

## NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MEMPHIS RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

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Dr. David M. Watt

### AC Cleanup Team Members

Mr. David L. Porter  
Department of Defense  
Mr. Brian Donaldson  
EPA Region IV  
Mr. Clint Willer  
State of Tennessee

### Adjunct Technical Advisors

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Mr. Lawson Anderson  
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06 March 1996

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Dear RAB Members:

On behalf of Captain Mallory, I am forwarding minutes from the January 23rd meeting for your information and review.

As you recall, our next RAB meeting is scheduled for March 26th. I look forward to seeing you later in the month, and will send a reminder notice as the time approaches. In the meantime, if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (803) 820-5610, or you may call Ms. Sue Hosmer, NSA Memphis Public Affairs Office, at (901) 873-5761.

Sincerely yours,



David L. Porter  
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

enclosure: Meeting Minutes

**Meeting Minutes**  
**NSA Memphis Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)**  
**23 January 1996**  
**Baker Community Center**  
**Millington, Tennessee**

**Attendees:**

Captain James (Tony) Mallory  
Mayor George Harvell  
Frieda Ellerbrook  
Norman LaChapelle  
Russell Neighbors  
Russell Noble  
David Porter

Tom Seale  
Charles Smith  
David Watt  
Clint Willer  
David Williams

Captain Mallory opened the meeting by introducing himself and welcoming everyone. He then introduced David Porter from Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, who gave a status update on the investigations taking place (Mr. Porter's comments are summarized in the attachment).

Mr. Porter also discussed projects that are under way to remove 28 underground and aboveground tanks from the north side. This will be done this fiscal year. A small business firm and the Army Corps of Engineers have been contracted to take care of these tanks.

There are several asbestos removal projects underway. N-126 has undergone some asbestos removal due to a lease request from the community. Asbestos will be removed from the entire hangar at N-126, based on projected reuse of that facility. N-4 and N-102 will also have asbestos removed this year.

Just recently a Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL) was completed for space at N-126 that the community requested. There are plans to sub-lease that space to a golf club manufacturing company. There will also be a FOSL completed for the entire facility at N-126 soon.

Mr. Porter summarized work on the non-BRAC side of the base (Assemblies E, F, G and H). Field work is underway for Assembly E. Work plans will be developed for the three remaining assemblies this year.

The State of Tennessee is delisting (removing) the base from the state's version of the National Priorities List (NPL). A public hearing will be held in the same room as the RAB meeting on Tuesday, February 27, at 6:30 pm.

Captain Mallory then introduced Mr. David Williams from the U.S. EPA, Region IV. Mr. Williams' discussion was about the transformer storage area at S-242 where PCBs had been released. Soil from this site was removed for disposal in 1985. An anonymous source called in November 1995 saying that several truckloads of dirt that came from that site were dumped in

different places on the base. Field testing kits were used on dirt at each of these reported dumping sites, and no PCBs were detected.

Captain Mallory then introduced Mr. Clint Willer from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). Mr. Willer discussed the strategy of the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) regarding investigation of the groundwater. The BCT is trying to decide if there is enough information from sampling points to determine if the groundwater contamination is a "classic plume" (caused by one or two large sources) or if it is multiple smaller plumes, caused by lots of small releases to the soil. Small plumes are very hard to clean up because of their small size and low levels of contamination. The BCT may be looking at several different remedies, some of which are creative; bioremediation, for example, or transferring the buildings and ground, with the Navy retaining control of and responsibility for the groundwater until it is cleaned up.

Captain Mallory then introduced Mr. Frank Ryburn from the Millington Municipal Airport Authority. Mr. Ryburn stated that business is increasing and income is picking up. It's not paying expenses yet, but it seems to be positive. At the present time, negotiations for a long term lease for the airfield are still going on. There are still many issues to be addressed, but the feeling is very positive.

Captain Mallory then introduced Mr. Jim Ferguson from the Base Redevelopment Committee. Mr. Ferguson stated that the Base Reuse Committee reached a significant milestone with the submittal of the Base Reuse Plan on December 12, 1995. A meeting was held in December with the Governor's office to discuss the transportation plan. They received very positive support from the office. The number one priority is Road A. This road is planned to cross SWMU 60, and will connect Paul Barrett Parkway on the south with Highway 51 at West Union Road. Mr. Ferguson noted it will open up a huge amount of commercial and industrial land for development.

Captain Mallory thanked Mr. Ferguson and asked for questions from the audience. There were none. The next meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 26, 1996. There were no requests for agenda items for the next meeting. Captain Mallory then adjourned the meeting.

**NSA Memphis RFI  
Project Update Summary  
January 22, 1996**

**"GRAY" AREAS:**

**N-7 Soil Removal** Results from the confirmation sample indicated that several Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds (the heavier, non-volatile components of petroleum breakdown) remain at concentrations above their residential RBC, but below the industrial RBC.

**N-122 Soil Removal** Results from the confirmation sample indicate that all previously detected contaminants are now below their respective residential RBC, except benzo(a)pyrene (a PAH compound), which is above the residential RBC and below the industrial RBC.

