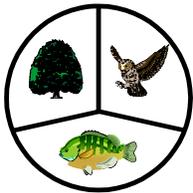


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MINUTES FROM 15 JULY 2003 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING NAS CECIL  
FIELD FL  
7/15/2003  
TETRA TECH NUS INC



# Minutes

## Cecil Commerce Center and Cecil Field Airport Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes Tuesday, July 15, 2003

The quarterly meeting of the Cecil Field Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was held on Tuesday, July 15, 2003 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  
Iran Maisonet

#### Navy, Regulators, and Officials

Mark Davidson, New Navy Co-Chair  
David Grabka, FDEP  
Debbie Vaughn-Wright, EPA

### **The following RAB members were absent:**

#### Community Members

Diane Peterson, Alt. Community Co-Chair  
Lisa Chelf  
William Dike  
Margaret Day Julian  
Edward Renckley  
David Scott

#### Navy, Regulators, and Officials

Lewis Murray, USGS  
William C. Wilson, SJRWMD  
John Flowe, RESD City of Jacksonville

### **The following support personnel and guests were present:**

Andy Eckert (JEDC), Ralph Hogan (J.A. Jones), Mark Jonnet (TtNUS), Ralinda Miller (TtNUS), Bob Simpson (JAA), Rob Simcik (TtNUS), Mark Speranza (TtNUS).

### **Administrative**

Richard Darby called the meeting to order at 7:05 PM. The January 2003 RAB Meeting Minutes were approved with no changes. It was announced that the October RAB meeting has been cancelled unless something important comes up and that the next meeting is scheduled for January 20<sup>th</sup>, 2004. At that meeting, it will be discussed whether to decrease RAB meeting frequency to semi-annually, annually, or on an as-needed basis only.

### **Close-Out of Sites 7 and 11**

Mark Jonnet of TtNUS gave an update on the close-out of Operable Unit (OU) 3, Site 7 and OU 6, Site 11.

#### OU 3, Site 7

Site 7 is located in the Main Base area, to the northwest of the end of the east-west runways. A soil remedial action was conducted at this site in December 1998, and a groundwater long-term monitoring (LTM) program for benzene began at the site in August 1998. In January 2001, the LTM program was changed to sampling only the source area well, CEF-007-08S, because this was the only well that still exceeded the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Groundwater Cleanup Target Level (GCTL) of 1 part per billion (PPB) for benzene. To try to accelerate the degradation of benzene in this well, an air sparging treatability test was conducted in April 2001. Just before the test, the benzene concentration in this well was 2.2 ppb. One week after the test, the concentration was 0.58 J ppb. ("J" is a qualifier added by the laboratory to signify that a reported concentration is estimated.) One month after the test, benzene was at 1 ppb.

In July 2001, sampling of all four wells was conducted in hopes of closing out the site. Benzene was not detected in the three surrounding wells, but the benzene concentration in CEF-007-08S rebounded to slightly greater than the GCTL. The site could not be closed out at that time, and the LTM program was continued at well CEF-007-08S only. In July 2002, the benzene concentration was at 1.1 ppb. In February 2003, benzene was not detected. Two consecutive sampling events with concentrations less than the GCTL are required to close out the site. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT) decided to sample CEF-007-08S and a downgradient well again in May 2003, and benzene concentrations were less than the GCTL during this event also. Therefore, the groundwater monitoring program can be discontinued and no further action, including no land use controls, is required at Site 7. A draft version of the Final Remedial Action Report documenting the close-out of the site was submitted on June 13, 2003 and is currently in regulatory review.

#### OU 6, Site 11

Site 11 is located within the active golf course in the Main Base area of the facility. A final soil remedial action was completed in January 2000. Eleven groundwater LTM events have been completed to date, including seven since the soil remedial action was completed. For the first year of LTM, groundwater samples were analyzed for phenol and the pesticide 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) in five wells. After the first year, sampling was reduced to DBCP only in three wells.

In July 2002, the DBCP concentration in the source area well (CEF-11-08S) decreased to less than the GCTL of 0.2 ppb. The BCT decided to sample this well and a downgradient well in October 2002, and DBCP concentrations were less than the GCTL during this event also. Therefore, the groundwater monitoring program can be discontinued and no further action, including no land use controls, is required at Site 11. The final version of the Final Remedial Action report documenting the close-out of the site was submitted in June 2003.

