Draft Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment and Draft Phase III Remedial Action Plan

Former Raytheon Wayland Laboratory 430 Boston Post Road, Wayland, Massachusetts

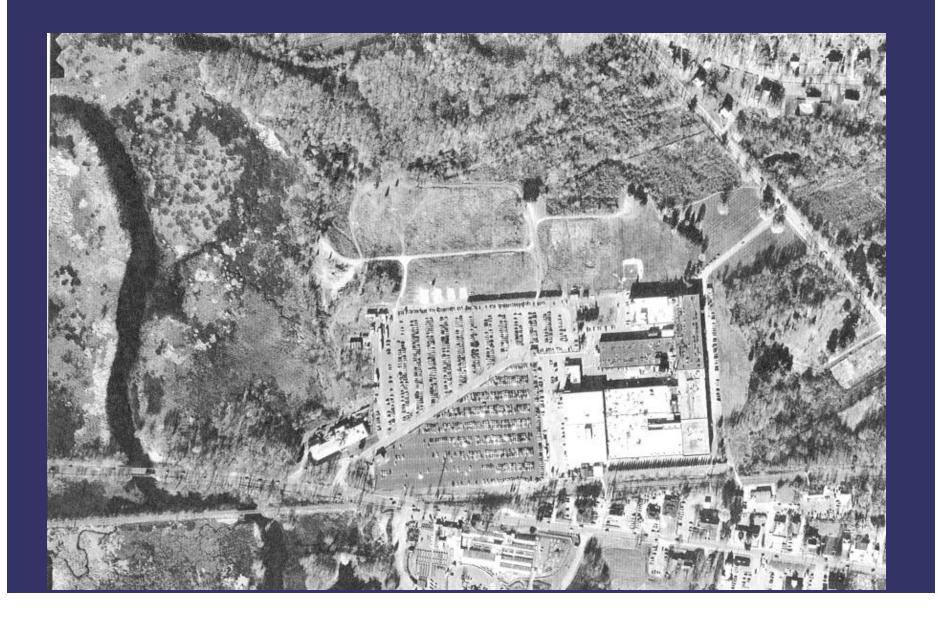
Draft Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment

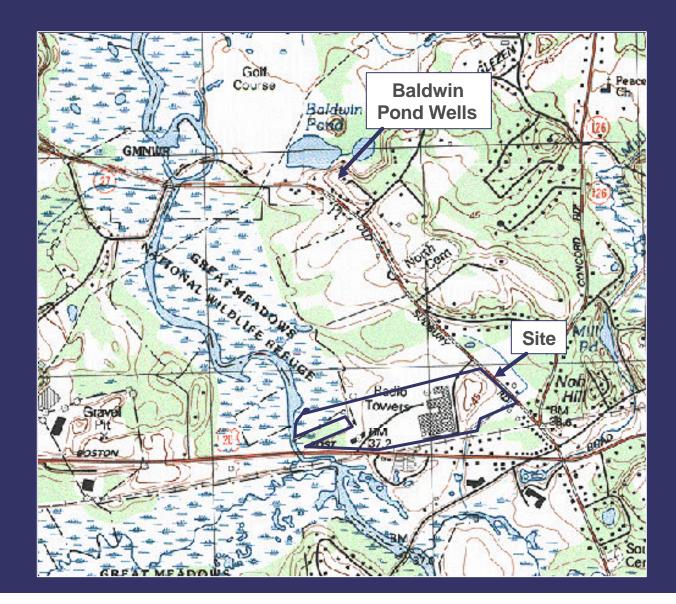
Purpose

- Site History
- Site Hydrogeological Characteristics
- Environmental Fate and Transport of OHM
- Nature and Extent of Impact
- Exposure Assessment
- Risk Characterization

Site History

- 1955 Previously undeveloped land
- 1955-97 Raytheon leased property (never owned)
- 1957-95 Raytheon operations
- Located in Water Supply Protection Zone II
- Wetlands located on property
 - Adjacent to Sudbury River
 - Contiguous with Great Meadows NWR
 - Outfall





Raytheon Operations History

- Research and Development facility for defense electronics
- Radar development and testing
 - Test radars on roof
 - Targets on towers
- Prototype electronic equipment
 - Antennae and transmitters
 - Design and test of manufacturing processes
- Retrofit of defense electronic field equipment

Site Regulatory History

- 1995-96 Site closure activities

 RTN # 1783
 CERCLIS review
 1987 (C)
 RTN # ERBn92-1340
 UST Removal 1992 (C)
- May 1995 Initiated a Phase I Investigation
 - Identified several areas of concern
 RTN # 3-13302 Fuel Oil Release 1996 (C)
 RTN # 3-13574 VOCs in groundwater 1996
 - RTN # 3-14042 PCBs in Soil 1996
- May 1996 Phase I submitted to MA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- 1997 MCP Tier 1B Classification

Site Regulatory History (cont.)

- 1998 2000 Continued Site Investigation
- April 2000 Raytheon notified DEP of potential Imminent Hazard Condition (Ecological)
- May 2000 Immediate Response Action (IRA) submitted to DEP
- September 2000 Public Involvement Plan (PIP) submitted to DEP
- November 2000 New Tier IB Permit issued with conditions
- September 2001 Release Abatement Measure (RAM) Plan submitted for Groundwater Pilot Study

Site Evaluation

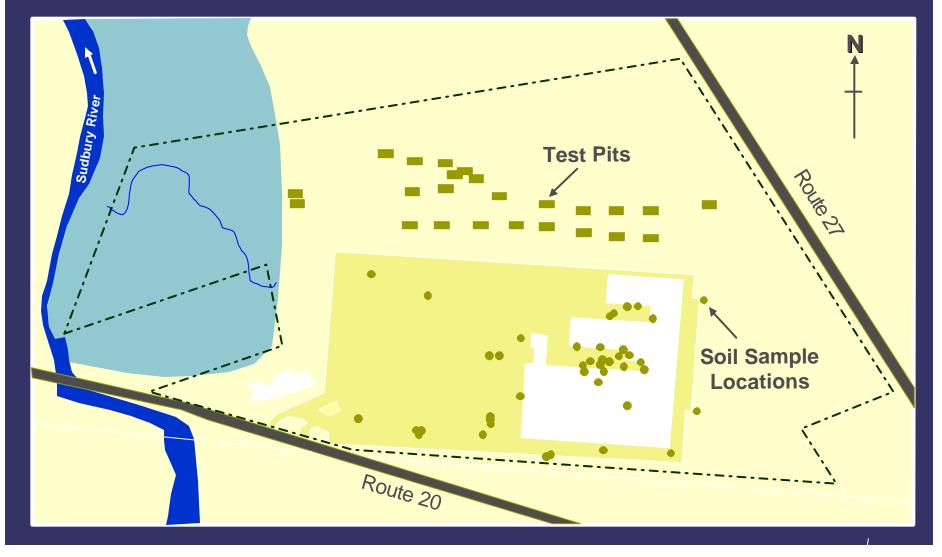
Investigation activities included:

