MINUTES FROM 15 JANUARY 2002 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING NAS CECIL FIELD FL

1/15/2002

TETRA TECH NUS INC

Minutes

Cecil Commerce Center and Cecil Field Airport Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

Meeting Minutes

Tuesday, January 15, 2002

The quarterly meeting of the Cecil Field Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) began at 7:00 PM on Tuesday, January 15, 2002. The meeting was held in the Conference Room of Building 82 at the Cecil Field Airport.

The following RAB members were present:

Community Members
Richard Darby, Community Co-Chair
Diane Peterson, Alt. Community Co-Chair

Navy, Regulators, and Officials
Mark Davidson, SOUTHDIV
Scott Glass, Navy Co-chair
David Grabka, FDEP
John Flowe, RESD
Debbie Vaughn-Wright, U.S. EPA

The following members were absent:

Community Members
Lisa Chelf
Margaret Day Julian
William Dike
Iran Maisonet
Edward Renckley

David Scott

Navy, Regulators, and Officials
David Farrell, USFWS
Lewis Murray, USGS
William C. Wilson, SJRWMD

The following support personnel and guests were present:
Andy Eckert (JEDC), Ralph Hogan (J.A. Jones), Bob Simpson (JAA), Mark Davidson (JAA), Diana Stone (JAA), Mark Speranza (TtNUS), Ron Kotun (TtNUS), Mark Jonnet (TtNUS).

Administrative

Richard Darby called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM. The October RAB Meeting Minutes were approved with the following change: Bob Simpson will be removed from the list of attendees. He did not attend the last meeting. Debbie Vaughn-Wright, U.S. EPA, announced that she would be starting a 6-month detail on March 4, 2001. A replacement RPM will be assigned for Cecil Field.

Update on Site 57 (Building 824A/Day Tank 1 Area) and Site 58 (Building 312)

Mark Jonnet of TtNUS gave an update on the Remedial Investigation (RIs) conducted at Sites 57 and 58.

Site 57

Site 57 includes the Day Tank 1 area, northwest of Building 824A, and extends to the southwest of Building 824A. Past spills at Day Tank 1 resulted in petroleum contamination of soils and groundwater. A soil excavation conducted in 1999 removed 23, 935 tons of soil from the area. To address groundwater contamination, a Biosparge system began operation in February 2000. Petroleum-related and chlorinated contaminants have been detected in groundwater at the site. In addition, free product has been detected in two vapor extraction wells, located just west of Building 846, and associated with the Biosparge system.

A temporary well installed southeast of Building 824A as part of the Main Base Area 18 (MB-18) investigation had trichloroethene (TCE) at a concentration of 35 µg/L, which exceeds the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) groundwater cleanup target level (GCTL) of 3 µg/L. A permanent well was installed and sampled at this location; TCE was not detected but 1,1-dichloroethane (DCA) was detected at a concentration below its GCTL and naphthalene and 1-mehtylnaphthalene were detected in excess of their GCTLs. A series of wells were installed in the area to delineate the extent of petroleum-related and chlorinated contamination.

Because of the proximity of these two sites and the similarity in contaminants detected, the BCT decided to evaluate the entire area under the Installation Restoration (IR) program.

RI field activities at Site 57 included a groundwater investigation and a free product investigation. The groundwater investigation included installation of 10 new wells and sampling and analysis of groundwater samples from a total of 41 new and existing wells to determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination in the area. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH). To evaluate the potential for natural attenuation at the sites, nine of these samples were also analyzed for geochemical indicator parameters. To evaluate potential impacts to surface water from contaminated groundwater via infiltration into storm sewers, a surface water sample was collected from the storm sewer outfall that receives discharge from the Site 57 area. This sample was also analyzed for VOCs, PAHs, and TRPH.

Thirteen of the 41 wells sampled as part of the RI had concentrations of at least one contaminant in excess of GCTLs. Petroleum-related contaminants detected at concentrations greater then GCTLs include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX), and TRPH. Chlorinated compounds detected in excess of GCTLs included cis-1,2-dichloroethene (DCE), 1,1-DCE, 1-1-DCA, and TCE. PAHs detected in excess of GCTLs included 1-methylnaphalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene. Preliminary conclusions based on data from the RI groundwater investigation at Site 57 are as follows:

- The horizontal and vertical extent of groundwater contamination was determined
- Groundwater contamination does not appear to be impacting the storm sewer system
- Concentrations of indicator parameters and TCE breakdown products suggest that natural attenuation is occurring at the site.

