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

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

WELCOME AND AGENDA REVIEW

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

REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES

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

COMMUNITY UPDATE

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL PROGRAM STATUS

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

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

SITE 7 FUEL DEPOT AREA

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

Mr. Arnold continued with the discussion and provided details concerning the startup and operation, see Attachment 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sites 6A and 10B, and Southern Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (TAPP-3)

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

CLOSING REMARKS

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

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

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

Attachment 1
Agenda

Agenda

Restoration Advisory Board
Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Calverton

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

Welcome and Agenda Review
Jim Colter, Engineering Field Activity Northeast

Distribution of Minutes
All Members

Community Update
Bill Gunther, RAB Co-chair

Technical Progress

General Program - Jim Colter, Engineering Field Activity, Northeast

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

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

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

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

Closing Remarks
Jim Colter

Presenters will be available after the program for questions.

Attachment 2
Solid Waste Management Units

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) Calverton, New York				
Class	Name	RCRA Status	Pending Action	RCRA Determination
Landfills	Northeast Pond Disposal Area (IR Site 1)	Remediation Completed IAW Navy ROD dated Sept. 2002. Construction Closeout Report Approved 10/25/04	Statement of Basis for NFA submitted 03/17/06. Awaiting Approval.	Still under CMI Phase
	Picnic Grounds Disposal Area (IR Site 4)	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
	Gun Range Disposal Area (IR Site 5)	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
Storage Areas	Old Drum Storage Area	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
	Waste Oil Storage Tank	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92 Closure Report Approved 05/21/96	None	No Further Action
	New Drum Storage Area	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92 Closure Report Approved 05/21/96	None	No Further Action
Transfer Station	Paint Waste Transfer Area	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92 Closure Report Approved 05/21/96	None	No Further Action
Treatment Facility	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility (a) 4 Treatment Tanks (6,000 gal Capacity Each) (b) 1 Decanter Water Tank (6,000 gal Capacity) (c) 1 Sludge Thickening Tank (3,400 gal Capacity) (d) 1 Decanted Liquid Sump (7,000 gal Capacity) (f) 1 Waste Holding Tank (5,175 gal Capacity)	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
	Jet Fuel Test Laboratory (IR Site 10A)	RFI Work Plan Approved 09/20/95. RFI Data Discussed at TRC on 06/05/97. Data Summary Report submitted 03/17/06 recommending No Further Action (NFA).	Statement of Basis for NFA submitted 03/17/06. Awaiting Approval.	Still under RFI Phase
Incinerator	Incinerator	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
Injection Well	46 Drainage Wells along the Runways	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
	27 Cesspools Receiving Sanitary Waste from Plant 8	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
Spill/Leakage	Fire Rescue Training Area (IR Site 2)	RFI Work Plan Approved 09/20/95 Final RI Report (i.e. RFI) Submitted 03/05/01	Interim Action for Soil and Concrete Ring Removal. Develop CMS for GW.	Still under CMS Phase
	Ammunition Demolition Area (IR Site 3)	RFA Report Approved 03/30/92	None	No Further Action
	Old Fuel Calibration Area (IR Site 6A)	CMS Submitted on 01/31/06	Awaiting CMS Approval followed by Statement of Basis for selected remedy.	Still under CMS Phase
	Engine Runup Area (IR Site 6B)	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
	Runway Apron Area	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
	South End of Runway 32 (IR Site 6C)	RFA Report Approved 09/30/92	None	No Further Action
Recharge Basin	McKay Lake	RFI Report Approved 04/16/96	None	No Further Action

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

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

Attachment 3
Site 7 Fuel Depot Area

Groundwater Remediation Project

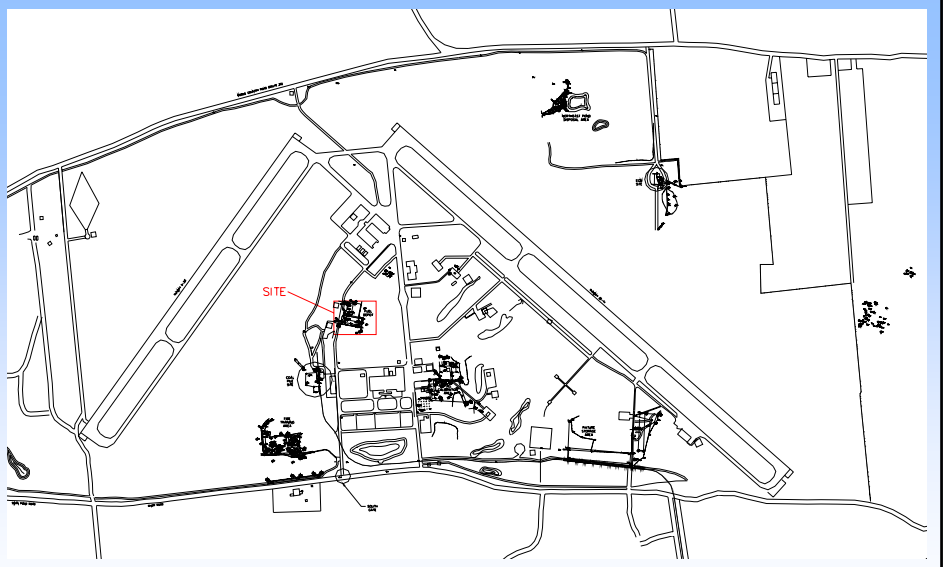
Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
Calverton, NY
Site 7: Former Fuel Depot