- soil evaluations and removal actions
- groundwater sampling
- surface water sampling
- wetland sediment sampling
- aquifer testing

Soil Investigations

- 67 samples analyzed for metals, VOCs, PAHs, and PCBs
- 24 test pits completed in northern portion
- 4 Limited Removal Actions ("LRAs") performed
- Two RAMs performed
 - tank removal and Activity and Use Limitation ("AUL") by new owner, Wayland Business Center ("WBC") RTN 3-13302
 - soil removal at TP-3 for RTN 3-14042
- Soil concentrations are below MCP standards with exception of the restricted areas (Wayland Business Center, Activity and Use Limitation)

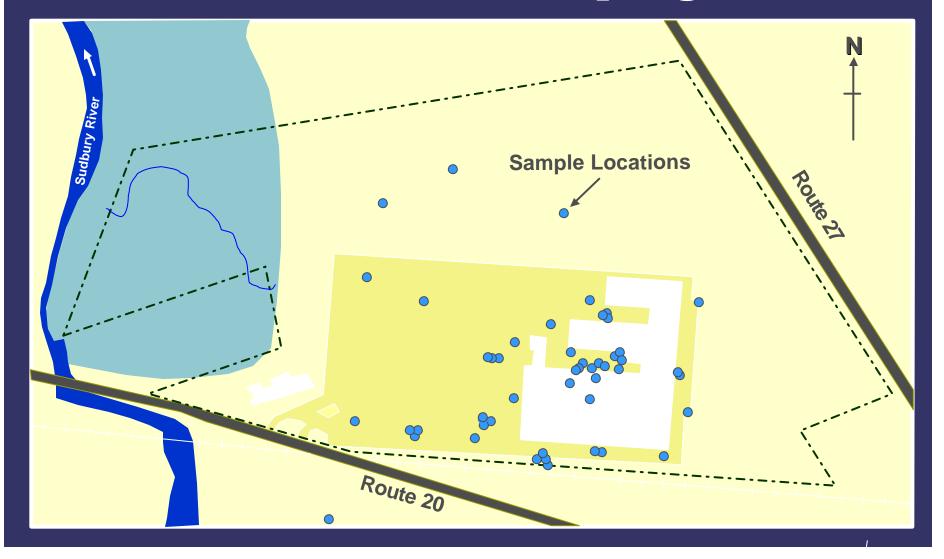
Soil Sampling



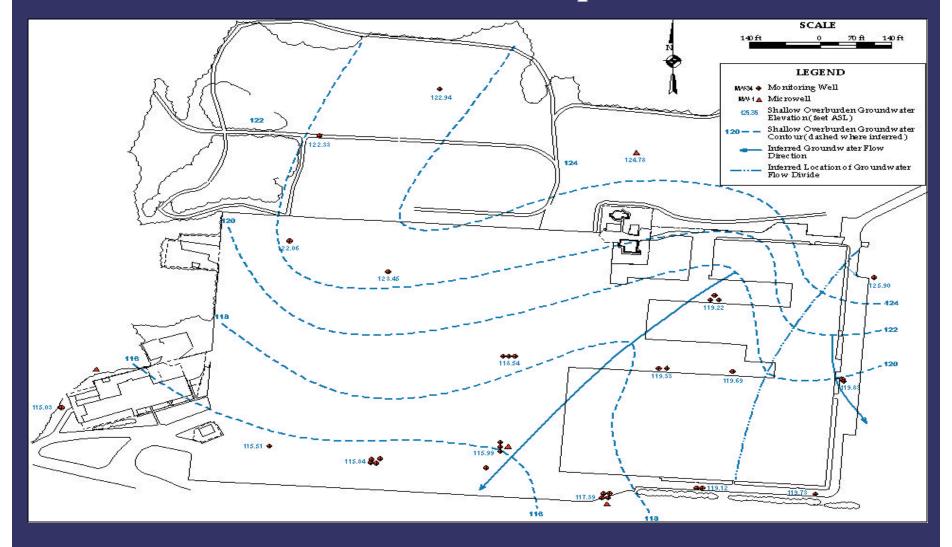
Groundwater Evaluation

- Site located in Zone II for Baldwin Pond Wells (1/2 mile) defined by Anderson-Nichols Conceptual Zone II Study
- Groundwater flow in South/Southwest direction
- 58 GW wells installed (shallow, intermediate, deep and bedrock wells)
- Iterative process, 5 phases of drilling
- > 200 analyses of samples since 1996
- Analyzed for VOCs, metals, TPH and inorganic compounds
- VOCs exceed applicable MCP GW-1 guidelines
- Groundwater remediation is required