Q: When is Site 7 expected to be closed?

A: The draft close-out report was submitted in June and is currently undergoing regulatory review. Close-out will be when the report is finalized.

Q: Will the wells at the sites then be abandoned?

A: Yes. After the paperwork is complete, the wells at Sites 7 and 11 will be slated for abandonment.

Q: Will it be necessary to sample again to close out Site 11 because the last event was in October 2002?

A: No. The FDEP requirement is for two consecutive sampling events with concentrations in the source area well and a downgradient well less than the GCTL. The second event is to confirm the decrease observed in the first event. EPA doesn't have a rule per se, but looks at trends and makes sure that all seasons of the year are covered.

#### NPL Partial Delisting Update

Debbie Vaughn-Wright of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provided an update on the delisting of portions of Cecil Field from the EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). The delisting information was included in the Federal Register in January 2003, and no comments were received during the 30-day public comment period. The notification that the partial delisting was to be finalized was published in the May Federal Register, and the partial delisting of over 16,000 acres from the NPL became effective on June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2003. As sites like 7 and 11 get closed out, another round of sites to be removed from the listing will be prepared.

#### City and Jacksonville Airport Authority Development Update

Andy Eckert of the Jacksonville Economic Development Commission (JEDC) provided an update on the progress of development and associated activities on the City side of the facility. Embraer, a Brazilian aircraft manufacturer, picked Cecil Field for its United States manufacturing location. Embraer, one of four remaining civilian aircraft manufacturers worldwide, builds regional jets. The site they chose, located

between the North Fuel Farm (NFF) and Building 1845, is clean (although there are potential plume effects). The “white” area on the South Infrastructure Map is assumed to be clean and unrestricted. If there are any restrictions on activities in that area, Bob Simpson needs to be informed right away.

Road upgrade and utility construction activities are scheduled to begin next month. Demolition activities are 90 percent complete. Demolition on the south side of the facility, south of 103<sup>rd</sup> Street, is expected to be completed by the end of September. Demolition activities north of 103<sup>rd</sup> Street are scheduled for completion by the end of December 2003. All remaining and demolished buildings were abated for asbestos. Only three buildings on the City side remain available for lease -- all other remaining buildings are leased. Cleanup of the railroad beds will take place with road realignment. No other currently planned activities will impact cleanup actions. As part of stormwater management activities, Lake Fretwell will be expanded to the northwest, but this will not impact any cleanup actions. A large drainage channel was planned to go through the active golf course, but the channel was rerouted to avoid areas of the golf course and possible associated environmental impacts. Within 2 years, most of the road construction in the southern area will be complete. Within 3 years, the spine through the northern area all the way to Chaffee Road is expected to be completed. Completion of the equestrian center is scheduled for January/February 2004, and completion of the nature center is scheduled for May 2004.

Q: Has Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA) started working on the new well field?

A: No. They drilled a hole near the new wastewater treatment plant, but it was dry. They have to drill another well.

Bob Simpson of the Jacksonville Airport Authority (JAA) provided an update on activities on the airport side of the facility. Tenants on the airport side include Embraer and Naval Aviation Depot (NADEP), Florida Community College of Jacksonville (FCCJ), Air Kaman, and the Army National Guard. The future tenant for Building 1815 plans to rework 757s and 767s there. The building will need to be expanded by more than double the current size to accommodate these activities. The Site 16 plume will need to be dealt with during this expansion. Boeing has leased Building 825, although there are no planes there yet. Buildings 76 and 1820 are being used by Boeing for their 707E6 planes. In approximately 3 months, Building 82 (where RAB meetings are held) will be completely renovated to look like a civilian airport.

### **Proposed Plans for Sites 25, 45, 57, and 58**

Rob Simcik of Tetra Tech summarized the recently finalized Proposed Plans for OU 10, Site 25, OU 11, Site 45, and OU 9, Sites 57 and 58. Proposed Plans (PPs) are prepared to “facilitate public participation in the remedy selection process” and to satisfy the CERCLA requirements concerning public participation. After a site has been investigated and a cleanup plan has been formulated, the PP is submitted to the public for review and comment before the Record of Decision (ROD) can be finalized to officially document the cleanup plan. Information about the PPs is disseminated to the public in three ways:

- A notice of 30-day public comment period is published in the local newspaper, in this case the Florida Times-Union.
- Copies of the PPs are sent to those on the “mass mailing list.”
- Copies are sent to the RAB, and information is presented to members of the RAB during meetings.

