Griffiss BCT Meeting

On-Base Groundwater Project Status

Basewide Vapor Intrusion Status

March 6, 2007

Meeting Agenda

- 10:30 – 10:35 – Introductions and Welcome, Safety Moment
- 10:35 – 11:30 - On-Base Groundwater Remediation Site Status
  - Predesign Investigation
  - Predesign Investigation 2
  - Design
  - Proposed Plan Revisions
  - Upcoming Schedule

Meeting Agenda (cont'd)

- 11:30 – 11:45 – Basewide Vapor Intrusion Operable Unit
  - Listing of Sites
  - Status of Investigation
  - Three Work Plans
  - Site Consolidation / Future project
  - NPL Partial Deletion Request
- 11:45 – 12:00 – Break
- 12:00 – 1:00 - Soil Vapor Sampling Results from OBGW Sites
  - Screening / Results
  - Path Forward Recommendation Discussion
  - Next Steps

Safety Moment
Lock Out / Tag Out

Copper thieves get killed cutting into power lines

High price sends crooks on quest for quick buck

By Wendy Koch
USA TODAY

At least seven men in five states have been fatally electrocuted since July while hacking through power lines to steal wire made of copper, which has been commanding near-record prices, police say.

"It is a growing problem with the rise in the price of metals," says Lt. Shea Smith of the Greenville County Sheriff's Office in South Carolina. Smith says one thief died Aug. 30 and another July 7. Both were found with wire cutters and other tools that suggested their intent. He says at least 30 more copper thefts have occurred in the county so far this year.

Nationwide, police report copper thieves stealing wires from air conditioning units, exposed pipes from underneath homes, vases from graveyards in Sumter, S.C., and bells from a church in Yonkers, N.Y.

"It's surprising to find two deaths in such a short time frame," Shea says. "Most people who steal copper find the easiest way to do it," such as taking it from a construction site.

"It's three (deaths) this year alone" in Detroit, says 2nd Deputy Chief James Tate of the city's police. On Monday, he says, the body of Walter Marlhugh, 24, was discovered after he apparently tried to cut cables from a public lighting box in a vacant lot. Tate says a similar electrocution occurred two months ago and a third earlier in the year.

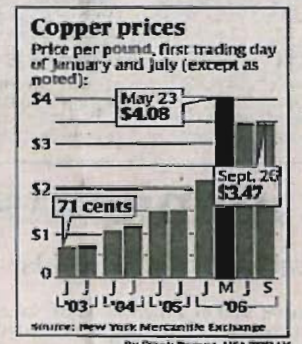
Police have reported three deaths since July in Fort Worth, Pineville, W.Va., and Aurora, Colo. There are no national figures, but the number of copper thefts and related deaths is "probably at the highest level it's ever been," says Kenneth Geremia, spokesman for the Copper Development Association, a trade group.

He says copper, which doubled in value in a year, is completely recyclable and can sell for $3 a pound at scrap yards. Thieves are looking for a quick buck and don't always take precautions, he says. "They're not into rocket science."

"It's a Russian roulette kind of situation. If they cut the wrong wire, they're at risk," says Stan Partlow, director of physical security for American Electric Power, a utility with 5 million customers in 11 states.

He says a rise in thefts from its power lines and substations has left the public and utility workers with power outages, loose wires or exposed equipment and has caused the deaths of two thieves in Boone County, W.Va., and Pike County, Ky.

"It's very difficult" to tell if scrap copper is stolen, because much of it is very commonly used material, says Bryan McGannon, spokesman for the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, an association of 3,000 scrap yards. He says workers are trained to look for stolen items, and his group alerts scrap dealers by e-mail of large thefts.



Pg 3A
9/27/06

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Lock Out / Tag Out

- Estimated that 100 Employees are Injured from Improper Lock Out/ Tag Out Procedures every workday
- OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.147 requires
  - Training for all Authorized Employees
  - Training all Affected Employees
  - Padlocks and Tags on all Motor Starters
- The Fatal Five (Remember these at home too)
  - Failure to Stop Equipment
  - Failure to Disconnect Power Source
  - Failure to Dissipate Residual Energy
  - Accidental Restarting
  - Failure to Clear the Work Area

OBGW Site Status - Progress Update

- Last Progress Meeting 8/31/06
- Pre-Design Investigation 1 Field Work – 9/06 - 11/06
- Feasibility Study Final – 10/06
- Soil Vapor Intrusion Field Work – 10/06 - 12/06
- Baseline Monitoring Field Work – 11/06
- Proposed Plan Draft submitted – 12/06
- Comments on Draft Proposed Plan – 1/07
- Pre-Design Investigation Report – 2/07
- Soil Vapor Intrusion Report – 3/07
- Pre-design Investigation 2 Field Effort – 2/07-3/07

Pre-Design Investigation 1

- Field work Sep. 2006 – Nov. 2006.
- 17 new wells were installed in the PDI effort to improve contaminated groundwater delineation.
- Baseline monitoring of 44 existing wells to update plume maps.
- Veg Oil pilot injection at B817 for enhanced reductive dechlorination design information.
- Membrane Interface Probe (MIP) testing to identify potential source locations.
- Test pits, excavation of suspected source areas.

PDI 1 - Landfill 6

- Key Elements
  - Installed and sampled 6 new monitoring wells to better define 50 ppb VOC contour
  - Installed and sampled 1 new well to monitor downgradient potential vertical migration.
  - Sampled 6 existing wells.

