

480

0

File: 17-07
G.I.



**ANDERSEN AFB
GUAM**

**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
COVER SHEET**

AR File Number 480

**ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)
MINUTES OF MEETING – 21 October 1999**

MEMBERS PRESENT: Colonel D. W. Thompson – (Acting) Installation Co-chair
Senator J. Brown – Community Co-chair
Mr. J. Jocson – RAB Member
Mr. F. Castro – RAB Member
Mr. J. Flores – RAB Member
Mr. M. Carey – RAB Member
Mr. D. Cruz – RAB Member
Ms. J. Duwel – RAB Member
Mr. M. Ripperda – USEPA Region IX
Ms. C. Sian-Denton – GWA RAB Member
Ms. S. Bello – RAB Member (representative for Yigo Mayor)
Mr. V. Wuerch – GEPA RAB Member
Mr. G. Ikehara – AAFB

MEMBERS ABSENT: Mr. E. Artero – RAB Member
Mr. F. Damian – RAB Member
Mayor N. Blas – RAB Member
Ms. J. Tarkong – RAB Member

PUBLIC ATTENDEES: Ms. J. Poland – AAFB
Ms. M. Miclat – AAFB
Mr. J. Torres – AAFB
Major G. Perkinson – AAFB
Dr. J. Rosacker – Booz-Allen & Hamilton
Mr. T. Ghofrani – EA Pacific
Mr. A. Marquez – GEPA
Mr. T.W. Quillen – TechLaw, Inc.
Mr. C. Arnsfield – IT/OHM

1. INTRODUCTION & REVIEW OF OLD BUSINESS

Colonel Darryl W. Thompson, Acting Installation Co-chair, opened the meeting at 6:50 p.m. by welcoming everyone to the RAB meeting and announcing that no written corrections to the last Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting minutes were received. He inquired if the audience had any corrections to add to the minutes and no one responded. Mr. Gregg Ikehara, of Andersen Air Force Base (AFB), was introduced as the first speaker, with Colonel Thompson noting that Gregg recently replaced Ms. Joan Poland as the Chief of the Andersen IRP. Ms. Poland is now Chief of the Environmental Flight.

2. FIELDWORK UPDATE/PRESENTATION

Mr. Ikehara thanked everyone present for attending the RAB meeting and then proceeded to present the groundwater results for the Spring 1999 sampling event. Elevated TCE was detected in groundwater collected from monitoring wells IRP-31 located at MARBO (Marianas Bonins), and IRP-3, IRP-39, and IRP-51, all located at the Main Base. The TCE concentrations detected during this sampling event are similar to those of previous sampling events. He noted that IRP-31 located at MARBO, is a deep well screened near the base of the freshwater lens. During the Fall 1999 sampling event, which is currently being conducted, a new groundwater sampling technique is being evaluated. This new technique utilizes a Diffusion Sampler that consists of a small, narrow, permeable plastic bag filled with deionized water. This bag is placed at the preferred sampling depth in the groundwater lens for approximately two-three weeks during which time analytes dissolved in the groundwater diffuse into the clean water inside the Diffusion Sampler until a state of equilibrium is reached. If results from the Diffusion Sampler prove to be consistent with the existing, low-flow purging and sampling technique, it can then be incorporated into the Andersen AFB groundwater-sampling program.

Mr. John Jocson asked if the profile of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) concentrations versus depth at IRP-31 is known. Mr. Ikehara replied that IRP-31 is screened at the bottom 20 feet of the fresh water lens, but that there are shallow wells in the vicinity of IRP-31 that have been sampled to establish any VOC profiles in the impacted area.

Mr. Victor Wuerch inquired about the dynamics of TCE at the bottom portion of the lens and wondered if TCE remains stagnant or is moving toward the coast. Mr. Ikehara replied that the dynamics of the fresh water lens is quite complex and not completely understood. However, based on the hydraulic gradient, the velocity of groundwater is expected to be faster at the top of the fresh water lens as compared to the flow velocity at the bottom of the lens. Also, the dynamics of the TCE may be further complicated by the dissolved phase versus the pure phase of a contaminant. Mr. Wuerch added that the unknown age and unknown source of the TCE might also contribute to the complexity of the problem.

a. Northwest Field Operable Unit, Reported by Mr. Gregg Ikehara

Mr. Ikehara discussed the status of IRP sites that include Landfill 22, Ritidian Point Dumpsite, Chemical Storage Area 4, Landfill 21, and Waste Pile 4.

