FINAL Meeting Minutes

Meeting Subject: Norwalk Tank Farm Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Initial Meeting	**Meeting Date**: March 30, 1995 **Meeting Time**: 7:00 p.m. **Meeting Place**: Norwalk Public Library

RAB, PROJECT TEAM, AND OTHER ATTENDEES

RAB Community Members
D. Caughey
D. Fogle
E. Garcia
M. McIntosh
W. Miller
L. Smith
R. Stock*
W. Sterner

Other Members
J. Anderson (City of Norwalk)
Lt. Col. Gross (DFR-W) (Co-chair)
H. Marley (RWQCB)
T. McLane (SFPP) (Co-chair)
J. Rifilato (Tenco Services)
R. Whitaker (WRD)

Other Attendees
C. Albanez (DTSC)
P. Avery (SFPP)
R. Babel (City of Cerritos)
A. Sycip (DTSC)
C. Tice (WCFS)
J. Trani (DFR-W)
T. Whyte (WCFS)

DFR-W = Defense Fuel Region-West
DFSC = Defense Fuel Supply Center
DTSC = Dept. of Toxic Substances Control
RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board
SFPP = Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners
WCFS = Woodward-Clyde Federal Services
WRD = Water Replenishment District

*-Absent

BACKGROUND

DFR-W and SFPP are conducting environmental cleanup activities at the area in and around the Defense Fuel Support Point Norwalk, also known as the Tank Farm, located at 15306 Norwalk Boulevard, Norwalk, CA. The RAB is an advisory committee of local citizens and project members that reviews and comments on documents relating to the environmental cleanup.

This is the first meeting of the Norwalk Tank Farm RAB. The RAB will set a regular meeting schedule. All RAB meetings are open to the public.

MEETING MINUTES			
Item	Description of Discussion and Action Items	Responsible Party	Due Date
1/2	Opening/Introductions (C. Albanez) The meeting was run by Celeste Albanez of DTSC. She went over the agenda, the meeting ground rules, and then each member introduced self.	N/A	N/A
3	What is a RAB presentation (C. Albanez) Purpose, roles, and responsibilities of RAB discussed. -Homework: Read RAB Guidance RAB members can ask questions at any time. The RAB will provide written comments on documents that are reviewed, to which Lt. Col Gross will respond. Ms. Smith suggested a study session on soil borings and updating the information repository.	All members	
4	Administrative Items (C.Tice) RAB Meetings to be quarterly unless decided otherwise, on last Thursday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Dolland Elementary. **Site Tour = June 3, 1995 at 9:00 a.m. Next Meeting = June 29, 1995.** Community Co-Chair self-nomination forms due to Tim Whyte, WCFS, 2020 E. First Street, Santa Ana, CA 92705 by May 31. Election to take place at next meeting. Draft RAB Rules of Operation distributed. All members to read and offer amendments at next meeting. Rules of Operation to be voted on next meeting. Workshops suggested on Environmental Restoration Process, Who's Who, groundwater, and local groundwater hydrology. Mr. Fogle suggested Community Co-Chair should give RAB report to the city council.	All members Interested community RAB members All members N/A Future Community Co-Chair	6-3-95 & 6-29-95 5-31-95 6-29-95 N/A After mtgs.
5	DFSP Norwalk Project Update (J. Trani)		

MEETING MINUTES			
Item	Description of Discussion and Action Items	Responsible Party	Due Date
	-Tank Farm Achievements discussed. Concrete tank collars-were soil or air samples taken during construction? How thick is the concrete for below-ground vaults? Metallurgical analysis on tanks? Future Projects: -New Tank bottoms. -Resurface tank basins. -One tank out of service, four more to go out. -Non-destructive metallurgical studies will be performed in accordance with American Petroleum Institute (API) standards (the first one - five years after tank bottom project). -Southwest Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command supervises qualified contractor selection. -Future leak detection system upgrade. Remedial Activities: -Vapor extraction. Are air samples being taken? What is the foul odor on NE corner of Tank Farm near Holifield Park? -Joint global sampling. -Buried sludge - Ms. Sterner and Mr. Garcia asked why mess with it if it is not posing any threat?	Joe Trani John Rifilato Joe Trani Joe Trani Joe Trani	6-29-95 6-29-95
6	<u>Other Questions</u>		

MEETING MINUTES			
Item	Description of Discussion and Action Items	Responsible Party	Due Date
	When was the last time underground drinking water was tested? What were the results? Will pumping during remediation cause sinking or subsidence? (Hugh Marley - No). Meeting adjourned 8:48 p.m.	Joe Trani	6-29-95

ITEM 5

BELOW-GROUND CONCRETE VAULTS

Below-ground concrete vaults were constructed to expose pipeline valves and flanges within the fuel terminal. The walls are 10 inches and the floors 14 inches to 12 inches, minimum thick. Additionally, the walls and floors have two rows of steel reinforcement. See typical Wall Detail enclosed.

