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NAS CECIL FIELD, FL
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REVISED PROPOSED PLAN FOR OPERABLE UNIT 2 (OU 2) SITE 5 NAS CECIL FIELD FL
9/1/1999
TETRA TECH NUS INC

NAS Cecil Field Administrative Record
Document Index Number

32215-002
04.08.02.0003

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

September 1999

Revised Proposed Plan for Operable Unit 2, Site 5

Naval Air Station Cecil Field
Jacksonville, Florida

Facility Description

Naval Air Station (NAS) Cecil Field (see Figure 1) was established in 1941 and provides facilities, services, and material support for naval operations. It was added to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989. In July 1993, the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission recommended the closure of the Air Station.

Site Description

This Revised Proposed Plan addresses changes in the proposed remedy for Operable Unit 2 (OU 2), Site 5. OU 2 is located in the south-central portion of NAS Cecil Field and consists of Site 5, the Oil Disposal Area Northwest (see Figure 2), and Site 17, the Oil and Sludge Disposal Area Southwest. Site 17 is not addressed in this Proposed Plan.

From the 1950s to the early 1970s, Site 5 was an open, unlined pit, approximately 0.2 acre in size. Waste liquids consisting of waste fuel mixed with solvents and probably paint and paint thinners were dumped into the open pits and allowed to evaporate or drain into the ground. The exact volume of waste materials disposed at the site is unknown. Probable sources of the waste are the facility's fuel farm, the Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department, the air squadron operation, and the Public Works Department.

This Document

In accordance with Section 117 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the law that established the Superfund program,

The Revised Clean-Up Proposal

The original clean-up proposal included the following components:

For soil and sediment:

- Excavate and biologically treat contaminated soil and sediment.

For groundwater:

- Evaluation of two technologies.
  1) Air sparging – Air would be pumped through groundwater wells to strip organic compounds from the groundwater.
  2) In situ stripping and biological treatment – Groundwater would be circulated through a well and air would be introduced to strip volatile organics. Natural biological processes would reduce levels of other organic compounds.
- Implement the most promising technology.
- If required, discharge treated water into an infiltration basin.
- Restrict use of groundwater from the surficial aquifer.
- Monitor treatment to measure effectiveness and perform 5-year progress reviews.

After careful study, the BRAC Closure Team (BCT) now proposes the following clean-up plan:

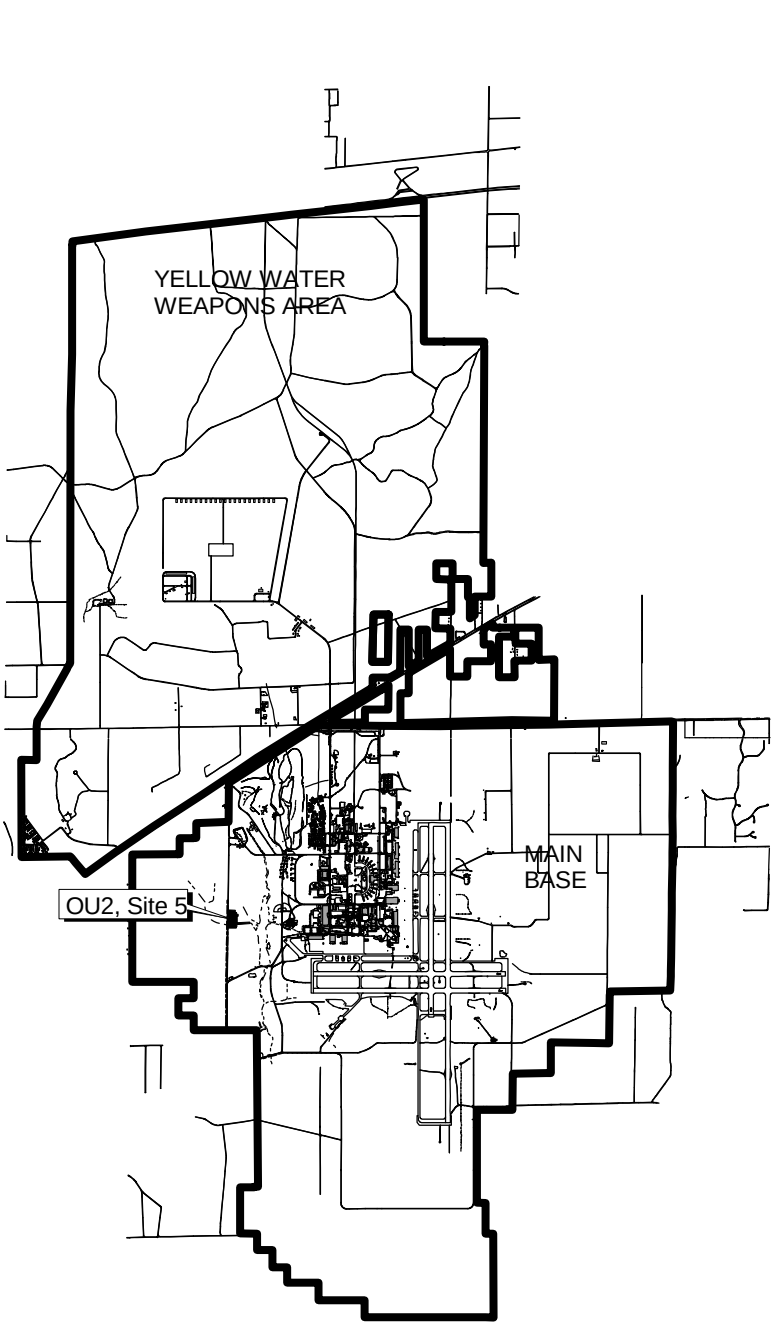
For soil and sediment, the following activities have been conducted.

