

Sites Transferred

This section discusses the site history for two sites that were transferred from the IRP to the UST Program (Figure 2-10).

10.1 IRP Sites Transferred

10.1.1 Site 22—Industrial Area Tank Farm

Site 22, the Hadnot Point Fuel Farm, is located within the HPIA on the Mainside of the Base (Figure 2-10). All sampling events in and around Site 22 indicated that petroleum-related products from tanks were the only apparent source of contamination. Further, the tanks at Site 22 contain only jet fuel and the site is exempt from CERCLA under the petroleum exclusion. In a letter dated April 21, 1992, the Superfund Section of NCDENR suggested that all further remediation work at Site 22 would be appropriately performed under the UST Program of the State of North Carolina. Previous investigations are listed in Table 10-1.

TABLE 10-1
Previous Investigations Summary, IRP Site 22

Previous Investigations/Actions	Date	Activities
Confirmation Study (1987)	1984 - 1987	A Confirmation Study was conducted to determine the presence or absence of contamination at the site. Field activities included groundwater sampling. The Confirmation Study confirmed the presence of VOCs related to fuels and/or solvents in groundwater and nearby water supply wells that were immediately shut down. Three groundwater plumes were identified in the shallow portion of the surficial aquifer.
Hadnot Point Fuel Farm Groundwater Study (O'Brien and Gere, 1990)	1990	A groundwater study was conducted at Site 22 as part of the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ UST Program. The study concluded that fuel losses likely occurred predominantly through leaks in the transfer lines or valves. Analysis indicated that floating product had contributed significant levels of dissolved petroleum compounds including BTEX into the groundwater. Trace levels of non-petroleum VOCs, including TCE and PCE, were also detected within the fuel farm area. Based on the results of this study, a product recovery/groundwater treatment system was designed for the fuel farm and began operation in 1991.
Supplemental Characterization Study (1991)	1990 - 1991	A Supplemental Characterization Study was performed to further evaluate the extent of contamination in the shallow and deeper portions of the aquifer and to characterize the contamination within the shallow soils at suspected source locations. The study concluded that TCE was only present in soils associated with a UST, which was reportedly used to store spent solvents. The results of the shallow groundwater sampling confirmed findings from previous investigations; and the results from the intermediate and deep monitoring wells identified BTEX downgradient of the fuel farm and at other areas of the site.

10.1.2 Site 45—Campbell Street Underground Aviation Gas Storage and Adjacent JP Fuel Farm

The Campbell Street Underground Aviation Gas Storage and Adjacent JP Fuel Farm (Site 45) is located at the intersection of Campbell and White Streets aboard MCAS New River (Figure 2-10). The Campbell Street Fuel Farm is an active fuel storage facility, with four 215,000-gallon steel ASTs that hold JP-5 jet fuel, which is pumped to the tarmac helicopter refueling station via an underground delivery line. Although Site 45 was initially identified for inclusion on the NPL, petroleum-related contamination is exempt from CERCLA and remediation work at Site 45 will be appropriately performed under the UST Program of the State of North Carolina.