#### RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT CALVERTON CALVERTON COMMUNITY CENTER CALVERTON, NEW YORK THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 2006

The twentieth meeting of the RAB began at approximately 7:00 pm. Meeting attendees included representatives from the Navy (Joe Kaminski, Jim Colter, Susan Clarke, and Captain William Cords), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Henry Wilkie), Town of Riverhead (Andrea Lohneiss), Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) community members (Bill Gunther, Sid Bail, and Vincent Racaniello), and several people from the community.

#### WELCOME AND AGENDA REVIEW

The Navy representative, Mr. Jim Colter, Engineering Field Activities Northeast (EFANE), welcomed everyone to the RAB. Mr. Colter announced the closing of the EFANE office in Philadelphia and introduced Ms. Susan Clarke. Ms. Clarke is from Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic (MIDLANT) located in Norfolk, Virginia and will be replacing Mr. Colter as the project manager for NWIRP Calverton. Mr. Colter then went over the meeting agenda. The agenda for the meeting is included as Attachment 1.

#### **REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

Mr. Colter inquired if the RAB members received the minutes from the August 4, 2005 meeting, which were distributed in September 2005, and asked if there were any comments. Mr. Bill Gunther said that he did not recall receiving the August meeting minutes and asked if the minutes could be reissued. Mr. Colter agreed to redistribute the minutes. Mr. Gunther then suggested tabling the discussion of the minutes until the next meeting. Mr. Colter noted the tabling of the minutes discussion until the next meeting.

#### COMMUNITY UPDATE

Mr. Gunther welcomed Ms. Clarke to the RAB and thanked Mr. Colter for all the hard work and communication with the community, which has improved over time. Mr. Gunther indicated that some community members are concerned with the volume of documents being distributed and asked if the community could have more time to review the documents. Mr. Gunther also noted that the community may need another opportunity to discuss the various documents. There was no objection to this request from either the Navy or NYSDEC.

Ms. Andrea Lohneiss, the Community Development Director from the Town of Riverhead, indicated that the town is proposing to build a park in the northwest portion of the former Grumman Site including the old picnic grounds. She indicated that some local groups opposed to this park have visited State and Federal web pages, and are publicly using the information from the web pages to suggest a link between the remote areas of the facility being recommended for redevelopment and areas where hazardous waste activities formerly took place.

Mr. Colter explained that there has never been any information uncovered that suggests that the land being targeted for the construction of the park was ever used for industrial purposes and that there was also no evidence of hazardous waste activity in that area, and as a result this land was determined to be suitable for transfer. Documentation of this determination is presented in the Environmental Baseline Survey for the facility. For land where there was a concern, the Navy retained the property for further investigation and cleanup, if required.

Ms. Lohneiss asked if the Navy could help communicate this status to the community. After discussion of various options, Mr. Colter indicated that although there is no good technical basis for it, the Town may ultimately have to conduct soil testing to alleviate these concerns. Mr. Gunther asked if the Navy could prepare a fact sheet that summarizes the steps taken for the Navy to clear the property for transfer. Mr. Colter responded that he will look into preparing a fact sheet.

Mr. Henry Wilkie noted that the EPA website is pretty current. Mr. Gunther will check the website.

## GENERAL PROGRAM STATUS

Mr. Colter provided a brief overview of the work accomplished since the last RAB meeting. Mr. Colter reviewed the site status, which is included as Attachment 2 (Solid Waste Management Units).

The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Stavros Patselas (Tetra Tech EC) to discuss the work being accomplished at IR Site 7 – Fuel Depot.

## SITE 7 FUEL DEPOT AREA

Mr. Stavros Patselas from Tetra Tech EC provided an update on the Site 7 - Fuel Depot Area Remediation System Pilot Study Results (Attachment 3). Mr. Patselas noted that the since the last meeting in August 2005, the Pilot Study Report, Full Expansion Work Plan, and expansion of the air sparging/soil vapor extraction system (AS/SVE) have been completed. Mr. Patselas proceeded to note that as of April 19, 2006, the full scale AS/SVE unit is operating. Mr. Patselas then turned the discussion over to Mr. Richard Arnold from Tetra Tech EC to discuss the details and specifics of how the AS/SVE system was constructed and how it will operate. Mr. Arnold continued with the discussion and provided details concerning the startup and operation, see Attachment 3.

Mr. Sid Bail asked how often the system is manned. Mr. Patselas replied that the system is currently being manned once a week, mostly to record operating data. Operator presence at the site will be reduced over time.

Mr. Vincent Racaniello inquired if the groundwater monitoring program was in place around the site. This type of system can sometimes cause contamination to spread. Mr. Patselas replied that there are wells that will be used to monitor migration and that a monitoring plan is currently being developed. It will be included as part of the Operations and Maintenance Plan for the system.

Mr. Joe Kaminski asked if BTEX compounds were being tracked at individual wells. Mr. Arnold responded that Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes, Naphthalene and Freon are being specifically tracked at individual wells.

Mr. Arnold responded that because it is not cost effective to routinely tract the individual compounds, only total VOCs are being tracked at individual wells.

Mr. Gunther asked if the 30,000 pounds of vapor phase carbon is being regenerated. Mr. Patselas replied that the spent carbon is characterized as non-hazardous and shipped off-site for regeneration.

