

FORMER NAVAL AIR WARFARE CENTER (NAWC) WARMINSTER TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTE (TRC) MEETING MINUTES JULY 17, 2019 MEETING

- 1. <u>Meeting Date and Time</u>: Wednesday, July 17, 2019, 6:00 p.m. to 7:10 p.m.
- 2. Location: Warminster Township Building Meeting Room, 401 Gibson Ave., Warminster, PA
- 3. <u>Attendees</u>: See Attachment 1 (attendance list)
- 4. <u>Summary of Meeting Discussions</u>: See below and Attachment 2 (meeting agenda).

Welcome and Announcements

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m. by Mr. Willington Lin, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator (BEC) for the project working out of the Navy's BRAC Program Management Office (BRAC PMO) in Philadelphia. Mr. Lin asked those in attendance to sign in on the attendance list and announced that copies of the meeting agenda and presentation materials were available at the front of the room for anyone interested. Members of the Navy, its contractors, and other government agencies introduced themselves at the start of the meeting.

Navy Environmental Restoration Program at the Former NAWC Warminster

Mr. Lin reviewed the purpose of the Technical Review Committee (TRC) and its role on the former NAWC Warminster project. The TRC is a stakeholder group that meets on a regular basis to discuss environmental restoration for the former Naval Air Warfare Center (NAWC) Warminster. TRC meetings are open to the public and provide an opportunity for people interested in the environmental cleanup to exchange information with representatives of regulatory agencies, the installation, and the community. An overview of the general environmental restoration process was presented, beginning with the site inspection and ending with completion of a remedial action and site closeout.

Ms. Good, Navy's remedial project manager (RPM), presented an overview of the environmental restoration program at the former NAWC Warminster. She discussed the current status of each Operable Unit (OU, or specific site) identified during the original investigation of each area, as summarized below.

- OU-1A, OU-3 and OU-4 have land use controls that are monitored annually and on-going groundwater extraction and treatment to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- OU-7 and OU-9 have land use controls that are monitored annually
- OU-1B, OU-2, OU-5, OU-6, and OU-8 have no further action

VOC Groundwater Extraction, Treatment and Monitoring Update

Ms. Good presented an update on the status of VOC groundwater extraction and treatment (Attachment 3). Some of the notable points covered include:

- The average treatment system flow rate was 121.9 gallons per minute (gpm) in May 2019, including 66.7 gpm from Area A, 27.5 gpm from Area C and 27.7 gpm from Area D.
- From 1996 through May 2019, over 1.1 billion gallons of groundwater has been treated; several thousand pounds of VOCs were removed over that time



• Starting in 2014, additional extraction wells were turned on in Areas C and D to target PFOA and PFAS, and new virgin granular activated carbon was added to optimize treatment

Ms. Good noted that groundwater monitoring is conducted semiannually, in the spring and fall of each year. The most recent sampling was completed in May 2019. In the May 2019 sampling event, a total of 43 wells were sampled for VOCs from Area A; 12 wells were sampled for VOCs from Area C; and 17 wells were sampled for VOCs from Area D. In addition, all extraction wells and six select Area C monitoring wells were sampled for select per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and Area A, C, and D extraction wells were sampled for hexavalent chromium. The analytical results for the May 2019 samples are pending. The next groundwater sampling event will be completed in November 2019.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Update

Mr. Lin presented background information regarding PFAS contamination found at the former NAWC Warminster. Two PFAS compounds, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), were found in public drinking water wells near the former NAWC Warminster during implementation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) public water supply monitoring program. PFOA/PFOS are man-made chemicals found in a wide variety of consumer products and also in fire-fighting solution known as aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF), which was used at NAWC Warminster. The Navy began sampling for PFOA/PFOS in private and municipal drinking water wells in the summer of 2014. The EPA's current lifetime health advisory (LHA) value of 0.07 micrograms per liter (μ g/L) (70 parts per trillion [ppt]) combined PFOA and PFOS was established in 2016, and Mr. Lin indicated that the Navy's priority is eliminating exposure to PFOA/PFOS concentrations above the LHA values at public and private drinking water wells. Mr. Lin reported that the Navy is funding carbon filtration systems at four municipal supply wells impacted by Navy sources of contamination, and that private residents having wells impacted with PFOA/PFOS at or above the LHA value due to Navy sources of contamination have either been connected to the public water supply or are being provided bottled water.

