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PROPOSED PLAN

Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Navy
Naval Submarine Base
New London

April 1994

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U.S. Navy Announces a Plan to Clean Up Contaminated Soil at the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area Naval Submarine Base, New London

The U.S. Department of the Navy is proposing a cleanup plan, referred to as the Preferred Alternative or Proposed Plan, for lead-contaminated soil at the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area at the Naval Submarine Base New London. The Navy is publishing this Proposed Plan to enable the public to review this and other cleanup alternatives considered by the Navy and to offer the public an opportunity to comment on them, either orally or in writing, before a final cleanup decision is made.

This Proposed Plan recommends that the spent acid tank and all contaminated soil at the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area be removed and disposed of off-site in a licensed hazardous waste landfill and that the site be returned to its original condition. The Navy's recommendation is preliminary, not final. The preferred alternative is one of seven cleanup alternatives examined for this site. Of these, three were deemed feasible. Besides the preferred alternative, they include: 2) leaving all soil on-site, but containing the soil through construction of an **impermeable** cap; and 3) removing contaminants from the soil using a soil-washing process, then disposing of the removed contaminants and the spent acid tank off-site. As required by law, these alternatives are also compared to a fourth alternative, that of no-action. The **Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) Report** contains a detailed description of each alternative, and is available at the Information Repositories listed on page 3 of this Proposed Plan. This Proposed Plan:

1. Explains the opportunities for the public to comment on the remedial alternatives;
2. Includes a brief history of the site and the main findings of the remedial investigations;
3. Outlines the criteria used by the Navy to recommend this cleanup alternative for the site;
4. Provides a brief analysis of the preferred alternative and the other alternatives evaluated in the Focused Feasibility Study (FFS);
5. Presents the Navy's rationale for its preliminary selection of the preferred alternative.

Words that appear in **bold** print are defined in the glossary at the end of this document.

The Public's Role in the Decision-Making Process

To help the public participate in the decision making process for this site, this document also explains where and how interested citizens can receive information about the cleanup alternatives and comment on them. Opportunities for public involvement include:

Public Informational Meeting

The Navy will hold a public meeting on (should be soon after this document is published) 1994 at 7:00 p.m.??? at the Shepherd of the Sea Chapel on Gungywamp Road in Groton, to explain the preferred alternative and other feasible alternatives for the site. The public is encouraged to attend this meeting. Comments and questions are welcome.

Public Comment Period

The Navy will conduct a public comment period from (day after meeting) to (30 days later). During this comment period, the public is invited to review this Proposed Plan and make written or oral comments to the Navy. These comments will be considered before a final remedy is selected.

Informal Public Hearing

The Navy will hold an informal public hearing on (one day during the latter half of the public comment period) at the same time and place as the public informational meeting. During this informal public hearing, the Navy will accept oral comments on the cleanup alternatives presented in this Plan. Comments made at the hearing will be transcribed, and a copy of the transcript will be added to the site Administrative Record available at the EPA Records Center in Boston and at the information repositories listed on the following page.

Written Comments

Individuals wishing to comment in writing on the Navy's preferred alternative or any of the other cleanup alternatives under consideration, may deliver their written comments to the Navy at the Informal Public Hearing on date...? or may mail them, postmarked no later than the last day of comment period, to:

Mr. Richard Conant
IRP Program Manager
Naval Submarine Base New London
Groton, CT 06349-5100
(203) 449-5191

Review of Public Comments

The Navy will review and consider public comments on the cleanup alternatives as part of its final decision-making process for selecting the final cleanup alternative for the site. If public comments or new information are presented to them during the public comment period, the Proposed Plan may be changed to reflect the new data. The Navy will issue its final decision in a **Record of Decision (ROD)** that details the selected option for the site. The ROD will include a **Responsiveness Summary** of all oral and written comments received during the public comment period, together with the Navy's response to them.

