



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE
201 HWY 34 SOUTH
COLTS NECK, NEW JERSEY 07722-5001

N60478.AR.000334

NWS EARLE

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IN REPLY REFER TO



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Ser 043/567-95

17 November 1995

From: Navy Co-Chairman, Naval Weapons Station Earle Restoration
Advisory Board

To: Distribution

Subj: MINUTES OF NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE RESTORATION
ADVISORY BOARD

- Encl: (1) "Naval Weapons Station Earle Remedial Investigation
Update", prepared by J. Kolicius, Northern Division,
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, dated
2 October 1995
- (2) The Scoop on SCAPS, Environmental News, Northern
Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command,
Summer 1995

1. A meeting of the Naval Weapons Station Earle Restoration
Advisory Board (RAB) was held Thursday, 5 October 1995 at 7:00 PM
at Naval Weapons Station Earle, C-54 Conference Room. The
following Station and community representatives attended:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Gregory Goepfert	Naval Weapons Station Earle (Safety)
Jerry Carter	Naval Weapons Station PAO
Lester Jargowsky	Monmouth County Health Department
John J. DeMurley	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Mercedes Johnson	Monmouth County League of Women Voters
Bjorn R. Johnson	Atlantic Highlands Resident
Kevin M. Bova	Naval Weapons Station Earle (Safety)
Gus Hermanni	Naval Weapons Station Earle (Safety)
Janet Coakley	Howell Environmental Committee
Deborah Sciascia	Naval Weapons Station Earle (Counsel)
Amos M. Gallagher	EOD Mobile Unit Two, Detachment Earle
Mary Lanko	Freehold Township Resident
John Mayhew	Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NORTHDIV)
Bob Marcolina	N.J. Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP)
Mary Jo Christian	Tinton Falls Citizens for Clean Air
Rich Brandstetter	Friends of Pine Brook
Will Stephan	Howell Township Resident

2. Introductions were made.



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3. Mr. Goepfert asked if members had any comments on the minutes of the last (July 13, 1995) meeting. Mr. Goepfert commented that there were no regulatory requirements at the less than 90-day storage area at Bldg. C-50 for the following reasons: waste oil is stored in a double-walled tank, drummed waste consists of fuel filters which contain no free-flowing liquid and waste anti-freeze which is taken to Bldg. C-14 to be recycled. Therefore, Item 1 of the 13 July 1995 minutes is hereby clarified. There being no other comment, the minutes were approved.

4. Mr. Goepfert introduced a guest speaker, LT Amos Gallagher, Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD), Mobile Unit Two, Detachment Earle. LT Gallagher explained how ordnance material is disposed of at Naval Weapons Station Earle (i.e., by burning or detonation at the EOD Range). LT Gallagher also discussed his Unit's role in responding to ordnance-related situations in the community (e.g., pick-up of unexploded ordnance at Monmouth Beach during the recent beach replenishment project managed by the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers).

5. An update concerning the status of Remedial Investigations was provided by Mr. Goepfert. Enclosure (1) was distributed to all members present. Mr. Goepfert summarized actions on a site-by-site basis. The total cost of Work Plan preparation and the fieldwork (performed over the period May-September 95) was approximately \$800,000.00. The data derived from these field investigations will form the basis for a "no further action decision" on a specific site, or for a decision to execute some form of remedial action at a specific site. [A formal Risk Assessment must follow and substantiate these decisions, however.] Upon data evaluation by the Navy, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) and RAB members, the Navy will propose an execution plan. It is expected that this plan can be formulated by the end of December 1995 such that funding can be programmed.

6. With reference to clean-up decision making, Mr. Jargowsky commented that in order to make efficient decisions, it will be necessary to "know the ground rules." More specifically, a mutual understanding of Applicable, Relevant and Appropriate Regulations (ARARs) concerning clean up levels must be arrived at. The selection of "residential" vs. "non-residential" clean up standards may cause orders-of-magnitude difference in the cost



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of the remedial action (Mr. Bova pointed out the cost of the Demilitarization Furnace clean-up - to residential standards - was in excess of \$800,000.00). Mr. Goepfert explained further that future land use must be considered when assessing the extent of remedial action necessary. Notwithstanding, human health and ecological concerns must also be factored in the decision making process. Mr. Jargowsky requested that the EPA, NJDEP, and the Navy be prepared to discuss "ARARs" at the next RAB meeting.

