479-28

~~THIRD~~ MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

HELD ON: November 9, 1994, 1994

HELD AT: Seneca Army Depot
NCO Club
Romulus, New York 14541

REPORTED BY: KAREN A. BIANCHI-RITTER

MR. JOHNSON: I'm LTC. Roy Johnson, Commander of Seneca. I think I recognize just about everybody's faces here, so I would again say welcome back, glad to have you here again. Does everyone have a copy of the agenda? If you do not, I believe we have extra copies.

One of the things that we are going to do today at the conclusion of the formal portion of the presentation and the question and answer period is take a side visit look at the ongoing efforts at the Ash Landfill. So for those of you if you can fit this into your time schedule, we'll have transportation available to take you out there.

Since we met last, Seneca Army Depot Activity has successfully completed a realignment of our organization, this is streamline in order to have a more profitable operation, reduced cost in our staff. Keynote to this, the environmental staff remained in staff, there was no change. I just wanted to highlight that.

I'd like Steve Absolom, our Chief of Public Works, to just quickly summarize a few of the successes that we had in our environmental

program and then begin with the formal portion of our presentation, thank you.

MR. ABSOLOM: Okay, a few administrative notes first. Please if you do have questions, speak loudly so that our recorder can hear what the question is and who is saying it. We are passing around a sign in sheet, we are trying to keep it in order so that she will have a list of everybody that's here and will know who made the comment. Please let us answer one question at a time before you go on to the next question. And we'll comfirm that you are satisfied with that answer before we go on.

'94, our fiscal year ended during September, we had, we were quite successful in the environmental arena, we got a lot of work awarded and just in general had a very good year. The Ash Landfill removal action that we are going to go on tour with later, really to get that done was a team effort with the Army, the State and and the EPA, it was a successful accomplishment and it really shows progress, we were able to get something done this year.

And with that I'm going to turn it over to

Kevin Healy who will do the next introduction.

MR. HEALY: Do you want to go around the table and introduce everybody as we normally do?

MR. ABSOLOM: Yes.

MR. HEALY: I am Kevin Healy, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from Huntsville Division, I'm the leader that's down for Seneca.

MR. DUCHESNEAU: Mike Duchesneau, I'm Project Manager, I work for Parsons Engineering Science out of Boston.

MR. CHAPLICK: I'm James Chaplick, with Engineering Science.

MR. BATTAGLIA: Randy Battaglia, I'm the Project Manager for Seneca.

MR. ABSOLOM: Steve Absolom, I'm Chief of Public Works here at Seneca.

MR. JOHNSON: I'm Roy Johnson, Commander at Seneca.

MR. WHITAKER: My name is Jerry Whitaker, I'm a Public Affairs Officer at Seneca.

MR. HODDINOTT: Keith Hoddinott, Office of the Surgeon General.

MR. GERAGHTY: Dan Geraghty with the New York State Department of Health.

MS. FALLO: Janet Fallo, I work here at SEDA Environmental.

MS. RICHARDS: I'm Dorothy Richards, I'm the Project Manager with Huntsville Division and I'm going to be replacing Rick Seaver.

MS. BUCHI: Kathleen Buchi from the Army Environmental Center. Army Environmental Center controls the Army's portion of the DOD, Department of Defense.

MR. PICKETT: Jack Pickett with the North Atlantic Division of Corps of Engineers. We have oversights of the districts work here.

MR. GUPTA: I'm Kamal Gupta, I'm Project Manager, New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

MR. RICOTTA: Frank Ricotta, with the New York State Department of Environmental, Regions 8 Office in Avon.

MS. VERA: Linda Vera, also with the Department of Environmental Conversation in Avon.

MS. PEACHEY: Mary Jane Peachey, with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in Avon.

MR. SCOTT: Robert Scott, with the New York

State Department of Environmental Conservation, Permit Administrator.

MR. SCHANTZ: I'm Blair Schantz from the New York District Corps of Engineers, Project Manager.

MR. DURST: Dick Durst, Professor of Chemistry, Director of analytical labels at Cornell University.

KENNETH STAFFORD: Supervisor of the Town of Varick.

MR. ENROTH: Tom Enroth, Seneca Army Depot.

MR. BURNS: Chuck Burns, Lozier Engineers.

MR. VELTZ: Seneca County Planning Board.

MS. MADISARY: Joanne Madisary, Legal Office, Seneca.

