



TETRA TECH

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August 26, 2010

Project Number G01636

Dear Interested Party:

On behalf of US Navy Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), please find enclosed a copy of the Five Year Review Fact Sheet prepared to support the Five Year Review Report completed in 2009. Tetra Tech NUS Inc. acted as the Navy's agent to conduct this review.

The Fact Sheet is provided to inform you of the availability of the full report, and to summarize the findings of the five year review. The full report is available at the following repositories:

- Newport Public Library, Aquidneck Park, Newport
- Middletown Free Library, Middletown
- Portsmouth Free Library Association, Portsmouth

For additional information on the IR (Installation Restoration) Program and sites, please visit <http://www.rabnewportri.org>. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 978-474-8400.

Very truly yours,

Stephen S. Parker, LSP
Project Manager

SSP/lh

encl.

- c: P. Golonka, Gannett Fleming (w/encl. - 2)
W. Johnson, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic (w/encl. - 1)
C. Mueller, Naval Station Newport (w/encl.- 1)
G. Glenn, TtNUS (w/o encl.)
AR c/o G. Wagner, TtNUS (w/encl. - 1)
File G01636-3.2 (w/o encl.) File G01636-8.0 (w/encl.)

Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.

55 Jonspin Road, Wilmington, MA 01887-1020
Tel 978.474.8400 Fax 978.474.8499 www.ttnus.com



Naval Station Newport Installation Restoration Program

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW FACT SHEET

July, 2010

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) investigates past hazardous and toxic materials storage and disposal activities at military installations under the DoD Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The mission of the program is to identify and clean up contamination resulting from formerly accepted use and disposal practices to protect human health and the environment.

The DoD conducted a Five-Year Review at Naval Station Newport (NAVSTA, formerly Newport Naval Education & Training Center), located in Newport, Rhode Island, in accordance with requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and National Contingency Plan (NCP) requirements. The purpose of the Five-Year Review is to evaluate the current remedies at sites where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

This review was conducted under the oversight of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management. This is the third five-year review; previous reviews were conducted in 1999 and 2004. Two sites at NAVSTA Newport were evaluated in detail as part of this review because the selected final remedies are in place at these two sites. Other sites were briefly reviewed because investigations at these sites are currently ongoing.

The site descriptions and findings of the Five-Year Review Report are summarized herein. A summary of the status of all sites is provided in Table 1.

Site 1 - McAllister Point Landfill

Background

McAllister Point Landfill operated from 1955 to 1973, as a sanitary landfill. Materials disposed of at the landfill reportedly included spent acids, paints, solvents, waste oils, PCB-contaminated transformer oil, domestic refuse, and construction debris. From the late 1950's or early 1960's to 1970, wastes were burned in an incinerator; ash and unburned materials were disposed of in the landfill. When the incinerator was not in operation, wastes were disposed of directly in the landfill. After disposal activities ceased in 1973, a three-foot thick covering of clay and silt was reportedly placed over the central portion of the landfill. Landfill debris from this site also filled portions of Narragansett Bay.

Remedial Activities

Two separate remedies have been implemented at the site: a source control remedy for the landfill itself, referred to as Operable Unit (OU) 1, and a marine sediment/management-of-migration remedy for the sediment adjacent to the landfill, referred to as OU 4. The remedy for OU 1 included a multi-media, low permeability cap, installed to cover the landfill. The remedy for OU 4 included the dredging of contaminated sediment and debris from nearshore and offshore areas.

Assessment

The remedial objectives for both OU 1 and OU 4 have been met. The Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) at the site indicates that groundwater contaminant concentrations are stable or decreasing, marine sediment data indicate acceptable conditions, and landfill gas concentrations are low or non-detected. These data indicate that migration of contaminants to downgradient marine sediment and porewater does not appear to be occurring.

Protectiveness Statement

The remedies at McAllister Point Landfill are protective of human health and the environment and exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are being controlled.

