



NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE (NAS JRB) WILLOW GROVE

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes

RAB Meeting No. 44

Meeting Date: January 19, 2011

Meeting Time: 6:00 p.m.

Meeting Place: Horsham Township Public Library

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Attendance:	Eric Lindhult (R)	RAB Member
	Liz Gemmill (R)	RAB Member
	Jim Vetrini (R)	RAB Member
	Ted Roth (R)	RAB Member
	Bill Walker	Horsham Township
	Tom Ames	HLRA
	Bob Lewandowski (R)	Navy, BRAC PMO
	Bill Heil (R)	Navy, Willow Grove
	Hal Dusen (R)	Navy, Willow Grove
	Tim Sheehan (R)	PADEP
	Jessica Kasmari (R)	PADEP
	Lisa Cunningham (R)	EPA
	Kevin Kilmartin	Tetra Tech
	Russ Turner	Tetra Tech
	(R) Designates RAB Member	

Bob Lewandowski opened the meeting, thanking everyone for attending the 44th Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting and noting our good luck that no snow interfered.

Mr. Lewandowski mentioned that Jeff Dale sends his apologies that he couldn't make it tonight. He had a little minor surgery and he's doing fine, but he's just not quite ready to get back to this yet. He'll certainly be here for our next meeting. By way of announcements, Mr. Dusen and Mr. Lewandowski reiterated that Base operational closure is still August 31st, 2011. Public Works will be the last to shut down. Operational units will be leaving before then; they're going to be staggering final departure dates.

Mr. Lewandowski announced that we have a short agenda tonight, so we don't expect to take more than about an hour or so to go through it. We're going to be updating you on progress with the Site 3 remedial investigation. Probably the longest presentation of the night will be the update on the Site 5 groundwater pilot treatment test that has been going on at the fire fighting area. We'll talk a little bit about the results of the Phase 1 and the upcoming Phase 2 remedial investigations for the Site 12 South Landfill. Then I'll briefly go over the, hopefully, soon-to-be signed lease between the LRA with the Delaware Valley Historic Aircraft Association, followed by our wrap-up. So with that, I guess, Russ, if you want to give a Site 3 update.

Russ Turner explained that the Site 3 RI (remedial investigation) report went out this time last year. We had some comments back from EPA, from the State, and from USGS. We incorporated all those comments and issued changed pages because there were a significant number of comments, mainly on human health risk assessment. Everyone here is familiar with that process; right? The comments were fairly technical and there was some new human health risk assessment guidance (issued from EPA) in the middle of the year. There were some new reference numbers to consider, so we recalculated the human health risk assessment. By December there was enough of the document revised that the Navy decided to submit changed pages about a month ago for concurrence. At this point it's up to EPA, which is Linda Watson, if she gives us the okay, we can move forward then with the final remedial investigation report for Site 3. That would allow us to go forward with the feasibility study, which we're anxious to get to. Is there anything I missed on Site 3 you can think of? Any questions? Really, that's all I have for Site 3. It's awfully brief but that's it. Mr. Lewandowski added that our next step for Site 3 would be to go to our feasibility study, looking at different alternatives to explore what we're going to do as far as the remediation goes. That would be followed by some type of design and remedial action.

Mr. Lewandowski remembered by the way, that Lisa Cunningham, our EPA representative, plans on attending tonight. She had another meeting this afternoon with another of our naval installations. The meeting in Philadelphia wasn't expected to end until about 4:30. So my guess is she is now out of there on the road. She's probably sitting on I 95 somewhere right now. But hopefully she'll be here before the end of this meeting. Mr. Lewandowski then introduced Kevin Kilmartin, mentioning that he has the bulk of tonight's presentation, or at least most of the slides anyway, for Site 5.

Mr. Kilmartin stated that he would be fairly brief also because a lot of the things to discuss are things we've talked about before. If I seem to fly over something or gloss over something and you want to stop, just yell out. Site 5 is the former fire training area. It's characterized by a groundwater plume that originates here (referring to the projected slide) and travels basically to the northwest, actually towards Site 3 that Russ was just discussing. You see the building here is sort of the tie point that was also in Russ' slide. So we're looking at Site 5, and Site 3 is just downgradient of Site 5. For the past two years, the Navy's been conducting a pilot test for bioremediation. If you remember, that's where we're counting on the bacteria in the groundwater to destroy the solvents. The pilot test, of course, is not the actual long-term remediation. It's a test to see if bioremediation would be a good candidate for the technology to perform the long-term remediation of the problem. And I guess the news tonight is that the Navy believes the pilot test really shows that bioremediation is a very effective technology to destroy the solvents here at the source area. As we've talked about many times in previous discussions, these bacteria require a very particular environment to thrive. Basically they need very little to no oxygen, what we call anaerobic conditions. They need a near neutral pH. The water can't be too acidic or too basic. It has to be about in the middle. And the environment needs to be what we call a reducing environment. It's a little harder to conceptualize, but it's measured by that parameter we call ORP (Oxidation/Reduction Potential) that we'll be looking at further in just a couple of minutes. In order to condition the aquifer and create this environment the bacteria need to thrive, the Navy installed the groundwater recirculation system. These wells here (referring to a projected slide) extract water from the aquifer. The water goes into the treatment trailer where

amendments are added to condition the water, and then it goes back out and is reinjected back into the aquifer. Again, I know this is a recap of things we've talked about before, but just to get everything up to date, the groundwater plume consists of chlorinated solvents that originally were chiefly the compounds 1,1,1-TCA (trichloroethane), TCE (trichloroethene) and to a lesser extent another compound called PCE (tetrachloroethene), another solvent.

