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Minutes from Shaw meeting 2 Sept and revised contor map (UNCLASSIFIED)

Wednesday, September 8, 2010 12:24 PM

From: "Gabel, Ted Mr CIV USA IMCOM" <ted.gabel@us.army.mil>

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2 Files (277KB)

Figure 4.pdf 09_02_10 6

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

All:

Attached are draft minutes regarding the technical meeting with Shaw Environmental on the 2 September. Please review and concur. Minutes from the ARCADIS part of the meeting will be forthcoming.

Please note text explaining that contour map has changed based on recalculations and the map now shows that flow is toward Green Pond Brook as one would assume.

Please let us know if you concur or not by 09/10/10 when I will make final.

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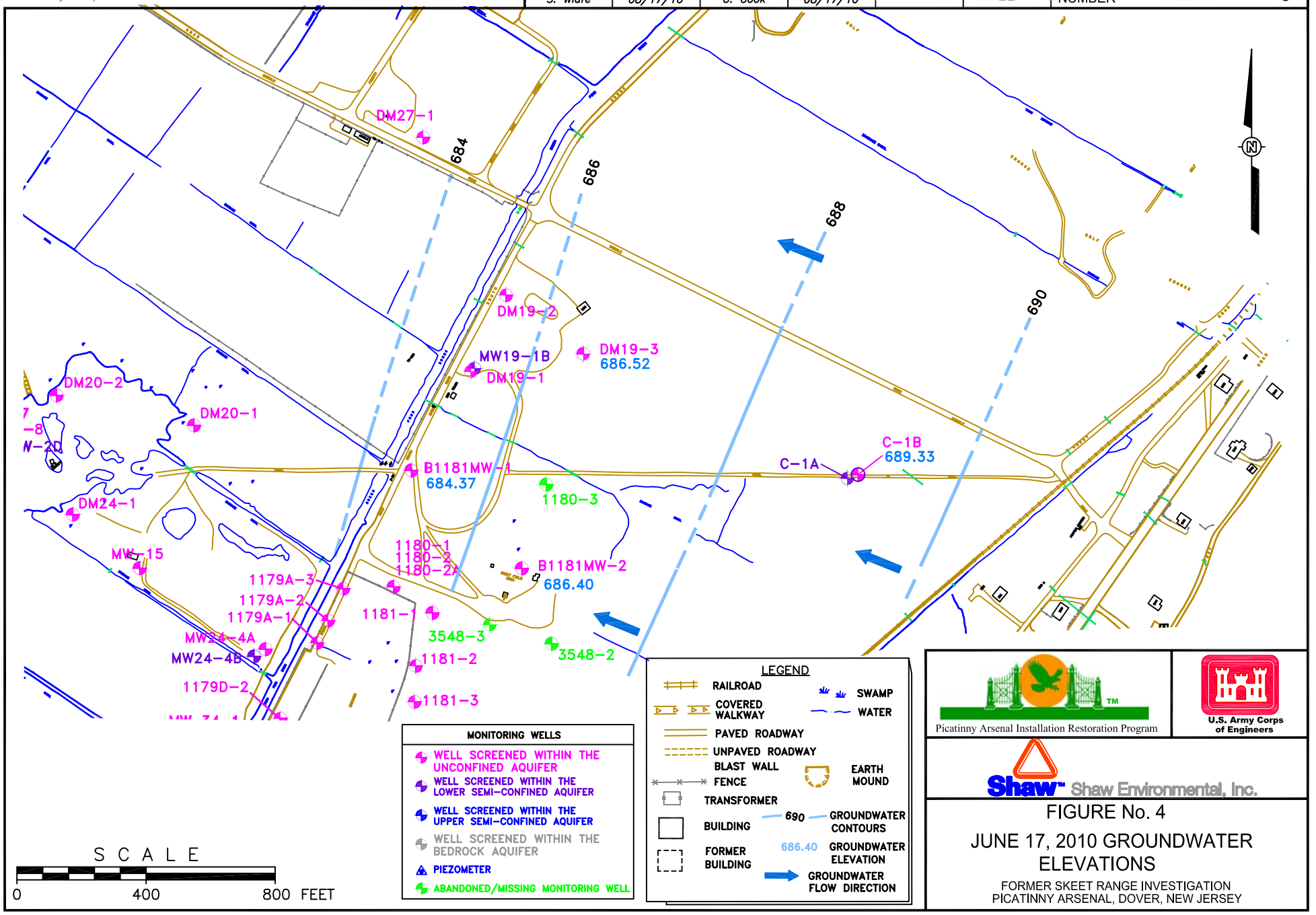
Caveats: NONE