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

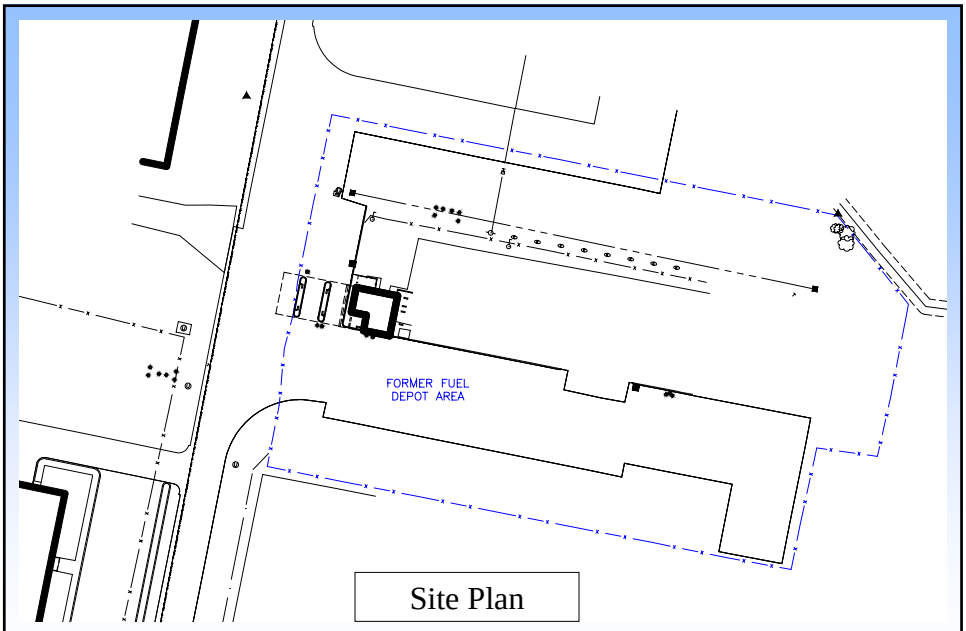
April 20, 2006

OVERVIEW

- Contaminants of Concern:
  - BTEX, Napthalene, and Freon in groundwater
- Air Sparge / Soil Vapor Extraction System constructed in Summer – Fall 2004
- Goal:
  - Mass removal of groundwater contaminants
  - Operate & Maintain in-situ treatment system for 2-4 years
- Three month pilot study conducted in Summer 2005
- Full scale system expansion completed in Winter – Spring 2006

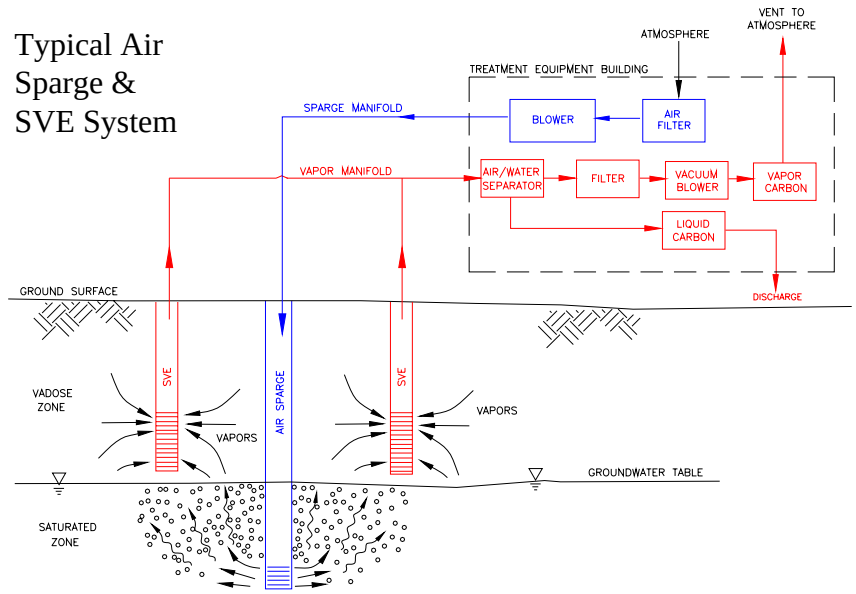


Area Map

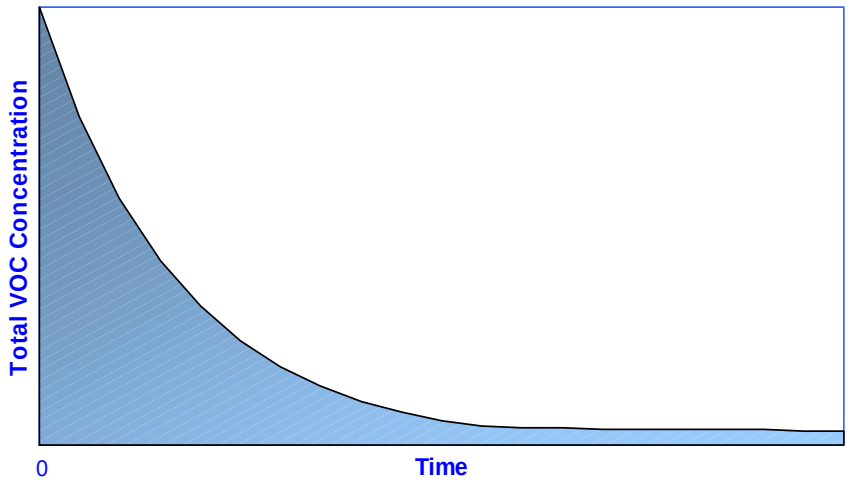


Site Plan

Typical Air Sparge & SVE System



Total VOC Concentrations Over Time



Pilot Study Monitoring

What was measured

- Changes in extracted organic vapor concentrations
- Changes in soil gas concentrations
- Changes in dissolved oxygen concentrations
- Changes in beneficial microbial activity
- Variations in depths to groundwater
- Changes in dissolved groundwater contaminant concentrations
- Treatment system performance parameters
- Equipment performance parameters

