



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
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PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO THE
COMMANDING OFFICER, NOT TO
THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER.
REFER TO:

4 April 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INSTALLATION RESTORATION TECHNICAL REVIEW
COMMITTEE AT NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER CRANE DIVISION, CRANE, IN

Dear TRC Member:

Enclosed is a copy of the minutes from the 4 March 1993 meeting. We are tentatively scheduled to have our ninth meeting 27 May 1993.

If you have any comments regarding the minutes please contact me at 803-743-0582.

Sincerely,


Adrienne Townsel Wilson
Restoration Project Manager

Distribution:

William Parker, Loogootee
Carol Witt-Smith, EPA Region 5
Jim Hunsicker, NSWC 095
Tom Brent, NSWC 095
Kathy Andrews, NSWC
Cmdr. Bafford, NSWC
Pedro De Jesus, NSWC 06
Steve Schick, CAAA
Tim Callahan, NSWC PA
Laura O'Brien, US AEO
Tim Crouch, Monroe County Health
Jeanne Robinson, Bedford
John Manley, IDEM
Ruth A. Williams, IDEM RCRA CA
Bill Murphy, WES
Steve Norhstedt, Wilmington ACOE
Marcella Denton, Louisville ACOE
Mark Barnes, EPA Midwest
Diane La Fleur, PRC
Janet Goodwin, Davies County
Wayne Faatz, Indiana Natural Resources
Aram Wright, Padanaram Village
Fran Abbott, Linton
Dan Sparks, Fish and Wildlife

**MEETING MINUTES FOR
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, CRANE DIVISION
TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING NO. 8
MARCH 4, 1993**

The eighth Technical Review Committee (TRC) meeting was held on March 4, 1993, at 9:00 a.m. in the Building 2516 conference room, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division (NAVSURFWARCENDIV) Crane, Indiana. The meeting was called to order by Jim Hunsicker, NAVSURFWARCENDIV, Environmental Division Manager, at 09:10. Meeting attendees were introduced before subsequently turning the meeting over to Adrienne Wilson, SOUTHDIV, Remedial Project Manager. The following people attended the meeting:

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|----------------------|---|
| Adrienne Wilson | Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command |
| Jim Hunsicker | NAVSURFWARCENDIV, Environmental Division Manager, Code 095 |
| Tom Brent | NAVSURFWARCENDIV, Environmental Specialist |
| Kathy Andrews | NAVSURFWARCENDIV, Code O69 |
| Commander D. Bafford | NAVSURFWARCENDIV, Code B |
| Pedro De Jesus | NAVSURFWARCENDIV, Code O6 |
| Steve Schick | Crane Army Ammunition Activity |
| Tim Callahan | NAVSURFWARCENDIV, Code PA |
| Laura O'Brien | U.S. Army Environmental Quality, Rock Island |
| Tim Crouch | Monroe County Health Department |
| Jeanne Robinson | Bedford Area Chamber of Commerce |
| John Manley | Indiana Department of Environmental Management |
| Ruth A. Williams | Indiana Department of Environmental Management, RCRA Corrective Action |
| Jeff Maletzke | RUST Environment & Infrastructure |
| Doug Graham | RUST Environment & Infrastructure |

09:10: Following the opening introductions, Adrienne Wilson introduced the meeting agenda. The agenda was introduced as including presentation and discussion of the Phase II Internal Draft Work Plan for the Roads and Grounds Area, Sanitary Landfill and Lithium Battery Disposal, and Building 146 Incinerator sites. The second agenda item was introduced as including a discussion of the Phase II Draft Work Plan for the Pyrotechnic Test Areas, Building 106 Pond, and Mine Fills A and B. Adrienne then introduced Jeff Maletzke to present the two agenda items. Adrienne encouraged the meeting attendees to ask questions and welcomed comments.

09:13: Jeff Maletzke opened the presentation by reiterating the purpose of the Phase II

Release Assessments, specifically to identify the absence/presence of hazardous materials or hazardous constituents released to the environment within Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) which may pose a potential threat to human health or the environment. Jeff also acknowledged the status of the two respective reports: The first agenda item encompassed CTO#0078, including the Roads and Ground Area (SWMU #15/06), Sanitary Landfill and Lithium Battery Disposal Area (SWMU #14/00), and the Cast High Explosive Fill/Building 146 Incinerator (SWMU #16/16). The investigation of these SWMUs is currently in the Internal Draft Work Plan stage. The second agenda item was introduced as CTO#0059 including Pyrotechnic Test Areas (SWMU #19/00), Load and Fill Area/Building 106 Pond (SWMU #08/07), Mine Fill A (SWMU #12/14), and Mine Fill B (SWMU #13/14). The investigation of these SWMUs is currently in the Draft Work Plan stage.

