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2 Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
3 Calverton, New York
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5 Restoration Advisory Board
6 Regular Meeting
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8
9 7:00 P.M.
August 7, 2003

10 Riverhead Masonic Lodge
11 Riverhead, New York

12 P R E S E N T:

13 Joe Kaminski United States Navy
Naval Air Systems Command

14 Dave Brayack Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.

Kelly Carper

15 Bob Olewinski Tetra Tech FW, Inc.

16 Jim Colter Northern Division, NAVFAC

17 Frank Anastasi SCA Associates

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19 RAB Members
Community Members
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21
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CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: I'm Joe Kaminski, with the Naval Air Systems Command. The Naval Air Systems Command is part of this, because the Naval Air Systems Command still is the quote unquote owner of certain pieces of property that remain at the old NWIRP Calverton. And we are in the capacity of being the owner as they're being remediated. By Naval Facilities Engineering Command. They have the responsibility for seeing that occurs with the Naval Air Systems Command, that's why I get involved. Even though you hear from, mostly from the people from Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Did I say that right the first time?

Welcome to this edition of the Calverton RAB. This is a milestone in our time together in that it is the first regularly scheduled meeting.

I'm glad we decided on August, I have had a pleasant couple of days here on the Island. Again, thank you for being here tonight. The timing leads to an agenda that then stays a little bit more stable than what we've done in the past. The agenda tonight is going to be a review of various sites and where we are in the program and that will kind of be

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the kind of agenda that we follow. That's what we have been doing in Texas for a long time. It will keep us on track where we all know what's going on. Plus having meetings more frequently will allow us to perhaps spend a little more time on certain subjects and not overwhelm ourselves with a whole lot of stuff that has been saved up. We're looking for shorter meetings but more productive meetings.

The agenda calls for review and approval of minutes. Let's get that done and we'll talk about a new member.

Last time, we had a delivery problem with the minutes of two meetings ago. And I am advised that everybody has the minutes of two meetings ago, or was sent the minutes of both meeting, so we weren't able to approve the minutes in the previous two, previous meeting. Because you all hadn't gotten them. So the point of the agenda is to approve two sets of minutes if we possibly can. And that would mean -- are there any problems or discussions or questions about either of the minutes of the last meeting or the minutes before that, that you have not had a chance to look at.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Which minutes really

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get approved. These? Or the summary.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We talked about that last night, too. Did you have a preference? We go to a lot of -- the contractor goes to a lot of trouble to summarize the transcripts. And go through to make it easier to understand. I'm told that the transcript also has to be annotated because it's not always possible to tell exactly what the word was that was transcribed. But that -- am I right in saying that there are no really errors in the transcripts as it's delivered.

MR. BRAYACK: The transcripts are pretty much 100 complete what was said. Of course, if there's multiple conversations, then things get lost. And every once in awhile there's certain words or phrases that we just cannot figure out .

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: But that is the official record as far as I recall of the meetings. And the minutes, I think the summary that you do is very important, because it does, I think put in context some of the important points that were made during the course of the meeting that you might not find in 57 pages of transcript.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We decided at

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Bethpage last night, the RAB there was interested in looking at the transcript. We said we'd give it a try. They decided they would give it a try, the next time, to just look at the transcript, and that was satisfactory to them. And if it wasn't, we'd go back to the minutes. Would you like to try the same thing or would you like both of them.

To answer your question, guess we are approving the minutes?

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: What we have been doing is fine.

The summary of what they do.

A MAN: It's great.

MS. MANNHAUPT: As long as we have a record to.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: We do have comments on the last meeting, that -- we want to emphasize in the minutes, and we can support it with what's in the transcript if there's any concern of what was said or not said.

Sid, do you have any preferences.

A MAN: Can we summarize the summary?

MR. COLTER: That's one thing that this is a larger group than we have at Bethpage.

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And you see the thickness of the transcripts, to make fifteen to eighteen copies of those, we can do that, but it's easier to have an official record at the library, a copy to the co-chair and to send out a smaller version to everybody else so.

A MAN: Let's stick with the summaries.

A MAN: Are you okay with the summary.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: We'll stick with the summaries.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The summaries then. Would you like to take the opportunity to point out some aspects of the minutes that we need to take under advisement?

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: I'd like to raise one. I think Lou has another one. I think it was very important, where we got to at the end of the last meeting, and it doesn't seem to be quite reflected in the minutes and that is, a portion towards the end of the transcript as you can see, where we were talking about what the priorities are, as far as the community was concerned. And I think the co-chair, summed it up very well. So it's sit

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six. We don't have to come back if August, start work on Site 6. You got your direction. Jim, then you say okay. I think something like that should be reflected in the minutes that this is a high priority for the community.

MR. COLTER: Can you reference the page.

MS. MANNHAUPT: It's definitive.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Do we modify the minutes or make them part of these minutes.

MR. COLTER: You'll modify them and bring them back the next time.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Page 82 in the transcript.

MR. COLTER: What's the date on that?

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: That was the May meeting. May 15th.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Is there anything else on that, Jean? I like to think that we have priority on Site 6.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Well, because.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: The meeting tonight will bear that.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We are still

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2 working on the other places but.

3 MS. MANNHAUPT: On Frank's review, we
4 had asked, I had asked about based on his review and
5 his recommendations, the priority would be those
6 recommendations. We would start working on it. And
7 Jim had said right. So we are working on them. And
8 that should be part of the minutes, that combined on
9 both sides felt the recommendations by the technical
10 adviser were things we were going to work on
11 together. I think that's a very important thing to
12 put into the minutes because it shows what we are
13 doing, where we are going.

14 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: To combine the
15 TAPPs?

16 MS. MANNHAUPT: No, the
17 recommendations. We are not even into the TAPP yet.
18 Let me confuse you later.

19 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Combine.

20 MR. BRAYACK: As a suggestion, on
21 these minutes, if you want to make any changes to
22 them? If they're minor changes, just mark up a
23 copy? If you want a paragraph added or a few
24 sentences, type it up, hand-write it up, and we'll
25 put it in.

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MS. MANNHAUPT: Okay.

MR. BRAYACK: The minutes are the
RAB's.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Okay. We can do
that.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: When and how?

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: We'll E-mail it to
you.

MR. BRAYACK: E-mail it to Jim
Colter.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: This was one other
comment on the Site 1. When we were talking about
the excavation.

A RAB MEMBER: It became evident that
the initial volume calculations were
under-estimated. Can you give us by how much and is
there funds available to handle this miscalculation?

MS. MANNHAUPT: Page 2, last
paragraph.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The question is?

A RAB MEMBER: By how much did you
under-estimate these calculations? And is there
sufficient funding to handle this miscalculation?

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Is this a

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2 question or do we want to satisfy the minutes?

3 CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: If I remember
4 right, your presentation did talk about that.

5 That's not reflected here. It is
6 left hanging, is all we are saying. We
7 under-estimated and what we are going to do about
8 it. I think you did talk about that.

9 MR. OLEWINSKI: In a nutshell, I'll
10 talk about it tonight, we are double the volume of
11 what was originally anticipated and there is money
12 in the budget to complete the remainder of the
13 project.

14 CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Okay. If we give
15 you a sentence or two for that, this will close that
16 loop.

17 MR. BRAYACK: It has to be consistent
18 with what's in the transcripts. We can't rewrite
19 history. We'll look for it. If it's there, we'll
20 put it in.

21 MS. MANNHAUPT: If not, tonight's
22 transcripts will reflect it. We'll just make sure
23 it's stated again.

24 A RAB MEMBER: There's another on
25 page 3. Waste material has been found in the

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saturated zone of the pond which was not previously anticipated. They're not indicating what kind of waste material was found there.

MS. MANNHAUPT: What paragraph are you reading from there.

A RAB MEMBER: Second paragraph, page 3.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: These are additional questions and not corrections to the minutes.

A RAB MEMBER: You're giving us minutes and making statements. And somebody who wasn't at the meeting doesn't know what you're talking about. You're making a statement and leaving it at that.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We can't add to what was said in these minutes, but we can answer what you're looking for in the minutes to this meeting. It is one of the questions that was left unresolved which we will resolve right now. What's the answer.

MR. OLEWINSKI: The majority of what we found in the pond was metal cages that were used in the aircraft manufacturing operation. They are

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four feet long. And they're a couple of feet wide. A lot of that type of stuff was dumped down there. So during the excavation, we removed all of that caging, and worked that out of there. Some sediment obviously in the process was also removed as we were pulling what remained out of there. There was a lot of metal debris that we found in there.

A RAB MEMBER: Were there any exotic materials in there.

