

# McALLISTER POINT LANDFILL Fact Sheet Update (January 2002)

## INTRODUCTION

At this site, (IRP Site 01) the Navy has performed a Remedial Investigation and Source Control Feasibility Study, constructed a RCRA C-type cap over the landfill, and performed a Management of Migration investigation and Feasibility Study.

## BACKGROUND

The site was used as a sanitary landfill from the mid-1950s to the mid-1970s to dispose of a variety of wastes, reportedly including domestic refuse, spent acids, paints, solvents, waste oils, PCB-contaminated transformer oils, and construction debris. From 1955 to 1970, nearly all disposed waste was burned in an on-site incinerator. Following landfill closure in the mid-1970s, a 3-foot thick soil cap was installed.

## PREVIOUS STUDIES

TRC Environmental conducted Phase I and II RI field work in 1993 and 1994. The Remedial Investigation report revealed that fill thickness ranges from 3 to 8 feet in the north, to 25 to 27 feet along the western portion of the landfill. Landfill material is composed of municipal and industrial waste (plastic, wood, paper, cloth, garbage, and construction debris) with a layer of ash (from the on-site incinerator) present in the north-central portion of the site.

A human health risk assessments was performed in 1997 for the shoreline and marine environment near the landfill. This assessment found unacceptable risks to humans ingesting contaminated shellfish (mussels and clams) that were present at the site.



An ecological risk assessment (1997) was initiated to determine the impact of sediment erosion from the shoreline seaward of the landfill cap on the bay. This study identified high potential for risk to ecological receptors at several near shore areas.

In 1995 and 1996 the Navy constructed a RCRA G type cap for the landfill to reduce contaminant leaching and transport.

A Feasibility Study was completed in 1998 that evaluated remedial alternatives to reduce risk to receptors in the marine environment near the landfill.



## RECENT ACTIVITIES

A Record of Decision (ROD) was prepared and signed that describes the recommended remedial alternative: Dredging the most contaminated sediment, and monitoring the offshore area to the south and west of the landfill.

The dredging was completed in December 2001.

## NEXT STEPS

Data from periodic monitoring of groundwater and landfill gas vents conducted over the past four years will be evaluated to determine if additional monitoring is necessary. Monitoring of the offshore area will commence in 2002.

