## RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT (NWIRP), CALVERTON CALVERTON COMMUNITY CENTER, CALVERTON, NEW YORK TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 2018

The Forty-eighth (48th) meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was held at the Riverhead Senior Center. Meeting attendees included representatives from the Navy (Joseph McCloud, Lora Fly, JC Kreidel, and Jeffrey Doepp), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) (Stephen Malsan), New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) (Steve Karpinski), Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) (Andrew Rapiejko), Town of Riverhead (Frank Messina), Suffolk County Legislature (Al Krupski), Suffolk County Wading River Civic Representative (Steve Shapiro), RAB Community Members (Lou Cork and Vincent Racaniello, and Adrienne Esposito), Arcadis (Robert Porsche), Resolution Consultants (Robert Forstner), Tetra Tech (David Brayack, Melissa Cushing, Kristi Francisco), Riverhead Newspaper (Geo Bartunek) and KOMAN Government Solutions (Stephane Roy). The sign-in sheet is included as Attachment 1.

#### **WELCOME AND AGENDA REVIEW**

The Navy representative, Mr. Joseph McCloud, welcomed everyone to the RAB meeting and introduced the meeting agenda. In addition, Mr. McCloud announced that Ms. Lora Fly would be taking over the Remedial Project Manager (RPM) duties. The agenda for the meeting is included as Attachment 2. The Navy presentations are included in Attachment 3.

#### **DISTRIBUTION AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

Mr. McCloud asked whether the RAB members received the RAB meeting minutes from the November 2018 meeting, and if there were questions or comments on the minutes. There were no comments, and the minutes for the November 2018 RAB meeting were approved.

#### **COMMUNITY UPDATE**

Mr. Vincent Racaniello (RAB co-chair) asked for an update on Pefluoroalkyl Substance (PFAS) and opened the floor to community members for topics of general discussions. Mr. McCloud responded that the presentations include updates on PFAS at Site 2 and Aircraft Paint Hangars.

### TECHNICAL PROGRESS – GENERAL OVERVIEW OF INSTALLATION RESTORATION SITES

Mr. McCloud then introduced the technical portion of the meeting, which consisted of presentations on the Interim Action to address potential munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and supplemental investigations at Site 2 for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and 1,4-dioxane, Site 2 and Aircraft Paint Hangars PFAS Site Inspections (SIs) and Preliminary Assessment (PA) at Site 2, and current activities at Operable Unit (OU)3 Sites 6A -Southern Area and Site 7.

#### TECHNICAL PROGRESS – SITE 2 INTERIM ACTION MEC UPDATE

Ms. Kristi Francisco (Tetra Tech) provided an overview of the interim action Record of Decision (ROD) for Site 2. The presentation is included in Attachment 3. Ms. Francisco presented the remedy and the schedule for Site 2. The remedy consists of the following components:

- · consolidation of off-property material,
- regrading, surface clearance, and addition of top soil and vegetation to stabile the surface
- Land use controls (LUCs) to restrict future use of the site
- Maintenance as required for erosion control

The schedule consists of the following:

- Record of Decision (Spring 2018)
- Remedial Action Work Plan (Spring/Summer 2018)
- Construction (Summer/Fall 2018)

Ms. Adrienne Esposito inquired if the two acres owned by the town is cleared or vegetated. Ms. Francisco stated that it was cleared.

Ms. Francisco concluded the Site 2 interim action update by announcing that the interim action ROD will be issued in the Spring of 2018.

### TECHNICAL PROGRESS – SITE 2 SUPPLEMENTAL VOC AND 1,4-DIOXANE INVESTIGATION

Ms. Francisco continued with a description of the supplemental investigation at Site 2 to evaluate VOCs and 1,4-dioxane. The presentation is included in Attachment 3. Ms. Francisco presented plan views showing the areal extent of the VOC plumes from Site 2, namely the western plume (consisting of trichloroethene [TCE]) and the eastern

plume (consisting of TCE and xylenes). The western plume was shown extending offproperty, beneath Swan Pond towards the "TCE anomaly" area near the Peconic River Sportsman's Club (PRSC) property, southeast of Site 2.

A summary of 1,4-dioxane, an emerging contaminant which has a variety of uses in consumer and industrial products, was also given. Relevant to Site 2, 1,4-dioxane was used as a stabilizer for chlorinated solvents – including 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA), which is known to have been used at NWIRP Calverton. 1,4-dioxane is of concern because it moves rapidly through soil and then into groundwater where it further disperses; long-term exposure may cause kidney and liver damage. The NYSDOH does not specifically regulate 1,4-dioxane at the current time, and as such the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for unspecified contaminants of 50 micrograms per liter ( $\mu$ g/L) applies; the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional screening level (RSL) is 0.46  $\mu$ g/L. A screening program for 1,4-dioxane was implemented as part of the 2016 basewide sampling event and it was not detected at Site 2.

In order to further evaluate VOCs and 1,4-dioxane in Site 2 groundwater, a supplemental sampling program was implemented in 2017 that included water level measurement at all Site 2 monitoring wells (to establish groundwater flow patterns), VOC testing at 11 monitoring wells, and 1,4-dioxane testing at 31 monitoring wells to evaluate whether 1,4-dioxane is associated with the Site 2 VOC plumes. The results from the 2017 program confirmed groundwater flow at NWIRP Calverton straddles a regional groundwater divide. Groundwater beneath the northern half of the facility flows to the northeast, and the Long Island Sound is the probable discharge point for groundwater in the shallow aquifer zones. Groundwater beneath the southern half of the facility flows to the southeast, and the Peconic River basin is the likely discharge point. Groundwater on the divide, which can fluctuate, flows to the east. Groundwater elevations range from 30 to 38 feet above mean sea level. VOCs were detected in seven of the 11 samples and exceeded MCLs at four locations. Trend analysis graphs were presented for select monitoring wells located within the VOC plumes (FT-MW03S, FT-MW09I, FT-PZ460I, and FT-PZ461I), which showed a downward trend. 1,4-Dioxane was detected in four of the 31 groundwater samples all at concentrations less than the NYSDOH MCL, but at concentrations that exceeded the lower range of the EPA Tapwater Regional Screening Level (RSL) at three locations. The path forward includes monitoring for VOCs and 1,4-dioxane in the Fall of 2018.

Ms. Adrienne Esposito inquired about the status of developing an MCL for 1,4-dioxane. Mr. Karpinski replied that the MCL will take a while to get promulgated.

Mr. Andrew Rapiejko noted that SCDHS split groundwater samples with the Navy in 2017 but used EPA Method 522 rather than Method 8270 SIM to analyze for 1,4-dioxane. The SCDHS results were approximately three times higher than Navy results.

In response, Ms. Fly indicated that in 2018, 1,4-dioxane will be analyzed by with Method 522 and Method 8270 SIM to resolve whether there is a method, quality control or recovery deviation.

### TECHNICAL PROGRESS – SITES 2 & AIRCRAFT PAINT HANGAR PFAS INVESTIGATION

Ms. Francisco continued with a description of the Site Inspection (SI) and facility-wide Preliminary Assessment (PA), which are used to evaluate the presence of PFAS in relation to Sites 2 and Aircraft Paint Hangars. The presentation is included in Attachment 3. Site 2 was used as an active fire training area and aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) was used to extinguish fires. PFAS were used to manufacture AFFF from the 1960s through 2001. New York has identified Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctane Acid (PFOA) as hazardous substances. The current EPA drinking water health advisory recommends PFOS and PFOA should each be less than 70 nanograms per liter (ng/L), and that when both are present their combined concentration should also be less than 70 ng/L. For reference, a nanogram is one-thousandth of a part per billion (or 1  $\mu$ g/L), so 1 mg/L is equivalent to 1,000  $\mu$ g/L or 1,000,000 ng/L.

In 2016, five on-property and two off-property groundwater wells were sampled for PFOS and PFOA as part of a screening program. PFOS and/or PFOA were detected at each location, with the EPA health advisory exceeded at four of these locations.

As a result, a further investigation was planned and was conducted in November and December 2017 and January 2018. This program included five surface soil, 12 subsurface soil, four temporary wells, 27 monitoring well, and three surface water samples. PFOS and/or PFOA were detected in several samples in each medium. Results from several groundwater samples from monitoring wells On-Property exceeded the EPA Health Advisories. Results from the groundwater samples from monitoring wells Off-Property did not exceed the EPA Health Advisories.

Planning for a summer 2018 sampling event is in progress and will include further investigation of groundwater and surface water. An SI report will be prepared in Fall 2018.

There was a question regarding soil criteria and Mr. McCloud noted that the number (Residential and Industrial USEPA RSL) is for Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS). Naval Station Newport has developed soil criteria and Department of Defense (DoD) is coming out with residential soil criteria but a schedule is not in place.

In addition to Site 2, the Aircraft Paint Hangars had an AFFF fire suppression system, and this system was tested in the 1980's. The hangars were equipped with trough

drains that would have routed impacted water to an industrial waste treatment plant, and AFFF could have also flowed via drainage swales or the drainage system to McKay Lake. Screening at four wells in 2016 found PFOS and/or PFOA in the four wells, with concentrations exceeding the EPA health advisory at three of these locations.

The 2017 field program for the Aircraft Paint Hangars included well redevelopment, collection of groundwater samples from 12 monitoring wells in the Site 6A area, five monitoring wells along the property line and seven monitoring wells off-property. In addition, a sample from the Fence Line Treatment System (FLTS), two pore water samples, and five surface water samples were collected for PFAS analysis. Exceedances of the EPA Health Advisories were detected in one groundwater and one pore-water sample off-property.

An additional investigation is planned for 2018.

Mr. Andrew Rapiejko inquired as to the difference in screen depths for the wells. Ms. Francisco responded that the shallow screens are generally at the water table about 20 feet and the intermediate well screens are generally about 50 feet.

As part of the PA process, background research including literature searches, interviews of site personnel and site reconnaissance are underway to evaluate potential PFAS release points. Release points may include runways and flight lines, fire training areas, hangars and crash sites, among others. Regarding crashes, the project team is aware of several crashes over the years.

Mr. Andrew Rapiejko inquired whether other compounds were analyzed besides PFOS, PFOA and PFBS and stated that the Health Department samples and analyzes 14 compounds. Mr. McCloud responded that 14 compounds were analyzed, but only the three that have criteria will be evaluated in the SI. The results for the remaining PFAS compounds will be included in the appendix of the report. Mr. Rapiejko noted the New York State defaults to an MCL of 50 micrograms per liter for unspecified compounds and therefore, the remaining PFAS compounds do have criteria. Mr. McCloud noted that decisions would be based on the EPA Health Advisory. Mr. McCloud added that surface water results are below the calculated surface water screening level.

Mr. Rapiejko asked about the path forward after the summer 2018 sampling event. Ms. Francisco replied that the Navy will have a recommendation in the SI.

Mr. Shapiro asked if there were any plans for remediation. Ms. Fly responded that there are no plans for remediation at the time. Ms. Fly added that the Navy is reviewing all the data and collaborating with the state on how to move forward since RSLs and criteria do not exist at this time and remediation may not address the contaminants at this point. The Navy will be in contact with the state. Ms. Fly explained that with PFAS coming out

as a new emerging contaminant, there is not much guidance from the EPA and the Navy is waiting for the science to catch up regarding guidance and regulations, then decisions can be made.

Mr. Rapiejko stated there is literature that PFAS do bioaccumulate and people are eating fish in the Peconic river which is a concern with these plumes that are probably discharging at some level. Ms. Fly stated that is why the Navy is looking at surface water and screening levels and what is being developed. Mr. Rapiejko added that some states have put out fish advisories. Mr. Karpinski added that the health department has looked at fish data and are reviewing the information very closely. Ms. Fly added that a comparative analysis of groundwater and fish studies could be performed.

One community member asked if there were any plans to sample further down the Peconic River. Ms. Fly responded that they will evaluate the data to determine if there is a need.

Mr. Rapiejko asked if there were other potential sources from aircraft crashes. Ms. Francisco replied that a PA is in process and the facility as a whole is being investigated and will be complete in the summer of 2018. Ms. Francisco added that SIs are in process and Site 2 is a priority 1 site so the Navy is moving forward and has started sampling. Ms. Francisco also stated that there will be further investigation once other sites are identified. Ms. Fly added that if the exact crash site is unknown, then the Navy cannot investigate.

### TECHNICAL PROGRESS – 2017 SITE 6A AND OU3 ANNUAL SAMPLING PROGRAMS

Mr. Forstner then provided a presentation on results from an investigation of the Site 6A source area and the status of the 2017 OU3 annual sampling events. The presentation is included in Attachment 3.

The Site 6A sampling program was initiated to evaluate increasing groundwater VOC concentrations that had been observed at two wells within the limits of the 2009/2010 removal action, specifically FC-MW02SR1 and FC-MW03SR1. The primary objectives were to determine if these VOCs were the result of upwelling from below the excavation or represented evidence of another source. The program was implemented pursuant to a NYSDEC-approved Work Plan and employed a direct-push technology (DPT) rig to evaluate shallow, intermediate and deep groundwater quality within, upgradient and downgradient of the removal area using five vertical profile borings and 12 temporary wells. Four existing monitoring wells not normally part of the OU3 basewide sampling event were also included.

The temporary well groundwater data was not suggestive of an external source. Although VOCs were detected in upgradient samples, these were low-level detections generally below MCLs. Results from within the historic removal area confirmed observations at FC-MW02SR1 and FC-MW03SR1, and also further indicated that the VOCs are limited to the shallow groundwater. VOC concentrations in intermediate and deep samples were generally below MCLs, with limited exception.