- Excavate and biologically treat 5,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil.
- Excavate 2,600 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediment and dispose off site.

For groundwater, the following actions are proposed:

- Utilize monitored natural attenuation of the groundwater to remove contaminants through biological and other natural processes.
- Restrict use of groundwater from the surficial aquifer.
- Monitor treatment to measure effectiveness.
- Perform 5-year progress reviews. If natural attenuation fails to achieve clean-up goals, implement either air sparging or enhanced bioremediation of the groundwater.

In accordance with CERCLA Section 117, this document summarizes the NAS Cecil Field BCT revised clean-up proposal. For detailed information on the options evaluated for Site 5, consult the Operable Unit 2 documents contained within the Administrative Record, which is available for review at the information repository located at the Charles W. Webb Wesconnett Public Library, 6887 103rd Street, Jacksonville, FL 32210, Tel: (904) 778-7305.



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DRAWN BY YLI	DATE 1/26/99	GENERAL LOCATION MAP OPERABLE UNIT 2, SITE 5 NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA	CONTRACT NUMBER 7898
CHECKED BY RD	DATE 1/30/99		APPROVED BY — DATE —
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA			APPROVED BY — DATE —
SCALE AS NOTED			DRAWING NO. FIGURE 1 / REV 0

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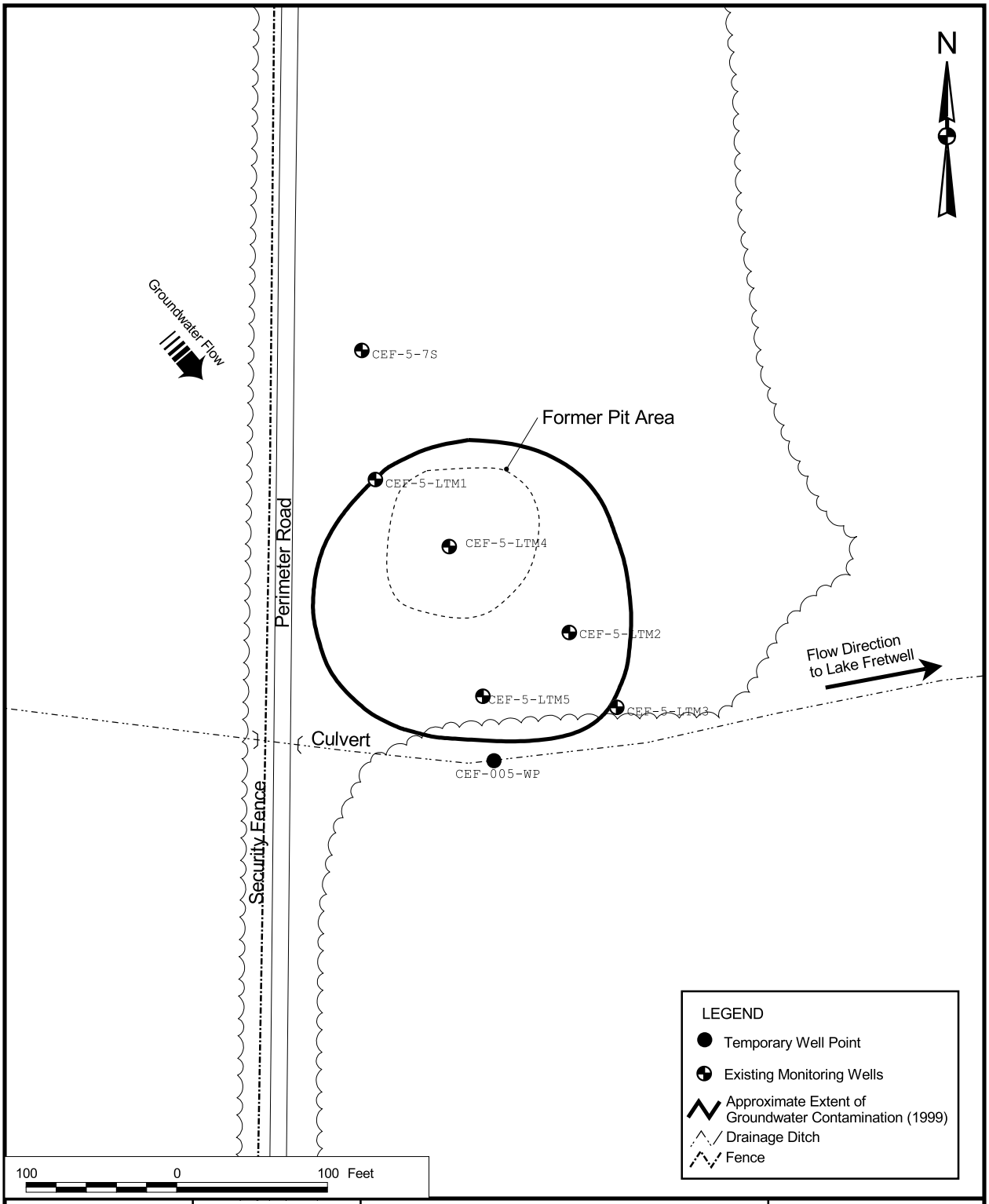

DRAWN BY YLI	DATE 6/26/99	SITE LAYOUT (1999) OPERABLE UNIT 2, SITE 5 NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA	CONTRACT NUMBER 7898
CHECKED BY	DATE		APPROVED BY DATE
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA			APPROVED BY DATE
SCALE AS NOTED			DRAWING NO. FIGURE 2-2 / REV 0

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this document summarizes the Navy's revised proposal for site clean-up to help the public understand and comment on the proposed alternatives. This plan has been developed by the NAS Cecil Field BRAC Clean-up Team (BCT), which consists of representatives from the Navy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). This plan is a revision of a plan originally prepared and submitted to the public in July 1995. The BCT, in consultation with the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), will select a new final remedy for OU 2, Site 5, after all public comments have been addressed. One of the purposes of this plan is to solicit the public's views and comments on all the alternatives described. This plan highlights the key information from the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) and natural attenuation groundwater monitoring reports, but is not a substitute for these documents. More complete information can be found in these reports and the Administrative Record.

What do you think?

The Navy, as the lead agency, is accepting formal public comments on this proposal from September 7 to October 6, 1999. You don't have to be a technical expert to comment. If you have a concern or preference, the BCT wants to hear it before making a final decision on how to protect your community. To comment formally:

Offer oral comments during the comment portion of the public hearing, if such a hearing is requested (see page 10 for details).