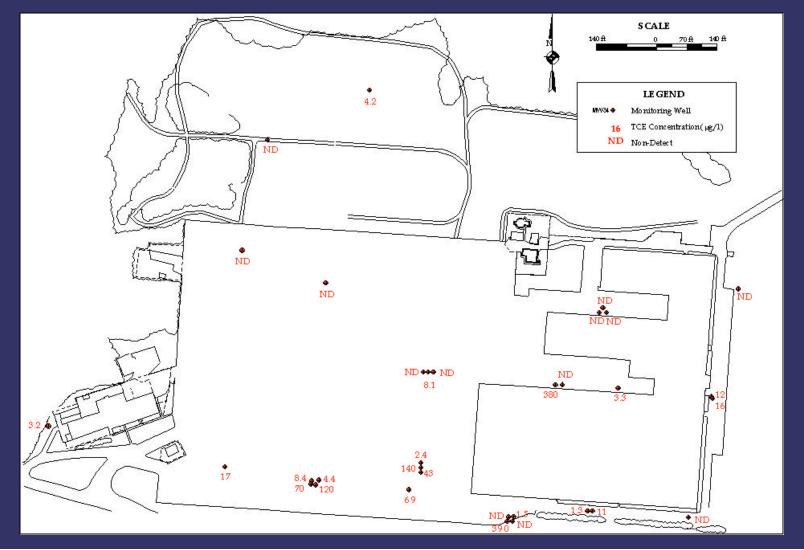
Groundwater Sampling



Groundwater Contour Map



Groundwater Concentrations



Sediment Evaluation

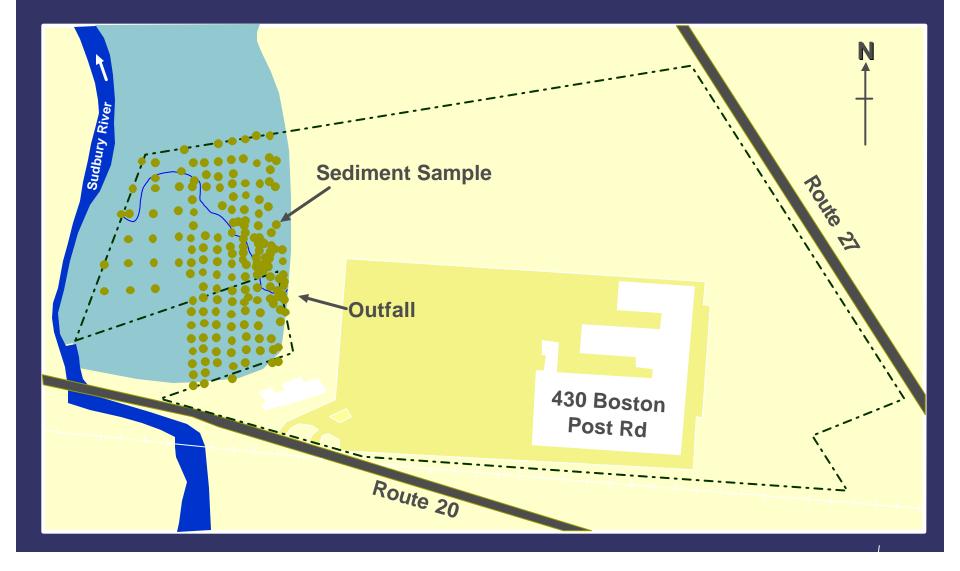
- 1986-91 U.S. Fish & Wildlife ("USFW") sampling of Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
 - mercury, arsenic, lead, cadmium, chromium, copper and PCBs detected throughout study area
- 1990 Raytheon identified butyl cellusolve release
 - collected sediment and surface water samples in river and wetland near outfall
 - detected metals and PAHs
 - non-detect for butyl cellusolve, VOCs, PCBs and pesticides
 - Response Action Outcome ("RAO") filed in 1995
- 1995 additional sediment samples collected, could not duplicate USFW data

Sediment Evaluation (cont.)

Phase II evaluation limited by seasonal access

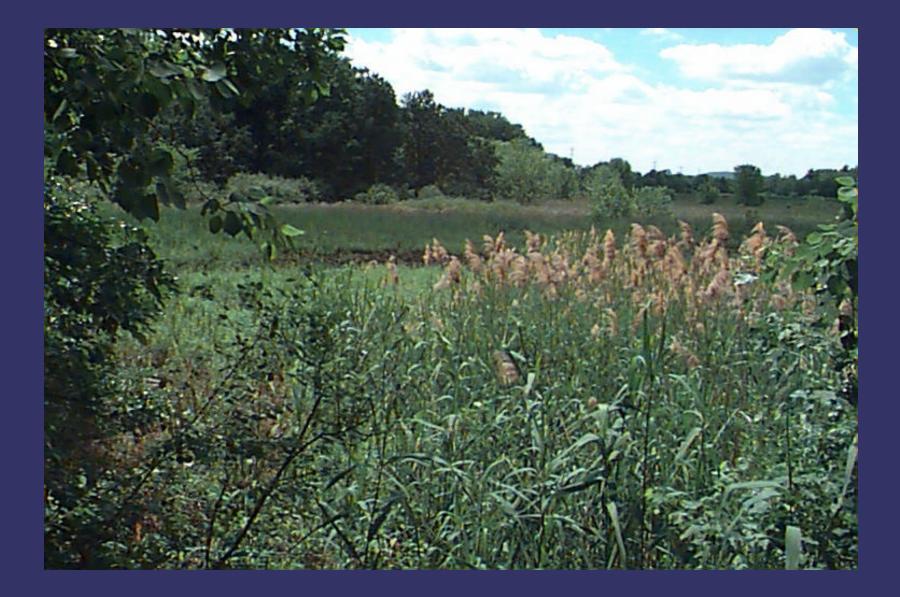
- late 1998 delineated metals, petroleum, and PCBs near outfall
- 1999 completed 2 additional sampling rounds
- 2000 wetland and ecological specialists identified vegetation with stunted growth

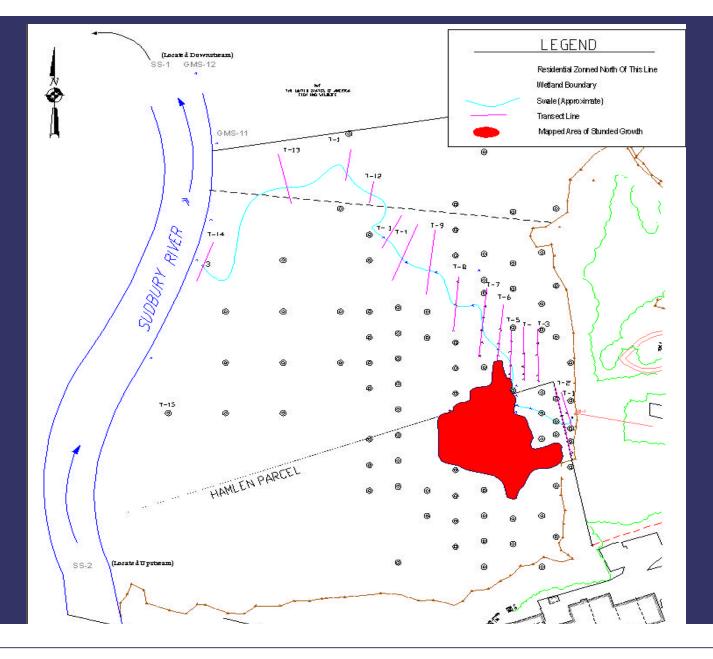
Sediment Sampling



Results of Sediment Sampling

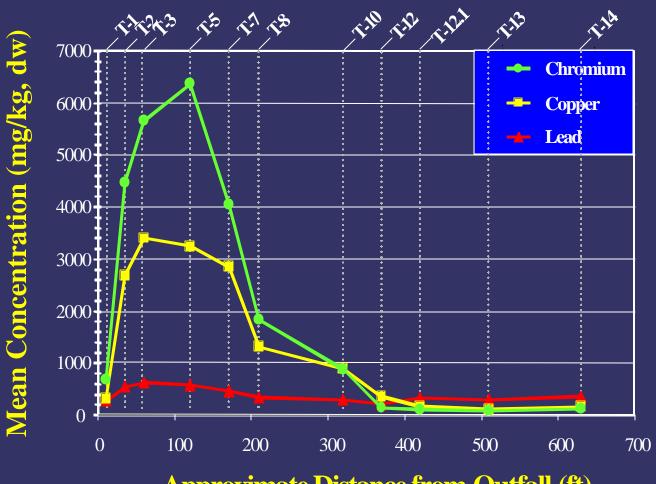
- Majority of impact within 200 ft of Outfall (OF-1)
- Metals, PCBs and PAHs detected in Sediment at depths 0 - 12 inches
- Area of stunted growth coincides with higher concentrations of metals