Additional monitoring wells were also installed on the PRSC property to address a data gap that existed between locations SA-MW132 and SA-PZ123. This included the installation of five new wells – two clusters with shallow and intermediate wells at SA-MW184 and SA-MW185, and one location (SA-MW186S) with a shallow well only. The purpose of these wells was to provide better delineation of the VOC plume in the vicinity of the northern shore of Donahue Pond. The wells were installed in March 2017 and sampled in April and September 2017. Analytical results from these first rounds of sampling indicated that 1,1-dichloroethane (DCA) was the only VOC to exceed its MCL  $(5 \mu g/L)$  and at SA-MW184I only  $(6.1 \mu g/L)$  in April and  $5.9 \mu g/L$  in September).

OU3 sampling events for 2017 were also summarized. This sampling is a continuation of the annual basewide program begun in 2011 and included surface water and groundwater sampling at four locations along the Peconic River in April and September, and a full round of groundwater sampling at 62 locations (including the four Peconic River piezometers) in September. Groundwater samples were collected from locations at Site 6A/10B (12 locations) and the Southern Area (15 locations onsite and 35 locations offsite, including seven offsite locations in the Peconic River area). In addition to the routine sampling described in the basewide program Sampling and Analysis Plan, 12 locations in the Fence Line Area were also sampled in May 2017 for purposes of monitoring performance of the FLTS. Samples of the SA-MW127 cluster were also collected in August and December to evaluate the effect of the temporary connection of SA-PTW1 to the FLTS on VOC concentrations in this area.

The samples (groundwater and surface water) were analyzed for VOCs. Three groundwater samples were also analyzed for iron, manganese and arsenic in the September sampling event. In addition, an expanded 1,4-dioxane screening program was included as part of the main sampling event in September that included ten locations along the fence line and eleven locations along Connecticut Avenue.

The interim (validated) 1,4-dioxane results from September were presented. Analytical results indicated 1,4-dioxane was not detected at ten locations, and was detected at concentrations no higher than 6.3  $\mu$ g/L at 11 locations; at seven of these locations, the detected concentration was less than 1  $\mu$ g/L.

Mr. Forstner concluded with a summary of sampling data related to the Fence Line Area, and in particular near SA-MW127I, where elevated concentrations over successive rounds of sampling dating back to May 2016 showed exceedances of MCLs, with DCA concentrations ranging as high as 220  $\mu$ g/L (in May and December 2016). SA-MW127I is located between extraction wells EW-2 and EW-3 to the northeast and the eastern infiltration gallery to the east. It was suspected that the persistent VOCs in this area might be stagnated by hydraulic conditions, and that a temporary connection of SA-PTW1 might alleviate the VOC concentrations in this area. As a result, the temporary connection was installed and began operation in July 2017. Interim (validated) data for SA-MW127I indicated that DCA remained in excess of MCLs (58  $\mu$ g/L in August 2017, 120  $\mu$ g/L in September 2017, and 45  $\mu$ g/L in December 2017), therefore operation of the temporary connection would continue.

Mr. Karpinski inquired about the acreage of the DCA plume, Mr. Forstner stated about 250 acres.

One community member inquired about the VOC decreases in each corner of Site 6A/Southern Area but pointed out VOC increases in the middle of Site 6A/Southern Area, then inquired about the depths of the wells. Mr. Forstner replied that the depths are in the handouts and the shallow wells are generally screened at the water table, the intermediate wells are screened generally from 30 to 40 feet below ground surface (bgs) and deep wells are screened generally from 50 to 60 feet bgs.

#### TECHNICAL PROGRESS - FENCE-LINE TREATMENT SYSTEM (FLTS) UPDATE

Mr. Roy, provided an update on the operation of the FLTS. The presentation is included in Attachment 3. The FLTS was constructed pursuant to the OU3 ROD for Site 6A/10B that was completed in May 2012. The selected remedy is comprised of LUCs and a system to extract, treat and infiltrate groundwater in order to achieve the remedial goal of containing the VOC plume from leaving the site.

The FLTS system uses extraction wells, air stripping equipment, and infiltration galleries, in order to control the VOC plume. Construction started in October 2012 and was completed in October 2013, and system start-up occurred on October 8, 2013. To address declining productivity in extraction well EW-2, it was taken off-line and well EW-3 was brought on-line in February 2016. In order to address persistent VOC concentrations observed in the vicinity of SA-MW127I, the FLTS was temporarily connected to an existing, adjacent pump test well (SA-PTW1) in July 2017 and pumping at EW-1 and EW-3 was suspended since VOC concentrations were below MCLs.

Operating statistics and sampling data were then presented, from system startup through March 2018. System uptime and flow rates were lower in the first four months due to issues associated with system startup; following the initial shakeout period,

average influent flowrates exceeded 78 gallons per minute (gpm) over the next year. The system operated at a reduced rate beginning in March 2015, initially due to a seasonally-elevated groundwater table followed by reduced output from extraction well EW-2. More recently, influent flowrates were decreased to below 70 gpm because of issues with the infiltration galleries, which have limited system throughput.

Influent contaminant concentration trends were presented. Generally, a downward trend has been observed from system startup until the temporary connection to SA-PTW1 was made in July 2017. Based on the influent data, it is estimated that the system was removing less than a tenth of a pound of VOCs on a monthly basis prior to the connection to SA-PTW1, with the cumulative removal through June 2017 was estimated at 50.08 pounds. After connection of the FLTS to SA-PTW1, the VOC influent concentration increased to nearly 60  $\mu$ g/L and VOC removal rates increased to in excess of a half-pound per month. By September 2017, the cumulative removal was estimated at 51.93 pounds.

As noted previously, throughput had recently decreased due to issues with the infiltration gallery capacity. Test pits to investigate subsurface conditions near the infiltration galleries were completed in April 2017, and rehabilitation of the eastern infiltration gallery was conducted in August 2017. Groundwater discharge rates increased after the rehabilitation efforts, and the FLTS currently discharges to the east gallery only.

In summary, the overall decreasing trend of VOCs in influent from EW-1 and EW-3 continued, and influent concentrations had been below 5  $\mu$ g/L since August 2016. In order to evaluate the presence of VOCs other than those included in the site ROD, analysis of influent for the full list of VOCs began in May 2016 as requested by NYSDEC. Since that time; perchloroethylene concentrations have ranged from 8.9  $\mu$ g/L in May 2016 to 0.72  $\mu$ g/L in September 2017. The connection of the FLTS to SA-PTW1 in July 2017 led to an increase influent VOC concentrations, with concentrations of DCA ranging from 41  $\mu$ g/L in July 2017 to 23  $\mu$ g/L in October 2017. As of March 2018, DCA is continuing to decrease (5.8  $\mu$ g/L). The FLTS maintains continued compliance with all discharge goals, including effluent levels less than the relevant NYSDOH MCLs, and VOC removal efficiency is in excess of 99 percent.

#### TECHNICAL PROGRESS -SITE 7 REMEDIAL ACTION UPDATE

Mr. Stephane Roy (KOMAN Government Solutions) then provided an update on the status of Site 7 (the former Fuel Depot). The presentation is included in Attachment 3. A summary of recent groundwater sampling activities and a path forward was provided. Mr. Roy discussed the current results of the semiannual groundwater sampling program which includes, 11 monitoring wells analyzed for select SVOCs, 2-methylnaphthalene,

and lead. Of the monitoring wells included in the program, seven wells previously had exceedances of 2003 ROD Remediation Goals. The remaining four wells in the program are located downgradient of the contaminated groundwater. Mr. Roy presented figures portraying the historical and most recent sampling results from October 2017. The monitoring well figure presented ethylbenzene and total xylene exceedances above the Proposed Closeout Goals, in MW16S and MW17S. The SVE wells figure presented ethylbenzene and total xylene exceedances above the Proposed Closeout Goals, in SV2, SV4, and SV13.

Mr. Roy then reviewed the path forward indicating that semi-annual groundwater sampling would continue and potential optimization to reduce cleanup time needed to be evaluated.

#### **GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CLOSING REMARKS**

At the conclusion of the meeting, an opportunity to ask general questions about the site was provided. No further questions were posed. Mr. McCloud thanked the attendees for their participation. The next RAB meeting was planned for fall 2018, with a final date and location to be confirmed. The meeting was then adjourned.

#### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFFF Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AS/SVE Air Sparge/Soil Vapor Extraction

bgs Below ground surface DCA 1,1-Dichloroethane

EPA Environmental Protection Agency FLTS Fence Line Treatment System

gpm Gallons per Minute

ISCO In-Situ Chemical Oxidation
LTM Long Term Monitoring
LUC Land Use Control

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

MEC Munitions and Explosives of Concern

ng/L Nanograms per Liter

NWIRP Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant

NYSDEC New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

NYSDOH New York State Department of Health

OU Operable Unit

PA Preliminary Assessment
PFAS Pefluoroalkyl Substance

PFBS Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid

PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonate

PRSC Peconic River Sportsman's Club RAB Restoration Advisory Board

ROD Record of Decision

RPM Remedial Project manager RSL Regional Screening Level

SCDHS Suffolk County Department of Health Services

SI Site inspection

TCA 1,1,1-Trichloroethane

TCE Trichloroethene

μg/L Micrograms per Liter

UST Underground Storage Tank
VOC Volatile Organic Compound

## ATTACHMENT 1 APRIL 17, 2018 RAB MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

### ATTACHMENT 2 APRIL 17, 2018 RAB MEETING AGENDA

## ATTACHMENT 3 NAVY PRESENTATIONS – APRIL 17, 2018 RAB MEETING

#### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFFF Aqueous Film Forming Foam
AS/SVE Air Sparge/Soil Vapor Extraction

bgs Below ground surface DCA 1,1-Dichloroethane

EPA Environmental Protection Agency FLTS Fence Line Treatment System

gpm Gallons per Minute

ISCO In-Situ Chemical Oxidation
LTM Long Term Monitoring
LUC Land Use Control

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

MEC Munitions and Explosives of Concern

ng/L Nanograms per Liter

NWIRP Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant

NYSDEC New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

NYSDOH New York State Department of Health

OU Operable Unit

PA Preliminary Assessment PFAS Pefluoroalkyl Substance

PFBS Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid

PFOA Perfluorooctanoic Acid PFOS Perfluorooctane Sulfonate

PRSC Peconic River Sportsman's Club RAB Restoration Advisory Board

ROD Record of Decision

RPM Remedial Project manager RSL Regional Screening Level

SCDHS Suffolk County Department of Health Services

SI Site inspection

TCA 1,1,1-Trichloroethane

TCE Trichloroethene

μg/L Micrograms per Liter

UST Underground Storage Tank
VOC Volatile Organic Compound

## ATTACHMENT 1 APRIL 17, 2018 RAB MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

### 48th RAB Meeting for NWIRP Calverton April 17, 2018 Sign-in List

Name (Print)	Phone and/or email or address if interested in being on the mailing list	Affiliation	How did you hear about the meeting?
Melissa aushing			
JC Kreidel			
Krist Francisco			
Jeffrey Doepp			
Steve Shapiro			
Robert Forstner			
JOE MCCLOS			
Stephen Malsan			
Frank Messina			
LOBELT PORSCHE			
Lou Cork			
Uncent Rownell	0		
Andrew PARIETHO			
David Bregack			
Steve Karpinsa			

### 48th RAB Meeting for NWIRP Calverton April 17, 2018 Sign-in List

Name (Print)	Phone and/or email or address if interested in being on the mailing list	Affiliation	How did you hear about the meeting?
GEO. BARTUNGIC			
Kelly Zegerr			
Kelly Zegerr Adrieme Exposito Al Kripski			
Alkopski			
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### 48th RAB Meeting for NWIRP Calverton April 17, 2018 Sign-in List

Name (Print)	Phone and/or email or address if interested in being on the mailing list	Affiliation	How did you hear about the meeting?
Jonathan Wanlass			
Jonathan Wanlass Lora Ty			

### ATTACHMENT 2 APRIL 17, 2018 RAB MEETING AGENDA

#### **Agenda**

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

April 17, 2018
Riverhead Seniors Center, Riverhead NY
7:00 p.m.

#### Welcome and Agenda Review

Joseph McCloud, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

#### **Distribution of Minutes**

All Members

#### **Community Update**

Vincent Racaniello, RAB Co-chair

#### **Technical Progress**

#### **General Overview of ER Sites**

Joseph McCloud, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

#### Site 2 Interim Action for MEC Update

Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech

#### Site 2 Supplemental VOC and 1.4-Dioxane Investigation

Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech

### PFAS. Site 2 and Aircraft Hangar Site Inspection and Preliminary Assessment

Kristi Francisco, Tetra Tech

#### 2017 Site 6A. Southern Area and OU3 Sampling Results

Robert Forstner PE, Resolution Consultants

#### **Fence Line Treatment System Update**

Stephane Roy, KOMAN Government Solutions

#### 2017 Site 7 Groundwater Results and Optimization

Stephane Roy, KOMAN Government Solutions

#### **Closing Remarks**

Joseph McCloud, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

Presenters will be available after the program for questions.