Send written comments, postmarked no later than October 6, 1999, to

Commanding Officer
Department of the Navy
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Attn: Scott Glass, P.E. (Code 18B12)
2155 Eagle Drive
North Charleston, SC 29406
Tel: 843-820-5587

E-mail comments by October 6, 1999 to

email: glasssa@efdsouth.navfac.navy.mil

Site History

Following is a brief history of Site 5:

- **1950s-1970s**: The Site 5 pit was used in the 1950s for the disposal of waste oil. Reportedly, wastes were disposed in the pit and allowed to evaporate or percolate into the sandy soil. Other wastes (possibly solvents, paints, and strippers) may have been mixed with the oil prior to disposal, as this was a common practice at the time. A review of available historical aerial photographs indicates that this practice had been stopped by the early 1970s.
- **1985**: Site 5 was identified as requiring further investigation.
- **1988:** A RCRA facility investigation (RFI) was performed. Semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and lead were detected in groundwater samples analyzed during the investigation.
- **1994 to 1995:** An RI was completed to characterize the nature and extent of contamination at OU 2. Approximately 300 gallons of weathered jet fuel or kerosene were found in the northeastern part of the Site 5 pit. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), SVOCs, pesticides, and metals were found in groundwater at concentrations that could be potentially harmful to human health and the environment. An FS was completed. Based on evaluation of site conditions, risks, and legal requirements that may be either applicable or relevant and appropriate (ARARs), remedial action objectives (RAOs) were identified to protect human health.
- **1995**: An interim remedial action (IRA) was initiated in April 1995 to remove the source of groundwater contamination at Site 5. Five thousand cubic yards of contaminated soil were biologically treated on site during the IRA.
- **1995**: A Proposed Plan was prepared to identify the preferred groundwater and sediment clean-up alternative for Site 5. A public meeting was held at NAS Cecil Field on July 25, 1995 to present the original Proposed Plan and to respond to public comments. The Proposed Plan and other documents related to the environmental evaluation of Site 5 (RI and FS) were made available for public review and comments for a 30-day period, from July 17 to August 17, 1995. Based on the resolution of the comments received at the public meeting and during the comment period, a Record of Decision (ROD) was prepared to document the selected clean-up alternative for Site 5.
- **1997:** An air sparging pilot test was conducted at Site 5. Analysis of groundwater samples collected at the beginning of this test showed lower concentrations of VOCs compared to the groundwater samples taken during the RI in 1994. Based on these results, the Cecil Field BCT decided that four rounds of quarterly groundwater sampling should be collected to determine whether natural attenuation was a feasible remedial alternative for achieving the RAO for groundwater and attaining federal and state ARARs.

Site History (continued)

- **1998:** In May and June 1998, 2,600 yards of contaminated soil and sediment were excavated and disposed off site as part of a removal action**.**
- **1998 – 1999:** New and existing wells were sampled over a 1-year period. The results showed decreased levels of VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and metals and that these chemicals were not migrating outside the boundaries of Site 5 at unacceptable levels. Natural attenuation parameters were also collected to monitor for biological activity. These data indicate that biological processes are degrading organic contaminants in the groundwater. Based on this information, the BCT decided that natural attenuation was a feasible remedial alternative for groundwater.

Why is Clean-up Needed?

The Navy's studies of OU 2, Site 5 have resulted in the following conclusions:

- As a result of past disposal practices, several chemicals were found in the Site 5 soil, sediment, and groundwater that could potentially be harmful to human health.
- An IRA was initiated in April 1995 and a removal action was completed in October 1998 that adequately addressed concerns associated with the soil and sediment of Site 5.
- Several chemicals remain in the groundwater that could potentially be harmful to human health if this water were to be used for drinking and showering purposes in the future. The main contributors to human health risks have been identified as VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and metals.

A Closer Look at the BRAC Clean-up Team's Revised Proposal

1. Natural Attenuation of Groundwater

Within the area of contaminated groundwater, naturally occurring processes such as biological degradation, dispersion, and adsorption would be relied upon to reduce contaminant concentrations to clean-up levels.