#### OU 10, Site 25

Site 25, the Former Transformer Storage Yard, was used until 1990 to store electrical transformers. Several oil/water separators were also located at the site. Activities at the site caused contamination of soil with total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and contamination of groundwater with the pesticide benzene hexachloride (BHC). In April 2001, an Interim Remedial Action (IRA) was performed that removed 5,234 tons of contaminated soil to allow for unrestricted reuse of the site. No further action (NFA) was proposed for soil. Existing groundwater contamination at Site 25 is conservatively estimated to be approximately 147,000 gallons.

Groundwater cleanup alternatives evaluated included:

- No action (evaluation required to provide a basis for comparison with other options).
- Limited Action – natural attenuation, land use controls (LUCs), and monitoring.
- In-Situ Treatment -- enhanced bioremediation using a hydrogen-releasing compound (HRC), LUCs, and monitoring.
- Ex-Situ Treatment and Disposal – extraction of groundwater, on-site treatment using granular activated carbon (GAC), discharge of treated groundwater to surface water, LUCs, and monitoring.

All of the alternatives (except No Action) satisfy the nine evaluation criteria used to select the most appropriate cleanup option, so the decision came down to cost. It was estimated that Limited Action would cost \$88,000 to achieve the cleanup goals in 2.6 years, In-Situ Treatment would cost \$578,000 and take 3 years, and Ex-Situ Treatment would cost \$702,000 and take 2 years. Based on these estimates, the selected option for groundwater at Site 25 was Limited Action, which, as described in the PP, includes:

- NFA for soils – already cleaned for unrestricted reuse
- LUCs – groundwater cannot be used as a drinking water source
- Groundwater monitoring
- Five-Year Review – if the site is still being monitored in 5 years
- Contingency remedy – to be implemented if Limited Action does not work as planned

#### OU 11, Site 45

Site 45 is the Former Steam Generating Plant and included one underground storage tank (UST), three above-ground storage tanks (ASTs), and the steam generation building. Demolition activities have been conducted, and the site is currently a vacant lot. Operational activities at the site caused soil contamination with PAHs, arsenic, and TRPH and groundwater contamination with vanadium. In April 2001, an IRA removed 363 tons of contaminated soil allowing industrial reuse of the site. An estimated 7,800 cubic yards of soil with concentrations of contaminants greater than residential reuse criteria remain on site. Existing groundwater contamination is estimated at approximately 1.6 million gallons.

Cleanup alternatives evaluated for soil and groundwater at Site 45 included:

- No Action.
- Limited Action including natural attenuation for groundwater, LUCs for soil and groundwater, and monitoring.
- Removal and Disposal including excavation of soil and/or extraction of groundwater, proper disposal, LUCs, and monitoring.

Both alternatives satisfy the nine evaluation criteria used to select the most appropriate cleanup option, so the decision came down to cost. Limited action for soil was estimated to cost approximately \$186,000 and take more than 30 years to achieve cleanup goals, and limited action for groundwater was estimated to cost \$147,000 and also take more than 30 years. Soil Removal and Disposal was estimated to cost \$3,900,000 and take 6 months, and groundwater Removal and Disposal was estimated to cost \$696,000 and take 18 years.

Q: Would the groundwater Removal and Disposal option get rid of the vanadium in the groundwater?

A: Possibly, if a pump-and-treat system operated at the site for 18 years.

Based on these estimates, the selected option for soil and groundwater at Site 45 is Limited Action, which, as described in the PP, includes:

- LUCs for soil and groundwater
- Long-term monitoring of soil and groundwater
- Five-year reviews
- Contingency remedy if the selected alternative does not work as planned

#### OU 9, Sites 57 and 58

Sites 57 and 58 were initially investigated under the Petroleum Program; however, non-petroleum-related contamination was identified in the groundwater, and further evaluation of the sites was conducted under the Installation Restoration (IR) Program. Site 57 is the Day Tank 1 and Aircraft Maintenance Buildings Area. Day Tank 1 was a 200,000-gallon AST that was removed along with 24,000 tons of contaminated soil in 1999 under the Petroleum Program. Site activities have resulted in soil and groundwater contamination. Soils are being evaluated under the Petroleum Program; an additional soil removal action will be conducted in the Day Tank 1 area of the site when the delineation of contamination is complete. An estimated 13 million gallons of groundwater at the site are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs), PAHs, and TRPH.

