

NAVFAC MID-ATLANTIC NWIRP Calverton Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)Membership

Presented by:

Restoration Program Manager Mel Acree, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Jennifer Zingalie, Navy & Marine Corps Public Health Center 16 SEPTEMBER 2021

Overview



•	Arrival	
	Meet and Greet	6:00 – 6:15 PM
•	Welcome/Intro RAB Members	
	Navy Co-Chair, Mel Acree	. 6:15 – 6:25 PM
•	CERCLA Process	
	Navy Co-Chair, Mel Acree	. 6:25 – 7:00 PM
•	RAB Responsibilities Refresh/CIP/Toolkit	
	Jennifer Zingalie	. 7:00 – 7:20 PM
•	Draft Charter/Mission Statement	
	Melissa Forrest	. 7:20 – 7:55 PM
•	Next RAB Meeting/Wrap Up	
	Navy Co-Chair, Mel Acree	7:55 – 8:00 PM



Welcome/Intro RAB Members

Navy Co-Chair - Mel Acree

6:15 - 6:25 PM

WELCOME RAB MEMBERS



RAB Community Co-Chair:

Vincent Racaniello

MEMBER:

Adrienne Esposito

6 NEW MEMBERS!

- Robert Kern
- Tela Troge
- Amanda Lauth
- Catherine Karl
- Kelly McClinchy
- Frank Mancini

Navy representative

- Navy– Co-Chair, Mel Acree
 Other Navy Support
- Navy Support Melissa Forrest, Jen Zingalie
- Navy Contractors Ben Francisco, Lauren Donston

NY Regulators

- NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation
 — Henry Wilkie
- NYS Dept. of Health Shaun Surani



CERCLA Process

Navy Co-Chair - Mel Acree

Navy Contractor - Ben Francisco

6:25 - 7:00 PM

CERCLA Process – Stakeholder Roles



- Navy: NAVFAC
 - Manages execution of Environmental Response Program
- State Regulators: NYSDEC, & NYSDOH
 - Participate in the planning and selection of response actions
 - Review and provide feedback for documents
- Local Government: Suffolk County, Town of Riverhead
 - Share information and data from response actions
 - Coordinate to facilitate access for site work

Navy Contractors

 Facilitate planning, execution, and implementation of investigation and cleanup response actions

• Community Involvement:

- Public input is welcome throughout the process and is formally solicited at certain points
- RAB meetings are conducted twice per year

CERCLA Process



CERCLA stands for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, commonly known as "Superfund"

The law was passed in 1980 to address releases, or potential releases, of hazardous substances into the environment. The law provides the Federal Government authority to respond to sites that exist due to the improper disposal or management of waste. These sites include former military bases, manufacturing facilities, processing plants, landfills and mining sites. CERCLA is the framework for the Federal Government to follow in order to assess and cleanup contaminated sites.

INVESTIGATION PHASE

How does the CERCLA process work?

EVALUATION

PHASE

20

REMEDY

SELECTO

Through a complex and multi-step process, the lead agency ensures a thorough assessment and characterization of the site. Many factors to include, completion of studies to determine the nature and extent of contamination, possible risk, evaluation of cleanup actions and public comment periods means the CERCLA process will take several years to complete. Refer to the following diagram for a more detailed description of each step in the process.



(1) DISCOVERY

(Site identified through The Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket)

Certain sites are identified as requiring evaluation. The evaluation determines if the site poses a risk to public health or the environment under CERCLA, and ensures this information is available to the public.

(2) PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/ SITE INSPECTION (PA/SI) ♦

(Is there a Problem?)

PA/SI involves review of historical records, field visits, possible interviews with current or former employees, and limited sampling of soil and/or water to determine the likelihood of chemicals, and identify possible contamination sources. Some sites, based on results may be placed on the National Priorities List* by the EPA.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI)/ > RISK ASSESSMENT

(What are the Risks?)

Involves more intensive sampling and analysis of soil and water at the site. Once this data is collected, a Risk Assessment is conducted. These studies determine which wastes are present, where they are, whether they are moving into the groundwater, and whether there is a risk to public health and the environment. Sites that pose an imminent threat to public health are cleaned up immediately with removal actions.

(4) FEASIBILITY STUDY

(How can it be cleaned up?)

This study determines the best technology for cleaning up a site. Project managers consider risk, compliance with federal and state regulations, ability to reduce the toxicity, mobility, and volume of the chemical(s), ability to implement a remedial alternative, long-term effectiveness, short-term effectiveness, cost, state acceptance, and community acceptance. Project managers plan strategies to reduce or prevent risk by limiting or stopping exposure to chemicals.