MR. WHITE: Denzie White, Corps Engineers, Omaha.

MR. COUTTS: Pete Coutts, with IT Corporation.

MR. HOOVER: My name is Greg Hoover, I'm with the Corps of Engineers out of Omaha, Huntsville Division, Program Manager.

MR. TOOMBS: Marty Toombs from the Finger Lakes Times.

MS. LOMBARDO: Bev Lombardo, Official Information, Seneca.

MR. EAST: Gary East, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

MR. HEALY: All right, normally I start off but since Mr. Duchesneau and I end up repeating each other and he repeats me better than I repeat him, we are going to let Mike jump right into it.

MR. DUCHESNEAU: My name is Mike Duchesneau. As I mentioned, I'm the project manager for Engineering Science. It's nice to see so many familiar faces here. I'll try to keep my presentation brief.

A lot of the information that I have provided you in the past I've been, I've annotated to try to just hit the highlights of the report and points. I've expanded the project organization diagram a little bit from what you've seen in the past just to try to highlight some of the other key people that are involved in the project.

In particular a lot of the review processes are people who provide review comments from the Army, which many people are seated here, are

around this table, as well as some of the Department of Health people. I think we are all familiar with those folks. As well as Randy and Kevin and Rick, who is being replaced by Dorothy, I think we already discussed some of that.

The items on todays agenda that I would like to bring you up to date on are basically four areas included, is the SWMU Classification Report. SWMU is an acronym for Solid Waste Management Units. As well as the Expanded Site Investigations, otherwise known as ESIs, that we are performing at the areas of concern, otherwise known as AOCs. As well as the update on the RIs, the two current RIs that we have on the OB Grounds and the Ash Landfill. And the Interim Remedial Action that we have written specifications that are currently being implemented as we speak. Which would be the focus of our forum later on this afternoon.

The first issue that I mentioned I'd like to update you on is the status of the SWMU classification process. I have some fairly good news to report. But before I get into the details of where the report stands, I just wanted

to provide you again with a description of the process that we outlined in the IAG that are performing here at Seneca, and it is a simulation of both of the RCRA issues as well as the CERCLA issues. CERCLA being Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liabilities Act. As well as the RCRA, which is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

The focus of what I'm going to be discussing in a minute is in this phase here, the SWMU classification phase. And basically it begins with identifying all of the possible solid waste management units and in this case it's Seneca. We have identified 72 SWMUs that have been classified as either no action SWMUs, as the name implies requiring no further action, or as areas of concern because of past historical uses or issues that have been, that have come up, environmental issues that have come up with the processes that have been performed at the various sites. We have had a lot of discussions back and forth with the regulators, NYSDEC, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, as well as EPA to try to come into agreement on how all

the 72 sites would be classified. And we have submitted that report final on September 16th. At this date I'd like to announce that we have received acceptance of that document as a final document, which is the first primary document identified in the IAG, the Inter Agency Agreement, as final. So I think we are beginning to see some progress in a lot of these areas.

All of the SWMUs, as I mentioned, all 72 have been classified and this is a summary and a status update as to where all of these SWMUs exist. The Army has classified these SWMUs as a worst case SWMUs, high priority being the worst SWMUs, moderate priority, moderately low and finally the low priority. So there are basically five classification groups which includes the ones I just mentioned as well as no action. Of the 72 SWMUs we have 25 no action SWMUs. Of the 72 we also have 13 that have been classified as high priority SWMUs. Eleven of those are considered to be in the RI/FS process, that would include the Ash Landfill as well as the OB Grounds and several ESI. Several sites have had ESIs, Expanded Site Investigations, performed and

we are now currently preparing workplans to do the RI/FS investigations. The three moderate priority SWMUs are still within the ESI process. As well as the eleven moderately low priority SWMUs. The 20 low priority SWMUs, 10 of which have been classified in are to be in the ESI process. In other words, we are performing either Expanded Site Investigations or currently preparing workplans to investigate some of these ESI workplans, that is. Which leaves 10 low priority SWMUs that have yet to be investigated. And in the future years to come we will be, you know, investigating those SWMUs.