MR. OLEWINSKI: No. We've tested every pile that's gone off site. Everything that we've pulled off site has been non-hazardous.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: That will be in the minutes.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Can we just note that, that these answer -- I am asking for something elementary and Mickey Mouse, but I would just appreciate it.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Fine. You have an answer to ensure --

MS. MANNHAUPT: Kelly takes care of this.

MR. BRAYACK: No, we'll take care of

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it.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Any other comments on the minutes?

A MAN: On page 5, Frank was talking about the solvents. Did he use the term "satellite" accumulation? I'm not sure what that is on page 5. I don't know what that means.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Yes, that is a new buzz word.

A MAN: It's a real term?

MR. ANASTASI: I may have used it. I don't recall. But what it means is it could have come from another area closer to where it's generated. Like every lab might generate a little bit of waste and then on every floor of the building where the labs are, there may be an official storage area. And there may be stuff that accumulated in the satellite area that at the end of the day is taken to the storage area. It is a lower, less protective -- lower maintenance if you will, kind of official storage area.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: So it is official.

MR. ANASTASI: The point I was making

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2 is we didn't seem to have dedicated solvent use or
3 storage in this area. So it must have been
4 incidental uses, like a mechanic cleaning tools or
5 something. But I don't recall if I said "satellite"
6 or not.

7 MS. MANNHAUPT: Now we have a new
8 word to add to the nomenclature.

9 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: It is an official
10 RCRA word.

11 MS. MANNHAUPT: As it is an official
12 recognize RCRA.

13 A MAN: You've expanded my education.
14 On the last --

15 MS. MANNHAUPT: I'm excited.

16 A MAN: The last sentence on page 5.
17 We were talking about how the solvent -- originated
18 from the fuel calibration area. It says how far
19 there is sufficient evidence that with the offer
20 lying transport and the deposits found in the pond?
21 That's -- if I was listening I would have perked up
22 my ears the last time. Is that what you said and is
23 that what mean? The last sentence. On page 5. I
24 didn't know you had taken any pond sediment samples.

25 MR. ANASTASI: I don't recall talking

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about my sediment samples. Again, when I speak or what I said, I might have said deposited or something. But that's not a very clear sentence at all.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Do you want to look at your notes and fix it.

We have a document.

MR. BRAYACK: If you bring the questions up, we will go back to the transcripts.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Let's do that.

MR. BRAYACK: You can point out where it was stated, or change the minutes, or whatever is needed.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Just to go with this a little further, is that the part where we were talking about how there's a theory maybe that there was an overrun, overflow, that then accumulated in this depression, that you used the word pond to mean.

MR. ANASTASI: There are ponds down there. No, the ponds are where the drainage flows to. But what I was explaining was the RI presents one theory of why you don't have a continuous trail of contamination from the source areas to the

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affected site areas. You have the gap in the middle. The theory that's put forth is that that's because the stuff was pumped up during the stuff area during the article petroleum remediation, it flowed over land into the ditches, into the pond, and it might have seeped down into the ground at the pond or allege those ditches somewhere and gotten into the groundwater again and flowed down. That would explain why upgradient from the furthest downgradient contaminated areas, but downgradient from the source areas, you have apparent areas where there's no contamination. The point I was trying to make probably was there's some evidence that it could have happened that way. There's also possibilities like the slug flow, that you might have discrete slugs of contamination at different times, there might have been a release in 1960 and there might have been a release in 1970 and not --

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The key word, is pond.

MR. ANASTASI: You have ponds.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Set of ponds back in that woods.

MR. ANASTASI: They're between the

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road and the.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Okay, I understand.

MR. ANASTASI: They're down here.

MR. COLTER: Runway run off.

MR. ANASTASI: The runway ponds.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Does that clarify it for you.

A MAN: Again. Deposits found in the pond implies that there were solvents found in bottom sediment that was sampled.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The sentence is wrong.

MR. ANASTASI: I might have said it was deposited in the pond and it sounded like the deposits.

We can check the transcript.

A MAN: Okay.

MS. MANNHAUPT: It seems to be theoretical, as the water drained it had developed contaminants. It might have seeped into the soil as it drained. Once it got into the pond, contaminants might have seeped out into the ponds. This theory is hopscotch. So that's one theory that

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might explain why the areas between the on-site and off-site areas don't have these contaminants. One theory.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: It's a little bit of awkward paraphrasing of that I could suggest.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Maybe we could do a rephrasing.

MR. ANASTASI: Good idea.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I'm not going to drive everybody crazy so everybody can have faith.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: So the minutes two meetings ago are approved. Meetings of the previous meeting are being revised and will be resubmitted for approval at the next meeting, is that the way it works.

MR. BRAYACK: We'll submit them prior to the next meeting.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Resubmit it to the RAB for approval at the next meeting. And then. Okay? Thank you. Okay, Bill added to the agenda right now, is a thank you for any additional community persons who have joined us this evening. I know of one that came early, and Bill --

Art is so interested and would like

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to be a member of the RAB. That would be I guess there's -- is there really a form and then a voting process that we are supposed to go through or.

MR. COLTER: There is a form so we can get information, a phone number, address, E-mail, and things like that.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: So we can send you stuff.

MR. COLTER: You bring it up at this meeting, you table it and then vote at the next meeting.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: But it's pretty sure, it's probably unanimous.

MS. MANNHAUPT: In lieu of time and space.

A MAN: We initiate.

MS. MANNHAUPT: All in favor of waiving the initiation process.

Art, give him one of your business cards.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Can we have another one for people who will be sending stuff out.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Harry, you were

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2 interested in joining.

3 MR. HISTAN: I think I'm in there
4 already. I'm not quite sure. I got an application
5 packet of minutes I filled it out and forgot to
6 bring it. I consider myself a member now.

7 CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: So join us at the
8 table, Harry.

9 MR. HISTAN: There really wasn't any
10 chairs over there. I guess I got my name on the
11 plaque, so I'm a member now.

12 MS. MANNHAUPT: That's the big thing.

13 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Are these details
14 somewhat out of the way.

15 MS. MANNHAUPT: Yeah. Sorry, Mr.
16 Co-Chair.

17 Last time I wasn't aware that we had
18 a DEC representative other than Stan so I was a
19 little embarrassed to meet him at the end of the
20 meeting. Besides Stan and Sy, are there members
21 from the other regulatory agencies here. There's
22 still no EPA.

23 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: They're on the
24 list.

25 MS. MANNHAUPT: Who is the EPA

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2 project manager for this.

3 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: There's no EPA.
4 The relationship is to keep them apprised because
5 they're a sister organization.

6 MR. COLTER: When we transfer
7 property.

8 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: When we
9 transfer, they get involved but not on the cleaning
10 up part.

11 MR. COLTER: We keep them apprised of
12 the information so when we transfer a piece of
13 property we don't have to start from the beginning
14 to explain what we've been doing for the last ten
15 years.

16 MS. MANNHAUPT: Is that because it's
17 a state site.

18 MR. COLTER: It's a non Superfund
19 site.

20 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The cleanup has
21 been delegated to the Department of Defense.
22 There's another clause to the Superfund law that
23 said EPA retains an approval authority.

24 A MAN: It's a non EPA site but...

25 MR. COLTER: Back when Calverton was

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operational, they had a Part B RCRA permit. And that group has deferred their RCRA authority to the New York State DEC. But we still send them information to keep them updated because although they delegated their RCRA authority to the state, they still have it. If they want to exercise it. So we send them things for information just to keep them apprised of what we are doing and the progress we are making.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: If you do get comments from these other agencies, do you let the other RAB know that you have comments.

MR. COLTER: We put a response in the summary of what comments came in and things like that, yes.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Let's turn it over to Jim, do you want to introduce the technical part of this for me?

MR. COLTER: First up on the agenda is a few more updates regarding our remedial action at the Northeast Pond Disposal Area. And we'll also update you on the progress we've made at the Field Depot Area and to my right is Bob Olewinski, he's

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2 the project manager from Tetra Tech FW, Inc.,
3 formerly Foster Wheeler. And we had a meeting two
4 months ago or so, but actually we've made a lot of
5 progress at Site 1. Bob will give us an update on
6 what that is.

7 MR. OLEWINSKI: Thanks, Jim. I'll
8 stand up because there may be a few slides I'll need
9 to use, to point some items out on. Just in
10 general.

11 As Jim mentioned, we've made a lot of
12 progress since May at the Northeast Pond Disposal
13 Area, Site 1. The way I'm going to present this,
14 I'll answer some of the questions that you have from
15 the last meeting that we discussed. I'll take us
16 from what was originally planned to where we are
17 now, to what is pretty much remaining to be done on
18 the project.