Site 58 is the Former Aircraft Wash Rack and Building 312 Area. The oil/water separator for the wash rack has been removed. Site activities resulted in soil and groundwater contamination. Approximately 180 cubic yards of soil contaminated with PAHs will be removed under the Petroleum Program, and approximately 500,000 gallons of groundwater contaminated VOCs, PAHs, and TRPH are estimated to be at the site.

Groundwater cleanup alternatives evaluated for Sites 57 and 58 included:

- No Action.
- Limited Action including natural attenuation, LUCs, and monitoring.
- In-Situ Biological Treatment including enhanced biodegradation using HRC and oxygen-releasing compound (ORC), LUCs, and monitoring.
- In-Situ Air Sparging (AS) Treatment with LUCs and monitoring
- Ex-Situ Treatment and Disposal including extraction of groundwater, on-site treatment using GAC, surface water discharge, LUCs, and monitoring.

All of the alternatives (except No Action) satisfy the evaluation criteria, so the decision came down to cost. Limited Action is estimated to cost \$524,000 and take 20 years to achieve cleanup goals. In-Situ Biological Treatment is estimated to cost \$1,617,000 and take 5 years, and In-Situ AS Treatment costs \$2,200,000 and take 5 years. Ex-Situ Treatment is estimated to cost \$2,651,000 and take 15 years.

Based on these estimates, the selected option for groundwater at Sites 57 and 58 is Limited Action, which, as described in the PP, includes:

- Groundwater LUCs
- Long-term monitoring of groundwater
- Five-year reviews
- Contingency remedy if the selected alternative does not work as planned

Q: Can the area be paved over?

A: Yes. If a taxiway is to be constructed in the area, vaults like those installed at Sites 36/37 might be required.

## **Sites Update**

### **Installation Restoration (IR) Sites**

Groundwater sampling was conducted at several sites this month. Ellis Environmental will be conducting sampling at Sites 3, 5, 16, and 17 as part of a Navy program to award 50 percent of their contracts to small businesses. Sampling will be conducted by Tetra Tech NUS at Sites 8, 21, 25 and 57/58 during July/August.

Two rounds of close-out sampling were conducted at OU 3, Site 7 (in February and May 2003), and the Final Remedial Action Report documenting the NFA recommendation for the site was submitted in June 2003 and is currently undergoing regulatory review.

Based on the recent agreements on cleanup numbers for OU 5, Site 15, we are moving forward with the FS, PP, and ROD. Excavation at OU 5, Site 49 continues to be postponed by wet conditions at the site. Some areas of the site have visible lead pellets that may be a risk to feeding birds. The plan to scrape up the pellets is being delayed by the standing water at the site. The RAC is coming up with a plan to dewater the site to allow for removal of the pellets.

At OU 9, Sites 57 and 58, the long-term monitoring plan has been approved, and groundwater monitoring has begun. It was determined that Building 846 (within Site 57) must be demolished to facilitate excavation of free product and residual soil contamination in the area. This work is scheduled to begin in August.

The Site 45 ROD is undergoing high-level review, and a completion date is uncertain.

### **Petroleum Sites**

At North Fuel Farm, the rebaselining of the groundwater plume following the extensive soil excavation is nearly complete. Tetra Tech NUS is preparing a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the site. At South Fuel Farm, soil contamination is being rebaselined based on data indicating that the footprint is smaller than originally projected. At Day Tank 1, residual soils are to be removed in August with the Building 846 demolition activities. The AS/SVE system at the 103<sup>rd</sup> Street Pipeline at A Avenue site has been shut down because cleanup goals were reached. Monitoring to see if concentrations rebound will be conducted. The BCT looked at the Building 312 ditch in which petroleum-related contamination was detected and came up with a plan for excavation.

## **Conclusion**

The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for January 20, 2004 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. The meeting was adjourned at 8:02 PM.