In the bioremediation process, bacteria destroy solvent molecules by removing chlorine atoms. Along the way to complete destruction of that molecule, intermediate compounds that didn't necessarily exist before are created along the destruction process. For example, TCE stands for trichloroethene, or tri, meaning three, three chlorines. The bacteria will remove one chlorine atom from that molecule and create an intermediate compound called dichloroethene, di meaning two chlorines, and so on down the line.

Two words we've used a lot in past presentations are biostimulation and bioaugmentation. We conducted several rounds of biostimulation (adding amendments) to create the right environment for the bacteria that we talked about. Biostimulation included the addition of the sodium bicarbonate and sodium lactate solution. Then we also had to perform one round of bioaugmentation (adding bacteria to the test cell). If you remember, that's where we bought commercially available quantities of these special bacteria and added them into the formation. Bioaugmentation was performed for two reasons. The first being that we saw that although the species we wanted were present in the aquifer, that even with the biostimulation, we just couldn't kick the population up quite high enough to where we really wanted to see it. Also, when we did our genetic DNA analysis, we saw that those bacteria present didn't really have all the right genes that were going to carry this destruction process completely through to the end. We were concerned that the degradation process was going to get hung up in the middle.

Okay - the current status. We recently completed our eighth sampling round. What we're seeing now is those original solvent compounds, the 1,1,1-TCA, the TCE, and the PCE are either sharply reduced or in most cases absent. The original solvents are largely gone. The intermediate compounds are steady in concentration or declining, which is a great sign; because when we destroyed the original compounds we were creating these intermediate compounds. So their concentrations were rising. Now, the intermediate compounds concentration rise has stopped and is either steady or actually declining. That demonstrates the progression that the bacteria are making in breaking down the original solvents. With the last two sampling rounds, we're actually starting to see what we call the end stage products of the bioremediation. That is the compounds you find at the very end after the reduction of the solvents is completed or near completion.

The one other issue I'll talk about though, is that we have found through our sampling events, through this pilot test, is that continued periodic biostimulation is required and is still going to be required in the future. What that means in short term is that as we add food, the lactate or other carbon source to the aquifer, the bacteria are eating it up very quickly. So they're doing a really good job, but that's going to require that periodically additional food carbon substrate be added to the aquifer to maintain these conditions that we worked so hard to create. Because of the success that we've seen with this pilot test, the Navy will incorporate bioremediation into the proposed plan for the overall remediation of Site 5 groundwater and it will be the primary

remedy for the groundwater immediately within the source area where the highest concentration of solvents have historically been found. The Navy has begun discussions with the regulators to that effect.

Mr. Kilmartin then presented a series of slides showing analytical results and other technical data supporting the summary of conclusions presented. Mr. Lewandowski explained that another important milestone that we reached at our recent team meeting that we have with the Navy and the regulators was that there was agreement that we're showing enough progress at this point that we can go on to the next phase, which is preparing the proposed plan for Site 5 groundwater. We had in the past already done a feasibility study of which biological treatment was a component, but the feeling is that it's successful enough now that we can go to the next phase, which is to put out the proposed plan for the remediation and then move on to a ROD (Record of Decision) based on whatever comments we get from the public. Mr. Turner added that one more step might be necessary before we prepare the proposed plan. That would be Kevin's final report of the pilot test results. We're saying that the pilot program is concluded and we can draw conclusions from that. We put the conclusions (and the supporting data) into a report submitted to the Navy for review. That report will be going out to the team maybe as early as tomorrow or the next day. So then when there's agreement with that report, we'd like to very soon begin work on the proposed plan and ROD process. The sooner we start the better. It gives us a chance to have the Site 5 groundwater Proposed Plan and possibly ROD in FY '11. Mr. Lewandowski stated that the team would like to attain an FY '11 Proposed Plan and ROD if possible.