19 The site description. This goes back
20 to what was originally planned to be done on the
21 Site 1 disposal area. We had an area roughly to
22 excavate, that was 400 feet by 200 feet. The area's
23 adjacent to the northeast ponds. It's surrounded by
24 woods. The landfill that we are excavating was
25 basically primarily a combination of soil and

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construction debris. It was everything from concrete, to as you mentioned, some of these metal cages that were used. We found tires in there that we are removing right now. So a lot of different type debris. The area is a sensitive area because a lot of the area around it, the archaeologists have gone out there, and found evidence of ancient man for some period, with arrow heads and different things like that. We need to be careful in that area to make sure we don't disturb these sensitive archaeologic areas.

Also, there was a question, originally there was a thought that there might be a New York State endangered species, the eastern tiger salamander, that might be in that area. Basically from the observations that were made last year to those that were made this year, we see no evidence of the eastern tiger salamander in that area. There are other salamanders, but not specifically the eastern tiger salamander.

As I mentioned, I could show you this: What this shows is the area of what was originally supposed to be excavated. This loop in here is the disposal area and there is also sediment

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2 that was to be taken out of the pond which is in
3 this area. If you take a look at this and I'll show
4 you other pictures coming up to what was excavated,
5 this was originally planned to be excavated, because
6 based on previous excavation, the thought was the
7 maximum depth to be excavated was about eight feet.
8 That will show you later it actually turned
9 out -- we actually excavated deeper than that.

10 MR. OLEWINSKI: The initial summary
11 of what was supposed to be excavated from the area.
12 This is in cubic yards, my number is in tons. The
13 original estimate was 21 thousand cubic yards of
14 fill. About 1315 cubic yard of sediment. If you
15 use an estimate, we have a lot of sandy soil in the
16 area, if you assume about 3,000 pounds per cubic
17 yard for that material, you're looking roughly in
18 the vicinity of about 35 thousand tons of material
19 that we originally thought would be removed. Then
20 after the removal was complete, we were going to
21 grade the area and revegetate the area.

22 As of August the first, as of last
23 Friday, we've completed activities in the disposal
24 area itself. The soil and the debris is completely
25 out of there. We received about a day or two ago,

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the last of our post excavation samples and we've confirmed any remaining soils below the recommended guidelines that were in the work plan, so the area meets those requirements. What we found is, you'll see in the pictures, as a result of the excavation, the pond, this is based on 1950s aerial photographs that I guess we had prior to landfill activities, the pond appears to be back to the same area that it was before the landfill, when the landfiling operations took place. Again, getting back to the numbers. As of the first, we are at about 67,800 tons of material, which is pretty close to double what we thought we would have. Out of that, we have about 67,350 tons of soil and sediment, we have 200 tons of concrete out of -- recycled, out of about 200 fifty tons scrap metal went out or it was recycled. There's still material on-site. There's still piles we're in the process of removing. We are also scraping the staging area down as we work everything out of there. Probably the final numbers, will be somewhere between about 75 and 75 thousand tons as to what we are going to remove when everything is all said and done yet.

A MAN: You said in cubic yards, it

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2 was 3,000 or 1,500.

3 MR. OLEWINSKI: It's 3,00 for sand,
4 about 3,000 per cubic yard.

5 A MAN: Okay.

6 MR. OLEWINSKI: Essentially, it will
7 show it better if you want to look at the pictures
8 but this shows the actual area of excavation of what
9 was done. This, the top, the very top over here,
10 this smaller area on the bottom over here, on
11 average we took about zero to five feet of soil out
12 in those areas for this area, and in this area up
13 here we took out an average of about five to 10 feet
14 of soil from those areas. The biggest areas you
15 could see in here, this area, we took out on average
16 10 to 15 feet of soil. So we pretty much stayed to
17 the original area we thought would be excavated, and
18 we are probably slightly further to the north with
19 excavation. We may be a little less wide in this
20 area, and a little wider down here. But we are
21 basically within the footprint of what we thought
22 would be excavated.

23 The quantity of material was
24 significantly greater than what was anticipated.
25 Basically, on average, we went between 10 and 15

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rather than 18 feet deep so that accounts for a large amount of difference.

A MAN: Had this area been mined out before it was filled?

MR. OLEWINSKI: I don't think we had any evidence to the best of my knowledge of that. It looks like that was the original 50's area. They backed the trucks in and started dumping.

A MAN: It was just a very irregular surface.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Yeah. I'll get to the pictures. I'll point a few key things out in the picture. They weren't all taken from the same angle so it's hard to get an exact look. This is a pre-excavation picture. This is the tree line up in here. This is the original roadway. This is looking to the west almost directly at the west bank of the disposal area.

This shows what we have right now. Again it's from a slightly different angle. Here's the tree line. Hopefully you can see the color difference in the sand. This very white sand in this area that we found? Up here this is about the elevation of the roadway of where we started.

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Again, this area is probably about, an order of about 15 feet deep in this area. This will give you an idea of what was taken out during the excavation.

This is a picture looking more toward the southwest part of the site. And on this, this picture that's coming up, is a lot different angle if you take a look at how these area goes in this area, I'll show you on the next picture a little bit of where we are right now. This is the area that we looked at, the previous picture showed. It doesn't show up well in here, this area is nicely graded right now. A lot of material was taken out of there. One other thing I'll point out on this picture and on other ones, take a look at what the pond is right now. I'll show you a picture of where the pond was previously. Particularly on a drawing, and you'll see an increase in the area of the pond. This is a picture of the pond. This is looking to the north. The north would be up in this area, with the roadway, so we're looking at some of the pond. Probably the southern or the southeastern end of the pond looking up to the north of the area. And this is the area, it's harder to see in here, phragmites, that you saw in the previous pictures up here, this

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shows you the extent of the water due to the excavation activities that took place, the increase to the extent of the pond.

This drawing shows you -- when we started back in May of last year, this is the pond. It runs around here. This is the island, that we call it. It's actually a bog area. It's an ac -- I'm not a biologist, but there's an accumulation of vegetation that's formed over the years and it is a very unique type ecological system. When we started, the area near the disposal area, this little patch of water? This was about the extent of the water that existed. Now, where we are right now, is based on the excavation, this line in here, shows where we are right now in the pond.

We pretty much on average, due to the excavation activities, added about an acre to the extent of the pond on the western side of the site.

A couple of things for you, key items is, most of the area that we added, about 65 percent, is kind of an open water area. It's a deeper water area. But we do have about a quarter acre and it will show up on some of the other pictures that runs in here, that's a shelf area.

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It's basically about three feet of water that sits in the area, and it goes in maybe about 20 feet in some areas. The important thing to that, to the biologist was that it's perfect habitat for amphibians to breed, which is what we find there, salamanders and frogs. They were all happy, they had another 25 acres of habitat for amphibians to breed in.

This is a picture. This shows you a bit of that little channel that I showed you in the last drawing of what water was visible at the time, the phragmites are back up here. This is a little bit of what the water was.

And this is a picture showing the extent of the water where we are right now. Part of this additional one acre of pond area that was added.

That's kind of where we are right now. Where we are headed, we're downgradient on this. I'll show you a drawing coming up on this. We are going to backfill the area to bring it to a more equal grade in and around the area most of the backfill, and I'll show you, is going to occur in the wooded area that's adjacent to the pond. This

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is just an idea of what the slopes are going to be. They'll be one foot vertical for every four feet horizontal when we start. The grade is one foot vertical for every three feet horizontal, and we are going to tie into the pond, the sloping that we are doing, is tied in, is a function of the depth that we excavated to, and the extent of the pond. We -- we don't want to fill the pond in, so the grade is tied into what we are dealing with as far as how much we have to fill in and the space that we have horizontally to go into. That was one of the reasons for the slope determination.

The north and south areas of the site away from the wooded area is probably going to be minimal backfill there, the reason for that, is we have decent grading in there right now. We don't think we need to put a lot of the backfill in. We estimate 10 to 15 thousand cubic yards of backfill will be brought in to complete the restoration activities. For the entire area on average, we'll have put in about six inches of topsoil. That will give us decent organic material for vegetation to grow into as we restore the area.

A MAN: Two questions: Where is the

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clean fill coming from.

MR. OLEWINSKI: The clean fill is coming from the Calverton National Cemetery, which is downstream. They have a number of piles on site from the burial operations that take place. The reason we picked the cemetery, is two main reasons:

Its location, proximity to the site and the fact that the soil at the cemetery, the backfill material should be -- is actually very similar to what was on the site. The stuff we're getting from Calverton is very sandy. We have a slightly higher clay content in the clean fill, and it will help what we're doing.