From 2014 through mid-2017 the EPA was conducting the private drinking water well sampling program on behalf of the Navy. From mid-2017 to present, the private drinking water well sampling for PFOA/PFOS is performed by Tetra Tech, a U.S. Navy contractor. The new primary point of contact information for the private well sampling was provided as part of the presentation (see Attachment 3). A total of approximately 367 private wells have been sampled as part of the drinking water well program. PFOA/PFOS concentrations have been found at or above the LHA value of 0.070 μ g/L (70 ppt) in 72 private wells. In addition, 58 private wells were found to have detectable levels of PFOA/PFOS below the LHA value but greater and 40 μ g/L (40 ppt); these wells continue to be sampled to monitor any future changes in concentrations. All other wells sampled did not have detectable levels of PFOA/PFOS above 40 μ g/L (40 ppt). Navy contact information was provided for anyone in the sampling area who owns a private wells that has not yet been sampled to contact for future sampling. A map showing the locations of private wells that have been sampled, along with the relative PFOA/PFOS concentration (greater than 70 ppt; between 70 and 40 ppt; and less than 40 ppt) was presented and is included in Attachment 3.

Mr. Lin added that the Navy has an agreement with the Warminster Township Municipal Authority to filter public wells and provide drinking water connections to homes at or above the PFAS LHA value and 42 properties have been connected as part of this agreement, and more are in progress. Mr. Lin added that



Technical Review Committee (TRC) July 17, 2019 Meeting Minutes – Final

the Navy has also established agreements with Warwick Township Water and Sewer Authority and recently Northampton Bucks County Municipal Authority to provide public connections to homes at or above the PFAS LHA value. Mr. Lin added that total funding provided for this effort is over \$17 million.

Mr. Lin noted that actions at public and private wells in Warrington Township and western Warminster Township, near the Horsham Air National Guard Station, are addressed separately by the Air Force/Air National Guard. Contact information for the Horsham project was provided for reference (see Attachment 3).

Mr. Andrew Barton from Battelle then continued with a discussion of the on-going PFAS remedial investigation (RI) at the former NAWC Warminster site, which is performed to delineate the nature and extent of the contamination. Mr. Barton indicated that the final Uniform Federal Policy-Sampling and Analysis Plan (UFP-SAP) was submitted in November 2015 and several addendums to the plan submitted through 2019, all of which are available in the administrative record. Suspected PFAS source areas were identified during the site inspection phase of work, and those areas were documented in the UFP-SAP for soil sampling. A map of these areas at the former NAWC Warminster was presented and is included in Attachment 3. Mr. Barton proceeded to summarize the RI field activities conducted to date. Groundwater sampling of 47 wells was completed prior to initiation of the RI work identified in the UFP-SAP, and 98 existing monitoring wells were sampled in April/May 2017 as part of the RI activities. PFAS RI soil sampling from within suspected PFAS source areas was completed in June 2017, and 131 soil sample were collected from 49 soil boring locations. PFAS RI surface water/sediment sampling was completed in October 2016 (66 surface water and 52 sediment samples) and again in May 2017 (77 surface water and 60 sediment samples). The two separate surface water/sediment sampling events were conducted to evaluate potential temporal and seasonal effects on the PFAS concentrations. Maps of all sampling locations were presented at the meeting and are included in Attachment 3.

Mr. Barton noted that recent RI sampling activities include geophysical profiling of existing inactive municipal production wells and discrete depth sampling for PFAS. Several new groundwater monitoring wells have been installed within the perimeter of the former NAWC Warminster. Additionally, 12 Hazardous Site Cleanup Act (HSCA) wells north of the former NAWC Warminster were sampled in August 2018; these wells are used monitor unrelated trichloroethylene (TCE) groundwater plumes. Supplemental soil sampling within a suspected PFAS source area was performed in September 2018. Lastly, Mr. Barton noted that the newly installed groundwater monitoring wells were sampled for PFAS in March 2019.

Mr. Barton indicated that five inactive production wells have been profiled by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to date (NAWC-10, NHBCMA-15, WMA-25, WMA-28, and WMA-36); other potential wells have been identified for possible profiling and Navy is currently confirming ownership, condition, and accessibility. USGS collects discreet depth groundwater samples within these wells based on results from geophysics and video logs to identify water bearing zones. Discrete-depth groundwater sampling typically is performed in between four and nine zones, and is focused on water-bearing zones with fractures in the bedrock. Several additional production wells in Warwick Township (WTWSA 9, 10, and 11) were identified and will be sampled in summer/fall 2019 timeframe.