Mr. Gunther went on to inquire if there will be an exit strategy after the 2 to 4 years of operation and maintenance (O&M). Mr. Colter replied that the exit strategy will be in the Operations, Maintenance & Monitoring Plan and noted that the system will not be shut down until the system's operating costs exceed the efficient removal of contamination. After the system is shut down, then natural attenuation with monitoring will continue for an estimated total of ten years in order to reach the remediation goals.

Mr. Colter also noted that the property can be transferred as long as a remedy is in place and is operating properly and successfully. Mr. Colter indicated that TtNUS will be preparing the OPS report for EPA review after 1½ to 2 years of operation. This is the minimal amount of time required in order to collect sufficient data to make an OPS determination. Mr. Colter estimates that the Navy will retain ownership of the area for approximately 2 years and indicated that a tour of the area can be done before the next RAB meeting (i.e., between 5 and 6 PM on August 3, 2006).

### Sites 6A and 10B, and Southern Area

Mr. Dave Brayack from Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. provided a summary of the site conditions for Sites 6A and 10B, and Southern Area. The site conditions are included as Attachment 4. Mr. Brayack noted that the Southern Area is divided into 2 areas, onsite and offsite and proceeded to review the Corrective Measure Study - Alternative Summary (See Attachment 5) and updated data from the January 2006 sampling event

and discussed the summary of alternatives. Mr. Brayack indicated that the new data mostly affected the estimated cost of remedial scenarios.

Mr. Colter proceeded to review parts of the meeting minutes from the meeting with NYSDEC on March 30, 2006 (Attachment 6). Mr. Colter indicated that the Navy plans to update the Sites 6A/10B and Onsite Southern Area Corrective Measure Studies, update cost/figures, distribute draft-final reports, have another round of review, finalize the both CMS reports, prepare/submit a Statement of Basis for Remedy Selection. He also indicated that the Navy will plan to conduct an Availability Session to present the remedies selected for the on-site and off-site portions of Sites 6A, 10B and the Southern Area prior to the next RAB meeting (tentatively scheduled for August 3, 2006). The time for the Availability Session will be between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m.

Mr. Colter also noted that the NYSDEC and Navy agreed on excavation and offsite disposal for Sites 6A/10B soil as the appropriate source-area remedy. The State and Navy also discussed natural attenuation with monitoring for 6A/10B and Southern Area groundwater. The State's preference for the groundwater was extraction and treatment and/or insitu treatment.

Mr. Gunther inquired if limited groundwater extraction could be conducted at the fence line to prevent further migration. Mr. Brayack indicated that this alternative was considered but did not provide any real benefit and was relatively expensive. Once the source areas are removed, natural attenuation and a groundwater extraction remedy would be expected to require about the same time to achieve final site cleanup. In addition, there were no downgradient receptors that would be impacted by the contamination.

Mr. Gunther indicated that there were advantages to stopping contamination at the fence line. Mr. Colter also mentioned the Navy's policy against groundwater extraction and treatment remedies for sites where it could not be adequately defended.

Mr. Racaniello asked if the discharge was going into the river. Mr. Colter replied that the groundwater would eventually make it into the river, and it is the Navy's intention to install shallow groundwater monitoring wells just up-gradient of the river to monitor the migration of VOCs in groundwater. Modeling efforts indicate that there should not be an adverse impact to the river from the VOCs at the concentrations that are expected. However, like with any other remedy, if conditions change, the monitoring will reveal that and at that point, another type of remedy would have to be evaluated. In addition, surface water sampling will be part of the monitoring program to also aid in the analysis.

Mr. Racaniello also asked what regulatory standards are being applied to groundwater discharge to the River. Mr. Brayack responded that since the River is not classified as a potential potable water supply, there are no applicable standards. In absence of regulatory requirements, the Navy is using ecological screening values, which for most VOCs, are not as stringent as potable water supply values. Both Mr. Racaniello and Mr. Brayack agreed to look further into potential ecological criteria.

Mr. Brayack commented on the importance that the Peconic River acts as a groundwater divide and that contaminants cannot migrate beyond the river. He also indicated that because of the location of the wetlands adjacent to the river and over top the contaminants that there were not a lot of good options for addressing the contamination. Groundwater extraction in this area would not be very effective in capturing contaminated groundwater that is beyond Connecticut Avenue and may locally dewater some of the wetland areas during periods of very dry conditions. Options for addressing the contamination by the addition of chemicals for an insitu treatment may cause adverse impacts on the Peconic River such as staining and depressed oxygen levels. The Navy feels that due to the low concentration of volatile organics in the groundwater that these measures are too extreme versus the amount of VOC removal that would be achieved especially since VOCs are relatively non toxic to ecological receptors and there are no projected impacts to the river.

Mr. Gunther pointed out that the local community is very sensitive to the quality of the Peconic River. Any volatile organics entering the River may be considered unacceptable. Mr. Colter replied that he understood the communities concern over the quality of the Peconic estuary, but added that he has the additional burden of being a steward of the taxpayer's dollars which ultimately are the source of funds to conduct remedial actions under the Navy's IR Program. It will be very difficult to defend the large expenditure of funds that would be required in order to remove the low amount of VOCs currently in groundwater. Mr. Colter further pointed out that the monitoring remedy is far from a no action alternative and if conditions change, the monitoring will reveal these changes and another remedy could then be evaluated.

