Carswell/Plant 4
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

Summary Minutes of May 13, 1999
Regular Quarterly Meeting

A regular meeting of the Carswell/Plant 4 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was held May 13, 1999, at the Carswell Lanes Bowling Center Meeting Room, Building 1815, on the corner of Military Parkway and Hulk Road at Naval Air Station (NAS) Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base (JRB). The RAB meeting began at 7:00 PM.

Agenda

Welcome/Introductions/Minutes
Westworth Village Redevelopment Authority
Carswell Off-Base (Rafael Vazquez)
    Program Update
    Property Transfer Update
Carswell On-Base (Joe Dunkle)
    IRP Program Video
    Landfill RCRA Facilities Investigation Update
    Monitoring Program Discussion
Air Force Plant 4 (John Doepker)
    Fish Tissue Sampling Program Update
Open Discussion/Questions

Welcome and Introduction of Attendees

Community Co-Chair J'Nell Pate called the meeting to order and introductions were made. The minutes from the last meeting were approved.

Comments to the draft meeting minutes for this meeting (May 13, 1999) should be sent to:

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Westworth Village Redevelopment Authority

Ms. Pate introduced Leland Clemons who conducted a briefing on the activities and progress of the Westworth Village Redevelopment Authority since the last meeting.

Mr. Clemons stated that progress continues to be made. Only 18 houses are left to be moved in the project on Route 183 across from the Ridge Mar Mall, and 6 of those houses are ready to be moved. The project is on schedule for completion within the next 45 days.

According to Mr. Clemons, work continues for developing contracts to sell housing in the Kings Branch area near White Settlement Road. In some instances, the Authority will consider packages to be conveyed for moving costs only, if the organization is a not-for-profit group.

Mr. Clemons went on to say that the renovation and leasing of 100 military-related family homes has been completed in the second part of what was originally known as Wherry Housing. A few units in the area are still under debate because of their close proximity to school property. Mr. Clemons stated that the program has been tremendously successful. He evidenced this by saying that as of this time last year no houses had been renovated or leased and that today, more than 136 children are living in the Wherry Housing area, having increased the population by about 40 percent.

Regarding the plans for development on sites where houses have been removed, Mr. Clemons stated that the area under discussion has practical limitations, namely its proximity to the runway, but continued by saying that the area also holds significant development advantages, including the amount of frontage property that exists along Highway 183. The site plan for this project is reaching its final stages for receiving grant funding, half of which is provided by the Texas Department of Economic Development. As a requirement for receiving this funding, an active plan for infrastructure development is required. This infrastructure plan calls for the development of a light industrial park to be built running along the secure perimeter of the runway and into a portion of what is now the golf course. Market analysis shows a high demand for “tech-office” warehouses. This would consist of the development of office and retail construction along the frontage of the property and warehousing and loading dock assemblies toward the back. Several groups have already approached the Redevelopment Authority to discuss possible business opportunities.

Mr. Clemons discussed the logistics for development in this area, stating that sewer and water facilities were inadequate for such development but that the street systems were in good condition. He said that the creation of jobs was a key factor in the Redevelopment Authority’s development needs, stating that this project would create a significant number of employment opportunities at a relatively low development cost.

Mr. Clemons concluded his briefing by announcing that the Westworth Redevelopment Authority received an award for exemplary work among local redevelopment authorities from all Service branches around the country. The group was recognized by a panel of officials from the five Service branches. The Air Force made the award presentation at a ceremony that took place in Washington, DC. Mr. Clemons thanked the members of the community and all those who helped make the award possible.

W.F. (Ski) Olshefski, a community member, mentioned that the traffic in the area was bad and would only get worse with development. He asked whether the Redevelopment Authority had looked into the traffic situation that would result from the proposed development. Mr. Clemons responded that increased traffic comes with development but that development was necessary, and traffic issues would be addressed as best as possible.

Carswell Off-Base

Rafael Vazquez conducted the Carswell Off-Base briefing (Attachment 1).

