

NAS KEY WEST RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

13 JULY 2011 MEETING SUMMARY

LOCATION: Mangrove Room, Doubletree Grand Key Resort, Key West, FL

Restoration Advisory Board Members

Ron Demes	NAS Key West	
Robert Courtright	NAVFAC –NAS Key West PWD Environmental	
Tracie Bolaños	FDEP	
Shauna Stotler-Hardy	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	
Amy Twitty	CH2M HILL	
Mimi Stafford	RAB community member	
Dana Hayworth	NAVFAC SE	
Mark Davidson	BRAC PMO South East	

Other Participants

Ed Barham	NAVFAC – NAS Key West PWD Environmental	
Melissa Forrest	Navy and Marine Public Health Center	
Michele Coffman	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	
Damon DeYoung	Battelle	
Dan Herlihy	Enviro Compliance Solutions	
Steve Rosansky	Battelle	
Sarah Reed	NAVFAC SE	
Robbie Darby	NAVFAC SE	
Ken Bowers	NAVFAC Atlantic	
Ray Blazevic	Key West Resident	
Trice Denny	NAS Key West PAL	
Peter Boswayic	NAS Key West DPWO	
Mark Rauch	Key West Pipeline	

Welcome and Introductions

Ron Demes brought the meeting to order at 7:00 PM. Ron introduced the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) members and went over meeting logistics, requesting that any questions be held until after a presentation has concluded.

Review of Last Meeting

Ron Demes asked for comments on the 2010 RAB meeting summary, there were no comments.

Restoration Advisory Board Membership Drive

Ron Demes informed meeting attendees that Naval Air Station (NAS) Key West would be updating its Community Involvement Plan. NAS Key West will be compiling a community mailing and contact list during this process, and may contact community members for input and to be interviewed as part of the process. During the Community Involvement Plan update process, NAS Key West will also be recruiting community members to participate on the RAB. The purpose of the RAB is to provide a public forum for discussion and exchange of information between the Department of Defense, state and federal regulatory

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agencies, and the community. The purpose of the RAB membership drive is to engage the community. The RAB focuses only on environmental cleanup activities.

Next, Ron introduced the presenters.

Munitions Response Program (MRP)

Michelle Coffman (Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.) presented an update on the Munitions Response Program (MRP) sites at the base. The Department of Defense (DOD) Military MRP addresses past military munitions-related activities. The MRP follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA) cleanup process, which is a multi-phase process. The Navy is in the process of finalizing the Site Inspection (SI) and completing the Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSPP) scoring. Once the scoring is complete, this information will be available for public review.

Several MRP Sites and Areas of Concern have been identified at NAS Key West and include:

- Fleming Key
 - > Dredge Spoil Area
 - > Pistol Range
- Trumbo Point
 - > Temporary Staging Area
 - > Pistol Range
 - > Skeet Range
- Truman Annex
 - > Rifle Range
- Sigsbee Annex Park
 - > Marine Rifle Range
- Boca Chica Field
 - > Rocket Loading Area
 - > Bore-Sighting Range
 - > Trap Range
 - > Skeet Range
 - > Shooting-in-Butt Range
 - > Skeet Range #820
 - > Pistol Range #821
- Near Shore Underwater Areas

The presentation included information on the timeframe of use of each of the sites as well as a description of field activities and findings. Field investigative activities were conducted in July/August 2010 at eleven of the sites listed. Investigative activities included the collection of soil and sediment sampling, as applicable, at nine of the sites and the conduct of detector-aided surface surveys at two sites.

During the detector-aided surface surveys conducted at the Dredge Spoil Area, Fleming Key, and the Trumbo Point Temporary Staging Area, no surficial munitions were located; however, numerous subsurface anomalies were identified. These sites will require additional investigation. Soil and sediment sample results, as appropriate indicated that further evaluation of site media will be necessary at the Pistol Range, Fleming Key; Pistol and Skeet Ranges, Trumbo Point; Bore-Sighting Range, Trap Range, Skeet

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Range, and Shooting-in-Butt Range at Boca Chica Field; and, Skeet Range #820 and Pistol Range #821 at North Boca Chica. The Near Shore Underwater Areas were not investigated during the SI and will require investigation in the future. The Navy is currently working with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) to finalize the SI and determine the next steps at these sites.

Questions

Ray Blazevic: Noted that there was also a rifle range on Stock Island that was used during World War II, he also stated that there was a rifle range on Raccoon Island.

Mimi Stafford: Asked if there was unexploded ordnance (UXO) in/or the Dredge Spoil Area at Fleming Key?

Ron Demes: Stated that the dredge had munitions of concern in the mounded area of the site.

Mimi Stafford: What was found?

Ron Deems: Stated that some munitions items (including a hedgehog), which have been removed from the site, have been found, but that there is question as to whether these items were actually in the dredge spoils. NAS Key West had wanted to use these spoils as fill on the base.

