Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant

Calverton, New York

Restoration Advisory Board

Regular Meeting

----------X

7:00 P.M.
May 15, 2003

Riverhead Masonic Lodge
Riverhead, New York

P R E S E N T:

Joe Kaminski	United States Navy Naval Air Systems Command
Dave Brayack	Tetra Tech NUS
Jim Colter	Northern Division, NAVFAC
Frank Anastasi	SCA Associates

RAB Members

FREELANCE L.I., INC. - Court Reporters
259 Southfield Road
Baiting Hollow, New York 11933
Voice (631) 727-3070 Fax
E-mail FLiRepoters@aol.com

PROCEEDINGS

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The facility clock says five after seven, let's give everybody five extra minutes. Appreciate everybody that came early and on time. We have an interesting and informative meeting tonight. People who aren't here, can catch up with us when they get here.

(Brief recess).

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: I'm Joe Kaminski, from the Naval Air Systems Command, the owner of 340 acres still at Calverton that I have become responsible for getting rid of. There was a person before me who had a larger job than I do. My job really didn't take over from Ms. Hare, I have the role of pretty much the same title that I used to have, environmental engineer, although I've taken on some responsibilities, they've still left me with what I used to do, which is read what Jim put out. But I haven't had a chance to read it.

I have been dealing with fiscal matters, do I have enough money to support things and stuff like that, next year. But we are here to go over the environmental matters, with Restoration Advisory Board for Calverton. I welcome you and thank you for being here.

PROCEEDINGS

First item on the agenda, is approval of the minutes.

MR. COLTER: We sent them out with the invite.

A MAN: Couple of typos.

A MAN: Looking over at previous minutes, we had asked the Navy to include action items in the minutes. In the last couple we don't have that anymore, there was a section at the end of the minutes where we summed up what the action items that we identified during the meeting were. Could we include that in future minutes not to correct these minutes --

MR. BRAYACK: We didn't go over action items per se at the last couple of meetings. If there are action items at the end of the meeting, then they'll get into the minutes as action items, that might be part of the issue, that's an action item.

A MAN: We never get to closure. If we could track action items as well.

MR. BRAYACK: Put them on the future.

MR. KAMINSKI: While we are talking during the meeting, who's keeping track of somebody

who makes a promise.

MR. COLTER: Our stenographer, then we should be able to pick it up when we paraphrase the transcript.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Prior to our stenographer going through everything, can we summarize.

MR. BRAYACK: Tetra Tech will do that. Someone has to identify this is an action item and we'll identify it as an action item.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Along the way. And you'll write it down and at the end of the meeting, you'll help me summarize it.

Minutes approved, how do you do that? Move the minutes be approved?

A MAN: Motion.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Somebody second.

A MAN: Second.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The minutes are approved.

Next we'll go to the agenda, which you should have in front of you. We'll have the usual update of what's going on and the TAPP presentation and we'll have an exciting election to

come up with the co-chair, since we have had some turnover, I am part of the turnover, as well.

But before we get to the action items, I want to do something that I promised last time and didn't follow-up on, and if we don't make a decision right now we might never make a decision, and that's when we should meet and try and set up a regular time.

However, let me back up two steps. I also forgot that if you haven't signed in, would you please sign in? Has everybody signed in today? Everybody signed in. Okay.

Then as far as the time to meet, we've got day issues, and we've got month issues. And I'll tell you what my problem is. I have RAB's in Texas on a regularly quarterly basis, September, March and June being the quarter. It makes it hard for me to be two places at once. What I've seen go on here is we could probably meet three times a year like what we have been doing, that would offset my date problems and still give us the information that we need.

Since that doesn't compute real nice, because even when you do that, you fall in one of

these same months, I have been sitting here scribbling before the meeting and thought that we could either meet in February-May, which is when we are meeting right now, and October. Or April, August and November.

I kind of like the April, August and November, because it -- means that we didn't have to meet in the winter, although August is a classic vacation month. And -- if August is a classic --

A MAN: April, August, I think we are okay with that.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: April August and November. I was okay coming up in February, it was all right with me.

Then we turn to the days, since you were accommodating enough to schedule your meeting this week when he had some other meetings. I also have a Bethpage RAB which I'd like to do the same week that I come up here. The Bethpage RAB gets second choice. You guys get first choice. This is a great facility, and the best times this facility are available, are either the first or third Thursday. If you all like Thursday's which is what we have been doing. Keep it on Thursdays, the first

or third Thursday is the best time to be here. We could also do Wednesday's, it seems without too much of a problem, because -- first and third Thursday sound good? I need you to give me two choices so I can go to the Bethpage people and let them pick.

First or third and I'll find out next week when I meet with Bethpage and I'll put that in the minutes. Thursday that this place is open and three times a year that I mentioned.

I have an action item I have to present to the Bethpage RAB. Their few choices.

MR. BRAYACK: Those choices are the first or third Wednesday in August.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: That's what it says, of the three months that we talked about.

That's an action item that we can summarize at the end of the meeting.

MR. COLTER: We are going to start with this August.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Yeah. It's May and we'll go to August and then we'll go to November.

That's not bad because a lot of things shut down in the winter as far as

construction and the operation of the remediation systems that we have here anyway. Some of them in the past have not worked in the winter. There's not a lot to report in the winter until we get to the spring, although things are changing.

Now with that important, to me, administrative issue settled, we'll move onto the real meat of all this and let Jim take over for the status of the work we are doing and I'll let you get it right over to Frank. You don't have to give it back to me.

MR. COLTER: I would also like to thank everyone for coming tonight. As you know, over the last several months, and reported at the last RAB meeting, we are concentrating on two remedial actions, one is the excavation of the Site 1 landfill and the second one is an installation of an air sparge soil vapor extraction system, which is at Site 7, the Northeast Pond Disposal.

Reported at the last RAB meeting, I guess that was in October, we were well under way with excavation of the landfill, we had a presentation by Marlene Lindhardt from Foster Wheeler back then on the status of where we were.

PROCEEDINGS

Over the winter it was a pretty harsh winter up here, since then, as a result we shut down for several months mainly because of worker safety. We were only out there 20 minutes at a time over an hour, because of the cold and things and we weren't getting much production so we decided to shut down for the winter and right at that same time, we also, based on the work that Foster Wheeler had conducted, realized that -- our calculations for volume are a little bit off. And as a result, we were going to run out of money around the winter time frame so the shut down was advantageous to us.

Over the winter, we tried to procure with the fiscal year 2003 budget additional money to continue to work and we had to do some rough estimates of what was left out there and Foster Wheeler did that. So the money issue is resolved. There is a Navy policy issue that also crept up, whereas we are now bound by Congress to have 40 percent of our work, of our environmental contracts, have to be awarded to a small business. So in order to -- without getting into many details, it was a mid-year policy that we had to meet the goals by the end of the fiscal year. So instead of having a

whole year to meet the goal, we had six months. So because this project was fairly large in what we had left to do, the decision was made to take the main portion of that job, being the transportation and disposal, and sub that out to a small business.

We took that portion of the work away from Foster Wheeler and we awarded it to a small business firm that we procured. Keeping Foster Wheeler for the excavation and load out and overall site management of the project.

That posed a few contractual problems. Again we had all winter, January, February and March, to basically do that.

We are back up and running as of last week, week and a half ago, we got trucks to show up and those of you that live in the area are probably going to see an increase in activity of the trucks, and the fundings in place and we think it's enough to take us to the end and we are anticipating about a four month, four months from today, roughly, to complete the project.

I'd like to introduce to my right Bob Olewinski, he's the new project manager who took over for Marlene, and also at the same time, I guess

many of you might have heard Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation was purchased by Tetra Tech. So you may hear him refer to him, to his Company as Tetra Tech FW, the "FW" is Foster Wheeler.

Bob is going to give us a status on where we are at today since the last RAB meeting. I'll turn it over to Bob.

MR. OLEWINSKI: As Jim had mentioned we started mobilization at the site back in early April of this year and we have been proceeding with the excavation activities. I'll go through some of these slides quickly because you probably previously have seen them. Basically, the size of the landfill is basically 400 by 200 feet. The one difference that we noticed in the excavation activities as Jim mentioned, the quantity differences is we are finding contamination. The original estimate was to a depth of about eight feet. We are finding it to a depth of about 14 feet right now. So that pretty much has accounted for the differences in quantities that we are seeing.

We are still seeing the same type of material, nothing has changed, it's still

non-hazardous soil that we are taking out. There is construction debris mixed in. We've identified several areas around the old landfill that are archaeological areas, cultural resource areas that we've identified and that we are, we identified and we're staying away from.

Just a picture of the map again. As you see the Northeast Pond is listed in there. Right now, we are going to the excavation a little bit more. One of the things we are in the process of doing right now, is coming up with a restoration plan for the area around the pond and also for the excavation that we are taking out and the two activities being the restoration of the pond and the area where the landfills were, or are going to be, conducted kind of hand-in-hand, to make sure that we've taken into account the pond area.

We'll go through some of these pictures. These are pre-excavation shots which you may have seen previously?

That's the summary of what we are averaging -- we are going to have 21 thousand cubic yards of fill, 315 yards of sediment and revegetate the areas.

PROCEEDINGS

Couple of things here, the tiger salamander, which was a concern. We've conducted surveys in the months of March and April, which according to the biologist I work with, are primary breeding seasons for the tiger salamander. In this pond area, I can tell you we have not seen any evidence of the tiger salamander. We've seen a lot of evidence of the spotted salamander, but we haven't seen any evidence of the tiger salamander in the area. As I mentioned, the cultural resources, we have identified areas around the pond area where we have identified cultural resources.

MR. COLTER: If I can interrupt real quick about the salamander survey. That was the subject of a previous RAB meeting when we were kicking this project off over a year ago. And as Bob said, the month of March and April are prime breeding times and that's when we did our survey to try to identify them. Of course no one anticipated that we would be out here in the following breeding season of this March April time frame but we were. So Foster Wheeler sent their ecological and biological people out there to rescreen the area prior to mobilization. So we basically followed the

same protocols that we submitted to the state previously, we just followed those again before we mobilized out here for the second season.

I'm not anticipating doing that a third time, but you never know.