## ATTACHMENT 3 NAVY PRESENTATIONS – APRIL 17, 2018 RAB MEETING



# SITE 2 – FORMER FIRE TRAINING AREA INTERIM ACTION TO ADDRESS POTENTIAL MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES OF CONCERN (MEC)

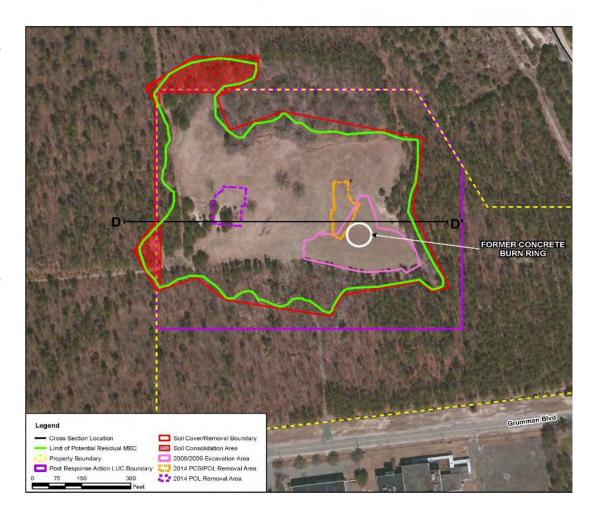
NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT (NWIRP)
CALVERTON, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

4/17/2018

## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Remedy for Potential MEC



- Potential Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) are present and likely originated at another location at the NWIRP (i.e., firing stop butt area)
- Remedy:
  - Consolidation of off-property material
  - Regrading, surface clearance, and addition of top soil and vegetation to stabilize the surface.
  - Land Use Controls to restrict future use of the site
  - –Maintenance as required for erosion control



## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Interim Action Update



- Record of Decision (Spring 2018)
- Remedial Action Work Plan (Spring / Summer 2018)
- Construction (Summer / Fall 2018)



# SITE 2 – FORMER FIRE TRAINING AREA SUPPLEMENTAL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs) AND 1,4-DIOXANE INVESTIGATION

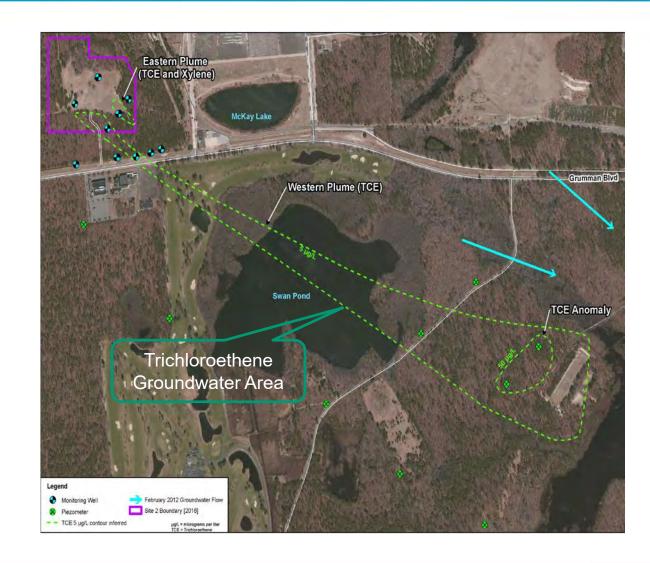
NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT (NWIRP)
CALVERTON, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

4/17/2018

# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area VOC Investigation



- Used as an active Fire Training Area from the 1950's until 1996
- Groundwater at the site have been impacted by petroleum, chlorinated solvents, and other chemicals
- Two VOC-contaminated groundwater plumes
- Trichloroethene (TCE) and xylene are the primary contaminants
- TCE plume extends offproperty



# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area 1,4-Dioxane Investigation

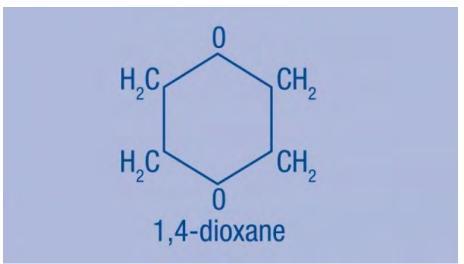


### • 1,4-Dioxane

- -Synthetic industrial chemical
- -Consumer products: deodorants, shampoo, and cosmetics
- -Industrial uses: paint strippers, dyes, greases, varnishes, and waxes
- -Useful properties: stabilizer for chlorinated solvents such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA)

### •1,4-Dioxane 2016 Testing

- -Two on-property wells: FT-MW09I and FT-MW10I
- -1,4-dioxane was not detected



# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area 2017 Sampling Event



#### Water Level Measurements

-All Site 2 monitoring wells to evaluate groundwater flow direction

### VOC Testing:

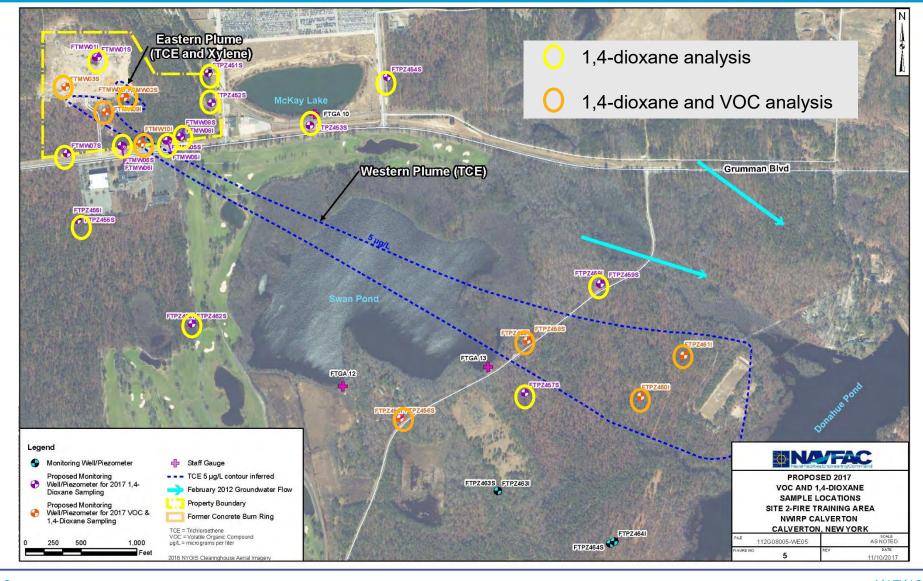
−11 monitoring wells to monitor migration and attenuation of VOCs

### • 1,4-Dioxane Testing:

-31 monitoring wells to evaluate whether 1,4-dioxane is associated with the Site 2 VOC plumes

# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area 2017 VOC and 1,4-Dioxane Program

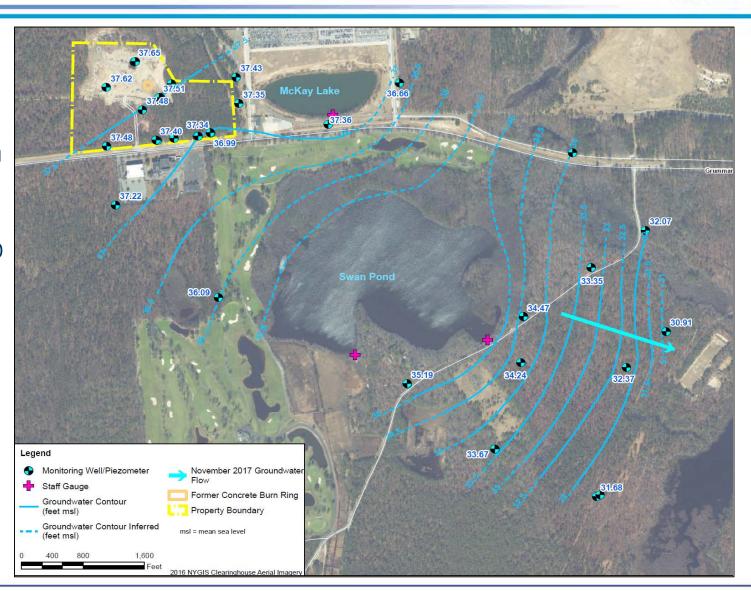




## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Water Level Measurements

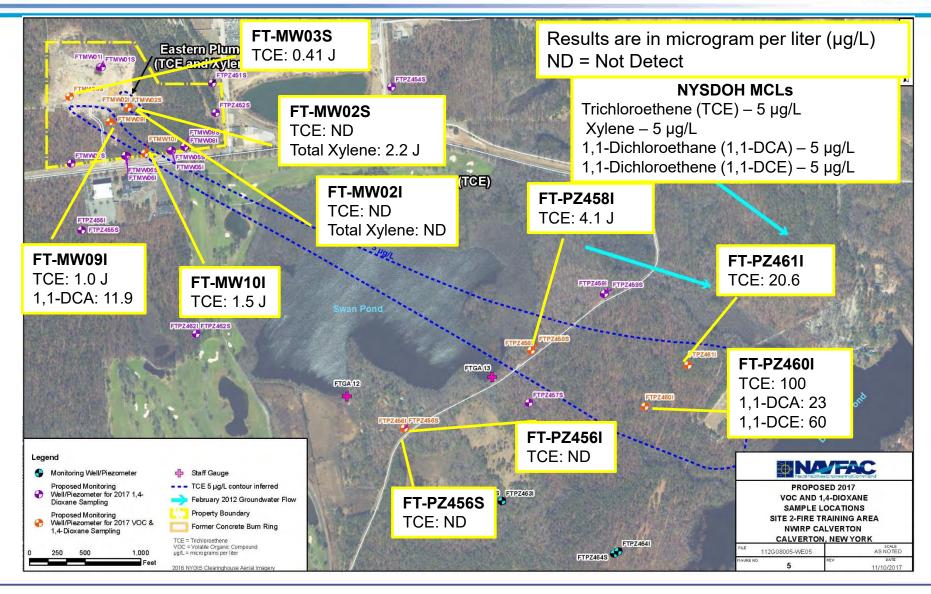


- Confirmed groundwater flow to the south east
- Elevations range from 30 to 38 feet above mean sea level



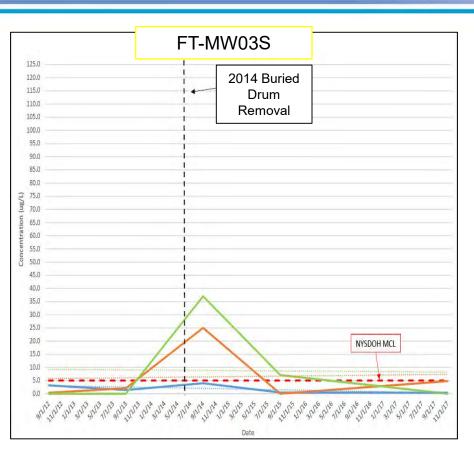
## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area 2017 VOC Results

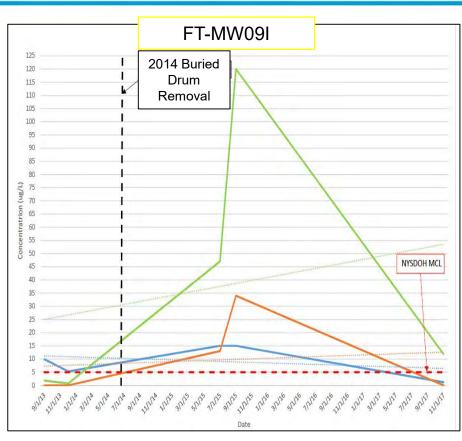


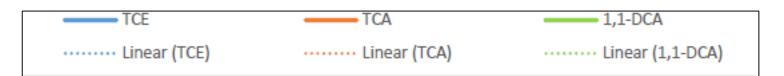


# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Trend Analysis



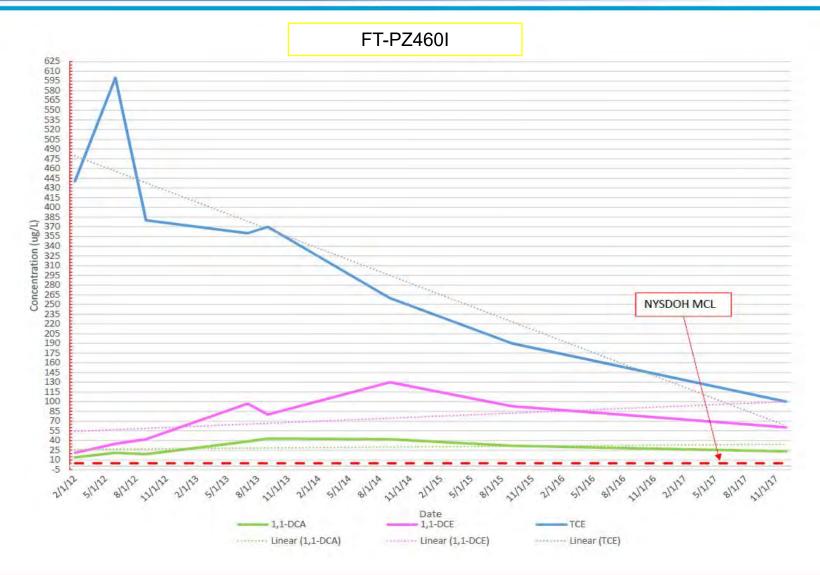






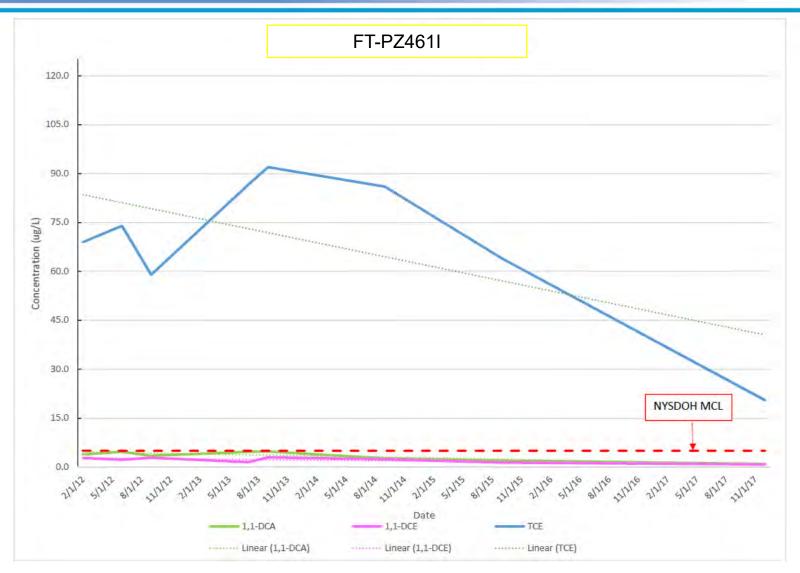
# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Trend Analysis





# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Trend Analysis

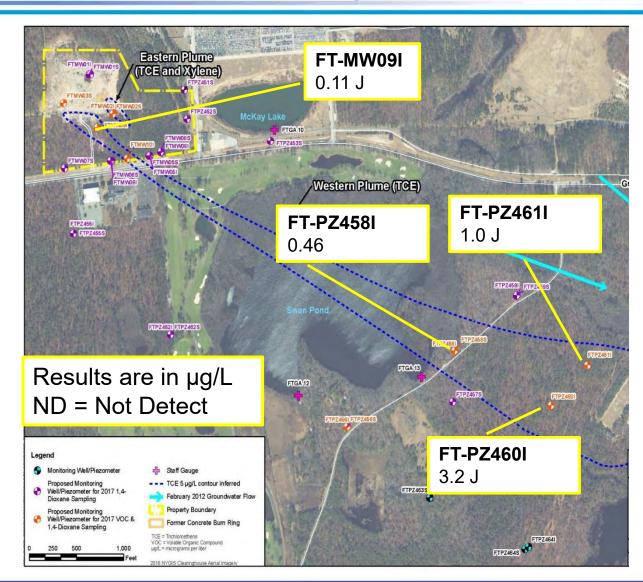




## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area 2017 1,4-Dioxane Results (µg/L)



- NYSDOH MCL defaults to the Unspecified Contaminant Level of 50 µg/L
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Screening Level Tapwater (RSL) range = 0.46 μg/L (10-6) to 46 μg/L (10-4)
- Method Detection Limit: 0.0423 µg/L
- 1,4-dioxane detected in 4 of 31 groundwater samples
- Results did not exceed NYSDOH MCLs
- Results exceeded the EPA RSL of 0.46 µg/L at 3 locations. No exceedances of 46 µg/L.



## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Path Forward



- Monitor for VOCs and 1,4-dioxane in Fall 2018
  - —Data will support the next 5-Year Review
  - —1,4-dioxane data will verify correlation between the EPA methods for drinking water and groundwater



# PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) SITE 2 AND AIRCRAFT PAINT HANGAR SITE INSPECTION (SI) and FACILITY WIDE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA)

NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT (NWIRP)
CALVERTON, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

4/17/2018

### Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area



- Used as an active Fire Training Area from the 1950's until 1996
- Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF) used to extinguish fires
- PFAS was used to manufacture AFFF from the 1960's to 2001



**Looking west northwest** 

# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area PFAS Sampling Events



#### September 2016

 Select wells sampled and analyzed for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS)

### November 2017 to January 2018

- SI objectives:
  - —Are PFAS associated with the VOC plumes, and if present, do they exceed the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Health Advisories?
  - —Are PFAS from Site 2 impacting water quality in McKay Lake or Swan Pond?
  - —Are former firefighting activities at Site 2 the only source of PFAS in the area?
  - —Are PFAS in soil and groundwater at Site 2 and are they associated with residual petroleum?
- Investigation activities
  - —Surface and subsurface soil sampling at the former fire training ring
  - -Temporary well installation (groundwater sampling) at the former fire training ring
  - —Groundwater sampling at wells from existing monitoring well network
  - -Surface water sampling

#### PFAS GUIDELINES



#### **Guidelines**

- EPA Drinking Water Health Advisories
  - –PFOS: 70 nanograms per liter (ng/L)
  - -PFOA: 70 ng/L
  - -If both are present: PFOS and PFOA should not exceed 70 ng/L
- EPA Regional Screening Level (RSL):
  - -One PFAS with an EPA RSLs: perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
  - -Tap Water: 400,000 ng/L (400 μg/L or 0.4 mg/L)
  - -Residential Soil: 1,300,000,000 ng/kg (1,300,000 µg/kg or 1,300 mg/kg)
- New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) identified PFOA and PFOS as a hazardous substance (6 NYCRR Part 597, March 2017)
- New York State has no criteria specific to PFAS

nanogram

What is a ng/L?

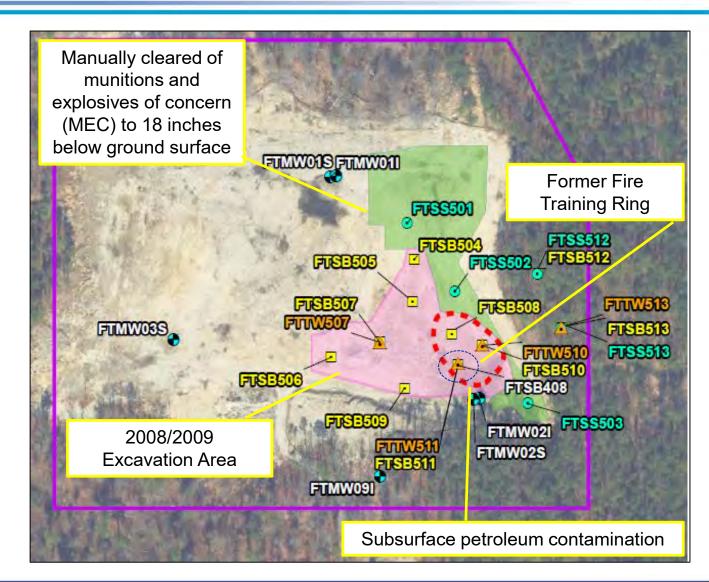
1 milligram per liter (mg/L) = 1,000 micrograms per liter ( $\mu$ g/L) = 1,000,000 ng/L

# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Fire Training Ring Area Investigation



#### Soil

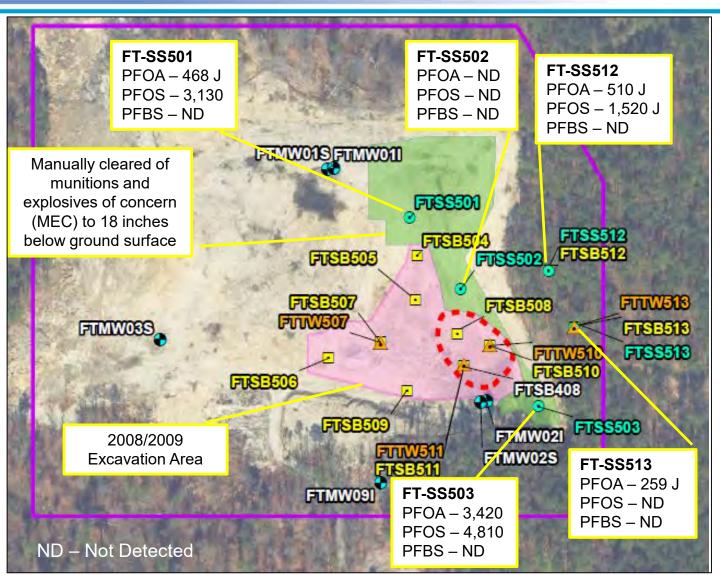
- 5 surface soil samples
- 12 subsurface soil samples
   Temporary Wells
- 4 groundwater grab samples



# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Surface Soil Results (ng/kg)



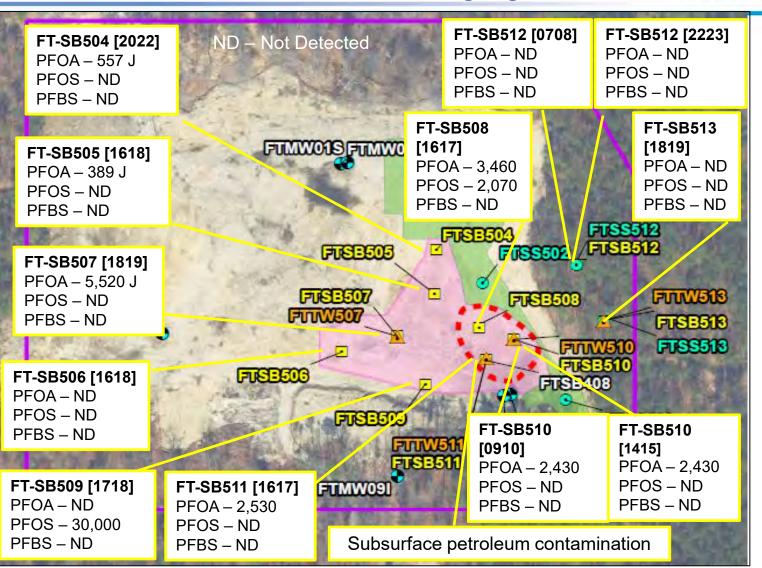
- 5 surface soil samples
- PFOA: detected in 4 of the 5 samples
- PFOS: detected in 3 of 5 samples
- PFBS: Not detected



# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Subsurface Soil Results (ng/kg)



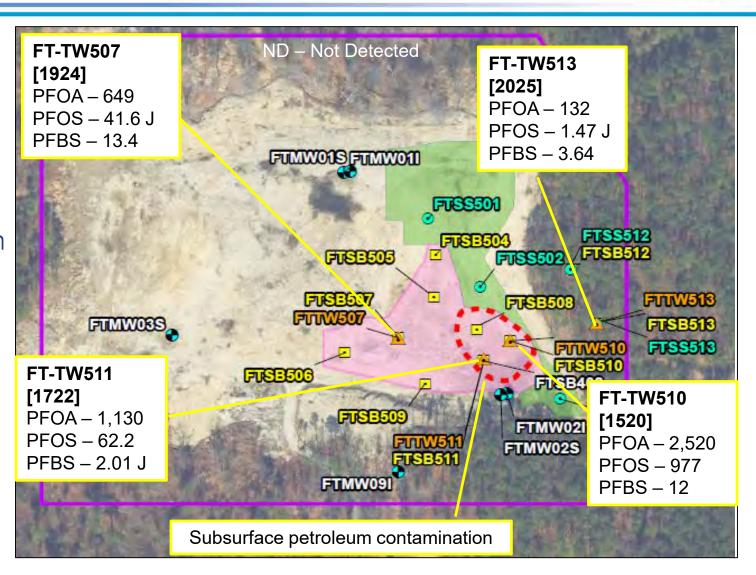
- 12 subsurface soil samples
- PFOA: detected in 6 of the 10 samples
- PFOS: detected in 2 of 10 samples
- PFBS: Not detected



## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Temporary Well Results (ng/L)

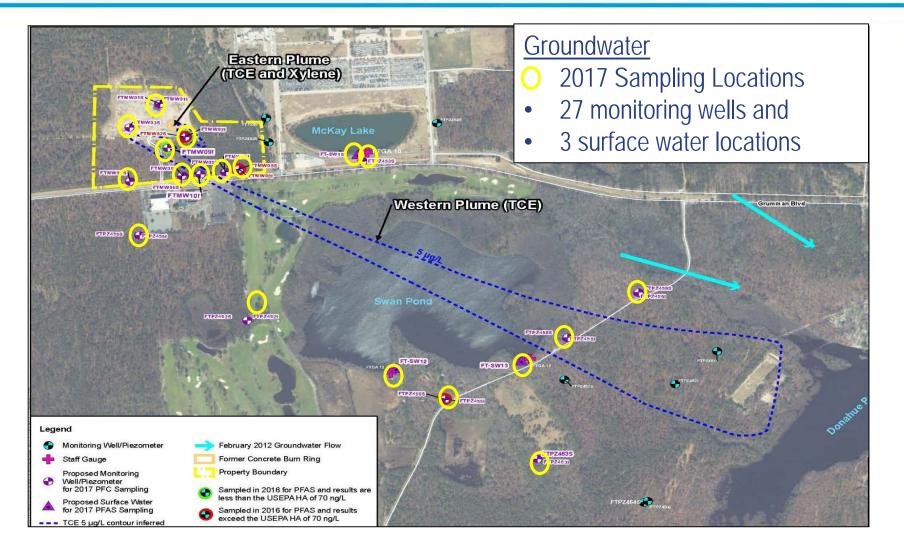


- 4 Groundwater grab samples collected at the water table
- PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS: Detected in each sample
- Results exceed the EPA Drinking Water Health Advisories



# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area PFAS Groundwater Investigation



