



# Naval Base, Norfolk



## *Installation Restoration Program*

### Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) investigates past hazardous and toxic materials storage and disposal activities at military installations under the DoD Installation Restoration (IR) Program. 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.

### CERCLA

In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to investigate and clean up contaminated sites resulting from past hazardous waste management practices. CERCLA, also known as Superfund, delegated specific responsibilities to the DoD. In 1986, Congress passed the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Navy's IR Program meets the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) standards set forth in these laws. Congress established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program to fund site investigation and cleanup at military installations. The DoD set up the Defense Environmental Restoration Account to track these funds.

### Implementation

Naval Base, Norfolk (NBN) in Norfolk, Virginia has been actively studying sites at the complex under the IR Program since 1983. The Initial Assessment Study (IAS) identified 18 possible areas of concern where past disposal may have created environmental problems. In the IAS, six sites were recommended for further investigation. The other twelve sites were found to pose no threat to human health or the environment and were recommended for EPA's "No Further Action Required" status.

In recent years, 4 sites have been added to the IR Program for a total of 22 possible sites. Eight sites are currently being cleaned up or are under study at NBN. The locations of these sites are shown on the map on Page 3. Site descriptions and the current status of the eight active sites are summarized herein. Remediations (cleanups) have been completed at two other sites, Buildings V-60/V-90 and Building P-71, Transformer Storage Area.



### Q Area Drum Storage Yard (QADSY)

The QADSY (left) is an area where new drums of material were stored before being issued to the fleet. This five-acre fenced earthen yard was used from the 1950s until late 1980s. Most of the drums contained new petroleum products, paint thinners, and pesticides. Leaking drums have caused stained areas within the yard.

The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and risk assessment will be completed in 1995. Cleanup of this site is scheduled to begin in late 1995.