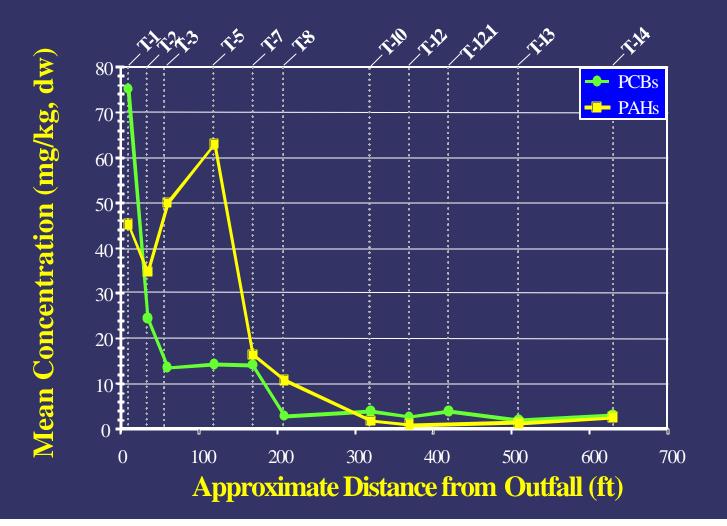
Area of Stunted Growth

Concentrations of Metals in Wetland Soils



Approximate Distance from Outfall (ft)

Concentrations of PCBs and PAHs in Wetland Soils



Surface Water Investigation

- 1990 Butyl cellusolve release
 - Sampling included river surface water
- 1999 2000 Site Surface Sampling
 - Three rounds of sampling conducted under flooded and low flow conditions in the wetland
 - Detections of OHM in isolated surface water in wetland under low flow conditions attributed to sediment impacts

Surface Water Investigation (cont.)

- Nyanza Superfund Site Investigation (1986- present)
 - Former landfill located upstream in Ashland
 - Current EPA investigation of Sudbury River
 - Nyanza has impacted background concentrations in the Sudbury River

Risk Characterization

- Risk Methodology specified by the DEP
- Involves two components
 - Human Health
 - Ecological
- Drives extent of clean-up

Method 3 Risk Characterization

- Method 3 approach is a site specific assessment
 Human Health Risks Identified
 - Groundwater concentrations exceed drinking water standards; risk posed to future potential receptors
 - Wetland sediments pose a potential long term risk to trespassers within the area of stunted growth

Method 3 Risk Characterization

Exposure assumptions for trespasser

- Young adult
- Thirty days per year for twelve years
- Head, forearms and hands exposed
- Daily ingestion of 50 mg of sediment and 50 ml of surface water
- GW-1 categorical definition requires clean-up to drinking water standard

Stage I and II Environmental Risk Characterization (ERC) Summary

- An area of stunted growth is present on part of the site
- Effects on wetland plants are the primary driver for ecological risk in the area of stunted growth
- No evidence of risk outside the area of concern

Conclusions of Phase II Investigations

- Extent of OHM impact limited to groundwater and wetland sediment
- Areas of site groundwater and wetland sediment to be evaluated in Phase III
- Land use controls required to mitigate risk

Draft Phase III Remedial Action Plan

Purpose

- Evaluate remedial technologies against performance standards established by the DEP
- Select the preferred remedial technologies for abatement of impact in wetland sediments and in groundwater

Conclusions of Phase III

Wetland Sediment

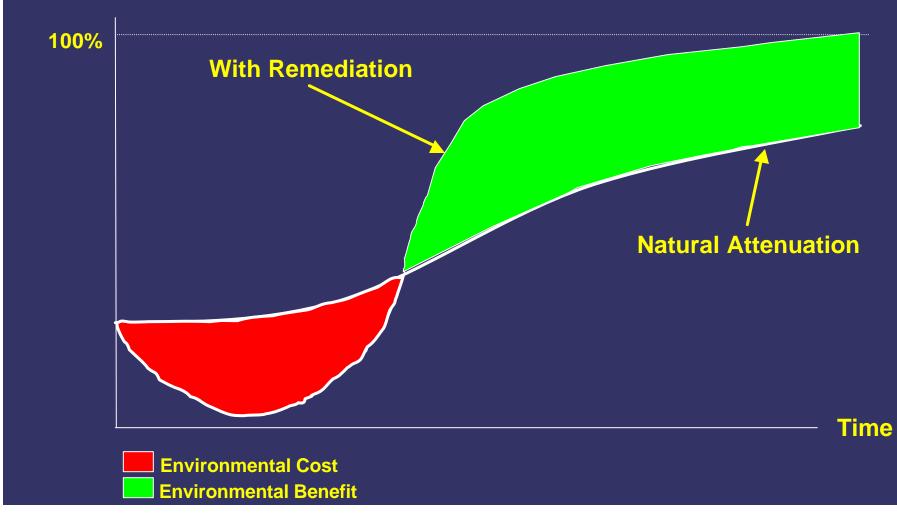
- Excavation and off-site disposal of impacted sediments (approximately 1.5 acres)
- Restoration of disturbed wetland area
- Implementation of land use controls
- Groundwater
 - Chemical Oxidation
 - Pilot Study began October 6th

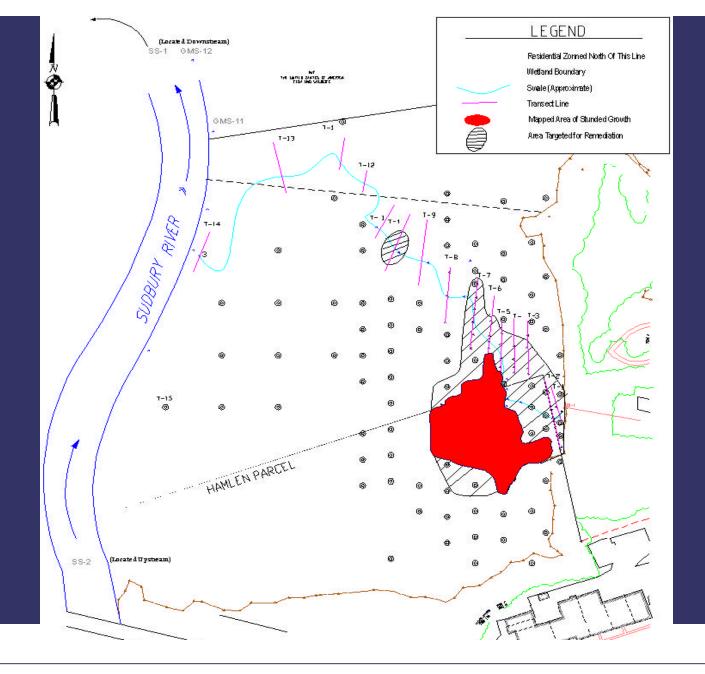
Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)

- A conceptual framework used for evaluating remediation options
- NEBA balances the ecological benefits of planned remediation against the ecological costs in an attempt to:
 - encourage the selection of alternatives that offer the greatest potential benefit to the environment
 - Answers: Is the cure worse than the disease?