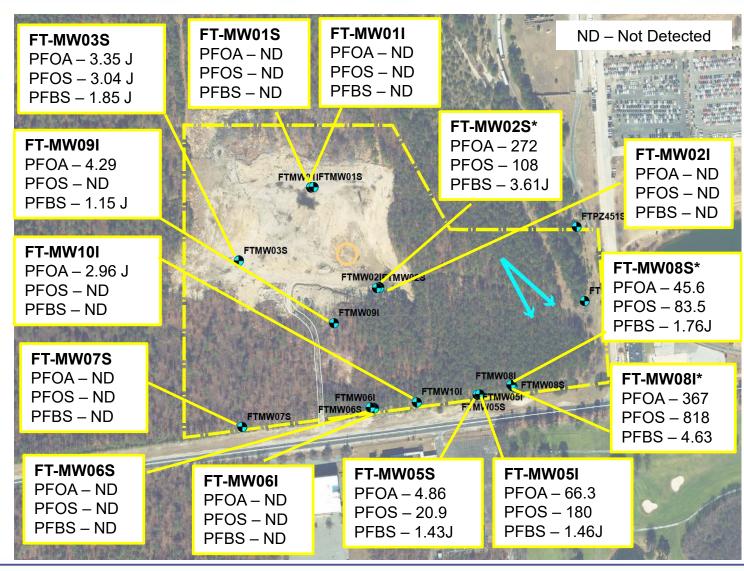


# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area On-Property PFAS Results (ng/L)



- 14 permanent wells sampled on property
- 4 of 14
   groundwater
   samples had
   exceedances of
   the EPA Health
   Advisories
- Moderate concentrations noted near and downgradient of the former fire training area

\*Exceeded EPA Health Advisories in 2016 sample



### Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Off-Property PFAS Results (ng/L)

FT-PZ458S

PFOA - 10.4

PFOS - 4.53

FT-PZ455I

PFOA - ND

PFOS - ND

PFBS - ND

FT-PZ462I

FT-PZ455S

PFOS - ND

PFBS - ND

FT-PZ462S

PFOA - 0.345 J

FT-PZ453S

PFOS - ND

PFBS - ND

PFOA - 0.693 J

FT-PZ4581

PFOA - 34.9

PFOS - 16.8



FT-PZ459S

PFOS - ND PFBS - ND

> FT-PZ4591 PFOA - 8.06 PFOS - 11.2

PFBS - ND

FTPZ460I

PFOA – 1.17J

- 13 permanent wells sampled off property
- No exceedances of the EPA Health Advisories

PFOA - ND PFBS - 1.33J PFBS - 1.44J PFOA - 1.55J PFOS - ND PFOS - ND PFBS - ND PFBS - ND Swan Pond FT-SW13 FTGA 13 FT-PZ456S\* PFOA - ND FTGA 12 PFOS - ND PFBS - ND FT-PZ456I PFOA - 13.3 PFOS - ND FT-PZ463S PFBS - ND PFOA - 1.73 J PFOS - ND

\*FT-PZ456S exceeded EPA Health Advisories in 2016

## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Surface Water

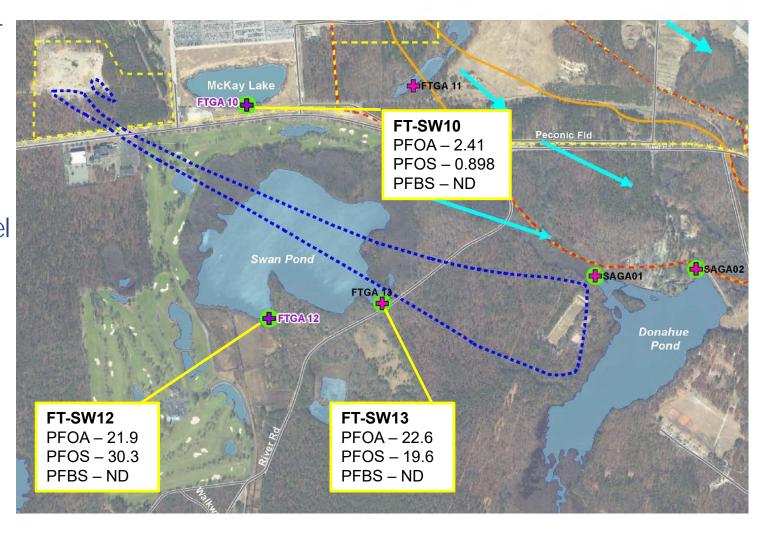


- Calculated Surface Water Screening Levels
- EPA RSL Calculator (June 22, 2017):
- Recreational exposure to PFOA and PFOS: 4,400 ng/L in surface water
  - -26 years: 6 years as a child and 20 years as an adult
  - -Considers weight and skin surface area
  - -Exposure to surface water for 4 hours a day during 52 days of the year

# Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Surface Water Results (ng/L)



- 3 surface water samples
- Results are below the Calculated Surface Water Screening Level



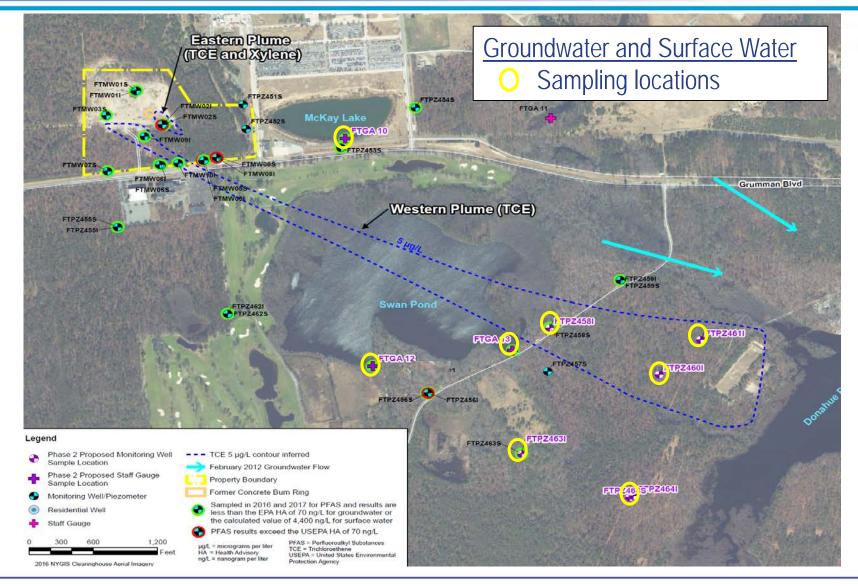
## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Path Forward



- Summer 2018 Sampling Event
- 6 Off-property groundwater samples
  - -Confirm PFAS results greater than half the EPA HA of 70 ng/L
  - -Evaluate groundwater downgradient of River Road
- 3 Surface water samples confirm 2017 results
  - -McKay Lake
  - -Swan Pond
- Prepare SI Report Fall 2018
  - –Determine next steps

## Site 2 – Former Fire Training Area Summer 2018 Proposed Sampling Locations





## Aircraft Paint Hangars PFAS Investigation



- Aircraft paint hangars north and west of Site 6A were identified as having fire suppression systems that contained AFFF
- 1980's: The AFFF deluge system was tested the system
- Hangars were equipped with trough drains, which would have routed water/material to an Industrial Waste Treatment Plant (IWTP)
- AFFF could have flowed through drainage swales at Site 6A or discharged to McKay Lake



**Looking north west** 

# Aircraft Paint Hangars PFAS Sampling Events



#### September 2016

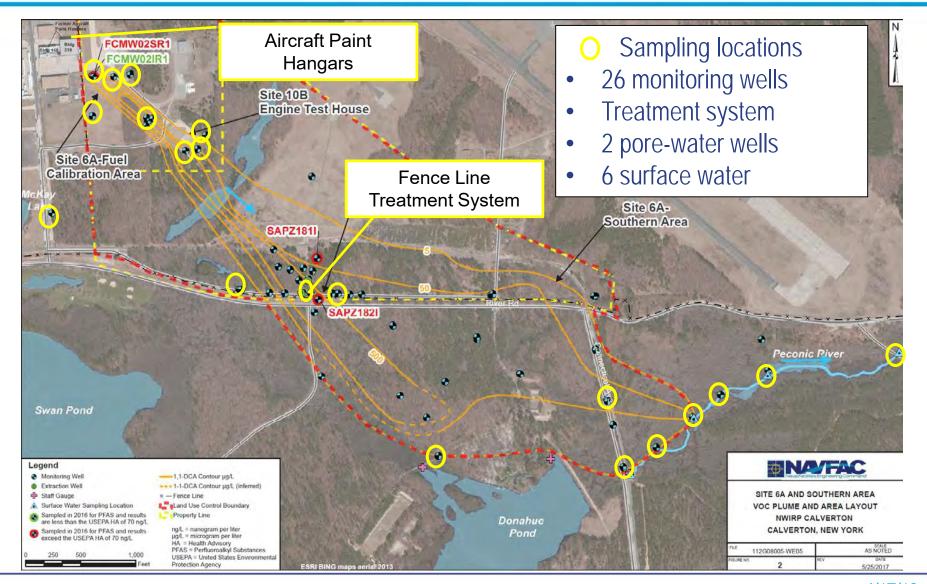
Select wells sampled and analyzed for PFOA and PFOS

#### November / December 2017

- SI objectives
  - —Are there PFAS associated with the on-property or off-property portions of the Site 6A VOC (1,1-dichloroethane) plumes, and if present, do they exceed the U.S. EPA HAs?
  - —If present on property, are PFAS migrating off property?
  - —Are PFAS present in the Peconic River, and if present, can the detections be attributed to the former NWIRP?
- Investigation activities
  - -Groundwater sampling from 26 existing monitoring wells
  - -Surface water sampling for 4 existing and 1 new location

## Aircraft Hangars November / December 2017 PFAS Investigation



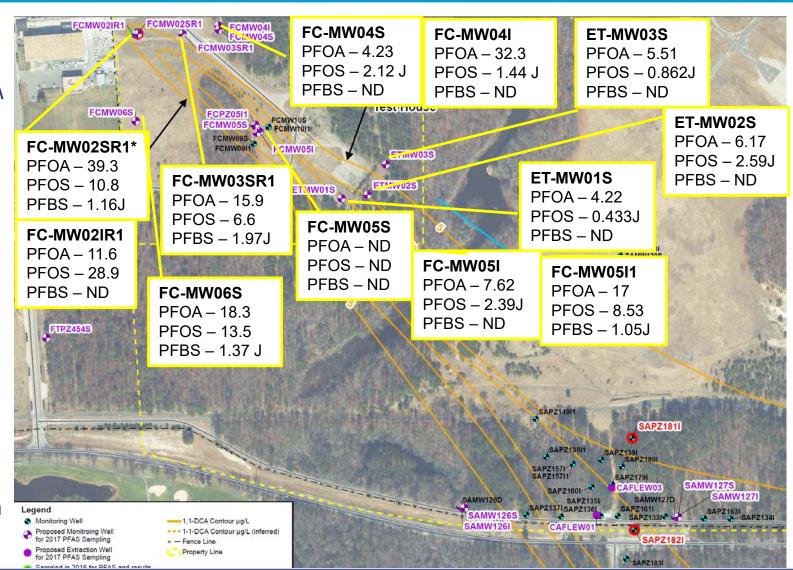


4/17/18

## Aircraft Paint Hangars On-Property PFAS Results (ng/L)



- 12 wells in the area of Site 6A
- No exceedances of the EPA Health Advisories

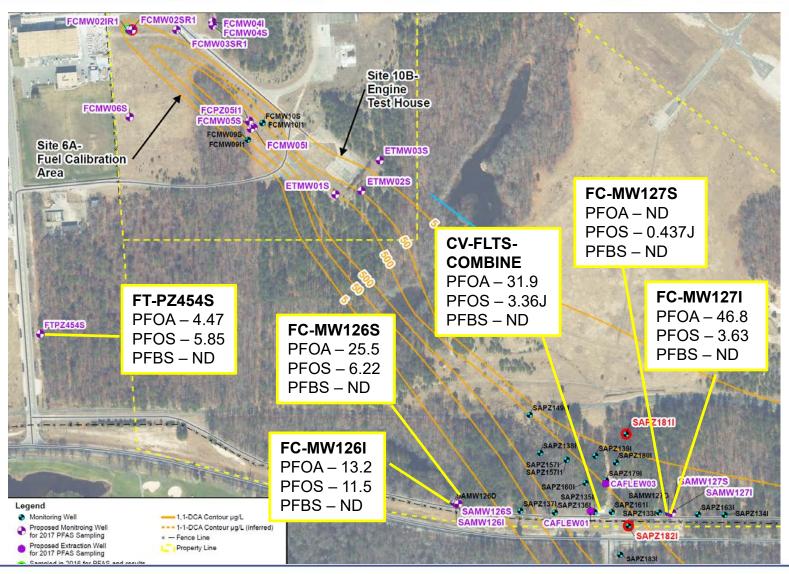


\*Exceeded EPA Health Advisories in 2016 sample

## Aircraft Paint Hangars On-Property PFAS Results (ng/L)

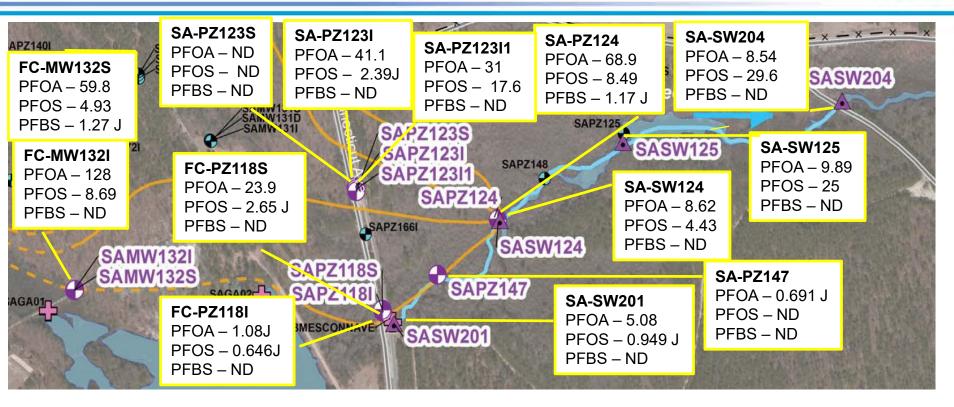


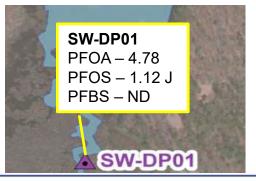
- 5 wells along the property line
- 1 Sample from the treatment system
- No exceedances of the EPA Health Advisories