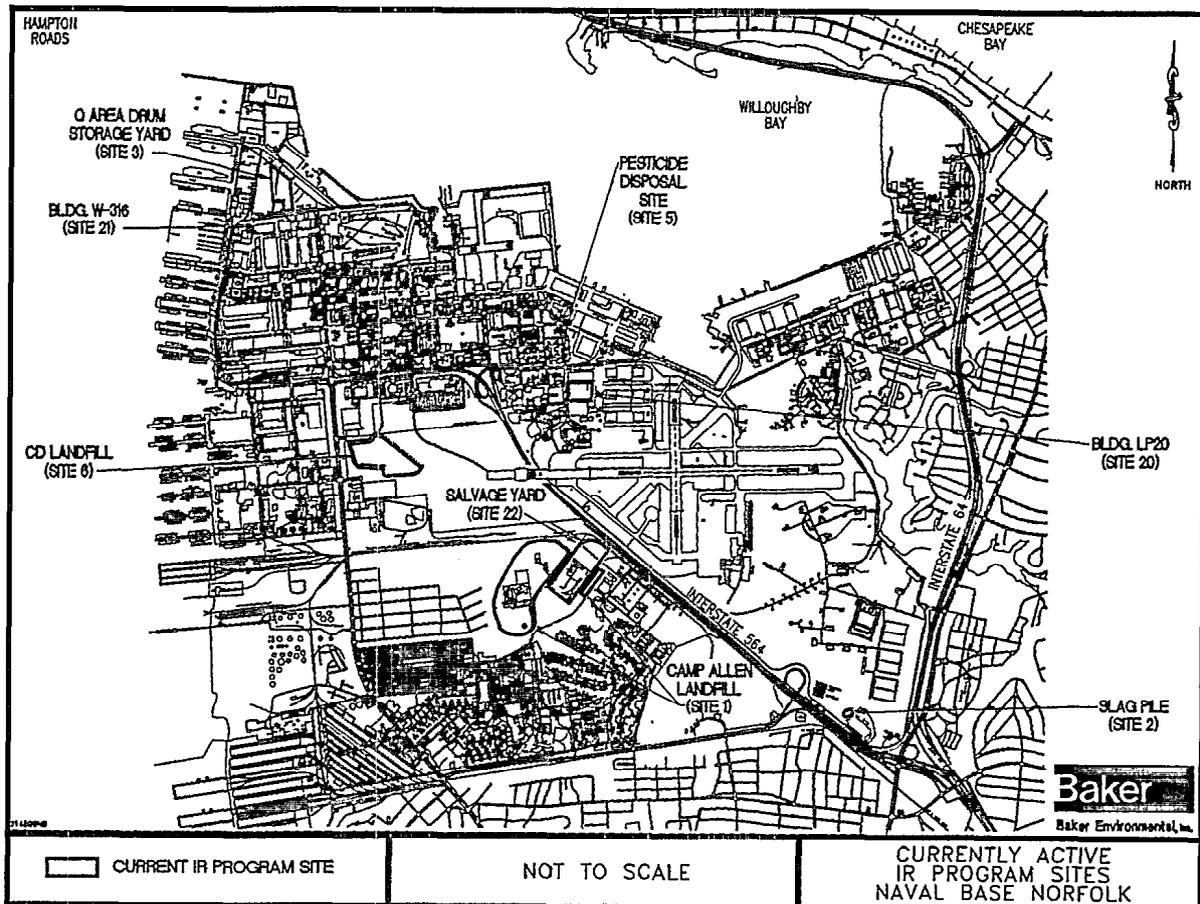
### Building W-316

Building W-316, located east of Pier H at the Naval Station, is a PCB storage facility (right). The site is fenced and is still in use. A Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) is tentatively planned in 1996 to determine whether PCB oil was released at this site.



### Camp Allen Landfill (CAL)

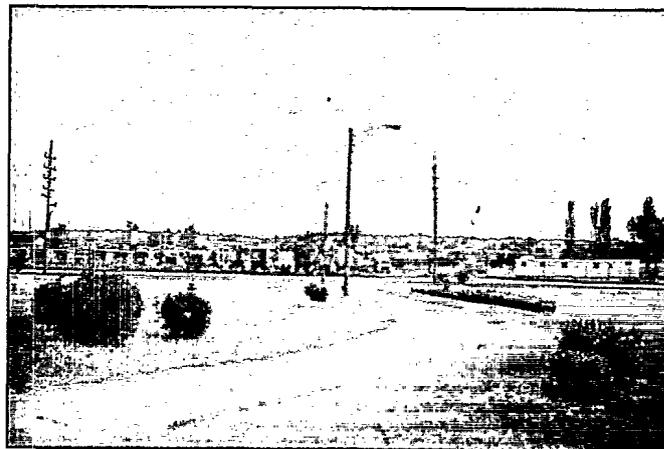
Landfilling operations were conducted from the early 1940s to 1975 at CAL (left). CAL is comprised of Areas A and B. Material disposed at this 45-acre landfill included pesticides, metal plating and parts cleaning sludges, and miscellaneous debris. A removal action (cleanup) was completed in December 1994 for Area B. The final RI Report was completed in July 1994. The final FS and baseline Risk Assessment were completed in November 1994. The Decision Document is expected to be finalized in July 1995. The cleanup, planned to begin in the fall of 1995, will include a groundwater (water beneath the ground surface) pump and treatment system for the entire landfill area.



### CD Landfill

The CD Landfill (above) was used for the disposal of sandblasting and construction waste from 1974 to 1987. Dust containing cadmium and sandblasting grit containing lead were also disposed in this 30-acre landfill.

The draft RI/FS was completed in January 1995. The final versions of these documents are expected to be completed in 1995, with site cleanup scheduled to begin in 1996.

