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NCBC GULFPORT
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MINUTES FROM 24 MAY 2010 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING NCBC
GULFPORT MS
5/24/2010
NAVFAC SOUTHEAST



Minutes
NCBC Gulfport RAB Meeting
Naval Construction Battalion Center
Gulfport, Mississippi
May 24, 2010

The following members of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) met at the Isiah Fredericks Community Center in Gulfport Mississippi on May 24, 2010:

Gordon Crane
Bob Fisher (Navy Co-Chair)
Marie Hansen
Belinda Head

David Marshall
Skip McDaniel (RAB Community Co-Chair)
Joyce Shaw
Philip Shaw

Administrative and technical support for the meeting were provided by the following:

Nancy Rouse, Tetra Tech Technical Services
William Olson, Tetra Tech NUS
Jon Overholtzer, CH2M Hill
Greg Roof, Tetra Tech NUS
Mike Hawkins, AFCEE

Guest:

Fred Boykin

Welcome

Skip McDaniel, the Community Co-Chair opened the meeting at 6:00 p.m.

Off-Base Sampling Results

Greg Roof of Tetra Tech provided an update of the sampling results from the AOCs north of the base. Mr. Roof noted the following:

- The Turkey Creek Piles (AOC 2): The piles are found north and south of the creek. Additional samples from the piles were collected. Results of the sampling showed concentrations less than the MDEQ residential action level of 4.26 ppt.
- Trench and Fill Disposal Area (AOC 3): Waste found in the area included tires, car seats, stoves, and wood debris. Four sediment samples were collected. Dioxin was found in one of the four samples at 6.3 ppt, which slightly exceeds the MDEQ residential action level of 4.26 ppt.
- Turkey Creek Sediment (AOC 5): The Turkey Creek sediment samples were collected east of the Canal Road Bridge. Two sediment and one surface water samples were collected. Dioxins in the sediment samples were less than the MDEQ action level. Analysis of the surface water sample did not detect dioxins.
- Surface water pathways adjacent to permitted landfill (AOC 6): Drainage from this area is not connected to NCBC Gulfport drainage. One sediment, five soil, and two surface water samples were collected. Levels of dioxins found in the sediment and surface water were less than the MDEQ action level. Dioxin was found in one soil sample at 8.5 ppt, which is slightly higher than the MDEQ action level.

Question: When were samples collected?

Answer: The team was in the field to collect samples in May and June of 2009

Comment: Bob Fisher noted that the action levels discussed here are the human health based standards from MDEQ. These are very stringent standards, much higher than the USEPA action levels. The results of the investigation found no significant concentrations.

Question: One hit was close to where the drums were buried. How close were the other samples?

Answer: The samples were spaced 200-300 feet apart.

Question: What was the depth of the landfill?

Answer: We don't know, but we observed at least 20-30 feet of depth when the landfill was still operational.

Future Changes in NCBC Gulfport Land Use

Bob Fisher discussed the future uses of land on NCBC Gulfport. The golf course is going to cease operations. The eastern side of Colby Avenue will be used for Seabee operations. The western side will be for Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) activities. The purpose of this effort is to remediate in a manner that is consistent with future land use.

Site 10 Remediation Update

Jon Overholtzer of CH2M HILL presented an update on the Site 10 remediation. To date, the concrete pedestrian bridge has been removed, a stormwater management system has been installed, a groundwater seepage collection and storage system has been installed and operated, surface sediment from 100 feet of ditch has been removed, the ditch has been prepared and graded, foundation material and a plastic liner has been installed, and 100 feet of ditch has been modified.

Question: What happened to that water in the ditches in the 1970's and 80's?

Answer: Water from the ditch flowed into Canal No. 1.

Question: How far did the PCBs go from the site?

Answer: It is believed that the PCBs got into the ditch right after Hurricane Camille. Findings indicate that when the PCBs were released, they had solvents with them. The solvents would have the effect of dragging the PCBs straight down into the ground, which would have decreased the amount of PCBs that were carried in the ditch. Our investigations showed that concentrations in sediments decreased fairly quickly away from the source. There is no way to know how much got off base.