A MAN: Was the Calverton site the cemetery site that we used for farming.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Larry Rosenmann from the DEC, I spoke with him? We pulled some samples of the piles that we are going to use. Larry had taken a look at them. We did some initial sampling for TCL, VOCs, TCLS, Metals, pesticide, and we did TPH analyses. There's three piles on-site. Two of which we'll use. One pile had a slightly higher silver content to it that we are going to stay away from.

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Additionally, what we are going to do is, we are going to sample every 2,000 cubic yards of backfill prior to it being brought on site. We'll do the whole scan on it and make sure that the concentrations in the samples are below the remedial guidelines for the site. So we are going to take care to make sure whatever we bring back onto the site isn't any worse than -- what's on the site right now. It's within the guidelines of the work plan that's on site.

A MAN: What about the topsoil.

MR. OLEWINSKI: The topsoil has to come from an off-site source so. We have it narrowed down to two contractors. What we have to do, we have to get a sample. They have to provide us with a sample of the material that they're bringing on site. We'll pull a sample and verify that the concentrations are below the remedial guidelines. So, I'm not sure whether it's going to be an Island source or an off Island source. We'll sample it before it is brought on site. We'll have analytical data.

A MAN: When they get it from this area, it is usually old farm fields and it will

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2 exceed TAGMs for arsenic frequently.

3 MR. COLTER: We did our initial
4 sampling to determine if it was even viable to use
5 it. And we'll do sampling on a regular interval to
6 make sure that doesn't happen.

7 MS. MANNHAUPT: Larry Rosenmann from
8 DEC is reviewing this stuff.

9 MR. OLEWINSKI: Larry Rosenman, took
10 a look at the initial samples. He said he would
11 like to look at the analytical. We'll provide the
12 analytical to him before anything is brought
13 on-site. We'll check to make sure it's below the
14 remedial guidelines and provide it to him also.

15 MS. MANNHAUPT: Stan, you'll talk to
16 him?

17 MR. FARKAS: I already did.

18 MR. OLEWINSKI: Restoration
19 activities, what we'll vegetate the area with.
20 Basically, we are looking at three different types
21 of seed mixes to be used. The disposal area, the
22 larger area, the uplands portion, that area that's
23 going to be backfilled is going to be seeded with a
24 mix that again, according to the biologist, what it
25 does it provides cover for animals, it provides seed

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and forage. There is a combination of grasses, wildflowers, oats. They made sure they got a seed mix to make it viable for the animals on-site, the deer, and any kind of bird, to have something to eat. That is what that area will be seeded with. What I have been told by the biologist, is once everything is growing, it is supposed to look like a grassy meadow, is what it's going to look like, is what I have been told.

When we seed, what we'll do, we'll hydroseed most of the area. When I get to the wetlands area, we'll hand seed that. We'll hand seed the wetland area. What we'll do is put erosion control matting on top of all the seeding. It will prevent sediment from flushing back into the creek before vegetation grows. It protects the vegetation. We'll have erosion control mats over that.

One thing I didn't show you, the material staging area that I talked about which is sitting on top of where we are working right now. We pull put piles out, we pull the liner out and we're scraping underneath the liner, probably looking at a couple acres, two or three acres of

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area. We're also going to seed that area. That mix will be a little different. That will be more of a grass clover type mix which is going -- will grow a little bit quicker. That area will also be seeded.

This drawing -- this line in here?

This is an outline of where most of the backfill is going to go. As I said if you look the woods back in this area? So most of the fill is going to go immediately adjacent to the woods. This area in here and part of this area in here, we really, due to the way the excavation was done and the grading. Go ahead --

MS. MANNHAUPT: That seeding stuff, those are all indigenous plants? How do you decide what plants are going in or is it a potpourri of these are good?

MR. OLEWINSKI: It's based on the upland mix. The wetlands -- well, the upland mix was based on a combination of the animals on-site and what we were trying to achieve. So it was the mix is a fairly, from what I understand, a fairly generic type mix that's used in the area. Reason they picked it was because of the plants that were in there and their ability to provide cover for the

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2 animals and to provide food for the animals that
3 were in the area.

4 MS. MANNHAUPT: So these are
5 indigenous plants.

6 MR. OLEWINSKI: The area that we are
7 actually looking at, as far as being indigenous, I
8 can't tell you. That's pine lands area. It is
9 acidic soil so the plants that are in there, I can't
10 tell you if they're indigenous but part of the
11 application of the seed mix is also the type of
12 soil. In that area the soil is more acidic due to
13 the pine land area. You had to pick plants that
14 were going to grow in that area. I have a list of
15 the plants in here. I can't tell you whether or not
16 they're exactly the same stuff listed there. I can
17 get back and answer you on that if you're
18 interested.

19 MS. MANNHAUPT: The state and the
20 county are in concert with you on what plants are
21 going in there.

22 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Who picked this.

23 MS. MANNHAUPT: We don't need any
24 more phragmites.

25 MR. OLEWINSKI: We are trying to

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avoid, we submitted a final grading plan, which gets into this. This comes from the final grading plan. That's been submitted to the DEC. The DEC reviews the plan and gives us approval before we can begin backfill and restoration. That lays everything out, how we are backfilling, the seed mix we used, and what we plant in there. That's something DEC looks at before anything happens out here.

MR. COLTER: Didn't the DEC provide us a with guide spec for this area that you went off of.

MR. OLEWINSKI: As a basis. I mean.

What they have done over the years, they have come up with pretty much generic mixes to use for different areas and this is one that the DEC looked at again based on the soil characteristics and what we are trying to do with the area kind of tied in to put that type of mix in there.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I realize, it might be a little thing and it might be an elementary thing, maybe I'm beating a dead horse, here, it's the Peconic. It's not just an ordinary area on Long Island. So -- the excavation I will say has apparently gone wonderfully because of the contours

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of the pond and the grading and everything else, so I compliment that work. To bring it back with the seeding and the structure, it's very important long-term, to us, after the Navy's gone and you're gone, that replacement of these things, five and 10 years from now, we're not faced with any aggravated situation for all the deers and animals you want to protect with feeding ground.

MR. OLEWINSKI: That will be taken care of with the seed mix and erosion mat. The material will be protected and will have sufficient time to grow in that area. The erosion control matter will take care of that.

The wetlands area. This is what I want to talk about a little bit. Essentially, to give you a little bit of -- I'll go into some of this and I'll give you a little bit more information. As mentioned previously, the west side of the pond, due to excavation, increased in size about an acre due to soil and sediment we removed. We have a quarter acre more shallow habitat for amphibians to breed in the area.

I've got pictures of this to show you, these are the core logs we are talking about.

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This ties into erosion control and the restoration that we are doing. A core log is about -- it's fibrous coconut material. It's biological material that you lay out in an area. What it does, if you do get run-off, it provides you with erosion control material and it will break down over a period of years, so you'll not have these things being there forever. It provides us with a basis, in an area that we can put sod on, that we can grow vegetation on and can basically help us with some of the restoration activities.

MS. MANNHAUPT: What is that made of.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Coconut. They apparently grind the coconut down and put it into fibers. It's a layer of coconut that's wrapped into a log type material.

I'll show you this. This is an example of the core log. This is kind of what it looks like when it's rolled up. What we are -- what we basically have is three different type seeding areas in here. The material staging area. The uplands area that we talked about. The wetlands area. The wetlands area is an area basically that we've defined as an area between the low water mark

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an the high water mark. Maybe up to a foot of the high water mark. What we did with the pond is we looked at some previous investigations that were done on-site. What we found is the low water mark, based on our survey, was basically elevation of 32. Right now, which is what we believe to be the high water end of the pond or basically at an elevation of 35. There's about a three foot difference in elevation between the low water mark and the high water mark.

This line on top in here, the darker line, shows, this is about an elevation of about 35. This shows you what the extent of the pond is going to be right now. This is where these core logs are going to be placed, in this area in here.

The area -- what we are dealing with right now, we have water right to that elevation level right now. We want to seed it for the wetlands. That's various plants that are part of the wetland mix. What we are going to do with this, is right now, we are going to seed for a one foot area and we'll seed the core logs with this wetland differential mix. The vegetation is going to start growing. One of our concerns was if you get into a

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dry period for example like what we had last summer, where you run into drought conditions, the water level in this pond may recede back a little bit.

So we're going to overseed initially right now in that area on the core logs and in the wetland area so that we get enough vegetation growing. If you put seed in the water, nothing's going to grow. If we do reseeding activities, we want to establish enough vegetation along the areas, so that as we do get better areas, that vegetation rather than the phragmites, will tend to grow in that area. So we'll get more of a wetlands in that area.

The only other thing to show you on this, this hatch line in here just inside this, is the shelf area that I was talking about. This is the area for the amphibians to work in.