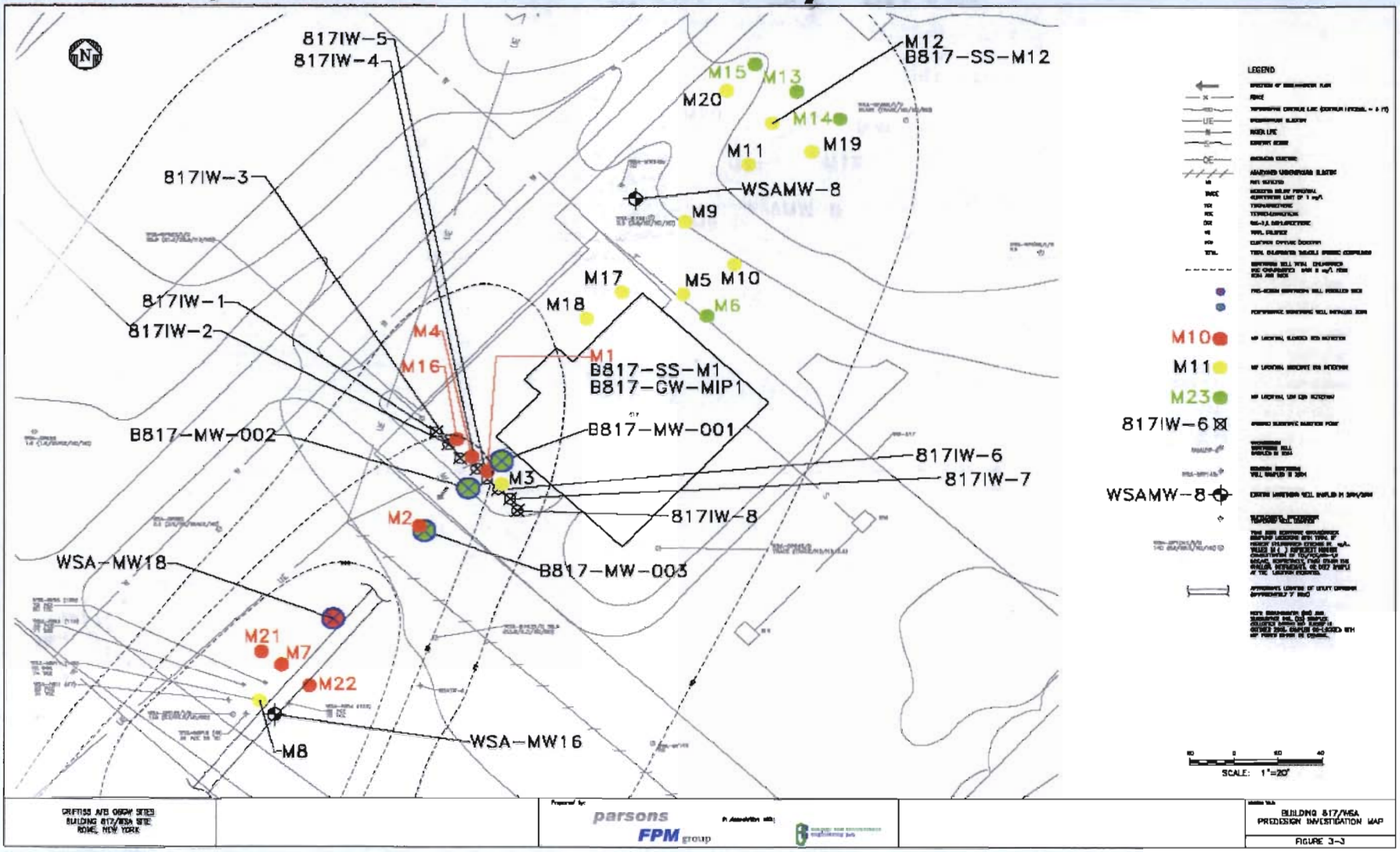
PDI 1 - Building 775

- Key Elements
  - Installed and sampled 2 new monitoring wells to better define 50 ppb VOC contour.
  - Sampled 7 existing wells.

PDI 1 Building 817/WSA

- Key Elements
  - Conducted a direct push MIP survey consisting of 22 points to investigate suspected source areas.
  - Installed 4 new monitoring wells to better define the site plume.
  - Sampled 8 existing wells.
  - Injected 1200 pounds vegetable oil and 1200 pounds fructose in reductive dechlorination pilot study.

WSA/B-817 MIP Survey and Pilot Test



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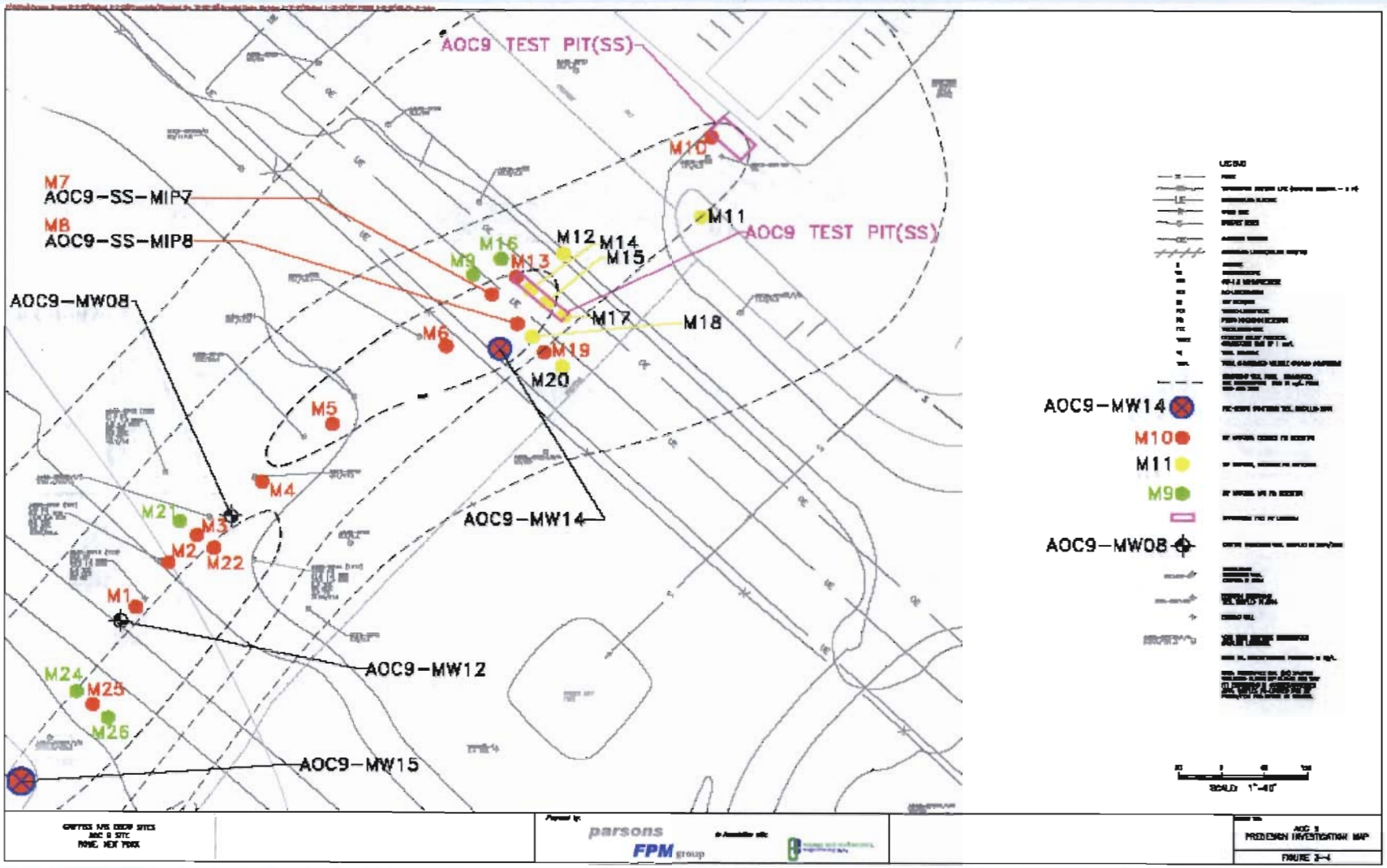
PDI 1 AOC 9

- Key Elements
  - Conducted a direct push MIP survey consisting of 26 points to investigate suspected source areas.
  - Installed and sampled 4 new monitoring wells to better define the site plume .
  - Sampled 11 existing wells.
  - Conducted 2 test pit excavations at suspected source areas.

AOC 9 MIP Survey and Test Pits



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Baseline Monitoring – Apron 2

