



Installation Restoration Program at the Defense Fuel Support Point San Pedro, California

December 2015

Introduction

The Installation Restoration (IR) Program was established by the United States Department of the Navy (Navy) to comply with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The purpose of the IR Program is to identify, investigate, characterize, and clean up or control releases of hazardous substances. The IR Program also includes reducing the risk to human health and the environment from past waste disposal operations and hazardous material spills at military sites in a cost-effective manner.

Figure 1 shows the steps of the CERCLA process for environmental cleanup of the Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) San Pedro, California.

This fact sheet includes descriptions of IR Sites 6, 31, and 32 at DFSP San Pedro, and an update on the environmental investigations and the status of the cleanup process for each site. IR Sites 6, 31, and 32 are in the remedial investigation and feasibility study phase.

Background

DFSP San Pedro is located 4 miles west of the city of Long Beach, north of the unincorporated community of San Pedro, and covers approximately 331 acres (see Figure 2 on page 2). The facility is bordered by an oil refinery, a cemetery, and residential and commercial properties. DFSP San Pedro became operational in 1943, with the primary mission of storage and distribution of fuels to support military installations and other operations.

The Navy is the landowner and, as such, the Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Commanding Officer has overall responsibility for environmental compliance and land use. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is a tenant on the property and is responsible for daily operations and logistics at the facility. The DLA historically managed the receipt, storage, and distribution of diesel and jet fuels for military use. The DLA is also responsible for the cleanup of all petroleum contamination resulting from its operation at DFSP San Pedro.

DFSP San Pedro historically has used up to 35 tanks to store various fuels and waste oil. The tanks and their piping were regularly inspected. Twenty-eight of these storage tanks are underground and seven are aboveground. Fuel operations at the facility are in temporary closure status.

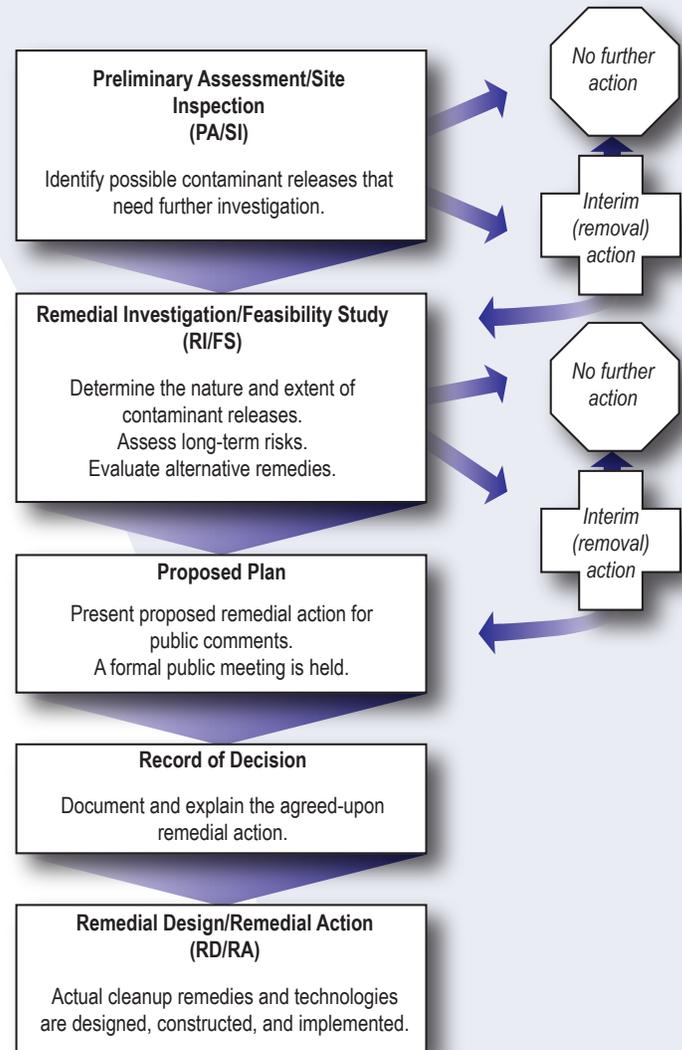


Figure 1. Environmental Restoration Process



Figure 2. DFSP San Pedro Installation Restoration Sites

Landscape features at DFSP San Pedro consist primarily of riparian and coastal sage scrub habitats, mowed operational areas around the storage tanks, and areas developed for administrative services. DFSP San Pedro not only provides storage for military fuel reserves, but it is also home to special-status species such as the State's rare southern tarplant, the federally and state-threatened California gnatcatcher, and the federally endangered Palos Verdes blue butterfly (See Figure 3 on page 3).

STATUS OF THE INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM AT DFSP SAN PEDRO

IR Site 6

South Ravine

IR Site 6 is near the south-central portion of DFSP San Pedro. The history of disposal into the ravine is unknown; it was first identified as a disposal area in 1990. Debris in the ravine include concrete rubble, wood, metal, furniture, vehicle tires, and empty

paint cans that are visible at the surface. Much of the debris in the ravine is covered with soil and overgrown with vegetation.

During a site inspection (SI) completed in 1993, buried debris was identified as the potential source of the chemicals of concern (COCs) at IR Site 6. The SI included the advancement of seven soil borings for soil sampling of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and various metals. The potential COCs identified during the SI included the SVOCs, benzo(a)pyrene and anthracene; and the metal, lead.