## Aircraft Paint Hangars Off-Property PFAS Results (ng/L)







- 7 groundwater samples from monitoring wells
- 2 pore-water samples
- 5 surface water samples
- Results for 1 of 8 groundwater and 1 of 2 pore-water samples exceed the EPA Health Advisories

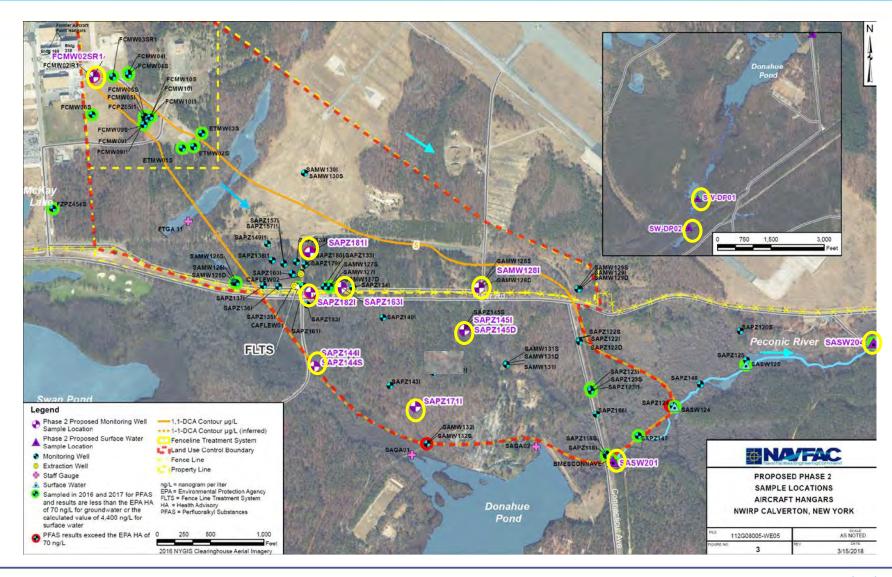
## Aircraft Paint Hangars Path Forward



- •Summer 2018 Sampling Event
- •10 Groundwater samples
  - -Confirm PFAS results at source area
  - -Evaluate groundwater between the property line and the Peconic River
- •3 Surface water samples
  - -Evaluate Peconic River surface water upstream of Swan Pond Flow
  - -Evaluate Peconic River surface water downstream of Donahue Pond
  - -Evaluate Peconic River surface water upstream of Donahue Pond
- Prepare SI Report Fall 2018
  - –Determine next steps

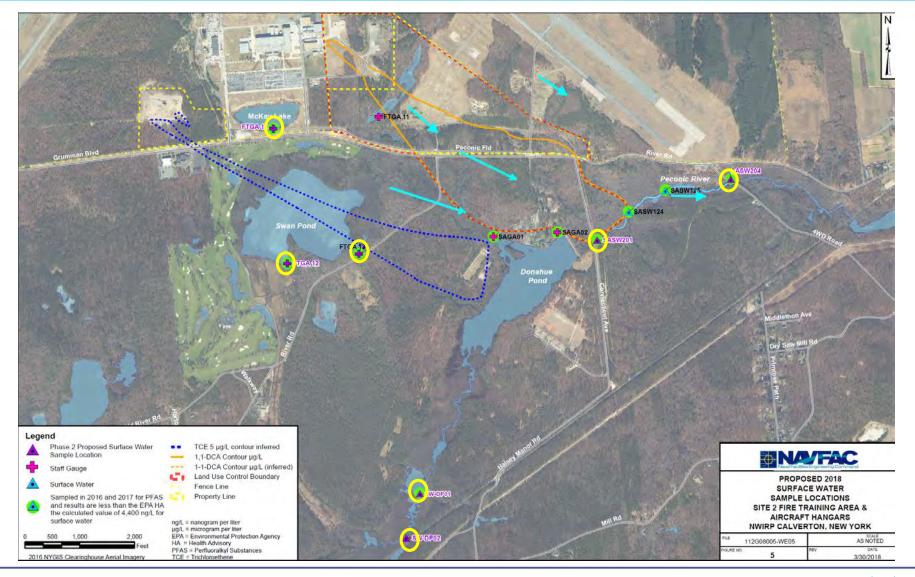
# Aircraft Paint Hangars Summer 2018 Proposed Sampling Locations





# Site 2 and Aircraft Paint Hangars Summer 2018 Proposed Surface Water Locations





# Facility Wide Preliminary Assessment (PA)



#### PA is currently in progress for NWIRP Calverton (Summer 2018)

- Literature Searches
  - –Naval Information Restoration Information Solution (NIRIS)
  - –Public Databases (EPA and State of New York)
- Site Interviews and Site Reconnaissance
- Potential PFAS sites
  - -Fuel Spills
  - -Fire Department Training Areas
  - -Hangars
  - -Crash Sites
- PA Report: Summarizes findings and recommendations for Site Inspections

4/17/18



## 2017 GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

April 2018 Restoration Advisory
Board
NWIRP CALVERTON, NEW YORK

April 17, 2018

### **Facility Map**





### **Annual Monitoring Program**



#### Monitoring Well Installation

- -Five new wells on Peconic River Sportsman's Club (PRSC) property to address data gap along Donahue Pond
- -Two clusters with shallow and intermediate wells (SA-MW184S/I & 185S/I) and one shallow well (SA-MW186S)
- -Installed and first sampled April 2017; all five locations added to LTM program
- Site 6A Source Area Investigation completed March/April 2017
  - –Determine source of VOCs at FC-MW03SR1 upgradient source or upwelling?
  - -Sampling of 12 temporary wells at 3 depths, plus 4 nearby permanent monitoring wells
  - –Draft report under review
- Annual OU3 Well & Piezometer Sampling Event September 2017
  - -Site 6A (Fuel Calibration Area) 12 locations, all on-site
  - -Southern Area 43 locations, 21 on-site and 22 off-site
    - Fence Line Area 15 locations, all on-site
    - High Concentration Area 5 locations, all off-site
    - Low Concentration Area 23 locations, 6 on-site and 17 off-site

### **Annual Monitoring Program**



- Peconic River Surface Water, Groundwater and Porewater
  - -Four surface water and porewater locations sampled in April and September
  - -Three upland piezometers sampled in September
- Additional Sampling Events Monitoring at SA-MW127I
  - -Two samples collected at SA-MW127I/D in August
  - -Three samples collected at SA-MW127S/I/D in December
- 1,4-Dioxane Screening
  - –21 locations 13 along southern property line, 8 along Connecticut
     Avenue
- Water Elevation Gauging
  - -108 wells/piezometers (8 not measured due to damage/access issues)
  - -7 staff gauges (6 locations measured as "dry" no reading)

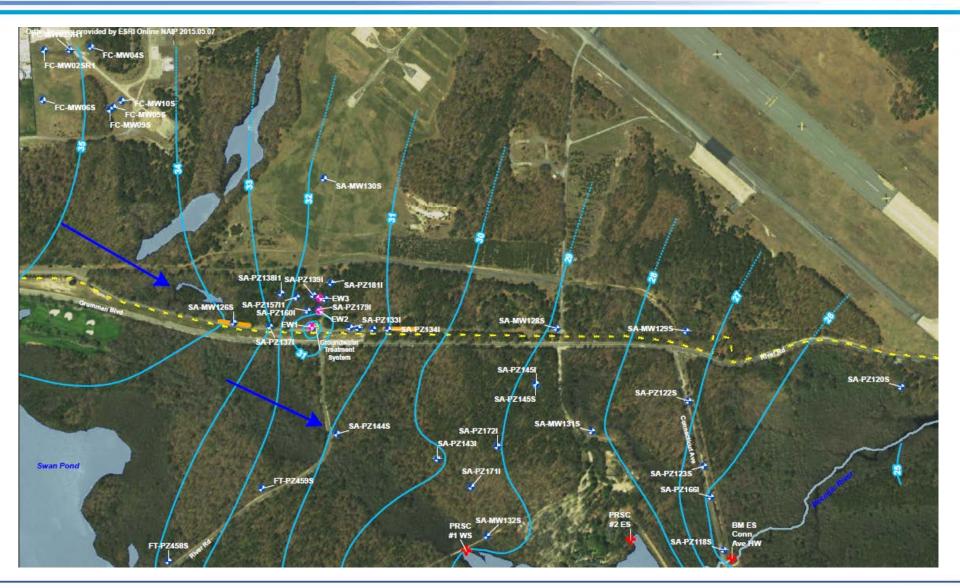
### **Southern Area Plume Map**





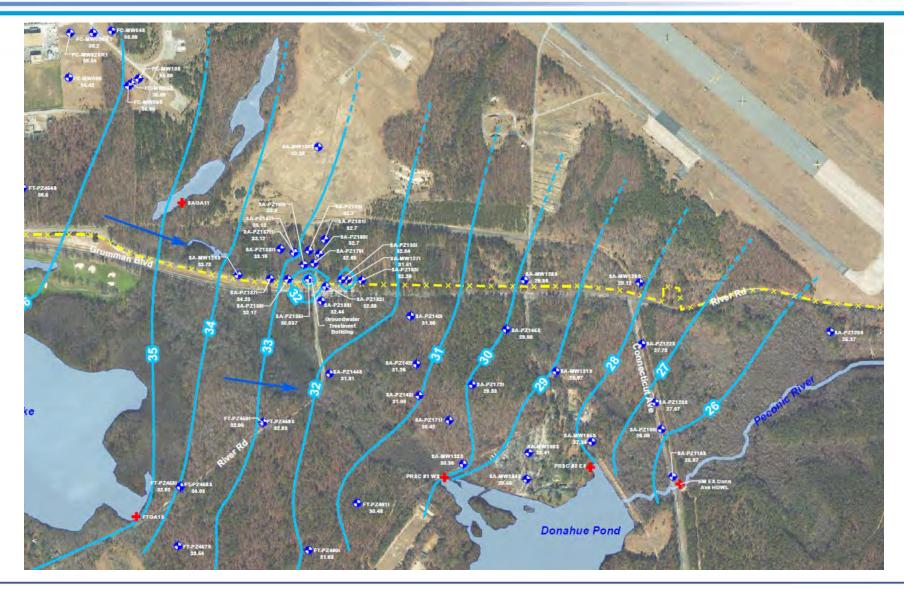
### **Groundwater Flow (September 2016)**





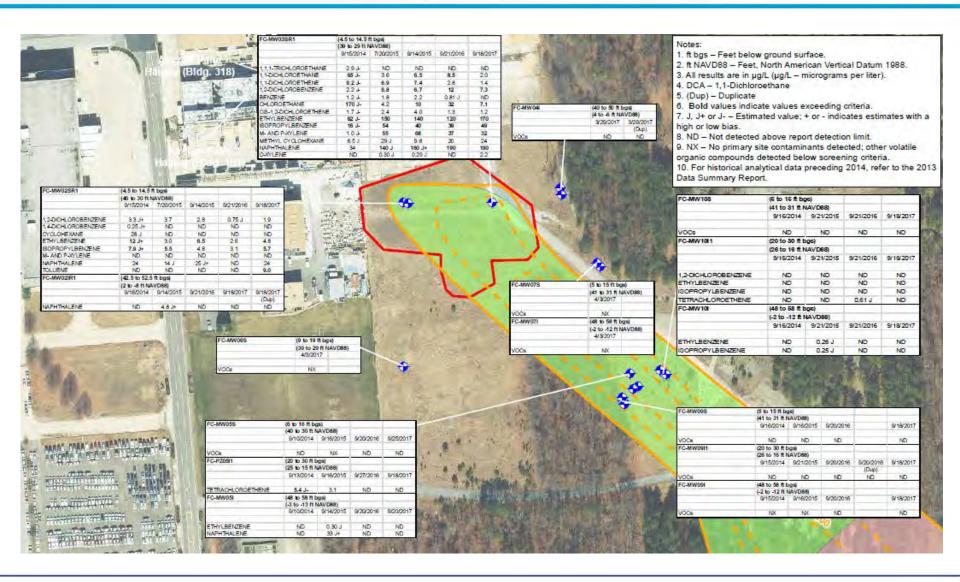
## **Groundwater Flow (September 2017)**