(5) PROPOSED PLAN •

(Comment period)

Identifies and explains the rationale for the preferred cleanup method. Addresses any threats to human health and the environment at the site. Describes all remedial alternatives that were evaluated, and the criteria used to conduct the evaluation and comparison. Solicits public review and comment on all alternatives presented. Written expressly for public review.

(6) RECORD OF DECISION (ROD) 7

(Legal certification of final decision)
Identifies selected cleanup remedy. Provides a plan for site design and remediation, and documents the extent of human health or environmental risks posed by the site.

Although community engagement is encouraged throughout the entire process look for the following symbol • to see where public involvment will be key.

(7

REMEDIAL DESIGN/ACTION (RD/RA) *

(Detailed plan and clean-up actions)
The design specifications for the selected cleanup remedy, to approved environmental standards. Implementation of the cleanup remedy through construction.

(8) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MONITORING

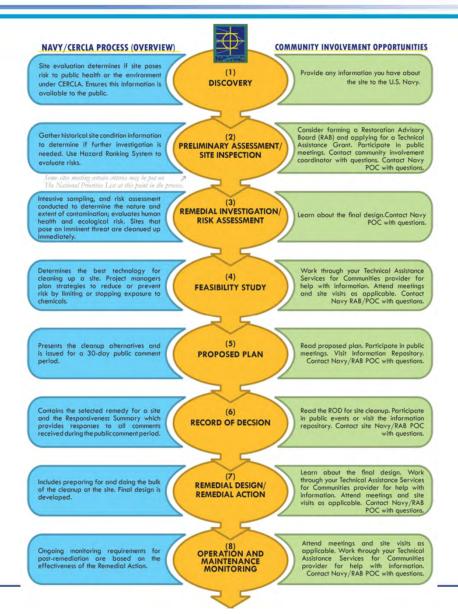
(Cleanup goals achieved; may include land use controls)

Ongoing monitoring requirements for postremediation are based on the effectiveness of the Remedial Action. Sampling and analysis may be required to confirm the site chemicals are no longer present above acceptable action levels and to begin site closure activities. DESIGN, PLAN & IMPLEMENT PHASE

*The National Priorities List (NPL), an information management tool, contains a list of the most serious sites identified for long-term cleanup. Sites receiving a Hazard Ranking System (FIRS) score of 28,50 or greater are eligible for placement on the NPL. Sites will be listed on the NPL only after, completion of the HRS, public solicitation of comments, and after all comments have been addressed. Following the NIWRP Site Investigation, it was determined NIWIRP would not be included on the NPL therefore the state would oversee the cleanup conducted by the Navy.