Question: How much did that initial cleanup cost?

Answer: About \$300,000, with changes over more than three years.

Question: PCBs are typically pretty innocuous. Why did we do this?

Answer: PCBs were present in concentrations of about 6 parts per thousand when we found it.

Installation Restoration Program Update

Bob Fisher, the Navy Co-Chair of the RAB, provided an overview of some of each of the sites.

Site 1: The Disaster Recovery Disposal Landfill is an inactive landfill where a mock disaster recovery training area was located used from 1942 to 1948. The Remedial Investigation report has been completed and is under review for this site. The Feasibility Study is underway and funding is available for the Proposed Plan, Decision Document, and Remedial Design. It is anticipated that a soil cover of some type will be needed for this site. There was no information that indicates the need to complete an early action. In addition, it was noted that groundwater is not an issue at this site.

Site 2: The World War II Landfill is an inactive landfill where general refuse from the base was disposed between 1942 and 1948. The remedial investigation for this site will begin in 2010.

Site 3: The Northwest Landfill and Burn Pit is an inactive landfill that was the primary disposal for the base between 1948 and 1968. A burn pit on the site was used for fire-fighting training from the mid 1950's to 1966. The Remedial Investigation fieldwork has been completed and the report is in review. A Feasibility Study is underway and the Proposed Plan, Decision Document, and Remedial Design are funded. We most likely build a cover/barrier over the landfill.

Site 4: The Golf Course Landfill operated from 1966 to 1972. This site is a former landfill with a chlorinated solvent plume. The plume is currently being treated with bioremediation. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study have been completed for this site. Construction of the landfill cover will begin in June. Long Term Monitoring will begin in 2010.

Site 5: The Equipment Training Area Landfill operated from 1972-1976. This remediation work was completed on this site in July 2009 and the grass surface was reseeded in April 2010. Long-term monitoring will begin in 2010.

Site 6: The Fire Fighting Training Area operated from 1966 through 1975. The treatment system for the contaminated groundwater beneath this site was shut off about six years ago. We are currently in Long Term Monitoring to evaluate the progress of natural attenuation at the site. One year of monitoring has been completed and year two has been initiated.

Site 7: The Rubble Disposal Area is a three-acre site that reportedly received only construction rubble from 1978-1984. It was recently noted that Site 7 was probably a reopened portion of the north site of the former landfill associated with Site 2. At one time there was a concern that old Herbicide Orange drums may have ended up in this landfill. Indications of Herbicide Orange were not found at the site; however, a chlorinated solvent (dichloromethane) was found. The Remedial Investigation for this site is funded and will begin in late 2010.

Site 8: The Former Herbicide Orange Storage Area is near completion. All off-base sampling has been completed. Land Use Control documents and long term sediment monitoring will begin in 2010. A Memorandum of Agreement will be developed for Land Use Controls Basewide.

Site 10: PCBs were found in ditches at the Parade Ground Ditch. Remedial actions were taken in 1999 to remove the source of the PCB contamination. The final remedial action, a concrete cover, is near completion. Long Term Monitoring will begin in 2010.

Question: Is there a plume in the Site 7 area?

Answer: Yes, we've confirmed that there is a plume of volatile organics at the site. At this point we have identified dichloromethane. We have increased the priority and will investigate it sooner than originally planned.

Question: When was it last defined?

Answer: It was last defined in 2000. However, we don't expect a lot of movement from a plume of that sort.

Question: How has the Site 6 monitoring gone?

Answer: About as expected. We have reached the practical limit of removal for the old oils and diesel fuels. We have, however, picked up some trace amounts of some chlorinated solvents. We are monitoring it closely.

Question: Are you going to update us on the results of the Long Term Monitoring?

Answer: Yes, we've already updated on Site 6, but it will be a regular part of what we report at the RAB meetings.

Question: How far does LTM go?

Answer: Right now, 35 years, which is as far as we can go, but probably longer.

Conclusion

The next meeting will be held on August 9 at 5:30 (poster session) and 6:00 meeting presentations.

The meeting closed at 7:30 p.m.