Just a schedule to complete:

Assuming that we get our approvals from the DEC on our final grading plan, we are -- first of all, we anticipate the remaining soil, we are hoping the remaining soil will be removed by the end of next week. It's a function of the trucking and disposal facilities. One of the disposal facilities was

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2 closed this week for vacation, or they were closed
3 down for a reason. They're hoping to be open again
4 next week. We're hoping to have the remaining soil
5 off-site in the next week or two weeks maximum. I
6 can't see it running longer than that. If we get
7 approval from the DEC in a timely manner, we're
8 looking to have the backfilling of the area
9 completed by mid September. Then we'll get right
10 into the Site 1 and the wetland restoration and that
11 will be completed by the end of September we hope.

12 To close out the report for all this,
13 we're shooting for late January for all of this work
14 to be completed. Hopefully all the activities in
15 the field will be done by September. We are in that
16 good time of year for things to grow. Hopefully the
17 September-October time period if we get a decent
18 Fall condition, with weather and rain, within a few
19 weeks or so, we'll have vegetation growing in that
20 area.

21 So that is the Site 1 disposal area.
22 Does anybody have questions before we go to Site 7.

23 CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Does the RAB get
24 copies of the close-out report.

25 MR. COLTER: Yes, after the DEC looks

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at it, we'll put a copy in the library as well. As I explained before the admin record kind of stops at the ROD stage. We are going to set up a sister ROD to kind of collect all these post ROD documents and put them in the library and on the Internet, as well. What I would -- I guess it's up to you. I would suggest, that close-out report I anticipate is going to be fairly voluminous.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Yes, you're going to have all manifests.

MR. COLTER: With all of the data that's been generated, I would say maybe one or two copies should go to the co-chair and the RAB can look at it. But we'll copy you guys on the correspondence to let you know when we submitted it to the DEC for comment and when it's finalized.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Is there periodic monitoring to make sure what you plan to happen does happen.

MR. COLTER: We will be out there for another year as part of our ROD to sample groundwater to make sure we didn't stir anything up and cause a problem to the groundwater. As you may recall before we started this activity, we went in,

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2 we sampled groundwater and found non-detects for all
3 of our analytes. So we did agree to go in after
4 this, for a period of about a year, and do several
5 rounds of groundwater sampling. As part of that,
6 we'll take a look at what we've planted and make
7 sure if there's if something that didn't take, we'll
8 go back and redo it to try to get it to take.

9 However, once everything is done and
10 approved and we submit that our site is cleaned up,
11 we plan on transferring this to the Town of
12 Riverhead. Then it will be up to them whether they
13 want to continue to maintain it or whatever.

14 MR. ANASTASI: They probably have in
15 their contract document, if this vegetation doesn't
16 take within a certain amount of months, they have to
17 re-seed at their cost.

18 MR. COLTER: We will have a final
19 inspection in what's called a checklist to make sure
20 that the contractor has done everything that we've
21 asked him to do. So that will be part of it.

22 MS. MANNHAUPT: We are just going to
23 take a look in the spring and see if any of these
24 plants.

25 MR. OLEWINSKI: They should be

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growing hopefully before then. They should take this Fall. Part of the reason is to prevent the erosion, you try to get some of the species to take as quickly as possible to provide the erosion protection. Realistically if we have a decent Fall, by this Fall we should have some of the plants that do take out there.

All right. I'll go on to the second site which is the former Fuel Depot Area.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Can I ask one more thing. So the county, Sy and Stan, you're okey-dokey with it.

MR. FARKAS: We just received the final grading plan yesterday, one copy, and I had a chance to review it just today, but the natural habitat people, will be the ones that make the determination on the seeding and the final grading and whatnot. Unfortunately, Steve Lorence, who came to some previous meetings, transferred up to Albany and we are going to have to find someone else to review it. But it's going to be reviewed. We have only received one copy at this point in time.

MR. COLTER: I have extra copies here tonight that I'll hand to you before I go. Sy, if

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you want a copy. I can get you a copy as well.

MR. BAIL: Our office of ecology will take a look at the reseeding plan.

MS. MANNHAUPT: If there is anything in there you think we should be part and parcel to, will you please call Bill Gunther about it.

MR. BAIL: Sure.

MR. OLEWINSKI: The former Fuel Depot Area.

MR. ANASTASI: I was just going to ask, you are going to compare what they're doing to what your requirements are for a general landfill closure or land reclamation.

MR. FARKAS: This is no longer landfill closure.

MR. ANASTASI: Ap you have guidelines.

MR. FARKAS: There is no landfill closure in this respect, because you removed the landfill.

MR. ANASTASI: But I'm just saying this is a unique thing. So you're going to look at this on its own merit or you're going to use unless.

MR. FARKAS: As far as the landfill

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closure, this is unique in terms of my review. But once the material is removed and there's no longer a landfill issue. There's no post closure monitoring and no landfill cover or anything like that.

MR. ANASTASI: Is there any other kind of state land reclamation guidelines. I wonder what you're going to compare what you have, against?

MR. FARKAS: Right now I don't have anything to go by other than.

MR. ANASTASI: It's a unique situation.

MR. FARKAS: They're also reclaiming another landfill out in Riverhead. There's another landfill that they're reclaiming, in New York State. And they're doing it right now. I was just out there last week.

MS. MANNHAUPT: It's like we did damaged, we reclaim the landfill so we took it away, now we are doing the best we can to put it back to an almost pristine state.

A MAN: Restoration.

MR. FARKAS: Restoration.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Pristine condition.

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MS. MANNHAUPT: Have hopes. I always come with high hopes.

MR. FARKAS: If you go out to the site and take a look at it, it's amazing compared to what it was. We were out there yesterday.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I want to hear "amazing" out of my regulators now.

MR. FARKAS: It's amazing with all due respect.

MS. MANNHAUPT: These are the things that make me feel warm and fuzzy.

MR. FARKAS: Rather costly, too. But -- but it's an amazing project.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Well, then I'm glad. Because the Peconic is one of the best things about Suffolk County. As far as I'm concerned.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Okay. You can move on to the next one.

The description Site 7 area. Basically, we are looking at an area about two acres in size. It is surrounded by wooded areas on the east, and on the south by a building, and a paved parking area in the north and a paved roadway on the west side of the site. The site was previously used

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to distribute fuel for the facility. I believe JP4 was used. JP5 jet fuel. Previously at the site there were 350 thousand gallon underground storage tanks, all of which were removed by 1998. And the purpose of the project to was to reduce the levels of VOCs, naphthalene, freon is in there, because we found freon in there a little bit. It is part of the air sparge project. But it is mainly VOCs and naphthalene that we see out there.

This is a picture of the site. The roadway over here. Wooded area here and here. A building and the parking area are up to the north. We have, there's still a pump house located -- actually a building that was used as far as the transfer of jet fuel is concerned, that's still on there. This is a concrete pad. Basically what we found is there was a concrete pad underground that was used apparently to provide some stability for the underground storage tanks in the area.

There's three phases to this project. Phase 1, is to do a predesign investigation. Including baseline media sampling. Also a field investigation was performed to prepare a work plan

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2 for the pilot test. For the air sparge soil vapor
3 extraction system. To implement the pilot test for
4 a period of about three months is what we are going
5 to implement the system on, to try to work it out a
6 little bit better.

7 MR. BAIL: Have any soil vapor
8 samples been taken.

9 MR. OLEWINSKI: Yes, I think they're
10 part of the predesign investigation.

11 MR. BAIL: Has anything significant
12 been found in them.

13 MR. OLEWINSKI: The -- just the
14 typical VOCs, the napthalene. The one thing we did
15 find is the concrete slab I talked about
16 underground? We found some contamination
17 underneath the concrete slab that we are going to
18 have to address as part of this. We have to drill
19 through the concrete and put a well below that slab
20 to take care of some of the contamination that's in
21 there. Again, the only other thing we found, was a
22 little bit of freon in one area that we are going to
23 address as part of this, by putting some ozone into
24 the ground as part of the system, to try to
25 eliminate the freon.

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2 Phase 2 of this plan is to prepare a
3 work plan for a full scale system operation. And.

4 Phase 3 is the actual construction of
5 the full scale system, including operation and
6 maintenance of the system.

7 Where we are as of today. As I
8 previously mentioned, we did a predesign
9 investigation back at the end of February. That was
10 summarized into a report. Which has been submitted.
11 And we also completed in early July, a draft pilot
12 test work plan for the system, which is with the
13 Navy, and which is being reviewed, going through an
14 internal review. Once their comments come in,
15 they'll be put into the pilot test work plan. I
16 believe, Jim, you said that's going up to the DEC
17 for their review. The predesign investigation will
18 be attached to that. The Navy is in the process of
19 reviewing the work plan. Once the comments come in,
20 they'll be incorporated and sent to the DEC for
21 their review.

