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**PRC**

July 15, 1993

Mr. Raymond E. Ramos  
Department of the Navy  
Western Division  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
900 Commodore Way, Building 101  
San Bruno, CA 94066-2402

CLEAN Contract No. N62474-88-D-5086  
Contract Task Order No. 142  
Naval Station Treasure Island  
Hunters Point Annex  
San Francisco, CA

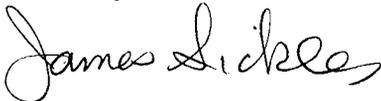
Re: Minutes for Summary of Parcel A Data Presentation Meeting  
June 10, 1993

Dear Mr. Ramos:

We are enclosing one copy of the Minutes for Summary of Parcel A Data Presentation Meeting held on June 10, 1993. Distribution has been made to all attendees and regulatory agencies.

Should you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me at (415) 543-4880.

Sincerely,



James M. Sickles  
Assistant Project Manager

JMS:kk

Enclosure

**DISTRIBUTION:**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Attn: Roberta Blank) (w/2 cys of encl)  
California Department of Toxic Substances Control (Attn: Bonnie Arthur) (w/2 cys of encl)  
California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Attn: Dr. Barbara M. Smith)  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Attn: Denise Klimas)  
U. S. Department of Interior (Attn: William Allen)  
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Attn: Steve Schwarzbach)  
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (Attn: Joan Davis)  
California Department of Fish and Game (Attn: Mike Rugg)  
Bay Area Air Quality Management District (Attn: Catherine Fortney)  
Bay Conservation and Development Commission (Attn: Nancy Wakeman)  
City and County of San Francisco (Attn: David Wells)  
San Francisco District Attorney (Attn: Steve Castleman)  
TAG Recipient (Attn: Sy Allen Browning)  
NAVSTA Treasure Island (Attn: Jim Sullivan) (w/2 cys of encl)  
COMNAVBASE S.F. (Attn: Randy Friedman)  
WESTDIV (Attn: John Cummins)  
Tetra Tech (Attn: Brad Hall)  
Department of Health Services (Attn: Fil Fong)  
Treadwell-Rollo (Attn: Julie Turnross)  
Harding Lawson Associates (Attn: David Leland)

Gary Welshans (W/Attachments)  
Emir Utush (W/Attachments)

**SUMMARY OF PARCEL A DATA PRESENTATION  
HUNTERS POINT ANNEX, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
DATE OF MEETING: JUNE 10, 1993  
LOCATION: DTSC OFFICE, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA**

Attendees: See Attachment 1  
Agenda: See Attachment 2

**Introduction**

The Parcel A data presentation was introduced with a restatement of the objective of the Parcel A investigations. The stated objective of the study was the investigation for any potential contamination of the Preliminary Assessment (PA) sites, located within Parcel A, with the goal of releasing the parcel to the City and County of San Francisco in November 1993. Site investigation results by individual PA sites, along with the results from the UST S-812 removal and radiation investigation at Building 816, were then reported followed by a risk assessment summary. Following the risk assessment summary, the conclusions and recommendations proposed by PRC to the Navy were stated and discussed.

**Site Investigation Results**

**1. PA-19 - Officers Club (Building 901)**

This PA site consists of sandblast waste and oily materials in the landscaped parking medians in the parking lot in front of the Officers Club. At this site the potentially contaminated sandblast grit was excavated from the medians and confirmation samples collected within the excavated area and beneath the adjacent parking lot. The samples collected encountered low levels of pesticides (less than 400 ppb) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (3.7 to 4.7 ppm) with the interim ambient levels (IALs) exceeded for lead and zinc. Additional excavation was recommended to the Navy by the consultant to remove the remaining contaminated soil. The new surface created by excavating an additional 12 inches of soil has been found to be free of any contamination by the previous sampling. The approximate volume of soil to be removed would be 160 cubic yards.

The DTSC requested a clarification regarding the boundary of Parcel A with a size variation from 50 acres to 90 acres. The Navy stated that the original 90-acre size and the parcel boundary had been maintained since it had been first proposed. During the presentation the EPA inquired as to the disposition of the excavated sandblast grit. The Navy's consultants stated that the material was stockpiled in IR-2 in a separate area near the other sandblast piles, and that the material had been screened for radioactivity with no anomalous readings encountered.

