



FACT SHEET

TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION AT HANGAR 1 NASA AMES RESEARCH CENTER MOFFETT FIELD, CALIFORNIA

PURPOSE

The purpose of this fact sheet is to document the need for a time-critical removal action at the storm water drainage trenches surrounding Hangar 1 at Moffett Field, California. Although Hangar 1 and the surrounding storm water drainage trenches are within the U.S. Navy's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) site at Moffett Field, the NASA Ames Research Center (NASA-Ames) is proposing to undertake this action in order to protect the storm water sewer system for which it is responsible.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Hangar 1 was constructed in 1932 to house the airship U.S.S. Macon. The hangar is 345.3 meters (1133 feet) long, 93.9 m (308 ft) wide, and 60.4m (200 ft) high. After the loss of the Macon, the hangar continued to service both the Army and Navy for maintenance of aircraft, housing of training facilities, and office space for Navy patrol squadrons. In 1987, the Naval Air Station Moffett Field was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) as a Superfund site. The hangar sits along the eastern portion of the Navy's Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Site 9. Hangar 1 became part of NASA-Ames in 1994 as part of the transfer of the former Naval Air Station Moffett Field to NASA-Ames under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program. Hangar 1 has been used by NASA-Ames for display space for air shows and open houses, Project Jason, the Moffett Historical Museum, and various commercial and public functions. It has been designated a national historical building and a Navy engineering landmark.

The removal action site is the area surrounding the exterior of Hangar 1 including the storm water drainage trenches and paved concrete surfaces immediately adjoining the building. The site is bounded by Cummins Avenue to the west, Sayre Avenue to the east, Bushnell Street to the north and Cody Road and the south aircraft ramp to the south. The site is approximately 10 miles north of San Jose near the junction of Highways 101 and 85.

BACKGROUND

In 1992, NASA-Ames constructed a sediment settling basin for stormwater collected from the western side of the facility. The basin, along with new stormwater discharge pipes, was constructed to collect any possible contaminated sediment before discharge of the water to the stormwater retention pond (SWRP). Figure 1 shows the pipe lines and settling basin.

NASA-Ames began detecting Aroclor 1268, an uncommon form of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), in the settling basin in 1997.

REMOVAL SITE EVALUATION

Recent investigations conducted by NASA-Ames found PCBs in the materials from which Hangar 1 is constructed. Two bulk samples taken in July 2002, one of the roofing material and one of the Galbestos siding, contained high concentrations of Aroclor 1268. Subsequent sampling in October and November 2002 and January 2003 has shown that PCBs as Aroclor 1260 and Aroclor 1268 are found in the Galbestos coating, roofing materials, window putty, and other interior and exterior building materials.

<p>A rainwater sample taken from Manhole MH 107, located in the parking lot south of building N-248 near the corner of Bushnell and Cummins Roads, had a detectable level of Aroclor 1268. Samples taken in March 2003 found detectable concentrations of Aroclor 1268 in rainwater and in sediment taken from the storm water drainage trench running along the eastern side of the Hangar.</p>	<p>LONG TERM REMEDIAL ACTION</p>
<p>PROPOSED ACTION DESCRIPTION</p>	<p>The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has informed the Navy that the long term abatement of Hangar 1 will be added to the Navy's Federal Facility Agreement for the former Naval Air Station Moffett Field.</p>
<p>NASA-Ames proposes to sample the sediment in the storm water drainage trenches surrounding Hangar 1 every 200 feet. A total of approximately 17 samples will be taken of the sediment. The samples of the sediment in the storm water drainage trenches will be analyzed for PCBs, including Aroclors 1268 and 1260, lead, zinc and asbestos.</p> <p>All of the sediment will be removed and disposed offsite to a facility approved to accept this material. Any sediment that meets the hazardous waste toxicity characteristic for PCB, lead, zinc and/or asbestos will be disposed to a hazardous waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility authorized to accept these materials.</p> <p>The time-critical removal action would remove contaminants from the Hangar 1 storm water drainage trenches and on the paved surfaces immediately proximate to the Hangar. Removal of contaminants from these areas will abate the immediate threats to the storm water system, reducing threats to public health, welfare and the environment.</p> <p>Sampling began the week of July 7, 2003. It is estimated that the removal action, including removal of contaminants from the Hangar 1 storm water drainage trenches and on the paved surfaces immediately proximate to the Hangar and disposal of any hazardous waste, will be complete by October 2003.</p>	<p>CONTACT INFORMATION</p> <p>Sandra Olliges NASA Ames Research Center M/S 218-1 Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000 (650) 604-3355 Sandra.M.Olliges@nasa.gov</p> <p>Don Chuck NASA Ames Research Center MS 218-1 Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000 (650) 604-0237 Donald.M.Chuck@nasa.gov</p> <p>Dan Winningham NASA Ames Research Center M/S 218-1 Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000 (650) 604-0927 Dan.M.Winningham@nasa.gov</p>
	<p>PUBLIC REVIEW</p> <p>The Draft Action Memo is available at:</p> <p><u>Mountain View Public Library</u> Reference Desk 585 Franklin Street Mountain View, California 94041-1998 Monday-Thursday: 10 am - 9 pm Friday-Saturday: 10 am - 6 pm Sunday: 1 pm - 5 pm</p> <p><u>Sunnyvale Public Library</u> Reference Desk 665 West Olive Avenue Sunnyvale, California 94086-7655 Monday-Thursday: 10 am - 9 pm Friday-Saturday: 10 am - 6 pm Sunday: Noon - 8 pm</p>

FIGURE 1: HANGAR 1 STORM DRAIN SYSTEM