Mr. Barton mentioned that the new groundwater monitoring wells were installed in areas where there may not have been existing data during the initial part of the RI, because the deepest monitoring wells sampled



Technical Review Committee (TRC) July 17, 2019 Meeting Minutes – Final

during the initial stages of the RI contained elevated concentrations of PFAS. Six deep wells up to 600 feet in depth were installed, which is consistent with the deepest former NAWC Warminster drinking water production wells. A single 6-inch boring was installed with temporary casing at each location wherein USGS performed video logging and geophysics to help identify water-bearing zones and collect discreet-depth groundwater samples for PFAS. After the USGS results were reviewed, permanent monitoring wells were installed. Mr. Barton added that 21 wells were installed and developed and were sampled for PFAS in March 2019.

Mr. Barton indicated that the RI path forward is profiling the remaining inactive municipal production wells, and that once the data from the profiling are received and validated, the Phase I Draft RI report will be compiled, with a target submittal date of Fall 2019. An additional Phase II RI is expected to be initiated in 2020 to identify and fill data gaps identified during the Phase I RI results evaluation.

Mr. Lin stated that the Navy is actively involved with a number of PFAS research projects funded by the Department of Defense. Mr. Lin concluded with a summary of available internet resources containing relevant PFAS and former NAWC Warminster historical information. Relevant associated website addresses are listed on the meeting agenda (Attachment 2) and presentation slides (Attachment 3).

Question/Comment Period

Mr. Lin asked if there were any comments or questions from the TRC members, including the Navy, EPA, USGS, and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP).

Andrea Barbieri, RPM for the EPA Region 3, added information regarding the EPA's role in the former NAWC Warminster RI and provided sampling results from the Warminster and Hartsville sites. She noted that EPA's role is to provide oversight for the Navy's RI work at the Site to ensure all laws are followed, identify data gaps, and recommend resolutions to ensure that actions are protective of human health and the environment. The EPA's priorities are to eliminate exposure to drinking water that may present a risk to human health and the environment, and to prevent future contamination of drinking water sources. Ms. Barbieri noted that in the Hartsville area, PFOA/PFOS concentrations in private drinking water wells at seven homes exceeded the LHA value, and the Navy is providing bottled water to these homes. In October 2018, the soil at the Hartsville fire station was sampled but the results were inconclusive, so the EPA returned to the area to sample groundwater in April 2019. In April 2019, shallow groundwater samples were collected from 10 locations on the fire station property and analyzed for PFAS. Results from these samples indicated groundwater at four locations exceeded the LHA value. The results from the groundwater sampling ranged from non-detect to 435 ppt. The EPA indicated that these concentration results are not the same order of magnitude that would be expected from known aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) releases. The results were shared with Warwick Township and are currently being evaluated to identify a path forward, and Ms. Barbieri noted the EPA is working with stakeholders to provide a solution for a permanent drinking water source to impacted property owners. She added that the EPA is committed to investigating the PFAS contamination at Warminster, and the Navy has eliminated the drinking water exposures and has expanded the on-Site pump and treat system to help mitigate the migration of PFAS from on-Site sources.

Mr. Lin then opened the meeting for comment and/or questions from the public. The following questions were discussed.