FOUL ODOR ON N.E. CORNER OF TANK FARM

The foul odor was most likely attributed to a propane gas leak on the mobile vapor extraction equipment operated by Groundwater Technology, Inc. The unit is located just west of Holifield Park. The leak was detected on February 27, 1995 and repaired late afternoon the same day. The propane gas is inoculated with an odorant (odorous chemical) for leak detection.

TANK METALLURGICAL ANALYSIS

Metallurgical investigation of the steel plate fuel storage tank walls was performed by LM Laboratories in May 1989. This investigation was conducted as part of a comprehensive seismic survey by James R. Libby and Associates.

Field examination was performed on six storage tanks (Tanks Nos. 80001, 80004, 80006, 80017, 55003 and 55004). A 12" x 8" piece of steel plate was removed from Tank 80004 and tested for tensile and ductile properties. Also, a full quantitative chemical analysis was performed on the plate. Additionally, mobile hardness testing of the six tanks was performed on seven different steel plates at different levels on each tank.

The results of the tests indicated that the tensile and yield strengths exceed the minimum requirements of ASTM* A-7 and A-9 in effect at the time of construction (1920s). Chemical analysis revealed the material as ASTM A-36 steel (a high quality steel). Further details on the aforementioned information may be obtained from the Comprehensive Seismic Survey performed by James R. Libby and Associates, located in the repository.

* American Society of Testing Materials

BURIED SLUDGE

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) directed assessment and remedial action of the 5,000 tons of buried waste oil in 1986. The buried sludge was discovered during excavation to install a new storm drain system within the terminal. Alternatives are now being explored as to the disposition of the thick oily material. At this point in time, capping the site (geotechnical containment) is being ruled out as a viable alternative since this method would limit future construction over a significant parcel of land, require installation and monitoring of groundwater monitoring wells over a long period of time and ultimately preclude potential future site closure. See Site Map of Waste Oil Area enclosed.

EXCAVATED SOIL FOR TANK RING WALLS

According to Bob Goklani, Civil Engineer, project inspector for the U.S. Navy Resident Officer in Charge of Construction:

The foundation excavated soil was sampled and tested. The soil was piled and covered with visqueen (plastic sheets). A small quantity (approximately 100 cy) was determined to be unsuitable. The unsuitable soil was then oxidized (treated) using a portable unit. A portion of the soil was spread over low areas within the terminal. The remaining soil was hauled away from the job site by the contractor.

NORWALK TANK FARM
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

The following are further responses to questions raised at the March 30, 1995 RAB Meeting:

ITEM 5

Q: IN RELATION TO VAPOR EXTRACTION OPERATIONS, ARE AIR SAMPLES BEING TAKEN?

A: Yes. During operation of the vapor extraction and treatment system, a technician performs weekly monitoring of the unit. During these visits, influent vapor (air) samples are collected and measured in the field to ensure that the unit is operating efficiently. Twice per month, samples of the influent vapors (vapors from the wells, before treatment) and effluent vapors (treated air leaving the treatment unit) are collected and submitted to a state-certified laboratory for analysis. Results of these laboratory analyses are compared against the operating parameters as specified by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) permit to operate. The results of these analyses show that the unit consistently reduces the hydrocarbon vapor concentrations in the effluent air to levels well below those dictated by the permit.

ITEM 6

Q: WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME UNDERGROUND DRINKING WATER WAS TESTED AND WHAT WERE THE RESULTS?

A: Nearby drinking water wells were sampled on March 29, 1995. The nearest two drinking water production wells to the site are the Park Water Company wells PKW-29H and PKW-29K. Well PKW-29K is located 1,500 feet northwest and downgradient of the DFSP facility. Drinking water is extracted from an aquifer present at a depth of approximately 600 feet below the surface. Well PKW-29H is located 1,000 feet south of the DFSP Norwalk facility. Drinking water is extracted from a depth of approximately 400 feet below the surface; this well is currently on standby status. Water samples were collected from these wells on March 29, 1995 by Park Water Company personnel. The water sample from PKW-29K was analyzed for general mineral, physical, inorganic, and radiological parameters. The water sample from PKW-29H was analyzed for organic chemical parameters (including benzene and 1,2-DCA). Neither of the well water samples were found to contain concentrations of the analyzed parameters above EPA drinking water standards. In fact, most analytical results showed that no detected concentrations were present (including benzene and 1,2-DCA).