The next issue for a status update of what we call the ESI, the Expanded Site Investigations, and this is, an ESI is sort of the midpoint at which we decide whether or not we will perform a full-blown RI/FS or if we will do a removal action. If it's a small problem, we can perform a removal action, eliminate the threat, and then prepare a closeout report. As I mentioned earlier, we have high priority AOCs of which we were tasked with investigating seven. We have completed the fieldwork early in February

of this year. Prepared the draft report for EPA and NYSDEC review in June. We had recommended, in conjunction with the Army, to perform three RI/FS's, three removal actions and one we recommended as a no action site. We received NYSDEC comments on September 17th and are currently awaiting EPA comments. Once we have concurrence with the regulators as to the status of these 7 SWMUs, we will then begin the process of either doing the removal action or performing a RI's. In the case of a no removal action, we will prepare a case report which will become part of the administrative record.

Regarding the three moderate priority AOCs we submitted the draft report to EPA/NYSDEC. We completed the fieldwork in roughly the same time as we had completed the high priority SWMU fieldwork. The Army had recommended two RI/FS's and one removal action. And we received NYSDEC comments on September 17th. And are still awaiting EPA comments.

The eight moderately low priority AOCs we completed fieldwork in mid-July and have prepared the, what we call the pre-draft report. It's

been submitted for Army review. Actually it has not been submitted, that's right, it will be submitted in December for Army review. We just received all of the laboratory data, all of the surveying data, we are currently preparing our maps and performing our data evaluation.

In a similar manner the 7 low priority AOCs we completed our fieldwork roughly at the same time as the eight, in mid-July. And again the pre-draft report will be prepared in December for Army review. Once we have comments back from the Army, we will then submit the draft report for EPA and NYSDEC review, that will be roughly 30 days after we receive Army comments.

We have also added, received a new delivery order for investigating three AOCs, these are low priority AOC. These are the small arms range, the pesticide storage area, as well as building 804. As a mentioned, it's a new delivery order, we are preparing workplans to reach the investigations and that draft workplan will be submitted to the Army roughly at the end of January for their review.

Moving on to the status of the RI/FS reports

that are currently well underway. The two sites that we've been working quite a bit on are the OB Grounds and the Ash Landfill. Regarding the OB Grounds, we have again good news to report. We have completed our remedial investigation, have submitted it's final for the agency and recently have received agency approval as a final document. Again this is a primary document, so we are beginning to show completion of a lot of these documents. I think it's a good step forward. This would be the second document that would be final. The first one, if you recall, was the SWMU classification report. The feasibility study was submitted for regulatory review on March 10th. We received EPA and NYSDEC comments in September and we are currently in the process of responding to those comments.

The Ash Landfill RI is also well underway. We have completed the remedial investigation, have submitted that document final to the regulators and we are awaiting regulatory acceptance of this document. The draft feasibility study was submitted for regulatory review on September 19th. And we are currently

awaiting completion or receipt of the regulatory comments on that document. So we have a lot of documents that are floating around in different status, either with the regulators or within the Army, trying to be finalized.

We've recently received a new delivery order to perform RI/FS's at some of the high priority AOCs. If you recall back a little ways I had mentioned that some of those high priority AOCs were recommended for RI/FS work so that the impetus to do remedial RI/FS's based upon the results of the expanded site investigations. And we are currently in the process of preparing a workplan to investigate these sites. Once that workplan is prepared, which should be early in December, we'll get concurrence from the regulatory folks on that and then begin, again, the process of performing the fieldwork, evaluating the site from a risk analysis standpoint and then, if necessary, conducting a feasibility study to evaluate the best option to remediate the site if necessary.

The final topic of my presentation today is the IRM, the Interim Remedial Measure Status,

which would be the focus of our little bus ride that we will be taking shortly, and in regards to the source of contamination that was discovered at the former Ash Landfill through the process that we performed, the remedial investigation process that we performed as part of the RI/FS work. The objective was to eliminate this threat, also eliminate the source of groundwater plume and also to streamline the RI/FS process.

We have established treatment goals as NYSDEC TAGM's, TAGM stands for Technical Administrative Guidance Manual, these are guides against poor soiling for a lot of constituents that we have in the soils out there and they have been established in the New York State Department of Environmental Conversation. We have estimated about 35 thousand tons of soil would be remediated. We had discussions with some folks out there that are currently in the process of doing the remediation and they estimated the quantity of soil that would need to be remediated slightly less, at about 20 or 25 thousand tons of material. This difference is based upon the elevation of the bedrock that seems to be a

little bit higher in some of the areas that we initially looked at. So it would mean that there would be less material that needs to be treated, but the problem will be resolved nonetheless. We are excavating right down to the bedrock, that is the limit of our excavation.