- 1. What is the relationship between volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and PFAS?
 - Ms. Good indicated that they are not related, but at the Warminster site VOCs and PFAS may be comingled due to similar historic release locations. The Warminster on-Site groundwater pump and treat system was designed to treat VOCs, but was modified to also treat PFAS. Mr. Lin added that the site became a Superfund site for VOCs, but PFAS is an emerging contaminant of concern for which regulations are still being developed.
- 2. Do treatment methods for VOCs also work for PFAS?
 - Mr. Lin responded that a common method for treating VOCs is air stripping, and that air stripping is a component of the on-Site groundwater pump and treat system. However, air stripping does not work for treatment of PFAS. Mr. Lin further noted that carbon filtration is effective for removing VOCs and PFAS from groundwater, and that the on-Site groundwater pump and treat system includes a carbon filtration finishing step that removes VOCs and PFAS from the groundwater. Mr. Lin added that other methods are being researched, like ion exchange resin, which is currently being used in a pilot study by the Warminster Municipal Authority.
- 3. Are there any groundwater treatment methods that remove all contaminants from groundwater?
 - Mr. Lin responded that there are currently no treatment methods that anyone is aware of that can treat and/or remove all contaminants from groundwater, but there is the possibility that such a treatment method will be identified through ongoing research.
- 4. Is there a timeline for when a decision will be made about the PFAS contamination identified in the Hartsville area?
 - Ms. Barbieri of the EPA responded that the Hartsville groundwater data were just recently received and are being evaluated, so no timeline has yet been identified for a decision.
- 5. When the EPA says they are investigating properties in Warminster, are they investigating properties that have already been developed within the perimeter of the former NAWC Warminster property boundary, such as Anne's Choice?
 - Ms. Barbieri of the EPA responded that EPA's goal is to oversee the Navy's investigation, and the EPA is not independently investigating these properties.
- 6. Is there an update on the State of Pennsylvania state-wide PFAS testing, and are locations in the vicinity of Warminster and Willow Grove to be tested as part of this study?
 - Mr. Wade of PADEP responded that the testing has started and 300 public water supply wells have been selected, and that a discussion of the testing program is include on PADEP's website.
- 7. Has the state developed a maximum contaminant level (MCL) on PFAS, and is there a timeline on that process?
 - Mr. Wade of PADEP responded that a MCL is being developed, and there is no timeline that can be shared currently.
- 8. What was the highest PFAS concentration in the newly installed deep wells?
 - Ms. Good responded that the data from this sampling has not yet been validated so results cannot be shared at this time.
- 9. Are results from sampling published yet, and what are the highest concentrations?





- Ms. Good commented that the results are available in the preliminary RI data report, which is available on the Navy's website. The highest concentrations are roughly 16,000 ppt in groundwater samples collected in the former firefighting training area in Area C.
- 10. Was a well installed in the plane crash area?
 - Ms. Good responded that yes, a deep groundwater monitoring well and associated well cluster was installed in the vicinity of the plane crash area.
- 11. Was the Shenandoah Woods area sampled for PFAS?
 - Mr. Barton responded that yes, groundwater and soil samples were collected from locations in the Shenandoah Woods housing area, and that these results would be included in the RI report.
- 12. What is the highest level of PFAS in soil samples?
 - Ms. Good responded that the highest concentration of PFAS in soil samples was in the former firefighting training area at an estimated concentration of 2,240 parts per billion (ppb) and noted that that PFAS soil sampling results are published on the Navy's website. She further noted that a supplemental soil sampling investigation was performed, focused on the area of this detection.
- 13. Why were wells installed to 600 feet? What were the results from the shallow wells that triggered the need for deeper wells?
 - Ms. Good responded that six (6) of the 21 new deep groundwater monitoring wells are installed to a depth of 600 feet, and that this depth is consistent with the depth of historic onsite groundwater production wells that could have pulled groundwater downward from shallower depths throughout the Site. Ms. Good noted that prior to installation of these deep six wells, the deepest Site-related groundwater monitoring wells were installed to depths of between 250 to 300 ft, and that PFAS detections in these deep wells were above the LHA value.
- 14. What was the highest level of PFAS in surface water samples and where was that detection located?
 - Ms. Good responded that the highest PFAS surface water concentrations were detected in the tributary stream downgradient and downslope of the Area C in both sampling events, and that the highest concentration was approximately 2,190 ppt. Ms. Good further noted that the PFAS surface water and sediment sampling results are published on the Navy's website.
- 15. What was the difference in surface water and sediment PFAS concentrations when measured under different conditions?
 - Mr. Barton responded that the results did not appear to be statistically different, and that potential differences in concentrations would be evaluated during in the RI report.
- 16. Did Warminster install a resin system in a well?
 - Mr. Lin responded that the township is using resin in a well that is not used for drinking water; this well is WMA-26.
- 17. Is the plume of PFAS contamination spreading during the several years of the investigation?
 - Mr. Lin responded that the purpose of the RI is to determine the nature and extent and migration patterns of the contamination, and that trends in PFAS concentrations over time have not yet been evaluated. Mr. Lin added that the EPA and Navy are taking action on any exposure to drinking water above the LHA value.