22 One of the things from a scheduling
23 standpoint is the system -- the air sparge soil
24 vapor extraction system was not designed to work in
25 the winter months. We weren't going to operate it I

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guess from the December through roughly the March timeframe. It was going to be shut down for that time period. In doing the work plans in getting the review process done, one of the things we found is that if we were to start construction, once we get approval of the work plan, if we start construction we'd be constructing the system in the middle of winter probably.

One of the thing we identified, in initial discussions with Jim, and one of the things we are talking about doing, is pushing the actual building construction of the system back to about the March time frame of 2004. More of the Spring time frame. The reason for that, there's a couple of reasons for it: Since the system wasn't designed to operate in the winter months, one of the concerns is if we put this thing together and we start doing any activities with it, we may first of all, we are trying to gather data. Part of the pilot test is to gather data that's going to be used for the operation of the system. That operation is for the period roughly from March through December. If we construct the system, if we operate the system in the winter months, we'll gather data but some of

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the engineers I work with, are concerned that the data we may be gathering, may not necessarily represent actual operating conditions. That's one of the issues.

The other issue is if we build the system and there are PVC pipes involved on the outside and we have a particularly bad winter like we did last year, we may actually damage some of the equipment before we ever got into operation. So we put it together, damage it, go back, bring new equipment in, pull the pieces apart and put new pieces in.

What we are shooting to do right now is to do the actual construction in early spring, let's say late winter early spring and move directly into the pilot testing so we construct it and do the pilot testing and move on from that point. We are not going to stop activities though between now and the end of the year. We have identified some areas that we can proceed with. I'll work with Jim on this, that we can work with on continuing some of this. The first is the installation of wells. We have a predesign investigation that was done. Our pilot test laid out the areas where the wells are

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2 going to be installed you can go out there, drill
3 the holes, install the wells, have the wells ready
4 to go so we can hook the piping up to them come
5 spring time and start moving.

6 Electrical service. We don't -- we
7 are checking on this to see if it's changed. LIPA's
8 taking over most of the facility. They have an
9 underground line there's not an overhead line that
10 we can hook into. We have to tie into an
11 underground electrical line. LIPA has specific
12 requirements that we have to meet. We have to tie
13 into the line, we have got to run the line
14 underground to a point where it will tie into a
15 structure and come up into a transformer. There's a
16 decent amount of construction, electrical work that
17 has to be done so we can get our electric that we
18 are going to need from the LIPA line to a
19 transformer. And then at that point we could hook
20 the loops and run them from the transformer to where
21 we need it run them. One of things we look at to
22 try to get is the electrical work done so the
23 electricity is on-site when we're ready to go in
24 March. That's the second thing we are looking at.

25 The third possibility, this is

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something we are kicking around, we'll see. The electrical line will be running conduits underground to get to the building that we'll build for the system. We are looking at the possibility of possibly installing the trench a little earlier. So if we do have a colder than normal winter, if you have a frost issue, the trench is there, the conduit can be dropped in, the electrical line is in there, you warm up, and you're ready to go. We may look at some underground lines in the area.

As I mentioned before, there was a building on site. We are basically a pump station. The lines ran from the building into the station. Now when the tanks were removed, they cut the lines and they brought them back. One of the things we may need to do, we may need to go out, there was previously a magnetometer survey done showing the lines' distance from the building. We took air readings and we got higher VOC readings. One of the things we may look at doing is the possibility of just investigating the lines to see if they're sealed at the end just to make sure there's no residual material in the lines, that there's nothing seeping out into the ground. That is something else

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we may be looking at. The lines may be sealed. We're looking back at previous investigations trying to confirm whether they were sealed. We did get a little reading at one of the stations, so we'll take a closer look at that. These are field activities to look at. There's a lot of procurement and a lot of materials have to be purchased. Putting scopes of work together. Putting specs together in preparation for getting the material out. So we have that.

So where we are right now with the schedule, is the -- we are shooting to have the -- right now, we are hoping or -- hoping to have everything reviewed and approved by September of 2003. Between September and November, we have these activities I mentioned previously that we could move ahead with and look at implementing.

Construction -- I put February, March, start date. If you have a warm winter, you can start construction sooner. March time frame would be on average what we're looking at. We would go from the construction right to the pilot test for the three months of testing and get the data back and move along to the Phase 2 and Phase 3 phases of

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2 the project. I think that's pretty much it.

3 So that's Site 7. Just wondering if
4 anybody had any questions.

5 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: So that's about
6 six months?

7 MR. OLEWINSKI: Well, the pilot test
8 is three months, then there's construction and the
9 operation phase, we'll run it for six months and see
10 if we get the remediation complete at that point.

11 MR. COLTER: To elaborate on that. We
12 are implementing different policies as far as our
13 construction contractors go and long-term operation
14 of our remedial systems. And in order to support a
15 congressional mandate to get small businesses more
16 involved in our work, we've established what we call
17 an operation and maintenance contract. What we are
18 going to do is we're going to have our remedial
19 action contractors build systems and get them
20 started for a six-month period and then bring in a
21 small business contractor to basically continue to
22 operate that until the goals are met. So when you
23 see all that Foster Wheeler's contracted to do is
24 operate for six months, the system will be operated,
25 you know, until the goals are met, as stated in the

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ROD.

MS. MANNHAUPT: It's not a subcontractor of Foster Wheeler.

MR. COLTER: No, it will be a new prime contractor. During the six month operation that they're doing, we'll bring this new contractor in for a transition period to get them up to speed on the system and things like that. And have his contract in place so that when Foster Wheeler's six-month period is up, they're -- there's no downtime on the system.

MS. MANNHAUPT: So in the operating of this system at any point in time, will you be transferring the land to the Town of Riverhead.

MR. COLTER: Possibly. The federal requirements allow us to transfer when a remedy is in place and shown to be operating properly and successfully. That's what we call an OPS determination. We have to demonstrate that to the EPA, that's why EPA is involved. Usually, you need at least a year's worth of data to put some type of report like that together. So initially when the construction is complete, and the remedy is in place, we won't be proceeding immediately to

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transfer. We are going to have to demonstrate that the system is operating. Once we have demonstrated that to the EPA, then, yes, we can transfer the property to Riverhead if they would like to take it. But Joe Kaminski pretty much wants to transfer as much acreage as he can. So although it won't be usable land up above ground because of the pipings and building and stuff, we probably will pursue deed title over to the Town of Riverhead.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Well, my concern would be you're riding on -- another prime contractor to run after Foster Wheeler, you do your job and Foster Wheeler does its job. Those specifications within that contract, at some point you're going to leave and that contract is going to be running?

When you leave that contractor goes.

MR. COLTER: No. Part of the deed language is that we transfer title to the town but we still retain responsibility for the cleanup.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Okay.

MR. COLTER: Until it's completed.

MS. MANNHAUPT: So long as that treatment system is running you're overseeing that

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2 treatment system and that contractor.

3 MR. COLTER: Yep. It just -- maybe
4 air sparging is not a very good use for that.

5 MS. MANNHAUPT: I don't want a
6 wishy-washy contractor that the town has to deal
7 with.

8 MR. COLTER: For other like
9 groundwater treatment plants a lot of treatment is
10 deep in the groundwater but that doesn't preclude
11 the land surface to be reutilized, that's the point
12 of that language. Air sparging is different because
13 we have above ground pipings. It's not going to be
14 reusable land. Their interest is to get as much
15 land out of title as possible. As soon as we are
16 allowed to pursue that, we are going to do that.
17 Although we are still maintaining our CERCLA
18 responsibilities.

19 MS. MANNHAUPT: As long as that
20 treatment system is reclaiming something, you will
21 have oversight of that something.

22 MR. COLTER: Yep.

23 MS. MANNHAUPT: That's what I wanted
24 to be absolutely sure about.

25 MS. MANNHAUPT: Okay.

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2 MR. COLTER: Yes.

3 There's a lot of site access language
4 in the deed, the town cannot deny us access to this
5 site to continue to do what we have to do. That's
6 all legal stuff, those kinds of precautions.

7 CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: If I remember
8 right, the pilot study, the same equipment would
9 then be used in Phase 2 and Phase 3 as the system is
10 put into full operation. It's not like you have to
11 disassemble and put something new in.

12 MR. COLTER: We put a small version
13 in to determine the radius of influence, of
14 injection and extraction wells. We go in on the
15 basis of those readings and we space the rest of
16 them. That's the intent -- the main intent of a
17 pilot study, is to see what type of conductivity and
18 things like that are in the soils there. So that
19 we can space our wells so there's on overlap so we
20 can capture everything.