Ecological Services



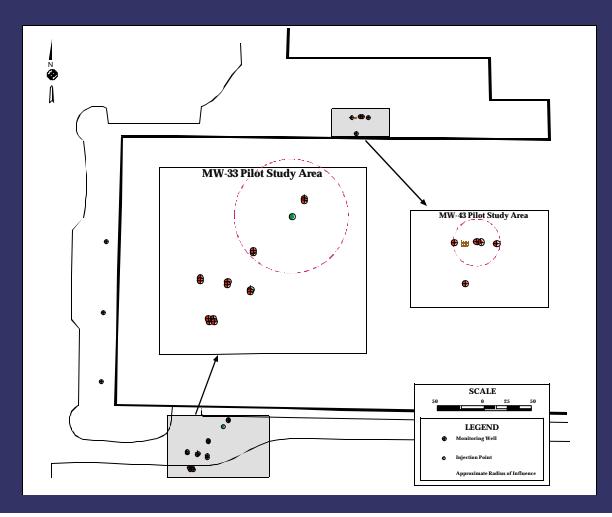


Area Targeted for Remediation

Wetland Permitting

- EPA TSCA Risk Based Approval
- DEP Water Quality Certification Process (401 Permit)
- Chapter 91 License Review
- Army Corps of Engineers Sec. 404 Review
 - Wild and Scenic Rivers Review
- MA Environmental Protection Act (MEPA) Review
- Wayland Conservation Commission Review

Groundwater Pilot Study Area



Tentative Site Schedule (pending regulatory approvals)

- Winter 2001
- Winter 2001
- Winter 2001/2002
- May 2002
- 2001-2002
- 2002

- Submit Phase II and III Reports

- IRA Completion Report
- Complete Groundwater Pilot
 Study/RAM Completion Report
- Submit Phase IV Remedy
 Implementation Plan
- Wetland Permitting
- Potential Implementation of Groundwater Remediation
- Summer/Fall 2002
- Implement Wetland Remediation

PIP Schedule

- 26 November Comment period extended by 20days. Written comments submitted to Raytheon
- A summary of the comments received and a response to those comments will be prepared
- Documents will be made available at the information repositories (Public Library and Board of Health)
- Notice of Availability of the documents will be sent to the PIP mailing list

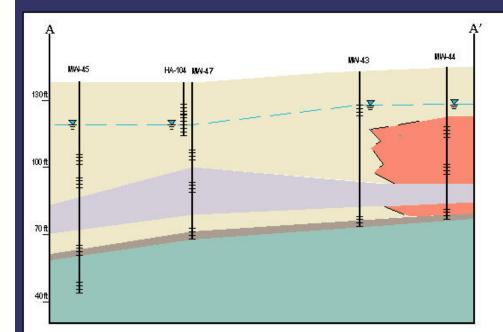
Public Involvement Process

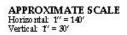
- Future opportunities for the public to comment on submittals:
 - Phase IV Remedy Implementation Plan
 - IRA and RAM Plans and Completion Reports
 - Response Action Outcome(s) (including AULs)
 - Other regulatory approvals

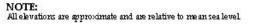
Contact Information

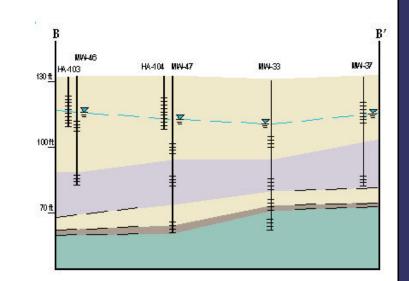
Ronald C. Slager, Jr. Raytheon Company MS -1-2-1567 1001 Boston Post Road Marlborough, Massachusetts 01752

Cross Section

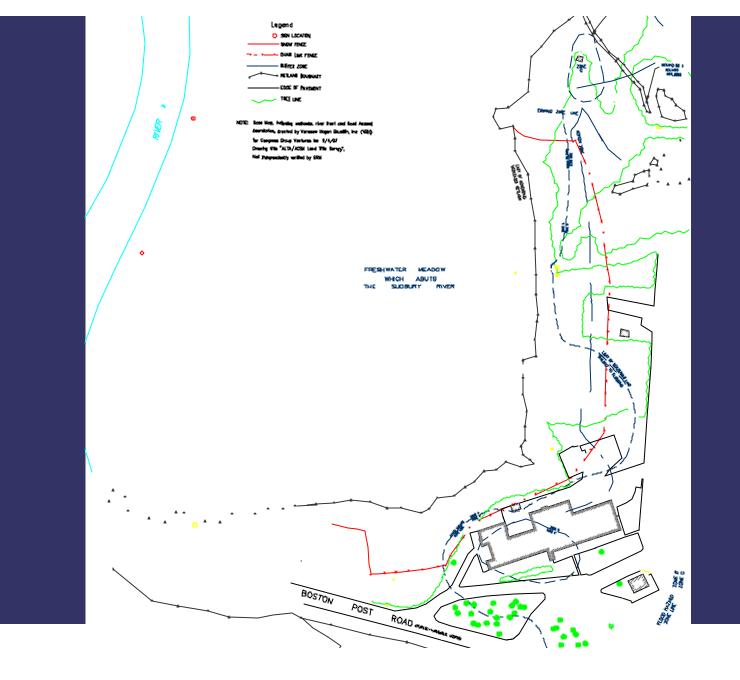






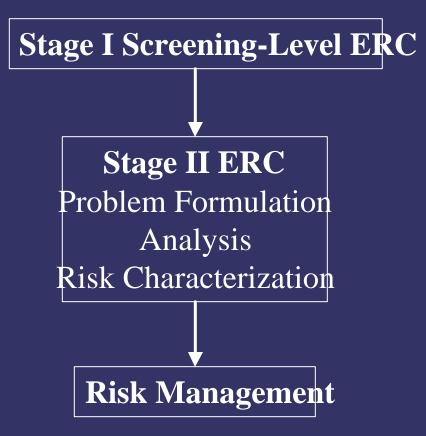






Location of Fence Installation

Major Steps in the ERC (based on MCP Guidance)