2. Long-Term Monitoring

Groundwater would be regularly sampled and analyzed to monitor the decrease in contaminant concentrations and to determine whether biological activity is contributing to the reduction of groundwater contaminants. Groundwater wells would be sampled within the area of impacted groundwater and downgradient of groundwater flow to ensure groundwater does not move off site with concentrations of chemicals greater than groundwater clean-up levels. Sampling and analysis of groundwater just below the drainage ditch would be performed to ensure that chemicals are not discharging into the drainage ditch at concentrations greater than surface water clean-up levels. Yearly, recommendations would be made regarding the sampling and analysis program.

3. Implementation of Institutional Controls

Administrative action would be taken to prohibit the use of groundwater as a drinking water source until the clean-up levels have been achieved.

4. Five-Year Reviews

Progress reviews would be conducted every 5 years to determine the continued adequacy of the remedy until clean-up levels have been achieved.

5. Contingency Groundwater Remedy

If it is determined that natural attenuation no longer adequately protects human health and the environment, additional active remedial measures would be evaluated and implemented. In-situ air sparging and enhanced biological treatment are two potential remedial measures.

6. Soil and Sediment

Due to problems that occurred during the initial biological treatment of soil, 2,600 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediment were disposed off site. Treated soil containing chemicals at levels not harmful to human health or the environment was used as soil backfill at various sites throughout NAS Cecil Field.

Summary of Site Risks

A baseline risk assessment (BRA) was performed in 1995 as part of the RI to evaluate risks to human health and the environment at Site 5. Risk resulting from exposure to soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater was evaluated. Of these media, only domestic use of groundwater was found to pose unacceptable risk to human health; however, groundwater would not pose unacceptable risks to the environment.

The BRA showed that if groundwater were used as a drinking water source and used for showering, it would result in an incremental cancer risk of 3 in 10,000, which is not within the U.S. EPA acceptable range of 1 in a million to 1 in 10,000. The risk was primarily attributable to the chemicals, beta-HCH and beryllium. A noncancer hazard index (HI) of 10 was also associated with domestic use of groundwater by an adult, which exceeds the U.S. EPA acceptable threshold of 1.0. This noncancer HI was primarily attributable to the ingestion of the SVOCs 4-methylphenol and naphthalene and the VOC acetone. Currently, groundwater is not used a drinking water source or for showering.

Since 1995, the concentrations of these compounds observed during natural attenuation monitoring have decreased; consequently, risk posed to human health through groundwater

ingestion/showering has also decreased. However, actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this site, if not addressed by the preferred alternative or one of the other measures considered, may present a current or potential threat to public health, welfare, or the environment.

Use of ARARs in Evaluation Process

ARARs are federal and state environmental requirements used to evaluate the appropriate extent of site clean-up, scope and formulate remedial alternatives, and control the implementation and operation of a selected remedial action. Potential chemical-, location-, and action-specific ARARs are defined in the NAS Cecil Field General Information Report (GIR). Each alternative has been evaluated to determine its compliance with ARARs. Chemical-, location-, and action-specific ARARs that apply to OU 2 are presented in Section 5.0 of the FS, dated July 1995.

What are the Clean-up Objectives and Levels?

Using the information gathered during the site investigations and the results of the BRA, the following RAO was established for OU 2, Site 5 for groundwater:

- Protect humans from exposure from potable water use of groundwater at Site 5 that contains concentrations of VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and metals above drinking-water-based ARARs or risk assessment remedial goal options.