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Additional Information

This Proposed Plan provides only a summary description of the investigation of the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area at the New London Submarine Base. For additional information, the public is encouraged to review the Focused Feasibility Study (FFS), which contains a more detailed explanation of the nature and extent of the contamination at the site, as well as an in-depth explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of the various cleanup alternatives considered. The FFS, the Phase I Remedial Investigation Report, fact sheets, and other documents pertaining to the site are available for review at the following locations:

Groton Public Library
52 Route 117
Groton, CT 06340
(203) 441-6750
Hours:
Mon-Thurs. 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Fri. 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sun. noon - 6 p.m.

Bill Library
718 Colonel Ledyard Highway
Ledyard, CT 06339
(203) 464-9912
Hours:
Mon-Thurs 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Fri & Sat. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Sun. 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Naval Submarine Base Library
Groton, CT
(203) 449-3723
Hours:
Mon-Fri. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Sat. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Sun. Closed

EPA Records Center
90 Canal Street
Boston, MA 02114
(617) 573-5729
Hours:
Mon-Fri. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Sat & Sun. Closed

Site History

The Navy's Submarine Base in New London (Subase) consists of approximately 550 acres of land in southeast Connecticut in the towns of Ledyard and Groton, on the east bank of the Thames River, approximately six miles north of Long Island Sound. For almost 100 years, the Subase has served as a major support center for the U.S. Atlantic fleet. Of necessity, the Subase has used, handled, stored, and disposed of hazardous materials, some of which have contaminated soil and/or ground or surface water in areas of the Subase.

The Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area is located in the southeastern section of the Subase, between buildings 409 and 410, two active buildings which are used primarily for storage (see site map, next page). A 4 ft x 4 ft x 12 ft rubber-coated, underground tank at the site was used for temporary storage of waste battery acid before, during, and for a short time after World War II. The top of the tank is still visible, but the tank has been filled with earth and capped with concrete. Batteries placed on a concrete pad next to the tank may have leaked acids to the soil, but no major spills were recorded.

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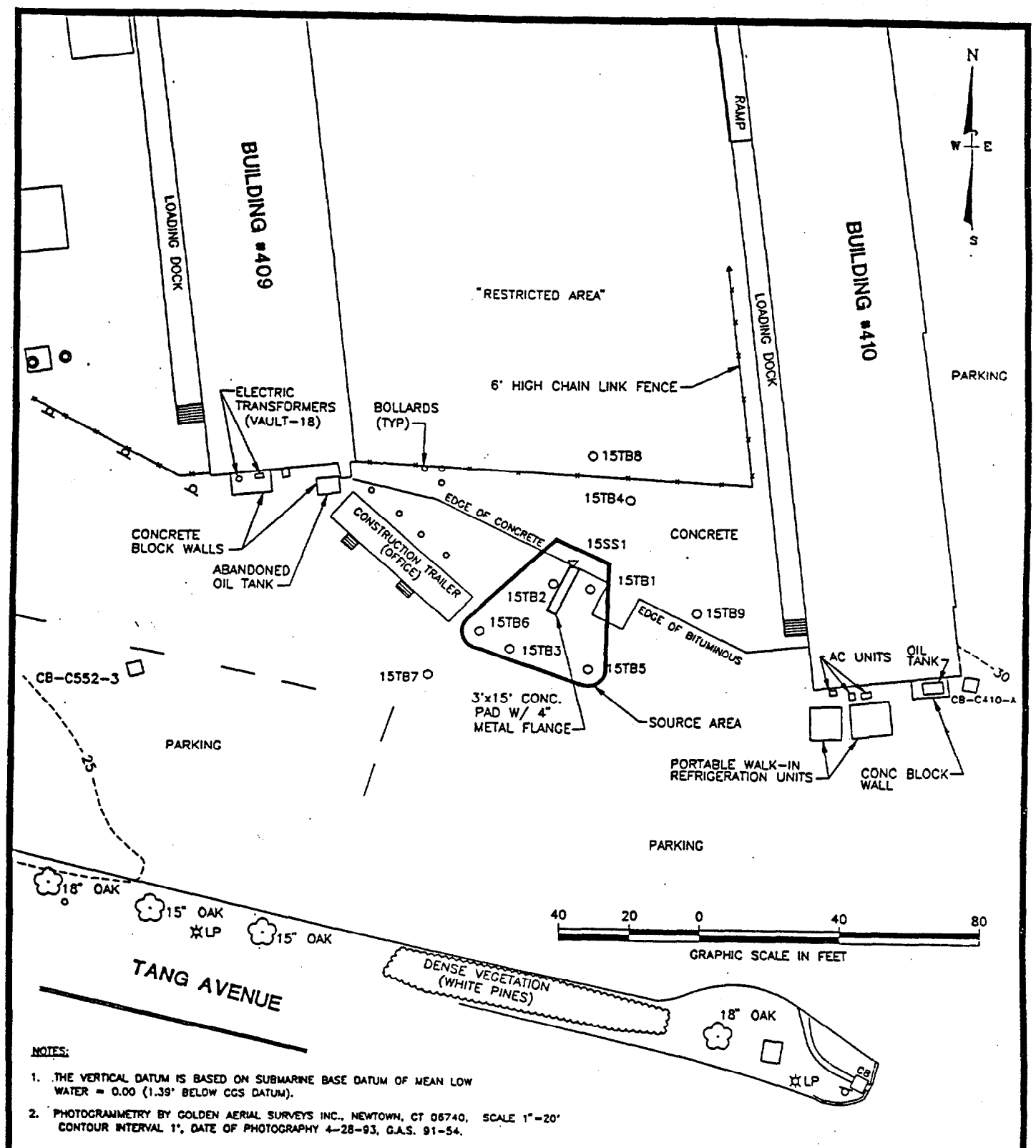