File: N:\cad\CAD drawings\Picatinny\Area-C\site180\Proposed plan\SKTR080710.dwg
Plot Date/Time: Sep 07, 2010 - 2:07pm
Plotted By: stephen.Wiafe

DRAWN BY		CHECKED BY		APPROVED BY		DRAWING NUMBER
S. Wiafe	08/17/10	C. Cook	08/17/10	--	--	SKTR080710.dwg



Picatinny Arsenal Installation Restoration Program

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Shaw Shaw Environmental, Inc.

FIGURE No. 4

JUNE 17, 2010 GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS

FORMER SKEET RANGE INVESTIGATION
PICATINNY ARSENAL, DOVER, NEW JERSEY

Picatinny Arsenal
600 Area and Skeet Range Investigations
MEETING NOTES
September 2, 2010
Edison, NJ

Attendees:

Ted Gabel – Picatinny EAD
Nancy Flaherty – USACE
Emily Schiffmacher – USACE
Bill Roach – USEPA
Jim Kealy – NJDEP
Joe Marchesani – NJDEP
Doug Schicho – Shaw
Gerry Maresca – Shaw
Kevin Gerdes – Shaw

600 Area Source Investigation:

Doug Schicho presented a history of the 600 Area groundwater plume investigation. The discussion included the identification of fill material placed at Site 12 in the 1970s, to level the area for use as a test site, as the general source area of the TCE plume. The 1970s fill face was covered in the late 1990s with up to 20-ft of rock transferred to the site from the location of Building 660, from blasting operations to prepare that location for the buildings construction. The presence of the blasted rock limited the ability to identify the specific location of the TCE source.

Following the preparation and acceptance of a Feasibility Study, in which the preferred remedial alternative was Long Term Monitoring and Institutional Controls; USEPA provided comments to the Proposed Plan for the site which included: (1) that the presumed source area has not been investigated due to the presence of the blasted rock, (2) that the estimated 60-yr LTM is an excessive time period for passive remediation, and (3) a request to change the selected remedial alternative to source removal. Doug explained that the 60-yr time period was included in all remedial alternatives evaluated in the FS, with the exception of source removal, due to the conservative assumption that a continuing source would remain in the vadose zone. This assumption was made due to the difficulties in conducting a source area investigation presented by the blasted rock.

A construction project currently under way at Picatinny is utilizing the blasted rock for bedding material beneath a water line which will run to the 600 Area facilities. A large fraction of the 1990s rock fill, including all of the 1970s fill face, has been removed, crushed, and staged at the site. Once the project is completed, and the crushed rock is removed from the site, a TCE source investigation can be completed. The results of the source investigation can then be used to modify the remedial action time frame or determine if a source area removal is warranted.