MR. OLEWINSKI: That's just one of the points that was identified, an arrowhead that was identified in one of the areas, as a cultural resource.

Just an example of some of the concrete that we are pulling out. Again, I think you may have seen some of these pictures at previous meetings, the scrap metal tends to be a lot of metal cages that we are finding in the area. That material is all being segregated and taken in for recycling.

Coming up next, we have three pictures of the load-out that's going on, and the truck scale.

The most recent status as of May 13th. As I mentioned we have not seen any indication of tiger salamanders in the area. We've cleared all the areas for archaeological artifacts. Again, all the material right now is nonhazardous.

Based on the analytical that we are doing. As of Tuesday, I'm going to go in tonnage rather than cubic yards since we are doing everything by scale on-site, we've removed approximately 37,500 tons have been taken off site. The break-out, 37 thousand 200 tons of soil and sediment. A hundred tons of concrete is being taken out for recycling. 200 tons of scrap metal is being taken out for recycling.

These are more recent pictures that we have. What you're looking at now is the western and southern part of the site headed toward the pond area. The area roughly in the middle of the picture to the left of the excavator, has been excavated and removed. That whole area is clean right now.

Another view, kind of from a different angle looking down toward the south toward the pond, one of the things you'll notice, the pond has been cleaned out. It's been clean -- we are still working on some areas, but we removed debris and sediment from the pond.

MR. COLTER: If you'll recall one of the first pictures in this presentation, showed a body of water about three foot wide. Now you can

see what it's turned into. What we found and another reason for some of the volume estimates going up, is we had the assumption that the -- that the waste material was not in the saturated zone in the water. Actually there was a zone of natural soil at some point above the pond, or the groundwater table. Then the landfill went up from there. What we found was the exact opposite. We found fill or waste material in the saturated zone. From us digging that waste out, that's the result.

A MAN: So they were dumping into the edge of the pond.

MR. COLTER: Looks like it.

MR. OLEWINSKI: This is one -- this is a picture -- this is an area probably on the west side of the site. I mentioned the depth of about 14 feet. This is an excavation that we have, still in the process of going on and being cleaned out. But it looks as if, we'll work our way back up the road but we think at this point, that the area, the deepest part is toward the left almost center of the picture that we may have, actually are at a point of finding the bottom of the landfill at this point. As you can see, the excavator is still working in

the pond area. But we are still working in the -- the roadway to the east, which is closer to the top of the picture. That area again has been cleaned out. And again we are heading our way pretty much back west at this point. Digging up the road that we are using.

A MAN: What is the depth of the pond itself, roughly?

MR. OLEWINSKI: It varies. I mean, as you get -- parts of the edges, it's shallow, about two or three feet. There's a bog area that's out in the middle. We have gotten measurements down in that bog area as deep as I believe 10 to 12 feet, but we have not hit bottom on it yet. So it's fairly deep in some of the areas.

A MAN: Thank you.

MR. OLEWINSKI: At this point, we are hoping for the excavation being completed by the end of June. Again, that is somewhat dependent on the quantity of material that's found on the site. What we are doing right now, is we are to keep ahead of the subcontractor who's doing the removal. We have several stockpiles on site. We have somewhere in the order right now, of 4,000 to 6,000 yards of

material that's stockpiled up on top that we sampled to make sure it's ready to go. After the excavation is done, they'll probably be a lag to get the remaining material out of there.

Right now, what we are doing, we are shooting for wetland planning by sometime in early September. We're talking to the biologist, July and August is not a good time to lay seed or any kind of vegetation down and have it take. We are shooting right now for more headed toward the late summer, early fall period, so whatever we do plant in the area will take with the weather. So that's a time frame that we have right now. The close-out report probably will be completed, right now probably January of 2004.

MR. COLTER: Any questions on Site 1 activity.

A MAN: As far as the excavation goes, what is the criteria to know that you're at the bottom of the landfill.

MR. OLEWINSKI; we do post excavation sampling. We also do visual inspection based on debris. If we see debris in the area, we'll remove the debris and continue with the excavation. If no

debris is present, we'll pull the post-debris samples and compare them with the values, with the ROD in New York. We do post excavation sampling before we see no more debris.

MR. COLTER: Soil color is an indicator.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Yes, they have used that also, the color of soil also. Toward the bottom right now what we are seeing in that area is a lot of sand, is what we are seeing. It's hard to tell from the picture, but there was some debris on the bottom, but there was pretty much a lot of white sand on the bottom also, which gives us an indication, once the debris is removed we think we are at the bottom of the landfill in that area.

A MAN: The truck schedule, is it just a daytime operation, I assume, and how many trucks per day.

MR. OLEWINSKI: What we are doing right now, we run Monday through Thursday six in the morning to four in the afternoon. Trucks are -- we are attempting to get 50 trucks a day, we are running somewhere between 30 and 50. The reason we work, the longer work hours for the four days, is

the disposal facilities that we are using are actually in New Jersey. So in order for us to try to get to do two-round trips with the trucks, it's easier to get them loaded early in the morning and out by the end of the day.

MR. COLTER: A couple more months.

A MAN: What are the disposal facilities in New Jersey.

MR. OLEWINSKI: We started using a New Jersey facility today. It is a clean earth facility. We are also using a facility in Philadelphia. They're both clean earth facilities.

MR. COLTER: One of the reasons that we had trouble getting the project back up and running was the facility we were using last year was a facility in Brooklyn called Pennsylvania Avenue Landfill. And the permit for that landfill did not allow trucks going through Brooklyn. So we had to off-load our materials in Bayonne, New Jersey in a facility associated with the landfill and then it would be barged over.

When we reprocured for the disposal, we started off at the same facility, and right at the time we were going to begin reloading, they

called us up and said we can't take any more material. So that kind of threw a wrench in the thing. So we had to scramble and what we have been doing since then is we found these latest two facilities that Bob just mentioned and now we are back up and running. After getting the contracts with those facilities, now we are back up and running. So we had a little delay there. Any other questions on Site 1?

The former fuel depot is the other area where we are doing remedial action. As per the previous RAB meetings the decision was made to clean up contaminated groundwater with fuel components and the soil interface also contaminated with petroleum components using an air sparging and soil vapor extraction system.

At the last RAB meeting, we were just getting our plans together and a work plan together to collect what we call pre-design field samples that are used to base a design on the results of those field analyses. And where we are at now, we are going to construct a pilot study here pretty soon to actually get various parameters associated with the design. Bob, again is involved in that

project and I'll let him bring us up to speed on where we are at with that.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Site 7, where we stand right now, is back at late April, the week following the blizzard we had some people go out and do a predesign investigation, utilizing soil borings and groundwater monitoring. We gathered data that we are using in designing the system.

Within the next week and a half or so, I hope to have the Navy, the pilot plan, the work plan for the pilot test, which will go on for a period of about, roughly about three months, to test the system.

We are in a stage right now where we are completing the pilot test work plan but we are also in the design mode. We've come up with some conceptual designs right now, maybe a little more than conceptual, building and piping and what the system will look like.

We are trying to tweak some of the designs to get them to where they need to be. To get the pilot test started.

What I want to do, we'll go through them to probably the last one which gets some of the

PROCEEDINGS

better idea of some of the dates right now.

This is kind of a schedule, this is where I wanted to go through it a little bit. As I mentioned, ending the week of the 28th, the predesign investigation was completed.

Right now, the work plan we are hoping to have to the Navy by May 23d. Some of these dates are actual completion dates. The building construction for the pilot test, we are hoping to perform in the July-August time frame. Right now, so what we are shooting for, we are hoping to have the pilot -- the pilot system completely installed by early October, by October 3d. And soon thereafter we hope to do -- run the tests for the three-month period.

We really don't have much information other than that. But the next meeting hopefully will be a little further along and the pilot systems will be in and we'll have construction activities moving by that time in the field, hopefully.

A MAN: What were the results of the field sampling program, any surprises?

MR. OLEWINSKI: No, no. We are not seeing anything that wasn't anticipated. It looks

pretty much like what was some of the previous investigations that were found. So we are not seeing anything.

A MAN: The lateral extent was the same, depth was pretty much the same.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Yeah, yes.

A MAN: Is the stuff going to be volatile enough to air sparge.

MR. OLEWINSKI: Yeah, we believe it will be.

A MAN: If it isn't, you go to -- air or what.

MR. OLEWINSKI: At that point, we are kind of in a mode right now we are still in the design mode, so at this point I would rather wait to work some of these things out at this point.

MR. BRAYACK: It is also more bio than just straight sparging. It's fuel only.

MR. COLTER: That's one of the reasons we put the pilot scale in before we go full scale, is to see, get sparge distances and also see if the system is working as we had hoped. Get that data and base that data and go into a full scale. So if all goes well, when we run the pilot at the

end of this calendar year, we'll take the January, February, March time frame to develop the full scale work plan, getting -- barring any unforeseen nonconcurrences, we should be out there in next year's construction season, April-May the full scale. And then operate it. Man it.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: It's going to look something like the firefighting area?

MR. COLTER: Maybe a little neater.

Anymore questions on the Site 7 status?

MR. ANASTASI: Is that by any chance close to 6-A?

MR. COLTER: Site 7? No.

MR. ANASTASI: Too bad.

MR. COLTER: Moving on, you all had met Frank Anastasi, from SCA Associates. Most of you met him at the last RAB meeting. Since then he has been continuing his review as per the contract with the RAB members here, to review the Navy's site 6-A, 10-B, and Southern Area remedial investigation report. Frank's review is done and now he is going to present us with some results.

MR. ANASTASI: I have copies of what

PROCEEDINGS

I'm going to go over. If anybody wants to have them now, while we go through the thing to make notes on, I don't think I have enough for everybody but you know, certain people should get one.

MR. COLTER: All these presentations will be made part of the minutes that we send out, as well.

MR. ANASTASI: What I've done is look over the Phase 2 RI study of Sites 6-A and 10-B and the Southern Area, as well as some previous work that led up to it and the data that was provided in something called a site data report that I've also had and looked through.

I'm Frank Anastasi, I'm a hydrogeologist, independent consultant and your technical advisor.

I want to start out quickly. I think you all have been briefed along the way. In case someone wasn't here or didn't understand. Part of what I'm supposed to do is help you understand what went on. That's what this initial part is, not necessarily what I think about it.