Mr. Turner mentioned that not everyone is perfectly familiar with Site 12, so here is a quick history. Site 12 is the Navy's newest site. It is located adjacent to Site 2. Referring to a projected slide, Mr. Turner explained the location in the southwestern corner of the facility with Horsham Road, 463 to the west where Maple Avenue goes across to the south. The Navy had been pursuing for many years this Site 2 because the initial assessment studies had said this is where the landfill was. And if you drive around this corner, it looks like a landfill. There's a big embankment. It looks like somebody pushed some things in there and pushed dirt over it. There was light grass over it. That's where those antennas are. It turned out we investigated very thoroughly soil, surface water, sediments, everything, and it was only very lightly contaminated. We did a lot of test pits and we found very little, if any, waste disposed there. And so the Navy with the agreement of the EPA and DEP has written a no action record of decision for this Site 2 area. Meanwhile, there was some interest nearby. There was some debris on the surface of the land adjacent to Site 2 that has now become Site 12. The status that we have at Site 12 is it's a full-blown installation restoration site, Superfund site. It is still in the early stages. We did a Phase 1 remedial investigation last winter. In the summer, we submitted the Phase 1 informational report of findings. After having performed geophysical surveys to look for hidden waste beneath the surface, we followed up with test pits and soil samples, surface water samples, everything but groundwater sampling at this point because we had a lot of good groundwater data downgradient at Site 2. At that point, we didn't know where we might find contamination in the test pits. So there will be a groundwater investigation included in the next phase, Phase 2. In Phase 1 from the test pits and other sampling we performed there, the types of compounds that we found were semivolatile organic type compounds, petroleum type compounds, people think of as PAH, petroleum hydrocarbons. We also found some metals. We found some lead, for instance, and other metals. You always find those in a landfill. We found a lot of waste in

trenches. So we found the old landfill. That's the major conclusion from Phase 1. We also found some pesticides in samples. Pesticides in general are found all over, herbicides, pesticides, et cetera. Whether that's a big issue for this site will be determined by doing the statistical calculations that we do in the human health (and ecological) risk assessment. So the current status is that based on the findings of the Phase 1 RI data report, we're writing a work plan for Phase 2 remedial investigation at Site 12.

One thing interesting happened that caused a delay in the planning process for the Site 12 work plan. We had hoped to be in the field at Site 12 in February. At a recent team meeting we were discussing chromium, which has been very much in the news recently. We discussed that we did not plan to do chromium speciation analysis. Chromium is a chemical that exists in different oxidation states. Chrome III is lower toxicity, chrome VI is higher toxicity. The team recognized the lack of chrome speciation data as a gap. Meanwhile, this landfill looks a lot like the Site 3 landfill if you look at the type of procedures that have occurred there in the past; the trenching and the burning and the burial beneath the surface. So, the team decided that at the same time we'll be checking Site 12 for chrome VI, we'll also check Site 3 for chrome VI. Therefore, the work plan had to be rewritten to add sampling and analysis for chrome VI at Site 3 and Site 12. We are in that process now. Now, we think we'll get out to the field in the spring, probably early April. We'll try to get in after the ice and snow but before the ticks become active.

That concludes the summary for Site 12. Essentially, the status is that we are preparing the Phase II RI work plan.

Ted Roth asked, would chromium have likely been used at the Air Station? Mr. Turner replied that no, there is no history of chromium VI at the Air Station Willow Grove. Chrome VI would come from chrome plating operations for instance. There are other potential sources, but there's no known history of chrome VI at Site 3, Site 12 or across the Air Station. In the past, the project team decided it would be good enough to check the groundwater at Site 3 for instance. If you remember Site 3, we've exhaustively looked at the groundwater there. We have 20 or 25 wells there to monitor groundwater quality. About two years ago the team discussed that we hadn't checked for chrome VI at Site 3. When we do the human health risk assessment, we have to assume all chrome found is chrome VI because that's the process, you assume the worst case. At Site 3, we checked for chrome VI in the groundwater. But we asked at the time, well, will we be able to conclude that there's no chrome VI in the soil based on what we find in the groundwater? We said yes actually. However, meanwhile, chrome VI is raised to a higher level of importance in the interest of the general populous, the public, and the team changed their mind this time around. Luckily we're still in the field. It's timely and we can check for chrome VI and we'll know if there's chrome VI in the soil without having to deduce there's no chrome VI by the fact it's not in the groundwater. Tim Sheehan clarified that the Navy has obtained only total chromium sample analysis so far (in soil). You can't know what part of that is chrome VI unless you test for the chrome VI specifically. The test for chrome VI is more expensive. If it's all chrome III, it's not a problem. But chrome VI has a much higher toxicity. Also, chrome III tends to form an insoluble compound while chrome VI tends to be soluble. Mr. Roth asked if it's in the

groundwater. Mr. Turner replied that it can be in water, but none was found in groundwater at Site 3. Where we have found chrome VI in the past has been at places like Army depots where they have chrome plating tanks and have done chrome plating on rifle barrels or at any automotive-type manufacturing facilities. There's really been no history of that I've ever seen at the Air Station Willow Grove, and so we're confident that very likely we'll find a lot of chrome III in these samples as a percentage of the total chrome, but me saying that doesn't make it true. It's better to take the sample and prove it. Mr. Roth added, I've been trying to think where chrome would be. But now thinking about it, landing gear and hydraulic cylinders, etc., there could have been chrome in many places. Mr. Turner agreed, there is a lot of chrome around. Someone did touch on the price of analysis. It is expensive to do chrome VI laboratory analysis. We were all surprised (by the magnitude of the additional cost) and Bob had to request additional funding for the purpose. Mr. Lewandowski explained that if you think assuming all (total) chrome results represent chrome VI will be a factor, or if you want to be able to conclusively rule that conservative assumption out as a factor in your risk assessment, it's probably economical to do species sampling, so you know for sure what you have. Measuring the ratio of chrome III to chrome VI may make the difference between having to remove a lot of landfill material or being able to leave it in place, knowing that what's left there is safe. So there is an economic decision to be made. Sometimes it does make sense to go out and evaluate chrome species. In this case, we've decided we'd rather know and be able to tell exactly what's there so we've got a very clear path forward when we go into our proposed plan or our feasibility study to make a decision on the type of remedy. Mr. Turner agreed; it's very likely you will have to remove less soil if you are able to say there's not a high percentage of chrome VI present. There were no further questions or comments.

