



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90822-5099

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL STATION
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90822-5000

IN REPLY REFER TO:
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21 Jun 93

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21 Jun 93

Dear Sir or Madam:

On May 25, 1993, a Technical Review Committee meeting was held at the Naval Station Long Beach Commissioned Officers' Club to review the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plans developed for the Long Beach Naval Complex.

The attached "Technical Review Committee Meeting Summary" has been produced to keep you up to date on the environmental program at the Long Beach Naval Complex. We have also scheduled a Public Meeting at the Naval Station Long Beach Commissioned Officers' Club on Wednesday, July 14, 1993 at 7:00 p.m. If you would like more information regarding the public meeting, please contact LT Karl Johnson, Naval Station Long Beach (310/831-8729) or Claire Best, California Department of Toxic Substances Control (310/590-4949).

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. Janov".

E. JANOV
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commander
Long Beach Naval Shipyard

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "I.J. Jones".

I.J. JONES
Captain, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer
Naval Station, Long Beach

**LONG BEACH NAVAL COMPLEX
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES**

25 May 1993

A Technical Review Committee (TRC) meeting was held on 25 May 1993 to discuss the draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plans and Sampling and Analysis Plans prepared for Naval Station Long Beach (NAVSTA) and the Naval Shipyard Long Beach (LBNSY). The purpose of the TRC meeting was to provide an opportunity for TRC members to comment on actions and proposed actions and to facilitate technical input from all affected parties.

Captain B. Janov, Commanding Officer, LBNSY, opened the meeting. He and Captain J. Jones, Commanding Officer, NAVSTA Long Beach, explained that the mission of the Long Beach Naval Complex is to provide coordination and support to ship units and other naval activities in the area; perform construction conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking, and fitting out of ships; and perform manufacturing research, development, and test work. Wastes generated by these activities include spent sandblast grit, waste oils, plating materials, solvents and paints. Past releases of these wastes have resulted in potentially contaminated areas on the facility that require further investigation.

Southwest Division (SOUTHWESTDIV) Naval Facilities Engineering Command in San Diego provides technical and contracting support to the Long Beach Naval Complex as part of the Installation Restoration (IR) Program. Al Hurt, Section Head for Long Beach Naval Complex at SOUTHWESTDIV, presented an overview of the IR Program. The Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection phase of the IR Program has been completed at NC Long Beach, resulting in the identification of 13 potentially contaminated sites. The draft Study Plans (Work Plans and Sampling and Analysis Plans) have been completed and are currently being reviewed by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, and other state and federal agencies. Subsequent stages of the IR Program include the remedial investigation, feasibility study, proposed cleanup plan, record of decision, remedial design and remedial action, and operation and maintenance of the cleanup activities.

The objective of the RI/FS phase of the IR Program is to collect and evaluate data to better define site conditions and evaluate potential risks and to develop, screen, and provide detailed evaluation of remedial alternatives. The Study Plans detail how those objectives will be met. The Work Plan includes a summary of existing data, an evaluation of potential exposure pathways and receptors, and identification of data needs and data quality objectives. The Sampling and Analysis Plans presents the sampling strategy and details field methods and analyticals to be used to insure the data collected is of acceptable quality.

The Navy's contractor discussed potential exposure pathways and receptors at the facility. One potential pathway for contamination in surface and subsurface soils is direct contact and subsequent uptake through ingestion or inhalation. For subsurface soils, this may occur during excavation activities associated with construction work. Contaminants in surface and subsurface soils can also migrate to groundwater via leaching. Currently the shallow groundwater in the vicinity of Long Beach Naval Complex is not used for drinking water and preliminary data indicate that it would not be suitable as a drinking water source

due to saltwater intrusion; therefore, the primary pathway identified for groundwater contamination is discharge to Long Beach Harbor. Contaminants in surface soils can also migrate to surface water through storm water runoff. Potential receptors for contamination are onsite personnel and construction workers who contact contaminated surface and subsurface soils, aquatic organisms in the harbor, and people and wildlife that consume fish from the harbor.

Preliminary evaluation of existing data indicate that there is not an immediate threat due to contamination from the facility. The risk assessment to be conducted in conjunction with the RI/FS will evaluate potential long-term risks associated with the contamination. The California Department of Fish and Game currently has restrictions on consumption of fish from the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor areas due to regional contamination problems.

The sampling strategy for three of the sites that are representative of the types of contamination present at the facility was presented. These were Site 3 - Industrial Waste Disposal Pits; Site 7 - Harbor Sediments; and Site 11 - Hillside East of Drydock 1. An interim remedial action is planned for Site 11 to prevent exposure to exposed spent sandblast grit in that area.

Al Hurt discussed the schedule for the RI/FS and community relations activities at Long Beach Naval Complex. Field work is scheduled to begin in Fall 1993. The Study Plans and related documents will be available for public review at libraries in the Long Beach area beginning in July and a public meeting has been scheduled for 14 July 1993. A Fact Sheet has been prepared and a Community Relations Plan for the facility is being finalized.