To begin with, with any remedial investigation ,what you're trying to do is, find out

what the problem is, how big is it or how small is it, how bad is it, or not bad, and where is it? What's the nature and extent is a term in the business that we use all the time.

What's the problem? If you do find these things, does it exceed regulatory cleanup standards which would drive you to do something like what he's talking about, soil vapor extraction, or remediation. If there's risk, you go through a risk assessment. If the risk is too high, if it's unacceptable, that would drive you to do something to mitigate the contamination that you found.

In this case, there are two on-site areas that were investigated. The Fuel Calibration Test Area, which really is two sites where they used to test and fuel jet engines and calibrate the fuel systems, one's she an old concrete pad that's no longer there, it's just a grassy field. The other is still a concrete pad. They did activities along the concrete apron. There had been a shed and fuel pipeline, they're no longer there.

The Engine Test House is southeast of there, in the general direction of interest, as you'll see. Here the jet engines were tested. I'm

not sure what they tested, but they fueled them. There had been at least an underground tank, surface tanks, fuel pipelines, you could imagine, to supply these engines that had been brought in, mounted on a stand, and tested.

The contaminants and the sources at these areas, are spilled fuel and spilled solvent. Chlorinated solvents. Leaks from the pipelines, leaks from the tanks. And maybe in the old days, when the guys finished up, they might have dumped out a pint of solvent or something at the end of the day. You don't know. So you might have had surface discharge, you could have had underground leaks or leaks and spills at the surface.

A MAN: Do you know what the solvent was being used for.

MR. ANASTASI: Any kind of engine activity, maintenance activity, performed by mechanics, testers, always have solvents around. It's not uncommon anywhere, that either fabrication or testing of any kind of engines, or machine parts or machining, solvents are a known part industrial activities. You all may know more about it than I do. In this particular case, I didn't see a

reference to solvent storage area or a satellite accumulation for solvents or anything. It's incidental use of solvents that might have occurred.

MR. BRAYACK: What we were told by former Grumman people, is they would use solvents to clean up fuel spills and leaks, to clean up the spill, off the plane, not the ground or the concrete.

MR. ANASTASI: That's two, petroleum hydrocarbons, which are volatile organic compounds, or VOCs, and also chlorinated hydrocarbons, from the solvents. The petroleum related ones we can talk about, the common term is BTEX, benzene, toluene, ethylene, xylene, are the ones that give us enough problems to be the ones we track.

Chlorinated hydrocarbons have long names trichloroethane and dichloroethane. The fewer numbers and the further down the chain you get, these things break down chemically, into vinyl chloride, is at the end of degradation. So it starts at 1,1,1 trichloroethane. When you take chlorine out of the molecules, they change in number and name.

A MAN: These were the products that

were actually used according to the records.

MR. ANASTASI: No, TCA was the one that was maybe trichloroethane? I don't know for sure.

MR. BRAYACK: I would know no reason why they would use the DCA or the DCE.

DCA and DCE are common degradation products of 1,1,1 trichloroethane.

MR. ANASTASI: If there were other kind of chemicals, such as pesticides, sometimes there's trace contamination of these offshoot chlorinated volatiles. Probably, it was, it originated at the top of the chain at 1,1,1 trichloroethane.

There's also freon, that's familiar to you for use in air conditioners. It has a long chemical name, related to these. Freon has been detected. I won't mention freon just to keep things simple. There's no difference in where it is or the severity of it over the other chlorinated VOCs. I'm not mentioning it. It's one of the contaminants, too. In my interpretation, its being there doesn't mean one thing or the other. These things behave differently and you'll see that later on, the

petroleum versus chlorinated solvents, contaminants in Southern Area is further toward the southeast. If you're familiar with the site, we have maps around but the road that runs Grumman Boulevard then it turns into Swan Pond Road and River Road to the south of the facility, on-site to the north of that road in the fenced area, there's some ponds that receive run-off between the Engine Test Area, and further to the north, the Fuel Calibration Test Area. So there's on-site Southern Area quote unquote.

Then it turned out investigations went further and further south and southeast, further off site. The Southern Area includes on-site and off-site areas. The areas that was investigated, there's a plot of land, that backs up to a pond of the Peconic River Sportsmen's Club, all the way down to the Peconic River, both north and south. The RI investigated groundwater conditions north and south of that river.

Then also on Connecticut Avenue, a road that runs north and south further to the south of that property.

The contaminated area, the Southern

PROCEEDINGS

Area's contaminated areas, its sources, in this case, what it looks like happened is there's a strong probability that the releases that occurred up at the site at the test area, didn't necessarily flow in the groundwater and underground all the way down mile, 1.2 miles southeast with the groundwater flow direction towards the river under these off-site properties. What the Navy and the contractors think happened, is that for a period of time in the '70s, I think it was '75 -- no, it was '87 to '94 or something, petroleum was being cleaned up and pumped, and contaminated groundwater, at Site 6-A at the Fuel Calibration Area. They were pumping the petroleum in the groundwater, they were putting it in an oil/water separator. The oil or fuel was being collected and taken care of off-site. The water was discharged to the drainage ditch there. The drainage ditches flow, and empty into these ponds that are at the southeast corner of the site. As the water drained it had dissolved contaminants in it. It might have seeped into the soil. As it drained. Once it got to the pond, contaminants might have seeped out into the ponds. The theory is it hopscotched. So that's a theory that might

explain why the areas between the on-site and off-site areas don't have these contaminants. So that's one theory.

It also -- there may have been not just one release of these things but maybe sporadic releases over time, a spill in '75, in '78, and '85. So there may be discrete little areas of contaminated groundwater that are moving, and that also might explain why you might find it downgradient further. There are multiple explanations, and I don't think we know enough to say for sure. But there's good evidence, with the over land transport and the deposits in the pond could have helped the contamination get further than it would have otherwise. That's an unfortunate event that we are having to deal with.

The RI activities took place over phases, in two times. In 1997 this work was done primarily on-site. And the methods and techniques were state of the art at that time. You get a lot of the data is single bore hole, the borings were taken and at different depths water was collected and precautions were taken to make sure the water sampled at 100 feet, represented conditions at 100

feet, not throughout the bore hole. So you have what are called discrete groundwater samples at different depths. These borings went down to 135 feet below ground. Two permanent shallow monitoring wells were built on-site at 6-A.

We looked at the data, and decided to do more. We went out in 2000 and did a supplemental groundwater investigation of the RI, about the time the Navy became aware of county sampling that indicated chlorinated solvents in the groundwater further to the south, off the property boundary to the southeast. That's why the area study moved down. It included two surface water samples from the river and no volatile organic compounds were detected there. It also included sampling for monitored natural attenuation information. What this is, you hear people talk about MNA. It means whatever nature has done, and how nature might have changed, based on the contaminant release has taken care of things. It actually works very well with fuel-related volatile organics. It just so happens that microbes, bacteria in the ground, naturally can learn to love petroleum hydrocarbons and they thrive on them over time once they've been exposed to them.

PROCEEDINGS

That keeps petroleum hydrocarbon plumes from expanding. We see that at most straightforward petroleum released sites, typically where the conditions are favorable for that kind of thing to happen. Sometimes you can help them a little, fertilize them a little. But sometimes you can introduce other bacteria. Often times, the petroleum things are dealt with much easier. So the contractor did some activity and sampling of certain wells to see if in fact this was going on. You don't just sample chemical concentration, you sample dissolved oxygen and reaction of bugs eating and degrading the petroleum hydrocarbon. There was data there that was collected, and that was useful information.

In terms of the results, basically what the RI did was confirm the problems that we thought we had. There was a smaller area of relatively immobile, on this, relatively immobile groundwater contaminated by petroleum hydrocarbons, That's been out there, that they recovered in the past, it's still there. And there's the chlorinated solvent-related VOCs both on-site and off-site.

PROCEEDINGS

Of real significance here that was really more than confirmed but I guess more like found out for the first time, but everyone's confident with the data, that a good distance away it's about 1.2 miles to the southeast, the chlorinated volatiles are there in the groundwater, and they're at levels that exceed what the -- what would be apparently the regulatory standards in this case.

That's not a final decision but that's what regulators tend to tell me, until you have something else that -- what you would apply.

A MAN: We have a well that exceeded drinking water standards. It's clear that it's related to the plume coming off the base.

MR. ANASTASI: It is not a risk-based calculated standard for this site yet. You're not at that stage. Right now the way it stands, the groundwater's contaminated to a degree significantly above what the standards appear to be.

A MAN: Above drinking water standards.

MR. ANASTASI: Above drinking water standards.

PROCEEDINGS

In this case, you know, the levels are in the hundreds. The standard, for lack of a better standard, is five parts per billion.

They're in the hundreds, down in this farthest off-gradient area, they're in the tens to hundreds. Off-site there they're several thousand. So it is a significantly different level of severity. It's still severe enough to require some kind of mitigation down there.

Some more conclusions here's something I want to change scratch out stable in that first line. The petroleum VOCs are localized. That word should be immobile. They're not moving very far because that biologic activity is eating them up as they move on. It's not moving very far. It's not off-site. The chlorinated VOCs are 1.2 miles downgradient. And they're in the deep unit, down as far as 200 feet on the site. They have been found as far as 95 feet off the site. But it doesn't mean they're not at 200 feet off the site. Because we haven't looked at the depth in these far off, off-site areas yet.

They're more persistent and resist degradation. The chlorinated VOCs can degrade

biologically in an air rich environment with oxygen, but anaerobically, in the groundwater without a lot of oxygen, they don't do well at all. That helps them remain persistent and move downgradient in the groundwater.

The RI concluded the chlorinated VOCs will be discharging in the Peconic River, there's calculations and modeling that predicts that. The groundwater sampling data downgradient near the river predicts that. What the modeling predicts later on though is that the level and the impact level of the contaminants entering the river and the impact on the river are below acceptable levels or negligible or nonexistent because of dilution and because the concentration will be so slow. Again, that's a prediction from a model.

In terms of risks, a health risk assessment was done. As a hypothetical, in the future, if somebody lived at this site and drank the groundwater, and got exposed to the petroleum contamination in the soils, there's some other compound, some semi-volatile organics that happen to be very carcinogenic. With petroleum spills, if the contaminants are high, you have, they are the ones

that end up having that risk. If somebody lived there and was exposed to that, you have an unacceptable risk.