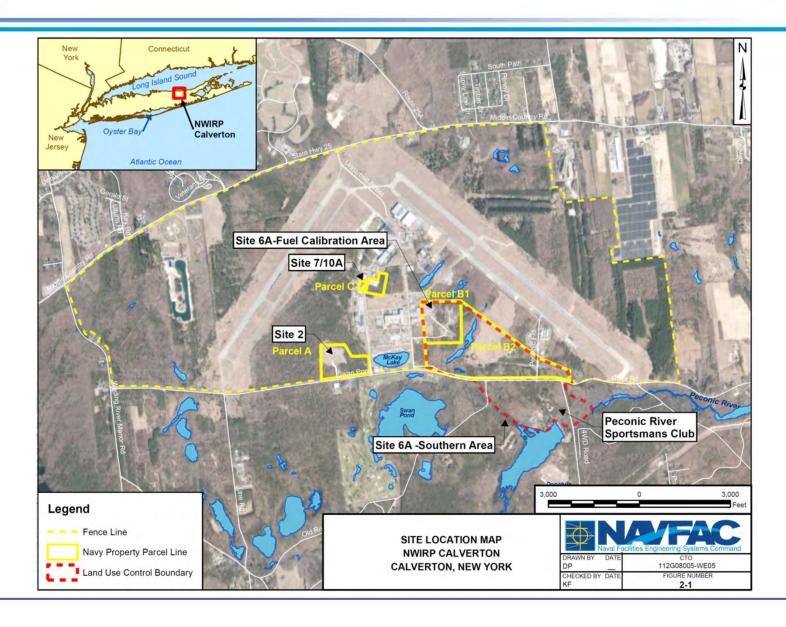
CERCLA Process – Community Involvement





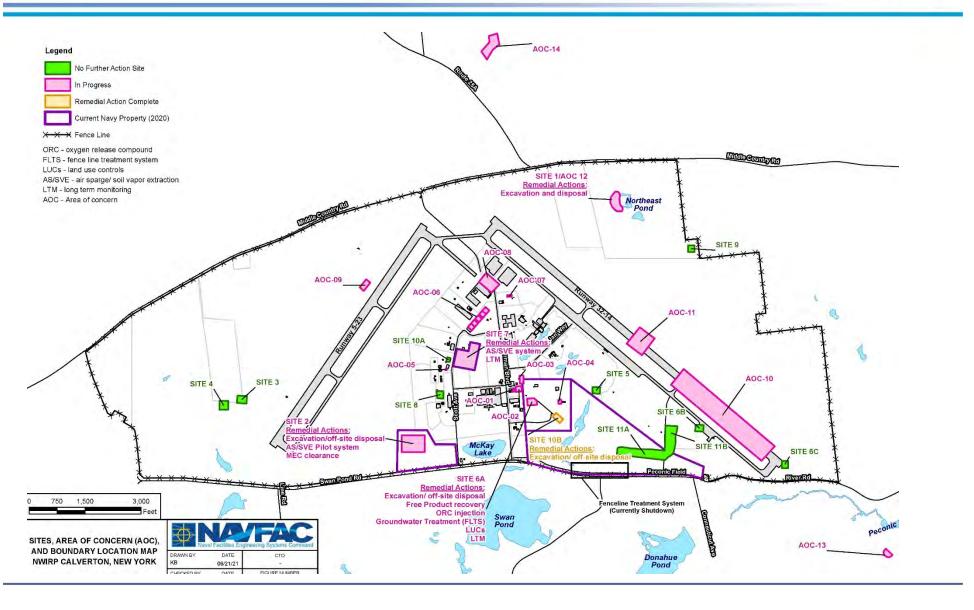
NWIRP Calverton Map





NWIRP Calverton Map





Field Activities - Drilling



 Investigations at NWIRP Calverton typically are conducted with a drill rig.



Field Activities - Soil Sampling



 Soil cores are collected via a hollow tube sampler with the drill rig.



Field Activities - Groundwater Sampling



- Groundwater samples collected during drilling or from permanent piezometers.
- The Navy coordinates with Suffolk County for collection of split samples to allow county to conduct independent analysis.





RAB Responsibilities

Refresh/CIP/Toolkit

Jennifer Zingalie

7:00 - 7:20 PM

RAB's Responsibilities Refresh



Represent

Respond

Review

- Co-Chair (vote)
- RAB Responsibilities (Tonight)
- Community Involvement Plan
- Communications Toolkit

Vote on Co-Chair



- Community Co-Chair Selected by majority vote of RAB members
- Term Serves at minimum 1-year; can serve multiple terms; must be re-elected by RAB members

Responsibilities

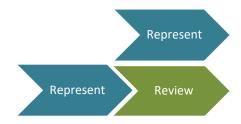
- Coordinate to prepare an agenda prior to meeting
- Ensure RAB participates in an open, honest and constructive manner
- Ensure that community issues and concerns identified and addressed
- Assist with dissemination of information to public
- Coordinate with DON Co-Chair to ensure training needs met
- Report meeting proceedings to the community

RAB's Responsibilities: Tonight



Represent Respond Review





Vote/Decide way forward co-chair

Learn: Community Involvement Plan

Respond



Community Involvement Plan



- Site-specific strategy
- Enables meaningful community involvement throughout the cleanup process.
- Reflects community needs, concerns, and expectations

identified through survey

RAB review CIP date provided TBD

Communications Toolkit



- Built as a supplement to assist your efforts.
- You are not required or obligated to use.
- The goal is to help ensure widest dissemination of information using all channels available.
- Coincides with the CIP and Website.



Mission Statement/Charter

Melissa Forrest

7:20 - 7:55 PM

Charter



DRAFT provided

- Mission Statement
- Establishes rules/guidelines
- Member Responsibilities
- Co-Chair Election process
- Membership/Co-Chair terms
- Meeting Schedule
- Finalization Goal: Ratification/finalization vie next RAB meeting

Wrap Up: Way Ahead



- Today: Orientation/Mission Statement/Charter Update
- Sep/Nov: Charter Review/Ratified/Finalized
- TBD: CIP Review (will send email)
- TBD: CIP Posted to Website
- TBD: CIP Announcement (press release)
- Oct: RAB Meeting Announcement (press release)
- Nov: RAB Site Visit (before/after meeting)
- Nov: November RAB Meeting

Contacts



Navy Subject Matter Expert Contact NAVFAC_ML_PAO@navy.mil 757-341-1410 /11

NAVFAC-Calverton Website https://go.usa.gov/xHbqG