A remedial investigation is currently being planned for the site, and sampling is scheduled for 2016. The remedial investigation will provide additional sampling and analysis information, and human health and ecological risk assessments will be performed that will enable decision makers to evaluate remedial action options. The potential actions evaluated after the remedial investigation will be a feasibility study and site remediation, or no further action.

IR Site 31

Central Ravine

IR Site 31 is in the northwestern corner of DFSP San Pedro in a steeply sloped west-to-east ravine that is heavily vegetated. Disposal activities in the ravine took place between 1972 and 1984 and included construction debris and miscellaneous waste. Debris in the ravine include concrete rubble, asphalt, brick, wood, and reinforcement bars. The ravine is not entirely filled with debris.

The SI completed in 1993, and the expanded SI completed in 2015, found that soil samples contained VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, pesticides, petroleum compounds, and various metals. Sample results indicate the presence of pesticides, PCBs, and various metals at concentrations above preliminary screening levels.

The 2015 expanded SI recommended that a remedial investigation be performed. The remedial investigation is scheduled to begin in late 2015. The potential actions evaluated after the remedial investigation will follow the CERCLA process and will be a feasibility study and site remediation, or no further action.

IR Site 32

Southeast Ravine

IR Site 32, also known as the Southeast Ravine, is a 9-acre site near the southeastern corner of DFSP San Pedro. From 1943 through the 1970s, IR Site 32 received construction debris and uncontrolled waste materials. The ravine was originally 68 feet deep and is now completely filled in with debris and partially covered with fill soils. It is an east-facing fill slope above Building 203 and the pump house area. Debris placed in this area include concrete, asphalt, brick, and wood.

The SI was completed in 1993, and a remedial investigation was conducted in three phases in 2009, 2011, and 2012. These investigations found that buried debris and a fuel spill are the potential source of the COCs at IR Site 32. The remedial investigation included soil and groundwater sampling for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), TPH, metals, and organic lead. Sample results indicate that arsenic, lead, and

manganese are COCs in soil, and arsenic, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, and manganese are COCs in groundwater. The remedial investigation also included a background metals evaluation, and human health and ecological risk assessments.

Low levels of organic and inorganic chemicals detected in soil and groundwater at IR Site 32 are believed to be associated with historical releases from debris, day-to-day operations at the tank farm, and surrounding industrial land uses.

Risk assessment results from the remedial investigation indicate that site risk is within the risk management range. Additional sampling as part of a data gap investigation is proposed to determine whether site risk is still within the risk management range. Based on revised risk assessment results, a feasibility study will be performed. Then, remedial alternatives will be proposed, or no further action will be recommended.

Other IR Sites

IR Site 4 – Oil Spill Area

Status: No Further Action

IR Site 7 – Located at Pier 12, Former Long Beach Naval Complex

Sediments beneath Pier 12 cover approximately 1.56 acres. Sediment sampling concluded that some contamination exists at the site; however, there is no reported adverse effect on plants or animals. Chemicals of potential concern include metals, PAHs, PCBs, and pesticides. The record of decision completed in 2007 concluded that institutional controls (i.e., prohibiting contact with or disturbing sediment) would be the selected remedy beneath Pier 12. A five-year review is currently in progress, and a separate fact sheet is proposed for this site.

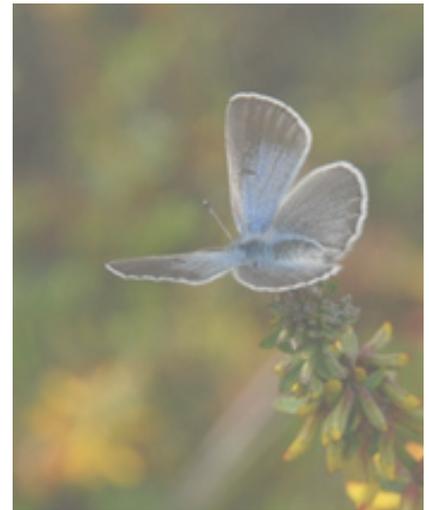


Figure 3. Palos Verdes Blue Butterfly

ADVISORY BOARD

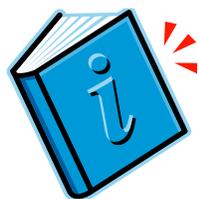
The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for DFSP San Pedro was established to provide a forum for the exchange of information and to create a partnership among the community, Navy, DLA, United States Environmental Protection Agency, and state regulatory agencies. RAB members who volunteer from the local community are asked to review and comment on technical documents relating to the ongoing environmental studies and cleanup activities at DFSP San Pedro. If you are interested in becoming a RAB member or attending public RAB meetings, please contact Ms. Brenda Reese at (619) 532-4209 or via email at brenda.reese@navy.mil.

The RAB meets periodically, and the RAB meetings are open to the public. The meetings are advertised in local newspapers, including the *Long Beach Press Telegram* and *Daily Breeze*, and on the Navy website provided below.

To be added to the mailing list for RAB agendas and other public notices, please contact Ms. Brenda Reese.

For More Information

The community may review current documents related to the environmental cleanup activities at DFSP San Pedro by contacting Ms. Diane Silva, who is in charge of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest Administrative Record.



The Information Repository and NAVFAC Southwest Administrative Record are located at:

Diane Silva
NAVFAC SW ADMIN RECORD
2965 Mole Road, Building 3519
CODE: EV33
San Diego, CA 92136
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For more information on the DFSP San Pedro IR Program or the RAB, please contact:



NAVY Contact Information

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For additional information about Naval environmental cleanup programs, please visit:

<http://www.cnlic.navy.mil/sealbeach>