A MAN: What about the off-site that's contaminated. What about people living there.

MR. ANASTASI: The risk assessment didn't really address that issue. But the groundwater consumption, from the levels that are where they are that are above the standards that are set, which are supposedly health-based standards, the inference is that there's a risk that exceeds an acceptable level. But you can't really say that because it's -- two separate things. When you do a risk assessment, you have to calculate, you have to look at an exposure and a dose and a period of time, how contaminated is it? And you presume someone's going to be drinking so many gallons a day for so many years. And you go through all the calculations and you get a risk level. The risk may or may not be above or below what is quote unquote acceptable. But the level is definitely higher than what the state is saying is an acceptable level for drinking water, period, without the risk assessment,

particular to the site and the person's actual exposure.

So, you know, on the face of it, what you have here is unacceptably contaminated groundwater at off-site areas where people could drink. That's what the Navy wants to move toward doing a feasibility study to find out what to do about this.

The ecological risks, the RI says there was no sensitive receptors so there is no ecological assessment. I don't know any more than that.

But tonight, talking about the tiger salamander, I don't know if it is a sensitive receptor in the TCA. I imagine you all looked into that. But ecological risks - risks to bugs and bunnies wasn't looked at. It doesn't mean there wasn't any, it doesn't mean there is any. It means there doesn't appear to be any, because there's no sensitive receptor.

Freight and transport modeling predicted calculation mathematical modeling. There's a lot of stuff there.

There's a theory that the solvents

were released in 1978, and fuel was released in 1975, maybe as late as '80. For the solvents, putting that into these models and figuring out with the groundwater flow velocities, and the travel velocity of the contaminants, releases being about that time frame fit with where the contaminants are found and what concentrations they are. Also some of the degradation the way trichloroethane breaks down to dichloroethane, breaks down to vinyl chloride those things fit in somewhat of a consistent pattern to say that there was -- the releases were such as they were. But the thing that's important to think is that up to 20 or 30 years later, you still have 90 percent of the mass of contaminants of the volatiles from the site, still there in the groundwater. They're not going away, but you're down to half of the petroleum contaminants.

What do I think about all of this? First of all, I told you all last time in January, the methods that the contractor used and the analyses, the chemical analyses, the kind of things they looked for, the way they did it. Those are standard state of the art practice in time. Today

you might find a better way to do it. If you had more money, you might be able to take a different chemical analysis routine. But I don't think it would change any of the findings, I don't think any of the things, any problem would be any kind of significance to think that we don't have these problems that we seem to know we have.

I think the contamination is as depicted in the RI. There's a map. I have the map if anyone wants to see it later, it is an irregular wedge shape, moving to the southeast from these areas, and there's areas where we know there's contamination and they hatched areas in between where contamination may be. Those are reasonable assumptions.

I think, though, that -- also the theories about the petroleum stuff breaking down and chlorinated solvents and why they have moved and why they haven't, those things are valid. They're typical.

But there's more to it. It's not a surprise to the contractors, we have been discussing it and we have been thinking about it. Mr. Gunther mentioned the other day. Going back, you all talked

about this in the past. There's uncertainty in the deep zone on-site at 6-A, the Fuel Calibration Area, there was a boring down to 200 feet and there's significant contamination down at 165, 180 and 200 feet on the site.

Further downgradient and other places, even off-site, 90 feet is the deepest boring, there's still chlorinated solvents a mile downgradient at this 90 feet. It's not 200 feet, but there's uncertainty where else it might be in the deep zone, what's the geology like in the deep zone? If it's significantly different or there's pathways that these contaminants can be moving that we don't know about. We don't know, we are not monitoring. That is a data gap, one thing.

Also the groundwater flow path. What you have out here is a glacial outwash, the surface soil's down at 50, 100, 150 feet, 200 feet. The sands and the gravel from the glacier are at different depths. Sometimes you have clay sometimes you don't. Then you have different sedimentary components at the Magothy aquifer part of the formation. It's definitely a different unit. The Magothy is your primary drinking water aquifer out

here. There's widespread and growing reliance on it out here, as more and more people come out and more houses are built.

At the 200 foot depth on-site whether it is or is not the Magothy, is a question in all of our minds, whether -- there's definite hydraulic separation between the Magothy and the smaller glacial aquifer is uncertain. It is significant in doing the transport modeling, trying to figure out what the problem is, where do you deal with it, you look at the end point of contaminant exposure. If the groundwater is flowing and discharging into the Peconic River, which is shallow groundwater, that's as far as this contamination is going to go in the shallow zone. Investigation on both sides of river, taking water level measurements, water flows towards the river in shallow sediment. That's not surprising, it's stuff we learn in school. It's the way it should be. It's nice when you find in the field, nature is behaving.

But if it's in the deep zone, in the Magothy, it goes further and in different directions over time. It's not into the shallow groundwater in the Peconic. That again is something that you need

to know. If you want to try and fix the problem and you put in a fix for something but then there's another problem that's different that you didn't know about, you're not going to be solving your original problem.

Again, the chlorinated solvents, the VOCs off-site, is the significant problem. Petroleum on-site is not a significant problem in terms of how you deal with it, because you control the site, petroleum is easier to deal with, in fact they are el --

A WOMAN: Can I ask you a question about that. There's a golf course on that site. If they're irrigating and that water's contaminated, how does that affect the people walking on that golf course.

MR. ANASTASI: To answer your question, really accurately, you'd have to do an RI assessment. You have to know if there's contamination in the groundwater. We don't know that. You have to know how much dispersed into the air it had been. All these things would be theoretical. You monitor how often a golfer plays , or maintenance man works there.

PROCEEDINGS

A MAN: Those irrigation wells have been sampled and they were not contaminated but that was then.

A MAN: When was that, Sy?

A MAN: Two years ago we did it.

MR. ANASTASI: Surface water flows into the pond and it leaks into the ground and that affects groundwater flow. So there's a complex, if you studied it closely, all the groundwater isn't moving straight southeast. There's new answers. Whether there's gravel or sand or clay, water will move where there's less resistance. So it's going to be moving in preferential pathways down there. Generally the flow direction is southeast. Not south towards the golf course, southeast it kind of misses the golf --

MS. MILOSKI: Also you said Connecticut Avenue, Connecticut Avenue is going completely south.

MR. ANASTASI: It runs north south up the River Road.

All I said was that sampling was along there. Not that there was contamination. I'm sorry, I misspoke. I'm glad you asked that

question.

A MAN: Do you have any opinion about the source area, why it was found at the depth that it was.

MR. ANASTASI: The typical precautions were taken. When they drilled, they were trying to prevent bringing the contamination down. And it appears that that was okay. What I think happened is -- this's another thing. I've learned their on-site supply wells that were contaminated, there was a lot of pumping when this place operated. I don't know how deep those wells were, like how did they affect the groundwater flow?

A MAN: They were quite a distance from this area.

MR. ANASTASI: I don't know how far, that's something I'd like to look into. If you look at the cross-sections that are presented in the report, it does tend to show kind of simplified layers of sands and clays. There are places where they come and they go, but in doing some other research, Brookhaven has done a lot of drilling and work, they have compiled a detailed geography based on where sand, gravel and clays are and where the

Magothy is. It is quite a varied picture. When we write reports and draw pictures, generally we try to simplify things to make sense out of them. Also you can only have so much data. If you haven't drilled a lot of places and sampled very closely, you don't have a lot of confidence. So you make decisions where clays or sand might be with less accuracy than if you had more data. So there could definitely be places where there's not a confining zone and spills and solvents would have gone on down. And I think that's typical and that's definitely a possibility.

I think having it to 90 feet deep downgradient that far, you know, so soon after they drilled deep on the site, that's another factor -- I don't think they caused it. So I think it was a natural thing and I think it is probably solvent contaminants that moved on down through the soil column all the way.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: One and a half times.

MR. ANASTASI: There's different things, depending on what their carriers -- solvents are heavier and they do sink. Significantly so. And the other thing is, silts and clays, these

contaminants go into these kind of units and do not come out easily. They'll wash out of sand easier than they'll go out of silt and clay. You could have a plot of soil go down to 80 feet, hit clay and get saturated and stuck in the clay, and it could be releasing. As it is moved down through the clay, it could be releasing between the groundwater below and above it. That's the challenge in remediation, whether you have a lot of contaminant associated into these units? If they're tighter grained, tighter grained, less groundwater flows through it. Also because of the chemical and molecular make-up of the clay, they hold this stuff and give it up grudgingly. It can be difficult to deal with over the long-term. But there's also an important factor here - that's the lack of a really recent comprehensive set of data to make decisions on.

There were a bunch of sampling points taken in '97. And a bunch of sampling points taken in 2000. When we were going over the groundwater collection point, the borings and wells, there were only three that were sampled, both in '97 and 2000. We know groundwater changes course over time, wells fall and rise, you had a drought and that probably

significantly changed the petroleum that floats on the groundwater surface over here.

Ideally, you have an existing, an established groundwater monitoring well network, with wells, when you can go back and you sample, that gives you data where you determined you need data from, so you know where the problem is and where it is, and it is like you say it is.

In this case, I don't have any question there's problems there and probably about where it is. It would be hard to go back and prove it, because there aren't a lot of the permanent monitoring wells, piezometers, and things on the Sportsmen's Club premises. Those are abandoned borings so you can't go back and duplicate that again. So that's in reality where we are. But it's something that needs to be acknowledged as we move forward.

In the old days people would want, regulators would want you to have four quarter samples of groundwater from an existing permanent monitoring well network before you can move much further. But we've learned a lot since then. That was a long time ago.

PROCEEDINGS

So I've got some recommendations I think the Navy needs to consider doing.

One is doing some borings. I don't know how many and I don't know exactly where, but to depths of 200, maybe 250 feet, really downgradient of the source areas, downgradient of Site 6-A, to understand the geology, what kind of soils, what's the groundwater flow, and what are the chemical concentrations. I think work needs to be done, on-site in the boundary of the property, if you can confine your problem to your property, you have a much less difficult thing to deal with. It's your property. But if it's off-site, it's a different kind of a problem.