Follow-Up Actions

All monitoring associated with OU 1 and OU 4 should be continued, but they can be done so at a reduced level. This monitoring includes groundwater monitoring, reduced from 13 wells to 8 wells (annually), and landfill gas screening, can be reduced from quarterly to annually. Detailed landfill gas analysis as well as sediment, porewater, toxicity, and biota sampling in the marine sediment area (OU 4) will be continued, but conducted once every five years, instead of once every year.

Site 13 Tank Farm 5, - Tanks 53 and 56

Background

Tanks 53 and 56 were constructed in 1942 and had a capacity of 2.52 million gallons. Fuel oils were stored in the tanks from WWII to 1974. From 1975 to 1984 the tanks were used in an oil recovery program to store used oil for alternate use as a heating fuel. Oil was observed overflowing from Tank 53 in 1990. Chlorinated and aromatic hydrocarbon compounds were detected in groundwater located in the vicinity of Tanks 53 and 56. In 1992, sludge, oil, and water were removed from the tanks and the interiors were cleaned. The tanks were demolished in 1998 and 1999. Each tank was imploded and backfilled with clean fill.

Remedial Activities

Both a source removal action and a management-of-migration alternative were implemented at this site, as follows. In 1995 and 1996, contaminated soil was removed from the area surrounding Tank 53. A groundwater extraction and treatment/containment system was constructed in 1994 and was in operation for two years. The system was shut down in 1996 and demolished in 2008 because groundwater concentrations were below cleanup levels.

Assessment

The remedial objectives for Tanks 53 and 56 have been met. Five rounds of groundwater sampling conducted after the treatment system was shut down confirmed that the remedial action was successful.

Protectiveness Statement

The remedy at Tanks 53 and 56 is protective of human health and the environment. Exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks have been eliminated and the source of the contamination has been removed.

Follow-Up Actions

The site remedy is now complete and it is recommended that a revision be implemented to the Record of Decision (ROD) for no further action. No additional groundwater monitoring or five-year reviews are necessary because the cleanup goals are met. Existing groundwater monitoring wells should be properly abandoned.

Other Sites and Study Areas

The Five Year Review for NAVSTA also provides a synopsis of the sites where remedial actions have not yet been selected or implemented. The status of these additional sites is summarized as follows:

MRP Site 1 - Carr Point

Carr Point was a recreational skeet-shooting range from 1967 to 1989. The southwest area of the site was previously used for materials and drum storage. Two drain pits and an oil-water separator were historically present at the site. Portions of the site have also been

used as parking areas and fill areas. Since 1995, Carr Point has been used as an RV camping park and gated storage area. Carr Point will be divided into two separate sites – the former shooting range (MRP Site 1) and the former storage area. Contaminants are present at both sites that may pose a risk to human health and the environment. At the former shooting range, elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and propellants were found in surface soil and lead shotgun pellets and elevated metals were found in offshore sediments. At the former storage area, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in soil and groundwater and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were detected in surface soil. Further investigations have been recommended for both of these sites.

Study Area 4 - Coddington Cove Rubble Fill Area

The Coddington Cove Rubble Fill Area is an area of less than 8 acres that was used from 1978 to 1982 for the disposal of general fill materials. Records indicate these materials included rubble, concrete, asphalt, slate, wood, brush, and possibly small quantities of ash. Elevated concentrations of arsenic have been found in soil throughout the site and elevated lead was detected in one soil sample. A Study Area Screening Evaluation is scheduled to be completed in 2011.

Study Area 7 - Tank Farm No. 1

Tank Farm No. 1 was constructed in the early 1940s and was operated by the Navy between WWII and 1970. Six 60,000-barrel underground storage tanks (USTs) were used for the storage of diesel oil, fuel oil, jet fuel, 100-octane gasoline, and aviation fuel. Tank-bottom sludges were disposed of in pits on the site. The Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) used the tank farm as part of Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) Melville for petroleum-fuel storage and distribution, between 1974 and 1998. The tanks were cleaned and ballasted between 1996 and 1997. Additional field investigations are scheduled for 2010 and 2011. A ROD is currently scheduled to be completed by 2013.