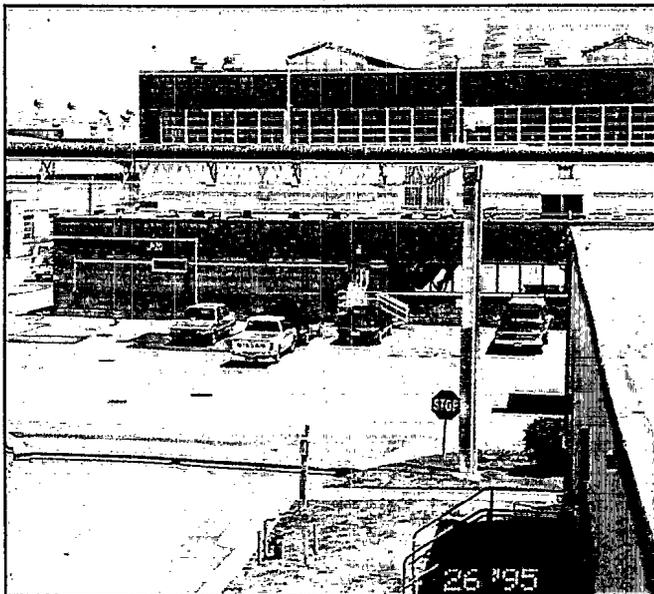
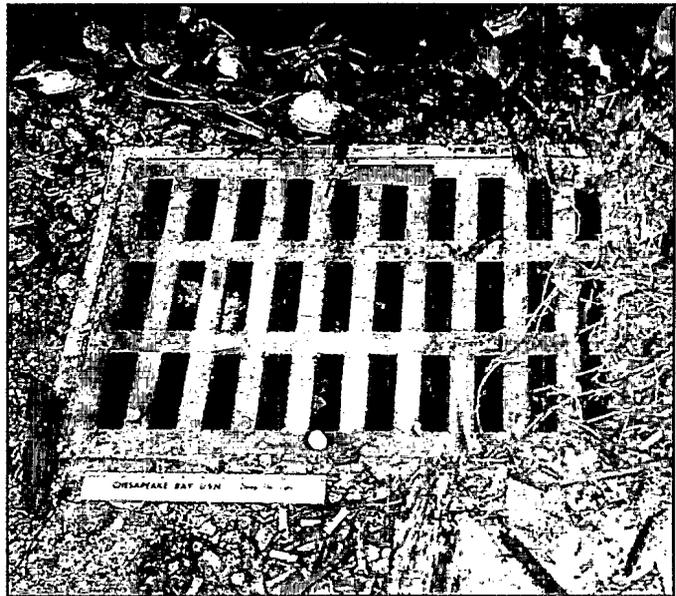


### Camp Allen Salvage Yard (CASY)

CASY (above) operated as a recycling/salvage yard from the 1940s until 1995. It is located between Areas A and B of CAL. Historically, waste oils and chemicals, acids, paint thinners, pesticides, and transformers were stored/managed at the site. Waste from a 1971 CASY fire was disposed in CAL Area B. An RI/FS is planned for CASY in 1996 with site remediation scheduled to begin in 1997.

## Pesticide Drain

The Pesticide Disposal Site (right) is located southeast of Building V-95. The site consists of a drain, set flush with the ground surface, which during the 1960s to 1973 received pesticide rinse water from a former pest control shop. Approximately 100 gallons per week of pesticide rinse water were disposed into the drain. A PA/SI is tentatively planned for this site in 1996.