The selected alternative was what we call low temperature thermal desorption or LTTD, that involves eating the soil and volatilizing the constituents in the soil, sweeping them off of the soil through an air stream, it's through a bag hose, followed by an after burner or combustion chamber to destroy all of the volatilized material in the air and then discharging basically clean air through the environment through a stack. The remedial contractor is currently on-site and is well underway in performing this work.

Essentially that's all.

MR. DURST: After you do the burning of the volatiles that come off, does that go through any kind of a scrubber before it's exhausted?

MR. BATTAGLIA: No. When we were starting up the process we had to get approval from the

State as far as what goes up the stack. And as long as that's what the requirements would be for a regular air discharge from that, for example, if he had a vapor degreaser, an industrial source, and he had such a vapor degreaser and what ventilation would be coming out from that, as long as they met substantial requirements, we didn't have to put additional equipment on, with like a scrubber, to remove any chemicals that are going up the stack because actually there was an order of magnitude lower than what those standards would be.

MR. CHAPLICK: I think the other point too to make is that the chlorine, in other words, the hydrochloric acid that would be degenerated from the dosage of chlorinated organics is not high enough in organics through the discharge, the stack, and therefore there is really no need for a scrubber in order to remove those acids and that's why we basically haven't required that. Jim Chaplick, just one more point. As you'll see when we go out there, they have actually set up three ambient air monitoring stations around the perimeter of this site, a couple downwind and one

upwind. And on a realtime basis they are monitoring for particular RIT's and for BOC's and at the semiannual in January, if they get that date to continue, you will see the whole excavation process is really negatively impacting the ambient air.

Do you understand the process? It goes through an after burner and heated at a very high temperature, approximately 18 hundred degrees Fahrenheit with the residence time of one or two seconds. Those folks can give you a little bit more of the details. All the organics have been combusted to CO2, water, and if there is chlorine there from say the chlorinated organics that stuff is then converted into hydrochloric acid, HCL. And as I mentioned, there is simply not enough hydrochloride produced in the combustion chamber to have a need to have a scrubber there. Thanks.

MR. BATTAGLIA: Randy Battaglia. We do have a scrubber and water storage and treatment system for anything that runs off the site. For example, we have about seventy thousand gallons of water from last weeks rainstorm. And we have

to test that water to see if it's contaminated from what might have ran off the site during the rainstorm, and we have an air stripping unit there. And also there is going to have a filler and an air strip, it goes through activated carbon to remove the chemicals in the area and activated carbon will be removed as a hazardous waste. What we have to do for air controls, it also includes any emissions from the site and when we treat the air from cleaning that water, it runs off the site. That gives us a little more leeway as far as overall remediation process. For example we have so much going up out of the stack, so we can clean what comes up out of water easily enough, we don't have to put expensive scrubbery system on the stack and basically the defining line was that there wasn't enough there. What was going up, they were well under the requirements for that. What we are going to see out on the site is there are different designated areas that are the source area, we also have the treated soil, intermittent storage area that's coming out of the process, the process itself is a rotary kiln, which is

basically a long tube inside which has a burner and burns the soil at nine hundred degrees. That's followed by a bag house and an after burner that pushes around fourteen hundred, I believe.

Also on the site is water storage controlling runoff. And we'll be pumping water out whenever rain water gets in the area and we are digging it out of the hole. That's a treatment system for that. That's actually a bit of distance to look at that because there is a designated area where you have to be in protective equipment to go in. So what we are going to do is look at it from a parking lot.

We also have a couple other operations out there where we screen materials. We have an area where people have come out of the contamination zone, go through a decontamination process, they wash off in different steps and that's the basics of what we are going to see out there. Of course you can ask if you have some questions out there from what we see out there.

And we also have some programs near Omaha, Greg Hoover from Omaha of the Corps Engineers and

Pete Coutts from IT Corporation in Rochester who will be, who are here now and who will be with us out there when we go out and look at the site about particular operations out there. And now we are going to open up now if anybody has any more questions and answers.

MR. DURST: Dr. Durst. On the equipment they were using for the remediation right now how long do you expect it to take before it's completed?

MR. BATTAGLIA: We expect it to be completed by February.

MR. DURST: And in that time frame do you expect you will be through with all other surveys in terms of needing that equipment then for further remediation so that it's not taken away?