Doug presented the proposed approach for the 600 Area source investigation consisting of a passive soil gas survey, followed by soil sampling collected from borings targeted on the soil gas results. A total of 26 soil gas modules would be employed; 20 of which would be placed in two rows, on 25-ft centers, along the southern edge of the 1970s fill face, and the remaining six modules distributed across the remaining 1970s fill area where the fill depth is expected to be much smaller. Five soil borings would be advanced based on the soil gas results with samples collected every two feet to a depth of 12-ft (or top of bedrock). Ted suggested an alternative approach for the soil sampling to include additional borings, with samples collected every five feet. Due to the site history as a munitions testing area, UXO avoidance would be required for the soil borings. Based on site reconnaissance conducted in 1996 (a portion of a truck was observed in the fill material), prior to the placement of the blasted rock; it is likely that the fill material contains metallic objects that would present significant difficulty to completing a large number of soil borings. Nancy suggested another course of action would be to dig trenches in lieu of soil borings. There was general agreement that trenching would avoid UXO avoidance issues associated with soil borings

(i.e. having to off-set and re-bore at multiple locations) and that the work plan would be written to propose trenching not borings. A final decision on the location and orientation of the trench(es) would wait until the soil gas survey results. It was also suggested that one of the soil gas modules proposed near the burn cage be relocated inside the cage. The source investigation will be conducted this fall after submission and approval of a work plan.

Doug also presented an approach to conduct a vapor intrusion (VI) investigation at Building 660, which sits over the 600 Area TCE plume. The investigation would be performed in accordance with NJDEP, USEPA, and DOD guidance, and include three sub-slab soil gas samples and four indoor air (IA) samples. Samples would be collected using summa canisters and analyzed by USEPA Method TO 15 Low Level. Building drawings would be reviewed to determine the viability of sub-slab soil gas sampling since the building was constructed on a bedrock surface leveled by blasting (and placed at Site 12). Ted suggested that the building manager be contacted as there may be resistance to the plan to drill holes in the building foundation for the sub-slab soil gas sampling. Doug stated that the more important results would be from the IA samples. Nancy asked whether the sub-slab and IA samples had to be done concurrently, or if additional sampling could be contingent on the initial results. It was agreed that the sub-slab and IA samples did not need to be concurrent. However, since there is a water treatment system located in Building 660, for TCE, concurrent sampling would provide the advantage of being able to rule out VI in the event that IA samples were above screening levels and sub-slab samples were below screening levels. The USEPA preference is for sub-slab soil gas samples to be collected over a 24-hr interval, with a 24-hr purge prior to sample collection.

A Work Plan for the 600 Area Source Investigation, including the VI investigation and a round of groundwater and surface water sampling will be submitted in the near future based on the proposed approach and agreements from this meeting.

Former Skeet Range Investigation:

Gerry Maresca presented a history of investigation of elevated lead and PAHs at the Former Skeet Range and surrounding area (including investigations of Site 180, Site 19 and Site 34). Elevated lead concentrations have been identified in soil, sediment, and surface water particularly within the shot fall zone of the skeet range fan. Elevated PAH concentrations have been identified in association with clay pigeon fragments at the former skeet range, stockpiling of telephone poles at Site 19 and asphalt roads. Lead was not detected above LOCs in groundwater sampling from area wells, including two monitoring wells installed in the summer of 2010.

Joe questioned the groundwater flow direction presented, which showed flow to the south-southeast away from Green Pond Brook, which borders the site. Shaw agreed to look into the water level data to determine whether a seasonal variation in GW flow direction may be present. It was agreed that if groundwater flow is confirmed to be away from GPB, than the Army would install a downgradient well in that direction during the RI. Subsequent to the meeting, Shaw re-evaluated the groundwater flow data. The re-evaluation identified an error in creating the draft potentiometric surface map used at the meeting. The new map, which will be presented in the data report, will show that groundwater is flowing toward Green Pond Brook; not to the southeast as discussed at the meeting. This corrected interpretation is in-line with all previous flow models for the shallow aquifer in this area of Picatinny Arsenal.

Gerry stated that the Skeet Range Data Report would be issued to the regulators in late September 2010. The Army received their copies of the Data Report at the meeting. A Skeet Range RI Work Plan is planned for regulatory submittal in October 2010, with RI filed work performed by the end of 2010. The RI Work Plan will propose additional delineation sampling and plans for a human health risk assessment and a screening–level ecological risk assessment. The regulators seemed amenable to a simple SLERA for the site.