Mr. Lewandowski mentioned that he wanted to give a brief update on the lease that the Delaware Valley Historic Aircraft Association (DVHAA) has requested through the LRA (Local Redevelopment Authority). The Horsham Township Authority is what we call the local redevelopment authority here. DVHAA has requested two areas of the Base. In July DVHAA submitted the request to the LRA. The township authority has submitted a lease request. Before we can process a lease, it's just like if we were going to be disposing of the property in fee. We've still got to do an environmental analysis and to make sure that we know exactly what kinds of compounds may be present before the property's leased or before it's transferred. Two terms that you'll hear a lot going on into the future are a finding of suitability to lease, what we call FOSL, and a finding of suitability to transfer, which we call a FOST, just the initials. The Navy was informed of the DVHAA desire to lease a couple of areas on the Base in the June-July 2010 time frame. We went out there within a couple of weeks to begin our FOSL. There are two areas. Most of you are familiar with this (referring to a projected slide of the area) you see they have the aviation museum right here right off of Route 611 with the parking area in front, several static displays. Currently their property is all fenced off. But with the closing of the Base, they've asked for some additional properties, which would include two of the family housing units, plus a larger area in the back. This was an area (referring to the projected slide) you can see three dots where I believe there used to be a P3 aircraft static display there. So that's the first area. What we did was basically two separate FOSLs because geographically the two areas aren't next to each other. The other area that they asked for (referring to another projected

slide) again they're currently in that area and it's a fenced area. I don't believe that the DVHAA request here includes any additional area beyond what's currently being used by DVHAA. Off of Easton Road they've got a prefabricated hangar that they use to do refurbishment of aircraft before they bring it over to the other facility, to the museum facility. Both of those areas are going to be leased and both needed to be looked at from an environmental standpoint.

We completed the draft FOSLs. We provided them to our regulatory partners at DEP and EPA for their review and comment. One of the things that we identified through the FOSL process was that because of the older aircraft and components that they work on, some of those components were radium-painted dials. It's primarily radium-painted equipment that was in the old aircraft. They used radium paint because it would naturally glow at night and the pilots could read the instruments in the dark if they were painted with this material. Radium paint does have a radioactive hazard, although it varies from piece to piece.

We had the Navy's radiological affairs support office involved, who is the Navy's expert on this. Through them we contracted with a firm that came out and in the October time frame. The contractor inventoried and what they call "surveyed", which is basically taking the radiological measurement of all the items that were in the museum and in the restoration hangar area where they work on the equipment. The contractor identified a certain number of items with low contamination that were determined could be a potential hazard. All of those items were at the time of the survey in the inventory. They were segregated, packaged, and placed in a shipping container, that was out at the restoration hangar, area for eventual disposal. Then we followed up with another contract. By the way, both of these contracts were through the Army because the Army is the designated DOD lead for this low-level radiological material. So those items were disposed of in December of this year. We're waiting now for the Navy's radiological experts, RASO, to review all the information. We're anticipating very shortly to be receiving a letter from them that acknowledges that all the proper procedures were taken and that the properties are now safe to lease. As soon as we get that letter from RASO, then we can sign our FOSLs. Once the FOSLs are signed, then we can proceed with signing the lease to the Horsham Township Authority, who would then basically allow the Delaware Valley Historical Aircraft Association to continue to use that property beyond the point where the Base closes.

I don't know if there are any questions on that. I'd be glad to answer.

Mr. Roth asked, who are the parties to the lease and where does the museum come in? Mr. Lewandowski answered that the parties to the lease would be the Navy as the lessor and the Horsham Township Authority as the lessee. DVHAA would be, I guess, sublessee to the Horsham Township Authority. We're not doing any kind of direct lease because the Horsham Township Authority is the approved land redevelopment authority for the Base. So they're the only ones that the Navy will be dealing with. And then they can sublease to whoever they like. Mr. Roth stated that he didn't understand, who's going to own the property when the Navy signs it off? Mr. Lewandowski replied that when we do the lease, the Navy still owns the property, but it's leased. So there is an interest that is passed to the Horsham Township Authority for them to use the property. Mr. Sheehan asked, is this for the whole Base? I know the northern part's going to stay active military; right? But the whole rest of it, you're still going to keep ownership and lease it? Mr. Lewandowski