- 18. Is it correct that the one well running continuously is doing so to eliminate the movement of the plume?
 - Mr. Lin responded that the existing on-Site groundwater pump and treat network and off-Site groundwater production wells are being operated continuously with carbon treatment of groundwater to help contain and treat PFAS and it is believed that this approach is working to stop the migration of the plume.
- 19. Is the plume under production well WMA-26, and is it being tested yearly?
 - Mr. Lin responded that yes, there are elevated VOC and PFAS concentrations in groundwater from WMA-26, and the well is being operated as part of the selected VOC remedy. Ms. Good added that the well is extracting groundwater that is being treated at the wellhead with carbon filtration and prior to discharge to the surface water per the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit through PADEP and the well is currently sampled bi-monthly as required under this program.
- 20. Is the system for drinking water fountains at Munro Park public or supplied by private wells?
 - Mr. Lin responded that he was unsure, but noted that WTMA provides water to supply these fountains and that their water supply is treated and monitored for PFAS.
- 21. What are the plans and types of sampling for the Phase II RI?
 - Mr. Barton responded that the Phase I report will help develop the plan for the Phase II PFAS investigation and noted that in general the plan is to sample PFAS in various media, primarily groundwater, to fully delineate the nature and extent of PFAS contamination at the site. He further noted that the existing and potential new PFAS sampling locations have not been identified at this time.
- 22. Are VOCs being sampled as part of the RI?
 - Ms. Good and Mr. Lin responded that no, VOCs are not being sampled as part of the RI, but noted that these contaminants are monitored regularly and results are available in the administrative record for the Site, specifically the monthly groundwater treatment system reports and the semi-annual groundwater monitoring reports.
- 23. How long will Site contaminants be sampled regularly?
 - Mr. Lin responded that groundwater will be monitored until Site closeout, and although evaluation of groundwater concentrations to date shows concentration levels are declining, levels are still above MCLs and it is difficult to predict how much longer the groundwater pump and treat system will be needed.
- 24. Can PFAS combine with VOCs or any other contaminants?
 - Mr. Lin responded that it is unclear at this time whether PFAS can combine with other contaminants, but that considerable research is being performed in to evaluate this issue and the Navy is participating in as much of this research as possible.
- 25. Since the wells are being installed at 600 feet, there could be a large amount of soil being produced to clean it up, so what is the cost for cleaning up this soil?
 - EPA and the Navy responded that bedrock is present at shallow depths at the site, and that the soil is only up to approximately 15 feet thick. The PFAS is present in groundwater in water-bearing fractures in the bedrock.



Next TRC Meeting

Next TRC meeting will be held on a date to be determined at the WMA Boardroom in Warminster, PA or possibly a larger venue. Public notice will be made in advance of the meeting.

TRC Meeting Adjourned

Mr. Lin adjourned the TRC meeting at approximately 7:10 p.m. Representatives from the Agency of Toxic Substances and Disease Registry addressed community health questions.



Technical Review Committee (TRC) July 17, 2019 Meeting Minutes – Final

ATTACHMENT 1

Attendance List



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SIGN-IN SHEET

FORMER NAWC WARMINSTER - JULY 17, 2019 TRC MEETING



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hanny Brown	2 PM	215 814-5527	brown larry (Feph. god
Tom Ames	HURA	215.643.	tames e norsham. org

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	RA DEP	48 %- 250	Karmen Ope. gov
Jessia Kasmaro		Star	
		215.357) green wood a nocma -pa. ora
Jett Greenwod	NBCMA	£515	
MATT WALTERS	Brees County Planning Commission	215-345 - 3400	mmualters@butscounty.org
Color Wards	PA DEP	484,253.SAL2	Canada Op. Or
Don Claster	Warminster LEAC	2 292 812 292	gle; tors@com cast, net
Deb Goldblum	EPA Region 3	215-814-	go tablumidebersh Bepa son

FORMER NAWC WARMINSTER – JULY 17, 2019 TRC MEETING



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FORMER NAWC WARMINSTER - JULY 17, 2019 TRC MEETING



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FORMER NAWC WARMINSTER – JULY 17, 2019 TRC MEETING



Technical Review Committee (TRC) July 17, 2019 Meeting Minutes – Final

ATTACHMENT 2

Meeting Agenda



Technical Review Committee (TRC) July 17, 2019 Meeting Minutes – Final



FORMER NAWC WARMINSTER Technical Review Committee (TRC)

Meeting Agenda



 Date:
 Wednesday, July 17, 2019

 Time:
 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

 Location:
 Warminster Township Building Meeting Room

 401 Gibson Ave., Warminster, PA 18974

Purpose: Provide updates of environmental restoration activities, and actions being taken for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) known as perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) in drinking water. Health professionals will be available after the conclusion of the environmental restoration updates.