NOTES:

1. THE VERTICAL DATUM IS BASED ON SUBMARINE BASE DATUM OF MEAN LOW WATER = 0.00 (1.39' BELOW CGS DATUM).
2. PHOTOGRAMMETRY BY GOLDEN AERIAL SURVEYS INC., NEWTOWN, CT 06740, SCALE 1"=20' CONTOUR INTERVAL 1', DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY 4-28-93, G.A.S. 91-54.

INSTALLATION RESTORATION STUDY NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE - NEW LONDON GROTON, CT	LEGEND		FIGURE 1-4 SITE PLAN SPENT ACID STORAGE AND DISPOSAL AREA
	○ 15TB1 TEST BORING	---10--- EXIST CONTOUR	
	△ 15SS1 SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE	409 BUILDING No.	ATLANTIC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

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Site Activities to Date

The IRP and CERCLA. In 1975, the Department of Defense developed a program to investigate and clean up problem areas involving hazardous waste at federal facilities such as the Submarine Base in New London. That program, known as the **Installation Restoration Program (IRP)**, is being conducted in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act **(CERCLA),** commonly referred to as the **Superfund** law. In 1986, Congress passed Amendments to CERCLA which contain provisions for federal facilities.

The Subase was placed on the **National Priorities List (NPL)** of federal Superfund sites on August 30, 1990 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A Phase I **Remedial Investigation (RI)** was completed for nine sites at the Subase, including the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area. The Phase I report evaluated potential risks to human health and the environment from contaminants at each site. Several of the nine sites, including the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area, were determined to pose potential risks.

Remedial Investigations to Date. To address the potential risks at these sites, a Feasibility Study (FS) to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives was begun for each of the sites. As work on the feasibility study progressed, EPA expressed concern about the data on which the FS was based. As a result, work on the FS was stopped and a Phase II RI workplan was developed to address EPA's concerns and to implement recommendations made in the Phase I RI.

Accelerated Action for Four Sites. The time required for full implementation of the Phase II RI Work Plan, preparation of a Phase II RI report, FS, and selection of final remedial alternatives for the sites may take several years. Therefore, the Navy decided to accelerate accelerated remedial activities for selected **media** at four of the sites for which risks had been positively identified, in order to eliminate or minimize risks from those areas. The Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area is one of the four sites selected for accelerated action. The medium to be remediated at the Spent Acid Disposal and Storage Area is soil. The accelerated plan of action submitted to EPA will enable the Navy to collect design data, complete focused feasibility studies, and design accelerated remedial action plans to eliminate or lessen risk. It also provides for the simultaneous preparation of focused feasibility study reports, and final plans/specifications.