- Key Elements
  - Sampled 13 existing wells

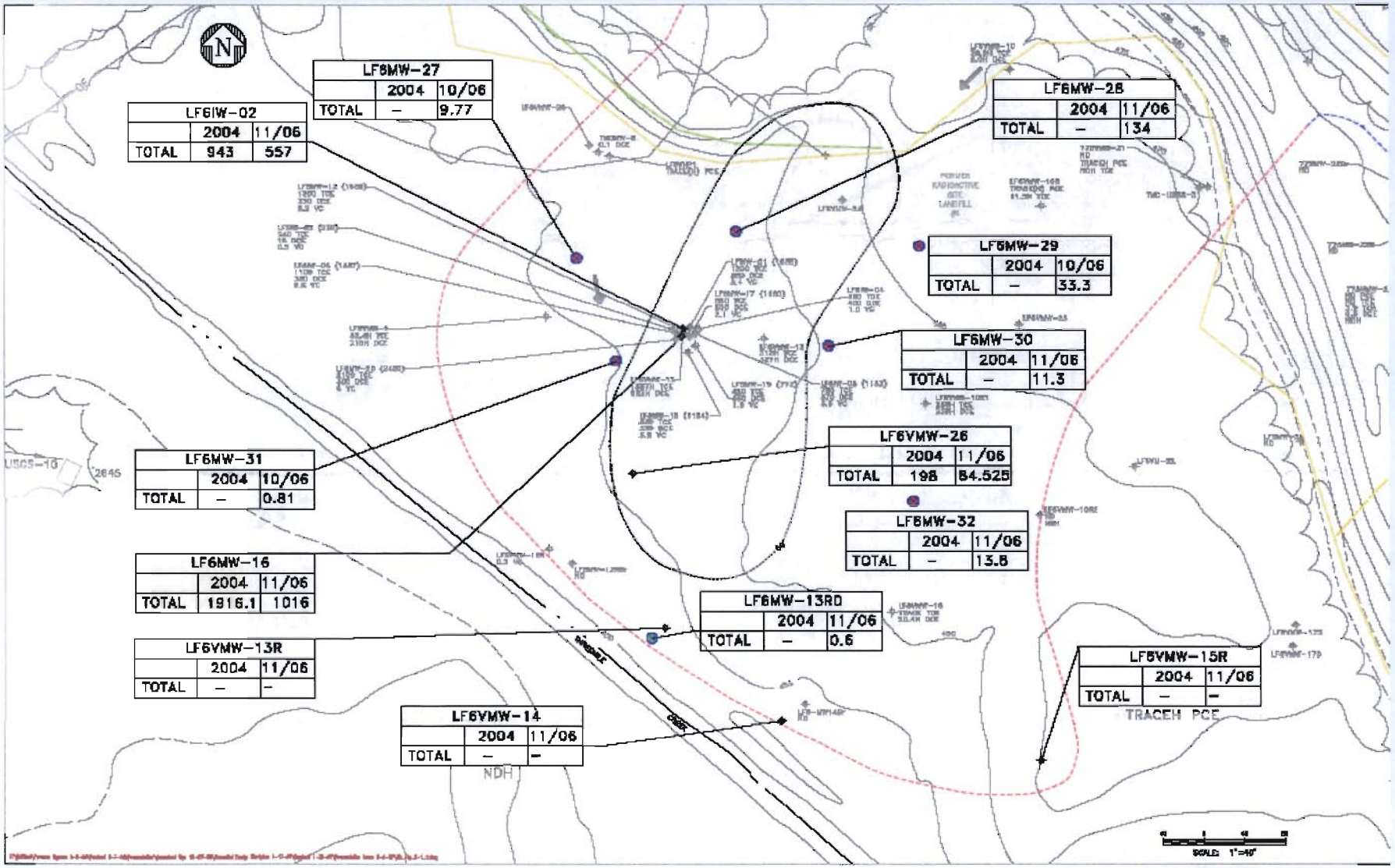
Predesign 2 Investigation

- Landfill 6
  - Better definition of "hot spot" area
  - Installation and sampling of six additional temporary wells
  - Sampling of 5 existing wells at LF 6
- Area of Concern 9
  - Source location near B 913
  - Installation and sampling of 15 additional temporary wells

Design Progress

- Development of 2006 Plume Maps
- 30% Design Document
  - Remedial Goals and Expectations of Remedies
  - Full Conceptual Remedy Design
  - Final Site Model

Landfill 6 2006 Plume Map



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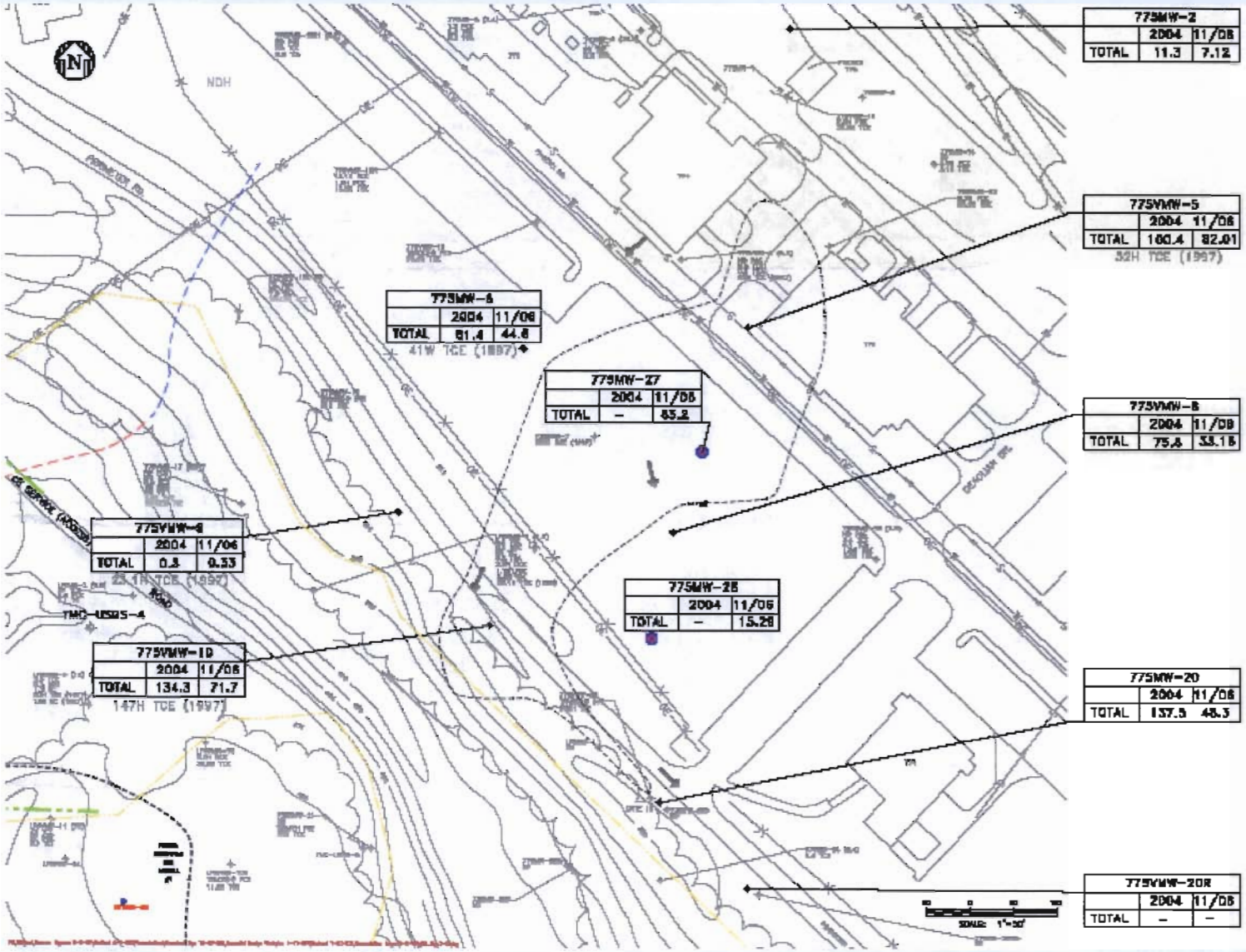
Building 775 2006 Plume Map