Program Update

Mr. Vazquez began his presentation by providing a program status update for closure reports and on the closure activities for the Weapons Storage Area, the Sanitary Sewer System Investigations, and the Landfill Investigation.

Mr. Vazquez first spoke about the closure reports being generated for several off-base sites, namely, the Aerospace Museum, the Golf Course Maintenance Yard, the Grounds Maintenance Yard, and the Unnamed Stream. Environmental Assessments have been performed for these areas, contaminants were detected, and site clean up has been completed. Closure reports for each site are now being generated. Mr. Vazquez stated that these sites should be closed with no further action sometime during 1999.

Next, Mr. Vazquez gave an overview of the work being performed at the Weapons Storage Area. Investigations and clean up are being performed at the site in an attempt to prepare and transfer the property for what most likely will be public sale. He explained that work plans for additional soil excavations are being planned in several locations. Site closure is expected in the fall of this year.

In respect to the Sanitary Sewer System Investigation, Mr. Vazquez stated that some leaks had been detected when the base was closed and soil borings and groundwater testing were performed. Additional funding has been requested to further evaluate this situation. It is hoped that after further investigation, site closure will be possible. The scope of this problem encompasses the entire sanitary sewer system of the Naval Air Station (NAS) Fort Worth area.

Mr. Vazquez went on to discuss the largest part of the Air Force Base Conversion Agency's (AFBCA) work which involves the Landfills and Waste Pile 7. Investigations for these landfill areas will be finished in June of this year. This will be followed by a corrective measures study phase that will involve the evaluation of possible cleanup opportunities which will be based on a set of nine criteria. This phase will be followed by the design and construction of remedial action in January of 2000. The goal of this project is to implement the cleanup action in 2000. This may involve a cap placed over the landfills. Mr. Vazquez stated that this should be the final site that will require cleanup efforts. He went on to say that this will not signify the end of the work for the AFBCA,

but rather that the establishment of monitoring systems and construction at sites will be completed and monitoring efforts will need to be continued.

Property Transfer Update

Mr. Vazquez stated that one of the missions of the AFBCA is to clean up sites and transfer properties. This is accomplished through the preparation of a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST), which evaluates the environmental condition of the property.

According to Mr. Vazquez, the AFBCA is finishing up work to transfer the house and horse stable property to the Westworth Village Redevelopment Authority. The transfer should take place at the end of May 1999.

The AFBCA continues to work with the Navy on the transfer of the Federal Bureau of Prisons land.

The AFBCA is beginning work to generate the environmental evaluations needed to facilitate the transfer of the property known as the Carswell Business Park Complex located along Highway 183. The goal is to have drafts of those evaluations completed in July of this year and the transfer in August.

Community member, Ed von Kohn, as a point of clarification, mentioned that the portion of Highway 183 in question is the southern section by Green Oaks Road and that it is the property that has been conveyed to the Westworth Redevelopment Authority that physically lies within the city limits of White Settlement. Mr. Vazquez elaborated that the site in question is under long-term lease, and he referred to the housing removal project.

Carswell On-Base

Joe Dunkle began the briefing. He indicated that two fact sheets (Attachments 2 and 3) had been developed. The first is a general fact sheet with update information pertaining to on-base and off-base projects and the second is a fact sheet discussing the Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) Program. Executive Summaries explaining Underground Storage Tank (UST) Work Plans and a Recommendation for No Further Action for Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 13 Technical Memorandum were also available as handouts.

IRP Program Video

Mr. Dunkle then showed a video describing the Air Force's Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Following the presentation, he made the video available to RAB members to present to their communities, if they are interested in doing so.

Landfill RCRA Facilities Investigation Update

Mr. Dunkle started out the discussion by mentioning that the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) web site at www.hgl.com/nasfw is available to the public for conducting document searches. (Note: Since the May meeting, the web site address has been changed to http://nasfw.hgl.com. Both addresses are useable.) This site provides Internet access to administrative records and documents for NAS Fort Worth JRB, as well as information from previous RAB meetings and publications.