### Site 6A-2017 Results





### Site 6A – 2017 Results (cont'd)

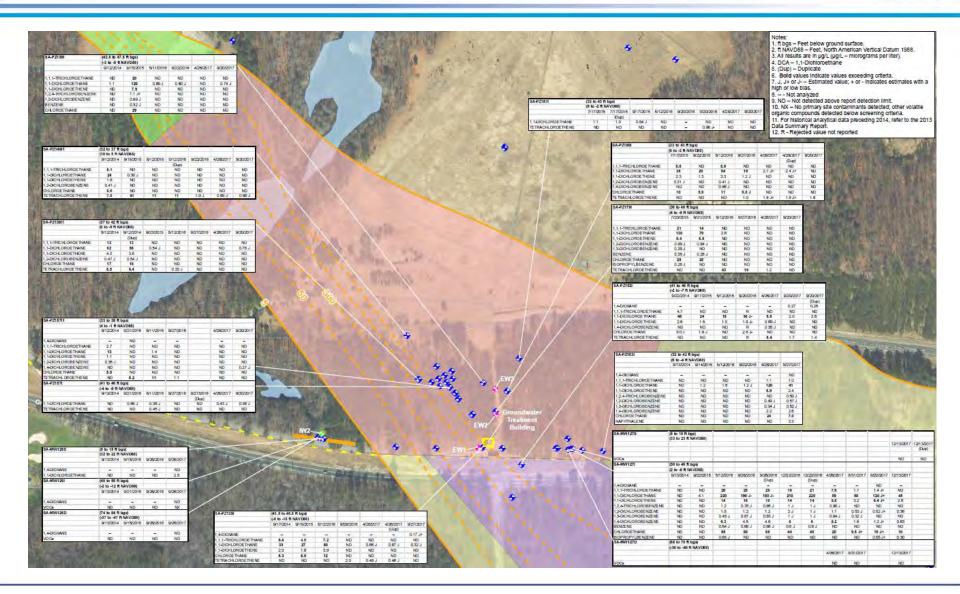


#### Site 6A

- -17 VOCs detected in 5 of 12 locations
- -Fuel-related VOC levels remain above MCLs in shallow groundwater in historic Source Area
  - MCLs exceeded at FC-MW03SR1 for several fuel-related VOCs and chloroethane
  - MCLs exceeded at FC-MW02SR1 for isopropyl benzene and toluene
- -VOCs not detected at "mass flux" (FC-MW05/09/10) clusters in September 2017
- -Current estimated VOC mass flux across FC-MW05/09/10 clusters is 0.04 lbs/yr meets OU3 RD criterion

### Fence Line Area – 2017 Results





## Fence Line Area – 2017 Results (cont'd)



#### Groundwater – Fence Line Area

#### -April

- 11 VOCs detected in 8 of 13 locations; 6 different MCLs exceeded at 3 locations
  - -5 MCLs exceeded at SA-MW127I, 3 MCLs exceeded at SA-PZ163I; 2 MCLs exceeded at SA-PZ182I
  - All exceeded MCLs were for chlorinated VOCs; DCA exceeded MCL at all 3 locations

#### -August

 8 VOCs detected at 1 of 2 locations sampled; 2 MCLs (DCA and chloroethane) exceeded at SA-MW127I

#### -September

- 16 VOCs detected at 12 of 15 locations
  - −3 MCLs exceeded SA-MW127I (DCA, chloroethane and DCE)
  - -2 MCLs exceeded at SA-PZ163I (DCA and chloroethane)

#### -December

 6 VOCs detected at 1 of 3 locations sampled; 2 MCLs exceeded at SA-MW127I (DCA and chloroethane)

## Fence Line Area – 2017 Results (cont'd)

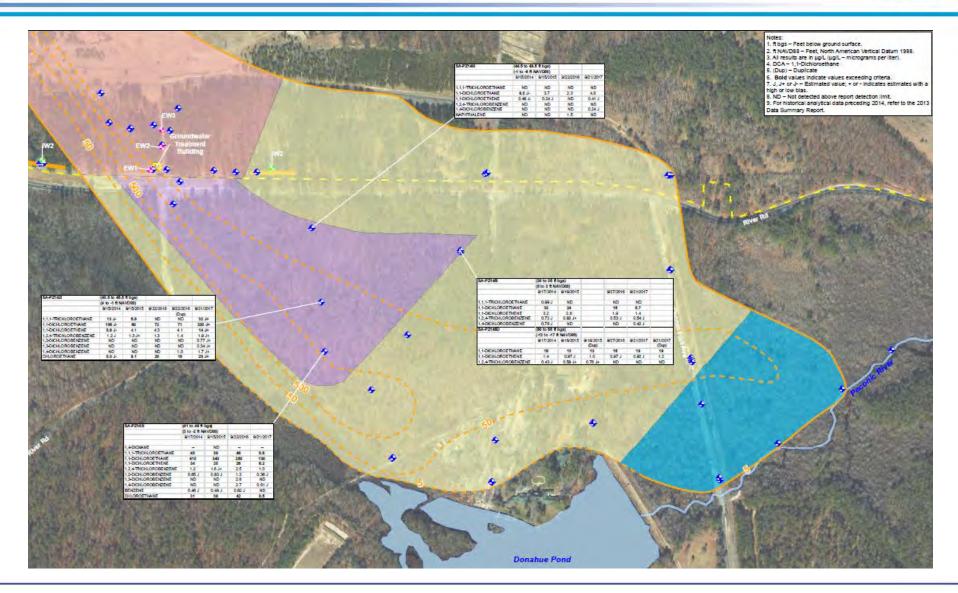


#### Groundwater – Fence Line Area (cont'd)

- -FLTS shutdown criteria requires all site-related VOCs be below 50 μg/L in Fence Line Area wells, and less than 2.2 lbs/year VOCs in FLTS influent
- -Elevated levels at SA-MW127I suspected to represent stagnated area
  - Temporary connection of nearby pump test well to FLTS began operation in July
- -Two Fence Line Area locations do not meet site-related VOC concentration criterion
  - SA-MW127I in April, August, September & December
  - SA-PZ163I in April and September
- -Total VOCs in FLTS influent for 2017 3.36 lbs
  - FLTS shutdown influent VOC mass criterion not met due to temporary connection
  - Cumulative VOC mass in FLTS influent for first six months (through June):
     0.09 lbs
  - Cumulative VOC mass in FLTS influent for last six months (postconnection): 3.27 lbs

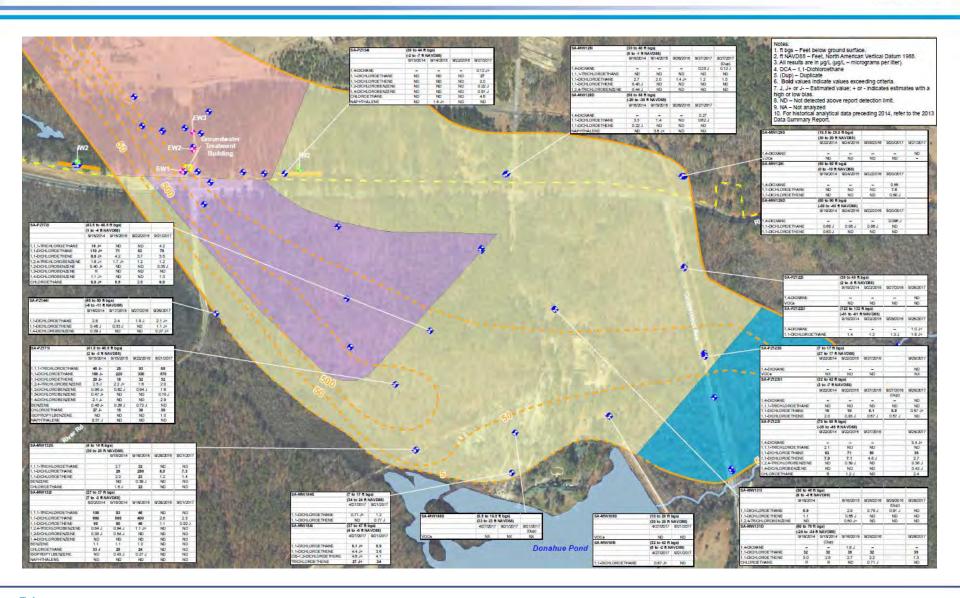
## Off-Site High Concentration Area – 2017 Results





### Off-Site Low Concentration Area – 2017 Results





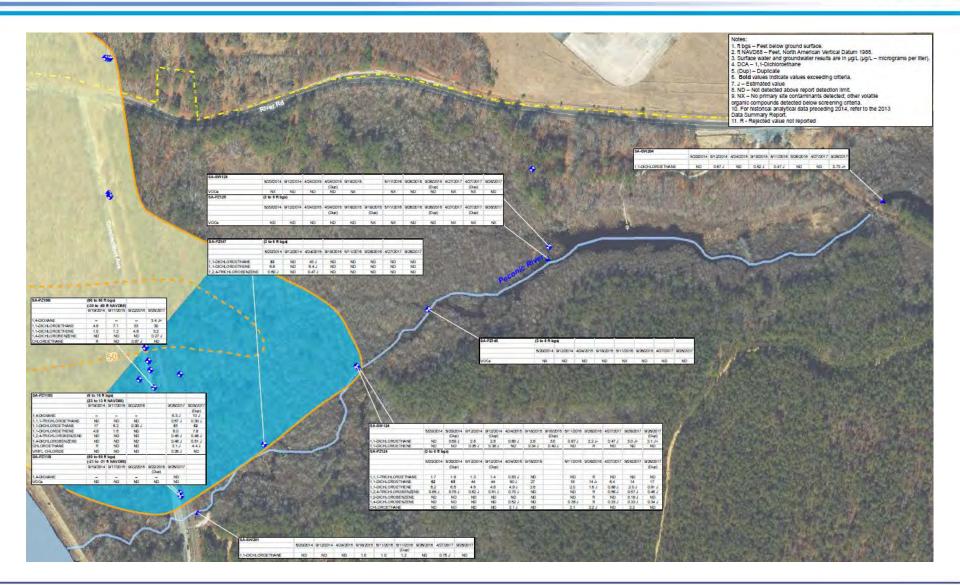
## Off-Site High/Low Concentration Areas – 2017 Results (cont'd)



- Groundwater Off-Site High Concentration Area
  - -9 VOCs detected at 5 locations; MCLs exceeded at 4 locations
    - 4 chlorinated VOC MCLs exceeded at SA-PZ142I and SA-PZ143I
    - MCL for DCA exceeded at SA-PZ145I and SA-PZ145D
  - Results consistent with recent years and show decreasing trend at 4 locations (all except SA-PZ142I)
- Groundwater Off-Site Low Concentration Area
  - -5 new wells installed & sampled in PRSC in April (SA-MW184S/I, 185S/I, 186S)
    - 7 VOCs detected at 4 of 5 locations; MCLs exceeded only at SA-MW184I (DCA and TCE)
  - -15 VOCs detected at 18 of 23 locations in September; MCLs exceeded at 8 locations
    - Exceedances of 4 MCLs exceeded at SA-PZ171I, 2 MCLs at SA-PZ123I, SA-PZ172I and SA-PZ184I, and 1 MCL at SA-MW129I, SA-PZ123I1, SA-MW131D and SA-PZ134I
  - -VOC concentrations at SA-MW132S/I continued decline from elevated 2012-2015 levels
  - -New wells SA-MW184S/I, SA-MW185S/I and SA-MW186S suggest VOCs not moving beneath Donahue Pond, and likely are being pushed eastward due to influence of impoundment

### Peconic River Area – 2017 Results





### Peconic River Area – 2017 Results (cont'd)



#### Peconic River Area

- -Porewater (April & September Sampling in-river; September only in adjacent locations)
  - Excluding acetone (lab contaminant) and negligible detections of chloroform,
     7 VOCs detected at 3 of 7 locations, DCA OU3 RD benchmark was
     exceeded at one location
  - DCA, DCE, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene and 1,4-dichlorobenzene observed at SA-PZ124 in April and September; no RD benchmarks exceeded
  - DCA, DCE and 1,4-dichlorobenzene detected at SA-PZ166I in September;
     no RD benchmarks exceeded
  - DCA exceeded RD porewater benchmark at SA-PZ118S (62 μg/L detection; benchmark is 51 μg/L); 6 other chlorinated VOCs also detected

#### -Surface Water (April & September Sampling)

- Excluding acetone (lab contaminant) and negligible detection of chloroform at SA-SW125 in April, DCA was only VOC detected
- DCA observed at SA-SW124 in April and September, SA-SW201 in April only and SA-SW204 in September only
- All detections were below RD benchmarks

## 1,4 Dioxane Screening – 2017 Results



#### 1,4-Dioxane Sampling

- -Purpose is to evaluate whether a 1,4-dioxane plume is leaving the site and/or approaching the Peconic River
  - In 2015, 1,4-dioxane was evaluated at 6 locations; only one detection, SA-MW131D 1.9  $\mu g/L$
- -Sampling targeted southern property boundary and Connecticut Avenue
  - 13 locations along southern property boundary
  - 8 locations along Connecticut Avenue

#### •1,4-Dioxane Results

- -Not detected at 10 locations
- –Detected at 11 locations
  - 6.3 μg/L at SA-MW118S (10 μg/L in duplicate), 3.4 μg/L at SA-PZ166I, 3.4 μg/L at SA-PZ123I, 1.0 μg/L at SA-PZ122D
  - Detected below 1 μg/L at seven other locations



# SITÉ 6A - SOUTHERN AREA FENCE LINE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION TREATMENT SYSTEM (FLTS) APRIL 2018 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)