MR. BATTAGLIA: That's a good question. We are talking about just recently. We have a couple other sites that are a good candidates for treatment in that process, and we can save a heck of a lot of money by doing removal at other sites. Namely there is an old landfill that's near an airfield but it's an ammunition area that we found in our ESI's, trichloroethylene and

perchloroethylene contamination of the soils and some empty drums that were in and around that same area. So that kind of looks like that's where we put the drums. And we also have a couple other sites that contamination typical from petroleum, actually fire training areas, they did fire training activities and have similar petroleum contamination. They are also good candidates for removing it and treating it in this system and we just talked about that with the regulator. Of course, everybody has to approve of that before we do, but there is a lot of money invested in mobilizing the site. And we have a lot of good candidates that can excavate the soils and treat it with the system. So we are just doing that right now.

MR. DURST: One other question. One thing I haven't heard much conversation of here is PCB contamination and I'm sure this must have been transformers that were dumped or accidentally spilled. Was there much done?

MR. BATTAGLIA: We have preliminary results and I just looked at the data of an old boiler house near our ammunition repackaging area and

there is an oil spot on the ground and we tested around there and we found some PCB contamination in that oil spot, that contamination was what, ten per million. And the soils and EPA defines clean soils as the one per million.

MR. CHAPLICK: Jim Chaplick. We have, at every site where we have done decontaminations, we have tested for PCB, okay. We have not found them in many locations. Randy described it one way we did, but we have routinely tested for them everywhere.

MR. DURST: Are there particular locations where transformers were stored or repaired and so on that you didn't test?

MR. BATTAGLIA: We have a storage facility that has a place, storage facility for electrical equipment, that we take out of service, and since around 1980 we started that. When we took them out of service, we put them in there. We tested for PCB's, we disposed of them as a hazardous waste if they are contaminated. If they are not, it just goes on uncontaminated electrical equipment. What was one of the what if's about the old landfills that we had out there, we went

out there, we didn't know if it was just construction debris, which is very common, they dispose of construction debris and they normally dispose of it on base. And what else did they throw in there, and electrical equipment, a good candidate. And we didn't know what we were going to find in the PSI and luckily they all came out clean. The 15 areas, we just got initial data back about that, and we haven't got the report back together, so the only place that we found was out at the boiler house.

MR. DURST: The thing that concerns me before 1980's people were very cavalier about their treatment of PCB's and it's a terribly persistent material. So if it was dumped somewhere, it probably will be around.

MR. BATTAGLIA: That's why it's regulated because of the persistence. And most of the Department of Defense facilities in the country have the same practice as the private industries has, not for the same reasons, more so just because it's easier rather than cost. So we didn't find any yet. Any other questions?

MR. ABSOLOM: Before we go on the bus what I

would like to do is change the agenda a little bit and just establish the next TRC meeting now so that when we get back from the tour we don't have to reconvene just to do that. And there may be people that don't want to go on the tour that seen the site or something like that. We try to do this on a quarterly basis, which would put us somewhere in either the February or March time frame. And I'm looking for possible suggestions from all. Does anybody have any known conflicts in that time frame?

MR. DURST: I just recall another question while I have another opportunity. In the past you've shown contour diagrams of the test sites and so on, or not test sites, the ESI's and all the other things. Are those contours, the more updated versions of them, available over at Willard where you had the documents at one time available for public scrutiny?

MR. BATTAGLIA: Some are over there, some we have to get over there. I don't think we have the final RI at the landfill out there yet. And we don't have the ten SI's, site investigations, out there yet. We do have them and it's one of

the things that we talk about, the Army getting draft documents down there, and it takes a long time before the draft is final, but everyone, they are open to be looked at. The only reason we haven't been putting the draft documents down there because things changed, regulators review it and things change a lot. They were available to be looked at if anybody wants to look at this.

MR. DURST: Could I ask at the next meeting, at March perhaps, you could show some of those again just to show the status of the contamination.

MR. CHAPLICK: Again, because of the bus tour there is not a lot of new information this time as well. The last time we were here we WENT through the ten SWMU investigations, I think we showed you what we found in each one. We were not ready to do that today, for the next 15 that we've investigated, but by March we will be. So we can go over all these 15 new sites as well and what we have down there.

MR. ABSOLOM: Are there any more questions or comments?

MR. HEALY: Did you decide on a date?