Mr. Gunther inquired if modeling will be available to Mr. Frank Anastasi. Mr. Brayack replied that modeling is presented in the report. Mr. Colter indicated that Mr. Anastasi has not seen the alternatives. Mr. Brayack also noted that a revised final will be issued with the new cost estimates and recommended alternatives.

### SITES 1, 9, 10A & AGRICULTURAL OUTLEASE RCRA PERMIT MODIFICATION AND PROPERTY TRANSFER

Mr. Colter provided an update on Navy's request to NYSDEC for a modification to the Part 373 RCRA Permit for Sites 1, 9, 10A, and Agricultural Outlease. Sites 1 and 9 are part of Parcel D which is approximately 145 acres, Site 10A is about 1 acre, and the Agricultural Outlease is another 5 acres that runs along Grumman Road on the southeastern boundary of the facility. Mr. Colter proceeded to go over the information from the Availability Session. The handout from the Availability Session is included as Attachment 7.

Sites 1 consists of an excavated landfill and expanded pond. All construction and monitoring activities are complete and no contaminants were left in place. As a result, there will be no environmental restrictions on the parcel other than the blanket restriction from the special legislation that calls for the land to be used for economic redevelopment.

Site 9 was the former location of an electronic equipment laboratory which has since been demolished by Northrop Grumman prior to their relocation from the facility. Some low-level VOC contamination was detected at the Navy's eastern boundary and the Navy conducted an off-site investigation to determine if the chemicals could be found off-site. During that investigation, no trace of VOC were detected in off-site groundwater and the on-site monitoring wells, when re-sampled, also showed no detections.

For Site 10A, Grumman identified sub-slab soil contamination that was likely associated with hydraulic fluid that was used to operated a hydraulic lift that is currently in place. The Navy conducted follow-up testing and did confirm the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons. The Navy also confirmed findings of Freon and low and sporadic detections of VOCs in groundwater. The Navy's remedy for this soil contamination will be to keep the existing floor slab in place which will act as a cap and prevent direct contact exposures to future occupants of the property. Notification as to the presence of the soil contamination and the requirement for the cap (floor) to remain in place will be made part of the eventual transfer documents in the form of a deed restriction that will also state that if any future owner of the property removes or otherwise damages the Navy's remedy, that they would have to bear the costs associated with that damage or removal. If the Navy's remedy is removed, the new owner would then be responsible to address the contamination.

Mr. Racaniello asked if the building is the remedy. Mr. Colter replied that the floor of the building is the remedy (cap). Mr. Racaniello then asked how long must the cap be in place and what is under the floor. Mr. Colter responded that the cap must be in place indefinitely and that hydraulic fluid was found under the floor. Mr. Colter also noted that since a land use control would be implemented, that the Navy has a requirement to conduct a review every 5 years to make sure the remedy is still in place and is protective.

Mr. Colter went on to discuss the Statement of Basis requests for remedy selection for Sites 1, 9, and the Agricultural Outlease (No Further Action and no land use controls). The remedy for Site 10A would be as stated above. If the state agrees with these remedies, then the NYSDEC would remove the sites from the RCRA permit. A public comment period is required for such an action and Mr. Wilkie indicated that this process would begin over the next few weeks.

A community member requested a copy of the Construction Closeout Report for the excavation of the Site 1 landfill prepared by, then Tetra Tech FW (TtFW) in 2004. The community member's request seemed to center around the Navy's actions that were taken in acknowledgment of the presence of the tiger salamander, a New York State endangered species. Mr. Colter replied there is a copy of the report in the library and also on the Calverton Administrative Record website.

Mr. Colter noted that the status of IR Site 2 – Fire Training Area was also discussed with the State. Ms. Clarke will begin getting a contract in place to initiate an interim soil removal action that will remove the concrete fire training ring and associated soils that

were determined to be contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons. Once a contract is in place, a workplan will be submitted to the regulators and RAB for review.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (TAPP-3)

Ms. Clarke is currently working on the TAPP consultant's application. Ms. Clarke noted that Captain Cords has approved the application and she is trying to get a contract in place by the end of the fiscal year.

## CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Colter thanked everyone for coming to the meeting. No other RAB members had closing remarks.

The next RAB meeting was announced for Thursday, August 3, 2006 and would probably be held at the same location.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 9:30 p.m.

Attachment 1 Agenda

# Agenda

**Restoration Advisory Board** Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Calverton

April 20, 2006 Calverton Community Center, Calverton NY 7:00 p.m.

<u>Welcome and Agenda Review</u> Jim Colter, Engineering Field Activity Northeast

> Distribution of Minutes All Members

<u>Community Update</u> Bill Gunther, RAB Co-chair

### **Technical Progress**

General Program - Jim Colter, Engineering Field Activity, Northeast

Site 7 Fuel Depot Area - Stavros Patselas, Tetra Tech EC

Site 6A/Southern Area - Dave Brayack, Tetra Tech NUS

Sites 1, 9, 10A & Agricultural Outlease RCRA Permit Modification and Property Transfer – Jim Colter

Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP-3) – Jim Colter/Bill Gunther

Closing Remarks Jim Colter

Presenters will be available after the program for questions.