A Feasibility Study (FS) will be conducted to evaluate potential remedial options for groundwater at Site 57.

The objective of the free product investigation was to determine the extent of free product in the area. Nineteen temporary wells, surrounding the vapor extraction wells in which free product had been detected, were installed in September 2001 to allow free product measurements. Free product, at thicknesses of less than 1 foot, was detected in three of these temporary wells. The estimated areal extent of free product, approximately 300 square feet, includes the area around the three temporary wells and one vapor extraction well and extends beneath Building 846. The free product is thought to be from a fuel line from Day Tank 1 to the north-south high-speed refueler along the flightline that passed through this area. The line was gravity-drained and capped during Day Tank 1 soil excavation activities, but may still contain product. Possible remedial activities for this area, which will be evaluated as part of the FS for Site 57, include:

- Excavation of affected soil, including soil beneath Building 846
- Installation of a low-flow submersible pump or belt oil skimmer pump to remove product
- Extension of the existing Day Tank 1 Biosparge system into this area to degrade the free product.

Q: **See Ron's notes??? First John Flowe question.**
A: Yes.

Q: What about the depth distribution of the free product? It seems to be mounding with a slope toward the east.
A: We're not sure why it appears to be mounding. It may be because of some effect from the air sparging system.
Q: Why did the free product in VEW-02 go to 0?
A: Again, we're not sure. It may also have something to do with the air sparging system. We hope to learn more when J.A. Jones cleans the lines.

Q: Will the tenant in Building 846 have to be moved.
A: It may be necessary.

Q: Will the move be permanent or temporary?
A:

A tow way may be installed. Planes would be towed to hangars across A Avenue. ?????

Q: Are there plans for the lines to be moved?
A: No. They will be "pigged" to remove product.

Q: It appears that the plume has moved beyond the treatment area. What will happen in this area?
A: The area is and will continue to be evaluated, and the system may be extended into this area if necessary.

Site 58

Site 58, Building 312 includes the former aircraft wash rack and corrosion control hangar. Activities conducted at these facilities included washing, sanding, priming, and painting of aircraft and associated equipment. An investigation conducted by Harding Lawson Associates (HLA) and reported in the 1996 Sampling and Analysis Report (SAR) included groundwater, sediment, and subsurface soil sampling in the area of the aircraft wash rack. Naphthalene and metals were detected in groundwater samples at concentrations in excess of GCTLs in one well. As part of the SAR Addendum investigation conducted by TtNUS in 1999, this well was resampled, and naphthalene was detected in excess of its GCTL. Additional wells were installed and sampled as part of a Groundwater Assessment investigation conducted by TtNUS under the Petroleum Program. Results from this effort indicated petroleum-related and chlorinated contaminants in groundwater. Because of the presence of non-petroleum chlorinated contaminants, the BCT decided that the site should be addressed under the IR program.

RI field activities at Site 58 included groundwater and sediment sampling. The groundwater investigation included installation of 7 new wells and sampling and analysis of groundwater samples from a total of 18 new and existing wells to determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination in the area. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH). To evaluate the potential for natural attenuation at the sites, five of these samples were also analyzed for geochemical indicator parameters. Three sediment samples were collected from a drainage ditch south of Building 312. Sediment samples was also analyzed for VOCs, PAHs, and TRPH.

Four of the 18 wells sampled as part of the RI had concentrations of at least one contaminant in excess of GCTLs. Two wells had exceedances of PAHs, one well had exceedances of PAHs and TRPH, and one well had exceedances of chlorinated volatiles and xylenes. Preliminary conclusions based on data from the RI groundwater investigation at Site 58 are as follows:

- The horizontal and vertical extent of groundwater contamination was determined
- Concentrations of indicator parameters and TCE breakdown products suggest that natural attenuation is occurring at the site.

A Feasibility Study (FS) will be conducted to evaluate potential remedial options for groundwater at Site 57.

Three sediment samples were collected from a drainage ditch south of Building 312 that received discharges from the aircraft nearby wash rack. PAHs were detected in two of the samples and TRPH was detected in three of the samples. Concentrations of PAHs in the sample closest to the wash rack were greater than FDEP residential soil target cleanup levels (SCTLs), but did not exceed leachability to groundwater SCTLs.

