

5090
Ser1832.5EG/L6266
17 Jun 1996

California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control, Region 2
Attn: Mr. Chein Kao
700 Heinz Avenue, Suite 200
Berkeley, CA 94710

Subj: REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) FOR
NAVAL STATION, TREASURE ISLAND (NAVSTA TI)

Dear Mr. Kao:

The Navy would like to clarify the applicability of the planned bioremediation treatability study to installation restoration (IR) sites at Naval Station Treasure Island (NSTI). The intent of the study is to evaluate if bioremediation is a suitable remediation technology for petroleum contaminated soil at NSTI. Over the past few months, it has been decided to transfer nine petroleum contaminated IR sites out of the CERCLA program into the Navy's petroleum program. The expectations of the treatability study have not changed with the transfer of these sites even though the evaluation only includes soil samples collected from within the nine IR sites being transferred to the petroleum program. These sites are still considered representative of the petroleum contaminated soil found at NSTI. Some IR sites with petroleum-contaminated areas remain in the CERCLA program (IR Sites 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, and 21) since there wasn't sufficient data to determine if the petroleum plumes were commingled with other contaminants.

The overall intent of the study is to evaluate if bioremediation is effective in treating the two main petroleum contamination types - petroleum/polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and petroleum/PAHs/benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes. If bioremediation is determined to be suitable for either one or both of these waste types, the Navy may apply this technology to any petroleum contaminated soil regardless of under which program the contaminated soil is being investigated and remediated (CERCLA, UST, fuel lines). The BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) has considered a centralized soil treatment facility where all petroleum contaminated soil could be managed at NSTI.

The rationale for applying the bioremediation treatability study to all sites is that there is little variation in the petroleum contamination seen at NSTI. The fuel mixtures are very similar throughout the sites under the different programs so the technology and remedy used under each program should not differ.

5090
Ser1832.5EG/L6266
17 Jun 1996

Subj: REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) FOR
NAVAL STATION, TREASURE ISLAND (NAVSTA TI)

The Navy hopes that this rationale will help you in understanding the importance of this study in the cleanup and remediation at NSTI. Thank you for your guidance and involvement in this project. For further information, please call me at (415) 244-2560.

Sincerely,

original signed by:

ERNESTO M. GALANG
Remedial Project Manager
by direction of
the Commanding Officer

Copies to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Attn: Ms. Gina Kathuria)
California Department of Fish and Game (Attn: Dr. Michael Martin)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX (Attn: Ms. Rachel Simons)
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services (Attn: Mr. Steve Schwarzbach)
Bay Area Air Quality Management District (Attn: Mr. Julian Elliot)
Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Attn: Mr. Steve McAdam)
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (Attn: Ms. Laurie Sullivan)
NAVSTA Treasure Island (Attn: Mr. Jim Sullivan)
San Francisco Department Of Public Health (Attn: Ms. Martha Walters)
TI RAB Community Co-chair (Attn: Ms. Pat Nelson)
TI RAB Community Alt Co-chair (Attn: Mr. Paul Hehn)
PRC Environmental Management, Inc. (Attn: Ms. Sharon Tobias)

Blind copies to:

1832, 1832.5EG, 09CMN
Administrative Record (3 copies)
Chron, green
Writer: E. Galang, 1832.5EG, X-2560
File: NS Treasure Island