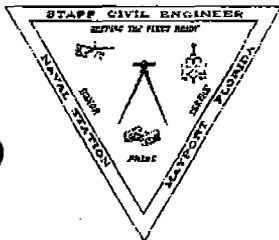


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MINUTES FOR RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING HELD 18 JANUARY 1996 NS
MAYPORT FL
2/12/1996
NAVAL STATION MAYPORT



STAFF CIVIL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT
NAVAL STATION
MAYPORT, FLORIDA 32228-0067

NAVSTA Mayport Administrative Record
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MEMORANDUM

From: Cheryl Mitchell, Navy Co-Chair
To: RAB Members

Subj: MINUTES OF JANUARY MEETING

1. Enclosed are the minutes of the January 18, 1996 meeting and the tentative agenda for the February 15, 1996 meeting. If you have any questions or comments, please call me at 270-6730 (x31). Thank you,

Copy to:
NAVSTA N004, N4E, N4A, N4, 00
SOUTHNAVFACENGCOM (Code 1852)
ABB-ES (T. Hansen/F. Lesesne/A. Power)
EDFP Tallahassee (J. Cason)

NAVSTA MAYPORT RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

ORIENTATION MEETING JANUARY 18, 1996

MINUTES

MEMBERS PRESENT

Martha Berry, USEPA
Jay Carver
Jim Cason, FDEP
Edwin Cordes
David Driggers, SOUTHNAVFACENCOM
Patricia Lauderdale
Cheryl Mitchell (Navy Co-Chair)
Bob Weiss (Community Co-Chair)

MEMBERS ABSENT

Paul Perez, Excused

I. CALL TO ORDER The meeting, part of an on-going orientation series, was called to order at 6:35 p.m.

II. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES The meeting minutes from January 18, 1996 were approved.

III. GENERAL BUSINESS - 1. Mr. Carver made a few comments with regard to the summaries of the reports and the Group II RFI report as follows: The summaries should to be explained in a little more detail; the report seemed a little "skimpy" in describing certain actions, for example in describing SWMU 7 → "After dewatering, the sludge is collected for offsite disposal by a subcontractor." ← there is no indication where the sludge or water was disposed. Response: The summaries are specifically written to be limited in detail because that is their intent - summarize the major findings, recommendations and conclusions detailed in the reports. As for the sludge and water - the water is returned to the Oily Waste Treatment Plant for reprocessing. The sludge, depending upon the moisture content, is either disposed of in a local permitted landfill or incinerated at a local petroleum incinerator.

2. After the presentation on the CMS for Group II SWMUs Mr. Cordes asked whether injection of the treated groundwater had been considered. Response: There are many things to consider during the CMS phase of the program. Due to several issues, among them the permitting requirements and the cost of groundwater injection, it was not considered an appropriate option for this site.

IV. PRESENTATIONS - Frank Lesesne of ABB-ES gave a brief overview of previous presentations on the Corrective Measures Study for Group II SWMUs and the RCRA Facility Investigation Report for Group I SWMUs. I have asked the community members to be prepared to discuss any questions/concerns they have regarding the 2 reports mentioned above and the RCRA Facility Investigation Report for Group II SWMUs so that we can achieve closure on these reports. We will also be presenting the video on NAVSTA's environmental program at the next meeting.

V. ALTERNATE MEMBERS - Two alternate members were present, Mr. Richard Partridge and Mr. Charles Metzler. I will package some of the training material that has been presented over the last year and give each alternate member a copy of the package.

VI. AVAILABILITY SESSION - Examples from other Navy availability sessions were handed out for review and a better idea of what exactly this session is meant to achieve. Ideas were discussed for getting the public more interested in attending and we agreed that we would further discuss everyone's ideas at the next meeting when Ashley Power will bring some material for our session. Some of the thoughts that were suggested included attracting the attention of local fishermen and shrimpers; and obtaining aerial photos of some of the sites on the base to appeal to the public's interest. Mr. Weiss will look into the possibility of utilizing the Jacksonville Sheriff's Office to get some aerial footage of the sites.

VII. DATE SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MEETING The next regularly scheduled RAB meeting is February 15, 1996 at 6:30 p.m. in the Atlantic Beach City Hall Council Chambers at 800 Seminole Road.

VIII. ADJOURNMENT The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 p.m.

A New Direction: Relative Risk Site Evaluation

David Driggers
Southern Division
NAVFACENGCOM

An Overview

- The Navy is committed to protecting human health and the environment from risks posed by contaminated sites.
- A mix of high, medium, and low relative risk sites exist at each Navy installation
- The Navy seeks a dialogue with stakeholders to maximize community protection

Current Situation

- Common types of sites resulting from past Navy operations include landfills, storage and spill areas, surface and subsurface disposal areas, underground storage tanks, and burn areas
- Majority of sites involve common contaminants
 - fuels and solvents (approximately 60%)
 - toxic or hazardous wastes (approximately 30%)
 - other wastes (approximately 10%)

New Directions

- Two key policies
 - Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs)
 - Relative Risk Site Evaluation Concept
- Primary purposes
 - act as forum for discussion and exchange of information among stakeholders
 - provide opportunity for representatives from the community and government agencies to participate in cleanup process and provide input to decision makers

Relative Risk Site Evaluations

- Groups sites into *High, Medium, and Low* relative risk categories
- Simple and easy to understand
- Establishes common approach for categorizing sites
- Serves as a basis for discussing relative site risks with stakeholders

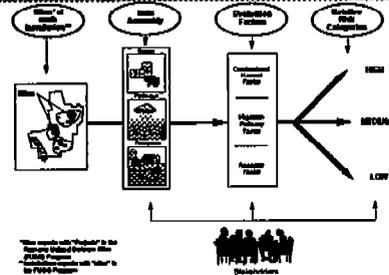
Relative Risk Framework

- Used to assign a relative risk to each site
 - High, Medium, or Low
- Provides relative assessments
 - Contaminant, Pathway, Receptor
- Evaluates source, pathway, receptor relationships
 - Groundwater, Surface water/sediment, Surface soils

Three Key Questions

- Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF):
How much contamination is present now?
- Migration Pathway Factor (MPF):
Is contamination moving, or will it move?
- Receptor Factor (RF)
Are humans or sensitive environments nearby?