Welcome and Announcements
Navy Environmental Restoration Program
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)
Regulator comments
Questions/comments from community
TRC meeting concluding comments and adjournment
Health discussion by Agency for Toxic Health and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

The Information Repository is available at the Bucks County Planning Commission; 1260 Almshouse Road; Doylestown, PA 18901; 215-345-3426.

TRC Meeting Minutes and the Administrative Record is available at the Base Realignment and Closure Web site:

https://bracpmo.navy.mil/brac_bases/northeast/former_warfare_center_warminster.html

Navy Contact: Mr. Willington Lin, BRAC Environmental Coordinator, 4911 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19112. Phone (215) 897-4900 or e-mail willie.lin@navy.mil

EPA Website:

http://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302466



Technical Review Committee (TRC) July 17, 2019 Meeting Minutes – Final

ATTACHMENT 3

Former NAWC Warminster TRC Meeting Presentation













- Operable Units 1A (OU-1A), 3 (OU-3) and 4 (OU-4) have LUCs and a groundwater extraction and treatment system to remove Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). The system extracts groundwater from areas A, C, and D and uses air stripping and granular activated carbon to process up to 202,000 gallons-perday, or 140 gallons-per-minute (gpm). The treated water is discharged to a tributary of Little Neshaminy Creek.
- Operable Units 7 (OU-7) and 9 (OU-9) have land-use controls (LUCs) which are monitored annually.
- The remaining Operable Units OU-1B, OU-2, OU-5, OU-6, and OU-8 have no further action.

Additional information about NAWC Warminster can be found in BACKUP

NAWC Warminster Technical Review Committee Meeting – July 17, 2019

5





















































AREA	SITES	OPERABLE UNITS	SITE DESCRIPTION	STATUS
	1	OU-1A (Groundwater) OU-9 (Soil, sediment, surface water)	Waste disposal	Groundwater (OU-1A) ROD Sept. 2000 Soil (OU-9) ROD June 2000.
	2	OU-1A (Groundwater) OU-9 (Soil, sediment, surface water)	Sludge disposal pit	Groundwater (OU-1A) ROD Sept. 2000 Soil (OU-9) ROD June 2000.
А	3	OU-1A (Groundwater) OU-9 (Soil, sediment, surface water)	Waste disposal	Groundwater (OU-1A) ROD Sept. 2000 Soil (OU-9) ROD June 2000.
	Impoundment Area	OU-1A (Groundwater) OU-9 (Soil, sediment, surface water)	Unlined wastewater sludge impoundment areas	Groundwater (OU-1A) ROD Sept. 2000 Soil (OU-9) ROD June 2000.
	5	OU-1B (Groundwater) OU-10 (Soil, sediment, surface water)	Landfills	Groundwater (OU-1B) NFA ROD Sept. 200 Soil (OU-10) NFA ROD signed Sept. 2000
в	6	OU-1B (Groundwater) OU-7 (Soils and wastes)	Waste disposal	Groundwater (OU-1B) NFA ROD Sept. 200 Soil (OU-7) ROD signed June 2000
	7	OU-1B (Groundwater) OU-7 (Soils and wastes)	Sludge disposal pit	Groundwater (OU-1B) NFA ROD Sept. 200 Soil (OU-7) ROD signed June 2000
	NA	OU-2 (Groundwater)	Off-base drinking water, Areas B and C	No ROD. Emergency action 1993-1994
	4	OU-3 (Groundwater) OU-6 (Soil, sediment, surface water)	Landfills	Groundwater (OU-3) ROD March 1995 OU-3 ESD Sept. 1999 Soil (OU-6) NEA ROD June 2000
С	8	OU-3 (Groundwater) OU-5 (Soil, sediment, Surface Water)	Fire Training Area	Groundwater (OU-3) ROD March 1995 OU-3 ESD Sept.1999 Soil (OU-5) NEA ROD Sept 1999
D	NA	OU-4 (Groundwater) OU-8 (Soils)	Industrial Area	Groundwater (OU-4) ROD June 2000 Soil (OU-8) NEA ROD June 2000





