Attachment 2 Solid Waste Management Units

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS				
Class	Name	RCRA Status	Pending Action	RCRA Determination
Landfills	Northeast Pond Disposal Area	Remediation Completed IAW Navy	Statement of Basis for	Still under CMI Phase
	(IR Site 1)	ROD dated Sept. 2002.	NFA submitted	
		Construction Closeout Report	03/17/06. Awaiting	
		Approved 10/25/04	Approval.	
	Picnic Grounds Disposal Area	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
	(IR Site 4)			
	Gun Range Disposal Area	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
	(IR Site 5)			
Storage Areas	Old Drum Storage Area	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
	Waste Oil Storage Tank	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
		Closure Report Approved 05/21/96		
	New Drum Storage Area	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
		Closure Report Approved 05/21/96		
Transfer	Paint Waste Transfer Area	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
Station		Closure Report Approved 05/21/96		
-				
Treatment	Industrial Wastewater	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
Facility	I reatment Facility			
	(a) 4 Treatment Tanks (6,000			
	gai Capacity Each)			
	(b) 1 Decanter Water Tank			
	(6,000 gai Capacity)			
	(c) 1 Sludge Thickening Tank			
	(3,400 gai Capacity)			
	(d) 1 Decanted Liquid Sump			
	(7,000 gai Capacity)			
	(5,175 gai Capacity)	RELWork Blan Approved 00/20/05	Statement of Pagin for	Still under PEL Phase
	(IP Site 10A)	RFI Work Flair Approved 09/20/95.	NEA submitted	Suil under KFI Fliase
	(IN SILE TOR)	06/05/07 Data Summary Poport	02/17/06 Awaiting	
		submitted 03/17/06 recommending	Approval	
		No Further Action (NEA)	Appioval.	
Incingrator	Incinerator	PEA Poport Approved 03/30/02	Nono	No Eurthor Action
Incinerator	46 Drainage Wells along the	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
Injection weil		RIA Report Approved 05/50/92	NONE	
	27 Cesspools Receiving	REA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
	Sanitary Waste from Plant 8	A Report Approved 03/30/92	None	
Spill/Leakage	Fire Rescue Training Area	RFI Work Plan Approved 09/20/95	Interim Action for Soil	Still under CMS Phase
	(IR Site 2)	Final RI Report (i.e. RFI)	and Concrete Ring	
		Submitted 03/05/01	Removal. Develop	
			CMS for GW.	
	Ammunition Demolition Area	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
	(IR Site 3)			
	Old Fuel Calibration Area	CMS Submitted on 01/31/06	Awaiting CMS	Still under CMS Phase
	(IR Site 6A)		Approval followed by	
			Statement of Basis for	
			selected remedy.	
	Engine Runup Area (IR	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
	Site 6B)			
	Runway Apron Area	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
	South End of Runway 32	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
	(IR Site 6C)			
Recharge	McKay Lake	RFI Report Approved 04/16/96	None	No Further Action
Basin			1	

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS						
	Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) Calverton, New York					
Miscellaneous	Fuel Depot Area (IR Site 7)	CMI Workplan Approved 12/01/05	System Startup 04/10/06	Still under CMI Phase		
	Coal Pile Storage Area (IR Site 8)	RFA Report Approved 01/30/97	None	No Further Action		
	Electronic Countermeasures Area (IR Site 9)	Phase 2 Extended Site Investigation (i.e.RFI) submitted 12/11/00 recommeding No Further Action (NFA). Report also discussed at 11/8/00 TRC meeting and at 03/14/01 RAB meeting. No adverse comments received.	Statement of Basis for NFA submitted 03/17/06. Awaiting Approval.	Still under RFI Phase		
	Various Cesspools & Leachfields (IR Site 10)	RFI Report Approved 04/16/96	None	No Further Action (excluding Engine Test House - IR Site 10B)		
	Engine Test House (IR Site 10B)	CMS Submitted on 01/31/06	Awaiting CMS Approval followed by Statement of Basis for selected remedy.	Still under CMS Phase		
	Fixture Storage Area (IR Site 11)	RFA Report Approved 01/30/97	None	No Further Action		
	Southern Area	CMS Submitted on 01/31/06	Awaiting CMS Approval followed by Statement of Basis for selected remedy.	Still under CMS Phase		
	Agricultural Outlease Parcel [discovered after issuance of Part 373 Permit dated 04/18/00 pursuant to Module II Section A2(b)].	Construction Close Out Report submitted June 2002. Finding of Survey for Transfer (FOST) document stating No Further Action Required (NFA) Approved 04/13/05	Statement of Basis for NFA submitted 03/17/06. Awaiting Approval.			

No Further Action in accordance with Part 373 Permit dated
04/18/00 for NWIRP Calverton
Investigations/remediations completed. Statement of Basis
submitted recommending No Further Action. Awaiting Approval.
Active IR Sites. RFI Completed. CMS Submitted and Awaiting
Approval. Statement of Basis pending for CMS selection.
Active IR Sites. Investigations and/or remediations ongoing.