**2. PA-43 Gardening Tool House (Building 906)**

This PA site consists of a building used for the storage and repair of gardening equipment along with the storage and mixing of herbicides and pesticides. Additional debris and rubble are scattered about the site. At this site the existing building was demolished and the area of the building's footprint was excavated to remove possible sources of herbicides and pesticides. A cage that may have stored these substances was removed. An exterior sump and drain outside the building was removed and the drain pipe excavated to remove potential sources of contamination due to leakage. Confirmation samples were taken within the excavated area and in adjacent areas to address possible overspray in the past. The samples collected encountered pesticides (9.4 to 2100 ppb), herbicides (no greater than 1300 ppb), and MCPA, and MCPP at reportedly high values. However, further confirmatory testing by the laboratory of the MCPA and MCPP indicated that the high values were due to interference, with actual maximum values of less than 1 ppm. IALs for arsenic and lead were exceeded, with values of 52.5 ppm and 373 ppm, respectively. Additional excavation and more confirmation samples were recommended by the Navy's consultants.

The EPA inquired as to the possible source for the metals contamination encountered. The Navy's consultants stated that the samples were collected in areas where debris had been piled previously with possible contamination of the surface soils. The possible source may be determined after further data evaluation. The EPA's consultant, Bechtel, asked for further explanation of the interference effects for the MCPP and MCPA values. It was stated that the effects were thought to be due to retention time problems encountered in the dual GC/MS process used in this analytical method and appropriate explanation would be incorporated in the upcoming draft SI report.

**3. PA-50 - Utilities - Sanitary Sewers**

A visual inspection and OVA screening were performed at 50 locations throughout Parcel A, no visual evidence of contamination was observed. OVA readings up to 450 ppm were observed, generally near buildings currently in use.

As a result of concern for the potential transport of contaminants from PA-43 to and through the nearby sanitary sewers, the sanitary sewers in Parcel A were investigated along Coleman Street where the exterior drain from PA-43 was connected. As a result of a video inspection indicating roots and small breaks in the sewer line, six borings were drilled to a depth of 22 feet and soil samples collected for analysis of herbicide and pesticide related to PA-43. The samples collected detected minor amounts of pesticides (less than 39 ppb) and herbicides (less than 140 ppb) in the weathered bedrock below the sewer. Similar values of MCPP and MCPA as in PA-43 were encountered. Dry soil with no groundwater was encountered in the borings. The overall potential for significant contamination in the sewer system was considered to be low with some localized contamination possible on Coleman Street due to surface flows to the sewer, and at Building 901, as well. No additional work was proposed by the Navy's consultants for PA-50 in Parcel A.

The RWQCB requested clarification on the flows within the sewer system in Parcel A. The Navy's consultants stated that though some of the flow merge outside of the Parcel in Parcel B, most of the flows ultimately reach the San Francisco sewer system. Additional questions were raised about the depth of borings, process of video survey, type of OVA instrumentation used, and lab qualifiers posted on the cross section shown. DTSC stated concern regarding the deeper pesticide hits under the sewer lines. These hits may have been attributed to the poor condition of the sewers which allowed leakage of the chemicals. The RWQCB felt that the evaluation of the sewer system as relatively intact did not address the multiple small cracks reported. The Navy's consultants stated that since no major breaks or cracks were encountered, and the soil samples were very dry (5-15% moisture), despite a heavy rainy season, that the system was not considered a problem.

**4. PA-50 - Utilities - Storm Drains**

As a result of the concern for the potential presence of sediments in the storm drain system acting as sources of contamination, the system in Parcel A was inspected. No significant amounts of sediment were encountered to sample and no significant OVA readings were obtained. The EPA's consultant requested clarification concerning the significance of the OVA readings. The Navy's consultants stated that all of the readings were low, since no significant amounts of sediment or breaks in the pipe were encountered. No further work was recommended for the storm drain system in Parcel A.