Site 8 Naval Undersea Systems Center (NUSC) Disposal Area

The NUSC Disposal Area is 8 acres of land adjacent to two streams, associated wetlands, and a small pond. The site was used for the disposal of rubble and inert materials, including scrap lumber, tires, wire, cable, and empty paint cans. The upland portions have been used as fill and storage areas since the early 1950s. Limited removal actions occurred at the site in 2005 and 2006: paint cans and metal debris were excavated from an area adjacent to Deerfield Creek, and drums in various stages of decay, some containing a tar-like substance, were found and removed from the South Meadow. The Remedial Investigation (RI) found that unacceptable risks were present due to PAHs and arsenic in soil and due to VOCs and metals in groundwater. Ecological risks are present due to organic compounds in pond sediment and metals in surface soil. A Supplemental Investigation and FS is scheduled for 2010.

Site 9 - Old Fire Fighting Training Area (OFFTA)

OFFTA, located adjacent to Narragansett Bay, was constructed in 1944. At this site various fuels, including waste oils were ignited in pits and chambers for the purpose of training Navy personnel in fighting ship-board fires. Several buildings simulating ship compartments were present as well. The facility was closed in 1972 and the training structures were demolished and buried in three mounds on the site. The site, referred to as Katy Field, was used for various recreational activities between 1976 and 1998 and had a playground, a picnic area, and a baseball field. A child day care center was in operation until 1994. Petroleum, PAHs and lead were detected in soils and groundwater. Contaminants from fuel releases were detected in bay sediments where sensitive species such as eelgrass and shellfish are present. The three soil mounds were removed in 2005. A second removal action resulted in excavation of hot spot contamination in the subsurface, as well as former drainage piping, and a large oil-water separator. Exploratory excavations were also conducted around remaining building foundations. The shoreline protection

system barrier wall is being replaced in 2010 as another component of this removal action. Currently the site is being used for the staging of construction materials, and will be developed into parking areas. A Feasibility Study is currently being finalized, and a ROD is anticipated for 2010.

Study Area 10 - Tank Farm No. 2

Tank Farm No. 2 was constructed in the early 1940s and was in operation by the Navy between WWII and 1970. Eleven 60,000-barrel USTs were used for the storage of fuel. Tank-bottom sludges were disposed of in pits on the site. DESC used the tank farm as part of DFSP Melville for petroleum-fuel storage and distribution between 1974 and 1998. The tanks were cleaned and ballasted between 1996 and 1997. Additional field investigations are scheduled for 2010 and 2011. A ROD, if needed, is scheduled to be completed by 2013.

Study Area 11 - Tank Farm No. 3

Tank Farm No. 3 was constructed in the early 1940s and was in operation by the Navy between WWII and 1970. Seven 60,000-barrel USTs were used for the storage of fuel. Tank bottom sludges were disposed of in burning chambers on the site. DESC used the tank farm as part of DFSP Melville for petroleum fuel storage and distribution between 1974 and 1998. The tanks were cleaned and ballasted between 1996 and 1997. Several areas of concern (AOC) were addressed and excavated. Additional field investigations are scheduled for 2010 and 2011. A ROD, if needed, is scheduled to be completed by 2013.

Site 12 - Tank Farm No. 4

Tank Farm No. 4 was constructed in the early 1940s and was in operation between WWII and 1970. Twelve 60,000-barrel USTs were used for the storage of fuel. Tank bottom sludges were disposed of in burning chambers on the site. All tanks were cleaned and ballasted between 1994 and 1997 and were demolished between 1997 and 1998. Investigations to fill remedial investigation data gaps were conducted in the first half of 2010. The findings will be used to determine if any further remedial actions are needed at this site.

