



ANDERSEN AFB GUAM

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 221

**ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)**

**MINUTES OF MEETING - 18 MAY 1995
DEDEDO COMMUNITY CENTER**

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Col. R. Saunders, Jr. - Installation Co-Chair
Sen. J. Brown - Community Co-Chair
J. Flores
M. Stacy
M. Cruz
J. Jenson
J. Poland
V. Wuerch
M. Schutz
D. Cruz
J. Duwel
M. Gawel

MEMBERS ABSENT:

H. Cruz
R. Limtiaco
F. Castro
C. Taitano
M. Carey
N. Rodriguez
E. Artero
J. Iglesias
V. Blaz
M. Charfauros
N. Blas

PUBLIC ATTENDEES:

Patrick Cook
Jerry DeMuro
Carla Harris
Jon Herwig
Dr. Roger Peebles
Maj. Floyd Russell III
John Hill
John K. Miller
Janelle Larrison
James Morgan
Tony Mariano
Freddie Madlangbayan
Gregg Ikehara
Vern Tobey
Ron Schotter

The meeting started at 6:15 p.m.

Col R. Saunders called the meeting to order. Board members followed along as Col. R. Saunders verbally went through the 20 April 1995 meeting minutes. No additions or deletions were recommended by board members thus the meeting minutes were adopted.

Col R. Saunders requested organizational representatives to submit names of their alternates. M. Cruz who represents AFGE said Kenneth Santos will serve as his alternate; J. Flores who represents the Guam Chamber of Commerce said Paul Packbeier is his alternate; M. Stacy who represents the Bureau of Planning (BOP) said Mike Cruz is his alternate pending approval of BOP's Chief Planner; and Senator Joanne S. Brown said her Chief of Staff, Rowena Perez is her alternate.

Electricity in the building was lost at 6:30 p.m., however, the meeting continued.

M. Stacy made a motion to change the RAB's meeting frequency from monthly to quarterly. J. Flores seconded Stacy's motion. J. Jenson then commented that monthly meetings have been difficult for him because he teaches at the University of Guam in the evenings every Tuesday and Thursday. Because public participation had been minimal during the past four RAB meetings, RAB members who were present unanimously agreed to hold RAB meetings on a quarterly basis as opposed to monthly.

J. Poland provided an overview of the technical presentation to be given by the ICF contractor personnel, Pat Cook.

Due to Guam Power Authority's load-shedding, the technical presentation by P. Cook did not include visuals which required use of an overhead projector. However, handouts were provided to RAB members. P. Cook said that 39 IRP sites were included in the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). He went on to explain that the majority of the 39 sites were landfills. P. Cook provided a general definition of a landfill - "a hole in the ground where waste was disposed and covered with soil". Other types of sites he explained include waste piles. More visible waste piles on the base according to P. Cook are Waste Piles 1 and 2. Both contain black asphaltic substances which are in drums and on the ground. Other types of sites include storage areas where chemicals were stored and may or may not have spilled. Majority of the sites were operated in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. Most of the waste found were construction debris and sanitary trash. However, there are sites where waste petroleum, oil, and lubricants, solvents and pesticides may have been disposed of, explained P. Cook.

P. Cook continued and explained that preliminary investigations were conducted in 1985. The purpose he said was to gather information. After the phase I record search, the phase II, stage 1 investigation began to confirm and quantify results in the preliminary assessment and record search. Several types of field activities took place during the

investigations including aerial photography, geophysics, soil sampling and groundwater sampling. Based on the results, some of the sites were recommended for further investigations. New sites were also found. The next phase (IRP phase II, stage 2) was carried out in 1988 and 1989. This included further groundwater sampling. Before this phase was completed, the base was placed on the National Priorities List in 1992. Shortly after, the Air Force entered into a Federal Facility Agreement with GEPA and USEPA in March of 1993. The FFA, explained P. Cook, ensures cooperation among the agencies and ensures environmental impacts associated with waste disposal activities are investigated and cleaned up as necessary. The FFA also provides for public participation in the cleanup process.

P. Cook briefly described the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

The phase where data is collected is called remedial investigation. Screening remedial alternatives and determining the cleanup method is part of this phase. A detailed analysis of remedial alternatives is used in the feasibility study to determine whether the proposed alternatives will work. The public is given a chance to comment on the proposed plan which presents appropriate remedies for each site or groups of sites. A Record of Decision, documenting the selected remedy, is then published.

Operable Units are used to expedite management of the cleanup activities by evaluating sites with similar requirements. Six operable units have been designated: Operable Unit 1 is designated for soils and waste materials at sites in the Landfill Complex; Operable Unit 2 is directed towards groundwater; Operable Unit 3 is directed towards soils and waste materials at sites in the MARBO Annex; Operable Units 4 and 5 is directed towards soils and wastes found on sites on the main base, Northwest Field and Harmon Annex; and Operable Unit 6 is the basewide OU designed to cover discoveries of new sites and overall findings of other OUs.