**5. PA-45 - Utilities-Steamlines**

This PA site consists of the steamlines that cross the facility and were reported to contain waste oil in some areas. In Parcel A, the lines were inspected both visually at access locations for exterior leakage and with a borescope for visual inspection of the interior contents. No evidence of exterior leakage was observed, and there was no evidence of oil in the pipe interiors. Consequently, no further work was recommended for PA-45 in Parcel A.

EPA's consultant inquired if the inspection for PA-45 concentrated on low points along the lines and how representative the sampling/investigation points might be. The Navy's consultants stated that the investigation was guided by evaluating sections of the steamlines with suspected contamination, along with an evaluation of any visual characteristics of previous contamination, exterior and interior. In investigating other portions of the steamlines, a good correlation between visual signs and contamination has been noted providing confidence in the characterization of sections of the lines as clean or dirty.

The Navy's consultants also pointed out that the inspection encountered friable asbestos wrapping around the steamlines which would need to be addressed in the upcoming asbestos survey and removal activity by the Navy.

**6. PA-51 - Transformer Locations**

This PA site consists of all the previous transformer locations within Parcel A which may

have had PCB-containing transformers. The inspection consisted of evaluating existing data for previous locations within the parcel and a site visit to check locations, both existing and former, for any signs of leakage and contamination. No staining or contamination was observed or samples taken. No further work was recommended for PA-51 in Parcel A.

The DTSC inquired as to how much historical information was available on PCB-containing transformers, particularly regarding location, servicing, and removal. The Navy referred to the facility-wide Utilities Technical Study conducted by the Public Works Center (PWC) that summarized and tabulated such data. Such previous activities by PWC were well-funded and aggressive in complying with TSCA regulations. The Navy felt confident that the transformer maintenance/removal program was well performed.

**7. PA-41 Buildings 818/816**

This PA-site consists of the former location of the chlorination plant (Building 818) and the high voltage accelerator (Building 816). The areas of the site which were sampled for potential contamination were soils in unpaved areas adjacent to the site parking lot, stained portions of the parking lot, and a drum storage area. Subsequent to the initial sampling, a more accurate location of the drum storage area was obtained and the stained soil present was excavated and confirmation samples taken. The samples collected detected small amounts of TOG and TPH, with carcinogenic polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs) at 6.9 to 24.2 ppm and noncarcinogenic PAHs (nPAHs) at 3.4 to 30.4 ppm. IALs for lead and zinc were exceeded in the soil samples.

Both DTSC and EPA inquired about the extent of the excavation at the drum storage area, and if there would be any further recommendations. The Navy's consultants responded that the stained soil was excavated over an area of approximately 18 by 26 feet to an average depth of 12 to 18 inches until contamination was no longer visible, and that a field variance dated May 5, 1993 had been sent to the agencies. Evaluation of the confirmation samples has resulted in the recommendation to the Navy to conduct further minor excavation to remove remaining sources of contamination.

**8. UST S-812**

This UST was located in Parcel A adjacent to Building 813 underneath a parking lot and removed in 1991 in the Phase 1 UST removal program. Samples were collected of the surrounding soils and groundwater in the excavation. Minor amounts of xylene (5 ppb), phenanthrene (190 ppb), and TPH-diesel (14 to 32 ppm) were detected in the soil samples and minor amounts of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (3 to 6 ppb) were detected in the water sample.

The EPA inquired as to the justification for the conclusion that the UST was not a point source for the VOC hits. The Navy's consultants responded that the tank and piping were in good condition with no pits or corrosion, no visual contamination was observed and that these factors, in conjunction with the historical usage of the tank for diesel storage, do not suggest

that the UST was a point source. DTSC also inquired if the water sample was tested for TPH. The response was that it was uncertain whether the test had been run; however, the sample results would be in the SI report.

#### **9. Radiation Investigation - Buildings 816 and 821**

Two sites in Parcel A were investigated for radioactive contamination: Building 816, the accelerator building in PA-41, and Building 821, the x-ray facility. Building 821 was determined to be of no concern based on the type of facility, since there was no known historical usage of radioisotopes. Building 816 had been surveyed and released previously. However, based on accounts of a tritium release inside the building in the past, a survey of the exterior of the building was recently completed. No validated data were available at this time; however, preliminary results indicate no contamination.