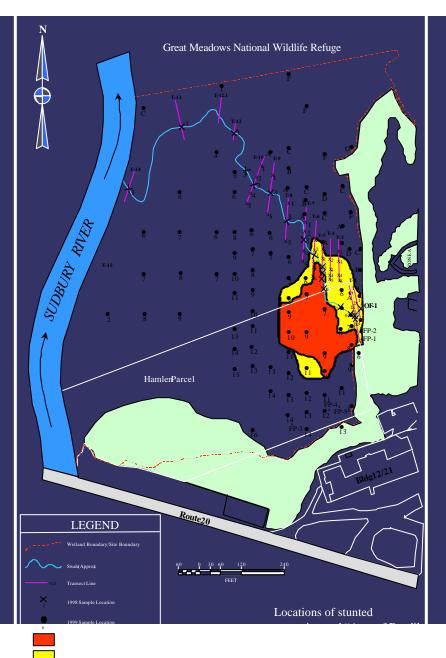


Goals of the Stage I Screening- Level ERC

- Identify potential exposure pathways
- Determine whether risk of harm is "readily apparent"
- Eliminate from further consideration any exposure pathways and chemicals that clearly do <u>not</u> pose a significant risk of harm to the environment

Results of the Stage I Screening- Level ERC

- Exposure pathways include surface water, wetland sediments, wetland soils, & biota
- Risk of harm is "readily apparent" in the area of stunted vegetation (see next slide)



Area of Readily Apparent Harm (ARAH)

Basis of ARAH in draft ERC:

- Stunted vegetation
- Exceedances of Federal and State water quality criteria
- PCBs > 50 mg/kg
- Elevated levels of copper and chromium associated with plant toxicity

Contaminants of Potential Ecological Concern (COPECs)

Metals:

Antimony (Sb) Arsenic (As) Cadmium (Cd) Chromium (Cr³⁺) Chromium (Cr⁶⁺) Copper (Cu) Lead (Pb)

Manganese (Mn) Mercury (hg) Silver (Ag) Tin (Sn) Vanadium (V) Zinc (Zn)





Stage II ERC

Approximate location of wetland

Typical "low-flow" or non-inundated condition (photo taken on 6/28/70)

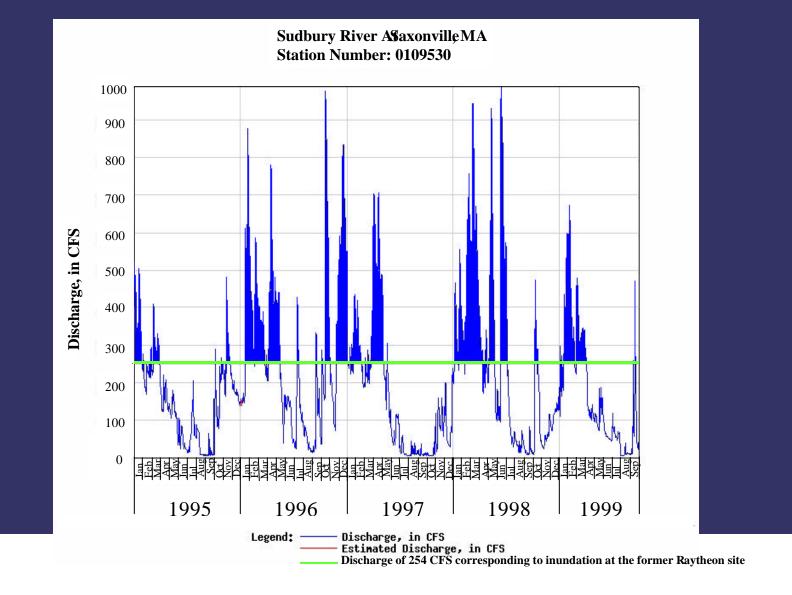
Air photo of Raytheon site (removed to reduce file size)

Approximate location of wetland

Typical "high-flow" or inundated condition (photo taken on 3/25/68)

Air photo of Raytheon site (removed to reduce file size)

Historical Flow Data for the Sudbury River (1995-1999)



