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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
PACIFIC AIR FORCES

16 APR 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: 36 ABW/CV
Unit 14003
APO AP 96543-4003

SUBJECT: Meeting Minutes for Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting, 28 February 02

1. The Andersen Air Force Base RAB meeting minutes for 28 February 2002 are forwarded for your review at Attachment 1. At Attachment 2 is the RAB member distribution list.

2. We look forward to continued communication with you. Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. Gregg Ikehara at 366-4692.

THOMAS P. FINNEGAN, Colonel, USAF
Installation Co-Chairperson
Restoration Advisory Board

Attachments:
1. RAB Meeting Minutes
2. Distribution List

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
PACIFIC AIR FORCES

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)
MEETING MINUTES
28 February 2002

Board Members:

Colonel Thomas Finnegan – Installation Co-Chairperson
Mr. Fred Castro – Community Co-Chairperson
Senator Joanne S. Brown – RAB Member
Mr. John Jocson – RAB Member
Ms. Nadia Wood – RAB Member
Ms. Mauryn Q. McDonald – RAB Member
Mr. Mike Gawel – RAB Member
Ms. Carmen Sian-Denton – RAB Member
Mr. Eddie Artero – RAB Member
Mr. Francis Damian – RAB Member
Mr. Gregg Ikehara - RAB Member

Support Attendees:

Mr. Jess Torres – AAFB
Mr. Danny Agar – AAFB
Ms. Yvette Bordallo – AAFB

Public Attendees:

Colonel Bryant Streett - AAFB
Lt Colonel Tonya Hagmaier - AAFB
Lt Kim Melchor – AAFB
Sgt Lesley Waters - AAFB
Mr. Andrew Cross – AAFB
Ms. Joan Poland – AAFB
Mr. Tom Sheldon – AAFB
Mr. Chris Wright – HQ PACAF/CEVR
Mr. Chris Arnsfield – IT Corporation
Mr. Toraj Ghofrani – EA Engineering
Ms. Bertha Sablan – Yigo Mayor's Office
Mr. Rick Seidel – WERI
Mr. Brian Schaible – WERI

Ms. Nani Ventura – WERI
Ms. Melanie Mesa – UOG
Mr. Johnny Cruz – Raytheon
Ms. Mary Torres - NAVHOSP

1. Introduction

The RAB Meeting began at 6:35 p.m. with introductions by Colonel Finnegan. Mr. Gregg Ikehara reintroduced himself, then thanked Senator Joanne Brown and the Legislature for hosting the RAB Meeting.

2. Review of Previous Minutes

Mr. Ikehara requested for the members to review the previous RAB Meeting Minutes dated 31 July 2001. With no objection from the members, the previous minutes were approved. Mr. Ikehara then proceeded on with a brief agenda overview and the introduction of Mr. Danny Agar.

3. Fieldwork Update/ Presentation

a. Review of IRP progress

Mr. Agar began by presenting the clean up status of current IRP sites at Andersen AFB. He mentioned that seven sites are scheduled for cleanup this fiscal year. He clarified for the group that Chemical Storage Area 4 (CSA 4) and Landfill 21 were both located off base on Air Force property at Northwest Field.

1. Chemical Storage Area 4 is about one mile north of Potts Junction. The cleanup began in 1999, but was not completed. Upon completion of the initial cleanup, confirmatory test results indicated additional lead contaminated soil requiring removal. The cleanup was resumed in February 2002 with anticipated completion during the 1st week of March.

2. An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) report was completed in August 2000 for Landfill 10. A review to evaluate the cleanup process was completed and resulted in consideration of implementing institutional controls instead of a soil cover. One of the institutional controls will be the construction of a fence at the top of the cliff line to keep people out of the area.

3. The cleanup for the PCB Storage Area started in 1999, but was not completed. The cleanup has been programmed to continue this year. The soil in the area is being analyzed. The contaminated PCB soil with <50 ppm will be transported to the AAFB landfill and contaminated soil that exceeds >50 ppm will be shipped off island to a disposal facility.

