FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Atlantic Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Project Management Division
Statesice Branch

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REMARKS :
PLEASE FAX FEE PROPOSAL TO ME WHEN COMPLETE. WOULD LIKE TO NEGOTIATE CHANGE ORDER BY 30 NOV.

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SCOPE OF WORK
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE PRESENTATION

1. Investigations of hazardous waste sites on U.S. Navy Bases have been conducted under the Installation Restoration (IR) program. As a result of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of October 1986 (SARA), the Navy has changed its program to follow rules, regulations, guidelines, and criteria established by EPA for the Superfund program. SARA also mandates that DOD reports be reviewed by a Technical Review Committee (TRC) composed of representatives from EPA, state and local governments, and the local community. The objective of this effort is to prepare and present at the TRC meeting a summary of the work performed to date, results of sampling efforts, and recommendations and plans for additional sampling and/or other Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) efforts. It is anticipated that TRC meetings will be held by January 15, 1989. Additional specifics on this effort are included as Attachment A.

2. One preparatory meeting will be required for the project manager at LANTDIV or the activity the afternoon before the day of the TRC meeting. One day for each TRC meeting is anticipated. The contractor will be expected to respond to questions raised during the TRC.

3. Include costs for arranging a meeting facility close to the installations (assume twenty people will attend). Include in this effort the necessary administrative support (i.e. audio/visual equipment) for hosting a day long meeting.

SR Associate to take Minutes

4. Provide one person dedicated to taking the minutes of the meeting. Prepare [illegible] copies of the minutes with a summary of the minutes to the activity and two copies to the EIC, within one week of the TRC meeting.

5. The cost of presentation at the TRC (graphics, meeting facility, etc.) will be negotiated as [illegible] additional future TRC meetings.

6. The contractor will be given as [illegible] to TRC meeting.

7. Provide twenty copies of the summary for each site investigation in the IR program for the TRC members at the meeting. An example format and [illegible] is provided at the end of the site summaries should include a summary of [illegible] found, background [illegible] showing locations [illegible] of contamination [illegible] screening regul[illegible] Copies of the site summaries should be forwarded to the In-Charge (EIC) and the activity within seven days after the notice to proc[illegible] The numb[illegible] EIC is found in [illegible]

[illegible] ROAD

SPECIFICS FOR TRC PRESENTATIONS FOR CONTRACT N62470-85-B-7972

1. A combined TRC meeting will be needed for Naval Station Roosevelt Roads and NAF Vieques.

2. For Roosevelt Roads, the data from the two rounds of sampling should be presented, as well as the recommendations for Sites 15 and 16 presented in the Remedial Action Alternatives Analysis reports for those two sites. A sample site summary is provided as Attachment B to serve as a level-of-effort guide.

3. Two copies of the site summaries for each activity should be forwarded to the EIC and two copies to each activity seven days after notice to proceed.

4. A TRC meeting will also be held for NSGA Sabana Seca. However, the cost of attending the first TRC for Sabana Seca was covered under a previous fixed price option. Prepare a fee proposal for attending/presenting at future meetings for Sabana Seca.

5. Provide a Stenographer to prepare transcripts of the first TRC meeting at Sabana Seca and include costs to provide a stenographer in the fee proposal for attending/presenting future meetings for Sabana Seca. Provide two copies of the transcripts to the activity and one copy to the EIC within one week of the TRC meeting.

SAMPLE SITE SUMMARY

20 April 1988

Issue:

- NAS Patuxent River, MD: Fishing Point Landfill (Site 1)

Summary:

- Sediment, surface water, and ground water samples were taken from this site. Some contaminants were detected at levels higher than the comparison values. Based on the low concentrations, the site does not pose any threat to human health or the environment.

Background:

- This site was operated as a landfill from 1960 to 1974. It is estimated to be 10 acres in size. Wastes disposed at the site were burned to reduce their volume.

- The type of wastes disposed at this site were inert solid wastes, domestic refuse, building rubble, POL products, paints, thinners, solvents, pesticides, and photo lab wastes.