Exposure Pathways and Potential Receptors of Concern

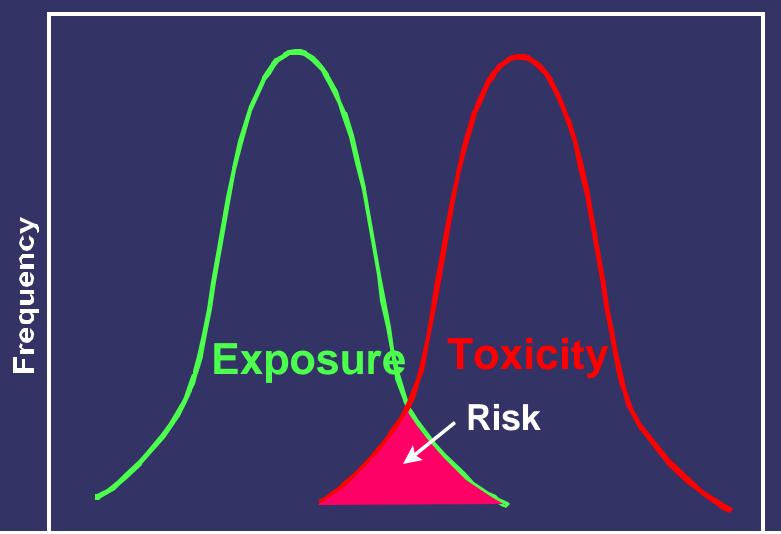
Aquatic

- Invertebrates
- Fish
- Amphibians

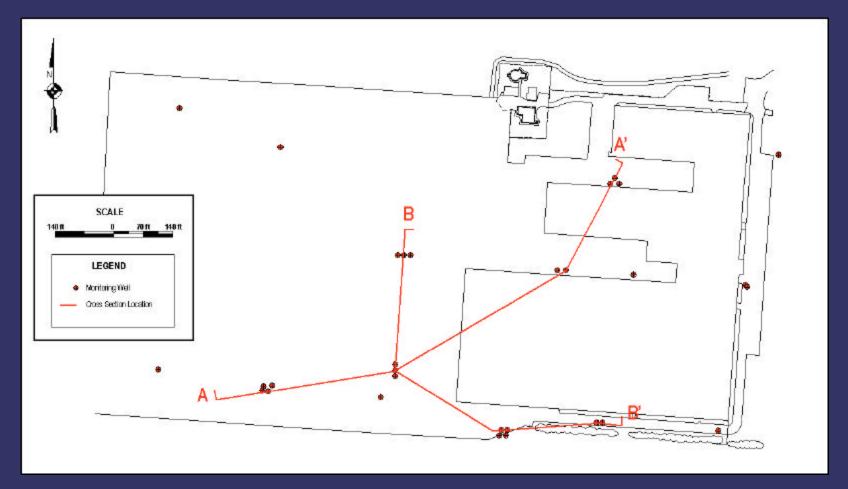
Terrestrial

- Plants
- Meadow Vole
- Muskrat
- White-tailed Deer
- Mallard
 - Dal Tailad

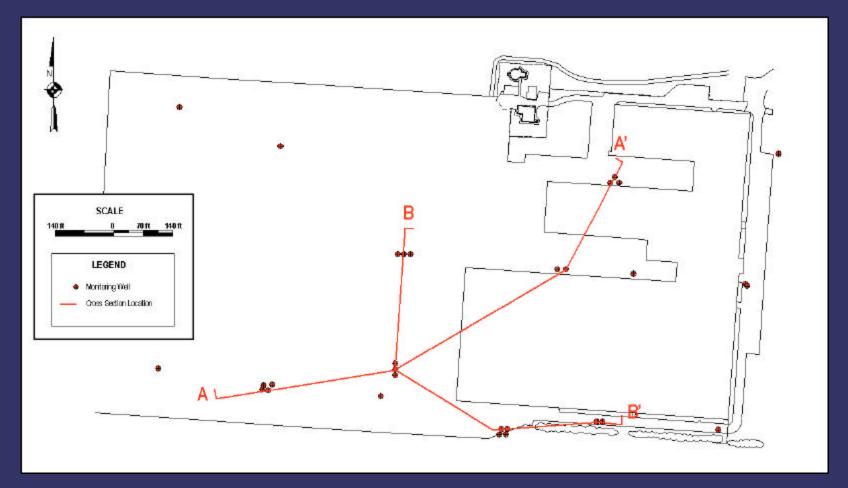
Characterizing Risk

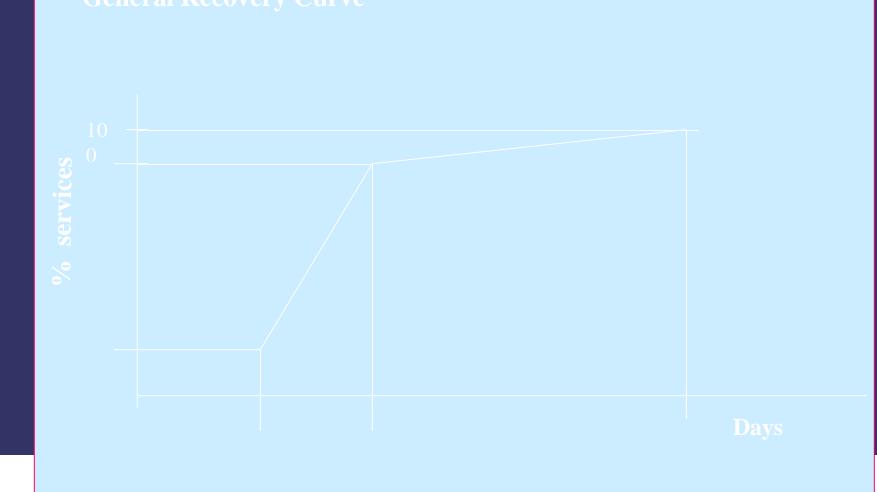


Plan View of Cross Sections



Cross Section Locations



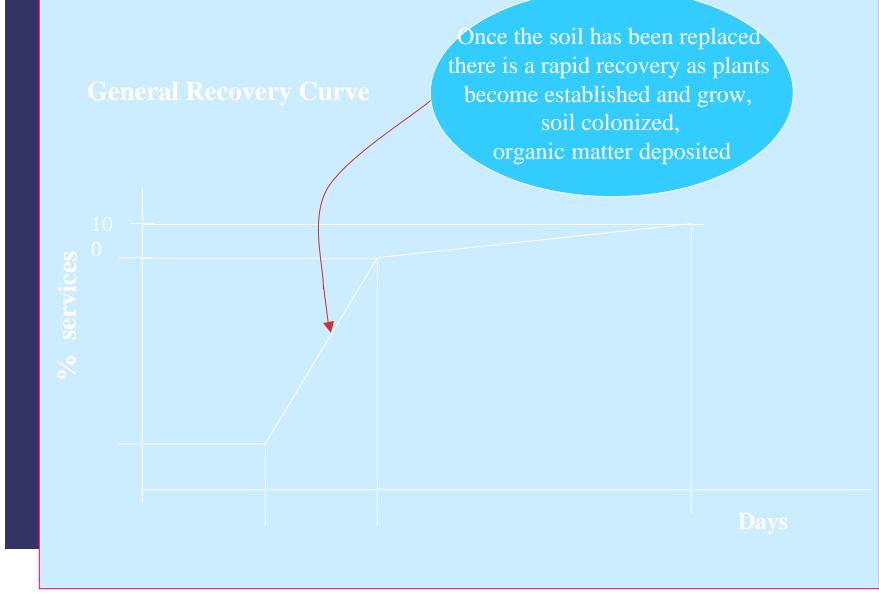




Initial injury due to digging interfering with bird foraging, lack of plant biomass, disturbance from remedial activity



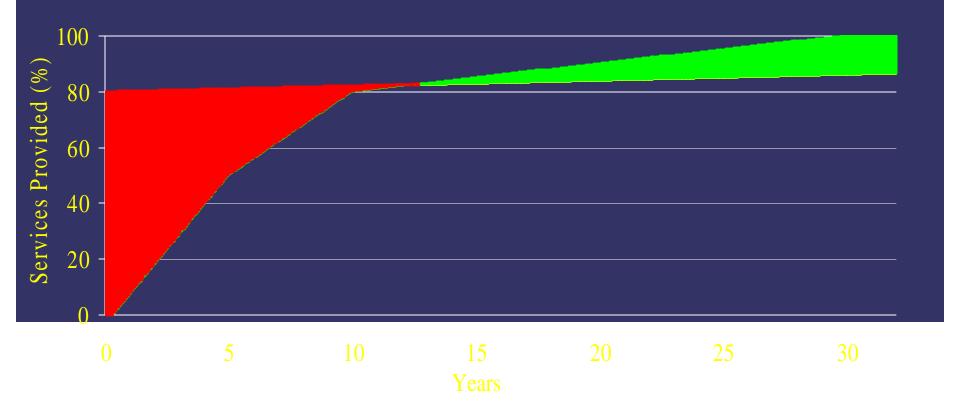




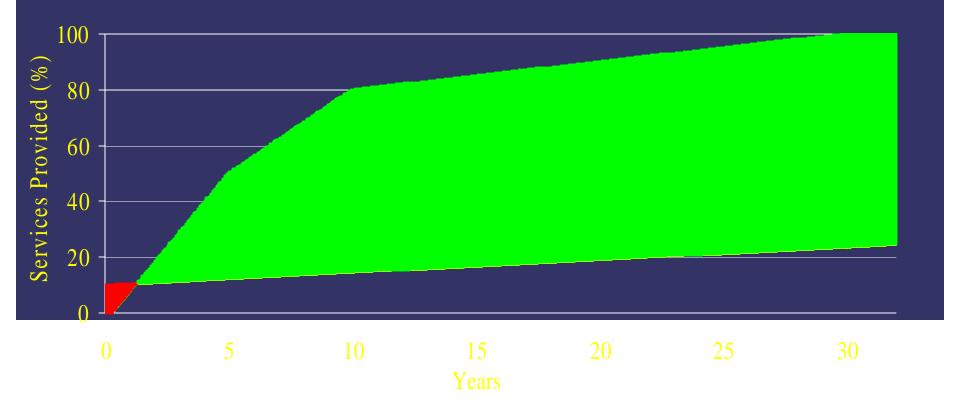
General Recovery Curve

The final tail of the recovery curve represents the full development of soil organic matter and invertebrate community