answered that first, a reuse plan needs to be completed by the Horsham Township Authority. Following the reuse plan, the Navy will prepare the NEPA environmental impact statement that addresses that particular land use. Also, there are still other environmental concerns that we're working on around the Base, for instance, Site 3, Site 12, and Site 5 that need to be addressed before all the property can be transferred. Until those items are completed, we can't dispose of any property, but we can lease property in the interim, which is what we're doing to allow the DVHAA to be able to stay there. Otherwise we'd have to ask them to leave. The DVHAA has worked through the Horsham Township Authority (the Authority) so the Navy can lease the property and allow them to stay. But this is just a stopgap measure. You may see the Authority respond to other requests if they get other interest after the Base is operationally closed but before all the other steps such as the reuse planning and the NEPA work is completed. There may be other interested parties that come forward and want certain facilities. The way that we would provide them those facilities would be through leases to the Authority. And that's a good segue. I wanted to welcome Tom Ames tonight. Tom, your position -- I don't want to mangle it -- is? Mr. Ames answered that at the end of the month he will be joining the Horsham Land Reuse Authority as the deputy director. Mr. Lewandowski added that Tom will be working very closely with getting the reuse plan underway and in place and really laying the groundwork for the other things that we have to do in order to begin the actual property disposal. Actually, about a decade and a half ago Tom was with the Navy in the equivalent of my (Mr. Lewandowski's) job, but over at the Warminster Base. So Tom knows both sides of the planning issue here, so I think he's going to be a great asset to the process. I know certainly I'll feel good knowing I can pick up the phone and talk to Tom about things. Mr. Ames agreed, likewise. Mr. Lewandowski asked if there were any other questions on the lease? Mr. Walker mentioned that when you say the lease will be signed, the environment side of it is just one of many details of these two leases, the lease between the Navy and the LRA and the sublease between the LRA and the museum folks. So I don't want the last thing to be misleading. It will be true; you'll get your concurrence letter. But there are a whole lot of other issues that we're trying to work out among all three parties to make this happen. So even though the environmental (issue) is solved, there might be something that doesn't make it happen that's not related to the environmental side. So they are working extremely hard, all three sides, the Township's involved, and they're trying to make it happen. But as you all know, the devil's in the details and there are a lot of details that you don't think about until you start getting into it. Mr. Roth asked, what's the term of the lease? Is it like until the Navy turns over to them? And how secure is the museum? Mr. Lewandowski explained that he didn't know what the term of the lease is. I'm only guessing. I'm not the real estate guy. So, you know, I apologize. Sometimes I have my environmental blinders on and I get focused on getting our environmental part done. I'm pretty certain there's a multiyear term to that lease, but I don't know how long it is. Mr. Walker added that the museum folks were preparing their NOI (notification of interest), which is due March 22nd. They were hoping and had their fingers crossed that the Department of Interior would be their sponsor, but they've been rejected by the Department of Interior as sponsor. That was their first try. Now they have three other possible routes of a sponsor. If they don't have a sponsor, they can't submit a NOI and then it ends there. Local government, the Township's not doing it. We're going to be submitting our own NOIs and we're not taking on that financial liability. So their last

two opportunities to have a sponsor to submit a NOI is county government or state government. They are meeting with both of them. They're involved – Mr. Roth interjected, and everybody's broke. Mr. Walker finished by stating, so I don't know where it's going to end up at the end of the day, but a lot of time has been put into the museum folks and everyone's trying really hard to make not only the lease, the short-term lease work, but now they're trying to find out -- March 22nd is upon them quickly -- who's going to sponsor them for their NOI? Mr. Roth asked, why do they need more funding or different funding? They're doing very well or whatever, I don't know, but this is just basically the land underneath their airplanes and the building. Why are they looking for more money, other than the fact everybody wants more money? Mr. Lewandowski postulated that when Navy was there, DVHAA was getting a lot of support from the Base by default. And once the Navy goes away, things that were kind of taken for granted before are no longer going to be available to them. It's less about what they do in the museum as opposed to other things like water and electricity and sewer and those things that they were getting from the Navy before. Once the Navy's gone -- and part of the lease would be saying that -- the Navy is no longer going to provide those services and you need to secure them on your own. That's something that Bill and the township authority may be worried about taking on.

Mr. Lewandowski concluded by saying that pretty much wraps up our agenda for tonight. As always we look forward to any comments or questions, any way we can continue to improve what we're doing here.