I think, and I'll show you these guys on the map. There's a place that's about 1,500 feet right in what apparently would be a direct flow path to the river from the contaminants, where there's no borings. There's a boring to the southeast, southwest that has contamination and to the northeast that doesn't. There's 1,500 feet in between that I think is a good spot, that I think we need some additional investigation there. Again, at depth, because we don't have any information on

the geology, or the chemical contamination, or the groundwater flow at the 200 foot depth, which is a potential problem down in the Magothy. The reason this is important, the Magothy aquifer doesn't discharge into the Peconic. It continues going south. I was told -- I could be wrong, there's a number of residential developments or there's older homes, any community water system and/or older private domestic wells beyond the Peconic in the Magothy down there, that could be impacted.

So that's why it is of concern not just because Frank wants to know but because you have a potential for exposure and you want to find out if you do or don't have it. Would be a prudent thing to look into. The bottom line here is what the Navy wants to do, and I think definitely why they hired me for this independent review to see if we could go forward and do the next step, pick things, some things we think would work, go through the evaluation process to find solutions to these problems. I said let's go ahead. It's time to do it. We need to focus on establishing the cleanup levels because then you know what kind of technologies meet those levels. There's definite

interaction between the regulators that has to go on.

Looking way ahead, I like to facilitate the process, likely remedial actions and goals, wouldn't surprise me, these are typical kind of things, we've already heard about soil vapor treatments, air sparging for fuel at the site. That's a highly likely candidate, to remove as much of the actual oil you can get out of the ground, the fuel. If it is saturated soils, you can get at, you want to remove as much of the mass and the contaminant as quickly as you can. Then deal with dissolved phases in the groundwater.

Prevent migration off-site. If it is significant on-site, significantly headed downgradient, chlorinated VOCs, then you want to put hydraulic controls at the southeast edge of the site, to keep the downgradient water from flowing further than the property line. Maybe not the property line, maybe it's further back. If you can find the downhill march point of most of it and put it in there, to put a control mechanism there to keep it where it is to deal with it. You're limiting what you have to deal with in the future.

PROCEEDINGS

Maybe simple pumping and monitored NA is probably the way to go with BTEX or something more aggressive if they want to release the site earlier, or other factors come in.

Off-site contamination is the biggest thing that needs to be addressed, you have to reduce the risks to off-site receptors. To do that you have to know what the receptors are. You have to prevent people from drinking contaminated water, by having a deed restriction, groundwater management. Some states have in their regulations, the ability to do that. People can't use the groundwater, we are going to watch it, keep it here, make sure it doesn't go further. But keep it here.

Provide treatment systems on individual wells, or treatments systems for wells that are contaminated. People can still use wells, but you remove 10 parts per billion, whatever it is.

The challenges of the deep zone is that if the Magothy is contaminated and the water is going beyond the Peconic, who might be exposed? You want to try to prevent that. If it is further discharged to the bay and it could be concluded the quantities are inconsequential, you have to go

through a study to show that.

That's it. I know I talked fast and I went through a lot. But I'm going to be around, as well as any time after I'll be -- make sure you have my phone number, if you think there's a reason to get in touch with me some other time, or through Bill Gunther. I'm your technical advisor. I can answer your questions, if you have any questions now, there's maps and materials that I can show you after the meeting.

A MAN: I have a couple of questions.

Shallow groundwater and deep groundwater on the off-site. How shallow or how deep is the shallow groundwater.

MR. ANASTASI: You hit groundwater five to 15, 20 feet.

MR. BRAYACK: In places it's three to five feet.

MR. ANASTASI: When you hit.

A MAN: It runs from five feet to how deep.

MR. ANASTASI: This diagram here -- on-site right here, this is right up at the Fuel Calibration Area, this sand -- here's the

level, water level, that's five or 10 feet below ground. So you've got water down to 40 or 50 feet or sand, if the 40 to 50 foot sand zone, and you hit silty clay. Then there's another sand zone you encounter down in here, so that's 100 to 140 feet below ground. Then you have another silty clay zone in here. There's a point where it's not the nice layer cake look, like here. Like here, where they have more data and they show the things change down here, in what we call deep, silty clay and fine medium sand, down say 200 feet below ground, a 160 to 200 feet, this could be Magothy aquifer. The shallow groundwater moves and discharges up to the Peconic like that. And groundwater from here comes and moves. But the deep groundwater goes on. Also from looking at the USGS reports, the Magothy consistently to the east, more than southeast, there's a lack of really good control out here where you need it. Any time you do a water contour map with shallow groundwater flow directions, with the Magothy USGS studies -- going back there's 2000, and in the '80s and back in the '60s. I looked at three different reports. They are all consistently slightly different. The Magothy is a little more

easterly, the shallow groundwater is a little more southeasterly. And actually the Magothy further to the south along where the road is, may be moving even more southerly than east. So the small low water is going towards the Peconic. In this case the Peconic is a fixed point where it is, where we are interested, and that happens to be south of, east of where we are going, where we are coming from. The Magothy where you are is moving east or south. So that illustrates the point why it is so complex.

What other questions do you have.

A MAN: I think you answered both of them, but I didn't realize that the water, shallow water would actually rise up into the Peconic.

MR. ANASTASI: That's why you have water in the stream when it didn't rain. You have a water discharge, water is discharging in the stream. In the east, most streams are gaining streams because we have so much precipitation. But out west, a lot of them are losing streams and go dry, they drain into the ground because there's not water at that level.

A MAN: As far as procedure from this

point, maybe this is more a question for, Frank has provided for the Navy. Frank has provided a report that is reflected in his presentation. What happens now.

MR. COLTER: We are going to go back and take in what Frank presented here. From what I hear, though, it pretty much mirrors the results of the RI report. And what I would -- what I would say right off is that maybe we could do an addendum in the conclusion section for the RI report, to maybe incorporate some of these conclusions. But there's really no need to redo the report or send out another version or anything like that. We would probably consider the RI report complete and maybe barring updating the conclusion section or something like that. And then it's on to the next phase which is the feasibility study phase.

During the feasibility study you can always collect field data. Normally we collect monitored natural attenuation parameters, during the feasibility study stage, to confirm or deny that that treatment technology is going to be viable. So it's not uncommon to collect field data even though you're in the feasibility study stage, which

is -- if you're not familiar with the feasibility study, it's like setting goals for your cleanup and then looking at available treatment technologies that will meet those goals. So it's not much of a field work report. It's more of an economic analysis report. But it's likely we'd collect data during that phase.

A MAN: Would there be any money to do some deep borings off-site?

MR. COLTER: That leads us into the next item of the agenda here.

MR. ANASTASI: Can I make a comment to answer your question from my point of view. If a regulator has to approve your RI, that's up to them. But I would not recommend to anybody saying to the Navy, to the contractors, to spend more money to rewrite or revise the report. One of the -- there's two conclusions. One is there's uncertainty in the deep zone, but we think we have a handle on where we think things are pretty good. That's what I think that I said.

I'd hate to see them waste money and effort rewriting the report. I didn't critique the report, you know, specifically for that reason,

because the money can be better spent moving forward with the FS.

MR. GUNTHER: The only thing on my mind, I like the idea of the addendum, only because it would commit the Navy to looking further at this 1,500 foot gap in the data.

MR. ANASTASI: That's something different to me, which is more like a work plan to resolve the data gaps for the RI.

MR. GUNTHER: Just to have a bullet, say there's some uncertainty. Doesn't give you the warm fuzzy feeling. It can be one page in the addendum.

MR. COLTER: We'll go through and look at the recommendations and see what they mean and go from there. It's hard to tell.

MR. GUNTHER: Conceptually you agree.

MR. COLTER: Yeah.

MR. GUNTHER: The community has asked some of these questions in the past about additional monitoring wells, even looking back in the minutes, back at to 2001, the response has always been when we get to the FS, we'll do some predesign drilling and get additional data, that was three years ago.

PROCEEDINGS

So maybe two and a half years ago, anyway. So I guess we want to see some action. And if it could be committed to in the RI that would be a great thing and see it reflected in the work plan for the FS would be.

MR. COLTER: Yeah, going into the future strategies that's a key point.

MR. GUNTHER: Okay.

MR. COLTER: While Frank was reviewing this report, and of course we committed quite a lot of funds to the restoration of Site 1 and Site 7 which based on previous meetings that was kind of the focus of the RAB, was what should we do with our money and we went in that direction. While Frank was reviewing this report we had actually put a budget together to do some work at Site 2, the Fire Training Area. What's happened in the world in the past year, year and a half has fluctuated our budget. It's not just this site, it's all DOD sites. Another one of the big impacts this year was that the DOD took 3 million dollars of your annual budget right off the top. So things that we had budgeted, we usually get around 30 million dollars for EPA Northeast every year, to do probably 250

sites, don't quote me on that, I'd have to look, but it's a significant number of sites.

So everybody had their budget for what they could do this fiscal year with that 30 million dollars. Right off the top they took three million off and just threw the whole schedule in an uproar.

We also had some projects, this happens every year, just as part of the budget cycle, cost overruns that are unanticipated. Our priority basically is not to do any stop work at any of our sites. One of the more significant cost overruns was right here at Site 1. So there was another significant impact to our budget. The end result was that the things that I had planned to do at Site 2 and that would be a removal -- soil removal action for the concrete fire training ring and associated soils, pursuant to a recommendation made by Jeff McCullough and Marsden Chen about a year or so ago, they wanted test pits done at Fire Training Area and Fuel Calibration Area to get a handle on free product on the shallow water table. As a result of that test pit program, which there was a report that was sent out, we found a

significant ring of contaminated soils, oily soils, like almost an outer ring of the concrete ring. That seems to make sense with those are the areas where our air sparge pilot study was less effective. That makes perfect sense because of the thickness of the sludge. Air flow couldn't go through so that makes a lot of sense.

What I wanted to do is to do removal action to get rid of that ring and those contaminated soils and do field testing for monitored natural attenuation parameters at Site 2, in anticipation of a groundwater feasibility study where monitored natural attenuation may be a viable alternative.

The bottom line is none of that was able to get done this year because of the budget impacts. We are now at a spot where Frank is now done with his review and his report and I think we are starting to hear that maybe we want to move forward with the feasibility study and yes, there are some data gaps in the field that need to be addressed before any final remedy is determined.