Pilot Study Data

Soil Vapor Extraction Wells

- Typical 40 inches of water vacuum pressure
- Typical 100 cubic feet per minute (cfm) flow rate
- 80 feet radius of influence

Air Sparge Wells

- Typical 8 – 10 pounds per square inch injection pressure
- Typical 10 - 15 cfm injection flow rate
- 25 feet radius of influence in east – west direction
- 40 feet radius of influence in north – south direction

Overall the pilot system performed as anticipated and actually exceeded original design assumptions

Pilot Study Data cont.

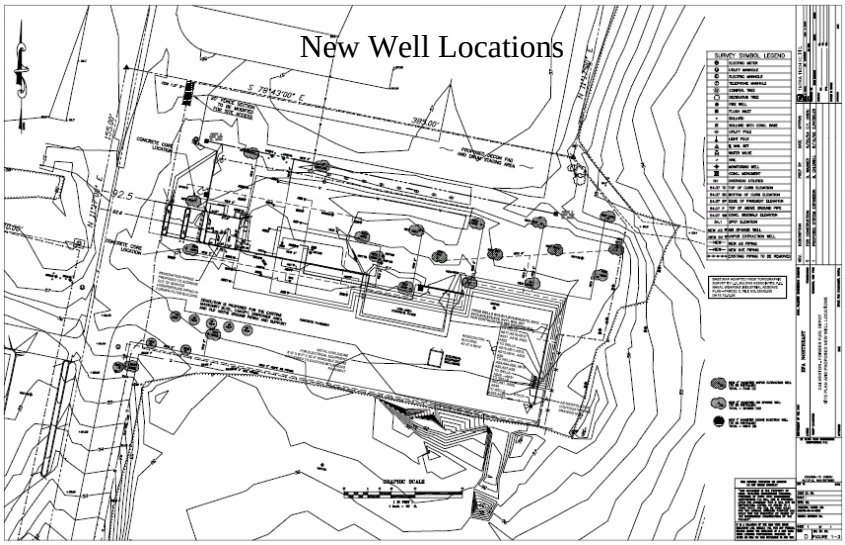
- Dissolved oxygen levels increased significantly during the pilot operations.
- Microbial activity was greatly increased as a result of the increased dissolved oxygen levels.
- 30,000 pounds of carbon was spent.
- Based on groundwater concentrations, estimated 75 pounds of contaminants was removed over three month pilot period.
- Based on vapor concentrations, estimated 281 pounds of contaminants was removed during pilot study.

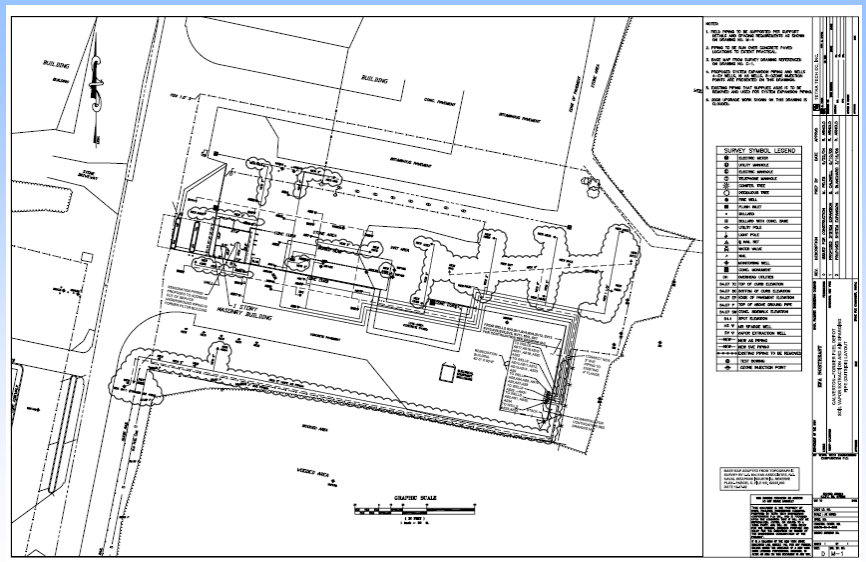
Air Sparge System

- Total of thirty-four 2-inch diameter wells
- Sixteen wells added for full scale expansion
- Approx depth of wells is 35 feet bgs
- 60 Hp AS blower with variable speed drive
- Typical injected air flow rate up to 180 cubic feet per minute (cfm)
- Finned pipe heat exchanger unit for temperature reduction

Soil Vapor Extraction

- Total of thirteen 4-inch diameter wells
- Five wells added for full scale expansion
- Approx. depth of wells is 25 feet
- 75 Hp SVE blower with variable speed drive
- Typical vapor extraction flow rate up to 1,600 cfm
- 400 gallon moisture separator





