

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM



NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS
BASE LITTLE CREEK

ATLANTIC DIVISION,
NAVAL FACILITIES
ENGINEERING
COMMAND



FACT SHEET - SITE UPDATES

INTRODUCTION

The Installation Restoration (IR) Program is an ongoing Department of Defense program conducted at military bases nationwide to identify and address potential human health and environmental impacts as the result of past waste disposal practices. This fact sheet is one in a series, informing interested citizens about the environmental investigations and cleanup actions being conducted under the IR Program at the Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Little Creek.

This fact sheet gives an update on the status of sites in the IR Program at NAB Little Creek.

CURRENT STATUS OF SITES

Site 5 - Motor Oil Disposal Area

Reportedly 93,000 gallons of oil and antifreeze were disposed in the area of the demolished buildings T-9, T-10 and T-11. However, two rounds of soil and groundwater sampling indicated that these reports were grossly overstated. The site posed no risk to human health or the environment. However, one organic chemical was detected in one well on both sampling rounds and appeared to be increasing in concentration. The site was recommended for two more rounds of monitoring to ensure the organic chemical did not continue to increase in concentration. The monitoring was completed in May and December of 1996. The results are documented in the Final Groundwater Monitoring Report, February, 1998. Results show that the contaminant was not increasing in concentration. Because the detected concentration was 10 times below the regulatory standard for drinking water and groundwater is not used for drinking, it was recommended that a No Further Response Action Planned (NFRAP) document be completed to close the site. The NFRAP document is expected for review by June 1998. If approved, no further response or action will be required.

Site 7 - Amphibious Base Landfill

The Amphibious Base Landfill operated from 1962 to 1979, initially as a trench-type landfill, then as an area landfill. It is 38 acres and holds approximately 500,000 cubic yards of waste, mostly non-hazardous, solid, household waste. The landfill was officially closed by the Department of Health in

1982. Three rounds of sampling and a risk assessment showed that the site posed no current risk to human health or the environment. The Draft Final Feasibility Study (FS) for Site 7 was submitted for regulatory and public review in February, 1997. The Draft Final Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) was submitted for review in April, 1997. The FS and the PRAP recommended removing surface debris from the site, covering the central portion with soil and vegetation, replacing the existing fence, posting warning signs, installing institutional controls, and monitoring the groundwater, surface water, and sediment near the site. Both the FS and the PRAP were approved and finalized with only minor changes in October, 1997. The Draft Final Decision Document (DD) was submitted for review in October. While no public or US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) comments were received, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) officially withheld concurrence on the DD pending resolution of how restrictions of future land use will be recorded. Because the DEQ did not dispute the Remedial Action, NAB Little Creek finalized the DD on January 16, 1998 and completed the first phase of the Remedial Action January 26 to March 10, 1998. Pending the resolution of the dispute with DEQ, the DD may be amended. The Closeout Report from the first phase of the Remedial Action, which involves the debris removal, is expected for review in the summer of 1998. The second phase of the action was completed from March 9 to May 15, 1998 and involved installation of the soil cover and vegetation, placing warning signs, and constructing a small road for future access. A Closeout Report for this phase is not expected. Semiannual groundwater, surface water, and sediment monitoring of the site will begin June, 1998.

Site 9 - The Driving Range Landfill

Site 10 - The Sewage Treatment Plant Landfill

Three rounds of sampling at these sites indicated no current risk to human health or the environment. Both sites were recommended for groundwater monitoring in the Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, 1994. The Final Proposed Remedial Action Plan was completed in January, 1997. The Final Groundwater Monitoring Plan was available June, 1997. The Draft Final Decision Document was submitted for review in June, 1997, however, the Final will not be available until the resolution over the recording of land use restrictions. As with Site 7, because the dispute



does not affect the Remedial Action, NAB Little Creek began semiannual monitoring in May, 1996. Results continue to show no current risk to human health or the environment.