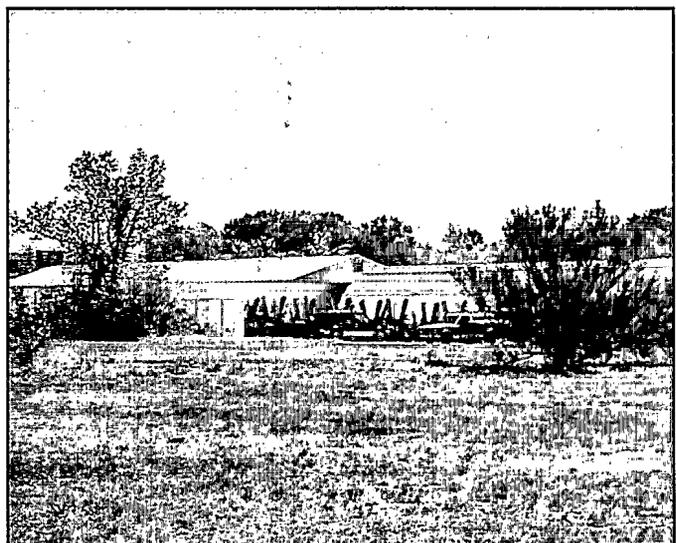
## Building LP-20

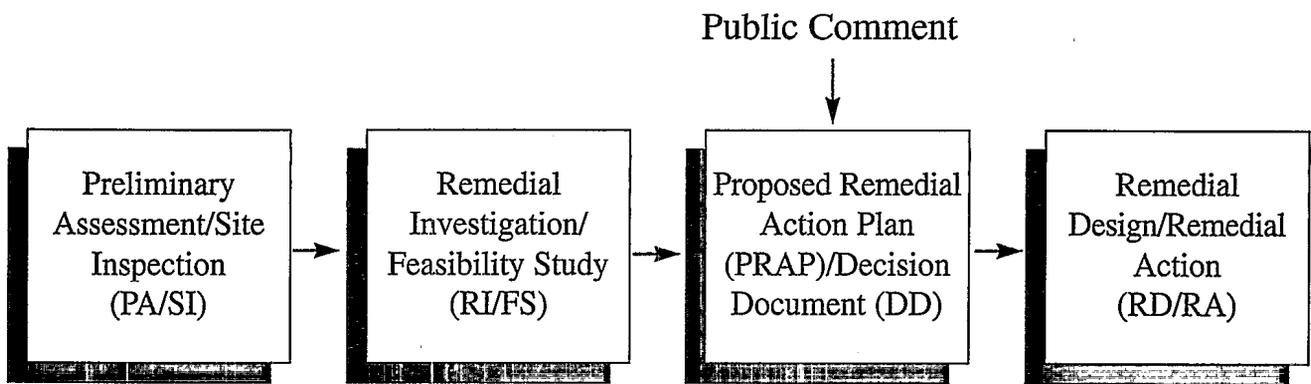
LP-20 (left) is one of the many large buildings located northwest of the Naval Air Station main runway. The building currently houses an aircraft engine overhaul and maintenance shop, but it previously was used for a plating operation. The LP Fuel Farm, a large fuel storage area, is located just south of the building.

Reportedly, cleaning solvents have been released to the soil and groundwater, possibly through the storage areas and floor drains of Building LP-20. Field work for the RI/FS was completed in February 1995. The RI/FS is scheduled for completion in 1996 with site cleanup planned for 1997.

## Slag Pile

The NM Slag Pile (right) covers approximately two-acres of land. The site was used for disposal of slag generated from aluminum smelting operations occurring in the 1950s and 1960s, which resulted in lead contamination in area soils. The Slag Pile has since been graded and revegetated. Part of the area is currently used as a gravel parking lot. A PA/SI is planned for 1996.





- IR Program Process**
- ❖ Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI):  
*identifies potentially contaminated areas*
  - ❖ Remedial Investigation (RI):  
*analyzes the nature and extent of contamination; evaluates potential contaminant migration from the site and risks to human health and the environment*
  - ❖ Feasibility Study (FS):  
*evaluates feasible cleanup methods to achieve environmental standards for human health and the environment*
  - ❖ Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP):  
*outlines feasible alternatives and recommends remediation or cleanup method, if necessary*
  - ❖ Public Comment Period/Meeting:  
*allows for public examination of the PRAP and expression of comments; a public meeting may be held at this time to present the cleanup plan and answer questions*
  - ❖ Decision Document (DD):  
*specifies the cleanup method, if necessary, after considering public comments*
  - ❖ Remedial Design (RD):  
*involves preparation of construction specifications and other design plans for remediation*
  - ❖ Remedial Action (RA):  
*remediates or cleans up the site to approved environmental standards*

### Restoration Advisory Board

NBN established a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) to advise and support the NBN IR Program. The RAB is essentially an expansion of the former Technical Review Committee (TRC). NBN's TRC was comprised of Navy personnel, local, state and federal officials, and a community member. The Navy sought to increase community involvement in the IR Program; thus, additional public participants were added to form a RAB. The RAB meets at regular intervals to review IR Program documents and receive public comment.

## Community Relations

Commander, NBN has been conducting a proactive community relations program at the Base. The Command has worked closely with the neighboring communities, providing presentations at civic club meetings, and conducting door-to-door visits to the surrounding Navy housing areas to keep residents informed of various field activities being conducted near residential areas.

The Navy interviewed community members and published a Community Relations Plan (CRP) in 1993 to apprise the public of environmental actions being conducted at NBN under the IR Program. The CRP and other IR Program documents are available for review at the libraries listed below.

## Information Repositories and Administrative Record

NBN has established information repositories at three locations so that the Base and Norfolk communities have access to IR Program documents. The information repositories, which are listed below, typically contain study reports, including the CRP; fact sheets; brochures; letters; and other items of interest.

The information repository is different from the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record is the legal record of all the information reviewed and considered in order to propose site cleanup actions. The Administrative Record is available at the Kirn Memorial Library, listed below.

Larchmont Library  
6525 Hampton Boulevard  
Norfolk, Virginia 23509  
(804) 441-5335

Mary Pretlow Library  
9640 Granby Street  
Norfolk, Virginia 23509  
(804) 441-1750

Naval Air Station Library  
Building C-9, Bacon Street  
Norfolk, Virginia 23511  
(804) 433-6565

Administrative Record:  
Kirn Memorial Branch  
Norfolk Public Library  
301 East City Hall Avenue  
Norfolk, Virginia 23510  
(804) 441-2173

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