MR. CHAPLICK: 15th of March.

MR. ABSOLOM: If there are no other questions or comments, I have a bus right outside waiting for us to go out and take a look at the site. We'll take a five minute break if you want to use the facilities.

* * * *

CERTIFICATION

I, KAREN A. BIANCHI-RITTER, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript, TRC, is a true, accurate and complete record of my stenotype notes taken on the 9th day of November, 1994, pages numbered one through twenty-eight.

Karen A. Bianchi Ritter

KAREN A. BIANCHI-RITTER

Dated at Rochester, New York this

22nd day of Dec., 1994.

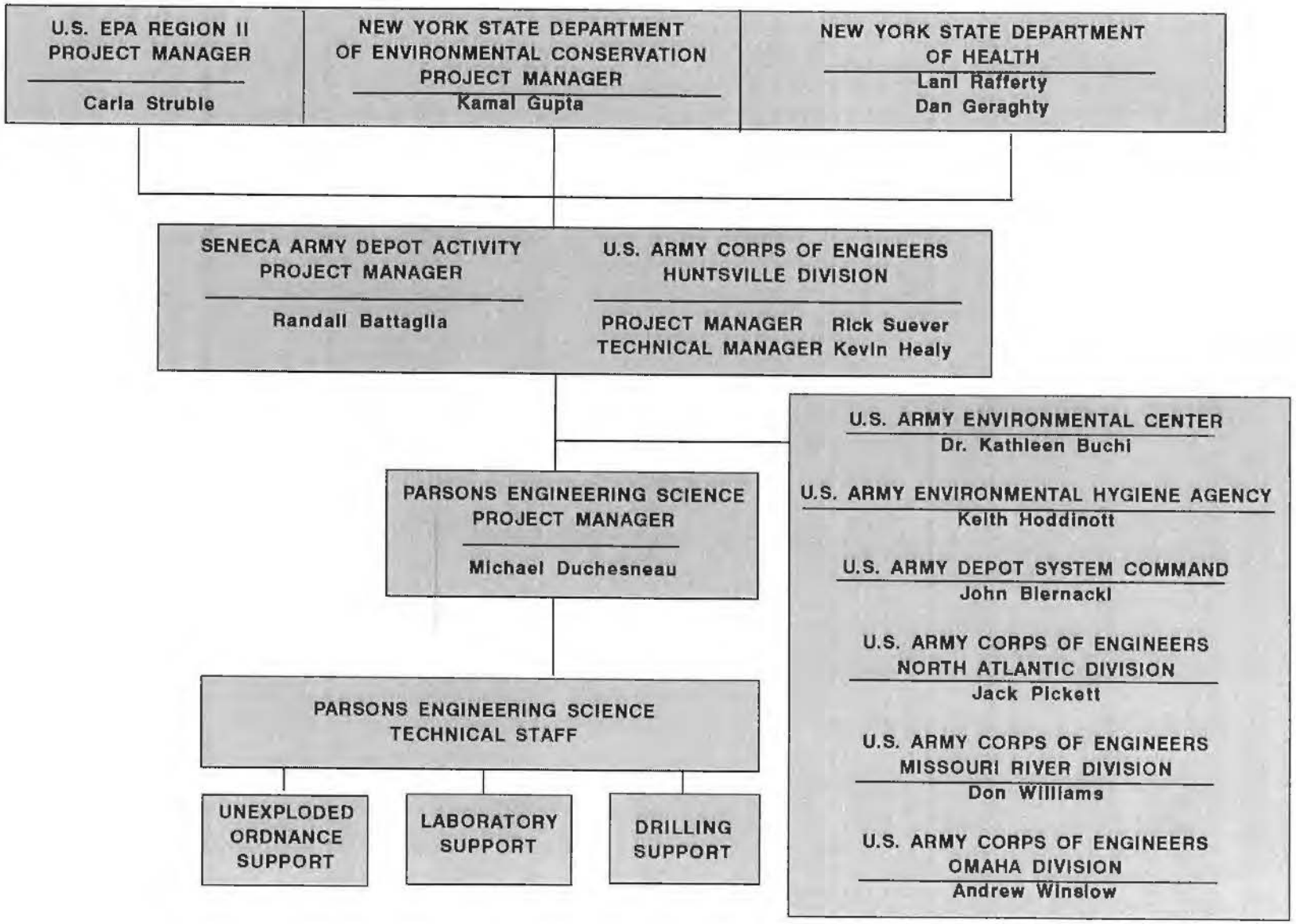
PRESENTATION TO THE TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 9, 1994

parsons

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE, INC.