7. A video was shown of the Site Characterization And Penetrometer System (SCAPS) which was used at Lakehurst Naval Air Station to delineate the extent of spread of a diesel fuel spill (below ground surface). The SCAPS equipment will arrive at Naval Weapons Station Earle, Installation Restoration Site #16 on 16 October 1995. The equipment will be used similarly at Earle. An explanation of the SCAPS technology is provided as enclosure (2). Anyone wishing to witness the equipment in action should contact Mr. Goepfert at (908) 866-2515.

8. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been requested in the Naval Weapons Station Earle Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 budget for "Technical Assistance Grants." The feedback from NAVSEA headquarters is that these funds will not be available in FY 96. If there is a change, Mr. Goepfert will advise the committee.

9. RAB Charter - The formal wording of the charter amendment to include Technical Review Committee (TRC) members as RAB members will be discussed at the next RAB meeting.

10. The RAB would like to thank LT Gallagher for his well-prepared presentation of explosive ordnance disposal at Naval Weapons Station Earle.

11. The following actions and dates were determined:

- a. 16 October 1995 - SCAPS at Earle.
- b. 7 December 1995 - EPA, DEP and Navy representatives be prepared to discuss ARARs.
- c. December 1995 - Navy, EPA, NJDEP and RAB representatives to determine site priorities.



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12. The meeting adjourned at 9:15 PM. The next RAB meeting will be held at the office of the Monmouth County Health Department, Freehold; NJ at 7:00 PM on 7 December 1995.

Gregory J. Goepfert
GREGORY J. GOEPFERT

Distribution:
RAB Members

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION UPDATE

02-Oct-95

SITE	WORK COMPLETED SUMMER 1995	NEXT ACTION PLANNED
SITE 00001: FORMER ORDNANCE DEMOLITION RANGE	8 HYDROPUNCH AND 10 SOIL BORING SAMPLES 2 NEW MONITORING WELLS INSTALLED ALL WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00002: ACTIVE ORDNANCE DEMOLITION RANGE	8 SURFACE SOILS SAMPLES AT SITE PERIMETER EXISTING MONITORING WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00003: LANDFILL SOUTHWEST OF "F" GROUP	SOIL GAS SURVEY GRID AND 2 TEST PITS DUG 1 DEEPER MONITORING WELL (EXISTING WELLS DRY) GROUNDWATER SAMPLES AND 1 SURFACE SOIL	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00004: LANDFILL WEST OF "D" GROUP	5 HYDROPUNCH, 5 SURFACE SOIL, 4 SURFACE WATER 1 SEDIMENT SAMPLE, 1 NEW MONITORING WELL ALL WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00005: LANDFILL WEST OF ARMY BARRICADES	7 HYDROPUNCH SAMPLES EXISTING MONITORING WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00006: LANDFILL WEST OF NORMANDY ROAD	2 SURFACE WATER AND 4 SEDIMENT SAMPLES EXISTING MONITORING WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00007: LANDFILL SOUTH OF P" BARRICADES	1 SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE FROM WETLANDS EXISTING MONITORING WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00009: LANDFILL SOUTHEAST OF "P" BARRICADES	NO WORK AT THIS SITE DUE TO CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING RECISSION (DOWNSTREAM SAMPLES TAKEN AS WATERSHED)	EXECUTE FIELDWORK IN WORK PLAN (UPON RECEIPT OF FY96 FUNDS) WATER & SEDIMENT SAMPLES, TEST PITS
SITE 00010: SCRAP METAL LANDFILL NEAR BLDG. 589	EXISTING WELLS SAMPLED AFTER INSTALLATION OF LOW-FLOW PUMPS	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00011: CONTRACT ORDNANCE DISPOSAL AREA	EXISTING WELLS SAMPLED AFTER INSTALLATION OF LOW-FLOW PUMPS	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT PREPARE NO FURTHER ACTION ROD
SITE 00012: BATTERY ACID SPILL SITE	3 SURFACE SOIL & 2 SEDIMENT SAMPLES	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00013: DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL OFFICE YARD	SITE BOUNDARY DEFINED BY TEST PITS 5 MONITORING WELLS INSTALLED & SAMPLED 1 SURFACE WATER & 3 SEDIMENT SAMPLES	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00014: DEFENSE PROPERTY DISPOSAL WAREHOUSE	NO WORK AT THIS SITE DUE TO CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING RECISSION	EXECUTE FIELDWORK IN WORK PLAN (UPON RECEIPT OF FY96 FUNDS) BUILDING INTERIOR SWEEP SAMPLE
SITE 00015: SLUDGE DISPOSAL NEAR WATERFRONT GATE	4 SOIL BORINGS, 2 SURFACE WATER SAMPLES 2 SURFACE SOIL SAMPLES & 3 SEDIMENT SAMPLES	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT



