



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92133

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NTC SAN DIEGO
SSIC #5090.3
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From: Commander, Naval Training Center, San Diego
To: Commanding Officer, Southwest Division, Naval Facilities
Engineering Command

Subj: SOLID WASTE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT TEST (SWAT) REPORT
AND SITE INSPECTION (SI) REPORT FOR MARINE CORPS RECRUIT
DEPOT (MCRD) DISPOSAL AREA, NAVAL TRAINING CENTER (NTC)

Ref: (a) NTC San Diego ltr 5090 010/1005 of 20 May 92

Encl: (1) CA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) ltr
of 10 Jun 92

1. Reference (a) requested review and approval of the subject
workplan. Enclosure (1) provides the requested review comments
from the State of California Department of Toxic Substances
Control.

2. Enclosure (1) is forwarded for your information and
appropriate action.

R. C. Citrano
R. C. CITRANO
By direction

DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

Region 4
245 West Broadway, Suite 350
Long Beach, CA 90802-4444
(714) 590-4868



June 10, 1992

K. S. Webster, Capt. U.S. Navy
Department of the Navy
Naval Training Center
San Diego, California 92133-1000

Dear Capt. Webster:

FINAL SOLID WASTE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT TEST (SWAT) REPORT AND
SITE INSPECTION (SI) REPORT FOR MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPT (MCRD)
DISPOSAL AREA, NAVAL TRAINING CENTER (NTC)
(REF. NO. 5090 010/1005)

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (Department) has completed the review of the subject document, dated February 1992. The document was prepared by Jacobs Engineering Groups Inc. on behalf of Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

The Department feels that the "No Further Study" recommendation at the MCRD disposal area is premature at this stage. We believe that additional work should be performed at the site to determine the hazardous constituents in the landfill and to assess leachate and hot spots. A work plan should be developed to further characterize the site. The purpose of site characterization is to assess the risks to human health and the environment posed by the site and to develop a remediation strategy to mitigate these potential threats.

The physical and biological properties of the landfill contents have an influence on the feasibility of placing a final cover on a site. Some wastes are so compressible or biologically unstable that technical problems can arise in constructing and maintaining a final, engineered cover because of excessive settlement. The depth of waste must be accurately defined so that settlement patterns can be calculated. Furthermore, if the hazardous constituents in the landfill are not characterized, there is no way to determine if there is the potential for hazardous constituents to leach out of and migrate off the site.

Leaching is usually the contaminant release method of greatest concern at landfills. The main factor contributing to leachate quantity is infiltration. However, other factors; including groundwater and surface water recharge and the water generated as part of refuse decomposition; all contribute to the



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quantity of leachate generated. As such leachate investigations should be conducted at the MCRD disposal area. The objectives of leachate investigations are to determine the location of leachate seeps, chemical characteristics of leachate, leachate impact on groundwater, and to locate potential source areas. Chemical analyses of the leachate may demonstrate a principal threat to the groundwater or surface water systems not observed from the analysis of environmental samples showing lower concentrations.

We believe that leachate wells installed into the landfill is an efficient means of gathering information regarding the depth, thickness, and types of the waste; the moisture content and degree of decomposition of the waste; leachate head levels and the composition of landfill leachate. In addition, it should be noted that, without the proper precautions, placing wells into landfill contents may create health and safety risks.

The Department feels that the low levels of contaminates detected in both sampling rounds, is due to the tidal influences and heavy rainstorm that have flushing and dilution effects on contaminant concentrations. Therefore, a surface water investigation should be conducted and coordinated with the groundwater, leachate, and landfill contents/hot spots investigations. The objectives of the surface water investigation are to determine the impact of the site on surface water and sediments, the tidal or seasonal effects of the surface water on the landfill, and the waste characteristics of surface water and sediments.

Furthermore, a baseline risk assessment should be prepared to evaluate the potential threat to human health and the environment and to characterize the potential risk from this site adequately and accurately.

We look forward to working with you. Please contact me at (310) 590-4915 if you would like to discuss this further or if I can be of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,



Emad B. Yemut
Waste Management Engineer
Site Mitigation Branch

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cc: Ms. Martha Gandy
Environmental Engineer
Naval Training Center
San Diego, California 92133

Mr. Michael Pound
Southwest Division Naval Facility
Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California 92132

Mr. John Anderson
Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region
9771 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard, Suite B
San Diego, California 92124