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
PROJECT ORGANIZATION



UPDATE ON CURRENT AOC AND CERCLA INVESTIGATIONS

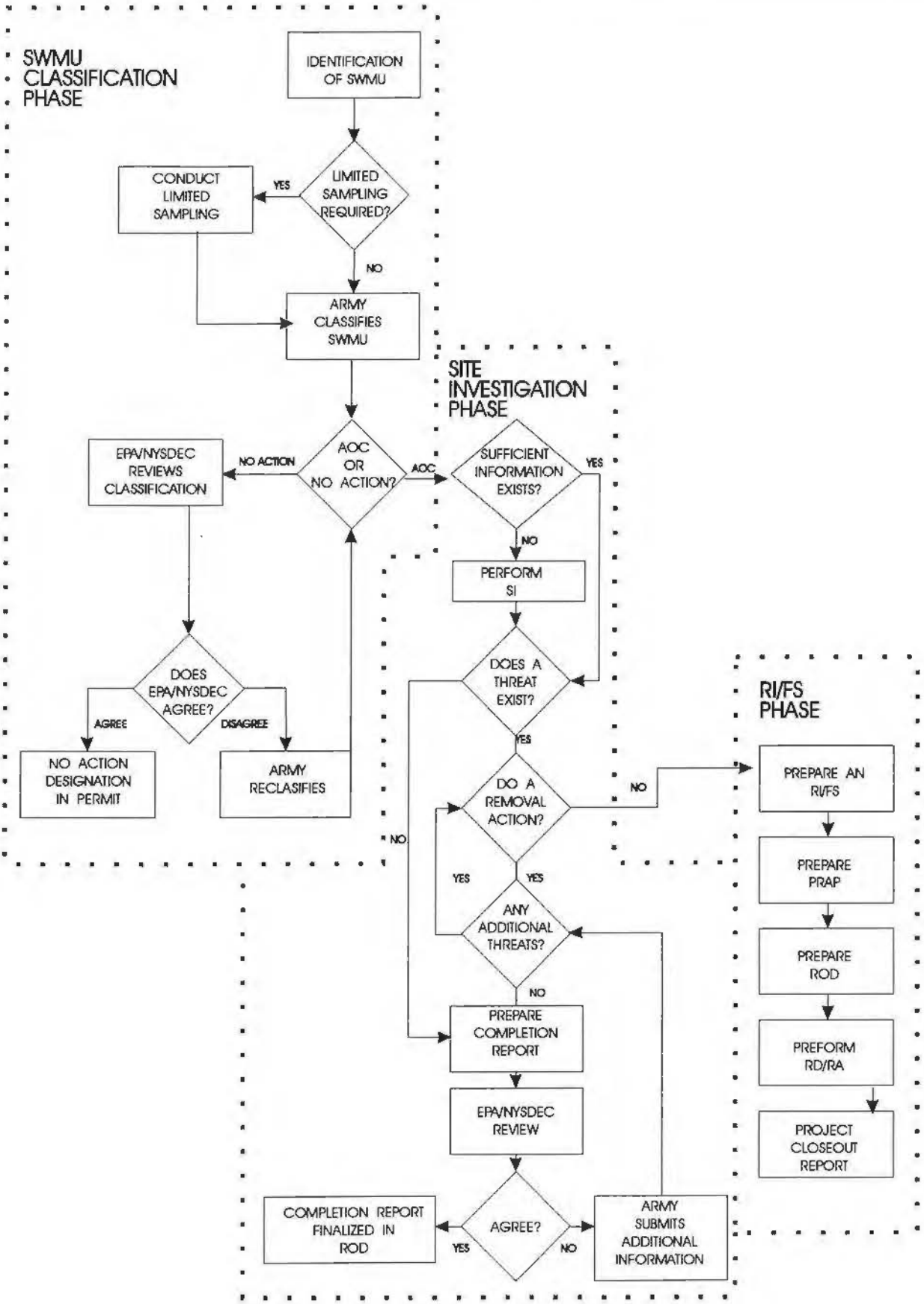
- ☑ SWMU Classification Report
- ☑ Expanded Site Investigations (ESIs) at AOCs
- ☑ RI/FS's at OB Grounds and Ash Landfill
- ☑ Interim Remedial Action (Soil Remediation at the Ash Landfill)