Col. R. Saunders asked P. Cook to defer background discussions until the next meeting and go on to explain the status of fieldwork activities since lighting was becoming a problem; electricity still had not been restored.

P. Cook discussed the status of the OU investigations. For Operable Unit 1, site reconnaissance and geophysical surveys are currently ongoing, explained P. Cook. Then test ditches will be dug to characterize buried waste and soil gas surveys conducted to find volatile organic compounds (VOC) if any. Furthermore, test pits will be excavated to obtain subsurface samples for characterization of waste materials. Surface soil sampling will be done to check for possible contamination in surface soils. P. Cook also explained that habitat surveys are conducted to ensure natural resources are not impacted. In OU 2 water level measurements have been collected on the main base, Northwest Field and the Harmon and MARBO Annexes. From these water level measurements, subsequent water level maps are being generated to determine the general groundwater flow direction. Groundwater monitoring wells are being drilled at the MARBO Annex. Six of the

fourteen total wells have been drilled to date. In addition wells are also planned for other base areas such as the Harmon Annex, Northwest Field and main base. Groundwater samples will be collected from existing monitoring and production wells also. OU 3 is currently awaiting analytical laboratory data. OUs 4 and 5 include sites on the main base, Harmon and Northwest Field. Work Plans and Sampling and Analysis Plans are finalized for all OUs including OU 4 and 5 but, fieldwork activities are not being performed at this time. OU 6, the basewide operable unit, a natural resource survey has been completed and a record search has been performed. An expanded source investigation (ESI) is performed to find solid waste management units and other areas of concern for possible inclusion in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies. Documentation of the ESI findings is being prepared. In addition, in support of the ESI, sampling and analysis plans are being prepared for the Solid Waste Management Units and areas of concerns.

Finally, under OU6, a background soil sampling plan has been prepared and submitted to GEPA and USEPA for review.

P. Cook described in more detail the work that has been done in OU 3 sites and the preliminary data generated so far. At Site 37, the War Dog Borrow Pit, which was covered in the IRP tour in February, a soil gas survey was performed and there were no VOCs detected. Test ditches were excavated in the quarry and the types of wastes encountered were automobile parts. Subsurface and surface soil samples were collected.

At Site 22, Waste Pile 6, about a hundred drums were found that contained black asphaltic substances. The soil gas survey performed for Waste Pile 6 showed no VOC detections. Surface soil samples were collected from around and underneath the drums, test ditches showed scattered metal debris mixed in with soil.

At Site 23, Waste Pile 5, soil gas surveys were performed and similar to the other sites, there were no VOCs detected. Test ditches revealed the presence of eight waste disposal trenches. The waste encountered consisted of glass and metal debris. Subsurface and surface soil samples were collected.

At Site 24, Landfill 29, soil gas samples showed no VOC detections. Test pits at the landfill contained glass bottles and metal debris. However, in several of the test ditches excavated, some crushed, empty drums were found. Subsurface and surface soil samples were collected.

Site 20, Waste Pile 7 showed no VOC detections. Test ditches showed construction debris and metal debris and some crushed, empty drums. Subsurface and surface soil samples were collected.

At Site 38, the Marbo Laundry, a records search revealed that a dry cleaning room was operated from 1970 to 1973. Dry cleaning operations involve the use of solvents. Soil gas surveys were performed around the building and under the floor of the building. These surveys show that very low levels of VOCs were present around the building.

Subsurface soil samples were collected around the outside of the building. P. Cook reiterated that the base was still awaiting analytical data.

A discussion transpired regarding the removal of RAB members who have missed two consecutive meetings. Board members agreed that letters should be sent to these individuals informing them of their impending termination as RAB members.

Sen. J. Brown asked how many areas of concern were identified in the Expanded Source Investigation (ESI). J. DeMuro responded that there are 29 areas of concern identified in the ESI and 53 areas of concern identified in the Environmental Baseline Surveys for HB2144. Sen J. Brown asked if the Air Force had a mechanism for obtaining funding for an area of concern if expeditious remedial activity was necessary. J. Poland said yes.

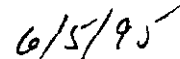
The next meeting is scheduled to be held in August. Dates and times have yet to be determined.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 p.m.

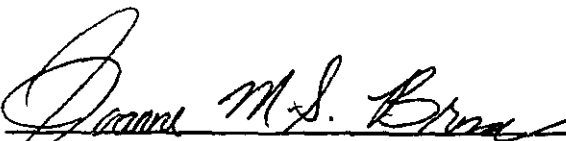
APPROVED/DISAPPROVED



COLONEL "SCOTT" SAUNDERS, USAF
Installation Co-Chair
Restoration Advisory Board



Date



SENATOR JOANNE SALAS BROWN
Community Co-Chair
Restoration Advisory Board



Date

FINAL PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

FINAL PAGE