Norwalk Tank Farm Update

Defense Energy Support Center-Los Angeles Norwalk Tank Farm Restoration Advisory Board

August 2, 2001



4 Horizontal Wells Redeveloped

- HW-1, HW-3, HW-5, and HW-7
- Redeveloped to increase air flow
- Jetted with water
 - Vacuumed out sand and debris
- Video logged
- Increased hydrocarbon destruction anticipated

2 Total Fluids/Air Sparge Wells Installed

TF-25, and TF-26

TF-25 installed near Tank 80006. Increase product recovery near PZ-3.

TF-26 installed near Tank 80002. Replaces TF-24.

Installed with air-sparging capability for future use

Central Plume Remediation

System performance since April 1996 Approx. 134,465 gallons recovered and recycled 55,653 gallons of free product recovered 77,485 gallons of volatile hydrocarbons recovered through soil vapor extraction 31.7M gallons of water treated 1,327 gallons of dissolved phase hydrocarbons recovered



Norwalk Tank Farm EBS

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What is an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS)?

A report that compiles and documents previously known information about the environmental condition of the property resulting from the storage, release, or disposal of hazardous substances and/or petroleum substances over the history of the property.

Does not generate new information -- no drilling, sampling or testing.

What is the purpose of an EBS?

Summarize and document environmental information about DFSP Norwalk in one place.

Establish a baseline for the U.S. Air Force to use in making decisions concerning the property.

Why are we doing an EBS?

Required by U.S. Department of Defense policy before any property can be sold, leased, transferred, or acquired.

What does an EBS include?

- History
- Environmental setting
- Environmental factors
- Adjacent property
- Data gaps
- Conclusions

What are the environmental factors considered?

Nine common sources of hazardous substance or petroleum product storage, release, or disposal

Six other sources/areas - not usually sources of environmental contamination unless a release has occurred.

Environmental factors - nine common sources:

- Hazardous substances
 - Release sites
 - Aboveground/underground storage tanks (ASTs/USTs) and pipelines
 - Oil/water separator (OWS)
 - Pesticides
 - Medical and biohazardous waste
 - Ordnance
 - Wastewater treatment and disposal
 - Radiological material and mixed waste

Environmental factors - six other sources/areas:

- Asbestos (ACM)
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Radon
 - Lead-based paint (LBP)
 - Indoor air quality
- Drinking water

Then what?

Categorize the property into one of seven categories:

- Category 1 no release or disposal of hazardous or petroleum substances (including no migration of these substances from adjacent areas).
- Category 2 release or disposal of only petroleum substances.
- Category 3 release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, but at concentrations that do not require removal or remedial response.
 - Category 4 release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, and all removal or remedial actions have been taken.

Seven categories, continued

- Category 5 release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, and all removal or remedial actions are underway, but not yet taken.
- Category 6 release, disposal and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred, but removal or remedial actions have not been implemented.
- Category 7 areas that are not evaluated or require additional evaluation.

Conclusion

Property in categories 1 through 4 is suitable for transfer by deed.

Property in categories 5 through 7 is unsuitable for deed transfer until the necessary actions have been taken and the property has been reclassified into one of the first four categories.



Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Isoconcentration Map



Benzene Isoconcentration Map



1,2-Dichloroethane Isoconcentration Map



Methyl tert-Butyl Ether Isoconcentration Map