Site 13 Tank Farm 5 - Other Tanks

Tanks at Tank Farm 5, excluding Tanks 53 and 56, are currently under investigation. These tanks were used exclusively for the storage of fuel oils. Tank Farm 5 was constructed in the early 1940s and was in operation between WWII and 1970. Eleven 60,000-barrel USTs were used for the storage of fuel. Tank bottom sludges were burned on the site. The tanks were cleaned and ballasted between 1994 and 1997 and demolished in 1998 and 1999. Lead-contaminated soil was excavated from the on-site switching substation. Investigations to fill remedial investigation data gaps were conducted in the first half of 2010. The findings of this effort will be used to determine if any further remedial actions are needed at this site.

Site 17 Building 32 - Gould Island

Gould Island is located between Aquidneck and Conanicut Islands in Narragansett Bay. During the mid-1940s, electroplating and degreasing operations were performed in Building 32, as a part of the operation to service and store torpedoes. Wastes generated included muriatic acid, chromic acid, copper cyanide, sodium cyanide, sodium hydroxide, nickel sulfate, Anodex cleaner, and degreasing solvents. Waste- and rinse- waters from these operations were disposed directly into the bay. A removal action to dispose of liquid and semi-liquid wastes from the plating shop area was conducted in 1992. Building 32 was demolished to the slab elevation in 2001. Investigations conducted in the late 1990s found elevated concentrations of petroleum, metals, SVOCs, PAHs, pesticides, and PCBs at the site. Remedial activities to remove PCB-contaminated soil and concrete from the vicinity of former transformer vaults and a switch house were completed in 2002. A Human Health Risk Assessment, completed in 2006, determined that PAHs, PCBs, and metals present in the soil and marine sediment may pose a risk to humans. Contaminants in sediment may also pose a risk to ecological receptors, and the Navy is currently conducting a Phase 2 Remedial Investigation and Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment to further investigate this site.

Site 19 - Derecktor Shipyard

The site is located along the easternmost shore of Coddington Cove and was used by the Navy until the military realignment program in 1973. In 1979, the Navy leased the 41-acre site to the RI Port Authority and Economic Development Corporation, which issued a sublease to Robert E. Derecktor Shipyards of RI, Inc. From 1979 to 1992, the site was used to construct repair, and maintain private and military ships. These operations generated sand blast grit, paint, and other ship-manufacturing waste. The Navy completed a series of short-term actions, including removing contaminant-filled drums and containers and sandblast grit, excavating and removing ASTs and USTs, locating drain systems, and cleaning interiors of buildings. Onshore restorations included the removal of soil contamination, and an underground septic vault, and the demolition of buildings. A Final Revised Feasibility Study (FS) for the marine sediment is scheduled to be submitted in 2010, and a ROD is anticipated in 2011. The on shore components will be addressed separately.

Site 20 - Surface Warfare Officers School (SWOS)

The SWOS site is the location of the former Brig facility which served as the Correctional Center from 1951 to 1996. The majority of the site is currently covered by the SWOS Applied Instruction Building and an asphalt-paved parking area. Oily soils were encountered during the 2003 construction of the SWOS Applied Instruction Building. Petroleum, PAHs, and lead associated with fill materials have been found at the site. The contamination at the SWOS was found to be similar and is contiguous with that present at the adjacent OFFTA site and is therefore being addressed as an extension of Site 09 - OFFTA.

Site 21 - Former Melville Water Tower

The Melville Water Tower was located in an open field adjacent to the Melville Elementary School. The water tower was installed in the late 1930s to service fueling piers and fuel storage facilities located at the Melville Patrol-Torpedo Squadron Training Station. From the 1940s to the 1990s, lead-based paint was

applied and removed from the structure. The water tower was demolished in 2006. Paint chips and elevated concentrations of lead and other paint constituents were found in soil. Surface and subsurface soils contaminated with lead-based paint were excavated in 2007. The cleanup goals have been met and no further action was determined for this site.