Focused Feasibility Study. This Proposed Plan is based on a "Focused" Feasibility Study report for two reasons. The study was "focused" on one operable unit—contaminated soils—and on a few selected remedial alternatives that use commercially available, proven technologies. The Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area accelerated remedial action is intended to be a final remedial action for contaminated soil and will be implemented in accordance with all administrative procedures required by law for final remedial actions.

No further soil remediation is anticipated at this site after accelerated remedial actions have been completed. However, it is presently unknown if groundwater quality has been adversely affected by the presence of lead in the soil. A groundwater quality study will be performed at this site. If it is determined that the groundwater quality is degraded at this site, further remediation will be addressed at a later date.

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Soil Contamination at the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area

The field investigation at the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area consisted of taking soil samples to a depth of approximately 15 feet and analyzing them to characterize the extent and degree of soil contamination at the site. Every sample was analyzed for **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs),** pesticides, **PCBs,** and inorganics, including **lead.** In general, the levels of all contaminants were low. Lead, which was expected to be the contaminant of greatest potential concern, was present at levels below 500 **parts per million (ppm),** the level at which the risk to human health and/or the environment is considered serious enough to take action. However, there *may* be "hot spots" of lead contamination (areas with levels of lead above the action level of 500 ppm) which were not revealed by the sampling. Although no hot spots have been found to date, remedial or excavation efforts in the future could reveal their presence.

Proposed Cleanup Objectives

Remedial action objectives are established by identifying

- the contaminants of concern (in this case, lead);
- the media (air, soil or water) in which the contaminants occur (in this case, soil);
- the potential exposure routes or pathways by which the contaminants may reach potential receptors (persons, animals, or the environment);
- the remediation goals (the elimination or reduction of contamination to acceptable levels).

The primary objective is always to protect human health and the environment. Cleanup objectives, at a minimum, must comply with the statutory requirements for CERCLA remedies as promulgated in the **National Contingency Plan (NCP).** They must also meet all **Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs).**

Target remedial levels for contaminants in the soil are designed to ensure that there is little opportunity for individuals to encounter hot spots where lead may be present at high levels, and also to ensure that the overall risk associated with activities at the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area does not pose a threat to human health. The specific target goal for the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area for lead in soil is 500 ppm or 5.0 in a **TCLP** extract. This target is the lower end of the risk-based range as established by Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP). It is also within the range of 500-1000 ppm recommended by EPA. Because the Navy would like to avoid any future land restrictions, care, or monitoring for this area, the proposed removal action at this site is specifically aimed at removing all contaminated soil with levels of lead above 5 ppm based on TCLP for lead or 500 ppm total lead. To ensure that no hot spots remain, approximately 300 cubic yards of soil will be excavated and removed.

The Development of the Navy's Preferred Alternative

The Navy's preliminary selection of the preferred cleanup alternative for the the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area, as described in this Proposed Plan, is the result of a

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comprehensive evaluation and screening process. The Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) for the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area describes the alternatives considered for addressing soil contamination at the site, as well as the process and criteria the Navy used to narrow the list to four potential remedial alternatives. For details on all the alternatives considered by the Navy, consult the FFS report, available at the Information Repositories listed on page 3 of this Proposed Plan.

The following nine criteria are used to evaluate the alternatives identified in the FFS. The final remedial alternative selected for this site must represent the best balance among the evaluation criteria.

The first two criteria must be met before any alternative may be carried forward for further evaluation.

1. *Overall protection of human health and the environment* addresses how an alternative as a whole will protect human health and the environment over time. This includes an assessment of whether risks are properly eliminated, reduced, or controlled.
2. *Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)* addresses whether or not a remedy complies with all state and federal environmental and public health laws and requirements that apply or are relevant and appropriate to the site conditions and cleanup options.