Mr. Walker proposed that he would like to give a quick update on the LRA. I attended your last (RAB) meeting (in September) for the first time and the LRA had a board meeting this afternoon. Their board meetings are the third Wednesday of each month at 3 o'clock, so they had a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon. But I just want to go back to December. The LRA did have their community outreach meeting on December 16th as planned. They had 35 different organizations attend the meeting and tour the Base. I don't know from those 35 organizations who will submit NOIs, but the NOIs and public benefit conveyances are due to the LRA March 22nd. Staffing wise, you've met Tom. Tom was just hired as the full-time deputy director of the Horsham Land Reuse Authority and he starts on January 31st. I'm glad to have him on board. It was decided that Mike McGee, our former manager and former executive director of the LRA, will continue in that role on a part-time basis. So we will have a part-time executive director and full-time deputy director and also have a secretary on board soon. All three of them will be operating out of the Township building. Also at today's LRA board meeting, they hired a planning consultant. RKG out of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, will be the planning consultant for the reuse plan of the main Base. I would encourage you all to attend our kickoff meeting with RKG on Monday, February 7th, at 7:00 p.m. in the township community center, which is directly behind the Township building right down the street. It will be a public meeting with the purpose to involve the public. RKG will be facilitating the meeting, to introduce their planning team, and what they'll be doing is explaining the steps going through the whole time frame over the next 12 months. The LRA has to submit a reuse plan by December. So it's a pretty aggressive time schedule and it's going to go by quick. RKG is going to lay everything out to the general public, to the residents that attend. The

public meeting is scheduled for February 7th at 7 o'clock in the community center. So I hope most of you can attend. That's the LRA update. Mr. Lewandowski added I think I told you last time Bill, I really appreciate you attending our meetings and hopefully Tom as well, because what you are doing certainly informs what we're going to be doing and will as we go forward. And as the Base officially closes, it's going to help us prioritize our work. We certainly want to be able to work with you so that if there are certain areas where you're getting interest that we can begin to do a FOSL or contribute in some way, we want to be able to know that as far in advance as possible, so we're not holding anything up when you folks are trying to get a new tenant in or something like that. Mr. Ames added that one of the things I tried to do in getting up to speed as quickly as possible was to visit the library here to see the public record. And I think it would behoove you to review what's on the shelves because I couldn't find easily, for instance, the RAB minutes. So since you're here, you might wander over to see what's there, even though you provided them copies, to make sure that they're still available. Mr. Lewandowski asked if everyone is aware that the library also has the records electronically online? However, the last time he checked, the library Web resource appeared to be about one meeting behind in posting our RAB minutes. Mr. Sheehan mentioned that he had a question. When the ownership gets done and there's still going to be active military in the northern part, is there one DOD entity that's going to be the owner or (will ownership) be all broken up? Basically, it's owned by the Air Force now? Mr. Lewandowski replied that there's going to be two owners; the Navy that owns all the remaining property that's going to be disposed and then that other portion up there is Air Force, owned by the Air Force. Mr. Sheehan clarified his question. Like right now you have different owners. I just wondered is it one DOD entity who's going to own the active part. The part that remains active military will all be Air Force? Mr. Lewandowski further clarified that even though there's going to be a Consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center, it's on Air Force property. Eventually, there will be one (DOD property holder). It will just be Air Force.

Mr. Lewandowski requested input to set the date for our next RAB meeting. After discussion, April 20, 2011 at 6:00 p.m. here in the Horsham Township Public Library was selected for the next meeting.

Mr. Lewandowski thanked everyone, stating that he looks forward to seeing some of this group at the LRA's kickoff meeting scheduled February 7th. The meeting adjourned.







NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE


RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)

January 19, 2011
Meeting Number 44

Agenda

- Welcome Community RAB Members/Announcements
- Site 3 – Ninth Street Landfill Investigation Update
- Site 5 – Fire Training Area Groundwater Pilot Investigation Concluded
- Site 12 – South Landfill Investigation Update
- Base Closure – DVHAA Lease
- Closing Remarks



2




Site 3 - Ninth Street Landfill



3

SOURCE: DELAWARE VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION 2008 DIGITAL ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY





Site 5 – Fire Training Area Groundwater Pilot Investigation Update



4

SOURCE: DELAWARE VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION 2008 DIGITAL ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY



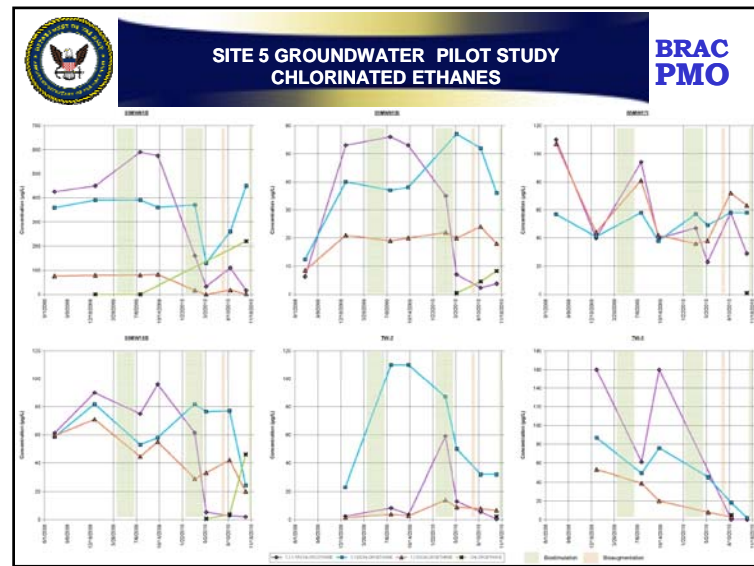


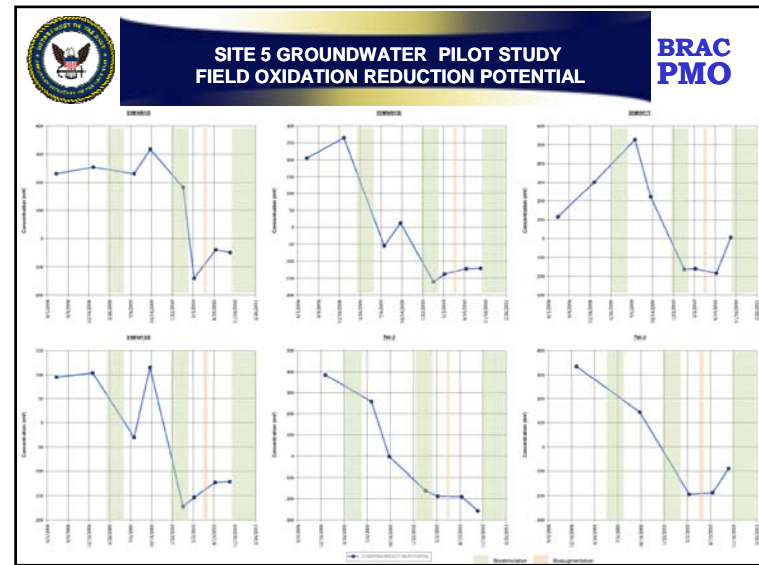
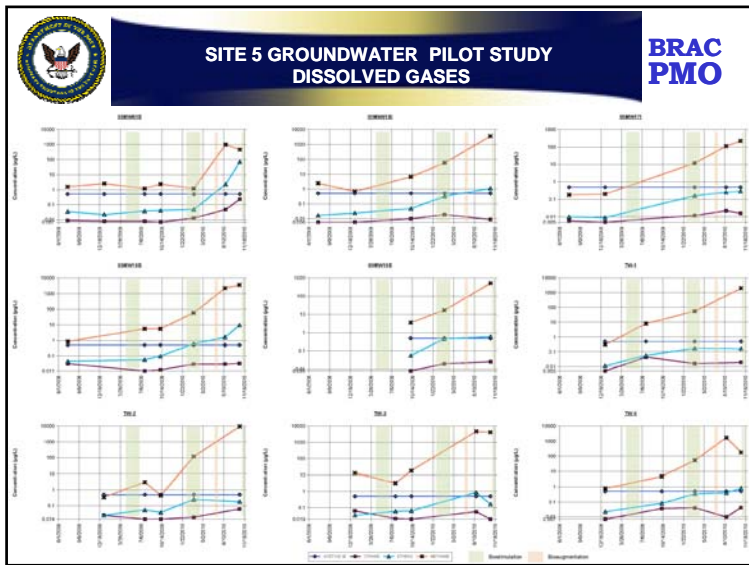
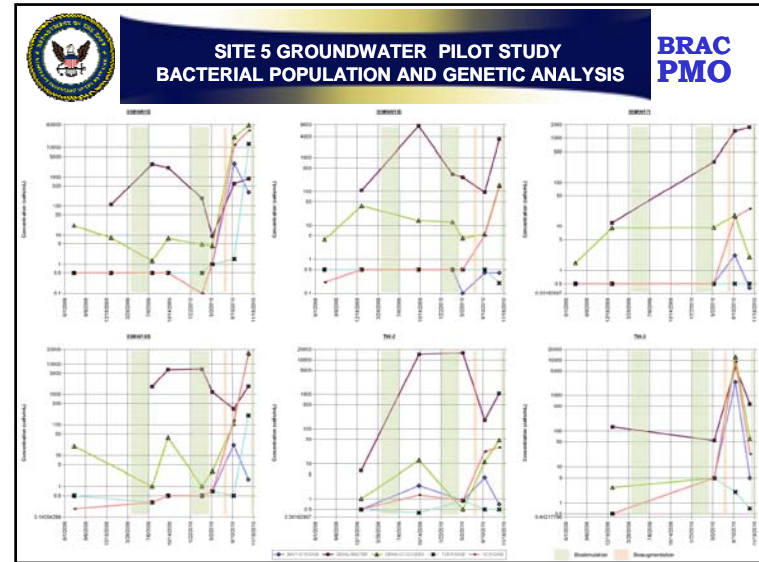
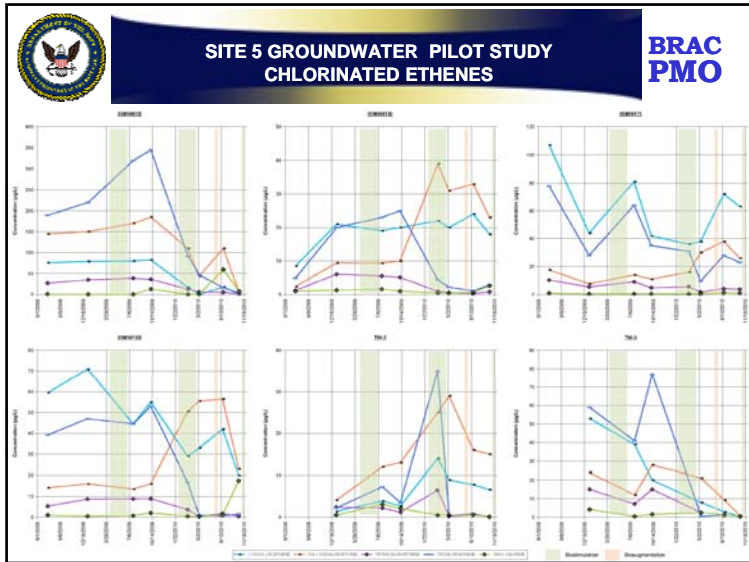
Site 5 – Fire Training Area Groundwater Pilot Investigation Update BRAC PMO