Next Review

The completion of the next Five-Year Review for NAVSTA Newport is required by December 2014, 5 years from the completion of the current review.

Information Repositories and Administrative Record

NAVSTA Newport has established information repositories so that the Base and the community have access to the IRP documents. The information repositories, listed below, typically contain study reports, fact sheets, brochures, letters, and other items of interest.

The information repository is different from the Administrative Record, which is the legal record of all the information reviewed and considered in order to propose site cleanup actions. The Administrative Record is available through the Navy Point of Contact, below.

Information Repositories

Newport Public Library, Aquidneck Park
Newport, RI 02840

Middletown Free Library
Middletown, RI 02842

Portsmouth Free Library Association
Portsmouth, RI 02871

Navy Point of Contact

Lisa Rama
Naval Station Newport, Public Affairs Office
690 Peary Street
Newport, Rhode Island 02841-1512
(401) 841-3538
Lisa.Rama@navy.mil

TABLE 1
Status of Sites:
Naval Station Newport Installation Restoration Program

Site Number	Site Name	Problem	Status
MRP Site 1	Carr Point – Former Storage Area and Former Shooting Range	<u>Storage Area</u> – VOCs in soil and groundwater, PCBs in soil. <u>Shooting Range</u> – PAHs and propellants in soil, lead shotgun pellets in marine sediment.	Additional investigations needed at both portions of this site. Will be split into two different sites.
Site 1	McAllister Point Landfill	Landfill related contaminants in groundwater and marine sediment. Landfill debris in bay.	Remedy complete, long-term monitoring is proceeding, but at a reduced level
Study Area 4	Coddington Cove Rubble Fill Area	Disposal of general fill: concrete, rubble, construction debris, possibly ash.	Study Area Screening Evaluation in progress.
Study Area 7	Tank Farm No. 1	USTs (diesel oil, fuel oil, jet fuel, 100-octane gasoline, aviation fuel), disposal of tank bottom sludges in pits.	Field investigations in progress.
Study Area 8	Naval Undersea Systems Center (NUSC) Disposal Area	Fill and storage area, PAHs and metals in soil, VOCs and metals in groundwater, organic compounds in pond sediment.	Supplemental Investigations are in progress.
Site 9	Old Fire Fighting Training Area (OFFTA)	Fire fighting training using waste oils; Petroleum, PAHs, and lead in soil	Feasibility Study currently being finalized. Proposed plan to be issued in late June. ROD in 2010.
Study Area 10	Tank Farm No. 2	USTs for fuel storage, disposal of tank bottom sludges in pits	Field investigations in progress.
Study Area 11	Tank Farm No. 3	USTs for fuel storage, disposal of tank bottom sludge in burning chambers	Field investigations in progress.
Site 12	Tank Farm No. 4	USTs for fuel storage, disposal of tank bottom sludge through burning chambers	Draft RI report late 2010.
Site 13	Tank Farm No. 5 – Tanks 53 and 56	<u>Tanks 53 and 56</u> – USTs for storage of waste oil, VOCs in groundwater	<u>Tanks 53 and 56</u> – Remedy complete, no further action.
	Tank Farm 5 – Other Tanks	USTs for storage of fuel oil, burned tank bottom sludge disposal of tank bottom sludge through burning chambers	Draft RI report late 2010.
Site 17	Building 32, Gould Island	Electroplating and degreasing operations. PAHs, PCBs, metals in soil and marine sediment.	Phase II RI in progress.
Site 19	Derecktor Shipyard	Contamination associated with ship manufacturing.	Short term removals conducted. Final Revised Feasibility Study in progress.
Site 20	Surface Warfare Officers School	Petroleum, PAHs, and lead in soil, determined to be contiguous with Site 09 - OFFTA	Addressed as part of Site 09 - OFFTA.
Site 21	Former Melville Water Tower	Lead-based paint contamination in soil	Remedy complete, no further action.