4. Landfill 02 is located near the Andersen AFB active landfill. Cleanup at this site was initiated in 2001. The cleanup involves introducing treated soil from Landfill 29 then mixing it

with the asphalt/asphalt debris from Waste Pile 1. The mixture is then used as fill material for the trenches. An additional 12-inch soil cover is required to complete the remediation. Fieldwork is scheduled to start in July 2002.

5. Landfill 07 is a shallow trench located in the Capehart Housing area. The initial cleanup began in 2001 and will be completed in March 2002. Slides presented showed the excavation process and the completion of the final cover.

6. The cleanup for Landfill 14 started in 1999, but was not completed. Cleanup will continue in February 2002. Approximately, 600 cubic yards (CY) of soil contaminated with PAHs and lead will be removed and treated with Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), if necessary. An additional 2,500 CY of solid waste will be removed and transported to the Andersen sanitary landfill.

7. Landfill 21 is located north of CSA 4 and about 1 mile north of Potts Junction. Cleanup work started in 1999, but was not completed. The soil removal project resumed in 2001 and is expected to be completed March 2002.

Mr. Agar continued to present the nine sites under study for year 2002.

8. Landfill 08 is about one mile north of the Andersen sanitary landfill. It was covered with asphalt that was removed under the asphalt-recycling program. The site investigation to define contamination started and an EE/CA report will follow.

9. Landfill 13 is located at the eastern boundary of Andersen. The selected remedy for this site is the "Surface and Subsurface Soil Removal and Treatment Using the TSP Method" for cleanup above the cliff line. Institutional controls will be implemented below the cliff line. Cleanup below the cliff line is considered impractical and may adversely affect the ecological habitat. Mr. Francis Damian wanted clarification on why below the cliff line would not be cleaned up. Mr. Ikehara clarified that the it was considered a Wildlife Protection area where institutional controls will be in place below the cliff line because cleanup actions would affect the ecological habitat.

10. Landfill 17 overlooks Tarague Beach. It is divided into six sub sites. There is no further action for two areas. Four areas will require cleanup. Soil removal is the recommended cleanup for above the cliff line with institutional controls below the cliff line. Below the cliff line is part of the Guam National Wildlife overlay, and it would be more destructive to do cleanup activity there. There are no plans to develop the site for commercial or residential use in the future.

11. Landfill 18 is located near the roadway to Tarague Beach. No further action is required above the cliff line. The area below the cliff line is undergoing further investigation. The Air Force Draft EE/CA report will be released in mid-March.

12. Landfill 19 is also located at the eastern boundary of Andersen. The "Surface and Subsurface Soil Removal Method " was the selected remedy for cleanup above the cliff line, and institutional controls implemented below the cliff line. Cleanup below the cliff line is considered impractical and may adversely affect the ecological habitat.

13. Landfill 20 is located at the eastern boundary of Andersen, near the #7 golf hole at the Palm Tree course. The area is situated at the former sewage treatment plant location. An EE/CA report was prepared and is currently under the 30-day review period.

14. The Fire Training Area 2 site is located at the end of the runway on Andersen AFB. A Vapor Extraction System (VES), which expels contaminants out of the ground, was installed at the site. The VES will be converted into a Bio-venting System where the contaminants will undergo bio-degradation. With this system, air will then be forced into the ground. One 50-foot borehole will be drilled at the abandoned burn pit to further investigate the area. Soil gas and subsurface limestone samples will be collected and analyzed. Four 300-feet boreholes at the former UST area will be drilled to laterally delineate the site. The boreholes will eventually be used to monitor the efficiency of the Bio-venting System.

15. An EE/CA report for the Ritidian Point Dump Site was completed in August 2001. The EE/CA is available for public review at the information repositories (UOG/RFK Memorial Library at UOG and Nieves Flores Library in Hagatna). There were several inquiries made, but no comments received during the public review period. The "Combined Surface and Subsurface Soil Removal and Treatment Using TSP Method" is the selected remedy of cleanup. This selected remedy will not require any institutional controls. There is approximately 7,000 CY of impacted soil that will be removed.