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT (SWMU) STATUS UPDATE

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE

PARSONS

SWMU CLASSIFICATION FLOWCHART



SWMU CLASSIFICATION REPORT

- ☑ All 72 SWMUs Have Been Classified as Either No Action or Areas of Concern (AOC)
- ☑ Final SWMU Classification Report Issued on September 16, 1994
- ☑ Accepted as Final Document by Regulators
- ☑ First Primary Document Finalized Under IAG

SWMU CLASSIFICATION SUMMARY

SWMU Class.	To Be Invest.	ESI Process	RI/FS Process	Action Completed	Total
High Priority	0	2	11	0	13
Mod. Priority	0	3	0	0	3
Mod. Low Priority	0	11	0	0	11
Low Priority	10	10	0	0	20
No Action	0	0	0	25	25
TOTAL	10	26	11	25	72

EXPANDED SITE INVESTIGATIONS (ESI) AT AREAS OF CONCERN (AOC) STATUS UPDATE

PARSONS ENGINEERING SCIENCE

PARSONS

INVESTIGATION OF SEVEN HIGH PRIORITY AOCs

- ☑ Field Work Completed February 5, 1994
- ☑ Draft Report (EPA/NYSDEC Review) Issued June 8, 1994
- ☑ Army Recommends 3 RI/FS's, 3 Removal Actions, 1 No-Action
- ☑ NYSDEC Comments Received on September 17, 1994

3 MODERATE PRIORITY AOC MILESTONES

- ☑ **Draft Submitted for EPA/NYSDEC Review on August 5, 1994**
- ☑ **Army Recommends 2 RI/FS's and 1 Removal Action**
- ☑ **NYSDEC Comments Received on October 17, 1994**

8 MODERATELY LOW PRIORITY AOC INVESTIGATIONS

- ☑ **Fieldwork Initiated in Early February Completed in Mid-July**
- ☑ **Pre-Draft Site Investigation Report for Army Review will be Submitted in December 1994**

7 LOW PRIORITY AOC INVESTIGATIONS

- ☑ **Fieldwork Initiated in Early February Completed in Mid-July**

- ☑ **Pre-Draft Site Investigation Report for Army Review Will be Submitted in December 1994**

EXPANDED SITE INVESTIGATIONS (ESI) FOR THREE (3) AREAS OF CONCERN (AOC)

- ☑ New Delivery Order
- ☑ Three (3) Low Priority AOCs
  - Small arms range
  - Pesticide storage area
  - Building 804
- ☑ Workplan Under Preparation
- ☑ Pre-Draft for Army Review Due on January 30, 1995

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS) STATUS UPDATE

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS) OF THE FORMER OPEN BURNING GROUND (MILESTONES)

☑ Remedial Investigation

- Final Submitted on September 9, 1994
- Accepted by Agency as Final

☑ Feasibility Study

- Submitted for Regulatory Review on March 10, 1994.
- Received NYSDEC Comments on May 5, 1994.
- Received EPA Comments on September 30, 1994

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) AND FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS) OF THE ASH LANDFILL (MILESTONES)

- ☑ **Remedial Investigation**
  - ▸ **Final Submitted on October 3, 1994**
- ☑ **Feasibility Study**
  - ▸ **Draft Submitted on September 19, 1994**

RI/FS FOR HIGH PRIORITY AOCs

- ☑ Need for Further Investigation Identified by the ESI
- ☑ New Delivery Order
- ☑ RI/FSs Planned for High Priority AOCs
- ☑ Workplan Under Preparation
- ☑ Pre-Draft for Army Review due on December 7, 1994

INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURE (IRM) STATUS UPDATE

ACTION MEMORANDUM HIGHLIGHTS

- ☑ **Objectives:**
  - ▸ Remove existing threat
  - ▸ Eliminate source of groundwater plume
  - ▸ Streamline RI/FS process
- ☑ **Treatment Goals (NYSDEC TAGM Values)**
- ☑ **Approximately 23,000 Cubic Yards (35,000 tons) of soil will be treated on-site**
- ☑ **Selected Remedial Alternative**
  - ▸ Excavation, low temperature thermal desorption, thermal oxidation of off-gas
- ☑ **Remedial Contractor On-Site and Beginning Operation**