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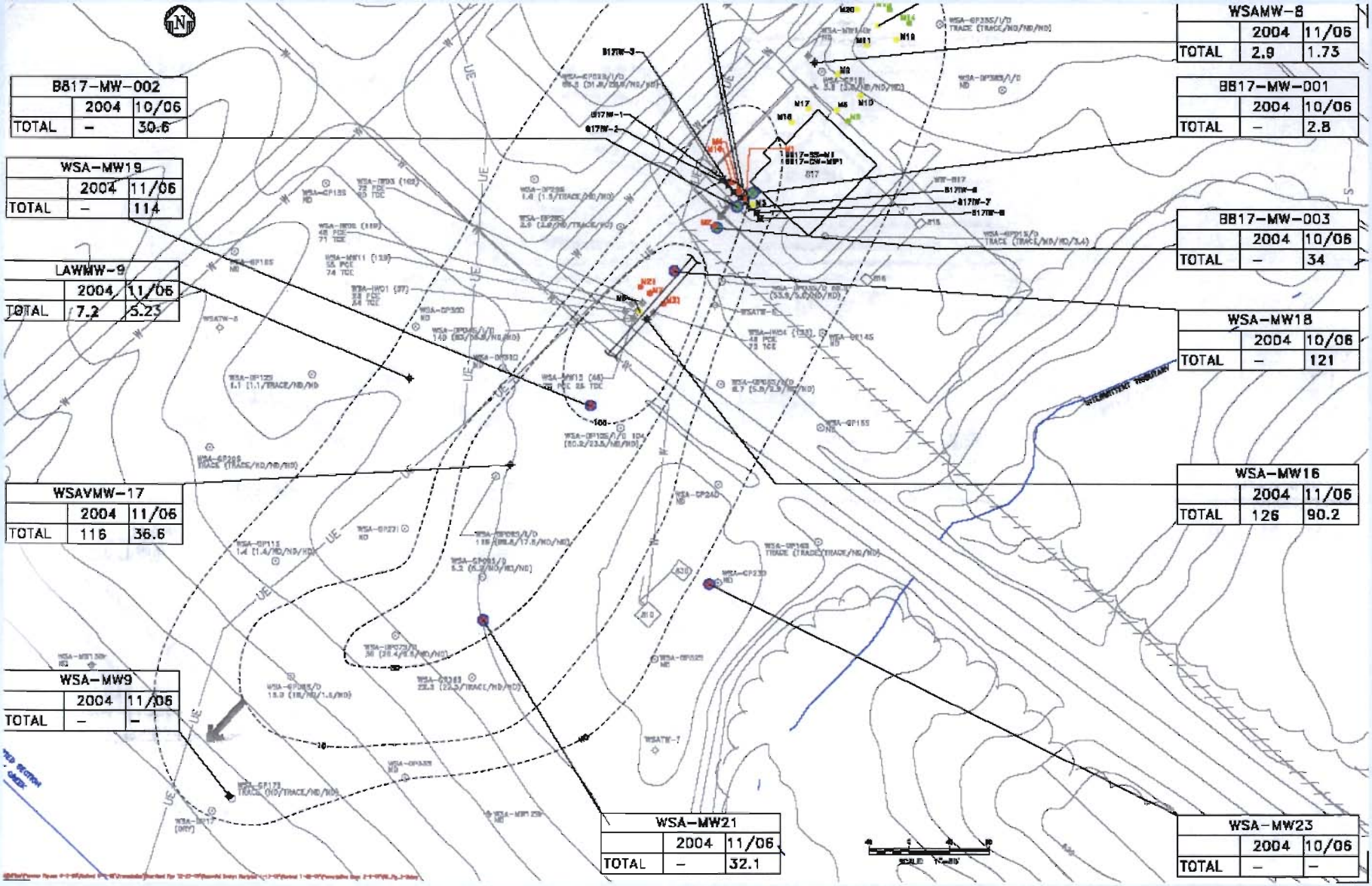
WSA/Building 817 2006 Plume Map



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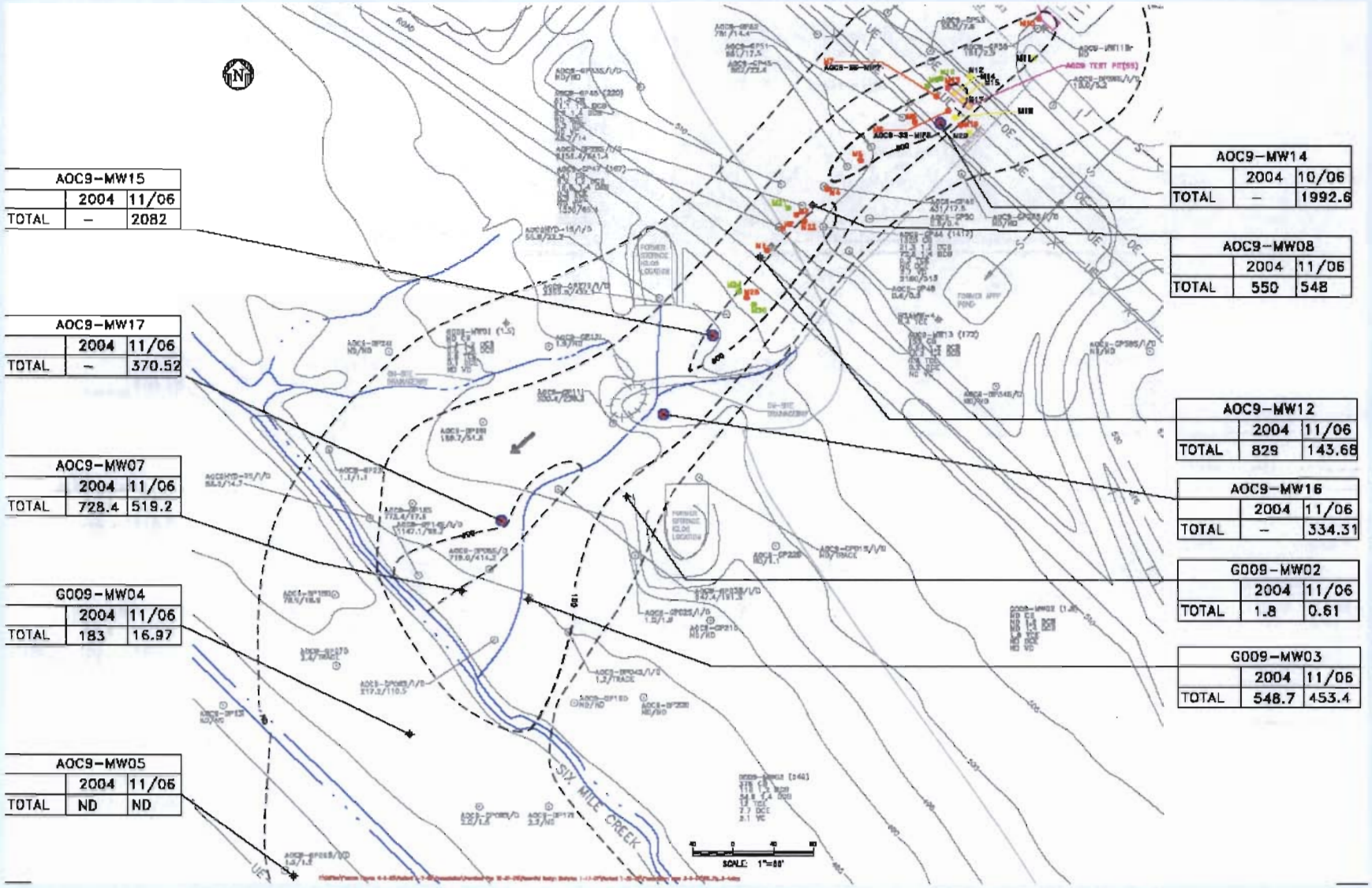
AOC 9 2006 Plume Map