Aboveground Piping Network

Typical SVE Well Head Connection

Piping Enters/Exits Building

Sprung Structure
Equipment Building

Discharge
Stack

Heat
Exchanger

Carbon
Adsorbers

SVE Blower

Air Sparge
Blower

Moisture
Separator

Ozone System Description

- System contained in a portable self-contained trailer
- Produces approximately five pounds of ozone per day
- Total of fourteen injection points, eight installed for full scale expansion
- Produces variable injection pressures and adjustable time intervals
- Ozone creates low temperature combustion which oxidizes the contaminant
- Capable of eliminating dissolved contaminants in-situ such as freon
- Works effectively as a supplement to AS / SVE system

Operation & Maintenance

- Full Scale System
  - Started on April 19, 2006
  - Trained technician(s) to visit the site 1-2 times per week normally.
  - Equipment maintenance and system monitoring to be done weekly.
  - Groundwater and vapor samples to be collected during operational period.
  - Additional engineering support used as needed.
  - System shutdown by end of October 2006

Status

Where we are right now

- Full scale expansion of AS / SVE system is complete
- System tested, started, and to operate 6 months
- Ozone system to start by end of April 2006
- Weekly operation and maintenance of both systems
- Monitoring includes groundwater and vapor sampling
- Provide operations training to other personnel
- Prepare and submit Full Scale Operations Report
- Transfer system operations to others by March 2007

Wrap-up

Questions?

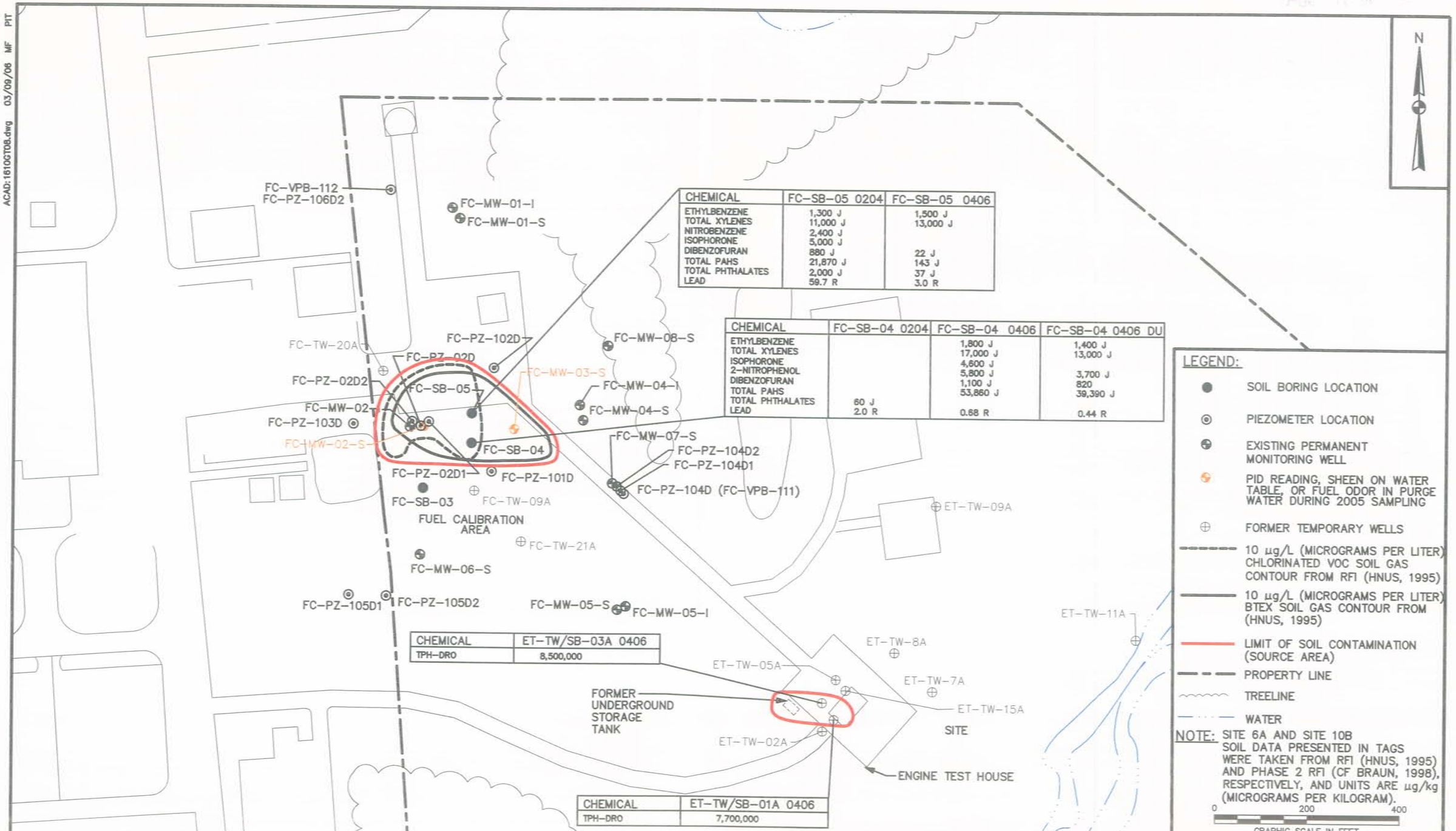
Attachment 4
Site 6A and 10B, and Southern Area
Site Conditions