16. The site investigation at Urunao Dump Sites 1 and 2 has been completed. The Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study (RI/FS) report is in the Air Force review stage. After the review and comments period, the report will be forwarded to the regulatory agencies for their review. A meeting will be scheduled with landowners next month to discuss the cleanup alternatives.

Questions Asked

1. Mr. Damian asked why institutional controls would be in place below the cliff at Landfill 13. Mr. Ikehara informed the members that it was determined by the USFWS and DAWR that the removal of material already over the cliff would be detrimental to the existing foliage and habitat that has overgrown the debris. A full-scale removal action would do more damage to the eco-system than just leaving the material in place and allowing natural attenuation to reduce any potential ecological risks. Human receptors would be exposed only if they were allowed to enter the area as a poacher or trespasser. Most of the areas below the cliff line are considered protected areas because of endangered species, so institutional controls would restrict intrusion into the area.

2. Mr. Damian also asked if surface and subsurface soil sampling would be conducted at Landfill 2? Mr. Ikehara stated that, no further surface or subsurface sampling will be conducted at this site because all the trenches that required soil cover were already identified and addressed during the emplacement of the initial 12-inch layer accomplished last year. The final phase is to install a final clean soil layer and re-vegetate the site.

3. Will there be a full cleanup at Urunao? Yes.

4. Mr. Seidel inquired about the types of land filling activities going on at the Base to ensure that we are not creating more environmental problems? How is it different from the way things were done in the past? And, what is done about site preparation for hazardous waste sites. Ms. Poland replied, that landfilling activities are no longer conducted in the same fashion as before. Current regulations require landfill owners to install impervious linings, leachate collection systems, monitoring wells, and provide daily soil covers. The over the cliff line dumpsites are no longer acceptable practices as were in the past.

5. Mr. Schaible asked the following questions. What other contaminants of concern (COCs) are found in IRP sites and why? Mr. Ikehara explained that most of the COCs in IRP sites are metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The nature of the contaminants found in many cliff line sites resembles the mixture of building debris one might encounter after a destructive typhoon. Including piping, support beams, quonset hut beams, tin, roofing material, drums, and old construction material such as tar.

6. What the life expectancy of triple super phosphate (TSP)? I replied that the sequestering agent TSP essentially bonds chemically with lead and forms a stable compound that can be land filled indefinitely without it turning back in to a leachable form of lead. The agent also works effectively on many different metals in soils, which then can be placed in a landfill without a leach ability problem. Do we have an independent lab contractor? The AF hires study and remediation contractors that are responsible for hiring laboratory services that meet the QA/QC criteria required for IRP work. The labs need to be acceptable to the AF, GEPA, and EPA.

7. Mr. Jocson asked, when contaminated soil is removed from the site, is it replaced? And, what is in Urunao? When soil removal is conducted at an IRP site, the material removed is replaced with clean soil that has been tested to assure it is devoid of any contamination. In some areas, the removed soil material does not need to be replaced if future land use does not require it (e.g. in an industrial setting). The Urunao sites are comprised of a mixture of commingled wastes (e.g., solid waste, unexploded ordnance, and CERCLA waste), some of which have been fused together by heat. The AF is looking to perform a full removal of all wastes as part of the remedial action.

8. Mr. Artero recalled an issue regarding a land exchange clause in the original Record of Decision for the Urunao sites, and asked if the AF could provide him a copy of the report. I mentioned that we have copies of the ROD, which resulted from an Environmental Impact Statement report done in 1988. ***Copies will be provided to Mr. Artero.***

b. Groundwater

Mr. Ikehara began his presentation with a description of the ground water sampling results from the Fall 2001 season.