The next five criteria are used as primary balancing criteria when evaluating alternatives:

3. *Short-term effectiveness* refers to the likelihood of any adverse impacts on human health or the environment that may be posed during the construction and implementation of the alternative.
4. *Long-term effectiveness and permanence* refers to the ability of the alternative to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time once the cleanup activity has been completed.
5. *Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume* measures the overall performance of an alternative. The 1986 amendments to the Superfund statute (SARA) emphasize that, whenever possible, the selected remedy should utilize a treatment process that permanently reduces the level of toxicity of contaminants at the site, the spread of contaminants away from the source (mobility), and the volume, or amount, of contamination at the site.
6. *Implementability* evaluates the technical and administrative feasibility of an alternative, including the availability of materials and services needed for the alternative.
7. *Cost* includes the capital (up-front) cost of implementing the alternative as well as the cost of operating and maintaining the alternative over the long term.

The final two criteria are considered in the final selection among otherwise viable alternatives:

8. *State acceptance* addresses whether, based on its review of the RI/FFS and Proposed Plan, the State concurs with, opposes, or has no comment on the alternative the Navy is proposing as the remedy for the site.
9. *Community acceptance* addresses whether the public concurs with the Proposed Plan. Community acceptance of this Plan will be evaluated based on comments received at the upcoming public meeting and during the public comment period.

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The Navy's Preferred Alternative

Based on a detailed analysis of these factors, the Navy has made a preliminary recommendation as follows:

- all contaminated soil, located above the level of groundwater (approximately 4 feet) and the spent acid tank would be removed and disposed of off-site at a licensed hazardous waste (RCRA) landfill.
- after the initial excavation, surrounding soils would be sampled and analyzed to confirm that target cleanup levels are met. If they are not, surrounding soils will be excavated and removed until further sampling confirms that target cleanup levels are met, or until the groundwater is reached.
- clean backfill will be deposited into excavated areas
- before they are disposed of in the off-site landfill, lead-contaminated soils would be stabilized, as needed, to meet land-disposal requirements
- after the soil/tank removal/disposal, the site would be restored to its original condition which includes pavement for disturbed areas

Risks associated with this alternative. The principal threats posed by this site are risks to human health due to direct contact with lead-contaminated soil. Under present conditions, risks to human health and the environment are judged to be small. If this remedial alternative is implemented, risks will be even smaller. This alternative would eliminate the slightly elevated levels of lead in the soils surrounding the acid tank, thus reducing any potential risk to workers involved in future subsurface construction activities at the site. Lower-level contaminated soils would remain on site, but these soils do not present a hazard to human health or the environment. Therefore, no access restrictions or ongoing monitoring would be required.

The remedial activity itself poses some risk during excavation of the tank and surrounding soils. A Health and Safety Plan should be designed to limit potential exposure through inhalation, ingestion, or direct contact with the contaminants during these activities. The only other short-term impact involves a small increase in traffic, which would be temporary, and should not be noticeable, as the Subase is located along major traffic routes.

Estimated Time for Construction: less than 13 months
Estimated Capital Cost: $191,000
Estimated Operation and Maintenance Cost: $0
Estimated Total Cost: $191,000

Other Alternatives Evaluated in the FFS

The other three alternatives that the Navy evaluated in detail are described briefly below. A more detailed description of each one can be found in the FFS report available at the Information Repositories listed on page 4 of this Proposed Plan.

Alternative 2: Capping only. This alternative consists of the installation of a 2,500 square foot impervious cap over areas of the site that contain contaminated soils above target remediation levels. The cap would consist of bentonite composite liner overlain with nonwoven

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geotextile, 12 inches of compacted crushed stone, and three inches of asphalt (operating surface). The cap would be graded to prevent runon and promote runoff.

Proper maintenance of the cap would be necessary to ensure its long-term integrity. The Subase would be required to comply with operations and maintenance procedures that prevent any digging or other activities (without prior approval) that could jeopardize the integrity of the cap. Also, a deed restriction would be implemented that would provide notice of hazardous materials at the site, and could include a provision for proper approval of any site excavation/construction activities to ensure the integrity of the cap, adequate worker protection, and other environmental considerations.