- IR information has been provided to EPA Region III and the State of Maryland Department of the Environment. A Remedial Investigation is underway.

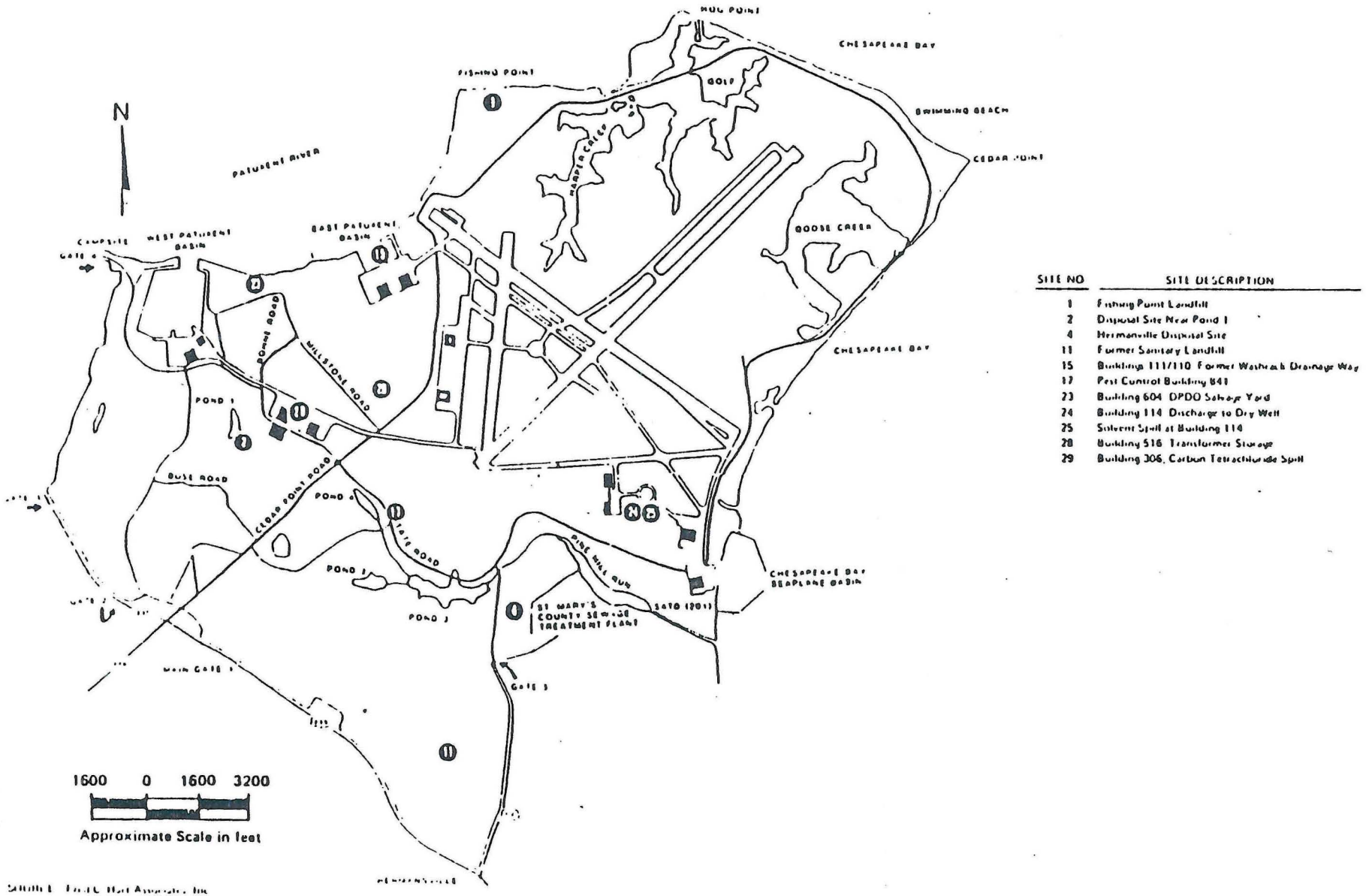
Discussion:

3 sediment samples were collected and analyzed for TOC, heavy metals, and VOC. Heavy metals were all within the concentration range of natural abundance in soils. No VOC were detected.