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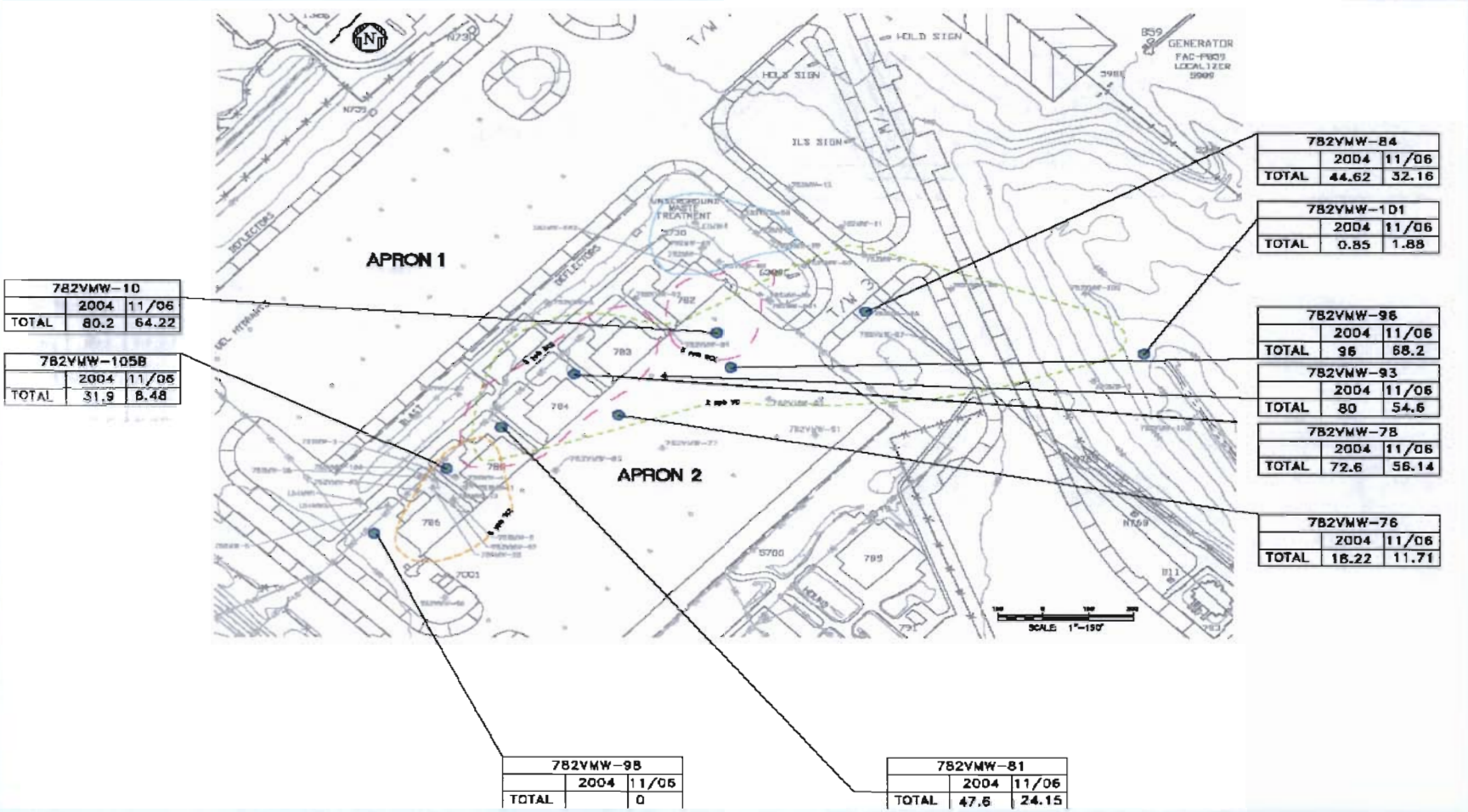
Apron 2 2006 Plume Map



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Master Schedule Overview

2006	Project Planning, SVI and Predesign Investigation
2006-2007	Finalize FS, PP, ROD and Remedial Design
2008	Remedial Construction
2008-2011	Performance Monitoring
2011	OPS Determination
2009-2015	Operations and Maintenance
2012-2015	LTM
2016	Contract Closeout

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Near Term Target Schedules

- Second PDI / Baseline Monitoring Report – April 2007
- Final Proposed Plan Submittal – March 2007
- Approved SVI Report – April 2007
- Proposed Plan Public Meeting – April/May 2007
- 30% Remedial Design Document – May 2007
- Draft ROD – June 2007
- Final ROD Signed – September 2007
- Final Remedial Design Document – Feb 2008

Break – 15 Minutes

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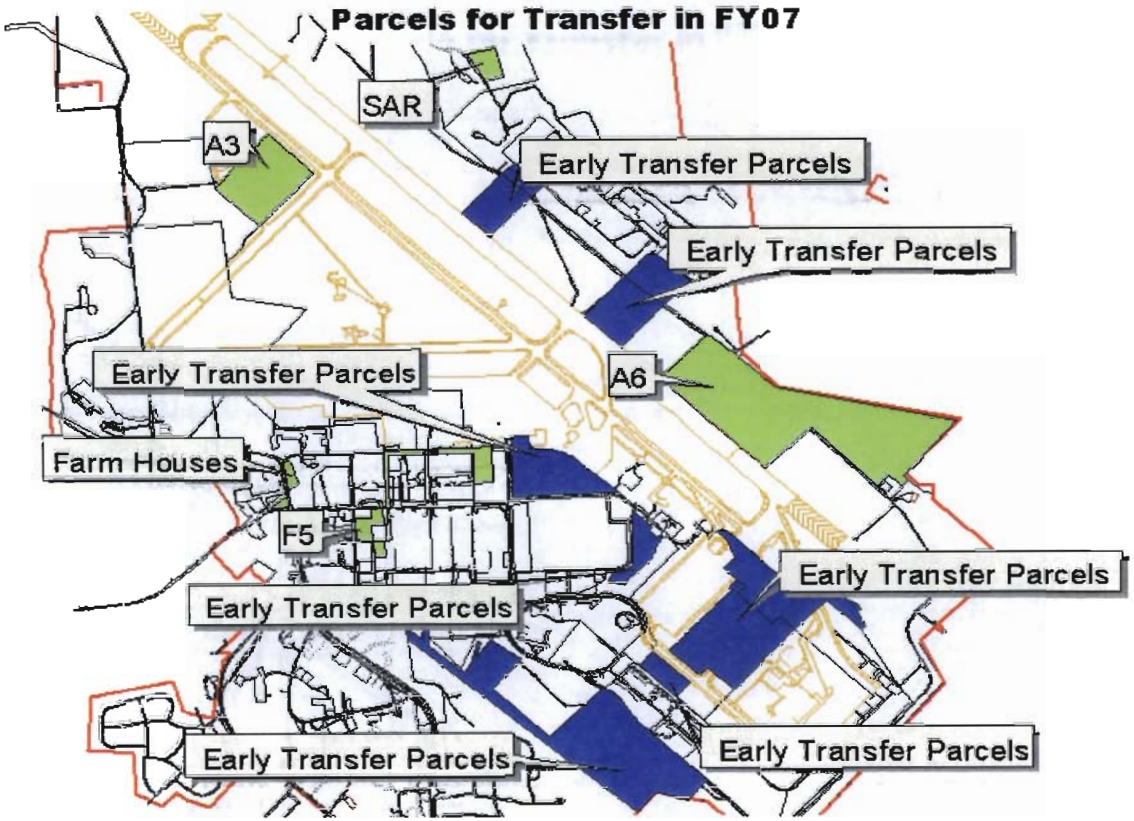
Basewide Vapor Intrusion Operable Unit Sites