21 But the blowers and the carbon and
22 everything else is going to be already in place in
23 the pilot and then just more wells tied into it.

24 MS. MANNHAUPT: I find it amazing as
25 an after point that you can't run them in the

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winter. You would think we were in the Alaska tundra.

MR. COLTER: We can but you bury it. You have heating elements and things that basically increase the cost. And this system was about maybe four and a half million dollars to begin with. To heat it, you know.

MR. OLEWINSKI: You have to run heating wire, and those wires are insulated. Then you have the issues of getting moisture in the system, and you want to make sure you don't do any damage with that. So there would be at least heat tracing the lines, insulating the lines. As Jim said, burying the lines would be part of it. The building would have to be heated. And a lot of -- costs and other items that are associated with it.

MR. COLTER: We've done the pilot test at Site 2 and we've done a full scale air sparge system down at Bethpage and we ran those on a seasonal operational basis. And except for last year, it has been pretty mild, we actually run systems into December-January a lot of times and the downtime is usually one or two months. Last year,

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we probably had a lot more downtime because of the extreme cold. So if we get cooperation, sometimes it might be an all year round system. If it doesn't get too cold.

Any other questions for Bob and myself on the Sites 1 or 7?

MR. HISTAN: How much money has the landfill cost so far with the overruns, I just want to compare it to the Riverhead landfill of 84 acres.

MR. COLTER: The budget right now, the original budget I think was about five million and when we hit these overages we put in another four and a half. So we are about to nine, nine and a half million. But we are not going to burn all of that.

MR. HISTAN: Five and a half million on an acre and a half.

MS. MANNHAUPT: To do the job right.

MR. HISTAN: Bob, you got a contract for 25 million and there was a 10 million pilot for 84 acres?

MR. OLEWINSKI: It is about 40 acres of landfill.

MR. HISTAN: The comparisons are

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very interesting. Basically the acre and a half with steel, concrete, 55 gallon drums, nothing hazardous, nothing toxic, and how far away did this sand that Riverhead is going to make blacktop out of, how many states did that travel to get off of Long Island.

MR. COLTER: We took a lot out to Virginia, and Pennsylvania. We used that site in Brooklyn until it got shut down.

MR. HISTAN: One other thing with the revegetation. Dick Amper, out here, of The Pine Barrens Society, he's got a beautiful menu of trees that technically Calverton is the Pine Barrens, he's got a wonderful list of natural vegetation you can pick from to plant over there.

MR. COLTER: One of the things we did go into in the draft plan was planting of trees and shrubs. There's a heck of a deer population out there.

MR. HISTAN: We don't want to stimulate that.

MR. COLTER: Anything we plant out there, would get damaged and destroyed. We would be planting and replanting things that would get

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destroyed. We took that out of the plan,
recommended to the DEC to take that out of the plan
and stick with grasses and things like that and see
what happens there.

MR. HISTAN: What was the Town of
Riverhead going to do with that site when it's done,
make a fish pond out of it?

MR. OLEWINSKI: We have a little
disagreement on that part of it.

MR. COLTER: Let's move on here. The
next item on the agenda, as you see here is a little
discussion of the Southern Area, supplemental
groundwater investigation. I just wanted to mention
a few aspects of that.

Based on the last meeting, it was
determined that you guys would like us to move our
focus from Site 2, to figuring out what's going to
be done with the groundwater at the Southern Area
and the on Site 6A area.

So what we've done -- what I've done
is gone back and basically moved the money that was
in Site 2 for 2004, I've moved that to Site 6 and
the money for Site 6 that was in 2004 is now at Site
2 for 2005.

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The second thing is that Tuesday we came up here, Dave, myself, and we went over to the gun club and we started talking to the vice president there about possible site access. He remembered that we did come on site a couple years ago, and we did work. We told him we didn't complete that work and we need to come back on. So we got that ball rolling a little bit that -- they're a tough group to get a hold of but this was a new vice president and I think we are going to have better luck getting site access. We have to work around their schedule. We are not going to have guys out there when they're doing rifle practice and things like that.

So there's the scheduling thing. But we'll work around that. But what the plan is right now is Dave and I walked that site. We walked Site 6-A. We took Frank's recommendations and we sat down and to my left is Naomi, she's an intern from Penn State, a postgraduate intern that's been with us about a year and a half now, she's rotating through all different sections of our environmental group, getting a little taste of what everybody does. I have her services for about another month,

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2 month and a half.

3 What we are going to do, she's going
4 to write a contract for Tetra Tech to go out and do
5 more field work. The funding for that is not in
6 place this year. But we have a lot of scopes of
7 work to write, government estimates to do, and we'll
8 submit that to Tetra Tech so they can give us a
9 proposal, we'll negotiate that proposal and all of a
10 sudden we are into the middle of winter and we are
11 into the next fiscal year already by then.

12 MS. MANNHAUPT: Sounds like efficient
13 use of an intern.

14 MR. COLTER: Yes, that too.
15 Hopefully she'll learn something. She's bright,
16 though. She's going to do a good job for us.

17 So by next construction season we
18 should have a contract in place to go out and
19 implement the recommendations Frank presented in his
20 report. And then we'll go from there. So that's
21 kind of where we are at with the site 6-A, based on
22 your recommendations to prioritize it, that's what
23 we've done and we've started that ball rolling and
24 we should be able to do field work next year.

25 MS. MANNHAUPT: If Naomi's going to

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2 write the contract, if she has any questions based
3 on Frank's recommendations, she can just call me.

4 MR. COLTER: Absolutely.

5 MR. ANASTASI: Since you're doing
6 this on your own, Jim, it doesn't sound like -- at
7 least you didn't mention it's being submitted to the
8 regulators for their review, when you get to the
9 work plan stage, do you plan to do that?

10 MR. COLTER: Oh, yeah. We sat down,
11 and based on your recommendations, we threw out what
12 we thought would answer that question. And that is
13 just based on -- just to establish a budget. Once
14 that work -- once we put that down in a work plan,
15 obviously we'll send it out to the state and to the
16 RAB.

17 MR. ANASTASI: That's after you write
18 the contract and pass the contract.

19 MR. COLTER: They won't write a work
20 plan for us until we give them money, as you know.
21 So we have to do all that. So we have to establish
22 a budget, so we have to make assumptions. So we've
23 done that. And talked about it. So she's going
24 to -- when we get back, she'll start writing that
25 contract and getting that ball rolling. When the

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work plan's out, it will be submitted for review before we implement. Wintertime is a good time to do that. So we should be in place with final plans by next spring, summertime.

MR. FARKAS: Jim Colter forgot to mention yesterday, DEC Albany, US EPA, and Suffolk County were out in the rod and gun club to make determinations about the wells and possible groundwater contamination. Is that from 6-A moving southwards.

MS. MANNHAUPT: What were the conclusions.

MR. FARKAS: I didn't make any conclusions. Maybe Sy.

MR. BAIL: It wasn't a question of making conclusions. EPA is going through a process of evaluating potential exposure routes. I guess the concern was that solvents in the groundwater coming up towards the river might impact the building at the gun club. I don't think there's any reason to think that's happened. I don't think there's any reason to feel that indoor air quality had to be monitored there. I'm not sure that that applied to all the other sites. That's something

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2 that's still being discussed right now.

3 MR. COLTER: Their one question was
4 with the well that was found to have solvents in it.
5 They wanted to verify that that well was shut down
6 and the gun club showed them the wells, showed them
7 that it was shut down and not used. That confirmed
8 that there's no exposures. That type of
9 fact-finding mission.

10 MR. BAIL: We carry the gun club as a
11 non-community public water supply. One of the
12 well's still in use in the activity house, was
13 closed and they do have bottled water there they
14 use. That was another thing, just to check up to
15 make sure that was it.

16 MS. MANNHAUPT: So all the EPA was
17 looking at was the direct exposure route, human
18 exposure Stan.

19 MR. FARKAS: Was their goal but we
20 also took a tour of Site 1, Northeast Pond Disposal
21 Area, spent time there and Site 7 and all the sites
22 that needed additional remediation. So it was more
23 than just the rod and gun club. When we got EPA and
24 everything everyone together.

25 MS. MANNHAUPT: Between the Navy and

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2 the county and the state, and EPA, everybody is in
3 consensus.

4 MR. FARKAS: Tetra Tech was there,
5 and we had more of an informative session.

6 MS. MANNHAUPT: I wish we would have
7 known.

8 MR. FARKAS: It was mentioned that
9 we do have a TAPP person on board but we -- DEC
10 didn't initiate the meeting. I think it was EPA.