1. He addressed the sampling techniques for the Passive Diffusion Method test being conducted on Andersen AFB, by USGS, Earth Tech, and EA Engineering personnel. He explained that the pre-requisites included an in-site flow determination before the deployment of the bags, to determine how much movement there was in the water column of a well. The bag samplers consist of various different membranes that would allow specific types of chemicals to diffuse into de-ionized water inside the bag over a period of time. There are a couple of advantages over the current Low-Flow Pumping Method. First, the diffusion samples represent concentrations in the ground water over a period of time and that the time and effort needed to deploy and retrieve the samplers were way less than with the pumping method. Secondly, the samplers could be used to detect any layering or stratification of chemicals over the length of a screened interval by stringing up a series of samplers at specific depths.

2. Ground water samples from the 2001 Fall season still show a descending trichloroethylene (TCE) concentration trend for IRP-31 in MARBO, and a quasi-stable trend for wells in Main Base. As part of an effort to determine the source of contamination in the 3 wells on base, a record search was being conducted for any previously unmentioned airfield activities that may have resulted in the release of TCE into the ground water. Mr. Ikehara has discussed the conceptual idea, that although the chemicals may have been introduced into the ground from a primary source such as a storage tank or a maintenance building, that the material may presently be coming from a secondary source in the subsurface, where chemicals may have accumulated over time and are slowly releasing into the ground water. However, looking for these secondary sources is like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Questions Asked

1. Ms. McDonald inquired about the depth of the monitoring wells. Mr. Ikehara responded that the AF utilizes two types of monitoring wells at Andersen. The shallow monitoring wells are screened at the top of the fresh water column to capture the water quality near the free-floating surface of the lens. The deep wells are finished at the bottom of the fresh water column to determine if any dense contaminants are sinking through the lens to the underlying salt water. He emphasized that all the monitoring wells are deep wells because of the height of the land above sea level. Depending on the elevation of the land surface, the borings need to go through unsaturated limestone to get to the water table aquifer, which is near sea level elevation.

2. Senator Brown asked about long-term monitoring. Mr. Ikehara indicated that the Air Force plans to review the data acquired thus far in the GW monitoring program, to evaluate statistically any trends that the data may show. No source for the TCE and PCE has been located at any known IRP sites, so the continued

presence of the contaminant may indicate a previously unidentified source or a secondary in the vadose zone.

3. Mr. Schaible asked when is groundwater sampling conducted? Mr. Ikehara responded that groundwater sampling is conducted semi-annually during the Spring and Fall seasons.

c. FY2002 Projects, Studies, and Cleanups

1. Mr. Jess Torres presented the Restoration projects programmed for FY 2003. Unfortunately, the FY 2003 budget will be the smallest budget to date for Andersen's Installation Restoration Program. The projected projects will include groundwater monitoring, long-term operations at Landfill 2 and FTA 2, and 5-year review of the MARBO Record of Decision. He indicated that the long-term operation at Landfill 2 was the result of GEPA's concern that trees growing on the soil cover could be uprooted during a typhoon and expose buried contaminants. The long-term operation would consist of maintaining the landscape and conducting inspections, to ensure that no trees grow on the site. Senator Brown questioned whether the projects in FY 2003, were in addition to the 16 sites currently being worked on. Mr. Torres responded that some sites from FY 2002 would be carried over into FY 2003, with most sites being completed.

4. Other RAB Meeting Issues

It was noted that since the RAB meetings were originally scheduled for the third Thursday, Colonel Finnegan recommended that the schedule be re-implemented beginning in May. He requested that the upcoming RAB be scheduled so it would not conflict with the Navy RAB.

Mr. Jocson graciously offered the UOG/WERI Conference Room for the next RAB tentatively scheduled for 16 May 2002. He will reconfirm with Mr. Ikehara at a later date.

With no further business at hand, the meeting was adjourned at 7:45 p.m.

APPROVED/DISAPPROVED

THOMAS P. FINNEGAN, Colonel, USAF
Installation Co-Chair, Restoration Advisory Board

15 Apr 02
DATE

FRED CASTRO
Community Co-Chair, Restoration Advisory Board

19 Apr 02
DATE

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