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NAS CECIL FIELD, FL
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SITUATION REPORT 10 ON REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES FOR OPERABLE UNIT 3 (OU 3)
SITE 8 NAS CECIL FIELD FL
11/1/1997
ABB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC

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SITREP #10

NAS CECIL FIELD

Situation Report on Remedial Alternative for Site 8, Boresite Range, Hazardous Waste Storage Area, and Firefighting Training Area Operable Unit (OU) 3

Background. See SitRep #9 for background information on Operable Unit (OU) 3.

History of OU3. OU3 consists of two sites: Sites 7 and 8. Site 8 was used for many functions, including a firing range, a hazardous waste storage area, and a firefighting training area. Historically, Site 8 was used as a testing area for aircraft gunnery. Upon closure of the Site 7 fire-fighting training area, three pits located at Site 8 were used for these exercises. From the late 1970s until 1980, Site 8 was also used for storing drums of hazardous waste. Site 7, the Old Firefighting Training Area, is discussed in SitRep #9.

Contamination Summary. The FS for OU3 addresses sediment and groundwater contamination at Site 8. Sediment at Site 8 contains Aroclor-1260. Aroclor-1260 is a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), an industrial compound used as a heat transfer agent. Groundwater at Site 8 contains concentrations of 1,1-dichloroethene above drinking water standards. 1,1-Dichloroethene is a volatile organic compound (VOC), or a highly evaporative organic material, and it is used in paints, solvents and other related products.

RAOs for OU 3. RAOs, or cleanup objectives, for contaminated media at OU3 were established to protect human health and the environment, and to comply with State and Federal regulations. The objectives for Site 8 are as follows:

RAO 1: Prevent aquatic organisms from contacting sediment. Chemical concentrations in sediment exceed literature "benchmark" values, which may indicate that certain organisms could be at risk when exposed to sediment at Site 8.

RAO 2: Prevent humans from consuming groundwater from Site 8 as a drinking water source and comply with Federal and State drinking water regulations. Concentrations of 1,1-dichloroethene in groundwater at the site exceed the Federal and State Maximum Contaminant Level for this chemical.



Remedial Alternatives for Site 8 Sediment. Two alternatives were developed for addressing sediment contamination at Site 8:

No Action for Sediment: For this alternative, no remedial actions would be taken to address sediment contamination at the site.

Excavation and Disposal for Sediment: Under this alternative, contaminated sediment at Site 8 would be dredged and disposed offsite. Approximately 100 cubic yard of sediment would be dredged using a backhoe and then disposed of at a landfill. Once the contaminated sediment has been removed from the site, the area would be restored to its original condition.

Remedial Alternatives for Site 8 Groundwater. Two alternatives were developed for addressing groundwater contamination at Site 8:

No Action for Groundwater: For this alternative, no remedial actions would be taken to address groundwater contamination at the site.

Natural Attenuation for Groundwater: Under this alternative, the naturally occurring biological, physical, and chemical processes within the surficial aquifer at Site 8 would be relied upon to reduce the concentrations of VOCs, such as 1,1-dichloroethene, over time. Groundwater monitoring would also be conducted to ensure that natural attenuation is indeed occurring.

What's Next. Before implementing any remedial action at OU 3, a proposed plan will be written and sent out for public comment. The proposed plan summarizes the results of the FS in nontechnical language, and recommends an alternative for the site. The proposed plan facilitates public participation by soliciting public review and comment on all alternatives for the site, not just the recommended alternatives.

The proposed plan for Site 8 will be available for review at the NAS Cecil Field Information Repository located at the Charles D. Webb Wesconnett Library in November 1997. Upon issuance of the plan, a notice of availability of the plan will be published in the local newspaper, and a public comment period will be held.

Glossary

FS: Feasibility Study, an engineering analysis and report which involves identifying and evaluating the most appropriate technical approaches for addressing contamination problems at the site.

PCBs: Polychlorinated biphenyls, industrial compounds used as a heat transfer agent.

RAO: Remedial action objectives, cleanup goals for the site.

VOC: Volatile organic compound, contaminants comprised of solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners, and fuels that evaporate into the air easily.

