criteria; lowest overall score
- Enhanced Native Soil Cover and Institutional Controls (ICs)
  - Highest overall score (relative to the other alternatives)
  - Scores higher than other alternatives for most of the criteria
  - Most "sustainable" alternative
- Additional Soil Cover and Institutional Controls (ICs)
  - Scores marginally higher than the other alternatives for only one criterion
  - Least "sustainable" alternative

## Path Forward



- Recommended remedial alternative will be formally presented to the public in the Proposed Plan
  - Sometime between July and September 2011
- 45-day public comment period followed by Record of Decision (ROD) in late 2011
  - Final decision will consider public input received during public comment period
  - Responses to substantive public comments will be included in the ROD
- Remedy implementation, long-term monitoring, and operations/maintenance to begin shortly thereafter



# **QUESTIONS?**