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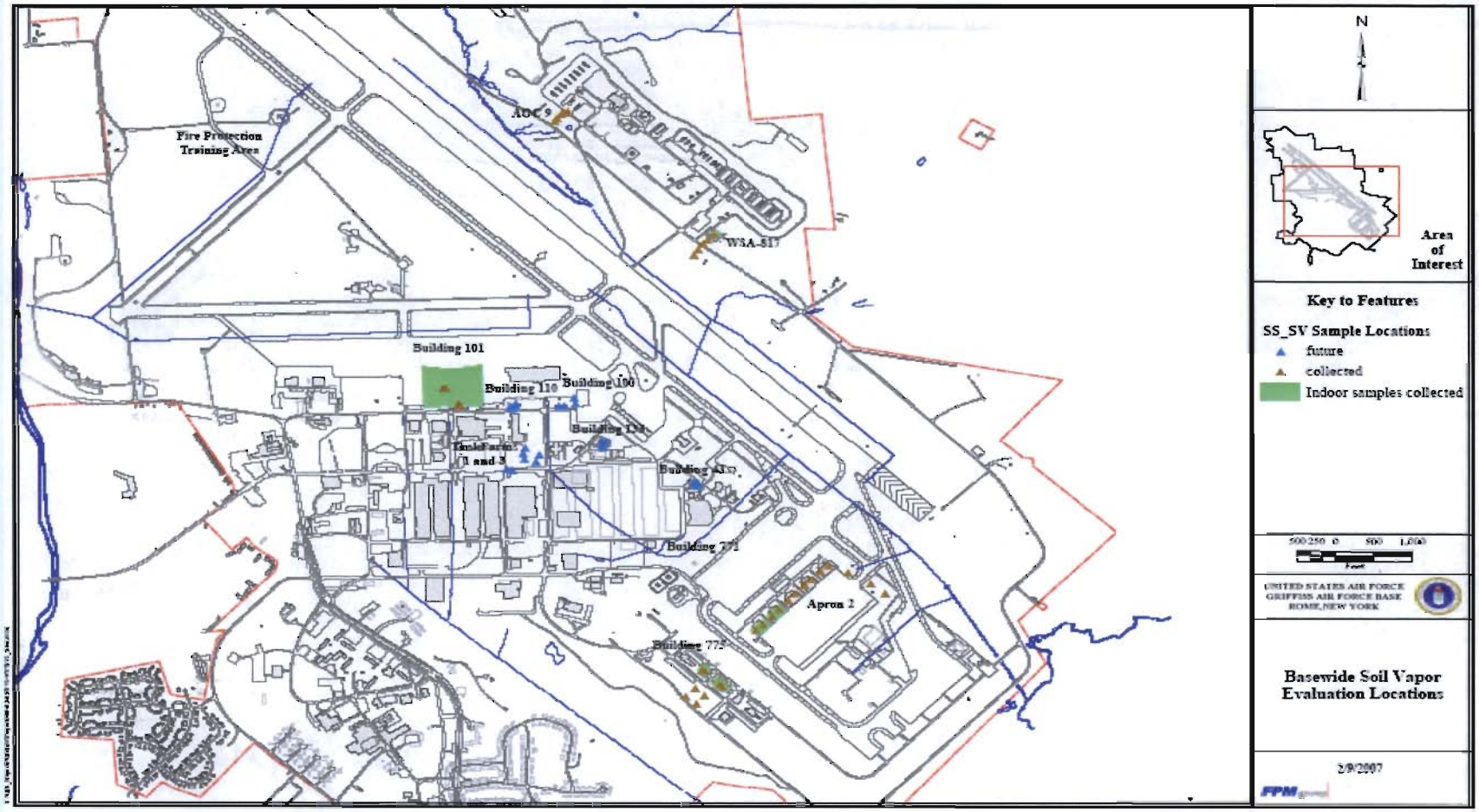
Basewide Vapor Intrusion Operable Unit Sites



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Vapor Intrusion Operable Unit
Proposed Plan / ROD

- Draft SVI Report OBGW SITES – February 2007
- Final SVI Report OBGW SITES – April 2007
- Draft SVI Report B101 and basewide sites – April 2007
- Final SVI Report B101 and basewide sites – June 2007
- Draft Proposed Plan - July 2007
- Final Proposed Plan – November 2007
- Draft ROD – December 2007
- Final ROD Signed – March 2008

Sites and Status Of Investigation

- Soil Vapor, Sub-slab, Indoor/Outdoor Air samples collected
  - Building 775
  - Building 817/WSA
  - Apron 2
  - Building 101
- Soil Vapor samples collected
  - Area of Concern 9
- Future Investigation
  - Building 100
  - Building 110
  - Tank Farm 1 & 3 Area
  - Building 133
  - Building 43
  - Building 771 (no sampling proposed)
  - FPTA (no sampling proposed)

Three Work Plans

- Final Work Plan, Soil Vapor Intrusion Sampling, Building 101, Rev. 0.0, September 2006 (FPM)
- Draft Work Plan, Soil Vapor Intrusion Sampling, Buildings 43, 100, 110, 133, 771, Tank Farms 1 and 3, and Fire Protection Training Area, Rev. 0.0, January 2007 (FPM)
- Final Work Plan, Soil Vapor Intrusion Survey at Apron 2, Building 817/WSA, Building 775, and AOC9, September 2006 (E&E)