Attachment 3 Site 7 Fuel Depot Area



Groundwater Remediation Project Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Calverton, NY Site 7: Former Fuel Depot

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting April 20, 2006





TETRATECH EC, INC.









































 Wrap-up	
Questions?	
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Attachment 4 Site 6A and 10B, and Southern Area Site Conditions

#### Sites 6A and 10B, and Southern Area **NWIRP Calverton Site Conditions**

Area	Properties	Maximum Contaminants
		(ug/l or ug/kg))
Site 6A - Soils	Petroleum	Free Product: 0.5% average
	Area: 0.96 acre	Free Product: 45,800 pounds
	Volume: 3,080 cy	Free Product Concentration
	Depth: 5 to 7 feet bgs	1,1,1-Trichloroethane: 2,600,000
	PCBs (> TAGM)	1,1-Dichloroethane: 240,000
	Area: 0.1 acre	Ethylbenzene: 160,000
	Volume: 410 cy	Toluene: 110,000
		Xylene: 1,800,000
		PAHs: 2,260,000
		PCBs (PCB area): 2,800,000
		Soil Concentration (PCB area)
		PCBs (surface): 330.000
		PCBs (subsurface): 17.000
Site 6A -	Area: 2.3 acres	2005 Results
Groundwater	Depth: 7 to 30 feet bas	1.1.1-Trichloroethane: 12
oreananator	Volume: 5 600 000 gallons	1 1-Dichloroethane: 29
	VOCs (soluble): 4.9 lbs	Chloroethane: 20
		Xylenes: 17
		Historic concentrations were 100 to
		1000 times higher
Site 10B – Soils	Area: 0.25 acre	Free Product: 0.5% average
	Depth: 8 to 10 feet bas	Free Product: 17 600 pounds
	Volumo: 800 cv	
Sito 10B -	Aroa: 0.6 acro	Bonzono: 2
Groundwater	Dopth: 10 to 30 foot bas	Ethylbonzono: 1.084
Olounuwater	Volumo: 5 600 000 gallons	Toluene: 337
		Yulonos: 106
Oncito Southorn		1 1 1 Trichloroothana: 166
Area Croundwater	Area. 60 acres	1,1,1-11Chloroethane: 100
Alea Gloundwalei	Volumo: 210 000 000 gollopo	1,1-Dichloroethane: 49
		Chloraothanau 129
		View Chloride: CO
Offsite Southern	Area: 92 acres	1,1,1-I richloroethane: 24
Area Groundwater	Depth: 50 to 100 feet bgs	1,1-Dichloroethane: 292
	Volume: 220,000,000 gallons	1,1-Dichloroethene: 22
	VOCs (soluble): 200 lbs	Chloroethane: 8
		Others (total): 80

- ug/l: micograms per liter ug/kg: micrograms per kilogram cy: cubic yards

- bgs: below ground surface PAH: Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (naphthalenes)



FORM CADD NOL TITNUS-BHLDVG - REV 1 - 9/10/98





FURM CADD NEL TINUS-BH.DWG - REV 1 - 9/10/98



Attachment 5 Site 6A and 10B, and Southern Area Corrective Measures Study – Alternative Summary

## **Corrective Measures Study – Alternative Summary**

Site 6A/Site 10 Soils	Site 6A/10B (Source Area)	Onsite Southern Area	Offsite Southern Area
	Groundwater		
S1 – No Action	SAGW1 – No Action	OSAGP1 – No Action	1 – No Action
S2 – Land Use Controls, Deed	SAGW2 – Natural Attenuation	OSAGP2 – Natural	2 – Natural Attenuation with
Notifications, and Monitoring	with Monitoring	Attenuation with Monitoring	Monitoring
S3 – Excavation and Offsite	SAGW3 – Groundwater	OSAGP3 – Groundwater	3 – Groundwater Excavation
Disposal (All contaminated	Extraction and Treatment	Extraction and Treatment	and Treatment
soils)			
S4 – Excavation and Onsite	SAGW4 – Air Sparging	OSAGP4 – Insitu Biological	4 – Insitu Biological Treatment
Thermal Treatment		Treatment	(Hot spot)
S5 – Soil Vapor Extraction	SAGW5 – Insitu Biological		5 – Insitu Biological Treatment
	Treatment		(Barrier)
S6 - Excavation and Off Site			6 – Insitu Air Sparging
Disposal of PCB			
Contaminated Soil			
S7 – Alternative S5 and S6			

Attachment 6 March 30, 2006 Meeting Minutes Albany, New York

#### MEETING MINUTES NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT (NWIRP) CALVERTON NYSDEC CENTRAL OFFICE, ALBANY NEW YORK MARCH 30, 2006

On March 30, 2006 representatives of the Navy and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) met at 8AM at New York State offices in Albany, New York. Navy contractors, Tetra Tech NUS (TtNUS) and ECOR Solutions (ECOR) were also present. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss, (1) the Corrective Measures Studies for Sites 6A, 10B, and On-site Groundwater and for off-site Southern Area Groundwater; (2) to develop recommended remedies for these sites that will be included in the Final versions of the CMS documents; (3) to discuss planned actions for RCRA Sites 1, 9, 10A, the Agricultural Outlease Parcel and associated properties to each of the RCRA Sites; (4) to facilitate the removal of the aforementioned properties from the RCRA Permit and State Registry Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites and; (5) to facilitate the transfer the aforementioned properties to the Town of Riverhead and State of New York.

