

N60200.AR.000816  
NAS CECIL FIELD, FL  
5090.3a

MINUTES FROM 20 FEBRUARY 1996 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING NAS  
CECIL FIELD FL  
2/20/1996  
ABB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC

32215-000  
13.03.00.0023

**Restoration Advisory Board  
NAS Cecil Field  
Meeting Minutes  
Tuesday, February 20, 1996**

The monthly meeting of NAS Cecil Field's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was held at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 20, 1996 at the Bachelors' Officers Quarters (BOQ) Conference Complex, NAS Cecil Field.

The following 17 RAB members were present:

Lynette Browning	Tom Mackin
Lisa Chelf	Iran Maisonet
Richard Darby	Diane Peterson, Community Co-Chair
Keith Daw	Bart Reedy
Michael Deliz	Edward Renckley
William Dike	David Scott
Rich Donoghue	Teresa Snyder
CDR Stephen Gardner, Navy Co-Chair	Steve Wilson
Dave Kruzicki	

The following 8 RAB members were absent:

David Farrell, Keith Halford, Becky Hogan, Diane Jackson, Margaret Day Julian, Melissa Anne Norman, Burnice Tatham, and William Wilson.

Support personnel present:

Rao Angara (ABB-ES), Gerry Arcara (Galileo), Mark Davidson (SouthDiv), John Dingwall (Cecil Field), Marland Dulaney (ABB-ES), CDR Chris Handley (ABB-ES), Cecile Lacey (Galileo), Bob Lunardini (ABB-ES), Nancy Rouse (ABB-ES), Lisa Routhier (ABB-ES), Bob Simpson (City Reuse Commission), Chuck Underwood (Cecil Field).

Visitors present:

Al Donald, Maurice Williams, Gregory Tootle', Elisha Bach, Walt Achres, and Robert Holmes

**RAB Administration**

CDR Gardner opened the meeting at 7:00 p.m. Minutes of the January RAB meeting were approved as written. CDR Gardner also noted that the *Florida Times Union* ran an article about NAVSTA Mayport being selected as the runner-up for the Navy's Environmental Cleanup Award. It was not mentioned that NAS Cecil Field was the winner of the award.

**Training: Toxicology for the Environment - Part II**

Dr. Dulaney reviewed previous Part I of Toxicology for the Environment, then discussed the previous month's homework assignment.

He then posed the question, "If we're exposed to chemicals every day, why aren't we all sick." In response to that question, Dr. Dulaney discussed:

1. How the body protects itself and how it handles chemicals.
2. How one chemical may affect the toxicity of another chemical.
3. The basic mechanism of cancer and your body's natural protective measures against cancer.

4. How cancer-causing chemicals are classified by the EPA.
5. The difference between human and animal carcinogens.
6. What happens when chemicals are encountered.

#### ***Reuse Plan for Operable Unit 7***

Following a short break, Mr. Bob Simpson discussed the reuse plan for Operable Unit (OU) 7. He showed that Site 16 was classified as red, indicating that an environmental cleanup may be needed but has not yet occurred. From a reuse perspective Site 16 is one of the most important site for Finding Of Suitability for Lease (or FOSL) because the site contains some of the first facilities on the base that are reusable (e.g., aircraft hangers, flightline support facilities, etc.). Once a cleanup technology is in place and proven, the site will be considered marketable.

#### ***OU 7 Proposed Plan***

Bob Lunardini opened the presentation with a demonstration of the different forms contamination can take in groundwater. He showed how:

*Dissolved contaminants* mix with the groundwater much like food coloring in a glass of water.

*Dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs)* drop to the bottom of the aquifer, much like water would drop to the bottom in a container of oil; and

*Light non-aqueous phase liquids (LNAPLs)* would stay on the top of the aquifer, much like oil stays on the top of a container of water.

Mr. Lunardini explained that trichloroethylene at OU 7 was thought to occur as both dissolved contamination and as a residual DNAPL. He further explained that DNAPL is often very difficult to deal with because it is hard to find and difficult to treat. DNAPLs have the tendency to collect in pools that are extremely difficult to locate under the ground.

Mr. Lunardini then quickly reviewed the presentation of Operable Unit 7 which had been given in July, 1995. He added a description and rationale for the preferred cleanup remedy for OU 7, which included using air stripping at the more highly contaminated source area and enhanced bioremediation in the less contaminated downgradient area. Some questions from the RAB are paraphrased below:

#### **What does MM-2 do about the inorganics?**

*Alternative MM-2 would remove inorganics in the source area, not in the plume.*

#### **As the price goes up is the treatment more effective?**

*No, a lot more goes into effective treatment than using an expensive cleanup technology.*

#### **What inorganics were found at the site?**

*Inorganics identified as having some potential to impact human health included antimony, thallium, and arsenic. However, inorganics contribute only a small amount to the overall human health risk at the site. Instead, the presence of trichloroethylene (TCE) and 1,1-dichloroethylene (DCE) have determined the need to consider cleanup alternatives at the site.*

#### **What would happen if we didn't have enough money to pay for the cleanup?**

*The Navy has enough money to pay for the cleanup.*

#### **Why is the cost to combine less than the cost of MM-5 alone?**

Revised April 4, 1996

*The combined alternative will use MM-5 in the source area and MM-2 downgradient, thereby reducing cost of each of the two individual alternatives.*

**What is the status of the FOTW?**

*The city plans on closing the sewage treatment plan.*

**Could we still do it with the city plant?**

*Absolutely. We could use the city's wastewater treatment facilities. We would first need to work out the details with the city.*

**We're spending a lot of money. Are we spending too much of "our purse" on this one site?**

*The three sites considered to be the highest priority by the BCT are listed below, the highest priority site listed first:*

- North Fuel Farm - petroleum spill*
- Operable Unit 7 - groundwater*
- Operable Unit 8 - potential receptors with possible discharge to a wetland.*

*Therefore, the highest priority sites are being addressed first as an aid to ensure that the "purse" is not going to be used up before the most important sites are cleanup up. In addition, the total cleanup budget is always open for revision, therefore we should not think of it as a finite amount of money.*

**What chemicals get into our water the most frequently?**

*Chlorinated solvents and petroleum products are the contaminants most frequently found in groundwater. Mike Deliz further explained that city water comes from very deep aquifers and that the groundwater contamination that we're talking about is found in shallow aquifers.*

**If it's going to take 105 years before exposure can occur, why are we recommending active treatment?**

*Our model assumes that the storm sewers don't have any impact on migration. However, this may not be the case. If the stormwater moves more quickly because of the presence of storm sewers, the possibility for exposure could happen more quickly than 105 years. Therefore, to be safe, an active remedy is recommended.*

**Does the RAB want to see the Proposed Plan again before it goes public?**

*No.*

The meeting adjourned at 9:32 pm.