Michael Dodyk then gave the project update on the Research Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facility investigation of Landfills 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, and 10 (Attachment 4). The objective of the landfill investigation is primarily to determine if contaminant release has occurred from each Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU).

Mr. Dodyk described the landfill investigation as being comprised of a series of tasks. First, aerial photographs are reviewed to determine the placement of a geophysical grid and soil borings. Then, a geophysical survey is conducted. Advanced soil borings are performed to collect soil samples every 5 feet to the top of the water table or to refusal. The advanced soil borings then are also used to determine the extent of existing landfill material. After this occurs, monitoring wells are installed and three rounds of groundwater sampling are conducted.

Landfill 1

Mr. Dodyk then utilized a map to point out and describe the activities at each landfill beginning with Landfill 1. Landfill 1 is located south of East Gate, along the river. Three monitoring wells have been installed and two rounds of groundwater sampling have been conducted. A total of 16 soil samples were taken during the installation of the monitoring wells.

Mr. Dodyk then provided the sampling results from Landfill 1. The soil samples results showed that metals, namely lead and arsenic, were present in the soil in quantities above background concentration levels. The groundwater results indicated that metals (lead and arsenic) were present in the groundwater in quantities above normal background concentrations.

Additional sampling has been scheduled for Landfill 1. One additional monitoring well and three soil borings will be installed to delineate the location of metals in the soil. These should be completed during the May/June field effort. In addition, groundwater sampling will be conducted at both new and existing wells.

Landfill 2

Mr. Dodyk went on to discuss the work that has been conducted at Landfill 2, located on base beneath Building 1550. Twenty-nine soil borings have been completed at this site, and 44 soil samples have been collected for analysis. In addition, four monitoring wells have been installed and three rounds of groundwater sampling have been conducted. The sampling results indicate that Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) were found to

exist in surface soils adjacent to an asphalt-paved road. Lead was detected in one surface soil sample, but no pattern of release could be determined. Groundwater results showed that trichloroethylene (TCE) and TCE degradation products were found both upgradient and downgradient of the landfill. These results indicate that the landfill is not a source of groundwater contamination.

Additional sampling will be conducted this month at Landfill 2 when a soil gas survey will be performed to determine the source of petroleum-impacted soils.

Landfill 3

Mr. Dodyk discussed the monitoring activities conducted at Landfill 3, located directly in the middle of the base runway. Twenty-eight soil borings were conducted at the site, and 22 soil samples were collected for analysis. Two monitoring wells were installed and a total of three rounds of groundwater sampling was conducted.

The sampling results for Landfill 3 were discussed. It was determined that both the runway and aqueduct bisected the landfill material, creating four smaller landfill areas. A "hydraulic-like" fluid was sampled. However, no significant results were determined from the sampling, except that lead was found to be present. The soil results showed that lead was present in the subsurface soil (about 15 feet below the ground surface). TCE and TCE degradation products were both shown to be present in groundwater samples located both upgradient and downgradient from the landfill. It was determined that groundwater was only encountered in the northeast quadrant of the landfill.

Landfill 6

Mr. Dodyk then discussed the investigative activities conducted at Landfill 6, located along Roaring Springs Road. Twenty-five soil borings were advanced, and 36 soil samples were collected for analysis. In addition, four monitoring wells were installed and groundwater was sampled on three occasions. The sampling results indicate low concentrations of pesticides, lead, and PAHs in surface and subsurface soils. TCE and TCE degradation products were detected in the groundwater, both upgradient and downgradient from the landfill. It was determined that no additional sampling was necessary at this landfill.

Landfill 7

Mr. Dodyk continued with a discussion of the activities conducted at Landfill 7, located at the end of White Settlement Road, just inside the boundary of the base. There, 19 soil borings were advanced, and 27 soil samples were collected for analysis. Four monitoring wells were installed, and three rounds of groundwater sampling were conducted.