Encl 1
PG 1

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION UPDATE

02-Oct-95

SITE	WORK COMPLETED SUMMER 1995	NEXT ACTION PLANNED
SITE 00016: (SITE 16/F) BUILDING C-50 ROUNDHOUSE AREA	SOIL GAS SURVEY, 20 SOIL BORINGS 3 SURFACE SOIL & 3 SEDIMENT SAMPLES 6 MONITORING WELLS INSTALLED	LASER-INDUCED FLUORESCENCE TO CHARACTERIZE DIESEL PLUME SKIMMING OF FUEL LAYER
SITE 00017: DISPOSAL SITE BEHIND TRAINING BARGE	3 SURFACE WATER, 1 SOIL & 4 SEDIMENT SAMPLES 1 NEW MONITORING WELL TO REPLACE MISSING ONE EXISTING MONITORING WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00019: PAINT SLUDGE DISPOSAL NEAR BLDG. S-34	5 SOIL BORINGS, 1 SURFACE WATER, 1 SEDIMENT 1 NEW MONITORING WELL INSTALLED EXISTING MONITORING WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT POSSIBLE REMOVAL ACTION
SITE 00020: GRIT BLAST DISPOSAL AT BLDG. 544	5 SURFACE SOIL AND 1 SEDIMENT SAMPLE 3 SHALLOW SOIL BORINGS 1 AQUEOUS SAMPLE FROM SEPTIC TANK	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00022: PAINT SLUDGE DISPOSAL ADJ. TO BLDG. D-2	NO WORK AT THIS SITE DUE TO CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING RECISSION	EXECUTE DATA REVIEW IN WORK PLAN (UPON RECEIPT OF FY96 FUNDS) RISK EVALUATION USING EXISTING DATA
SITE 00023: PAINT SLUDGE DISPOSAL ADJ. TO BLDG. D-5	4 SOIL BORINGS, 2 SURFACE WATER, 2 SEDIMENT 3 NEW MONITORING WELLS INSTALLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00024: CLOSED PISTOL RANGE	2 SOIL BORINGS WITH EACH SAMPLED AT 2 DEPTHS	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT POSSIBLE REMOVAL ACTION
SITE 00025: CLOSED PISTOL RANGE	2 SOIL BORINGS WITH EACH SAMPLED AT 2 DEPTHS	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT POSSIBLE REMOVAL ACTION
SITE 00026: EXPLOSIVE "D" WASHOUT NEAR BLDG. GB-1	SOIL GAS SURVEY, 4 SOIL BORINGS 2 NEW MONITORING WELLS INSTALLED ALL WELLS SAMPLED	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT POSSIBLE BIOREMEDIATION SITE
SITE 00027: PROJECTILES REFURBISHING AREA	NO WORK AT THIS SITE DUE TO CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING RECISSION	EXECUTE FIELDWORK IN WORK PLAN (UPON RECEIPT OF FY96 FUNDS) 3 BORINGS WITH MULTI-DEPTH SAMPLES
SITE 00029: PCB SPILL SITE NEAR BLDG C-16	2 DOWNGRAIDENT MONITORING WELLS INSTALLED TO REPLACE WELLS DESTROYED IN EXCAVATION	DATA ANALYSIS AND RISK ASSESSMENT
SITE 00041: (SITE L) MILITARY SEALIFT CMD. VAN PARKING LOT	NO WORK AT THIS SITE DUE TO CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING RECISSION	EXECUTE FIELDWORK IN WORK PLAN (UPON RECEIPT OF FY96 FUNDS) 7 SURFACE SOIL SAMPLES
SITE 00046: (SITE Q) MILITARY SEALIFT CMD. FIRE FIGHTING SCHOOL	NO WORK AT THIS SITE DUE TO CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING RECISSION	EXECUTE FIELDWORK IN WORK PLAN (UPON RECEIPT OF FY96 FUNDS) 4 HYDROPUNCH, 5 SOIL & 1 SEDIMENT
BACKGROUND AND WATERSHED SAMPLING	4 BACKGROUND MONITORING WELLS INSTALLED 22 SURFACE WATER & SEDIMENT SAMPLES IN MAJOR WATERSHEDS (MOST AT STATION PERIMETER)	DATA WILL BE USED FOR COMPARISON TO LEVELS AT SITES