As indicated at the previous RAB meeting, most activities at Northwest Field (NWF) are coming to a conclusion. There is an ongoing field investigation at the Ritidian Point IRP site. Based on a Detailed Site Inventory (DSI), soil-cover with burnt materials and metal debris has been identified at the site. Soil-gas, surface soil, and subsurface soil samples were collected at the site in August. Due to the presence of burnt materials, dioxins were evaluated at the site. The laboratory results of the soil samples have been completed and are being validated.

Andersen is in the process of completing the Site 17/Landfill 22 report. Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) reports have been completed and finalized for

Site 31/Chemical Storage Area 4 and Site 16/Landfill 21. A No Further Response Action Planned (NFRAP) document has also been completed and finalized for Site 21/Landfill 26.

Senator Joanne Salas Brown inquired as to how the material at Ritidian Point was burned; was it by natural, open fire, or burn and soil cover means? Mr. Ikehara replied that the exact nature of burning is unknown; however, in general, the mode of operation at Ritidian in the past was to push the materials off the cliff edge. He noted that, based on site reconnaissance, the debris that was pushed off the cliff did not reach the private properties below the site. Ms. Poland added that, at the Urunao Dumpsites the material was burned using napalm as was stated in the 1988 EIS and the ROD. However, there is no evidence of congealed burnt material at Ritidian as was the case at Urunao.

Mr. Ikehara reported that there are interim hot spot removals scheduled for Chemical Storage Area 4 and Landfill 21. The primary constituent of concern (COC) at these sites is lead.

b. Main Base Operable Unit, Reported by Ms. Marriane Miclat

Ms. Miclat reported on four IRP Sites: Landfills 6, 17, and 8, and Chemical Storage Area 1, currently under environmental investigation at the Main Base. The remedial investigations at these sites include a site reconnaissance and a detailed site inventory to document the presence of surface debris. Next, a geophysical survey was conducted to identify any buried metallic debris, such as 55-gallon drums. The subsurface investigations also included soil gas sampling to identify the presence of any subsurface VOCs. Test trenching/pitting were conducted to examine the extent and source of buried waste materials. Finally, surface and subsurface samples were collected for laboratory analysis to identify any hot spots.

At Landfill 6, an 800-foot by 500-foot area was investigated and, though surface debris was identified around the site, no buried fill material was identified. A NFRAP document is being prepared for this site.

At Landfill 17, a lot of metallic debris, bullet casings, aircraft parts, and other debris were identified. The detailed site inventory for this site is not yet complete.

At Landfill 8, there is a staging area for asphalt drums. The Base is in the process of requesting prior year funds (FY99) in order to complete characterization of this site.

At Chemical Storage Area 1, approximately 30 lead acid batteries and other surface debris has been identified at the site. Once the lead acid batteries are removed from the site, a NFRAP report will be prepared for the site.

Landfills 2, 7, and 10 are scheduled for FY00 cleanup. At Landfill 2, there are lead and SVOC hot spots scheduled for removal. Also at Landfill 29, there are approximately 13,000 cubic yards of lead-impacted soil that is tentatively programmed for treatment using Triple Super Phosphate (to stabilize the lead). The treated soil will then be transferred to Landfill 2 and/or Landfill 1 for disposal.

Landfill 7 is located in the Capehart residential housing area. Based on the remedial investigation, lead-impacted soil is present in a trench at the site along with scrap metal debris, melted glass bottles, and sanitary trash. Senator Brown asked how the landfill was located there in the first place. Ms. Miclat indicated that during a utility excavation a Base contractor identified sanitary trash in the utility trench that substantiated the findings of boreholes tests performed prior to housing construction. The boreholes tests show sanitary trash existed.