NWIRP CALVERTON, NEW YORK

April 17, 2018

## **Presentation Agenda**



Introduction

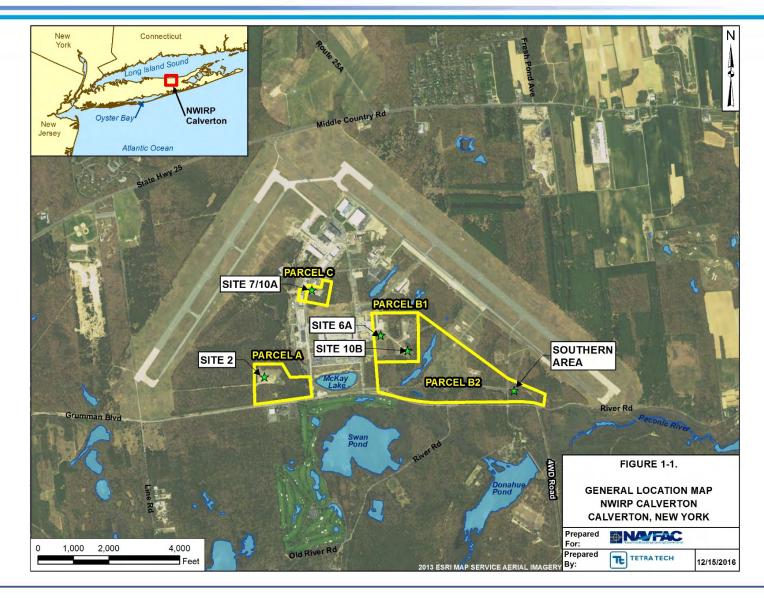
System Overview

System Performance / Recent Activities

System Performance Summary / Future Activities

## Site Layout





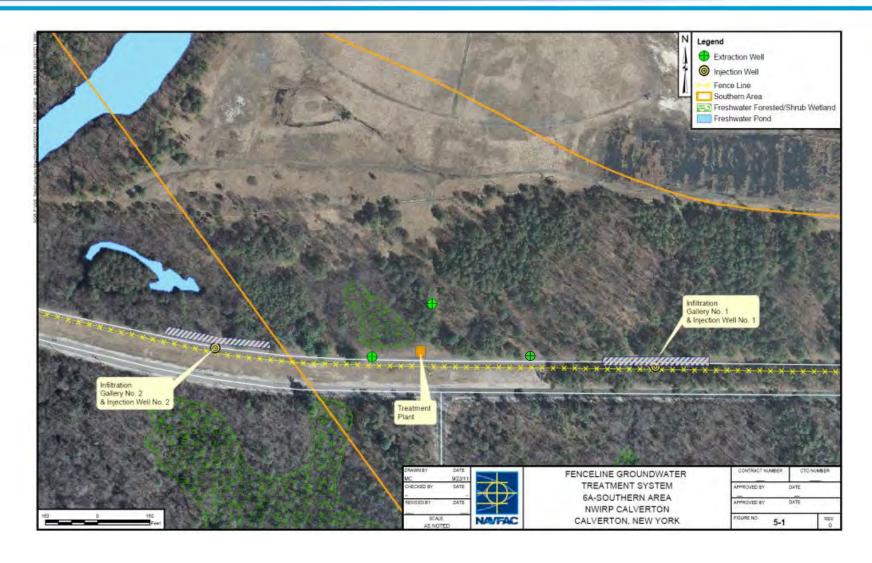
## Fence Line Treatment System Overview



- Record of Decision (ROD) in May 2012.
- Selected remedy for Fence Line Area LUCs and monitoring with extraction, treatment, and infiltration.
- Fence Line Treatment System overview:
  - Four extraction wells (EW-1, EW,2, EW-3 and SA-PTW1), design capacity up to 100 gpm.
  - VOCs removed via air stripping.
  - Treated groundwater re-injected through infiltration galleries, meeting MCLs.
- Construction began in October 2012, and system start-up occurred 8 October 2013.
- EW-2 taken off-line and well EW-3 brought on-line in February 2016 to increase flow recovery.
- Pumping at EW-2/EW-3 suspended as VOC concentrations are below MCLs.
- SA-PTW1 temporary connection to FLTS in July 2017 to treat persisting VOCs in the vicinity of nearby well SA-MW127i.

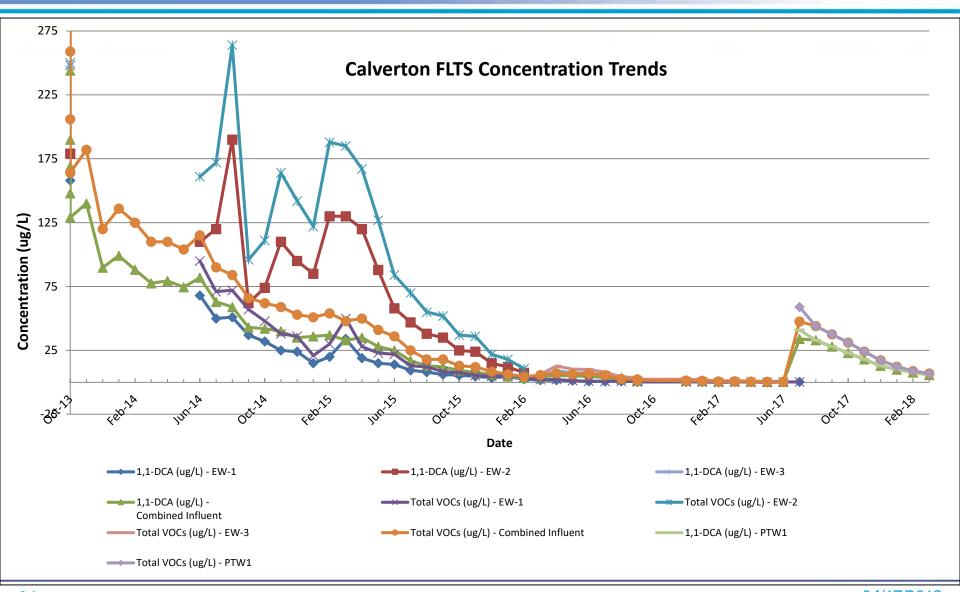
## Fence Line Treatment System Overview





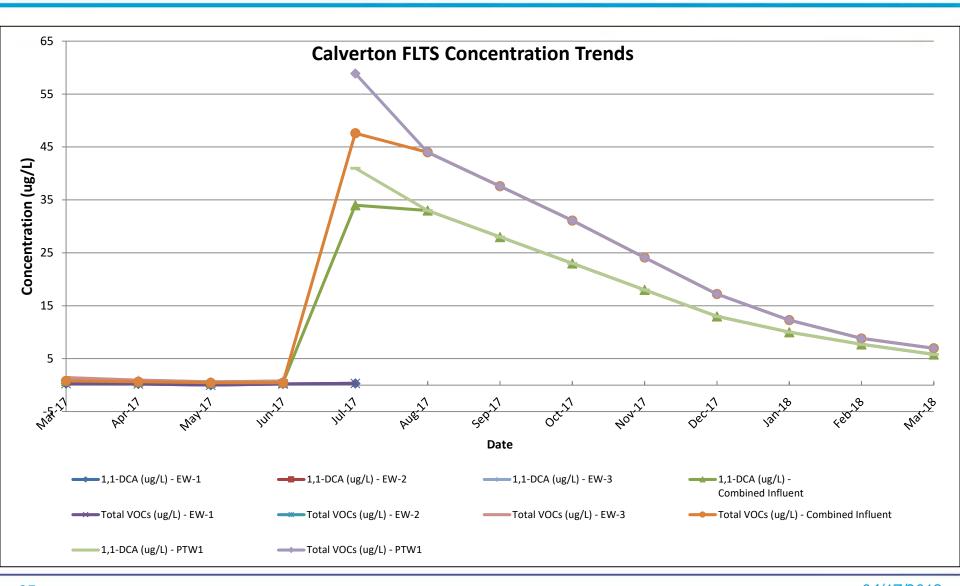
## Fence Line Treatment System Operation





## **Fence Line Treatment System Operation**





*04/17/2018* 

## Fence Line Treatment System Performance / Recent Activities



- Letter work plan to connect test well SA-PTW1 to perform groundwater extraction and treatment via the FLTS was approved in May 2017.
  - Groundwater extraction at test well SA-PTW1 started in July 2017.
- Infiltration gallery optimization activities initiated in March 2017.
  - Video camera survey of the infiltration gallery and injection wells conducted in March 2017.
  - Test pits along the infiltration galleries conducted in April 2017. Test pits confirmed discharge pipping was fouled with apparent iron sludge.
  - Rehabilitation of the eastern infiltration gallery was conducted in August 2017. Groundwater discharge flow and distribution significantly increased.
  - The FLTS effluent discharge is now going to the east gallery only. Currently, no discharge flow is going to the west infiltration gallery.

## Fence Line Treatment System Performance Summary / Future Activities



- Continued compliance with all discharge goals.
- Continued VOC removal efficiencies of >99%.
  - 3.36 lbs of VOCs removed in 2017
- Influent analytical results above MCLs at SA-PTW1
  - 1,1-DCA = 5.8 ug/L (March 2018).
- Continue evaluating groundwater concentrations in Area / shut-down criteria.
  - FLTS Influent individual Site-related concentrations < 5ug/L</li>
  - FLTS Monitoring wells individual Site-related concentration < 50 ug/L
- Continue evaluating infiltration gallery capacity and perform system modifications if needed.
- Continue to perform monthly compliance sampling and submit monthly compliance reports.



## SITE 7 – FUEL DEPOT GROUNDWATER MONITORING UPDATE April 2017 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)

NWIRP CALVERTON, NEW YORK

April 17, 2018

## **Monitoring Requirements**

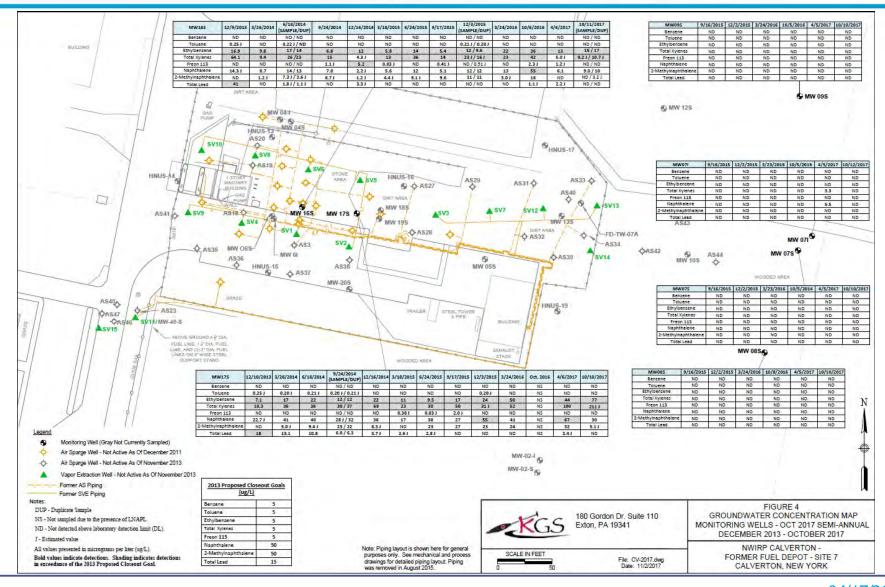


- Semiannual Groundwater Sampling
  - Select Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), 2-methylnaphthalene, and lead
  - Currently 11 monitoring wells are sampled each Spring and Fall
    - 7 wells which previously had exceedances of 2003 ROD Remediation Goals and;
    - 4 on-site monitoring wells located downgradient of contaminated groundwater

Annual Monitoring Report

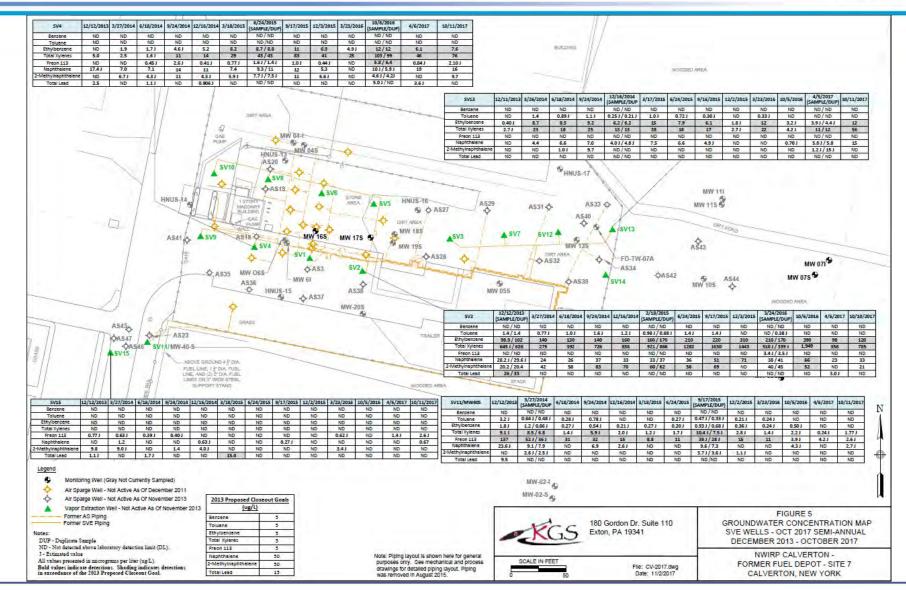
## Semi-Annual Groundwater Sampling





## Semi-Annual Groundwater Sampling





## **Summary and Path Forward**



- Continue semi-annual groundwater sampling in accordance with the Operable Unit 2 (OU2) Record of Decision (ROD)
- Evaluate potential optimization to reduce cleanup time