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

Area	Properties	Maximum Contaminants (ug/l or ug/kg))
Site 6A - Soils	Petroleum Area: 0.96 acre Volume: 3,080 cy Depth: 5 to 7 feet bgs PCBs (> TAGM) Area: 0.1 acre Volume: 410 cy	Free Product: 0.5% average Free Product: 45,800 pounds Free Product Concentration 1,1,1-Trichloroethane: 2,600,000 1,1-Dichloroethane: 240,000 Ethylbenzene: 160,000 Toluene: 110,000 Xylene: 1,800,000 PAHs: 2,260,000 PCBs (PCB area): 2,800,000 Soil Concentration (PCB area) PCBs (surface): 330,000 PCBs (subsurface): 17,000
Site 6A - Groundwater	Area: 2.3 acres Depth: 7 to 30 feet bgs Volume: 5,600,000 gallons VOCs (soluble): 4.9 lbs	2005 Results 1,1,1-Trichloroethane: 12 1,1-Dichloroethane: 29 Chloroethane: 20 Xylenes: 17 Historic concentrations were 100 to 1000 times higher.
Site 10B – Soils	Area: 0.25 acre Depth: 8 to 10 feet bgs Volume: 800 cy	Free Product: 0.5% average Free Product: 17,600 pounds
Site 10B - Groundwater	Area: 0.6 acre Depth: 10 to 30 feet bgs Volume: 5,600,000 gallons VOCs (soluble): 0.8 lbs	Benzene: 2 Ethylbenzene: 1,084 Toluene: 337 Xylenes: 196
Onsite Southern Area Groundwater	Area: 86 acres Depth: 10 to 40 feet bgs Volume: 210,000,000 gallons VOCs (soluble): 40 lbs	1,1,1-Trichloroethane: 166 1,1-Dichloroethane: 49 1,1-Dichloroethene: 188 Chloroethane: 138 Vinyl Chloride: 60 Others (total): 912
Offsite Southern Area Groundwater	Area: 92 acres Depth: 50 to 100 feet bgs Volume: 220,000,000 gallons VOCs (soluble): 200 lbs	1,1,1-Trichloroethane: 24 1,1-Dichloroethane: 292 1,1-Dichloroethene: 22 Chloroethane: 8 Others (total): 80

ug/l: micograms per liter
ug/kg: micrograms per kilogram
cy: cubic yards
bgs: below ground surface
PAH: Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (naphthalenes)

ACAD:1610GT08.dwg 03/09/06 MF PIT



CHEMICAL	FC-SB-05 0204	FC-SB-05 0406
ETHYLBENZENE	1,300 J	1,500 J
TOTAL XYLENES	11,000 J	13,000 J
NITROBENZENE	2,400 J	
ISOPHORONE	5,000 J	
DIBENZOFURAN	880 J	22 J
TOTAL PAHS	21,870 J	143 J
TOTAL PHTHALATES	2,000 J	37 J
LEAD	59.7 R	3.0 R

CHEMICAL	FC-SB-04 0204	FC-SB-04 0406	FC-SB-04 0406 DU
ETHYLBENZENE		1,800 J	1,400 J
TOTAL XYLENES		17,000 J	13,000 J
ISOPHORONE		4,600 J	
2-NITROPHENOL		5,800 J	3,700 J
DIBENZOFURAN		1,100 J	820
TOTAL PAHS		53,860 J	39,390 J
TOTAL PHTHALATES	60 J		
LEAD	2.0 R	0.68 R	0.44 R

CHEMICAL	ET-TW/SB-03A 0406
TPH-DRO	8,500,000

CHEMICAL	ET-TW/SB-01A 0406
TPH-DRO	7,700,000

LEGEND:

- SOIL BORING LOCATION
- PIEZOMETER LOCATION
- EXISTING PERMANENT MONITORING WELL
- PID READING, SHEEN ON WATER TABLE, OR FUEL ODOR IN PURGE WATER DURING 2005 SAMPLING
- FORMER TEMPORARY WELLS
- 10 µg/L (MICROGRAMS PER LITER) CHLORINATED VOC SOIL GAS CONTOUR FROM RFI (HNUS, 1995)
- 10 µg/L (MICROGRAMS PER LITER) BTEX SOIL GAS CONTOUR FROM (HNUS, 1995)
- LIMIT OF SOIL CONTAMINATION (SOURCE AREA)
- PROPERTY LINE
- TREELINE
- WATER