Encl. 1

THE SCOOP ON SCAPS

By Mark Leipert, Geologist, Code 1822

The Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System, commonly known as SCAPS, will be coming to a base near you in the very near future. Although we first heard about SCAPS back in late 1992, some thought it would never become a reality.

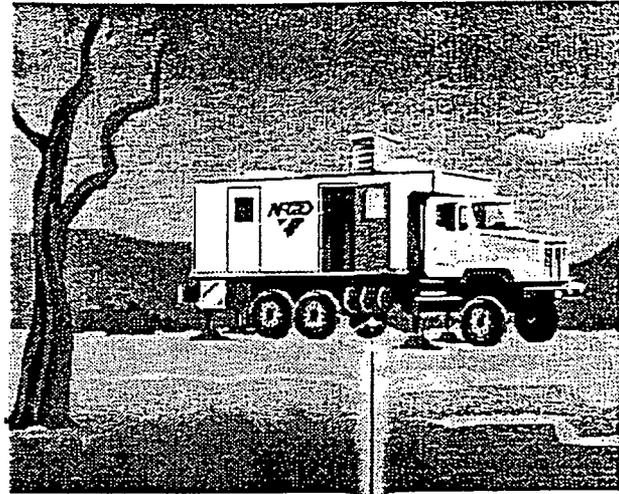
The SCAPS technology was initially developed by the Naval Command Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC), Research & Development Division (NRAD) to detect petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) contamination in bays and harbors where Navy ships operate and anchor. Now the unit has been modified to investigate petroleum-contaminated soil.

The SCAPS system consists of a 20-ton truck divided into two separate temperature-controlled compartments and a cone penetrometer. From one compartment the operator controls a vertical hydraulic ram that pushes a meter-long steel rod into the ground to a maximum depth of 150 feet. Attached to the rod are strain gauges to measure tip resistance and sleeve friction.

The other compartment is used to hold ram/rod displays and computerized data acquisition and processing equipment. The SCAPS truck is equipped with a system which pumps grout through the probe as it is retracted, in order to eliminate possible cross-contamination. A steam cleaning system is used to decontaminate the probe as it is retracted. The minimal amount of waste water produced is collected in a drum on the truck.

With the capability to provide a real-time assessment, the Laser Induced Fluorescence (LIF) system, combined with the cone penetrometer, can characterize soil type, stratification, electrical resistivity, pore pressure and other soil properties as well as petroleum hydrocarbons, oil, and lubricant (POL) contamination.

