

Lockheed Martin Corporation

Airdock Pavement Debris Removal

Project Report
Akron, Ohio

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Removal**

Akron, Ohio

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1. Introduction and Background

Since 2003 Lockheed Martin has undertaken a remediation program to address historical solid particle releases of non-liquid PCB contained in the siding material used on the exterior of the Akron Airdock. The strategy for the remediation program is to work from the source of the release outward by first removing or coating the siding material on the Airdock, removing soil near the Airdock with elevated PCB concentrations and removing debris from the pavement surface and the storm water drainage system. The Airdock siding has been removed or coated and soil with elevated concentrations has been excavated and disposed off-site. This project was undertaken to complete the next phase of the exterior strategy which is to remove residual PCBs from the pavement surfaces surrounding the Airdock.

The work area includes the paved area surrounding the Airdock as outlined in Figure 1. Due to weathering and routine use, the asphalt and concrete pavement surfaces developed cracks and the condition degraded to varying degrees. Debris collected in the cracks of the pavement surface may contain PCB particles, so the purpose of this project is to remove as much of this debris as feasible.

Prior to the initiation of the Pavement Debris Removal activities, a Pavement Debris Removal Work Plan (April 18, 2008) was developed and submitted to Lockheed Martin for review and approval. The work plan described the processes and procedures to be followed in order to complete the various tasks required to remove debris located in the cracks and on the surface of the parking areas surrounding the Airdock.

During the course of the remedial construction project, ARCADIS maintained an On-Site Construction Supervisor to oversee the project. Project activities were performed by ARCADIS' subcontractor, Terra Contracting, LLC (Terra).

Lockheed Martin currently leases the Akron Airdock (Plant A) and 19 acres of fenced in area immediately surrounding Plant A from Summit County Port Authority who is the current owner of the property. This project also included property owned by other organizations surrounding Plant A. This includes pavement west of Plant A towards Plant E, east towards Plant B and to the south of Plant A. Access permission was obtained from the property owners prior to the start of work.

2. Scope of Work

Remedial construction activities lasted approximately 9 weeks between May and June, 2008. The scope of work included the following tasks:

- Debris removal from crack and construction joints
- Removal of Poorly Adhered Asphalt

- Surface debris removal
- Waste Management
- Decontamination

These tasks are described on the following sections.

3. Debris Removal Process

The debris removal activities were set up into approximately 80 feet by 80 feet grids as shown in Figure 1. Debris removal began on the west side the Airdock. The west side work began west of the fence line and continued toward Plant E working from the south end to the north end of the Airdock. Work on the west side of the Airdock included the slit trench (approximately 5 inches wide and approximately 11 inches deep) which contained highly compacted sediment. The compacted sediment in the slit trench was loosened by hand tools and subsequently removed by vacuum with a Vac-Truck. Work then moved on the east side of the west fence line and continued from the south end to the north end of the Airdock. Once the west side grids were completed, the project continued on the south end side of the Airdock. At the completion of the south end grids, work continued on the east side grids working from the south doors to the north doors. Because accumulation of debris was more substantial on the north end of the Airdock, this area, along with the debris removal at three (3) catch basins was the final area completed.

3.1 Debris Removal from Crack and Construction Joints

In order to remove debris from the cracks and construction joints, a small shrouded mobile chamber, similar in shape to a push lawn mower, was equipped with a series of air nozzles. These air nozzles were directed strategically in order to provide the best debris removal results. A compressed air line was attached to the chamber along with a 6" vacuum line extending from a vacuum truck. As the debris was loosened from the cracks and construction joints, it was immediately vacuumed into the truck. An air compressor was used as the air feed to the chamber. The volume of air supplied from the compressor was significantly less than the volume of air removed from the mobile chamber by the vacuum truck ensuring a negative pressure inside the shrouded mobile chamber and no escape of mobilized debris.

The vacuum truck was equipped with HEPA filters and a bag house to remove all air and debris and prevent release of fine particles from the vacuum exhaust. Two mobile chambers were operated from a single compressor and vacuum truck combination. A photograph of this unit as described above is shown in Photo 1.



Photo 1 – Debris removal with shrouded mobile chambers

3.2 Removal of Poorly Adhered Asphalt

In order to gain access to debris in degraded concrete pavement in areas where a thin layer of asphalt pavement had previously been applied and was poorly adhered, the following process was implemented. First the asphalt surface was scraped utilizing a skid steer and the loose asphalt was removed and recycled. The asphalt was held in a staging area located in the northwest corner of the project area as identified in Figure 1. Once the poorly adhered asphalt had been removed, a vacuum truck equipped with a hand-vacuum lance was utilized to remove the debris left behind during the scraping operations.

3.3 Surface Debris Removal

Once scraping activities were completed, the skid steer, mounted with a power broom equipped with a water mister to prevent dust generation as shown in Photo 2 was used to collect most of the remaining loose debris generated during the scraping operations.

To complete the debris removal, the pavement was subsequently vacuumed using the vacuum truck equipped with a mobile chamber and hand lance. A photograph depicting this operation is in Photo 3.



Photo 2 - Skid Steer debris removal operation



Photo 3 – Hand lance vacuum process removal

Before and after examples of the results obtained by the cleaning technique are depicted in Photos 4a and 4b.



Photo 4a – Southwest Airdock door track before debris removal



Photo 4b – Southwest Airdock door tracks close-up view after debris removal exposing underlying concrete track foundation.

3.4 Waste Management

Because PCB's originating from the Airdock siding are contained in small particles and Lockheed Martin has previously sampled and characterized the concrete and asphalt pavement as containing less than one mg/kg of PCB's, the collected debris was screened to remove larger pieces of pavement from the finer debris (1 inch square in size). This was accomplished by passing the debris over a stationary screen. The finer material was disposed to a TSCA disposal facility (Wayne Disposal Inc. Site 2 Landfill in Belleville Michigan) and the larger material was recycled as non-PCB material at (Eslich Wrecking). Collected asphalt was sent to a recycling facility. The amount of waste disposed at the TSCA facility was 286 tons.

3.5 Decontamination

At the conclusion of the pavement debris removal activities equipment such as the hose from the Vac-Truck, sweeper bags, and the sweeping brush from the skid steer was placed with the TSCA debris waste for disposal as TSCA waste. Equipment such as hand tools and air compressors was wiped down and decontaminated using dry decontamination techniques.