So we have a 2004 budget that is submitted and we are not anticipating any impacts at

this point. We are assuming no impacts. We have the budget and there is funding for Site 2. I basically pushed it back to 2004 for that work that I just mentioned. So I guess I would put it to the RAB as something to think about. We don't need an immediate answer tonight but it's something that you want for the next meeting, is to think about the priority. Site 1 and Site 7 are taken care of. Money is committed, those systems are operating. Those sites are going to be addressed. We really have two major sites left. Where we don't have a feasibility study. That's the Fire Training Area and this whole Site 6-A and Southern Area and off-site area.

What I see as -- items needed and I went over them for Site 2, things that we need to do at Site 2, is the removal action for soils in the concrete ring. Collection of monitored natural attenuation parameters to support groundwater feasibility study and we also need to write a feasibility study for soils after we get done with the removal action, there are other site soil considerations that have been brought up in the Phase 1 RI that's probably now about ten years old.

PROCEEDINGS

We have to go back, see how current that surface soil and subsurface soil contamination is at this point after the removal action, what's left and come up with a feasibility study for soils at that site.

For the site 6-A 10B and Southern Area, I see similar activities required. I see a feasibility study for soils being required mostly for the Site 6-A and 10-B area, where there has been documented soil contamination and free product contamination is at the subsurface. So we want to look at a feasibility study for the soil medium. Then we'd also want a feasibility study for the groundwater.

Included, you know, in that feasibility study effort, would be some field work associated with what we heard tonight, was whether some of the more obvious data gaps that we still have. So there's a list of three or four items per each site that gets us through the feasibility study for two media, soils and groundwater, and into a decision-making mode. And what I would ask the RAB to do between now and the next meeting is to chew on those items and put a priority to them. The money in 2004, that's for Site 2, the bottom line is

there's money for Calverton in the budget. Once that current year -- that budget becomes current, we can use that money any way we need. We can move it to Site 6-A or we can shift it any way you want. The important thing is just getting money identified for the site.

In the past we have committed quite a bit of money for remedial actions and I haven't been so aggressive with trying to get more of it. Because we have committed probably close to 13 million dollars in the last two years for Sites 1 and 7, and that's almost a third of my region's budget. So I have been pretty lucky. So I didn't want to push the issue. With Frank reviewing the Site 6-A report, we didn't see a need to really put a plan together until we heard his review. And that's why we shifted focus to Site 2. But of course this recent payment of the war effort has impacted that.

We basically have spent our entire fiscal budget, we were done in March. So we committed our whole program minus 3 million dollars in six months, where we had planned to do it in twelve months. So we were very aggressive in

committing money at all of our sites in the Northeast Region. One of the again, bigger items in that, was to continue to fund the Site 1 landfill so we didn't have to do a stop work on that. So that's what I would suggest, is to think about it. I'm sure you guys still have some interim meetings before the official RAB meetings and maybe talk about that among yourself and bring back a recommendation at the next RAB meeting.

MR. GUNTHER: Is it either Site 2 or Site 6-A as you're saying.

MR. COLTER: At this point, yeah, it's looking like that. These three items are going to be several hundred thousand dollars, as I see it. So it's probably going to be an either or, something in 2004 and then the rest in 2005. And that's in addition to operation and maintenance money that I have to get for Site 7, to keep that system running. So I would say the best guess would be an either or scenario for FY '04 and FY '05.

A MAN: From a very non-scientific understanding. Jim, it seems to me like the Site 6-A area would be the area that, you know, based upon what I understand, that -- we would want to

concentrate on and keep it from leaving the site. Right? So am I wrong on that? Frank -- that's one of the things I got from his trying to --

MR. COLTER: Let's keep in mind though that what our RI report concludes and is not really in dispute, is we have shallow contamination and in the whole scheme of things, low level, 120 to 200 parts per bill is relatively low level in the industry. We also have a hydraulic barrier downgradient that it hasn't reached there yet and we have the data to show it hasn't reached the river. Worse case scenario is that's as far as it's going to get without any private wells in the path. With the exception of the hunting club, which has been shut down.

So the immediate threat that you may be perceiving really isn't that threatening, I guess is the best way to put it. But delineation of the problem, yeah, we need to do that. We need to come up with a plan to address the low level contamination in the groundwater. We need to do that. There's also at Site 2, there's also contaminated soils on-site. Now, remember, that Andrea is not here, but I think she would be --

PROCEEDINGS

A MAN: Yes, she is.

MR. COLTER: Economic redevelopment of the property is also very vital to this community. Maybe cleaning up Site 2 where it is more of a defined problem. We know where the soil contamination around the ring is and things like that. We can get stuff out in a more timely manner and turn that site over in a timely manner to the Town of Riverhead for economic redevelopment. So there's other issues.

A MAN: Right.

MR. COLTER: I think you guys need to sit and talk about and decide what is the priority. And we are not talking, we do one action for you and we don't do anything for ten years. We are basically saying commit money for a plan in 2004, commit money for a plan in 2005. Which one do you want me to commit first, is kind of where I'm going.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Saturated soil in the Fire Training Area, potential continuing source there, also a reason for getting it out there.

MR. COLTER: Yeah, it's petroleum hydrocarbons, so there is a chance that it still is going to release to the groundwater. Although, the

AS/SVE system that we put in there, did remove a significant amount of mass from that area.

MS. LOHNEISS: I think listening to the report, I think it's very important to get that monitoring well in between that 1,500 feet there and if it's going off-site, if you haven't done it since 2000, what happened in the last couple of years, I think that's really important. That's affecting our water supply.

MR. COLTER: Like I said, I really don't want to get into a discussion tonight. But I would take your thoughts and the other thoughts and sit down among yourselves and come to a consensus.

A MAN: The problem with that kind of reasoning again, from a nonscientific viewpoint is sit down among yourselves and we'll get together next April.

MR. COLTER: We are getting together in August.

A MAN: In August, in August.

MR. COLTER: We are not going to do anything in these next three months. There's no money. Waiting three more months isn't going to change anything. The budget for this year is spent

and we are going to have to wait until next fiscal.

A MAN: Some of us are spent.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The RAB sounds like it is hard over on the decision right. Forget Site 1.

MR. HISTAND: Where's the map of the plume. Be nice to look at it. Look at the map see if it's going out into the wilderness, into these people's wells.

A MAN: Didn't we discuss putting wells in there about a year ago? Whatever happened to that? I thought Suffolk County was supposed to get involved.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Sink a well or two.

A MAN: We can model and put a well where we think it should be.

MR. ANASTASI: In the IR report, this shows where it's known and where it isn't. There's a map here. It's really hard to interpret on the fly. It shows the different chemical contaminants at the different places at the levels. These downgradient areas we are talking about, this is the area that you just referred to, where there's a gap,

and that is where things flow. See, this point, there's a monitoring point here that had no detections all the way to 100 -- to a 140? 140 feet deep there was nothing detected here. But here, it was detected as much as 130 parts per billion, as far down as 90 something feet.

And here it was detected but at really low levels in '97 there. Here's an interesting phenomenon, right here in '97, it's only one part per billion. Right next door in 2000, it's 120 parts per billion. Did that change in three years because of new things moved in or is that little bit of a distance catching a channel, that groundwater is flowing through that has more concentration in there? That's a really, really interesting phenomenon that I just noticed today and anyway, beyond there, you don't have anything so that's the area that I'm talking about. That to me, is an area that you really don't know that if you drilled down deep, you provide a lot of answers to what we don't know.

But that's a really interesting thing that over three years did it go from 1.3 to 200 or is it something was there 200 there in '97 and we

just don't know because we didn't see them.

A MAN: Small low, well.

MR. ANASTASI: There's different depths. This sample here is from -- what is that under my finger, one to something? Move to the left one column.

A MAN: There's two very distinct different plumes at different depths. One pumps out water that was dumped into the well and ran down, that's what we are seeing at the shallow off-site boundary and towards the river. The other contamination is at depth, at the source area, starting out at 200 feet, which is 150 below the water table? That's going deeper as it's traveling south so...

MR. ANASTASI: You know, you don't know. I'm not saying it's happening. I haven't seen many places that had one release. Over 30 years, I haven't seen many places that had a spill.

A lot of this stuff somewhere else might be moving. I think that's a real possibility. It is not just stuff here and what's down there. There may be something else. And so you need to know the deep flow system to find out --

PROCEEDINGS

A MAN: Can you have more than one source of contaminant.

MR. ANASTASI: Yes, you can. In this area in general, it's the area where they did the stuff and the area of where they spilled. I don't know the history of the surrounding areas, in their investigation it seemed like they rule out other things, septic field leaching.

A MAN: There was a solvent found in this profile here.

MR. ANASTASI: These numbers are total concentrations of something, it doesn't say what -- the highest -- the one VOC that was at the highest in this place, there was 220 parts per billion of something, there might have been 190 of something else -- we do know because it's here in the data.

Again the geology here is, the boring logs say it is done from drill cutting from the augers not from a split sampling. It says it could be inaccurate. The certainty about whether that silty clay, which is the highest in the clay.

A MAN: That's good because it won't go there.

PROCEEDINGS

MR. ANASTASI: Maybe it is not silty clay there, you're not sure because of the sampling technique, or the lack of it there. But those are the kinds of things.

A MAN: These profiles -- on the southern boundary, I don't remember how deep they were -- do you think you went down deep enough to catch this stuff.

MR. ANASTASI: I have no idea how deep they drilled. That would be really important. Also the data from the Sportsmen's Club.

MR. BRAYACK: The data is in a report already.

MR. ANASTASI: The county well data.

MS. MANNHAUPT: How come Frank didn't get that.

MR. BRAYACK: It's in this report, as part of this report already.

MR. ANASTASI: I must have missed it.

A MAN: We did profiles all along River Road.

MR. ANASTASI: Along the Southern Area, the county?

MR. BRAYACK: No, no.

PROCEEDINGS

MR. ANASTASI: I didn't get that. I figured they were all yours.

MR. BRAYACK: No.

A MAN: We did the irrigation wells.

MS. MANNHAUPT: We need to delineate the county's wells.

MR. BRAYACK: There is a separate designation for the county wells.