Landfill 10 is comprised of three areas that were formerly used for quarrying and crushing limestone as part of a concrete batching operation. Scrap metal, deteriorated 55-gallon drums, asphalt debris were located at the site.

Landfill 14 and the PCB Storage Area are currently undergoing cleanup. At Landfill 14, approximately 400 asphalt drums were removed from the site for recycling. Landfill 14 is a large site (about 43 acres) and 10 hot spots need to be removed. There are hydraulic oil drums that are currently being analyzed to determine disposal options. At the PCB Storage Area, five PCB hot spots are being removed from the site. This work is still in progress.

At many of the IRP sites, the cleanup standards and resulting costs are based on residential receptor scenarios that are more stringent than commercial/industrial receptor scenarios. The Base has decided to clean up to the more stringent residential cleanup standards for both the PCB Storage Area and LF14 to eliminate deed or restrictions or land use restrictions.

c. MARBO Operable Unit, Reported by Mr. Jess Torres

Mr. Torres stated that there are three of four sites in MARBO undergoing cleanup. These sites include Waste Pile 6, Waste Pile 7, and Landfill 29. One site is complete (MARBO Laundry). Of the three remaining sites, two sites, Waste Pile 6 and Landfill 29 – require additional funding. The third site is in the process of having the soil cover reseeded.

At Waste Pile 6, six batteries, contaminated soil, asphalt drums, and asphalt debris were projected for removal from the site. However, approximately six cubic yards of shattered battery casings were found at the site, resulting in lead contamination of nearby soils. Due to lead content, the batteries have to be treated as hazardous waste and will need to be properly containerized then disposed. The result is an increase of \$115,000.00 in transportation and disposal costs. Once the funding is provided for this site, negotiations with contractors to complete the cleanup work will continue.

At Waste Pile 7, cleanup has been completed; however, because of recent heavy rains some soil cover was washed out. As a result, the addition of some topsoil cover and reseeded is required. After notice is given to the contractors to proceed, cleanup work for Waste Pile 7 can then continue and be completed within two to three weeks.

At Landfill 29, the characterization of six lead-contaminated hot spots has resulted in approximately 13,000 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil that needs to be removed and/or treated. The cost of removal and disposal of this soil as a hazardous waste is prohibitive. Therefore, the Base is in the process of conducting a bench scale test to verify the treat-ability of

the lead-contaminated soil using Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) and/or Molecular Bonding System (MBS). Once the lead-contaminated soil is stabilized using an appropriate method, the treated soil can be transferred to Landfill 2. Senator Brown asked if there is any other debris at the site. Mr. Torres replied that there is metal debris at the site but that it will be removed along with the treated soil and taken to Landfill 2. The Air Force has prepared a document called Explanation of Significant Differences, which explains the changes to the remedial action at Landfill 29, without having to change the existing approved Record of Decision (ROD). Once the Explanation of Significant Differences is approved by the regulatory agencies, Andersen will place the document in the Information Repositories as part of the Administrative Record. The public will then be informed of these documents via a public notice published in the Pacific Daily News. The additional funding for Landfill 29 has already been approved and the clean up work is anticipated for completion within the next 12 months.

Mr. Angel Marquez asked if lead was included in the analyte list for groundwater sampling at MARBO. He expressed concern because the recently installed Guam Water Authority (GWA) production well at MARBO has elevated lead concentrations of 1,200 parts per billion. He postulated that the elevated lead in the soils at the MARBO sites might be the source of the lead in the groundwater. Senator Brown also expressed concern about the source of lead in the GWA groundwater samples and inquired about the current status of that production well. Ms. Carmen Sian-Denton replied that GWA has been testing the water from that well which is located near the Northern High School and no lead has been detected at that well since the first sampling event. As the high lead concentration was a single occurrence it was suggested that the probable source of the lead was inadvertent and may have been introduced during the construction or sampling of the well and that it has since dissipated. Senator Brown emphasized that GWA monitoring should be continued to ensure that the water is safe for drinking. Mr. John Jocson asked if GWA has obtained background groundwater quality information on other wells located in the same vicinity. Ms. Sian-Denton replied that Andersen has not been required to test the groundwater for the same parameters as GWA. Ms. Poland stated that under the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), Andersen has been collecting groundwater samples for many years at MARBO. Many of the nearby MARBO production wells (MW-5 through MW-9) are located downgradient from GWA's well and have been analyzed for a full suite of analytes, including lead. Mr. Ikehara added that Andersen's nearest well to GWA's well at MARBO is approximately 1,500 feet away. Senator Brown suggested that GWA should consult and coordinate with Andersen prior to installing any future wells.

