



PROJECT NOTE NO.		PROJECT NO.	
PN-0145-59 CLE-C01-01F145-I2-0051		01-F145-H6	
CONFIRMATION OF:	CONFERENCE X TELECOM OTHER	DATE HELD DATE ISSUED RECORDED BY PLACE	10 August 1992 30 October 1992 John Dolegowski/CH2M HILL Lake Arrowhead, CA
SUBJECT	Managers' Meeting Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro Orange, County, CA Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Phase I Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action, Navy (CLEAN)		
PARTICIPANTS: (* DENOTES PART-TIME ATTENDANCE)			
A. Piszkin/Code 1812.AP L. Nuzum/Code 1812.LN C. Mitchell/MCAS El Toro B. Avolio/CH2M HILL J. Diamond/EPA Section Chief G. Stewart/RWQCB E. Rogan/CH2M HILL		D. Chandler/Code 1812.DC LCDR Serafini/MCAS El Toro J. Dolegowski/CH2M HILL J. Hamill/EPA RPM J. Broderick/RWQCB M. Alzono/Cal EPA-DTSC M. Arends/CH2M HILL	
ACTION REQ'D. BY	ITEM		
	<p>Representatives of the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro; Naval Facilities Engineering Command-Southwest Division (SOUTHWESTDIV); the Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs) CLEAN Project Team, represented by CH2M HILL; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the California EPA - Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) met at Lake Arrowhead, California, at 1400 hours to discuss field progress and technical issues for the MCAS El Toro RI/FS Phase I. This meeting was followed by three days of effective organization training at the same location. These meeting minutes (prepared by CH2M HILL and reviewed by SOUTHWESTDIV) provide a summary of the major points of discussion and significant decisions.</p> <p>Introductory Topics</p> <p>All parties agreed that if any of the attendees at CTO No. 0145 managers' meetings believe any meeting notes to be inaccurate, he/she should submit a brief memo summarizing the requested changes to SOUTHWESTDIV.</p> <p>Andy Piszkin stated that the Navy has contracted with Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) to complete additional aerial photograph analysis of MCAS El Toro. Because of SAIC's current contract as a technical reviewer for the EPA on the Navy CLEAN sites in Region IX, there was some concern as to whether a conflict of interest exists. An alternative would be for SOUTHWESTDIV to fund the EPA Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory (EMSL) to complete the work. If so, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) would have to be prepared.</p> <p>Shallow Soil Sampling</p> <p>The procedures for collecting shallow soil samples with hand augers had been discussed but not finalized in a conference call held on 06 August 1992 with</p>		



PROJECT NOTE NO.

PROJECT NO.

PN-0145-59
CLE-C01-01F145-I2-0051

01-F145-H6

ACTION
REQ'D. BY

ITEM

representatives from SOUTHWESTDIV, MCAS El Toro, the regulatory agencies, and the Jacobs Team. It was decided to collect soil samples for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with sleeves, if possible. VOC head-space samples can be taken by collecting cuttings with hand augers, placing them in a baggie, and measuring the head-space with an OVA or HNu instrument. Bill Avolio suggested taking the HNu readings directly from the borehole. John Broderick disagreed, since it would be hard to tell at what depth the vapor originates.

Disposal of Investigation-Derived Waste Soil

Soil samples from drill cuttings and drilling mud do not contain hazardous concentrations of regulated contaminants, but have contained metals concentrations exceeding drinking water standards (on a weight/weight basis) and detectable total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). The MCAS El Toro field team asked for guidance to assist them in determining whether these soils were "clean" or "designated", so that roll-off bins can be moved from the waste staging area to the on-Station soil disposal areas.

Metals

The Jacobs Team had prepared a draft memorandum comparing metals concentrations in the waste soil to those in mapped soil units near MCAS El Toro (using data from a California State Riverside study). The agencies feel that the information in the memo is supporting, but not sufficient, to determine the status of the waste soil.