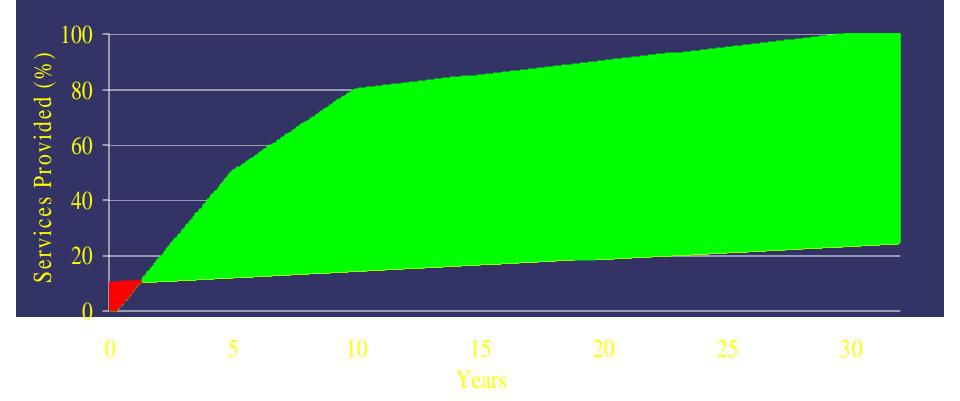
Benefits and Costs of Remediation Yellow Zone--Initial Services 80%



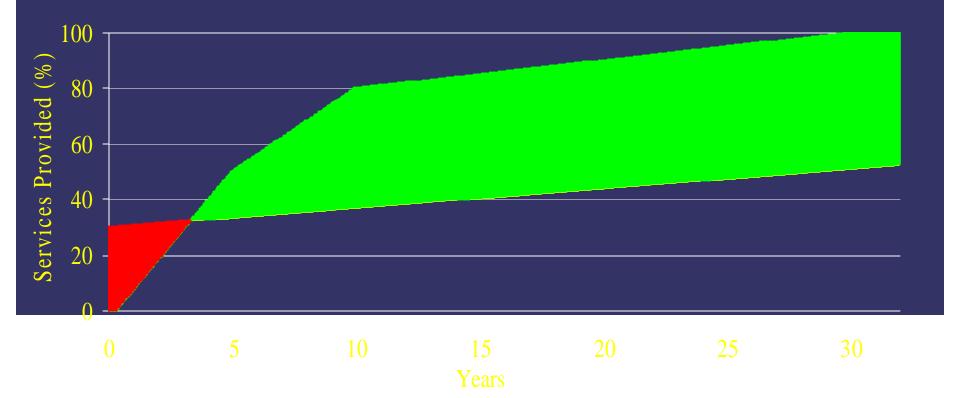
Benefits and Costs of Remediation Red Zone--Initial Services 10%



Benefits and Costs of Remediation Initial Services 10%



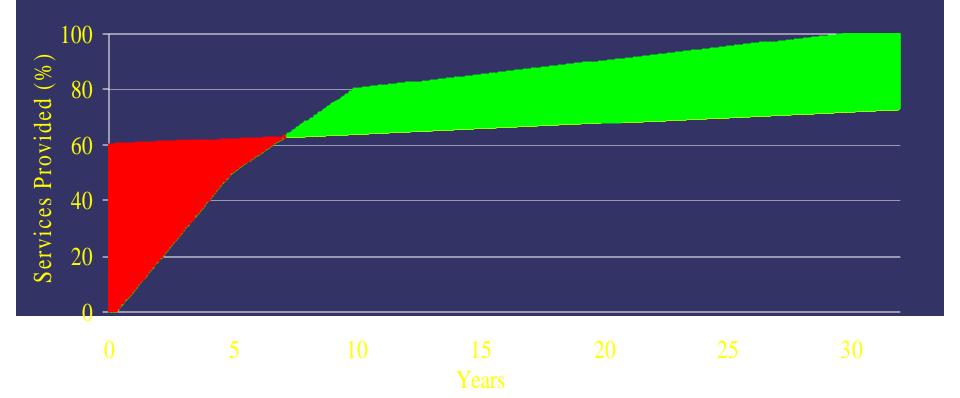
Benefits and Costs of Remediation Initial Services 30%



Benefits and Costs of Remediation Initial Services 50%



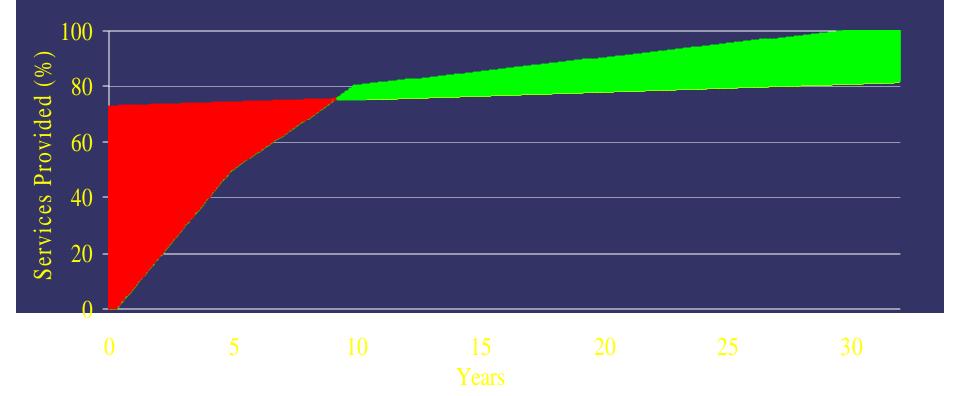
Benefits and Costs of Remediation Initial Services 60%



Benefits and Costs of Remediation Initial Services 70%



Benefits and Costs of Remediation Equated



Benefits and Costs of Remediation Equated