d. Harmon Annexes Operable Unit, Reported by Mr. Jess Torres

There is no field activity at the Harmon sites. Andersen completed a Draft Remedial Investigation (RI) report and submitted it to the regulatory agencies for review. The final RI report, Proposed Plan (PP), and ROD for Harmon will be completed in 2000.

3. ANNUAL COST OF IRP FOR ANDERSEN AFB

Based on a request from the RAB, Andersen put together two bar graphs to show the annual and cumulative cost of the IRP program at Andersen. The highest costs occurred in 1995 as

more than \$15,000,000.00 was associated with the installation of groundwater monitoring wells. To date, Andersen has spent more than \$60,000,000.00 for the IRP. Out of 39 IRP sites, five are still under investigation, seven are awaiting completion of the study report, 18 have been designated for cleanup, and nine for NFRAP.

Mr. Mike Carey inquired about the status of the War Dog Borrow Pit. Mr. Ikehara stated that, based on the completed remedial investigation, there are no sources of contamination at the site. The sinkhole in the southern portion of the site was studied and approved for a NFRAP. Mr. Carey asked if the site has been considered as excess land. Ms. Poland replied that it may be considered since the site is a NFRAP. Mr. Ikehara added that because the site is near residential areas, there has been considerable illegal dumping at the site. Mr. Carey asked if illegal dumping has been observed elsewhere at MARBO. Mr. Ikehara replied yes; however, MARBO seems to be a preferred location for illegal dumping because of its accessibility.

4. STATUS OF TUMON-MAUI WELL

The Tumon-Maui well remains an inactive well. This well is presently being considered as part of a privatization study and by the end of the week, we will know whether or not it will go through the privatization process. If the base decides to forego the privatization process, then we will probably not need to operate the Tumon-Maui well to meet current and future water consumption needs. In that case, the base may enter into discussions with GWA for the short or long term use of the well.

Senator Brown mentioned that contaminants have been detected at the Tumon-Maui well for more than seven years. Furthermore, contaminants were detected in a well installed by Tarza Water Park at Tumon. Because Tumon Bay is vital for tourism, it is a concern for our community to identify the source of contaminants.

5. OTHER RAB ISSUES/ACTION ITEMS

Mr. D. Cruz inquired about Andersen AFB funding for possible training of RAB members. Ms. Poland replied that the information to apply for the training is in a RAB binder under the Technical Assistance Public Participation (TAPP) tab.

Ms. Miclat expressed concern about Mayor Blas, a RAB member who has been absent from all of the past year's RAB meetings. Senator Brown suggested that a polite letter be sent to Mayor Blas to reconsider his RAB membership, and that the RAB should evaluate his continued membership at the next meeting.

Mr. Mike Gawel expressed appreciation to the Air Force for hosting the RAB meetings on base; however, he expressed his concern that Andersen is not easily accessible to the general public. Senator Brown suggested that Andersen should seek help from the mayors of Dededo or Yigo to host future RAB meetings.


6. PUBLIC COMMENT


There were no comments from the public.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Colonel Thompson adjourned the meeting at 8:15 p.m. The next RAB meeting is scheduled for January 20, 2000.

APPROVED/DISAPPROVED


COLONEL DARRYL W. THOMPSON
Installation Co-chair (Acting)
Restoration Advisory Board


SENATOR JOANNE SALAS BROWN
Community Co-chair
Restoration Advisory Board

6 Jan 00
Date


Date

FINAL PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

FINAL PAGE