The current status and/or planned interim actions were also discussed for Site 2 – Fire Training Area and for Site 7 – Fuel Depot Area. The attendance list is attached. Ms. Carol Stein of the USEPA Region II office participated in the meeting via phone during discussions of Site status and schedule.

**Introduction:** Mr. Jim Colter of the Navy started the meeting off by indicating that Engineering Field Activity Northeast will be closed by the end of June 2006, and that he will be moving to Norfolk Virginia. He will remain with the Navy and maintain some contact with the NWIRP Calverton project, but that Ms. Susan Clarke will be taking over the project for the Navy over the next few months. He also indicated that the next Calverton Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting is scheduled for April 20, 2006.

**SWMU Update:** The Navy handed out a color coded list of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) for NWIRP Calverton (attached). SWMUs/Navy IR Sites 1, 9, 10A, and the Agricultural Outlease are currently listed as "Investigation/remediations completed. Statement of Basis (SOB) submitted recommending No Further Action. Awaiting Approval" (Light Blue). The SOB was submitted to NYSDEC for review and comment on March 21, 2006 and was discussed at the meeting, as follows.

Site 1 – Northeast Pond Disposal Area was a former landfill. The remedial action was addressed by a Record of Decision and wastes and contaminated sediments were excavated and disposed off site. Based on testing, groundwater was not an issue at the site prior to the excavation. However, because of a concern that excavation activities could mobilize contamination and impact groundwater, two post-excavation groundwater sampling events were conducted. The post-excavation testing did not find evidence of groundwater contamination and it was concluded that no further action was required at this Site.

For Site 9 – ECM Area, there was historic evidence of solvent contaminated groundwater. However, subsequent more detailed investigations concluded that there is no remaining groundwater contamination at the site and as such no further action was required.

For Site 10A – Jet Fuel Systems Laboratory, sporadic low-level solvents were detected in groundwater, but there was no evidence that the contamination was continuous or significant. In addition, petroleum-type soil contamination remains underneath a portion of the concrete floor slab in the building. Based on these findings, the Navy proposed to implement institutional controls for the site consisting of deed notifications indicating the presence of the residual contamination and the need to maintain the floor slab to act as a cap for the contamination.

The State indicated that because of the presence of chlorinated solvents in the groundwater, the Navy will also have to address State soil gas intrusion concerns on indoor air quality. The Navy commented that because of the low concentration and sporadic nature of solvent-contaminated groundwater and the non-solvent nature of the petroleum-contaminated soil, soil gas should not be an issue. In addition, the building is not occupied. However, based on the State comments, the Navy proposed to include language in the property transfer documents indicating that if the building is to be occupied in the future, the new property owner would need to demonstrate to the NYSDEC that the potential for vapor intrusion is not a concern but could also possibly be requested to install a sub-slab venting system to address potential vapor intrusion The State indicated that this approach would be acceptable as the same issues. approach has been used in the recent past for other Federal facilities in the State of New York, including Plattsburg Air Force Base. The Navy cautioned, however, that the remedy could not be considered "in place" until the deed for this property was recorded by Suffolk County. The State responded that they understood.

For the Agricultural Outlease, the Navy conducted an interim action to remove shallow pesticide-contaminated soils. Groundwater testing was conducted in the area, and there was no impact to groundwater.

The Navy indicated that they planned on starting a public comment period on these Sites/parcels starting the week of April 10, 2006. The public comment would address the Navy's requirement for property transfer and the State's requirements for remedy selection for Site 10A and the Agricultural Outlease and a permit modification to remove Sites 1, 9, 10A, and the Agricultural Outlease from the Permit. The State agreed that a joint public comment period could be held and that the proposed actions for the Sites (i.e. No Further Action and/or Institutional Controls) would likely be acceptable, pending review of public comments.

The State questioned whether there has been public interest in these parcels. The Navy indicated that the Town of Riverhead has expressed interest in the taking the properties. Also, a few community members came to recent RAB meeting and questioned the future use of the property. Because of this interest, the State recommended that a public availability session be held. The Navy agreed and a public availability session was tentatively set for April 20, 2006 from 4 to 6 PM at the Calverton Community Center. The Calverton RAB will be held at the Center later that evening. The State also indicated that the public comment period must be announced in local newspapers. The Navy concurred and indicated that Suffolk Life and another local paper would be used.

The Navy and State also decided that the SOB/Permit Modification document would be re-titled to read "Statement of Basis for Remedy Selection for Site 10A and Agricultural

Outlease and a Request for Permit Modification for Sites 1, 9, 10A, and the Agricultural Outlease".

The Navy questioned the approach to concurrently removing the Sites from the State Registry. The State responded that the Navy needs to address a letter to the Commissioner (Point of contact: Kelly Lewandowski in John Swartout's section) and to the Permit Administrator in Region I (Point of Contact: Mark Carrera), (The State later clarified that the point of contract should be Mr. John Wieland – Deputy Permit Administrator). The letter should reference "Selection of Final Corrective Measures".