Risks associated with this alternative. This remedial alternative would further reduce the already low risks posed by the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area by preventing direct contact by either human or ecological receptors with contaminated materials. The cap would also reduce the amount of water that would travel vertically through soils, thus reducing the potential for future groundwater contamination. The alternative would not reduce the amount of contamination present in subsurface soils, but this is a concern only if the soils are excavated. However, construction workers putting in a foundation or engaged in similar below-grade activities would still be exposed to contaminants in both surface and subsurface soils.

A five year review would be required with this alternative as no hazardous substances would be removed.

Estimated Time for Construction: 12 months
Estimated Capital Cost: $25,600
Estimated Operation and Maintenance Cost: $0
Estimated Total Cost: $25,600

Alternative 3: Soil Washing. This alternative includes mechanically removing contaminated soil for aboveground treatment using a soil-washing process. The removed contaminants and the spent acid tank would be disposed of off-site in a licensed hazardous waste landfill. The soil-washing process would separate the silt and clay from coarser fractions and scrub the coarser fractions, resulting in clean sand and gravel. Treated clean soils would be backfilled into the excavation from which they were removed. Contaminated silts and clays would be dewatered and disposed of at an off-site landfill. The spent acid tank would be properly disposed of and the site, including pavement, would be restored to its original condition. Wastewaters would be treated by conventional wastewater treatment processes and recycled for further use, or if necessary, discharged to the wastewater treatment plant or transported off-site.

Risks associated with this alternative. This alternative would effectively eliminate the principal threats posed by this site which are risks to human health from direct contact of contaminated soils. In addition, workers involved in future subsurface construction projects would be protected from risks because contaminants in the soils would be removed. No treatment residuals or contaminated soils would remain on site; therefore, no access restrictions or post-closure care would be required. Thus, potential risks associated with future excavations at the site would also be reduced.

Because this alternative would require a substantial amount of material handling, there may be a potential for exposure to contaminants from dust generated during remedial activities.

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There may be some risk to operators resulting from physical occupational hazards. These risks would be managed though a health and safety plan which would address all safety concerns, including potential exposure from inhalation, ingestion, and direct contact with contaminants.

Estimated Time for Construction: 24 months
Estimated Capital Cost: $254,000
Estimated Operation and Maintenance Cost: $0
Estimated Total Cost: $254,000

Alternative 4: No Action. Analysis of the No Action alternative is required by Federal law and is included for comparison with other alternatives. A No Action alternative is developed for each Superfund site to assess impact on public health and the environment if no measures are taken to correct current site conditions. The no-action alternative would only be used if the site posed little or no risk to public health and the environment.

The No-Action alternative for the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area would consist of taking no action to either contain, treat, or otherwise minimize risk. In addition, no long-term maintenance, monitoring, or institutional controls would be implemented at the site.

Risks associated with this alternative. The alternative provides no control of exposure to the lead-contaminated soils, and therefore, does not reduce the risk to human health or the environment. It also allows for further migration of contaminated soils. This alternative is unacceptable, as it would not provide adequate protection to either persons or the environment.

Estimated Time for Construction: no construction
Estimated Total Cost: 0

The Navy's Rationale for Selecting the Preferred Alternative

Based on current information and analysis of the RI and FFS reports, the Navy believes that the Proposed Plan for the treatment of contaminated soils at the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area is consistent with the requirements of its IRP, the Superfund law and its amendments, and to the extent practicable, the National Contingency Plan. The preferred alternative, and alternatives 2 and 3 would each provide overall protection of human health and the environment. The primary advantage offered by the Soil Washing alternative is that it reduces the volume of contaminated materials disposed of or contained. In the Navy's analysis, however, the preferred alternative identified in this Proposed Plan is easier to implement, poses less risk to workers and the community during implementation, takes less time to implement, and is more cost effective than the other alternatives considered. In addition, the preferred alternative would achieve the best balance among the criteria used by the Navy to evaluate such alternatives. The preferred alternative would effectively eliminate or reduce in both the long and short term the principal threats posed by the Spent Acid Storage and Disposal Area which are risks to human health due to direct contact with lead-contaminated soils. In addition, workers involved in future subsurface construction would be protected as accessible soils containing concentrations of lead above target cleanup levels would be removed.