- A total of 19 surface water samples were collected (5 in 1985 and 14 in 1987). All samples were analyzed for TOC, TOX, and heavy metals. 1987 samples were also analyzed for VOC, base-neutral extractable organics, acid extractable organics, and pesticides/PCBs. Arsenic and lead were detected above the primary drinking water standards in the surface water samples collected in 1985. Elevated heavy metals cannot be attributed to the landfill since the only significant discharge from the landfill is by ground water, which did not contain heavy metals detected at those levels. Base-neutral extractable organics, acid extractable organics, and pesticides/PCBs were not detected. Only 2 organic compounds were detected. Results are as shown:

Parameter	6/85 Levels	3/87 Levels	Comparison Value
arsenic	0.150ppm	0.022ppm	0.050ppm--primary drinking water stds
lead	0.28ppm	<0.005ppm	0.050ppm--primary drinking water stds
silver	0.03ppm	0.05ppm	0.050ppm--primary drinking water stds
acetone		0.015ppm	0.005ppm--analytical detection limits
methylene chloride		0.013ppm	0.005ppm--analytical detection limits

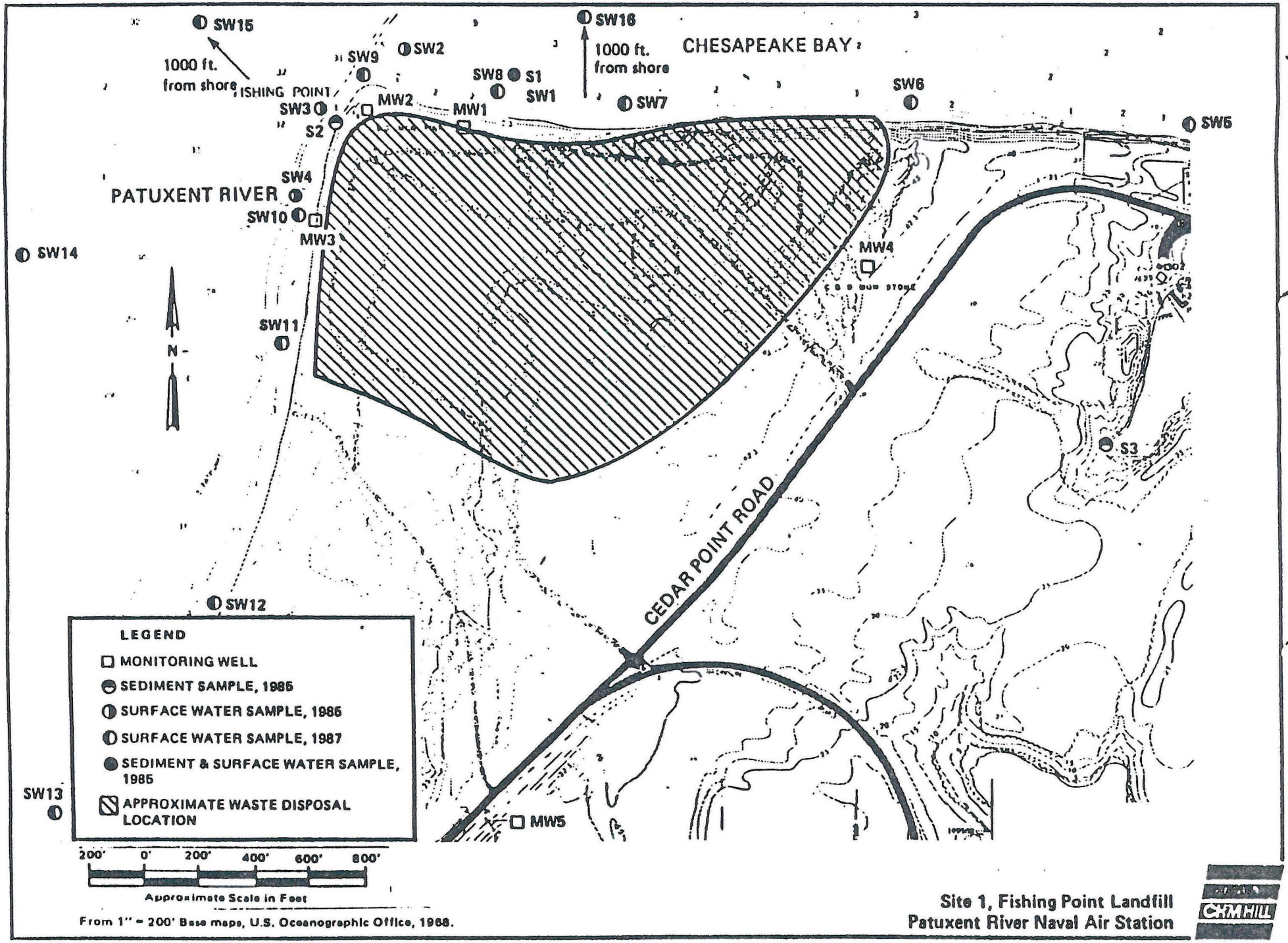
Attachment B



SITE NO	SITE DESCRIPTION
1	Fishing Point Landfill
2	Disposal Site Near Pond 1
4	Hermanville Disposal Site
11	Former Sanitary Landfill
15	Building 111/110 Former Washrack Drainage Way
17	Pest Control Building 841
23	Building 604 DPDO Salvage Yard
24	Building 114 Discharge to Dry Well
25	Solvent Spill at Building 114
28	Building 516 Transformer Storage
29	Building 306, Carbon Tetrachloride Spill

Figure 2.3
SITE LOCATIONS
Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland

CH2M HILL


SW15
1000 ft.
from shore
FISHING POINT
SW9
SW2
SW16
1000 ft.
from shore
CHESAPEAKE BAY
SW8
S1
SW1
SW7
SW6
SW5
SW3
MW2
MW1
S2
SW4
PATUXENT RIVER