The sampling results indicated random detections of cadmium, mercury, pesticides, and PAHs in the surface and subsurface of the soil. No pattern of release could be determined. Lead was found in the surface and subsurface soil in one location. TCE and TCE degradation products were detected both upgradient and downgradient from the landfill. Benzene was detected in one northern well located slightly above maximum concentration level (MCL) during one sampling event only. No cadmium, lead,

pesticides, or PAHs were detected in the groundwater samples. An additional groundwater sample was collected because of the benzene detected. The results from the analysis are still pending. No additional sampling is being planned at this time.

Landfill 9

Mr. Dodyk discussed the investigative activities conducted at Landfill 9. Twenty-eight soil borings were advanced, and 16 soil samples were collected for analysis. In addition, five monitoring wells have been installed, thus far.

The sampling results indicated that lead was present in subsurface soils in one location. A pattern of release could not be determined. Low concentrations of barium, cadmium, PAHs, and chlordane also were found in soil samples. Again, no pattern of release could be determined for these chemicals. The groundwater has not yet been sampled. Because of the site geology, additional wells are necessary before groundwater sampling can begin. The installation of four additional groundwater monitoring wells is planned for May or June of this year.

Landfill 10

Mr. Dodyk finished his update on landfill investigations by discussing Landfill 10, located on the southeast side of the base. At the site, 24 soil borings were advanced, and 10 soil samples have been collected for analysis. Because there is no groundwater at the site, no monitoring wells have been installed. However, two surface water samples were taken from a pond.

The sampling results for Landfill 10 then were discussed. In both surface and subsurface soil samples, low, sporadic concentrations of a few metals, PAHs, and acetone were detected in concentrations above background/Risk Reduction Standard (RRS1). A pattern of release could not be determined. In the surface water, no analytes were detected above background concentrations/RRS1 values. It was determined that no additional sampling was needed.

Mr. Dodyk then summarized the RCRA Facility Investigation. A RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Report for Landfill 10 is being written and is due to be submitted to the regulators in May. Internal Draft RFI Reports are being produced for Landfills 6 and 7 and will be submitted to AFCEE in May. Additional field work on Landfills 2 and 3 will be conducted in May and June. For Landfills 1 and 9, additional field work will be conducted in May and June, and additional rounds of groundwater sampling will be conducted in the summer and fall of 1999.

A discussion ensued regarding the RFI and included a question and answer session regarding where TCE was found, at what concentration levels it was found, and whether it had been used at Carswell in the past.

Mr. Dunkle introduced information about the Visual Information Center Work Station (SWMU 13), a building on base where photo processing and development took place. This is a big milestone, as it is the first of 53 sites that has been officially closed by the

Air Force. In April, the recommendation for No Further Action at the site was approved by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC).

Mr. Dodyk provided a historical overview of the site and the photofinishing process that took place there. He explained that silver wastes were collected by a filtration process and recycled. A report was prepared for the site in 1989. No further action was recommended at the site at that time. In 1996, another site characterization study was conducted by CH2M Hill, and again, no further action was recommended. It was determined that all wastes fed directly into the sanitary sewer system and no evidence of contaminant release was evident. An Executive Summary handout on the No Further Action Recommendation Technical Memorandum was available at the meeting.

A question and answer discussion followed regarding the integrity of the sanitary sewer at the location and the visual inspections that had been completed at the site's facilities.

Mr. Sewell asked whether or not the sanitary sewer in and around SWMU 13 had been investigated. Mr. Dunkle stated that the sanitary sewer is a solid waste management unit being investigated under a different effort.

Air Force Plant 4

Monitoring Program Discussion

John Doepker gave a briefing on the long-term monitoring activities that are occurring at Air Force Plant 4 (AFP 4) and NAS Fort Worth JRB (Attachment 5).

Mr. Doepker began his discussion by talking about groundwater flow in the NAS Fort Worth area. The groundwater flow is predominantly to the east from AFP 4 toward NAS Fort Worth and the West Fork of the Trinity River. Three water bearing zones exist in this area. The first and shallowest zone is the Terrace Alluvium. The second zone is the Paluxy Aquifer, which provides the regional drinking water, and the third, at about 625 feet below the ground surface, is the Twin Mountains Aquifer.

