

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting Minutes for Wednesday, December 4, 2001

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Camp Lejeune's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for the Installation Restoration (IR) Program met at Coastal Carolina Community College on Wednesday 4 December 2001 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. The following individuals attended:

Jim Swartzenburg	RAB Community Co-Chair
Neal Paul	Camp Lejeune, Installation Co-Chair
Richard Mullins	RAB Community Member
Ray Humphries	RAB Community Member
Laura Bader	RAB Community Member
Thomas Burton	Camp Lejeune, EMD/IRS
Rick Raines	Camp Lejeune, EMD/IRS
Kirk Stevens	LANTDIV
Gena Townsend	USEPA, Region IV
Dave Lown	NC DENR, Superfund Section
Jim Dunn	IT/OHM
Chris Bozzini	CH2M Hill
Scott Bailey	CH2M Hill
Rich Bonelli	Baker Environmental

Welcome and Introductions (Mr. Neal Paul / Mr. James Swartzenberg)

- The meeting minutes from September meeting are posted on the Camp Lejeune/RAB Web site. (Mr. Neal Paul)

New Business

- Membership (Mr. James Swartzenburg)

The RAB web-page needs updating, specifically, the list of members is out of date. Mrs. Tracy DeBow has asked that she be removed from the RAB as she has been included in the 20 year planning committee related to land use and zoning for future development in Onslow County. She added that she was very busy with several programs and with this additional duty she did not want to have any conflict of interest concerns. A letter of appreciation for her service with Camp Lejeune's RAB will be drafted and signed on behalf of Camp Lejeune. There still remains a need for 3-6 new RAB members. Suggestions to drum up participants include running ads in the Jacksonville Daily News,

The Globe, and on the Onslow County web-page.

- New Installation Co-Chair (Mr. Neal Paul)

Due to re-organization of the Departmental structure of Camp Lejeune, the Facilities and Environmental Management Departments have been combined to form the Installations and Environment Department. Due to this combination Mr. Paul has taken on added responsibilities and will not continue to act as the Installation Co-Chair. Mr. Rick Raines, Director of the Installation Restoration Program will take over the duties and responsibilities of Installation Co-Chair beginning with the March 2002 meeting.

- Site 84 Non Time Critical Removal Action (Mr. Jeff Tepsic)

IR Site 84 will be undergoing a Non-Time Critical Removal Action (NTCRA) in 2002. The NTCRA will involve the removal and disposal of the foundation associated with former Building 45 and some PCB contaminated soils in the immediate vicinity of the foundation. Work will commence in March 2002 and should be completed by the end of the summer. A large portion of the soils will be disposed of in the Base Landfill, if a portion of the soil is found to be contaminated above a statutory limit, the soil must be hauled off-site for disposal in a permitted facility at increased costs. For a full record of discussion, the court reporter's record will be made available to the public within the Action Memorandum for the NTCRA at IR Site 84.

- Site 89 Non Time Critical Removal Action (Mr. Scott Bailey)

Following completion of the Low-Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD) operation at IR Site 89, Camp Geiger DRMO, contamination remained on site in the form of a residual and dissolved phase DNAPL groundwater plume. The source removal (LTTD Operation) was completed as a Time-Critical Removal Action due to the high levels of contamination and the potential for a direct threat to human safety and health. The LTTD was successful at removing the continuing source of contamination and removed any direct threat to human health and safety. The remaining contamination will be addressed through a NTCRA, which will address the residual free phase DNAPLs in the groundwater. Though selection of the technology has not been completed, a thermal technology appears to be most promising. The contaminated groundwater will be heated through electrical resistivity, steam injection, or a combination of the two to a point where the contaminants of concern volatilize and can be captured in a soil vapor extraction unit. This step in remediating Site 89 will completely eliminate the free phase DNAPL and leave only the dissolved phase of groundwater contamination which will hopefully undergo natural attenuation to bring the contaminants within regulatory limits. For a full record of discussion, the court reporter's record will be made available to the public within the Action Memorandum for the NTCRA at IR Site 84.

- Site 35 Current Activities (Mr. Rick Raines)

The Camp Geiger Fuel Farm Area was originally identified in the Initial Assessment Study performed in 1983 as a Site requiring further investigation and remedial actions.

Since that time, numerous investigations and remedial actions have taken place at IR Site 35. Currently, groundwater contamination is spread over approximately 40 acres and 20 individual hot-spot sources have been identified. A Natural Attenuation (NA) Study completed in 1999 indicated that NA was occurring. In 2000 the US Hwy 17 By-pass project bisected site 35 and a portion of the site was covered with fill in preparation for the construction of the by-pass. In 2002 a focused NA Study will take place in the wetlands area north of Camp Geiger bordering Brinson Creek. The study will assess the mechanisms preventing the VOC contamination from reaching the surface water body and act as a supplement to the NA Study completed in 1999. The study will include hot-spot delineation, groundwater sampling in the wetlands, the installation of wells in the median of the by-pass, and surface water sampling in Brinson Creek. The year long effort will include sampling/analysis for contaminants of concern as well as NA parameters. If NA can be proven in the wetlands area, the hot-spots will be targeted by some type of remedial technology and Monitored Natural Attenuation will be the selected remedy for the site.

- Site 86 New Plume (Mr. Thomas Burton)

The Long Term Monitoring Program identified what appears to be a second contaminant plume at IR Site 86. Wells historically showing no-detects for Trichloroethene (TCE) began showing significant concentrations of TCE. Further investigation showed that a plume of TCE and its daughter products were slowly emerging from beneath the Tarmac at MCAS, New River. The source of the contamination appears to be from an aircraft wash down area. The Site will be further evaluated in the coming years and will either be included with IR Site 86 or delgated as a new Solid Waste Management Unit. Obviously, investigations in the flightline and on the Tarmac will be very expensive due to the 4ft of concrete which makes up the Tarmac.

- Site 73 Interim Remedial Action (Mr. Jim Dunn)

Following a large investigation at IR Site 73, which is located in the Courthouse Bay area of Camp Lejeune, a pool of vinyl chloride was identified along the seawall. Vinyl chloride is the last step in the reductive de-chlorination of Trichloroethene. Therefore, the presence of vinyl chloride indicates that natural attenuation is taking place at Site 73, however, in order for vinyl chloride to break down into harmless ethane and free chlorides, an aerobic environment must be created. In order to provide the necessary aerobic environment, a small air-sparge soil vapor extraction (AS/SVE) unit will be installed in the vicinity of the vinyl chloride. The AS/SVE unit will consist of several wells some of which will be used to pump air into the aquifer, while other wells will be used to remove vapors from the soil. The pumping rates will be low and sporadic, the system will be monitored daily and any modifications to the system will be made on an as needed basis.

Conclusion

The next Restoration Advisory Board meeting will take place on Tuesday, March 5, 2002.