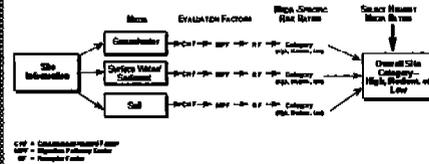
Relative Risk Concept Summary



Benefits of Relative Risk Site Evaluations

- Common approach for categorizing sites by risk
- Most urgent sites identified
- Aids in focusing of resources on higher relative risk sites first
- Rating serves as basis for dialogue with stakeholder on sequencing work

Structure and Organization



Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF)

- Comparison of maximum site contaminant concentrations in each media to Relative Risk concentration standards

$$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{maximum concentration of A}}{\text{Standard for A}}$$

- Three tiers
 - Significant = CHF > 100
 - Moderate = CHF of 2 - 100
 - Minimal = CHF < 2

Standards for CHF Calculation

- Human health
 - Carcinogens = concentration that presents a 1 in 10,000 risk of increased cancer incidence
 - Non-carcinogens = Hazard Quotient of 1, the reference dose
- Ecological
 - Ambient Water Quality Criteria (AWQC) or EPA Lowest Observed Effects Levels in the absence of AWQC
 - Sediment screening criteria from NOAA

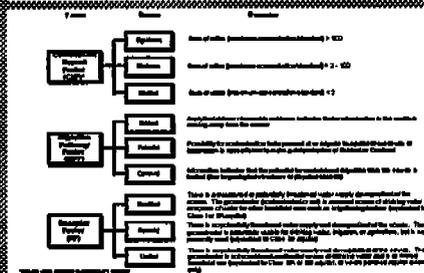
Migration Pathway Factor (MPF)

- Each media pathway evaluated
 - Groundwater, Surface water/sediment, Soil
- Three tiers of evaluation (a groundwater example)
 - **Evident:** Contamination in media moving away from source
 - **Potential:** Possibility for contamination to be present at or migrate to a point of exposure; or information not sufficient to make a determination
 - **Confined:** Potential for contaminant migration from source is limited due to geological structures or physical controls

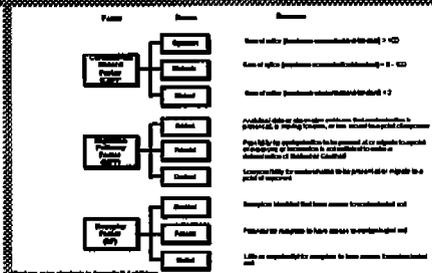
Receptor Factor (RF)

- Receptors (human or sensitive ecological species/environments) evaluated for each medium
- Three tiers (a soil example)
 - **Identified:** Receptors have access to contaminated soil
 - **Potential:** Receptors have potential access to contaminated soil
 - **Limited:** Receptors have little or no access to contaminated media

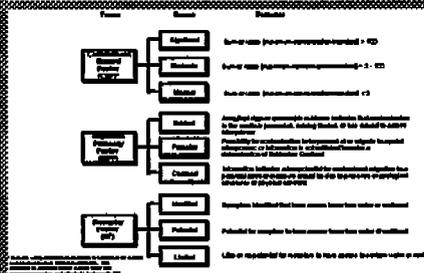
Site Evaluation Factor Information for Groundwater



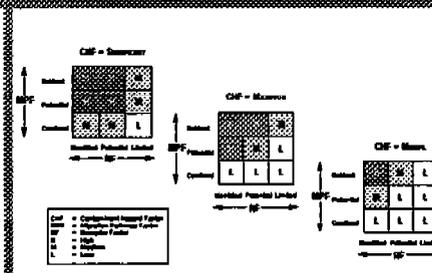
Site Evaluation Factor Information for Soils



Site Evaluation Factor Information for Surface Water/Sediment



Relative Risk Site Evaluation Matrix



Components of Relative Risk Site Evaluations

- Review of available information on sites
- Stakeholder information input to rating factors
- Peer review
- Open communication among individuals or groups conducting evaluations

Relative Risk and Risk Management

- Concerns:
 - Risk Factors: contaminants, migration, receptors
 - Stakeholder Interests: public involvement, regulations, presence/visibility, political impact, environmental justice, cultural/social issues
 - Project Execution: technical feasibility, program goals, continuity, impact of actions
 - Economic Issues: responsibility, risk/benefit, property values, economic development, geographic equity/balance, resource competition, land reuse

AGENDA

NAVSTA Mayport Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Orientation Meeting February 15, 1996, 6:30 p.m.

- ▶ Welcome Cheryl Mitchell/Bob Weiss

- ▶ Questions and Answers RAB Community Members
RCRA Facility Investigation, Group II SWMUs
Corrective Measures Study, Group II SWMUs
RCRA Facility Investigation, Group I SWMUs

- ▶ Presentation
Naval Station Mayport "Caring for the Environment" Video

- ▶ Presentation and Discussion Ashley Power, ABB-ES
Availability Session

- ▶ Other Topics RAB Members