Mr. Doepker noted that the largest contamination plume on the two sites is the result of chlorinated solvents, such as TCE and its breakdown products dichloroethene (DCE) and vinyl chloride. He mentioned that additional contaminants, such as fuel related compounds (benzene) and metals exist in a localized area on NAS Fort Worth.

Mr. Doepker outlined the long-term monitoring activities at AFP 4 which are handled by Jacobs Engineering Group (Jacobs). Quarterly monitoring activities were initiated in October of 1991 at AFP 4. This monitoring schedule was revised to a semi-annual schedule in April 1998. Monitoring is conducted at 41 monitoring wells, 9 surface water sites, 3 sediment sites, and 1 city water production well on AFP 4 property, NAS Fort Worth JRB property, and in the community of White Settlement.

A community member inquired as to whether any contaminants were being found in the sediment. Mr. Doepker responded that silver has been found. Ms. Schuetter of Jacobs

responded that sampling is conducted only for silver and PCBs, and that only very low levels have been detected. Mr. Doepker went on to say that it was these levels of PCBs found in the soil samples that prompted the fish tissue sampling studies which will be presented by Dr. J. Bruce Moring.

Mr. Doepker then began his discussion on the long-term monitoring objectives at AFP 4. These objectives include monitoring for contaminants associated with previously identified sites in order to provide the data necessary to recognize if additional remedial actions are necessary to protect the public health and the environment. In addition he explained that the remediation goals were established in the 1996 Record of Decision (ROD) that, when achieved, will ensure that AFP 4 contaminants do not reach the public water supplies. Three water supplies have been identified in the ROD that could be affected by the AFP 4 contaminants. These water supplies include the Paluxy Aquifer (the area's regional drinking water supply), Lake Worth, and the West Fork of the Trinity River. The long-term monitoring program evaluates the water quality in these water supplies directly, and also analyzes the potential pathways by which the contaminants could reach these water supplies.

Mr. Doepker continued his discussion by outlining the long-term monitoring activities at NAS Fort Worth. A basewide groundwater sampling and analysis plan (GSAP) was initiated by NAS Fort Worth in April 1995. It addresses groundwater contamination associated with various Solid Waste Management Units and Areas of Concern (AOC) that have been identified on the base. Monitoring is conducted at 62 well locations basewide. Here, Mr. Doepker verified that the sampling occurs quarterly, with some wells sampled semi-annually.

The GSAP monitoring is not presently a regulatory requirement and is a voluntary action on the part of the U.S. Air Force, with the exception of two units that currently have monitoring requirements as a part of their closure plans.

Mr. Doepker described the long-term monitoring objectives at NAS Fort Worth JRB. The first of these objectives involves collecting data to investigate off-site exposure to groundwater sources that are used for drinking water and on-site and off-site exposure to surface water bodies. The second objective involves conducting sampling to fulfill the current long-term monitoring requirements associated with the closure of solid waste management units and areas of concern. Monitoring is also used to define the horizontal or vertical migration of contamination associated with miscellaneous hot spots and potential source areas where sufficient data are not currently available. The final objective involves collecting data to demonstrate that natural attenuation of volatile organic compounds (VOC) is occurring.

Mr. Dunkle interjected that the demonstration of natural attenuation of VOCs in groundwater primarily refers to benzenes, tolulene, xylenes and gasoline-type components, but not to trichloroethelene, which does not lend itself to natural attenuation at AFP 4.

Mr. Doepker continued with a discussion of the monitoring results from the AFP 4 and NAS Fort Worth sites. On the AFP 4 site, concentrations of TCE range from below laboratory detection limits to 1,230 mg/L within the Terrace Alluvium. Approximately 2,000 feet east/southeast of AFP 4 on the NAS Fort Worth site, concentrations of TCE range from below laboratory detection limits to 3.5 mg/L. Overall, the concentrations of TCE at both sites have decreased over the last 2 years.