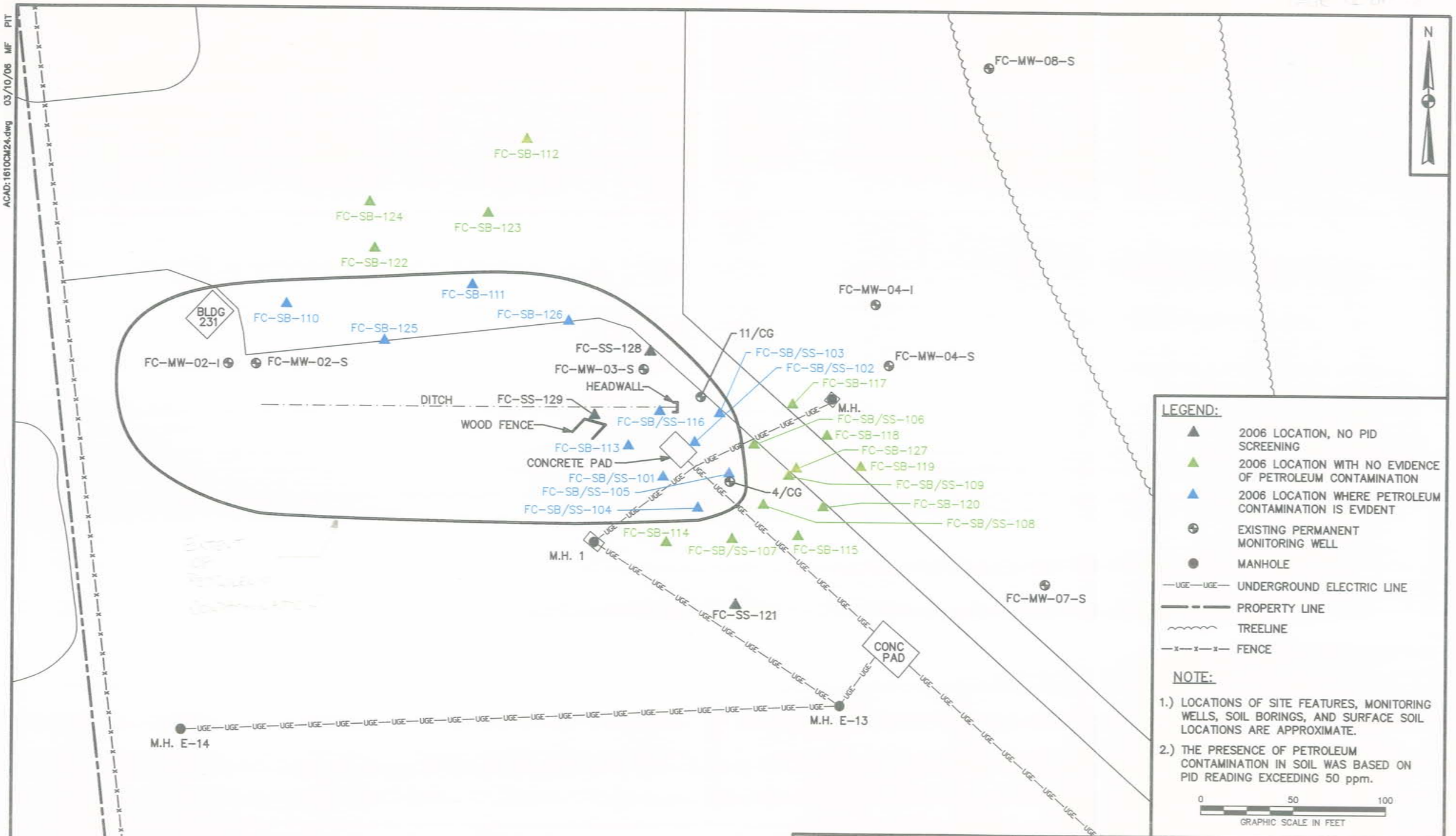
NOTE: SITE 6A AND SITE 10B SOIL DATA PRESENTED IN TAGS WERE TAKEN FROM RFI (HNUS, 1995) AND PHASE 2 RFI (CF BRAUN, 1998), RESPECTIVELY, AND UNITS ARE µg/kg (MICROGRAMS PER KILOGRAM).

0 200 400
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

DRAWN BY DM	DATE 6/17/05	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	SOIL SOURCE AREA BASED ON HISTORIC DATA SITE 6A - FUEL CALIBRATION AREA AND SITE 10B - ENGINE TEST HOUSE NWIRP CALVERTON CALVERTON, NEW YORK
CHECKED BY	DATE		
REVISED BY	DATE		
SCALE AS NOTED			

