

# CLEANUP OF PCB CONTAMINATED SOIL AT THE NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, BUILDING 3009, NAVAL STATION, GUAM, M.I.

FACT SHEET NO. 1

OCTOBER 1992

## BACKGROUND

Building 3009 is situated within the Apra Harbor Naval Complex on the Orote Peninsula. The facility is located within the maintenance compound of the Navy Public Works Center (PWC), Naval Station, Guam and was used as an electrical transformer repair shop from 1950 to 1977 (See Figure 1). The facility is currently not in use.

The polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination was identified during a Navy environmental survey at the PWC. The contamination is located in areas adjacent to the facility and in a nearby drainage ditch. Upon receipt of the survey findings various cleanup and disposal alternatives were evaluated. Based on the results of the evaluation, on-site treatment of the PCB contaminated soil was selected for the cleanup method.

## PLANNED CLEAN UP PROCESS

Following laboratory testing by the U.S. EPA Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory and a pilot test in 1988, the proposed chemical treatment process was discussed at Technical Review Committee (TRC) meetings on Guam. Representatives at the TRC included personnel from the Navy, Air Force, and the Government of Guam.

The on-site chemical treatment process selected is known as the Base Catalyzed Decomposition Process (BCDP). The process basically involves excavating and stockpiling the contaminated soil fol-

lowed by screening, crushing, and mixing with a calibrated quantity of catalyst. The resulting mixture is then heated in a rotary kiln under specified retention times to promote the chemical reaction for PCB breakdown. The treated soil can then be returned to the site from which it was excavated.

Dust particles and volatilized PCBs from the rotary kiln are collected and removed by pollution control systems connected to the rotary kiln. Condensates and residuals from the BCDP are then collected and treated with another catalyst in a secondary treatment system for thorough removal of PCBs.

## PROJECT SCHEDULE

The cleanup project will be initiated under permit from the EPA, Office of Toxic Substances. Engineering and design of the BCDP is coordinated between the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory and the Department of Energy, Battelle, Pacific Northwest Laboratories (PNL). The cleanup action will be performed by a Navy contractor, International Technology (IT) Corporation.

The BCDP system arrived on Guam in August 1992. IT Corp is scheduled to arrive on Guam in November to start preparing the site for the BCDP equipment. Battelle, PNL will also be on-site to setup the equipment and demonstrate the BCDP by processing approximately 1000 tons of soil. Battelle, PNL will then transition the BCDP system to IT Corp for operation and site cleanup. During the cleanup, IT Corp will be processing an estimated 4500 tons of soil. The entire process from setup to final cleanup is estimated to take 14 months.

## INFORMATION CONTACT

The project is coordinated by the Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii with assistance from the Environmental Services Department, Navy Public Works Center, Guam. Information on the cleanup work was announced to the public in the Pacific Daily News on August 1, 1990. If you have any questions, please contact LT Dave Wray, Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Naval Forces, Marianas at (671) 349-5207.

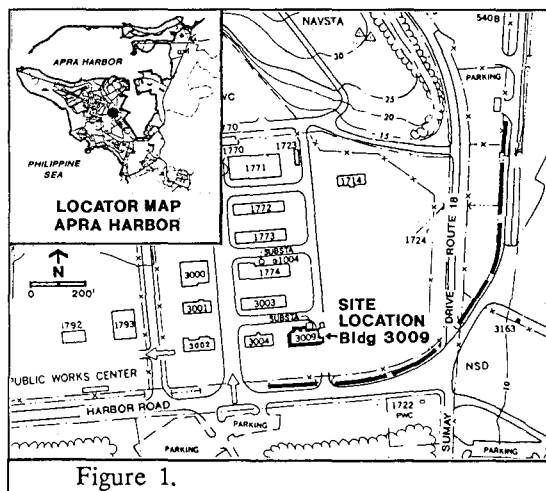


Figure 1.

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

What is community relations? It is the planned effort to keep local citizens informed and involved. In order to do this, the Navy has developed a Community Relations Program. The goal of the Community Relations Program is both to inform the community about the environmental clean-up process, and to obtain the public's input on proposed clean-up actions. To accomplish this, the Navy will periodically issue information releases which provide updates on the clean-up activities.