Trumbo Point Tank Farm

Amy Twitty (CCI) presented an update on Trumbo Point Tank Farm (TPTF) activities. The TPTF has been used as a fuel storage and distribution point by the Navy since 1942. The site consists of three areas now referred as TPTF-Navy North, TPTF-Navy South, and TPTF-Coast Guard Area. Activities at TPTF Navy North and South were reviewed. TPTF Navy North is currently active and is operated by Key West Pipeline Company. TPTF Navy South is inactive; the tanks and piping were properly abandoned. The first known release of fuel was in 1981 at the TPTF Navy South. Site investigations indicate that soil and groundwater contamination are present as well as free product at both TPTF Navy North and South. Soil and groundwater contamination identified during preliminary investigations led to the development of a Remedial Action Plan for free product recovery as an interim remedial action.

The Navy will install additional groundwater monitoring wells which will be sampled to assess whether groundwater contamination is moving off site. Surface soil samples will also be collected to determine if soil concentrations meet current land use criteria. Based on these results, the team will determine where additional remediation is required.

Questions

Ray Blazevic: Commented that there is a concrete wall around Trumbo Point in this area which is keeping the free product from flowing to the Gulf of Mexico.

Amy Twitty: Replied that there is a seawall holding the free product in and stopping it from flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Former U.S. Army Hawk Missile Sites, Geiger Key and Boca Chica Key

Shauna Stotler-Hardy (Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.) presented an update on Former Hawk Missile Sites activities. Originally called “Charlie and Delta Batteries”, operations began at these sites in 1961 and continued until they were decommissioned in 1979, they were designed to use the HAWK missile system during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Operations at both of these sites consisted of missiles launch and radar towers and maintenance of the individual components for the HAWK system. Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) at both sites were either closed in place or removed from the site(s). A Preliminary Assessment (PA)/Site Inspection (SI) have been conducted at these sites. Soil and groundwater investigation at both sites were conducted to determine if solvents and petroleum products were present.

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Samples collected from each site showed: select metals, petroleum by-products, and pesticides in groundwater at concentrations greater than groundwater criteria; soil concentrations less than soil criteria; and, a petroleum product was observed in one monitoring well at the Geiger Key Hawk Missile Site. Additional sampling will be conducted per FDEP requirements.

Questions

Peter Boswayc: Where are the two other Hawk Missile sites, those not included in this investigation?

Shauna Stotler-Hardy: These sites have already been remediated and reused. One was annexed by the Key West International Airport.

Ron Demes: One of these sites is on Fleming Key, in the area where the dive school is located.

Mimi Stafford: Is this work being done to reuse the land?

Ron Demes: Yes. The facility is looking into preserving the Geiger Key Missile site for historic reasons. Also, Special Ops has been using this area for years for training purposes, so land reuse would also include training. Currently, NOAA Doppler Radar is located at the Boca Chica Key site, this area has also been used for training by the Monroe County SWAT team. Therefore, reuse of the land at Boca Chica would include these types of uses.

Mimi Stafford: Asked about using the Geiger Key area as a museum.

Ron Demes: Yes, this has been considered.

Ray Blazevic: Discussed the platforms at the missile areas and other uses of these platforms for the Boca Chica Key site.

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 9

Shauna Stotler-Hardy (Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.) presented an update on SWMU 9 activities. SWMU 9 is a former jet engine test cell. The site is contaminated with petroleum products and solvents. Groundwater at SWMU 9 was treated in 2001, this treatment reduced petroleum contamination by 96% and reduced solvent contamination by 55%. However, solvents remain in the groundwater (1,2-dichloroethene). Field investigations were conducted from 2008 through 2010 to determine the extent of the solvent groundwater plume and to determine a suitable long term remediation strategy. Groundwater samples were analyzed for many constituents including: volatile organic compounds (VOCs), total organic compounds, select metals, and monitored natural attenuation (MNA) parameters (microbiological and geochemical indicators). All groundwater results were below the cleanup target levels and concentrations are mostly stable, or decreasing, at the monitoring wells within the plume. The Navy plans to collect additional data and proceed to long-term monitoring of the groundwater, the Navy will create a monitoring plan.

Questions

Mimi Stafford: Is this the site where there was a filter system in place? Bob

Courtright: Yes, there was a multi-phase treatability study in this area.

Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO) Slivers

Amy Twitty gave a presentation on the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) Slivers, two small parcels of Navy-owned land adjacent to the City-owned portion of the former DRMO Waste Storage Area. The southern sliver is approximately 600 feet long by 25 feet wide; the northwestern sliver is approximately 200 feet long by 30 feet. Both the City-owned and the Navy-owned land were once used to store military equipment. Over time, contaminants were released to site soils from DRMO activities and from a water tower painted with lead-based paint. A Site Investigation and Non-Time Critical Removal Action have been conducted at the DRMO Slivers.