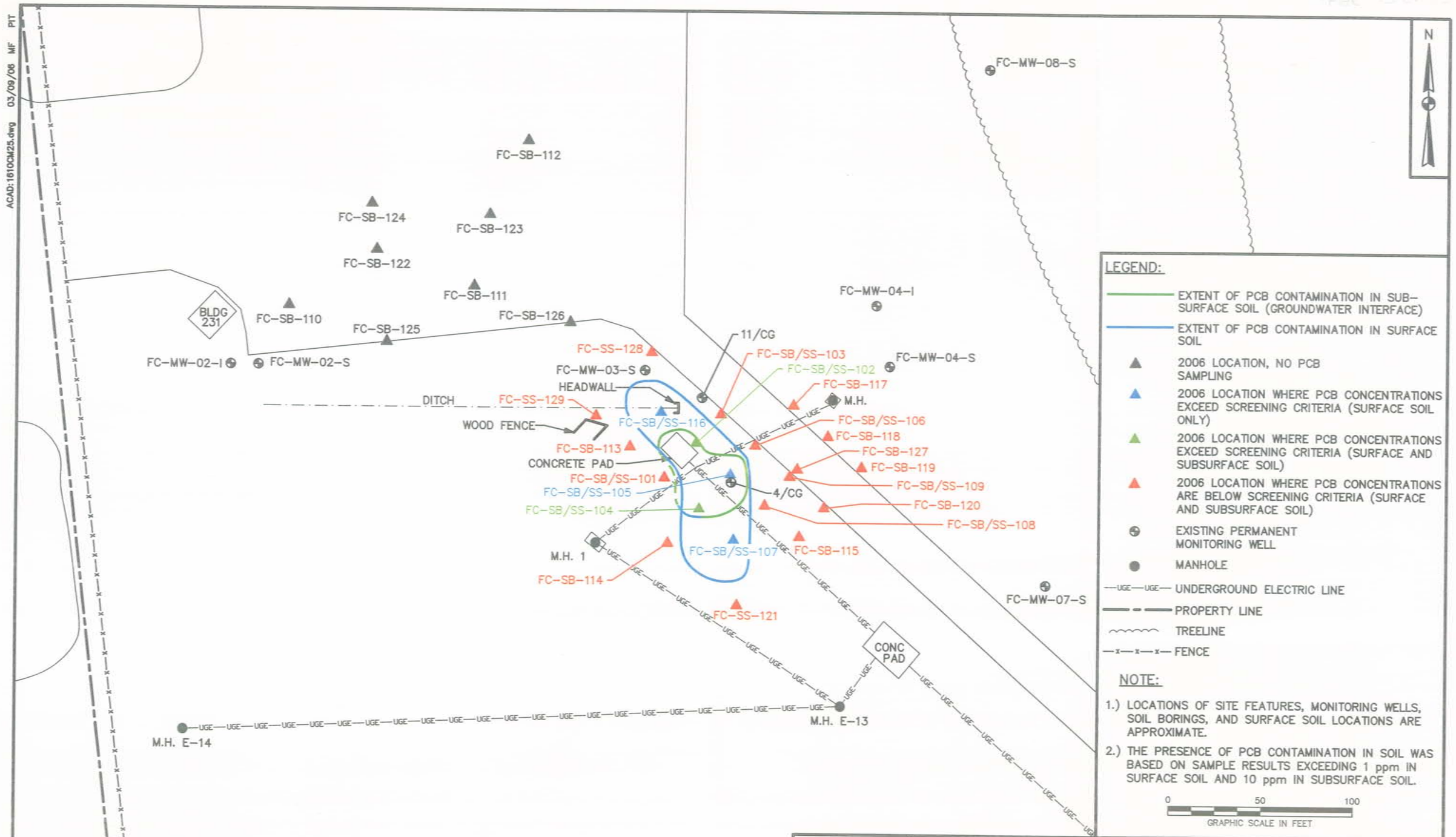
CONTRACT NO. 1610
OWNER NO. 0004
APPROVED BY DATE
DRAWING NO. FIGURE
REV. 0

FORM CADD NO. TTNUS-BHDWG - REV 1 - 9/10/98



DRAWN BY MF	DATE 3/8/06	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	EXTENT OF PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION IN SOIL SITE 6A - FUEL CALIBRATION AREA NWIRP CALVERTON CALVERTON, NEW YORK	CONTRACT NO. 1610
CHECKED BY	DATE			OWNER NO. 004
REVISED BY	DATE			APPROVED BY / DATE
SCALE AS NOTED				DRAWING NO. FIGURE A-3 / REV. 0