SW10
MW3
SW14
MW4
SW11
N
S3
CEDAR POINT ROAD
SW12
SW13
MW5
LEGEND
MONITORING WELL
SEDIMENT SAMPLE, 1985
SURFACE WATER SAMPLE, 1985
SURFACE WATER SAMPLE, 1987
SEDIMENT & SURFACE WATER SAMPLE, 1985
APPROXIMATE WASTE DISPOSAL LOCATION
200' 0' 200' 400' 600' 800'
Approximate Scale in Feet
From 1" = 200' Base maps, U.S. Oceanographic Office, 1968.
Site 1, Fishing Point Landfill
Patuxent River Naval Air Station
CH2MHILL

- NAS Patuxent River, MD: Fishing Point Landfill (Site 1)(Cont.)

- Five shallow monitoring wells (19' to 43') were installed. All wells were sampled twice. All samples were analyzed for TOC, TOX, and heavy metals. 1987 samples were also analyzed for VOC, base-neutral extractable organics, acid extractable organics, and PCB/pesticides. No heavy metals were detected above the primary drinking water standards. Base-neutral extractable organics, acid extractable organics, and PCB/pesticides were not detected. Groundwater samples show elevated levels of VOC as shown:

Parameter	Levels	Comparison Value
methylene chloride	0.032ppm	0.005ppm—analytical detection limits
acetone	0.014ppm	0.005ppm—analytical detection limits
trichloroethylene	0.007ppm	0.005ppm—analytical detection limits
chloroethane	0.030ppm	0.005ppm—analytical detection limits
dichloroethane	0.032ppm	0.005ppm—analytical detection limits
dichloroethylene	0.009ppm	0.005ppm—analytical detection limits

- The most probable exposure pathway is ingestion of surface water and shallow ground water. Surface water and shallow ground water are not used as a drinking water source.

- Future Plan - Additional wells will be installed at this site. Additional analyses of all wells will be performed to obtain data to better describe the source itself and the plume from the site. This work is scheduled for Fall 1988.