An initial measurement is made by firing a laser pulse through optical fibers passing through the center of the penetrometer rod. The optical fibers end at a special sapphire window which, in turn, passes the ultraviolet (UV) light onto the adjacent



soil. When the UV light hits the oil-contaminated soil it begins to fluoresce. The collected by another fiber and spectrograph in the computer room of fluorescence. The intensity of fluorescence is directly related to the concentration of the petroleum products in the soil.

One of the advantages of the SCAPS system over the traditional hollow-stem auger methods is that the extent of the subsurface petroleum plume can be accurately delineated in real-time. That means that there is no waiting for the sample results from the lab. SCAPS will help position monitoring wells, reduce the number of boring and monitoring wells, and minimize investigative-derived waste. The unit is also outfitted with a special sampling device capable of obtaining soil and groundwater samples.

SCAPS grew out of the DOD TriService Environmental Quality Strategic Plan Program. The EPA's Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Las Vegas, accepted SCAPS as the first program for "Technology Verification" under their "EPA Consortium Program." Late last year, the Naval Facilities Engineering Services Center (NFESC) received two SCAPS units for deployment on the East and West Coasts. After a three-month shakedown period, the units were ready for field verification. On May 1, 1995, one SCAPS unit left Port Hueneme, CA, and headed east.

(Continued on next page)

Encl (2), pg 1



RU Watching Your Asbestos Contractors?

ROICCs should aggressively monitor asbestos abatement contracts. "Why", you ask? Perhaps you saw on the national news on May 4th, a videotape of a New York City area asbestos contractor dumping asbestos waste on private property.

And how about the president of Air Environment Research Services, a Florida asbestos company, who was convicted last February of faking asbestos air samples and filing false notices with the County? We didn't hear what the sentence was, but he was looking at up to 30 years in prison and a \$4 million fine.



Just remember this: R and U added to FAD (friable, accessible, damaged) asbestos spells FRAUD. Our industrial hygienist, Thom Snyder, (ext. 172) can help you identify appropriate asbestos training for your ROICC inspectors.

THE SCOOP ON SCAPS

(Continued from page 11)

The East Coast SCAPS unit will be operated by PWC Jacksonville and NFESC employees. NorthDiv will have use of the SCAPS unit from late July to early October of 1995. The first NorthDiv site to reap the benefits from the SCAPS unit will be the Fuel Farm at SUBASE, New London, CT. The work is currently scheduled for late July or early August.

The present generation of SCAPS can only identify petroleum hydrocarbons. NRaD is currently developing other chemical sensors for metals, chlorinated solvents, and other volatile and semivolatile organic compounds. To find out more about the SCAPS system and how to get this technology at your installation, please contact Mark Leipert at (610) 595-0567, ext. 146.

Stephan Represents NorthDiv at Hazard Abatement Meeting

Tom Stephan, NorthDiv Hazard Abatement (HA) Program Manager, met with his HQ, EFD, and CNO contemporaries on February 2, 1995 to tune-up the HA program. Craig Schilder, NavFac's Safety Manager and HA guru, ran the meeting.

The group reported on current progress, determined funding needs for FY95/96, brainstormed ways to fix asbestos and safety deficiencies, and discussed practical ways to address customer needs. Fenced HA money will be used to abate significantly damaged asbestos (in well-used areas) and high-risk safety projects such as fall protection, fire alarms, and explosion-protection.

Since the meeting, N-45RADM Schriefer; NavFac 40-A, CDR Moreau and Craig briefed CNO-4. VADMEarner (that's three stars if you are counting) on the HA program. The object of the brief was to ask for a 350 - 500% "plus up" of the \$10 million FY96 Navy HA budget.

Meanwhile, we are continuing our series of HA visits to our customers to revalidate old HA projects and document new requirements.

Naval Shipyard Philadelphia Environmental Professionals Lauded

Twenty Members of the Environmental Staff at the closing Philadelphia Naval Shipyard received an Excellence in Government bronze medal award at the recent Delaware Valley Executive Board Awards Luncheon. The award cited outstanding effort working with NorthDiv in accomplishing the President's fast-track cleanup program.



Philadelphia Naval Shipyard Environmental Staff with awards for fast-track BRAC Cleanup

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