MR. ANASTASI: Did they sample multiple wells.

MR. BRAYACK: They weren't nearly as deep.

MR. ANASTASI: Would this be one.

A MAN: I forget which we were using.

MR. ANASTASI: You were down along the road here.

MR. BRAYACK: Yeah. The county was drilling along the road at the same time we were drilling these over here, and we showed up at a meeting both holding data that showed the plume was further and deeper than what we had originally thought. That's what pushed the Navy into this off-site investigation.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Where are those

wells.

A MAN: Is there a run-off run-up area over here.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I want a little pink magic marker where the county wells are.

MR. ANASTASI: Culvert and ditches go across there and go to these ponds.

A MAN: If that was contaminated, that could be a second source down there.

MR. ANASTASI: I don't know anything over there.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I need to know which ones are the county's.

MR. ANASTASI: You're saying these three are the county wells.

MR. BRAYACK: These wells in this area here.

The county wells do not show up on this map.

A MAN: We did more than three there. We went further to the east.

MR. ANASTASI: All I saw were these wells.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I hope Frank realizes

PROCEEDINGS

I'm going to be on the phone with him making him crazy where these wells are.

MR. GUNTHER: I thought you guys were drilling a just a couple of years ago.

A MAN: They were supposed to.

MR. GUNTHER: I mean the county.

MS. MANNHAUPT: '95-'94 data.

A MAN: I think it was that far back, yeah.

MR. GUNTHER: It was two or three years ago.

MR. BRAYACK: I think they're called SC wells.

A MAN: What was the projection of migration, 100 feet a year?

MR. GUNTHER: Something like that.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I called Henry, he wasn't in.

A MAN: Wasn't there run-off that they talked about before they entered on the runway.

MR. BRAYACK: This is a berm as well that they have here.

A MAN: And there was a lot of contamination.

PROCEEDINGS

MR. ANASTASI: This is a 1974 well.

A MAN: That could account for the different depth of the plumes. This is coming a longer way than this.

MR. BRAYACK: That's a permanent well that we've been monitoring.

MR. ANASTASI: What do you think that may be.

MR. BRAYACK: It is Eastern McKay Lake, it's right in here.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: The data's in here and the location is not.

MR. ANASTASI: This is the monitoring well with the one time sampling, it's not one time, but it is one place.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: If it's in there, we'll find it. We don't want to go away without it.

MR. ANASTASI: I did miss.

MR. COLTER: The county was initiating a program at the same time that we were doing some on-site activities, Jean. They installed a couple of wells, found contamination, we picked that program up. They never finished their plan. We implemented their plan. So that, all that data,

becomes the Navy data. I don't know how many wells they had planned to put in. But they only put in I think two.

MR. GUNTHER: Three.

MR. COLTER: Three and we picked it up. That's probably why there's no designation because we picked the program up for the county and continued it.

MS. MANNHAUPT: So this is not '94-'95 data that we are talking about.

MR. BRAYACK: It's '97 data.

A MAN: I'll go back, get the report, fax it to Frank and make sure he's looked at it.

MR. ANASTASI: The RI refers to two previously installed county wells and they have designations and we can give you those to help you found that.

You know what you've got. It shows a well, it isn't designated which one, that says it was installed in '74 and there's some different sampling dates.

A MAN: That's a permanent well that we had outside the fence line that when we started finding TCA and I think TCA in that, immediately

notified the Navy. That's had a long history. That's relatively shallow.

MR. ANASTASI: We showed me a page in the text that has a little data table for that one well and there's reference in the sense to SAC whatever.

MR. BRAYACK: SACAL.

MR. ANASTASI: Two.

A man: Monitoring wells happened to be in a location.

MS. MANNHAUPT: So two current wells and one from 1974 equals three wells?

A MAN: I'll find it. I know where it is.

MS. MANNHAUPT: That would be very much appreciated.

MR. ANASTASI: The thing about that, it if these existing wells, if you've got three existing wells --

A MAN: We did profiles. I don't think we left anything in place. The point is, it's not the deep well that we really need at this point.

MR. ANASTASI: If it was an existing sampling point you could go back to, it would be

nice to know it you could include it in your evaluation to make sure you want to use it to get the snapshot.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: What's your conclusion?

MR. BRAYACK: The data was discussed and used as part of the conclusions of the report. It did not change any of the extents or any of the depths. We showed the area where the contamination is known to be and where it's suspected to be and these wells that were installed by the county are included in that area.

MR. ANASTASI: The data from the wells didn't change the interpretation of where it is or how bad it is.

A MAN: I agree with that.

MR. BRAYACK: The wells we put in were more contaminated than what the county had found in their data.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Okay.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: So it's Site 6. We don't have to come back in August. Start working on Site 6. You got your direction.

MR. COLTER: Okay.

PROCEEDINGS

One of the things that you see here with what Sy said they found 1,2-DCA, which is typically a breakdown product of TCA & TCE, so there's some evidence and we did MNA sampling, that's in the report too, that those parameters are in the aquifer that would suggest that natural biodegradation is occurring, and this is actually a good indicator because DCA is not used as a solvent. It is a breakdown.

A MAN: We also saw a lot of DCA at the fence line, be careful. If this was being discharged from a recovery system after oil separator type operation? You had solvents in a fairly anaerobic environment on-site, that's where the breakdown could have occurred and you could be pumping up. Once it gets into shallow groundwater there's still a fairly high oxygen content and we've traced contaminants without significant breakdown for miles so... I wouldn't overstate the potential for dechlorination in the aquifer.

MR. KAMINSKI: There's ways of finding out. They'll have to look at that.

MR. COLTER: We have the delineation. We do have some data gaps. But I guess the point to

make is filling those data gaps really isn't going to change what the problem is and what the remedy might be. I don't think by filling those gaps other than the size of the remedy possibly.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We'll work on it. We'll work on it.

MR. COLTER: That's why we go into the feasibility study stage.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI; We need more information.

A MAN: There's two issues pointed out. One is the potential impact of the shallow contamination on the Peconic River, which if we've seen everything the worst that's out there, maybe monitored natural attenuation is satisfactory.

The other issue is the deeper contamination, whether or not it is tied up in that silt zone or whether it is leaving the site and if it is then I have to worry about a contaminated aquifer segment that might be pulled in by some future water supply well. Until we know whether it is mobile and what the bounds of that are, you can't really do a risk assessment.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We got to know a

little bit more.

MR. COLTER: All right.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: That would bring us to something that the last time this happened, I was not the chair but sitting in the back of the room. The Navy left and the community elected somebody. So that's what we'll do. The Navy doesn't get involved in electing the community co-chair.

MR. GUNTHER: Are we going to have one more item after this or is this the final item you're going.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Future strategy and you decided future strategy was six and not --

MR. GUNTHER: That's very good. One thing you used to provide to us that you haven't in a while and we thought it would be a good idea to update, documents to be submitted by Navy for regulatory review and this one would go through FY 2002.

MS. MANNHAUPT: It is the chronology, we want an update.

MR. GUNTHER: For each site and where you are on each one.

PROCEEDINGS

MS. MANNHAUPT: I have two questions. Actually I have three. Vinny's not here.

Did Frank, did you go through the thing with no sensitive receptors and no ecological risk.

MR. ANASTASI: We talked about that, and I said other than what it says in the report, I didn't know. To make sure everybody understood that. They were talking about the removal at the landfill and they mentioned the tiger salamander.

MS. MANNHAUPT: We discussed all that.

MR. GUNTHER: We didn't get an answer. I don't think, at least I don't recall one, I may have drifted off. How you came to the conclusion that there were no sensitive receptors when the Peconic River is a sensitive ecological area, in general, for us. So again I don't know if you're prepared to discuss that, but that's the question.

MR. COLTER: In the report, is the model that we ran and it showed that right now there's no -- there's no impact to the river. Our contaminants haven't got there yet. The model.

PROCEEDINGS

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: How do we reach there are no bugs and bunnies, as Frank.

MR. COLTER: I'll get to it.

The model shows that by leaving it alone and our contaminants reaching the river that the impacts would be below the ecological risk based screening number, that's how that was determined.

MR. GUNTHER: That'S not the same as no sensitive receptors.

MR. COLTER: I think that was talking about on-site soils, the 6-A soils on-site. Because it's an industrial area, it's not a habitat. It's not -- groundwater, there's no -- no animal drinking the groundwater, so I think that's where they came from. The receptors were mainly on-site to soils, but there's no habitat in the developed area that would sustain an ecological receptor.

MR. GUNTHER: So the off-site part of RI is strictly groundwater contamination.

MR. COLTER: There's no off-site plume of soil from the Navy.

MR. ANASTASI: There's on-site pond deer and beasts that I guess are running around today on-site. I guess they're not sensitive. This

isn't my realm -- I've worked on sites where we do an ecological risk assessment.

MR. COLTER: I don't think we structure a clean up for the deer. I could be wrong. Usually it's endangered species that governs that. And so but in today's -- it's an industrial model, of the industrial area, and it is not a good habitat for sensitive ecological receptors.

A MAN: Thinking about what -- is going through Brookhaven, no contaminants accumulate in deer meat and pose a threat to somebody who might eat deer.

MR. ANASTASI: Some state regulators who are responsible for that aspect, looked at this and said they agree.

MR. COLTER: Those conclusion in the final report that's been submitted.

MR. ANASTASI: If the people who should somehow disagree, they should have told them.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: I brought one of yours, now it's mine, one of your ecologies back from Calverton today. It's a little tick.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I understand that with this and Frank's review, sort of Frank's done

so to speak.

MR. COLTER: (Nodding).

MS. MANNHAUPT: Now our priority is to go on with these recommendations.

MR. COLTER: Right.

MS. MANNHAUPT: What do I have to do to get Frank back, write another TAPP grant for the next document?

MR. COLTER: Yes, it's 100 thousand maximum for the life of the project. Use it wisely.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I think the Peconic is a wise thing to use it on.

MR. COLTER: Well, that's your choice. I'm letting you know.

MS. MANNHAUPT: If the committee disagrees, we can go on to something else.

MR. COLTER: There's no report out yet. So I really can't scope what he's going to review because we haven't written it yet. So I mean, but that -- yeah, any other reports we put up, sure that's up for a TAPP grant. But like I said, there's about 80 thousand left.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: I think that's a good choice.