Mr. Vazquez, asked whether this 2-year reduction in TCE concentrations was attributable to the soil vapor extraction (SVE) system. Mr. Doepker responded that this was not the case as this is a basewide reduction of TCE levels.

Mr. von Kohn questioned whether the groundwater plume was still migrating toward Westworth. Mr. Doepker responded that the plume has been stationary on the whole. Jim Costello, of HydroGeoLogic, Inc., stated that the plume is not migrating at the NAS Fort Worth base, rather the concentrations are decreasing.

A question and answer discussion followed relating to what the reduction in TCE concentrations could be attributable to, whether the TCE plume is migrating, and whether there are a sufficient number of monitoring wells.

Fish Tissue Sampling Program Update

Mr. Doepker introduced J. Bruce Moring, Ph.D. from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to describe a fish tissue sampling effort that had recently been conducted at Lake Worth.

For those who missed a public meeting on this subject that was held in March, Dr. Moring provided background information that led to this study. He explained that a report issued by the Texas Department of Health (TDH), in cooperation with the Agency of Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), evaluated all relevant environmental health information about the AFP 4 area and determined that an indeterminant health risk involving the contamination of edible fish in Lake Worth may exist. This prompted the initiation of a fish tissue sampling project. The main contaminants of concern are PCBs (that had been previously found in preliminary tissue sampling studies conducted in the area on some non-edible fish species) and dieldrin, among others.

In the report, the TDH determined that there was an indeterminant risk associated with the consumption of fish tissues, with the possibility of contamination finding its way through the food chain in Lake Worth. As a result, the TDH and ATSDR recommended that tissue samples in specific fish species be analyzed for the contaminants of concern. A work plan was then developed with the TDH.

Ultimately, the proposal was approved and targeted six species of fish. These species were to include large mouth bass, channel catfish, freshwater drum, common carp, small mouth buffalo, and white crappie. These species were chosen for two reasons. First, they

represent a wide range of fish species that people are likely to fish for and consume. Secondly, the fish also represent a range of feeding habits. Some, such as the common carp and the small mouth buffalo are bottom feeders, while large mouth bass feed on other fish species, often showing a higher concentration of certain contaminants than others. A goal of the study was to analyze the tissues of fish with different feeding habits to determine the effect that such feeding habits have on the uptake of contaminants into the animal's tissues. In the case of bottom feeders, certain chemicals such as PCBs, dieldrin, and a number of other organochlorines, which tend to settle out in the sediments of lakes, may then be absorbed into the fatty tissue of the fish.

Dr. Moring discussed the study's approach. The fish were captured by means of electrofishing. The fish samples were then filleted, to best simulate the manner in which the public would prepare the fish for consumption. The tissues will be examined for a suite of target trace metals and organics. The trace metals surveyed for will include arsenic, cadmium, and mercury, as well as a host of industrial heavy metals. The organic compounds surveyed for will include PAHs and a suite of organochlorines such as TCE, dieldran, chlordane, and a number of organochlorine chemical pesticides. The samples will be sent to the USGS's National Water Quality Laboratory in Denver, Colorado, for analysis.

Dr. Moring went on to discuss biomagnification. It is possible for concentrations of certain contaminants to increase exponentially through the food chain. Contaminants may be found at very low concentrations in lake sediments, but as organisms feed upon these sediments and are then fed upon by other organisms, the contaminants can build up to levels that are ten thousand-, one hundred thousand-, and even one million-fold higher than those originally found at trace levels within the lake sediments.

Dr. Moring continued with his discussion of the study's approach. The reservoir in question was divided into 10 areas and fish were collected in each section. The goal of this process was to target/weight the fish samples to specific areas. Several hundred fish were collected; however, only about 55 will be submitted for analysis. Due to a requirement from TDH, the fish have to be above a minimum catch size to be considered for the study.