Sites 36 and 37 Remedial Design Construction/Implementation

Sam Ross of J.A. Jones provided a photographic update on construction of the air sparging system at Sites 36 and 37. Photos shown depicted: installation of air sparging wells, vent points, trenching, vault installation, piping installation, **jack and bore under taxiway**??, equipment installation. The system at Hot Spot #1 will not be installed based on recent sampling results. The wells were installed using mud rotary drilling techniques.

Q: Will the extraction wells vent to the atmosphere?
A: Yes. Based on off-gas modeling calculations, vapor collection is not required.

Q: Will air sampling be conducted?
A: No. It is not required based on the results of the modeling. Similar calculations were done for Sites 3 and 16. Site 16 required off-gas collection, but Site 3 did not.

At Hot Spot #3, concrete cutting is 20 to 30 percent complete and is being performed in stages to allow access to Hangar 14. The concrete is 12 inches thick.

Q: Will they pour new concrete?
A: Yes. They have a spec from Jaxport.

Q: Where is the concrete that is removed going?
A: It will be recycled.

Q: Water is visible in some of the trenches shown. Will further construction wait until the water subsides?
A: Yes. They will wait until it percolates back down so they don't have to pump it out.

Sites Update

Installation Restoration (IR) Sites

Operating Properly and Successfully (OPS) Demonstration report have been submitted for Sites 1 and 2, 5, 7, 8, 11, 16, and 17. Discussions between U.S. EPA and Department of Defense (DoD) on the wording of the Land Use Control Implementation Plans (LUCIPs) are holding up finalization of these documents. Discussions have been ongoing for more than a year.

Operable Unit (OU) 3, Site 7 is close to no further action status for groundwater. Two consecutive sampling events with the benzene concentration less than the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) groundwater cleanup target level (GCTL) are needed, and that has not yet been achieved. Sampling frequency went back to annual.

At OU 5, Site 15, the ecological sampling is completed and the draft report for preliminary remediation goal (PRG) development has been submitted. The parties are trying to get together to resolve any outstanding issues. At OU 5, PSC 49, the Skeet Range, lead contamination has been delineated, now ecological issues in the "stunted forest" area of the site need to be resolved. This area has been delineated as a wetland. Lead shot is on the ground – it is toxic to birds. It will need to be removed along with contaminated soil.

The air sparging systems at OU 7, Site 16 and OU 8, Site 3 remain off. Groundwater sampling will be conducted at these sites later this month.

Draft Proposed Plans (PP) were submitted for OU 10, Sites 21 and 25 in November 2001. For OU 11, Site 45, a draft PP and Record of Decision (ROD) were submitted in November 2001.

Potential Sources of Contamination (PSCs)
A draft Technical Memorandum for No Further Action was submitted for PSC 39 in November 2001.

Petroleum Sites
At the North Fuel Farm (NFF), revised modeling of the groundwater plume is occurring to get a handle on the current contamination after the soil excavation. At the Jet Engine Test Cell (JECT) site, groundwater plume delineation in the south of the site is being finalized. A Site Assessment Report (SAR) Addendum and another Remedial Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared. The air sparging/soil vapor extraction system is still running at the 103rd Street Pipeline/A Avenue site. Contamination to the west of the existing area of influence may require extension of the system (installation of another sparge point). The nutrient-enhanced sparging systems at Building 9 and 46 are still operating. The results at Building 9 have been good, and the results at Building 46 have been fair so far. The NFA recommendation for Building 404, Tank 404 has been approved.

Q: What happens when Building 190 is transferred to the City? Will the restrictions go away?
A: Yes. NFA has been approved. Scott Glass will send a letter to Andy Eckerd.

Two underground storage tanks (USTs) were closed in place at Building 858.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Sites
Soil contamination at Building 635, a former railroad bed site in Yellow Water, has been delineated. One option being considered is **on-site**?? blending of the soil to try to reduce contaminant concentrations to less than FDEP soil cleanup target levels (SCTLs) and allow an NFA determination. The goal is to try to avoid having a LUCIP at the site.

Conclusion
Richard Darby adjourned the meeting at 8:06 P.M. The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for April 9, 2002 at the same location. If anyone has any suggestions as to future RAB agenda items, contact one of the BCT members. If the location changes, a public notice will be placed in the Florida Times-Union announcing the new location.