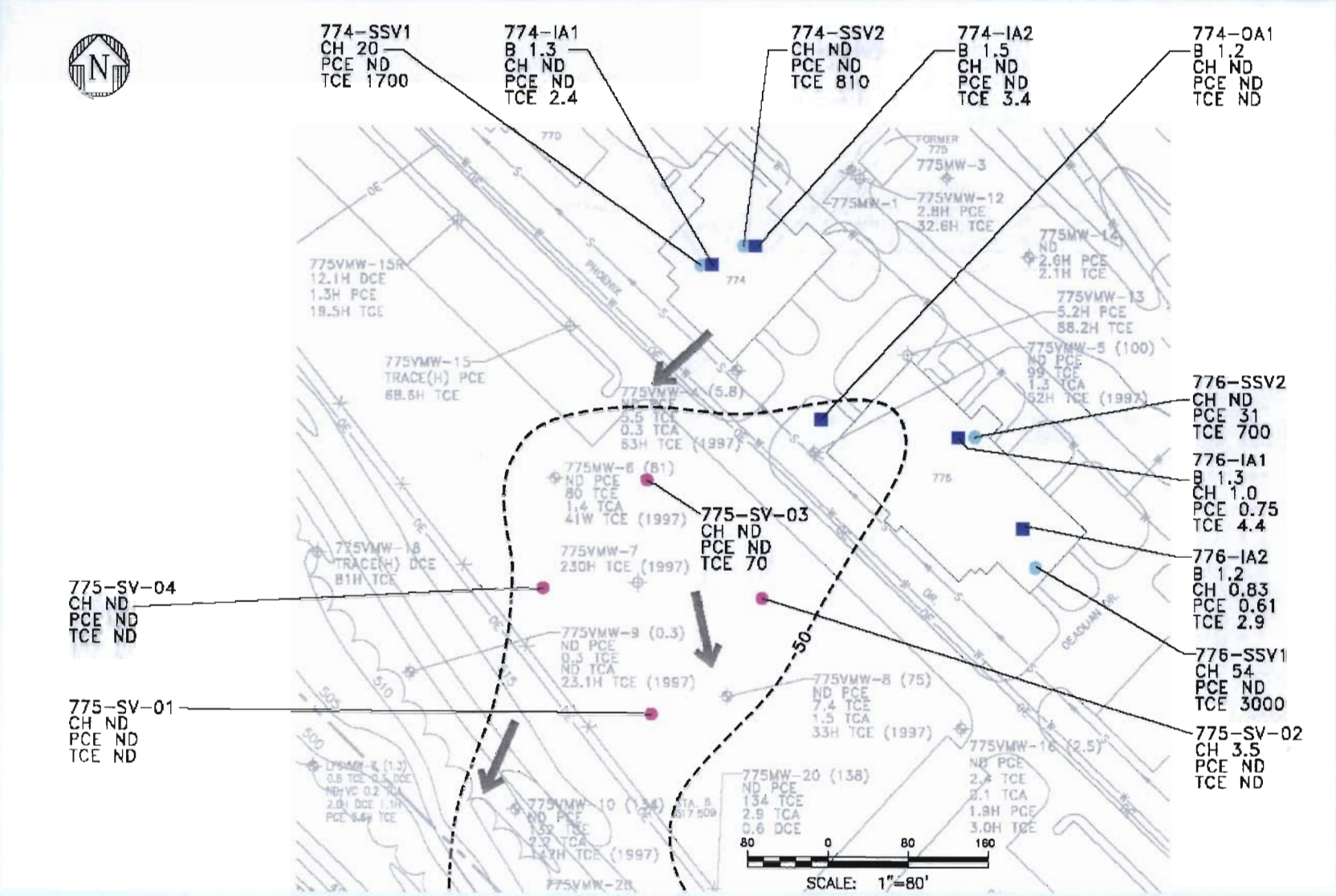
OBGW Sites - Soil Vapor Monitoring

- SVI Survey was conducted at 4 of the 5 sites
  - Apron 2 Buildings 782, 783, 784, 785, & 786
  - Building 817/WSA
  - AOC 9
  - Building 775
- Final Work Plan approved (August 2006)
- Field Work conducted
  - Soil Vapor and Subslab (October 2006)
  - Indoor/outdoor Air (December 2006)

OBGW Sites SVI Sampling Methods
(Collected in accordance with NYSDOH Guidance)

- Indoor/Outdoor air samples
  - Collected in 6 L Summa canisters over 8 hour period
  - Completed building inventories and interviews
- Subslab samples
  - Collected in 6 L Summa canisters over 8 hour period
- Soil Vapor samples
  - Collected with Geoprobe in 6 L Summa canisters over 1 hour period
  - Collected from 4 to 8 feet bgs

OBGW Sites - SVI Results– Building 775



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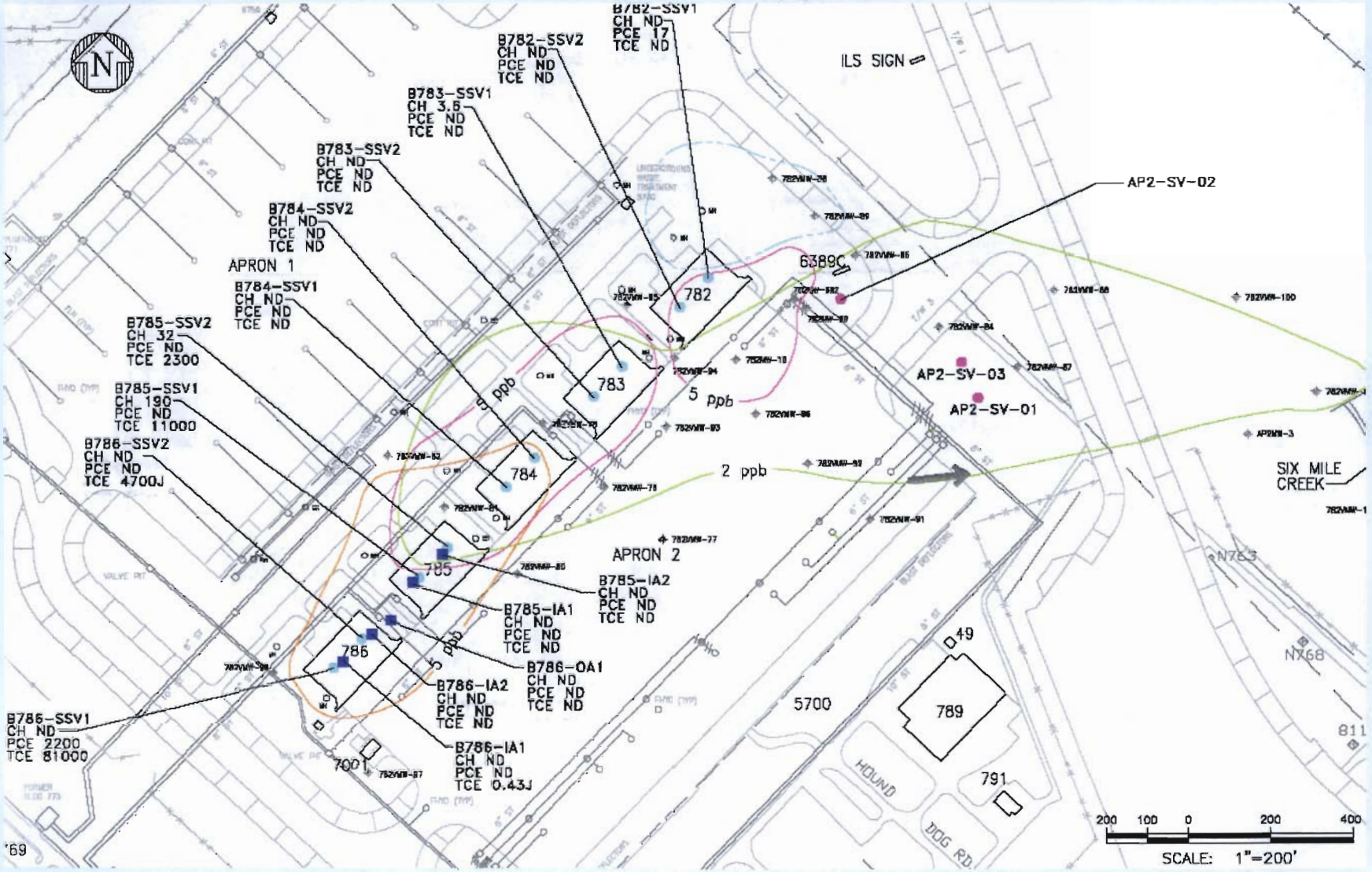
OBGW Sites - SVI Results– Apron 2