Jeff's presentation of CTO#0078 focused on integrating the respective SWMU characteristics with the sampling approach and rationale, and subsequently describing the media sampling procedures, locations, and analytes of concern. The operational history of the Roads and Ground Area was summarized as including a former asphalt batch plant, several inert storage buildings, a steam building with an aboveground storage tank, a pesticide washout area, underground storage tanks, and hillside debris.

Based on preliminarily identified potential primary contaminant sources, which were in turn identified based on the SWMU operational history, Jeff presented the Work Plan sampling approach and rationale designed to identify potential contaminant releases to respective media. The sampling and analysis plan included surficial soil sampling, subsurface soil sampling, surface water and sediment sampling, and groundwater sampling. Samples are to consist of discrete grab samples, targeted at specific potential contaminant source areas.

Jim Hunsicker asked for clarification of the soil sampling depths (surface or subsurface). Jeff confirmed that with the exception of a proposed soil boring near the former UST location behind Building 2801, soil samples will consist of surface samples (0 to 6 inches). If surface soil samples indicate contamination, subsurface sampling may be warranted to define vertical extent.

Tim Crouch inquired as to the size of the washrack in the Roads and Grounds area. Jeff and Jim Hunsicker compared the size of the washrack area to the size of the meeting room, perhaps 25 feet by 25 feet.

Jeff in turn presented the sampling approach and rationale for the Sanitary Landfill and Lithium Battery Disposal Area and the Cast High Explosive Fill/Building 146 sites.

Sanitary Landfill

The Sanitary Landfill is located near the western boundary of NAVSURFWARCENDIV. Landfilling was accomplished by trench and fill method utilizing 23 disposal cells. Area fill waste disposal is currently employed in an area to the southeast of the filled trenches. Waste within the landfill includes trash and garbage from NAVSURFWARCENDIV production operations, residential areas and food preparation areas, special wastes (asbestos, grit blast residue, etc.) approved by the State, and thermo batteries. Additionally, lithium batteries were buried in a separate area in the northeast portion of the landfill and "hot beds" were designated within trenches. Hot beds included isolation of toxic or hazardous materials which were subject to spontaneous combustion.

Jim Hunsicker briefly elaborated on the current leachate collection system at the landfill. Perforated laterals connect each cell to 8-inch diameter collection pipes at a series of manholes. Leachate is conveyed to two collection ponds which in turn are connected to the sanitary sewer. Jim also explained that debris from a chemical warehouse fire were landfilled in 1976. Jim further elaborated on the temporary storage of transformers in Building 2941 (Landfill office).

During Jeff's presentation of proposed sample locations, several questions facilitated discussion including:

Tim Crouch asked whether the Navy-owned conservation pond was the nearest surface water. Jeff and Jim Hunsicker confirmed that it was.

Kathy Andrews noted the asbestos disposal and Jim Hunsicker cited State approval. Jim noted that the thermo batteries were covered with asbestos.

Tim Crouch inquired about "special cells." Jim Hunsicker again noted that special wastes were disposed of in accordance with IDEM permits and approval. These wastes occur throughout the trenches, not necessarily within clearly defined areas. Tim Crouch also asked whether leachate flow was continuous or intermittent. It is not known.

Jim Hunsicker asked Jeff if monitoring wells were going to be installed in the lithium battery disposal area. Jeff clarified that groundwater samples would be collected from within boreholes rather than from monitoring wells. Utilization of the existing wells was deemed more efficient than installing numerous new wells. Jim Hunsicker noted that the existing monitoring wells are sampled quarterly and that the analytical parameters were being evaluated.

In conjunction with proposed subsurface gas sampling, Jim Hunsicker noted that the State has sampled the vent pipes in the past. Tom Brent, however, stated that no

reports or analysis are available. Adrienne Wilson inquired as to the sampling frequency and Jim reported that samples have been collected annually the past 2 years. Tim Crouch asked how long transformer (PCB) storage has occurred at the landfill. Jim Hunsicker responded that this has been the practice since approximately 1984.

Cast High Explosive Fill/Building 146

Building 146 was an explosive fill and pressure washout facility. Two oil-fed rotary kiln incinerators were also located at Building 146. Building 146 was the site of melt-pouring of explosives into projectiles (40-millimeter) and demilitarization of small-arms ammunition in the incinerators. Steamout of army ammunitions and rockets was also conducted at Building 146. Jim Hunsicker elaborated on the current status of the SWMU. Jim noted that the incinerators are dismantled and they have received final closure. Tom Brent confirmed. Jim also noted that the permitting process is underway to build a new incinerator at the site.