11 MS. MANNHAUPT: I think that's a
12 good thing. We are on the same page.

13 Was the town invited to go, was
14 Riverhead?

15 MR. COLTER: No. I don't know. I
16 didn't set the meeting up. They might have been.
17 They didn't show up.

18 MS. MANNHAUPT: Who set up the
19 meeting EPA.

20 MR. FARKAS: I don't know. I just
21 got a call.

22 MR. COLTER: The EPA and Larry from
23 Albany is how I understand it.

24 MR. FARKAS: Is that Albany?

25 MR. ANASTASI: It sounds like it

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might have been one of those things that establishes
is that the reason?

MR. COLTER: They wanted to -- Frank,
they wanted to look at did we have buildings, but
that wasn't the goal of meeting the environmental
indicator report. It's something EPA is mandated to
write and they needed information.

What Naomi just handed out to you is
going on to the next agenda items and one of the
action items from last meetings is to update the
schedule of deliverables that I once passed out.

I'll run through each of site and
where we are at with each of them.

Basically, for Site 7, Bob just gave
you a presentation on our plan submission dates for
our draft design and final design and things like
that. So we are on track with that. Site 1,
basically I've ended this with the, you know,
implementation of the work plan that final work plan
was submitted 19 June. As we heard tonight we got a
status of that and that's draft -- the final
close-out report will be sometime January of 2004.
You might want to pencil that in.

Site 2, basically, what we've

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2 completed there is the free product testing report
3 that was submitted back in January of 2002. And we
4 haven't gone any further with that site as we
5 started implementing remedial action at Sites 1 and
6 7.

7 Again, based on your recommendations
8 presented at the last meeting, I've pushed
9 everything basically back to 2005 for this site. I
10 don't have any specific dates, it all depends on
11 when contracts are awarded and schedules in those
12 contracts. But the basic time frame for what we
13 would like to do is some soil -- soil removal action
14 would be sometime in 2005.

15 What's left after that will be some
16 determination on what we have to do with
17 groundwater. And based on the RI report that we
18 have, that you guys have in hand, we know we have
19 sporadic chlorinated solvents that don't seem to
20 have gone onto the golf club property since we've
21 been over there sampling on the golf club property.
22 So we'll have to go back and take another snapshot
23 of what things look like there and move on to the
24 feasibility study and make a determination of what's
25 the proper steps after that. Again, based on your

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recommendations, we'll do this later.

The next page, there, the Sites 6, 10B and Southern Area, again, I don't really have any specific dates. But as we've just discussed a little bit earlier, we'll get a contract in place here in the next couple months that's going to have a schedule associated with it. So I'll give you better dates at the next RAB meeting as far as what submissions are planned and the time frames for those submissions. We are looking again at hopefully some type of field work plan being submitted over the winter, this winter, for approval, that we could hopefully implement in 2004.

As we complete that contract and get that schedule in place, I'll update this again for the next RAB meeting.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Okay. That could be the next major document for us to take a look at.

MR. COLTER: The work plan, yes.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Okay.

MR. FARKAS: Site 2, is that the Fire Test area.

MR. COLTER: Yes. Yes, it is.

That's pretty much all I have as far

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as an update of where we are at. Joe?

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The agenda speaks to the RAB advising us on our progress, do you care to do that.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: We are very much interested in continuing the success that we've had with the TAPP grant and extending it, to have Frank take a look at this work plan as you develop it and continue to advise this whole group as to the adequacy of that plan. We are not yet -- we were hoping to have an actual draft document to present to you tonight but we don't, so I'd like to table that part until the next meeting.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: I don't have any objections to that. We set the schedule generally about two months since the last meeting.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: We didn't get done what we wanted to get done but we will by the next meeting.

MR. COLTER: What I suggest on that, as you know I have to send this down to our headquarters to make sure it's an eligible project. I suggest to focus on the ultimate goal of this next round of field work, we won't call it Phase 3

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Remedial Investigation. What we are going to do at the end, is we are going to write a feasibility study. We had a lot of discussion about how much field work to do and we cut some field work out because it was more we can get that data to specifically in design, if we get a design. You need to definitize how big a system has to be for a design. So, you know, what I would do, is we are going to do field work in support of a feasibility study. So that we can accurately depict cost estimates for different types of remedies. And so that's going to be the basis instead of keeping it in the remedial investigation phase, if you in your TAPP application if you keep alluding to reviewing the feasibility study portion of this.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Okay.

MR. COLTER: That's going to include field work associated with the feasibility study, the draft feasibility study itself, so there's going to be several round of documents that Frank can take a look at. But do remember, you are constrained by a budget.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: We are? Oh.

MR. COLTER: And meetings and travel

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time and per diem, and things like that, do add up quickly. So just try to keep that in mind. It's going to be a big process doing field work and then another report. And we'll see hopefully, if the limiting budget is going to be enough to secure his services for that whole process.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Can you speak to that in general how that whatever budget limitation you're facing might affect what you put forth as far as your goals.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: That's your budget not ours.

MR. COLTER: I'm speaking about the 25 thousand dollars TAPP budget. For each project there's 25 thousand dollars maximum and 100 thousand dollars for the life of the project.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: How long can that 25 stretch out?

MR. COLTER: It'll stretch out as long as it can stretch.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: It doesn't have to be one project, one year.

MS. MANNHAUPT: In the life of the project, life of the southern boundary.

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2 MR. COLTER: It's the life of the
3 Calverton IR program. We have four or five sites
4 here, so I think you are using them -- the others
5 sites are cut and dry. I think you are utilizing
6 him in a proper way to get the most out of him.

7 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: That brings us to
8 closing remarks, which I would like to turn over to
9 my co-chair. I like to let the co-chair to end the
10 meeting. The fact that -- remind them if they have
11 questions that they need to ask the people around
12 here, we'll stay.

13 CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Okay. Can I ask
14 if there are going to be questions? If anybody
15 wants to ask it now?

16 I would also like to acknowledge
17 Supervisor Kozakewicz, and appreciate you coming
18 down.

19 SUPERVISOR KOZAKEWICZ: Thank you.
20 Andrea was on vacation so I said I'll stand in her
21 stead. I know she does a great job and reports back
22 and is kind enough to share with me what's going on
23 with the particular meetings and the RAB
24 discussions. But I said since she was away, I'll
25 stop in and see how things are going.

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CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Nice to have you
here.

SUPERVISOR KOZAKEWICZ: I was also
interested to see how the Northeast site was going.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Can we take you
there.

SUPERVISOR KOZAKEWICZ: I'd love to
visit.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Apparently it is very
nice the way it is coming along, the county and
state so far are very satisfied. The pond and
vegetation will be a very unique thing.

MR. COLTER: Bob Ingram is our Navy
construction representative out there. If you get
with Bob, you guys can make arrangements to get out
there.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We should
probably go over action items?

I didn't pick up -- what were the
action items.

MR. BRAYACK: I have two action
items:

Action Item 1, is for the RAB members
to go through the meeting minutes, mark them up,

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question them, comment on them, and get them to Jim Colter.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Right.

MR. BRAYACK: Prior to the next meeting.

And action item two, I'm assuming is a carry-on on a TAPP grant application as being deferred to the next meeting. Those are the two items.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I'd like to submit that in half if you can. I'd like to get the TAPP grant printed and submitted to Jim for his review, and the next meeting we'll have some sort of working decision on where it is or have an answer. I'm not quite sure when we are going to meet again.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We are sure. We decided.

MS. MANNHAUPT: But what month is it going to be.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: November 6th.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I'd like to know in November we have Frank to abuse and utilize.

MR. COLTER: The third item action, Dave, I'm going to get copies of the grading plan

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2 and sampling plan to Sy so his group can take a look
3 at it as well.

4 CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: If there are no
5 further comments from the RAB members, certainly
6 appreciate your attendance tonight and I know people
7 have a lot going on in the summertime. Thanks very
8 much, thanks, Stan and Sy for your presence and
9 comments, we appreciate that.

10 Welcome to you, Art, we look forward
11 to your attendance at the November 6th meeting.

12 CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Thank you, good
13 night.

14 (Time noted: 8:39 p.m.)

15 -o0o-

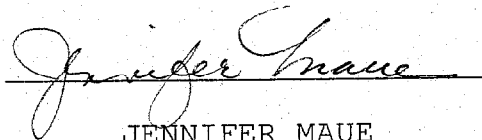
C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK)

I, JENNIFER MAUE, a Registered
Professional Reporter, do hereby certify that the
foregoing Matter, taken at the time and place
aforesaid, is a true and correct transcription of my
shorthand notes.

I further certify that I am neither
counsel for nor related to any party to said action,
nor in any wise interested in the result or outcome
thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand this 2nd day of September, 2003.


JENNIFER MAUE