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Samples collected from the North Sliver had concentrations of contaminants greater than the FDEP's Residential Soil Cleanup Target Levels and samples collected from the South Sliver had concentrations of contaminants greater than both Residential and Industrial Soil Cleanup Target Levels. In March 2011, due to the Industrial exceedances, the Navy erected a temporary fence at the South Sliver to protect visitors. Additional sampling was conducted in June 2011, the Navy is awaiting these results. The Navy will prepare an Engineering Estimate/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to evaluate remedial alternatives for the site, and based on the selected remedy, an Action Memorandum will be prepared to describe the remedial alternative. The Navy will perform a remedial action as necessary.

Questions

Mimi Stafford: If it is determined that contaminants are not leaching, can the area be capped?

Amy Twitty: This is one alternative that could be considered. This would leave the contamination in place, but would protect against direct contact.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Sites Update

Mark Davidson (BRAC PMO SE) provided an update on four BRAC Sites which have been transferred to the city and are currently undergoing cleanup:

- > Parcel K, Truman Annex
- > DRMO, Truman Annex
- > UST 5, Truman Annex
- > Poinciana Housing

Parcel K, Truman Annex

A portion of Parcel K was transferred to the City of Key West in 2002 with a land use restriction of industrial use. The land use restriction was based on limited sampling performed in November 1997. The City decided to develop the parcel as a park, which required the City to determine if the soil met FDEP recreational-use criteria. The City collected soil samples in April 2009, constituents were detected at concentrations higher than those for FDEP industrial-use criteria. Under CERCLA the Navy is required to ensure the parcel meets FDEP industrial criteria. The City contacted the Navy in 2009 and the Navy re-sampled the site to delineate soil contamination. The Navy is completing a Soil Removal Work Plan and plans to conduct a soil removal in the fall of 2011, pending FDEP and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review and approval. The Navy will remediate the site to allow for recreational use. The Navy will then submit a Site Rehabilitation and Completion Report (SRCR) to FDEP and will prepare a deed amendment to allow recreations use.

DRMO, Truman Annex

The DRMO area was transferred to the City of Key West in 2002 with a land use restriction of non-residential use. The DRMO is 6.25 acres and was formerly used to store transformers and miscellaneous equipment. Four soil removals have been conducted to remove soil contaminated with metals, petroleum products, and PCBs.

- > 1999: 12,173 cubic yards
- > 2004: 1,930 cubic yards
- > 2007: 3,075 cubic yards
- > 2009: 5 cubic yards

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The site is now suitable for unrestricted use. An SRCR was completed and submitted to FDEP in August 2010 recommending unrestricted use of the parcel. The Navy will prepare a deed amendment to remove the current restriction (industrial use) from the parcel.

UST 5, Truman Annex

Truman Annex UST is on property that was transferred to the City of Key West in 2002 with no use restrictions. During installation of a fence surrounding Navy property on Truman Annex, an UST was discovered. The tank was closed in place in 2003, and limited soil and groundwater investigative work related to the tank was performed. The Navy completed additional soil and groundwater sampling in fall 2009 and discovered a second tank. Both tanks were removed in 2009. A soil investigation was conducted and the soil is clean. A groundwater investigation was also conducted and one petroleum product contaminant was detected in one monitoring well at a concentration greater than FDEP groundwater cleanup goals. The Navy will continue to monitor groundwater. A Tank Closure and Site Assessment Report was submitted to FDEP in June 2011.

Poinciana Housing Site

The Poinciana Housing site is located at the end of Truesdell Court. The property was transferred to the City of Key West in 2000. The site was originally investigated because of arsenic in soil and groundwater. An excavation was performed in 2005 and 108 cubic yard of soil was removed. Groundwater monitoring was conducted and arsenic was found in one monitoring well at a concentration greater than the FDEP groundwater cleanup target level. The well has been monitored and the following arsenic concentrations have been detected:

- > November 2009: 18.8 µg/l
- > May 2010: 67.8 µg/l
- > November 2010: 43.6 µg/l
- > May 2011: 59.4 µg/l

The FDEP groundwater cleanup level is 10 µg/l. The Navy will continue to monitor groundwater at the site for arsenic.

Questions

Peter Boswayic: Once the groundwater levels at Poinciana Housing get below FDEP criteria, how long do you have to monitor?

Mark Davidson: You need two consecutive rounds of clean samples.

Ray Blazevic: Where did the arsenic come from? This is not the original Poinciana Housing.

Mark Davidson/Tracie Bolaños: We don't know where it comes from.

Ray Blazevic Comments – Ron Demes to Provide

Meeting Adjournment

Ron Deems thanked everyone for coming to the meeting. He noted that the RAB meetings are held once a year. Ron noted potential topics for next year's RAB meeting: follow-on to the July 2011 topics and the NAS Key West Community Involvement Plan. Ron then asked the Board and public if they had any suggested potential topics. None were suggested.

Ron adjourned the meeting at approximately 8:00 PM.