



CH2MHILL



RAB Meeting Allegany Ballistics Laboratory

7:30 p.m. August 8, 2006

Attendees

Betsy Kagey/RAB Community Co-Chair
Ray Downs/Community Member
Steven Martin/NAVAC Atlantic
John Aubert/NAVSEA
John Waugaman/ATK
Josh Barber/EPA Region 3

William Hudson/EPA Region 3
Tom Bass/WVDEP
Mark Callaghan/CH2M HILL
Cassandra Brown/CH2M HILL
Ginny Farris/CH2M HILL

Agenda

Welcome/Introduction
RAB Revitalization
Range Road Pilot Study Results
RCRA Update
Open Discussion

Summary of Discussions at the RAB Meeting

Immediately prior to the RAB meeting, a public meeting was held to discuss the Proposed Plans for Site 2, Site 3 and Site 10 soil. The proposed action for all three is No Further Action Required. A verbatim transcript of the discussion has been prepared for the Administrative Record file.

The RAB meeting began at 7:30 p.m. Steve Martin welcomed those present.

RAB Revitalization

The ABL RAB is due for a revitalization effort. For the last several meetings, only the Community Co-Chair has been present and she will be moving to another state soon.

Bill Hudson/EPA provided a history and intent of Restoration Advisory Boards. A number of possible outreach ideas were discussed. Ray Down, community member, had never attended a RAB meeting before. When asked, he stated that he had recently read an article about Allegany Ballistics Laboratory in the newspaper, which mentioned the public meeting; he had not seen the public meeting notice, which also advertised the RAB meeting.

Range Road Pilot Study Results

Mark Callaghan gave a presentation about the completed Pilot Study at the Range Road area of SWMU 27A. SoyGold™, a soy-based co-metabolite, was injected into the alluvial aquifer to stimulate aerobic breakdown of TCE. Sampling prior to, during, and after the pilot test ended revealed that the average concentration of TCE in the alluvial aquifer decreased by approximately 54% over a period of six months.

He explained that SoyGold promotes aerobic degradation of TCE by stimulating the naturally-occurring enzymes. It causes the TCE to rise to the water table. TCE normally degrades anaerobically by the action of naturally-occurring microbes, but this process works faster.

When asked if there were pockets of TCE in the soil, he stated that the TCE is in the aquifer matrix. There is no DNAPL (dense non-aqueous phase liquid) layer in the groundwater, however.

When asked how the size of the plume was determined, based on the limited number of wells, he explained that it was interpolated. The groundwater wells had been placed strategically based on data available from the direct push groundwater samples conducted before the treatment began.

Co-metabolites and air sparging doesn't change the volume and flow of the plume, because only a small volume is injected with this method, unlike some other technologies that can push a plume. The fact that the TCE rebounded somewhat in the middle of the process might have been caused by air sparging that could have flushed additional TCE out of the soil.

He was asked if we plan to inject SoyGold again to see if we could get the levels down to maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). He responded that we are not sparging any more and that we need to do some more characterization to determine what's happening now. This was intended as a pilot test, not a removal action. We have used many other types of in situ methods, but this was the first trial of SoyGold method.

When asked if we tried just air sparging, he clarified that TCE doesn't volatilize with just air. Vinyl chloride (a daughter product of TCE) does degrade aerobically, but not TCE.

RCRA Update

John Waugaman/ ATK gave a presentation on the RCRA program, which is led by ATK and addresses solid waste management units (SWMUs) that may be the source of environmental releases. The CERCLA ("Superfund") program, which is led by NAVFAC, addresses contamination caused by historical waste disposal practices.

Soil that contained TCE from sumps was excavated and removed. When asked where the excavated soil was disposed of, he stated that it was sent to a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility in Indiana.

When asked if perchlorate is being monitored in the river, he confirmed that it is. Results have been higher upstream of the plant than downstream. Because there is a possible river source, more sampling will be done. The levels weren't very high.

Open Discussion

There were no other questions or comments from the community members present. The RAB meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.