When Dr. Moring brought up the point that some difficulty had been encountered in capturing sufficient numbers of small mouth buffalo fish for the analysis, a community member asked whether this was a cause for concern in being able to draw accurate conclusions from the study. Dr. Moring indicated that this really wasn't a cause for concern because the small collection size for this species is indicative of its relative abundance in the lake.

Dr. Moring then went on to discuss the current status of the project. Sampling occurred at Lake Worth from late March to April. The TDH has just given its approval for these samples to be submitted to the laboratory for analysis and, therefore the samples will be ready to be submitted to the laboratory for analysis early next week. The sample results should be returned sometime in August, at which point the data will be reviewed with the

TDH so the data can be used to generate a health risk assessment report. The USGS then will provide the Air Force with an Open-File report on the project. This report could be released by July or August of 1999.

Mr. Vazquez asked whether or not the fish are frozen. Dr. Moring affirmed that they were. The fish were frozen with dry ice on site during the collection phase.

Dr. Moring went on to acknowledge several individuals and institutions for their assistance and cooperation in the study. These included Robert Taylor from the City of Fort Worth for providing facilities and access to the lake.

A brief discussion followed concerning the statistical manipulation of data as it relates to the location from which the fish were sampled.

Mr. Dunkle inquired if there was anything unusual in the physical appearance of the fish that were caught. Dr. Moring responded that there was not.

Mr. Doepker asked if it were possible to have a species of fish where the majority of the population shows a much higher risk effect to a specific contaminant while other species do not appear to be as affected. If this were to be proven, he wondered whether species-specific bans/actions would be regulated or would it be an all or nothing proposition. The answer was that species specific regulations could be made.

At the conclusion of this briefing, the attendees were reminded that that a fact sheet describing the fish tissue sampling project was available at the sign-in table (Attachment 6).

Adjournment

The next RAB meeting is scheduled for August 12th. It was agreed that a short business/update meeting will be convened, after which a trip to AFP 4 will be planned to view the Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) treatment system located in Building 181 that is being expanded and will be starting up in late July. The trip will be made to celebrate the start up of the SVE process at AFP 4.

In closing, Mr. Dunkle mentioned that people should canvass the local newspapers for articles related to environmental issues involving AFP 4 or NAS Fort Worth. He asked that those articles be brought to the next RAB meeting. They will eventually become part of the Administrative Record.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:05 PM.

In Attendance

Carswell DERA (On-Base)

Mike Dodyk, HQ AFCEE/ERD
Joe Dunkle, HQ AFCEE/ERD
Charles P. Pringle, HQ AFCEE/ERD
Amy Hardberger, UNITEC
Todd Harrah, UNITEC
Jim Costello, HydroGeoLogic, Inc.
Valerie Eisenstein, HydroGeoLogic, Inc.

Carswell AFBCA (Off-Base)
Alvin D. Brown, AFBCA
Rafael Vazquez, AFBCA

Air Force Plant 4
John Doepker, ASC/EM
Daniel Johnson, ASC
George Walters ASC/EM
Norman Robbins, Lockheed Martin
Lynn Schuetter, Jacobs Engineering
R. Wice, IT Corporation
Stephen Fain, Radian
Steve Katz, Radian
Eric McLauren, Radian

United States Navy
Capt. Greg McDonald, NAS JRB
Commander Thomas Lindberg

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Tim Sewell, Region 4
Mark Weegar

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Gary Miller, Region 6
Rafael Casanova, Region 6

United States Geological Survey
Sonya Jones
Bruce Moring
John Rosendale
Lloyd Woosley

Others, Off-Base
Jodie Colvard, Community Member
J'Nell Pate, Community Member
Jerry Senkyr, Community Member
Trang Trinh, Community Member

Vince Wilcox, Community Member
W.F. Olshefski, Lake Worth Civic Club
Jim Scanlan, City of Fort Worth
Robert Taylor, City of Fort Worth
Leland Clemons, Westworth Village Redevelopment Authority
Ed von Kohn, Westworth Village Redevelopment Authority
Greg Hendrickson, River Oaks
Judy Hendrickson, River Oaks