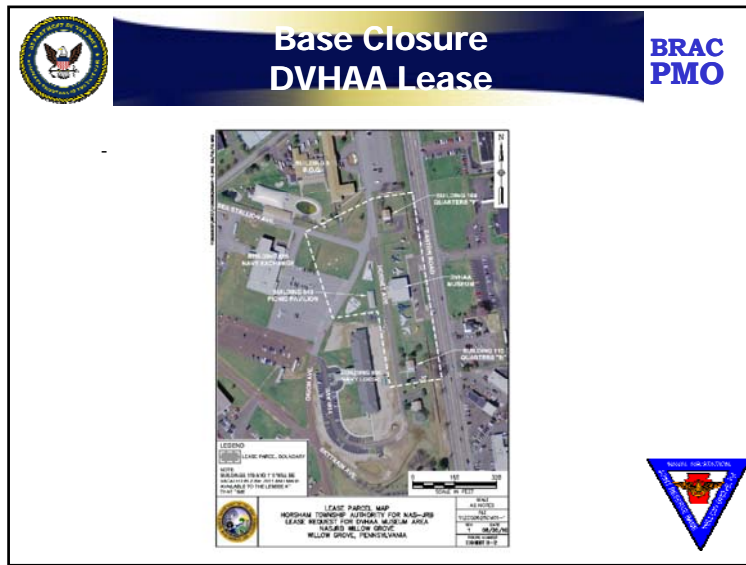
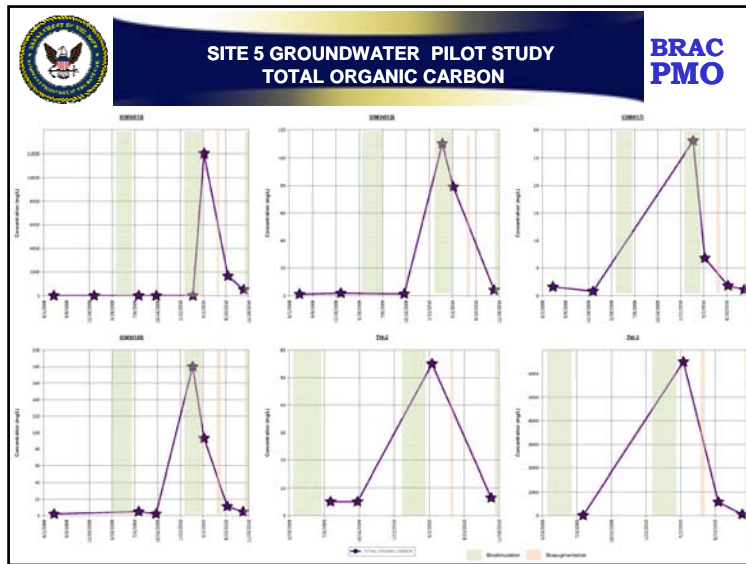
- Groundwater plume containing chlorinated solvents (chiefly 1,1,1-TCA and TCE)
- In bioremediation, bacteria destroy the solvent molecules by removing chlorine atoms, temporarily creating intermediate compounds (e.g., cis-1,2-DCE) along path to complete destruction
- Biostimulation created the environmental conditions required by the bacteria (pH, DO, ORP)
- Bioaugmentation increased the bacterial population with the required genetic makeup

Site 5 – Fire Training Area Groundwater Pilot Investigation Update BRAC PMO

- Current Status
 - Original solvent compounds sharply reduced to absent
 - Intermediate compounds steady to declining
 - End stage compounds appearing
 - Periodic biostimulation is required
- The Navy will incorporate bioremediation into the proposed plan for Site 5 GW remediation as the primary remedy for groundwater within and surrounding the source area.









Base Closure DVHAA Lease

BRAC
PMO

- Draft FOSL provided to regulatory partners September 2010
- Inventory and survey of radiological items completed in October 2010
- Items requiring disposal were identified
- Disposal of items completed December 2010
- FOSL to be signed following receipt of RASO concurrence letter
- Lease will be signed with Horsham Township Authority (LRA)



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NAS JRB Willow Grove RAB Meeting 44

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- Closing Remarks
- Questions or Comments From The Community?
- Next Meeting Date (Proposed Date April __, 2011)



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THE END



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