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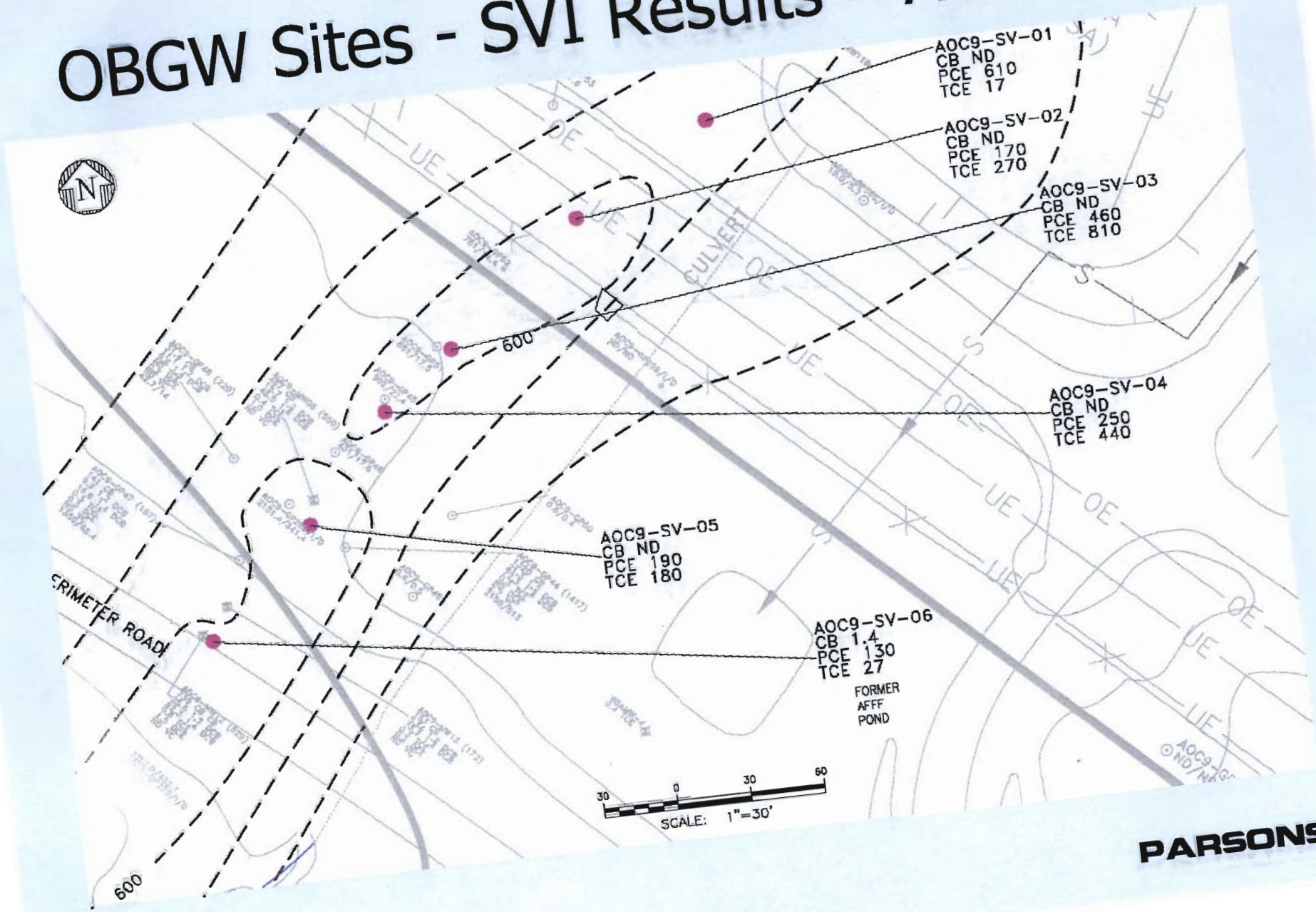
OBGW Sites - SVI Results – AOC 9



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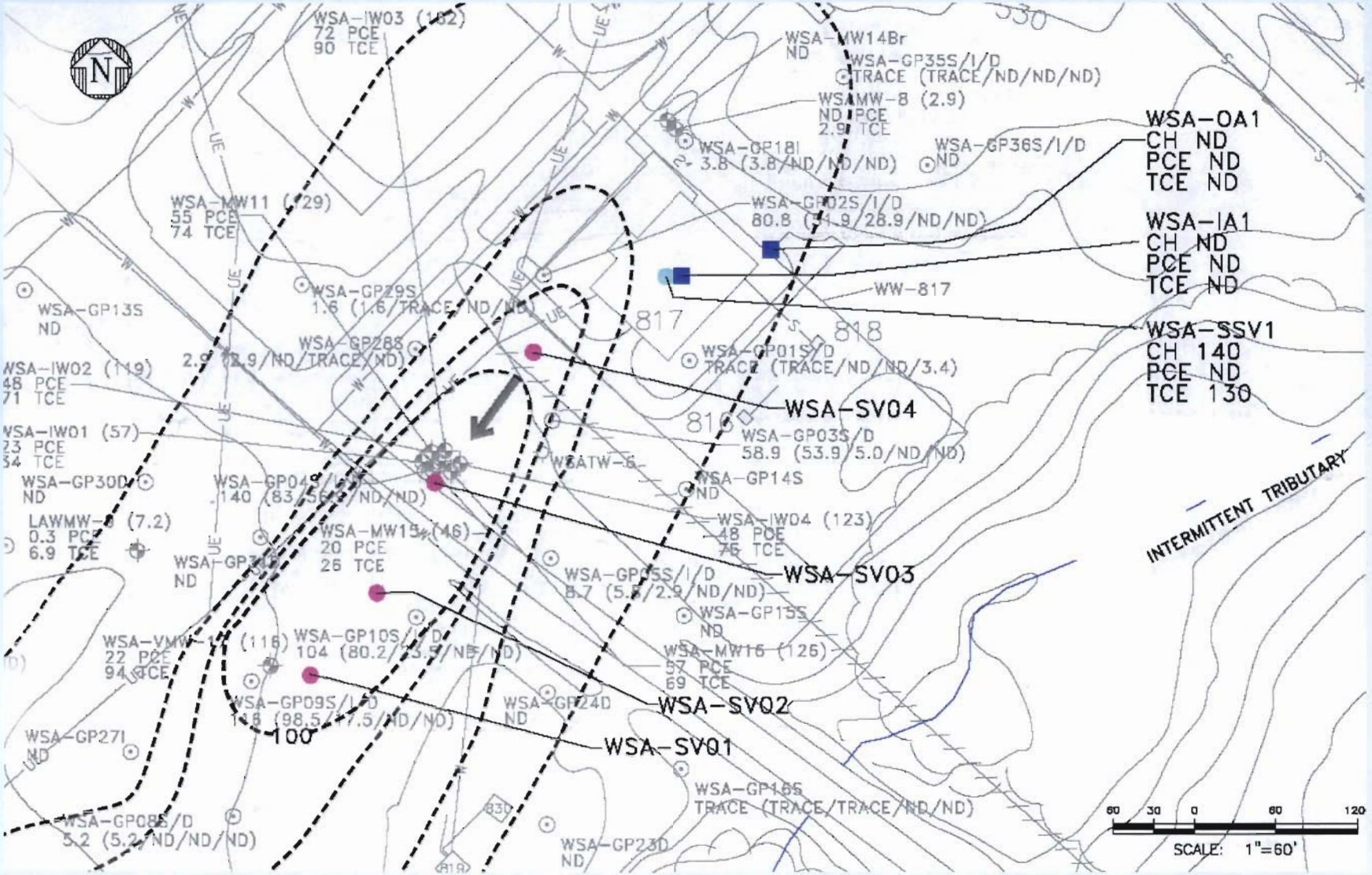
OBGW Sites - SVI Results – Bldg. 817



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SVI Screening

- Sources
  - EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) at www.epa.gov/iris
  - California Environmental Protection Agency at www.oehha.ca.gov/chemicalDB//index.asp (for TCE only)
  - EPA's OSWER Draft Guidance for Evaluating the Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air Pathway from Groundwater and Soils (Subsurface Vapor Intrusion Guidance) Tables, November 2002
  - Department of the Air Force Memorandum dated July 14, 2006 regarding toxicity values for use in risk assessments and establishing risk-based cleanup levels

SVI Screening

- Industrial Use Scenario Assumptions
  - Target cancer risk values were calculated based on an averaging time of 25,550 days; exposure frequency of 250 days/year; and exposure duration of 20 years;
  - Target non-cancer risk values were calculated based on an averaging time of 7,300 days or the exposure duration x 365; exposure frequency of 250 days/year; and exposure duration of 20 years; and
  - Risk values are based on an industrial use scenario which assumes 12 hours of exposure per day.

Path Forward Recommendation Discussion

Next Steps

Questions ???