The CCSF inquired as to the location of a water storage tank inside building 816 which could have stored tritium-contaminated water mentioned in historical accounts. DTSC stated that although the tank location was unknown, sampling was conducted during usage of the water discharged and no radioactive contamination was detected.

The risk assessment for all of the sites was next. The estimated cancer risks and hazard indices were presented for both the adult and child scenario for PA-19, PA-41, and PA-43. The analysis indicated a  $10^{-4}$  risk at PA-19 due to PCBs and arsenic, a  $10^{-5}$  risk at PA-43 due to cPAHs and arsenic, and a  $10^{-4}$  risk at PA-41 due to cPAHs. The range of existing risk in Parcel A was from  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-5}$ , and remediation of point sources to a  $10^{-6}$  risk could not be achieved. Due to ambient concentrations of metals it would not be feasible to lower the risk much below  $10^{-5}$ . To achieve further cleanup and to lower risks, the Navy proposed to remove additional soil at PA-19, PA-41, and PA-43.

#### **Summary**

This section reiterates the recommendations that were made during the presentation to conduct further work at Parcel A. The Navy's consultants have proposed to the Navy that more soil be removed to lower the estimated risk at three sites in Parcel A. The recommendations for removal were: (1) For PA-19, to excavate an additional 12 inches of soil from the planters to remove PCBs, no confirmation samples are needed since it had been sampled previously; (2) For PA-43, to excavate up to 12 inches of soil from the areas with high values of arsenic and lead, and take confirmation samples; and (3) For PA-41, to excavate an additional 6 to 12 inches of soil from the drum storage area to remove cPAHs and take confirmation samples.

DTSC inquired regarding the availability of the data tables sorted by depth. The Navy's consultants responded that it would be investigated to see if that were possible. EPA requested a general summary of the amounts of soil removed to date from the Parcel A sites, along with an

estimate of the proposed volumes of soil removal. The estimated volumes of proposed soil removal consisted of 160 cubic yards at PA-19, 5 cubic yards at PA-41 and 30 cubic yards at PA-43.

The RWQCB stated that even though the data may be sufficient to evaluate the top of the hill in Parcel A they felt the need for some mechanism to address data gaps in the flatlands at the facility, particularly, if land uses were to change. They suggested that possibly a deed restriction or similar mechanism could be used. The agency also expressed a concern for addressing possible exposure pathways from adjacent parcels. In reference to any possible change from commercial to residential land use in the buffer zone along the flatland area at the base of Parcel A, the Navy stated that from the initiation of the parcel concept, it had been assumed that the use would remain commercial. The DTSC also requested that a formal meeting among the agencies, the Navy, and CCSF be set up to address the transfer process. This was considered critical since the transfer process might change from a lease to a deed transfer, creating uncertainty as to what documentation would be used.

The agencies then discussed whether the results of the additional proposed work should be included in the draft final SI report or in an addendum. The Navy stated that it was proceeding with the original scheduled delivery date unless the schedule was renegotiated. The agencies responded that they would discuss the issue amongst themselves and respond later. The EPA also inquired as to how the removal actions would be documented and what was the process for soil disposal. The Navy's consultants stated that the removals would be handled in the same way as the previous work at the Parcel A sites, using the same soil handling and disposal process, with documentation such as a work plan addendum provided earlier.

The agencies stated that they hoped to provide written comments on the presentation in written form in a couple of weeks.

# Parcel A Meeting Hunters Point

ATTACHMENT 1

June 10, 1993

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**AGENDA**  
**PARCEL "A" DATA PRESENTATION**  
**HUNTERS POINT ANNEX**  
**DTSC, JUNE 10, 1993, 11:00 AM**

- I. Introduction
  - 1. Objectives
- II. Site Investigation Results by PA Sites
  - 1. PA-19
  - 2. PA-43
  - 3. Utilities (PA-50, 51, 45)
  - 4. PA-41
  - 5. UST S-812
  - 6. Radiation Investigation - Buildings 816 and 821
- III. Risk Assessment Summary
- IV. Recommendations and Discussion