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MINUTES FOR RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING ON 9 AUGUST 1995 KANSAS
CITY MO
9/12/1995
RICHARDS GEBUR AIR FORCE BASE

SEP-12-95 TUE 14:14

HOSTETLER & ASSOCIATES

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE BASE CONVERSION AGENCY

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

DATE: September 12, 1995

FROM: OL Q, AFBCA
15471 Hangar Road
Kansas City, MO 64147-1220

SUBJECT: Meeting Minutes of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

1. Place: Calvary Bible College, 15800 Calvary Road, Kansas City, Missouri

2. Date and Time: August 9, 1995; 7:00 p.m.

3. Co-Chairmen: William V. Powell and P. Mark Esch

4. RAB Members Present:

William V. Powell
P. Mark Esch
Robert Lodato
Tom Keeney

Bob Zuiss
Don Crabtree
J. Jeff Hancock
David Malecki

5. Others Present:

Steve Bradley	Bob Koke, Regulator
William McFarland	Kris Davidson, Regulator
Glenn Golson, Regulator	Tom Pierce
Jana Ryan	Jim Thompson
Paul Wrabec	Mohammed Eldeib
Randall Malloy, Regulator	

6. Introduction: Mr. Lodato welcomed all present to the quarterly RAB meeting and introduced Mark Esch, BRAC environmental coordinator, and W. V. Powell, RAB community co-chair. Also introduced were BCT members present: Glenn Golson, Jana Ryan, Jim Thompson and Bob Koke, William McFarland and Kris Davidson.

7. IRP Site Update & Compliance Site Update: Mark Esch gave an update on an underground tank pull, an update on a fuel line break cleanup. Two tanks on the grounds were excavated, the soil was tested, and no significant contamination was found. Closure reports are now being written. A fuel line break was cleaned, and Mr. Esch described the area, what was done with the excavated soils and cleanup activities. There were areas around monitoring wells they did not want to disturb because they did not want to compromise the monitoring well construction. Monitoring well data on the site is still being run. At an excavation pointed out on the map by Mr. Esch the water table caused the petroleum to float up to the top and then move out. A new concern is volatile hydrocarbons, a gas bubble underneath the parking lot of 918. Samples are going to be taken to determine where it came from and why it's there. Ms. Davidson inquired regarding the scale of the site. Mr. Golson explained that the drawing was from the initial pipeline survey that was done a couple of years ago where soil gas samples were taken at several locations. The map shown had a dashed line which indicated the trace of pipeline where it came from the POL Yard and went up to an underground storage facility at about sample number 65. Samples were collected in an area near the middle of the parking lot where high total volatile hydrocarbon readings were found. Mr. Esch

explained that the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence experts understand you can see higher volatiles under parking lots because they tend to get trapped and they have nowhere to go.

Fourteen underground storage tanks were removed by a contractor in 1988. When one was removed a very strong smell of petroleum came out of the excavation. Previous samples, taken at the bottom of the excavation, showed a trace of petroleum. The tank has been retested and it is confirmed that contaminants are a little higher than initially sampled. Mr. Esch stated it will be cleaned up in the next few months. The other tank sites are going to be reconfirmed.

Kansas City has requested a lease for the 610 warehouse, the largest storage facility on the base at 102,000 square feet, and a hangar south of the base, and environmental documents are being prepared. Missouri Public Service is negotiating a sale of a power line grid in accordance with a record of decision signed by the Secretary of the Air Force.

Dr. Pierce asked if there was a compositional analysis for either the fuel line break or the one underground storage tank with a compound-by-compound analysis as opposed to just total volatile hydrocarbons or some other aggregate. Mr. Esch replied that for the underground storage tank closure the MDNR guidance was followed. Two samples collected were gasoline range organics and diesel range organics, also benzene ethylene toluene xylene.
benz Toluene

8. Mr. Lodato said the final Community Relations Plan was received. The public relations contract expired July 26, 1995, and has not been renewed. Comments from the EPA, MDNR were received and incorporated into the plan. Mr. Lodato explained that the plan is a living document which means it can be updated and corrected as needed. He invited comments in writing that can be incorporated into the document. The document will be kept on file in the repository as a public record. Mr. McFarland offered to keep a copy at the Corps of Engineers office and Mr. Keeney offered to keep one at the Belton Chamber of Commerce office. No comments were received from the general public. The time period

to receive comments will be at least until the next RAB meeting in December, possibly until the beginning of 1996 with the holidays.

9. Comments: Dr. Tom Pierce, who is employed at the University of Kansas Center for Environmental and Occupational Health, presented his thoughts regarding the restoration. He brought up thoughts regarding risk assessment. He commented that the Air Force has many sources to manage risk. So far all that has been done is sampling. Occupational medicine records which exist within the division of epidemiology in the Armstrong lab have not been reviewed. Dr. Pierce commented that he has consulted with a retired Air Force colonel physician to get an idea about information sources.

His next point concerning looking for information in terms of occupational or environmental medicine epidemiologic findings and industrial hygiene was that neither the Air Force nor the DOD has a sufficient database to allow cross-checking. He gave examples of testing of lead, that at any given time a level is considered safe, but that over the years those levels change. His concern is that he could find no written agreement as to target concentrations at the base. Dr. Pierce expressed a concern that POL facilities were sometimes used for more than they were designated, and this was a big enough facility that over a long period of time there were a lot of things around. If you take a look at heavy metals, PCBs, other compounds, they don't get better with bioremediation. They oftentimes become worse, more toxic, in terms of toxic by-products. He commented that over time the unexpected becomes the expected: tanks leak, lines rupture. The NPDES permitting system allows the public to have an idea as to the kinds of materials that are likely to be discharged. In the Belton/Raymore/Grandview area Dr. Pierce believes there is no permit and the materials are discharged into the Blue Valley sanitary sewer system. Mr. Esch pointed out that from 1955 through 1982 the Air Force did have a NPDES permit until the treatment plant went off line. They now discharge into the City of Kansas City sewers which, in turn, discharge into Blue Valley sewers. Kansas City has their own permit. Dr. Pierce, Mr. Esch, Ms. Davidson, Mr. Hancock and Mr. Golson

discussed cleanup levels of different compounds and that different compounds have different regulations. Mr. Esch stated there is a move in Congress to make national cleanup levels.

Dr. Pierce also expressed a concern about the firing range and explained that where he works, out of 200 emergencies, 190 are accidental. He also discussed the quality of air at the site and that sufficient sampling has not been conducted. Mr. Keeney asked if any of the calls they have received at the University of Kansas were received from Richards-Gebaur, and Dr. Pierce replied that yes, they have. Dr. Pierce concluded with the thought that everyone will eventually share in this. He lives in the area and is concerned about what will be left. Mr. ^{McFALLIAN} ~~Koke~~ explained that he lives nearby also. Mr. Esch explained that before any treatment is conducted treatability studies will be done. A discussion was held regarding cleanup levels and how different regulations require a wide variety of cleanup standards to be used.

10. The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.


BRAC ENVIRONMENTAL
COORDINATOR