The preferred alternative will attain all federal and state applicable or relevant and appropriate public health and environmental requirements (ARARs), would reduce the mobility

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and toxicity of contaminated soils, and utilizes permanent solutions and treatment to the maximum extent practicable.

For More Information

If you have any questions about the site or would like more information, you may call or write to:

Richard Conant
Installation Restoration Manager
Naval Submarine Base New London
Groton, CT 06349-5100
(203) 449-5191

LCDR Ruth Noonan
Public Affairs Officer
Naval Submarine Base New London
Groton, CT 06349-5100
(203) 449-3148

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Glossary

ARARs: Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements of all state and federal laws for particular conditions or cleanup options at a site.

CERCLA: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act is a federal law passed in 1980 and amended by Congress by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The law establishes a national trust fund (known as Superfund) to investigate and remediate abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that, at certain levels, has an adverse affect on human health or the environment.

FFS: The Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) is the description or analysis of potential remedial alternatives for only one operable unit (such as soils) and normally includes a few selected remedial alternatives that use commercially available, proven technologies.

FS: The Feasibility Study (FS) is a report that summarizes the development and analysis of the cleanup alternatives considered for the site.

Impermeable: Something that restricts or prohibits the passage of something, especially fluids.

Installation Restoration Program (IRP): The program established by the Department of Defense in 1975 to investigate, identify, and clean up hazardous waste contamination at federal facilities.

Lead: A toxic metal known to be harmful to human health if ingested. Too much lead in the human body can cause damage to the brain, kidneys, nervous system, and red blood cells.

Media: Air, soil, and ground or surface water are the three things most often examined for contamination. Each of these is referred to as a medium; collectively, they are referred to as media.

National Contingency Plan (NCP): The federal regulation that guides implementation of the Superfund Program. Commonly referred to as the NCP, the full name of the regulation is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan.

National Priorities List: EPA's list of the nation's top priority hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup action. Abandoned or otherwise uncontrolled NPL sites are eligible for funding from the trust fund known as the Superfund.

Parts per million (ppm): A unit of measurement used to describe levels of contamination. For example, one gallon of a liquid contaminant (such as a solvent) in one million gallons of water is equal to one part per million.

PCBs—Polychlorinated Biphenyls: A family of organic compounds used since 1926 in electrical transformers as insulators and coolants, in lubricants, carbonless copy paper, adhesives, and caulking compounds. PCBs can be stored in the fatty tissues of humans and animals. Because PCBs have caused cancer in laboratory animals, EPA banned the use of PCBs in 1979,

Proposed Plan: A brief summary of the preferred cleanup method(s) and other alternatives that have been considered for use at the site.

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Remedial Investigation (RI): A summary report of the information collected on the nature and extent of contamination found at a Superfund site and the problems that the contamination causes. It directs the types of cleanup options that are developed in the Feasibility Study.

Responsiveness Summary: A summary of written and oral comments received during the public comment period, together with the Navy or EPA response to these comments.

ROD: The Record of Decision (ROD) is a public document that explains the remedial alternative selected by DOD or EPA after considering all information and technical analysis, as well as all public comments and concerns.

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs): SVOCs are compounds containing carbon that slowly evaporate from water or soil. They include substances contained in plastics and cleaning agents. Some SVOCs are known to cause cancer.

Superfund: The common name of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

TCLP: The Toxicity Character Leaching Procedure (TCLP) is a federally regulated procedure to determine the amount of contaminant that would be expected to leach out of in a soil in a typical solid waste environment such as a landfill.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): A ground of chemical compounds composed primarily of carbon and hydrogen that are characterized by their tendency to evaporate (or volatize) into the air from water or soil. Some VOCs are known to cause cancer.

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