FORM CADD NO. TTNUS-BH.DWG - REV 1 - 9/10/98



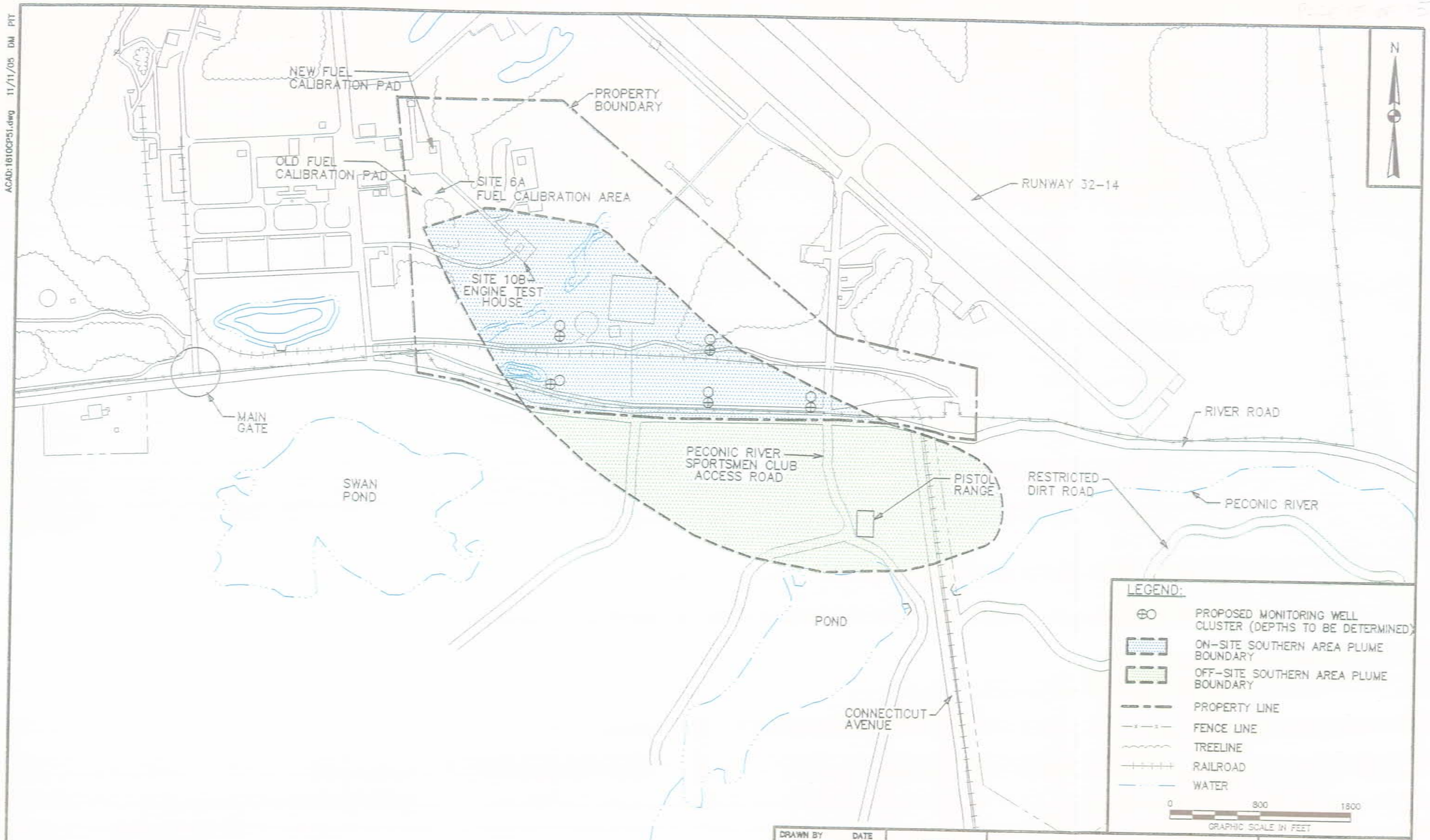
ACAD:1610CM25.dwg 03/09/06 MF PIT

DRAWN BY MF	DATE 3/8/06	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	EXTENT OF PCB CONTAMINATION IN SOIL SITE 6A - FUEL CALIBRATION AREA NWIRP CALVERTON CALVERTON, NEW YORK
CHECKED BY	DATE		
REVISED BY	DATE		
SCALE AS NOTED			

CONTRACT NO. 1610	
OWNER NO. 004	
APPROVED BY	DATE
DRAWING NO. FIGURE 2-4	REV. 0

FORM CADD NO. TTNUS-BH.DWG - REV 1 - 9/10/98

ACAD:1610CP51.dwg 11/11/05 DM PIT



DRAWN BY HJB DATE 10/18/05	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	ALTERNATIVE OSAGP2 - MONITORING WELL NETWORK ON-SITE SOUTHERN AREA PLUME NWIRP CALVERTON CALVERTON, NEW YORK	CONTRACT NO. 1610
CHECKED BY DATE			OWNER NO. 0004
REVISED BY DATE			APPROVED BY DATE
SCALE AS NOTED			DRAWING NO. FIGURE A-1 / REV. 0

FORM CADD NO. TTNUS-BH.DWG - REV 1 - 9/10/98

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

Corrective Measures Study – Alternative Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The meeting concluded at approximately 11:45AM.

Meeting Attendance List

with phone numbers

has been redacted.

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

April 20, 2006

Public Availability Session to Provide Information and Solicit comment for:

RCRA Permit Modification
And Property Transfer at:

Naval Weapons Industrial
Reserve Plant (NWIRP) Calverton
(Former Grumman Plant)

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

Statement of Basis for
Final Remedy Selection, and

Environmental Baseline Survey for Transfer
(EBST)

For

NAVY PARCEL D
Site/SWMU 1 – Northeast Pond Disposal Area
Site/SWMU 9 – Electronic Countermeasures Area

NAVY PARCEL C1
Site/SWMU 10A – Jet Fuel Systems Laboratory

AGRICULTURAL OUTLEASE

Site 1 – Northeast Pond Disposal Area

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

Landfill before Excavation

Start of Excavation

Debris Found Within Landfill

Excavation at 50%

Start of Regrading

Final Contours, Initial Vegetation

Site 9 – Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) Area

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

Former ECM Building Location

Laboratory Building

Agricultural Outlease

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

Site 10A – Jet Fuel Systems Laboratory

- Former area that was used to test aircraft fuel systems.
- Solvents were used, some of which may have been released to groundwater.
- Limited petroleum contamination was found in soils underneath concrete slab.
- Low level and sporadic detection of solvents were found in groundwater.

Former Farm House Location

Statement of Basis/Remedy Selection

For

Site 1 – Northeast Pond Disposal Area
No Further Action for Groundwater

Site 9 – ECM Area
No Further Action for Groundwater

Site 10A – Institutional Controls Including Deed
Notifications to Address Residual Contamination in Soils, No Further Action for Groundwater

Agricultural Outlease
No further action for soils

Community Relations

Information Repository:

Riverhead Free Library and
330 Court Street
Riverhead, New York 11901

Division of Environmental Permits
SUNY Campus, Building 40
Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356

DEC Region 1 Office
Web Site Address:

http://nwirp-calverton.adminrecord.org

User Name: calverton
Password: colter

Provide Comments on Property Transfer and EBST to:

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

Provide Comments on RCRA Permit to:

Mr. John Wieland
Region 1 Deputy Permit Administrator
SUNY Campus, Building 40
Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356
Phone: (631) 444-0367 FAX: (631) 444-0360
jawielan@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Provide Comments on Statement of Basis to:

Mr. Henry Wilkie
NYSDEC Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-7258
Phone: (518) 402-8594 FAX: (518) 402-9024
hjwilkie@gw.dec.state.ny.us