Site 11 - School of Music Plating Shop

The School of Music Plating Shop, located behind the School of Music, was used to plate instruments from 1964 to 1974. During that time, the Shop used a variety of heavy metal plating baths, cyanide, lacquer and lacquer strippers. The solutions were neutralized through an underground tank, then discharged to a storm drain. Sampling revealed high concentrations of heavy metals like chromium, cadmium, and lead in the tank. The Navy removed the tank, the associated piping, and the surrounding soil in November 1995. The Removal Action attained cleanup levels, as confirmed by soil samples taken after excavation was completed. The Final Closeout Report for the Removal Action was completed by September 1996. Groundwater monitoring was then completed in May and December 1996 to confirm that no releases to the groundwater had occurred during the Removal Action. The groundwater sampling results confirmed that the Removal Action has been successful, as documented in the Final Groundwater Monitoring Report of February 1998. However, low concentrations of two volatile organic compounds which had been detected previously, were still present in one well. Because groundwater at the site is not used as drinking water, the organics pose no risk to human health. Further investigations to determine the source and extent of the contaminants are planned. See the Fact Sheet on the Removal Action for more information.

Site 12 - Exchange Laundry Disposal Area

The former Exchange Laundry/Dry Cleaning Facility was located to the south of the current Commissary (Building 3445). A former storm drain near the old building received dry cleaning wastes from 1973 to 1978 including tetrachloroethene (PCE) sludge, sizing, soap, and dye. The storm drain discharged into a canal that flows from Lake Bradford to Little Creek Cove. The storm drain was removed when the commissary was built in 1993. The site consists of any areas in the vicinity of the former storm drain where contamination still remains. Because groundwater is not used as drinking water, the site poses no risk to human health. Sampling in October 1997 indicated that the plume of contaminants is not discharging to the canal and therefore not affecting the environment either. The sampling also defined the extent of the plume on all sides. The Navy will install wells and conduct one more round of sampling this spring to verify the results obtained last fall. The Phase II Supplemental Remedial Investigation (SRI) Report is expected by January 1999. The Feasibility Study (FS) evaluating remedial options is expected by December 1999. The Navy is working in cooperation with Virginia Tech to demonstrate and validate a computer model for Natural Attenuation of Chlorinated Solvents. See the Fact Sheet on Natural Attenuation for more information. Also see the Fact Sheet on In Well Aeration, another promising remedial alternative for the site.

Site 13 - PCP Dip Tank and Wash Rack

The Pentachlorophenol (PCP) Dip Tank was a 10,000 gallon tank used to treat wood. The area surrounding the tank was used as a drying rack. The tank was operated from the 1960s to 1974, emptied in 1975 and dismantled in 1982. PCP contamination remains in the soil immediately surrounding the tank. Rainwater has leached some of the contamination to groundwater. A PCP plume extends about 400 feet to the south of the area. The wash rack was located to the south of the PCP tank. It was used to clean parts and equipment. PCE was probably used as a solvent for degreasing. A PCE plume in the groundwater extends about 300 feet to the south of the wash rack. A sampling event this spring will gather more specific information on the soil and groundwater contamination. A Removal Action this fall is planned to excavate the PCP contaminated soil. The groundwater contamination may be remediated using a technology similar to Site 12. Because the groundwater is not used for drinking water, and the soil is mostly covered with pavement, the site poses no risk to human health.

Site 16 - Pole # 425 PCB Capacitor Spill

Pole #425 is located on Amphibious Dr about 300 feet east of the intersection with Helicopter Rd. In the early 1980s, a lightning strike caused less than 5 gallons of dielectric fluid containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) to leak from the capacitor. A Removal Action in 1995 removed the pole, soil and vegetation for disposal in an approved landfill. The Final Closeout Report was completed September 1996. It documents the implementation of all appropriate and required response actions. The site attained "No Further Response Action Planned" (NFRAP) status and is officially closed. See the Removal Action Fact Sheet for more information.

CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION

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INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Information Repositories contain all documents and information pertaining to the IR Program and are available for the public to review. The four repositories are at:

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| ☞ NAB Little Creek Library
Building 3004
8th Street
464-7691 | ☞ Bayside Area Library
936 Independence Blvd.
VA Beach, VA 23455
460-7518 |
| ☞ Little Creek Library
7853 Tarpon Place
Norfolk, VA 23518
441-1751 | ☞ Central Library
4100 Virginia Beach Blvd
VA Beach, VA 23452
431-3000 |