The Navy referred back to the color coded list of Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) for NWIRP Calverton (attached). SWMUs/Navy IR Sites 2 and 7 are currently listed as "Investigation/remediations ongoing (Yellow).

<u>Site 2 Interim Soil Removal Action</u>: The Navy indicated that they are planning on conducting an interim soil removal action at Site 2 – Fire Training Area. Petroleum contaminated soils are present at the site and act as a continuing source of groundwater contamination. In addition, site structures, including a concrete ring, will be removed. The exact scheduling of this action is uncertain, but in general, planning documents will likely prepared later this year, and based on funding will likely be conducted next year.

The Navy questioned whether a public comment period was required for interim actions. The State responded that a public comment period was not required but that the Navy should send the design documents to the State for review.

<u>Site 7 Air Sparging with Soil Vapor Extraction Remedy:</u> The pilot-scale AS/SVE system has been completed, data analyzed, and a workplan for installation of a full-scale AS/SVE remedy submitted and was accepted by the State. The Navy is currently implementing that work plan and system upgrades for full scale operation are in progress. Start up of the full-scale system is anticipated to start this spring.

<u>Sites 6A and 10B and Southern Area:</u> The Corrective Measures Studies (CMS) for Site 6A and 10B Soils and on-site Groundwater and the off-site Southern Area groundwater were discussed.

A brief overview of the groundwater investigations conducted to date was given by Dave Brayack (TtNUS).

The Navy indicated that additional soil testing was conducted at Site 6A in January 2006 to better define the northern extent of petroleum-contaminated soils and the presence of PCB-contaminated soils discovered during the CMS fieldwork efforts conducted in 2005. This testing confirmed the presence of PCB contaminated soil near a former transformer pad. However, the extent of this contamination was much less than had been estimated during the 2005 field effort. In addition, the northern extent of the petroleum-contaminated soil was also found to be less than previously estimated. Based on this data, revised volume and cost estimates were prepared. Updated figures were prepared and distributed at the meeting.

The State had indicated that during their review of the January 2006 CMS', their initial preference was for (1) in-situ air sparging and soil vapor extraction for the petroleum-contaminated soils and source area groundwater; (2) excavation and offsite disposal off

the PCB-contaminated soils; (3) groundwater extraction and treatment or in-situ biological treatment to address the onsite Southern Area groundwater and; (4) in-situ hot spot biological treatment to address the off site Southern Area groundwater. These alternatives were then discussed however the discussions focused on the use of the newly defined extent of soils contaminated with PCBs and petroleum hydrocarbons. A summary of these discussions are presented in the paragraphs that follow.

The Navy agreed with the State that excavation and off site disposal is the appropriate remedy for the PCB-contaminated soils.

For the petroleum-contaminated soils, the Navy was also originally considering the air sparging and soil vapor extraction approach. However, based on the data collected in January 2006, the area and volume of impacted soil decreased significantly. As a result, the estimated cost associated with excavation and off site disposal alternatives decreased significantly and are now similar to the air sparging/soil vapor extraction alternative. The Navy had concerns with petroleum contamination interfering with air flow and therefore treatment effectiveness and with the potential for migration of injected air under toward occupied buildings adjacent to the site. Also, groundwater at the site is shallow and would inhibit effective capture of the vapors. In addition, the excavation is expected to be more effective at removing the majority of the soil contamination in a relatively short time and petroleum-contaminated soils are easy to deal with on Long Island since they can be beneficially reused. Some residual contamination will remain below the water table but should attenuate relatively quickly once the bulk of the contamination is removed. The State concurred with the Navy's recommended approach and stated that they also consider the excavation alternative to the most reliable, permanent and timely solution.

For the on-site and off-site groundwater, the Navy indicated that its recommended remedy would be natural attenuation with monitoring. This preference is based on the consideration that there are no current or potential receptors of the contaminated groundwater in the Southern Area. The effected properties are owned by the State and Sportsman Club, making institutional controls effective. Water wells at the local sportsman's club are being addressed locally by the club and are monitored on a regular basis by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS). For ecological receptors in the Peconic River, the Navy reminded the State that as discussed on previous occasions, maximum concentrations of chemicals in groundwater were compared with very conservative ecological screening values and when all the data is considered, a significant adverse ecological impact is not likely. However, in order to ensure this, natural attenuation with monitoring remedy would also include the installation of new groundwater wells so that the monitoring could be expanded to ensure protection. The Navy then pointed out that once the upgradient, on-site source areas are removed, the groundwater quality in the Southern Area would be expected to naturally increase over the next 10 to 20 years.

The groundwater extraction remedy was not preferred by the Navy because of the Navy's internal policy on limiting the use of this technology due to it's relatively higher cost, the lack of benefit, and that it would not accelerate the cleanup of groundwater over some of the other alternatives. In addition, extracting high volumes of groundwater in such a close proximity to the Peconic River and associated wetlands could result in damage to the area during dry periods. The only advantage of the groundwater extraction remedy is that it would stop contaminant migration at the fence line.

The biological treatment remedies were identified as relatively costly and to be effective would require the aquifer to become anaerobic. If these anaerobic conditions did not attenuate prior to reaching the Peconic River, depressed oxygen concentrations and possible iron staining in the river could result. In addition, if this occurs, there would be no effective way to control the impacts once they began.

