

MINUTES OF 18 JANUARY 1990 TRC MEETING
NAS WILLOW GROVE, IRP STUDIES

Convened: 10:00 hrs, Building 78, NAS Willow Grove

LCDR Mike Zook opened the meeting and indicated its purpose was to discuss preliminary findings of the SI studies.

Jim Shafer indicated that PADER and EPA had called to express their apologies for being unable to attend.

Chuck Houlk indicated he would be summarizing the significant findings at each site based on the first two rounds of sampling. Third round samples were taken in mid-December and results are not yet available. In several instances third round data may alter the findings discussed at this meeting. The intent is not to discuss detailed findings but to discuss those observations which are most significant to a decision as to whether or not further investigations are warranted at each site.

NAS Site 1 -- Private Road Compound

Samples of ground water obtained at the Privet Road Compound were found to contain trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE) at levels above MCLs during one or more rounds of sampling. The VOC detected in the upgradient well sample were found at significantly lower levels than the levels in the downgradient samples. PCB, dieldrin, 1,1,1-trichloroethene (TCA), 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethene, and lead are also of potential concern with regard to ground-water quality.

Soil samples from test borings at the Privet Road Compound contained the PCB Aroclor 1260 (2.7-7.5 mg/kg), dieldrin, and DDT which supports the interpretation that the site is a source for these components in ground water. Sediment samples taken from ditches bordering the site contain PCB and dieldrin which is consistent with ground water and subsurface soil data for the site. These sediment concentrations indicate the potential for migration of these hazardous constituents offsite. The PCB level in the upstream sample also suggests the possibility of an offsite source of this contaminant.

An RI/FS will be recommended.

NAS Site 2 -- Antenna Field Landfill

Dieldrin was detected in the stream adjacent to the site at levels several orders of magnitude above the chronic toxicity level for fresh water aquatic organisms and the suggested carcinogenicity protection level in ambient water.

Dieldrin was detected at levels ranging from 7.8 to 510 µg/kg in sediment samples from all sampling locations at the site. The highest surface water and sediment levels of dieldrin were consistently detected at station AL/SWS/3. This station was located along a ditch which bisects

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the landfill and discharges to the unnamed stream bordering the landfill. DDT and its breakdown products were also detected in sediment at two stations.

An RI/FS will be recommended.

NAS Site 3 -- 9th Street Landfill

Ground water in the water-table and semi-confined aquifers upgradient of the 9th Street Landfill was found to contain chlorinated hydrocarbons. It was concluded that the 9th Street Landfill is also a source of chlorinated hydrocarbons in ground water. Additional concerns at this site include pesticides in surface water and sediment, and pesticides and cyanide in surficial soil. An RI/FS will be recommended at the 9th Street Landfill.

NAS Site 4 -- North End Landfill

Dieldrin was detected at similar levels in surface water samples and the sample from well NELW-3, which is in the flood-prone area. Since dieldrin was not detected in either the upgradient or downgradient well outside the flood-prone area, it can be inferred that surface water infiltration near the well during a flood event is a source of dieldrin.

The surficial soil samples taken in the observed black tarry mass confirmed the presence of a degraded hydrocarbon source, but the concentrations of VOC and SVOC in the deeper sample indicate that little downward movement of contaminants has occurred. Healthy-looking grasses were observed to be growing directly out of the black tarry area.

The SI studies revealed no contaminants of concern which originate from the landfill. Therefore, an RI/FS is not warranted at the North End Landfill.

NAS Site 5 -- Fire Training Area

Successive sampling events were consistent in showing the presence of several chlorinated and non-chlorinated hydrocarbons in samples of ground water from well FTAW-1. Trace levels of chlorinated hydrocarbons were detected in the other well samples.

Soil sample results agreed closely with ground-water data with the exception that no traces of TCE were found in the soil. From these data it can be concluded that significant residue from fire training activities exists in and around FTAW-1 and to a lesser extent FTAW-2. The site will be recommended for an RI/FS study.

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NAS Site 6 -- Abandoned Rifle Range No. 1

Based on the IAS findings and the EA site visit, no significant waste sources are located at this site. No further investigation of this site is warranted.

NAS Site 7 -- Abandoned Rifle Range No. 2

With the exception of methylene chloride -- a common laboratory contaminant-- no TCL organic compounds were detected in samples of ground water. Dissolved metals concentration were below MCLs. There was no pattern to upgradient-downgradient comparisons. Further investigations may not be warranted.

NAS Site 8 -- Building No. 118 Abandoned Fuel Tank

An SVCA was conducted to assess the potential for residual soil contamination. Nothing was detected. No further investigations are warranted.

NAS Site 9 -- Steam Plant Building No. 6 Tank Overfill

An SVCA was conducted to assess the potential for residual soil contamination. Nothing was detected. No further investigations are warranted.

ARF Site 4 Washrack Area

TCE has been detected at levels above potential ARARs in wells WRW-1 (upgradient) and WRW-2 (downgradient). Traces of TCE and TCA have also been detected in the upgradient well WRW-3. Further evaluation of the Washrack Area as a source of ground-water contamination does not appear warranted. An evaluation of conditions upgradient of the site appears warranted. This evaluation may be applicable to the scope of the Privet Road Compound RI/FS.

ARF Site 5 -- Building No.330 Waste Oil Storage Area

No significant contamination appears to exist at the site of the boring adjacent to Building 330. The analytical data indicate that hydrocarbon contamination is present at the boring located at the JP-4 spill site. The proximity of this boring to the drainage ditch which drains the Navy Fuel Farm area raises the question of whether this contamination resulted from the JP-4 spill which was cleaned up or from seepage out of the drainage ditch.

Further evaluation of the JP-4 spill site is warranted. Consideration should be given to including this work in the scope of the Navy Fuel Farm RI/FS.

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ARF Site 6 -- Heating Plant

An SVCA was conducted to assess the potential for residual soil contamination. Nothing was detected. No further investigations are warranted.

ARF Site 7 -- Old Well House

Since preparation of the POA which planned for sampling of the well, the ARF has provided additional information to the Navy concerning the abandonment of the well. The pump was removed and the well capped in 1962. Materials storage by Base Civil Engineering was not initiated until about 1972. No further investigation of this site is warranted.

NAS Site 10 -- Navy Fuel Farm

A contamination plume underlies the main fuel tanks at the Navy Fuel Farm. Both NAPL and aqueous-phase contamination is present. An RI/FS is recommended at the Navy Fuel Farm.

LCDR Zook noted that construction of the new fuel farm will begin this year. Removal of the old tanks is scheduled for early 1991.

The next meeting is scheduled for 17 May 1990 at 10:00 hrs in Building No. 78.

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TRC MEETING OF JAN. 18, 1990

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|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
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NEXT TRC 10 MAY 10:00 AM

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