**Turkey Shoot Area Lead Contamination** Approximately one half of the twenty surface soil samples collected exceeded EPA's 400 mg/kg soil screening level for total lead. The pattern of contamination appears to correlate to the expected shooting pattern. Concentrations were below the limit where lead leaches into the ground (5 mg/L).

**Riding Trails Disposal Area** Herbicides and Diesel Range Organics TPH-DRO were detected in several samples at both depth intervals at concentrations well below their respective RBCs or regulatory limits.

**North Fuel Farm (Tanks 336 & 337)** Two groundwater samples were collected at a depth of 46 feet one from between the two tanks and one from a presumed downgradient location. The samples were analyzed by the onsite laboratory for VOCs. No petroleum constituents were detected; however, TCE was detected in the sample from between the tanks at a concentration of 6.8 ppb, slightly higher than the MCL of 5 ppb. One of the well pairs proposed for the Northside groundwater investigation can be installed here to verify the presence or absence of TCE.

**ASSEMBLY A ADDITIONAL SAMPLING:**

**SWMU 5 (Aircraft Fire Fighting Training Facility)** Five surface soil samples were collected from around the fire extinguisher training pits (an area of known contamination). Dioxin analyses of these samples indicated that their Total Toxic Equivalent Factor (TEF)-adjusted (an EPA-accepted method of adjusting for the different types of dioxins) dioxin concentrations were well below 1 ppb, the level considered protective of human health according to a March 2, 1995 EPA Region IV memorandum.

**SWMU 40 (Salvage Yard No. 1)** Five surface soil samples were collected. Results indicated a measurable concentration of Aroclor 1260 (a PCB isomer) exceeding the residential RBC in one sample and arsenic and beryllium above residential RBCs in all samples. The only industrial RBC exceedance was beryllium in one sample. All arsenic and beryllium detections were below their respective background concentrations.

**SWMU 60 (Northside Landfill)** Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH - an aggregate measure of petroleum byproducts) results for 22 of the 23 surface soil samples collected across the site were below the 100 mg/kg TDEC site remediation level. The single exceedance was in the middle of the site's west end at a concentration of 120 mg/kg. Three of the samples were analyzed for a full scan of analyses. Benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the residential RBC in all three of the samples, and the industrial RBC in one sample.

A Geoprobe investigation of the petroleum-contaminated hot spot in the northwest corner of the site consisted of soil sampling at 20 locations with three depth intervals per location 0-1 foot, 8 feet, and 13-19 feet. Surface soil (0-1 foot) contamination exceeded the TDEC site remediation level in an area approximately 50'x 75'. Only two samples from the 8-ft. depth interval exceeded the 100 mg/kg state remediation level. None of the samples from the deepest interval exceeded 100 mg/kg.

#### **ASSEMBLY D Confirmatory Sampling Investigation (CSI):**

**SWMU 11 (Oiled Dirt Roads/Horse Trails)** Immunoassay (18 samples) and laboratory (six samples) PCB test results for surface soil samples were all negative.

**SWMU 36 (Northside STP Incinerator)** Surface soil, subsurface soil, and shallow (loess) groundwater were sampled. Dieldrin (a pesticide), benzo(a)pyrene, and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene (both PAHs) were detected in three surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding residential RBCs, but below industrial RBCs.

**SWMU 42 (N-12 Interim Hazardous Waste Storage Area) and SWMU 53 (N-126 HWAP for the AIMD)** - Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected from eight locations. Dieldrin was detected in one surface soil sample and benzo(a)pyrene in two surface soil samples at concentrations above residential RBCs, but below industrial RBCs.

**SWMU 44 (N-102 HWAP)** Surface (0-1 foot) and subsurface (below 1 foot) soil samples were collected at four locations. The TDEC 100 mg/kg site remediation limit for TPH was exceeded in both depth intervals at one of the four locations. At the same location, Aroclor 1260 and benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the residential RBC, but not the industrial RBC.

**SWMUs 50, 51, and 52 (N-126 HWAP for MAG-42, VR-60, and VP-67 Squadrons)** Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected from 14 locations. Benzo(a)pyrene and dieldrin were detected in two separate surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding their respective residential RBCs, but not their industrial RBCs. Antimony exceeded the residential RBC in both depth intervals at one sample location, but did not exceed the industrial RBC.

**SWMU 64 (N-16 Materials Storage Area)** Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected from nine locations. Aroclor 1260 was detected in both depth intervals at four locations (eight total samples) at concentrations exceeding the residential RBC. Four of those samples exceeded the industrial RBC. Dieldrin was detected in two surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding the residential RBC, but not the industrial RBC. Total lead (1,210 mg/kg) exceeded EPA's 400 mg/kg soil screening level in one surface soil sample.

**NOTE:** Beryllium, a metal, was found at most of the CSI sites exceeding its residential RBC. However, all beryllium results were below the industrial RBC and the background concentration, indicating that beryllium is most likely a naturally occurring element in this area.

**mini-glossary**

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level

PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (heavier, non-volatile byproducts of petroleum)

ppb part(s) per billion

RBC Risk-Based Concentration

TCE trichloroethylene (a solvent VOC)

TDEC Tennessee Department of Environmental Control

TPH Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (an aggregate measure of petroleum byproducts)

VOC Volatile Organic Compound

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