After the presentation a question and answer session was held. A summary is provided below.

Question: How will the residential exposure scenario be used for the RI/FS? - John Christopher/DTSC

Answer: The residential exposure scenario was considered in addition to the industrial exposure scenario to develop screening criteria for soils for use in the work plan evaluation. Because reuse for the facility has not been defined, both exposure scenarios will be considered for the baseline risk assessment in order to provide the risk managers with sufficient data to make an informed remedial action decision. In general, cleanup levels that would result from a residential use scenario are 5 to 10 times lower than those that result from an industrial exposure scenario. An exception is that for some volatile organic compounds the industrial exposure scenario generates lower cleanup levels due to the consideration of volatiles inhalation during excavation activities. No decision has been made yet as to whether cleanup levels for the facility will be based on a residential or industrial reuse scenario.

Question: Can dredging activities in the harbor potentially increase saltwater intrusion to groundwater in the area? - Bill Schaub/Wilmington Resident

Answer: At this time, the potential impacts of dredging on groundwater in the area has not been evaluated. However, such an evaluation would be part of the Feasibility Study that would be completed prior to remedial action.

Question: How are potentially contaminated sediments in the harbor being addressed? - Denise Klimas/NOAA?

Answer: The approach for the sediment toxicity evaluation is presented in Appendix D of the Naval Station Long Beach Work Plan. It includes chemical analysis for contaminants of concern and bioassay and bioaccumulation tests.

Question: What screening criteria are being used for sediments? - Denise Klimas/NOAA

Answer: There are no regulatory criteria for sediments, and the risk assessment methodology is not well-defined. The screening criteria for sediments are a combination of criteria developed by NOAA, proposed EPA criteria, and criteria based on research literature. These criteria are discussed and references are provided in Appendix D of the Naval Station Long Beach Work Plan.

Question: Is the Navy addressing the potential for groundwater contamination in the upper aquifer? Total dissolved solids (TDS) data from the Naval Exchange Gas Station indicates that salinities may be lower than those presented in the Work Plan. - Hugh Marley/RWQCB-LA

Answer: Based on an evaluation of available TDS data from an adjacent property on Terminal Island and on the north side of the Cerritos Channel, it appears that the shallow groundwater in the area has been impacted by saltwater intrusion and that TDS is greater than the 3,000 mg/l defined by the Water Quality Control Board as the cut-off for groundwater to be considered a potential source of drinking water. Therefore, a preliminary determination has been made that drinking water quality criteria would not apply to the shallow water bearing zone. However, the Navy is addressing the potential for groundwater contamination in the area as it relates to the surface water discharge pathway. TDS and electrical conductivity data will be collected from wells across the facility during the RI to confirm that the groundwater would not be considered a potential source of drinking water. It is difficult to base such a decision on data that is available from characterization of a small geographic area, such as the Naval Exchange Gas Station, since TDS concentrations near top of the water table can be affected by ponding of precipitation.

Question: Will stratified sediments be collected at Site 3? Bob Kanter/Port of Long Beach

Answer: No, only surface sediment samples will be collected near Site 3. Deeper sediments will be collected at other locations within the main harbor and in the identified depositional areas. The results from these samples will be used to evaluate whether deeper sediments will require remediation.

Question: Have contaminants of concern been identified? Denise Klimas/NOAA

Answer: Contaminants of concern were identified for each site based on the results of the initial evaluation (using the screening criteria) and what is known about the history of the site. The contaminants of concern are listed in Table 4-4 of the Naval Station and the Naval Shipyard Sampling and Analysis Plans. These contaminants of concern were used to guide choice of target analytes for each site.

Question: What is the land use at Site II? Denise Klimas/NOAA

Answer: Site 11 is currently an open area that is not used. There are parking lots on either side of the site.

Question: Was a groundwater flow direction assumed for the Work Plan evaluation? - Betsy Mitchell/Port of Los Angeles

Answer: Based on groundwater elevation data obtained during the Site Inspection in 1991, the gradient in the shallow water bearing zone appears to be to the north-northeast under the influence of the dewatering system operating at the Southern California Edison (SCE) Long Beach Generating Station. In the past year, pumping rates have increased for the SCE dewatering system and for the hydrostatic pressure relief system around Drydock 1, both of which could significantly change the groundwater gradient in the area. NC Long Beach is currently conducting monthly water level monitoring in existing wells at the facility. The data will be used to assess the proposed new well locations prior to the commencement of field investigation activities.

Question: In response to the comment that the Navy is trying to shorten the schedule for the IR Program at the facility where possible, are agency review times being reduced? - Denise Klimas/NOAA

Answer: For the Work Plans and for subsequent IR Program deliverables, 60 review times have been included in the schedule for the agencies. However, as was done for the Work Plans, the Navy is planning on working closely with the agencies during the course of the IR Program planning and implementation so as to minimize revisions to documents and to expedite remedial action decisions.

An additional comment provided by Denise Klimas/NOAA was that the Navy needs to make sure that the all of the applicable Natural Resources Trustees are included on the TRC.