Based on this discussion, the State indicated that the source area treatment coupled with natural attenuation and monitoring is a potentially viable remedy. But the State also indicated that they would provide State comments after the community and County have an opportunity to provide comments.

The CMS' and preferred alternatives will be presented at the April 20, 2006 RAB meeting.

**Scheduling:** Ms. Carol Stein of the EPA was tied into the meeting via phone to discuss overall project scheduling.

The status of activities at the sites was discussed. Permit modifications and RCRA/State CERCLA removals for Sites 1, 9, 10A, and the Agricultural Outlease are being requested, with a 30-day public comment period starting in April 2006.

The Sites 6A, 10B, and Southern Area SOB will be prepared in July/August 2006 pending concurrence with the Navy's Draft CMS documents and incorporation of any review comments.

The interim soil removal activities for Site 2 could possibly be conducted in 2006 but due to probably budget impacts and the closing of EFANE in June 2006, it is more likely to occur in 2007. Development and submission of planning documents will continue throughout 2006 and Mr. Susan Clarke will be taking the immediate lead on this issue.

The meeting concluded at approximately 11:45AM.

# **Meeting Attendance List**

# with phone numbers

# has been redacted.

Attachment 7 Sites 1, 9, 10A & Agricultural Outlease RCRA Permit Modification and Property Transfer (Availability Session Handout) April 20, 2006

Public Availability Session to Provide Information and Solicit comment for:

> RCRA Permit Modification And Property Transfer at:

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve PI ant (NWIRP) Cal verton (Former Grumman PI ant)

Request for Major Modification to Part 373 RCRA Permit to Remove Sites/Parcel s from The RCRA Corrective Action Permit,





Statement of Basis for Final Remedy Selection, and

Environmental Basel ine Survey for Transfer (EBST)

# For

Navy Parcel D Site/SWMU 1 – Northeast Pond Disposal Area Site/SWMU 9 – El ectronic Countermeasures Area

Navy Parcel C1 Site/SWMU 10A – Jet Fuel Systems Laboratory

AGRICULTURAL OUTLEASE

# SITE 1 - NORTHEAST POND DISPOSAL AREA

- Former Landfill used to dispose of non hazardous soils and debris.
- Landfill contents and sediment were excavated and disposed off site from 2002 to 2004. Site regraded and vegetated.
- ➤ Groundwater quality is acceptable.



Landfill before Excavation



Debris Found Within Landfil I



Start of Regrading



Start of Excavation



Excavation at 50%



Final Contours, Initial Vegetation

## SITE 9 – ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES (ECM) AREA

- Former Laboratory area that used small quantities of a solvent.
- Structures were removed in the mid-1990's.
- Low Level groundwater contamination was identified in the early 1990s.
- Chemical's natural ly attenuated and groundwater quality was found to be at acceptable levels by 2000.



Laboratory Buil ding

AGRICULTURAL OUTLEASE

- Property leased by a local farmer.
- Farm is no I onger active, Navy took back property.
- Outbuil dings were found to contain fuels and pesticides.
- Buil dings and waste were removed in 1999.
- Pesticide-contaminated soil was removed in 2001.
- Groundwater quality was acceptable.



Former ECM Building Location

## SITE 10A – JET FUEL SYSTEMS LABORATORY

- Former area that was used to test aircraft fuel systems.
- Sol vents were used, some of which may have been rel eased to groundwater.
- Limited petrol eum contamination was found in soil s underneath concrete sl ab.
- Low Level and sporadic detection of sol vents were found in groundwater.



Former Farm House Location

STATEMENT OF BASIS/REMEDY SELECTION

For

SITE 1 – NORTHEAST POND DISPOSAL AREA No Further Action for Groundwater

SITE 9 – ECM AREA No Further Action for Groundwater

SITE 10A – INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS INCLUDING DEED Notifications to Address Residual Contamination in Soil s, No Further Action for Groundwater

> AGRICULTURAL OUTLEASE No further action for soil s

# COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Information Repository:

Riverhead Free Library and 330 Court Street Riverhead, New York 11901 Division of Environmental Permits SUNY Campus, Building 40 Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356

DEC Region 1 Office Web Site Address:

http://nwirp-calverton.adminrecord.org

User Name: cal verton Password: col ter

Provide Comments on Property Transfer and EBST to:

Mr. James Col ter, P.E. Remedial Project Manager Engineering Field Activity, Northeast Naval Facilities Engineering Command 10 Industrial Highway, MS#82 Lester, Pennsyl vania 19113 Phone: (610) 595-0567, ext 163 james.col ter@navy.mil

Provide Comments on RCRA Permit to:

Mr. John Wiel and Region 1 Deputy Permit Administrator SUNY Campus, Buil ding 40 Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356 Phone: (631) 444-0367 FAX: (631) 444-0360 jawiel an@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Provide Comments on Statement of Basis to:

Mr. Henry Wilkie NYSDEC Division of Sol id & Hazardous Materials 625 Broadway Al bany, NY 12233-7258 Phone: (518) 402-8594 FAX: (518) 402-9024 hj wilkie@gw.dec.state.ny.us