Jeff's explanation of the sampling rationale and approach at Building 146 indicated that sampling of the respective media was targeted at surface drainage ways, sumps, the former ash pile area, and existing monitoring wells. Tom Brent and Jim Hunsicker noted that the existing on-site monitoring wells probably have not been sampled since their installation (1983). Tim Crouch asked for clarification of the rationale to sample the drainageways only (in light of airborne dispersion of potential contaminants the from incinerator). Jeff acknowledged that large portions of the site are paved and that the primary drainageways were targeted as likely indicators of contaminant release. If contaminant release is confirmed, subsequent sampling would be warranted to define the extent. Tim also inquired as to the use of daily cover on the former ash pile. Jim Hunsicker replied that no cover was used.

10:12: Five minute break prior to initiation of the second agenda item.

10:21: After the break, the CTO#0059 Draft Work Plan was presented by Jeff. It was noted that the four SWMUs included as part of this Phase II Release Assessment encompassed larger areas and were generally considered more complex than those previously presented. Jeff again presented the SWMU characteristics as well as operational histories for Pyrotechnic Test Areas comprised of three areas including the Ordnance Test Area (OTA), the Annex, and the Rocket range. The Pyrotechnic Test Areas are used primarily for quality control/quality assurance and functional tasks of ordnance and munitions. Accordingly, these areas are comprised of individual test pads or test structures which are also considered as potential primary contaminant sources. Jim Hunsicker offered clarification of operational aspects of the Test Areas.

The sampling approach and rationale was developed to sample respective environmental media associated with and located near each of the respective test pads or chambers (primary source areas). These samples comprise both composite samples and discrete grab samples. Composite sampling was introduced as a means to provide adequate site coverage, yet reduce the overall number of samples. Composite sampling was deemed appropriate and adequate due to anticipated uniform potential impacts associated with several primary sources.

Following the discussion and presentation of the Pyrotechnic Test Areas, Jeff in turn discussed the Load and Fill/Building 106 Pond Area, and Mine Fills A and B.

Load and Fill/Building 106 and Pond Area

The Building 106 Pond is an unlined surface impoundment for wastewaters generated in Buildings 106 and 107. Buildings 106 and 107 have historically been involved with the overhaul of casings including cleaning (caustic wash, degreaser, acid wash) and phosphatizing activities. Jim Hunsicker noted that the phosphatizing operations no longer exist.

Summary tables and sample location maps were presented which indicated proposed surface soil samples, surface water and sediment samples, and soil boring and monitoring well installations.

Some discussion between Jeff, Jim Hunsicker, and Tom Brent ensued regarding pond sediment sampling and the need to go deep enough to accurately characterize any potential contaminant release, yet not penetrate the subsurface interface between the pond and natural soils or bedrock.

Mine Fills A and B

The mine fills were discussed briefly and characterized as ordnance production areas. The mine fills are quite large (~60 acres each) consisting of assembly line type settings comprised of many potential contaminant sources. The mine fills are characterized by visual impacts (stained soils, unvegetated areas), which coupled with the operational history of the facilities, directed the sampling approach. Kathy Andrews noted that air emissions have likely had significant impacts on the surrounding areas. Summary tables and sample locations maps presented by Jeff indicated extensive surface soil sampling comprised of both composite samples and discrete grab samples. Soil subsamples for compositing were targeted around the different components of the mine fills (i.e., melt houses, shaker houses, etc.). Additionally, surface water and sediment samples were proposed within drainageways. Limited soil boring and monitoring well installations were also proposed.

Jeff concluded his presentation at 11:00 and opened the floor to questions and any other discussion from the attendees.

11:08: No further discussion on the respective SWMUs ensued and Adrienne Wilson introduced discussion regarding scheduling of the next TRC meeting. Target dates of late May or early June were discussed, and ultimately May 27 was decided upon as the next meeting date. The tentative agenda scheduled for the next TRC meeting included presentation and discussion of the CTO#0076 Risk Assessment Work Plan, including the Old Rifle Range, Demolition Area, and Ammunition Burning Grounds. NAVSURFWARCENDIV personnel also proposed that a tour of the facility be offered at the next TRC meeting for all those interested. It is noted that because the complexion of the TRC has changed somewhat with the addition of new attendees, a tour would be very helpful. Adrienne noted that advance notice regarding details of the next meeting would be mailed directly to TRC members as the date approaches.

11:10: Meeting adjourned.

TRANS/MISC/NAVYCOMM