John Broderick provided guidance on four methods that could be used to solve the problem of soil disposal:

- 1) If the metals concentrations in the soil cuttings compare to background concentrations, then the soil can be used as clean fill.
- 2) Haul the soil to a county landfill or meet their criteria for soil disposal. We agreed to investigate whether the Bee Canyon Landfill would accept the soil. If the soil meets the criteria required by the Orange County landfill, then we can dispose of the soil onsite as "clean" soil.
- 3) The Central Valley RWQCB has used an extraction method for soils leaching and analysis that has pH and Eh similar to rainfall. The Jacobs Team would need to propose the extraction method to be used in writing. The use of this method may result in meeting the drinking water standards. Knowledge of the best-available technology would be needed to develop clean-up levels.
- 4) If the soil is placed on plastic sheeting, covered with liner material, and segregated by sample, it can be stored on-Station in the bermed soil disposal area, so that it could be treated later, if necessary.

John Dolegowski stated that background soil samples would be taken on-Station for comparison of metal concentrations (Item 1). The metals concentrations of the individual bins would be compared to all previous waste soil samples. Bins where the

PROJECT NOTE NO. PN-0145-59 CLE-C01-01F145-I2-0051	PROJECT NO. 01-F145-H6
--	---------------------------

ACTION REQ'D. BY	ITEM
------------------	------

metal concentrations exceed two standard deviations from the mean of the remainder of the samples will be stored separately (as in Item 4).

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)

TPH concentrations in the range of 100 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) have been observed in soil samples from some of the bins of waste soil. John Broderick stated that no legal maximum TPH concentration limit exists. The most recent guidance (Resolution 4992) requires the use of comparison of TPH concentrations to background values. Mr. Broderick stated that if the TPH did not exceed approximately 300 mg/kg, then the soil can be disposed of on-Station. The Jacobs Team agreed to separate any bins that contain anomalously high concentrations of TPH in the "designated" soil disposal area, using the procedures described above (in Item 4).

Use of Drilling Additives

John Dolegowski stated that the use of a drilling additive ("Drillpac") had been required to control clay swelling during well completion of the multiport monitoring wells. Mr. Dolegowski asked for approval of the use of this additive from the regulatory agencies. A copy of the material data safety sheet for the additive and a letter from Beylik Drilling documenting its usage on other EPA-approved investigations were distributed. Manny Alonzo was concerned about potential residual concentrations after well construction. John Hamill and John Broderick stated that the Jacobs Team could use the additive at its own risk. If the product interferes with the groundwater quality monitoring, it would be the Navy's responsibility to rectify the situation.

Herbicide Analysis

John Dolegowski summarized the final decision on herbicide analysis to be included in the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) Amendment. Analyses of chlorinated herbicides (EPA Method 8150) will be included in samples of surface soil, groundwater, and surface water. Manny Alonzo expressed concern that analyses for the nitrogen and phosphorous containing pesticides (EPA Method 8140) were not included.

Field Investigation Progress

Bill Avolio summarized progress in the RI/FS field work.

- o Drilling is approximately 50 percent complete and is on schedule. Shallow soil sampling is starting this week.
- o Aquifer testing is anticipated to start next week.
- o Field drilling crews had to go into Level-B personal protection last week during drilling of a 60-foot boring adjacent to the Agua Chinon Wash.
- o The updated water-level map for MCAS El Toro (using all the monitoring wells installed to date) indicates that the groundwater flow direction is the to the northeast, not to the southwest as previous assumed. This situation has required the relocation of a number of monitoring wells in order to place them in

PROJECT NOTE NO.
PN-0145-59
CLE-C01-01F145-I2-0051

PROJECT NO.
01-F145-H6

ACTION
REQ'D. BY

ITEM

a location downgradient of the sites. A copy of the updated water-level map was left with John Hamill and John Broderick.

Nonattendee Distribution

R. Green/Code 0232.RG
M. Nuzum/Code 1841.MN
J. Allen/Code 0281.JA

File - CTO Notebook/PMO
File - PMO
File - CH2M HILL