PROCEEDINGS

MR. ANASTASI: Well, I don't want -- I'm not trying to get work for myself, I'm really not. But I do this under the TAPP program at different service places around the Air Force and Army as well as the Navy. And at a site in Philadelphia, for four years now I have been the consultant on board for 25 thousand a year, and it's not a specific thing. There's a lot and it's whatever. So your service may not do it that way but other services can do it that way or do it that way.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Can we broad-base it.

MS. ANASTASI; it's not like a specific report. That's your all's policy.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I didn't read that in the handbook.

MR. COLTER: Let's keep in mind that, you know, and I appreciate Frank's efforts, but typically when you bring a third-party consultant in, that's because you're not clear or you need another explanation or you don't trust what you have heard. And I think from what you saw tonight, there's really not a lot of difference between what these consultants are doing, and Frank's an

environmental consultant as well. So, you know, there's not much difference between what you've heard before and what Frank has presented. So -- I don't want to say just spend the 100 thousand dollars of taxpayer dollars just because it's available. I think there should be a need. If you really doesn't trust what the Navy consultants have been telling you, that's one thing.

If you need a different type of explanation of what the Navy's consultants aren't doing a good job in explaining the data, then you would use a third party to try to give you a simpler explanation. You know. I don't know if we have that situation here. And maybe I'm wrong, but that's really the use of the TAPP grant. Is in a low trust low credibility situation. I'm not exactly sure we have that here.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I disagree with you. In reading the handbook and writing a TAPP grant, if there was low trust and no way to agree to disagree to get the site done, we would not have gotten to this point in the years we have gotten to this point. We'd have fought you tooth and nail as I was usually doing in the first three and four meetings

and calling Marsden every other week and making the State of New York absolutely crazy and lived with me. I think collectively we've all done a heck of a job. And I think what Frank did for the Peconic River and pointing out the data gaps and being technical on where some of the things are, with all due respect to your consultants, those were data gaps. That was lost information. We have now just switched priorities tonight. I'm not saying that they're not good consultants, because I get all sorts of environmental stuff and I'm in the environmental industry and Tetra Tech, with the environmental lab bulletin and all the work that Foster Wheeler does, I stay on top of it.

But there was a mind set that Frank put forth on a technical review for a community mindset not just to school us but to see our point of view, different from a regulatory point of view, or a military point of view or the military's hired consultant point of view, because you charge them with the view. We charged Frank with our mindset on what we were looking for in those documents. And I think his work and from what I've read just on this one document, has made me feel more secure on where

these documents are going. I feel easier even going over it with Frank and coming here tonight saying, yeah, we understand these priorities and what your time tables are for the soils and the rest of this stuff. However, the need and the importance for my calendar year, my state and our drinking water is for you to change your mindset a little and see how important that drinking water is. Even for the Town of Riverhead, that drinking water is important. If they are going to develop that land in any way, shape, or form, residential, nonresidential, getting the zoning board together, changing it, they need cleaning drinking water first and foremost. For a nontechnical person, I found this valuable to running the cobwebs out of making some decisions.

MR. COLTER: Frank did his job then.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: To answer Frank's question, is there anything in the way we do things that allows him the way he works for the Army.

MR. ANASTASI: Yeah, and the Air Force too.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Is there anything in our criteria that allows him to work the way he does.

PROCEEDINGS

MR. ANASTASI: I have a scope of work.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: He's on retainer.

MR. ANASTASI: There had been a list of different RIP sites. The PCTI essentially became part of the cleanup team. Participate in the meetings, evaluate site after site. Participate in writing the decision document, try to decide what should be done all along the way, because there were issues the way the people don't understand, when the Army comes in and says we have PCBs in the sewers, and the like, we don't need a sample. I look at it, I looked at information, I helped the people understand. No, I didn't think sampling is necessary, et cetera. If I was going to do sampling, the Army would say, go out and do two samples in the sewer belly, where it leaks. There weren't PCBs there, so the people didn't waste a lot of time and they accepted that, they had peace of mind and they moved on.

Facilitating progress, I truly believe it and even though I always say it. If it's somebody's own consultant they can hear what they're saying. Even if it is the exact same thing

he's saying, that's better because he's their consultant. It's a scope of work to help the community members of the RAB understand what's going on, to help you understand their perspective and whatever it is that's going to be on the plate for the year of the RAB, is specifically mentioned in this case, it would be to help maybe close the data gaps to determine the course of action for the FS and help the RAB members comment on it and understand that and whatever else was going to come up.

MR. COLTER: If that's defined on one project, the cap on that is 25 grand. Not that you get 100 grand and you work on it for one project. It's 25 per project. If you come to a meeting on a scope of work for the next two, three four years, that's your scope of work and you can do that below 25 grand, yeah.

MR. ANASTASI: With the Air Force that's about, I flew to every Denver every month for a year.

MR. COLTER: If he's sitting on board for a four-year time frame for that one project that -- you can't put another project on it till

that one's done. He can't in that four years review an FS report and call that a separate project. You can't do that.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Here's a solution. Jim, you could be on here as long as you want to be.

MR. ANASTASI: You can't get 100 a year.

MR. COLTER: Not a year. Per project.

MR. ANASTASI: The maximum is 25 a year.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Jean, get Frank to send you his statement of work, play with the TAPP grant stuff, send it in and see if it works.

MR. GUNTHER: Come up with a scope of work.

MS. MANNHAUPT: If the members of the RAB can get together, help with the scope of work, based on what we feel is the priority. Over the next couple of months, definitely, so we can have final discussion in August. If we are meeting in August again, we are not pushing it past August to meet. We can let Frank know where all of this is going because to use a cliche, I find this very warm

and fuzzy and the Town of Riverhead deserves the property, the Navy deserves to get it cleaned up and get the hell out of here and not see us anymore, and we are utilizing taxpayer dollars of 100 thousand dollars over the scope of an entire thing, very efficiently as far as I'm concerned, as a taxpayer, when it helps my community, my townships, and my Navy to get what needs to get done, the proper way and not come back 30 years from now going Oh, shit, we didn't do it right.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Do it right. When you think of the statement of work, make sure it's one that -- it's not one you would just love to have. Make sure it's one that fits the criteria.

MR. GUNTHER: Should we send it to you for your comments, to see if it's valid.

MR. COLTER: We'll send it down to headquarters like I did the previous one. There is a chance the Navy does it differently than the Army or the Air Force. I can send it down and get a reaction on it.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: It's not going to happen right away. How did it happen the last time.

MR. COLTER: Because we didn't have

any money identified.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Go to battle for us or call me and I'll...

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: That's fine, the ball's in your court to get together.

You guys want to elect somebody now.

MR. COLTER: You have another question.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Vinny said he sent several comment he said he was very disheartened that he's not E-mailed back.

MR. COLTER: To who.

MR. GUNTHER: Vinny Racinello.

MR. COLTER: Who did he E-mail comments to.

MS. MANNHAUPT: To Tetra Tech.

MR. COLTER: He should send them to me.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: We'll do it. Send them to Jim. You'll get a response.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I wanted to see his comment.

MR. BRAYACK: Do you know who at Tetra Tech were they sent to?

PROCEEDINGS

MR. COLTER: I don't want the perception over we are not being responsive.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Jean that's why I brought it up. I didn't think you would.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Where do people send questions.

MS. MANNHAUPT: I always thought they went right to Jim Colter.

MR. COLTER: Yeah.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Don't send them anywhere else.

MS. MANNHAUPT: Okay, I'm done, thank you for bearing with me.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: I don't know the format for who takes what record of whom when the --

MS. MANNHAUPT: Let's elect Bill.

A MAN: I second that nomination.

A MAN: All in favor.

(All ayes)

MS. MANNHAUPT: Bill, you got it.

MR. GUNTHER: I guess we did it.

MR. COLTER: How about new membership, we have had turnover.

MR. GUNTHER: I had two people drop

PROCEEDINGS

OUT.

MR. COLTER: Go over the current membership and anyone that's not an official member, getting them on officially if they're still interested.

(Discussion off the record).

MR. GUNTHER: We have one new member, Harry, Histand, H I S T A N D.

MR. BRAYACK: Did you drop members?

MR. GUNTHER: There's' no deletions officially at this point in the RAB membership.

MR. COLTER: That's it.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Any closing remarks or action items? Who remembers the action item.

MR. BRAYACK: Let me go through what I have. If anything's missing, we can add it.

This is actually a Bethpage action item but it has to do with the meeting dates in August. The next meeting is going to be either the first or third Thursday of August?

This was an action item and it got deleted, was for the RAB to consider Site 2 versus 6-A work, that got eliminated as an action item,

because the RAB picked site 6-A to proceed with.

As an action item, Jim Colter's to provide documents to be updated in the next RAB.

MR. COLTER: The chronology of documents to be scheduled, updated.

MR. BRAYACK: I don't know if you want to make this an action item or not but for the RAB to pull together a TAPP grant application.

MS. MANNHAUPT: That's an action item.

MR. BRAYACK: Okay. And that's what I have written down.

A man: We are supposed to talk Joe is that the end of it.

MR. ANASTASI: He was going to find out and send me a copy of the county wells, where they are, how deep they are and what the results were.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: You got all the data that the county has.

MR. BRAYACK: Except for this.

MR. ANASTASI: Whatever I get, I'll send you so that I make sure you have what I have.

CO-CHAIR KAMINSKI: Anything else? Action? More action items?

PROCEEDINGS

Congratulations for the new co-chair. I'll let the new co-chair close the meeting.

CO-CHAIR GUNTHER: Thank you, I appreciate everybody's attendance tonight and Frank, we really appreciate your involvement. I think -- it gave a lot of us a better feeling about the work that you guys have done. That's only enabling this trust that we have established and so I'd like to continue that. Thanks very much.

MR. ANASTASI: You're welcome.

(Time noted: 9:24 p.m.)

-o0o-

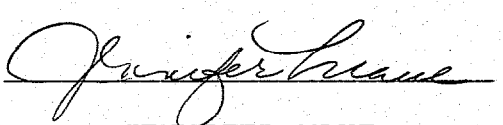
C E R T I F I C A T E

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 10th day of July, 2003.



JENNIFER MAUE