Site-related Chemicals of Concern (COCs)	Range of Detections in Groundwater (µg/L)			Site-Specific Clean-up Level[1] (µg/L)
	RI 1994	Air Sparge Pilot-scale Test 1997	1998 -1999 Sampling	
Volatile Organic Compounds				
Acetone	1 – 1,100	20	4.9 – 13.8	700
Benzene	16	1.2 – 3.6	0.2 – 2	1
Trichloroethene	< 33	4.3	0.3 – 33.7	3
Ethylbenzene	11 – 30	4.3 –11	1 – 10.1	30
Toluene	21 – 170	11 – 42	1.5 – 28.1	40
Total Xylenes	56 – 140	20 – 98	8.4 – 49	20
Semivolatile Organic Compounds				
4-Methylphenol	160 – 820	Not collected	1 – 60	4
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.5 – 130	Not collected	1 – 8	6
Naphthalene	0.5 – 270	Not collected	2 – 82	20
2,4-Dimethylphenol	76 – 110	Not collected	1 – 20	140
Petroleum Hydrocarbons				
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	2,600 – 160,000	Not collected	1,080 – 13,000	5,000
Pesticides				
alpha-Chlordane	0.15	Not collected	0.14 – 0.15	2
beta-HCH	0.18	Not collected	< 0.02	0.02
Inorganics				
Antimony	24.2 – 29.4	Not collected	Not detected	44.5[2]
Arsenic	2.2 – 79	Not collected	20	50
Beryllium	4.5 – 12.5	Not collected	Not detected	4
Cadmium	3.5 – 5.9	Not collected	Not detected	6[2]
Chromium	5.9 – 583	Not collected	6.7 – 29.2	100
Manganese	3.6 – 263	Not collected	6.2 – 216	96.2[2]
Vanadium	2.1 – 489	Not collected	5.8 – 235	49

NOTES:

[1] Florida Department of Environmental Protection Groundwater Clean-up Target Levels, Florida Administrative Code 62-777, unless otherwise noted.

[2] NAS Cecil Field Inorganic Background Data Set (“High-cut”).

Clean-up Alternatives for OU 2, Site 5

The OU 2 FS report presents the options that the BCT considered for clean-up of Site 5. These options, referred to as "Clean-up Alternatives," are different combinations of plans to restrict access and to contain, remove, or treat contamination in order to protect public health and the environment.

During the upcoming public comment period, the BCT welcomes your comments on the proposed clean-up plan, and on the other technical approaches that the team evaluated. These clean-up alternatives are summarized below. Please consult the OU 2 FS report for more detailed information.

Based on information currently available, the preferred alternative, GW-2, provides the best balance of trade-offs among the other alternatives, with respect to the evaluation criteria.

Groundwater Clean-up Alternatives

No Action

Alternative GW-1: No-Action

Evaluation of the no-action alternative is required by law as a basis for comparison with other alternatives. No remedial action would be taken to reduce risks to human health and the environment. Concentrations of contaminants in groundwater might eventually be reduced to clean-up levels through natural attenuation processes but no monitoring would be performed to quantify this reduction. Mechanisms would not be in place to determine whether the alternative would comply with ARARs or achieve the RAO.

Limited Action

Alternative GW-2: Natural Attenuation

Natural processes, such as biological degradation, dispersion, advection, and adsorption would reduce the concentration of groundwater contaminants to clean-up levels. Groundwater would be regularly sampled in the contaminated area and analyzed to monitor the decrease in contaminant concentrations and to determine whether biological activity is contributing to the reduction of site contaminants. Groundwater wells would also be sampled downgradient of the contaminated area to verify that contaminants are not migrating off site. The monitoring program would be updated yearly, as required. Administrative action would be taken to limit the use of groundwater as a drinking water source until the clean-up levels have been achieved. Progress reviews would be conducted every 5 years to determine the continued adequacy of the remedy. If it is determined that natural attenuation no longer adequately protects human health and the environment, additional active remedial measures will be evaluated and implemented. In-situ air sparging and enhanced biological treatment are two potential remedial measures. In the long-term, this alternative would comply with the RAO and ARARs.

Treatment

Alternative GW-3: Air Sparging

This alternative would reduce risks by treating groundwater in place. Air sparging involves forcing air through wells into the groundwater. Organic compounds are removed by changing them into a gas (volatilization). The gas (or vapor) is then removed by pulling it through the drier soil above the water table. Contamination would also be reduced by the increased biological activity, as a result of introducing oxygen to the subsurface soils and groundwater. The volatilized gas would be collected from the soil and treated before being released into the atmosphere. In the long term, this alternative would comply with the RAO and ARARs.

Alternative GW-4: Groundwater Extraction and Treatment by Air Stripping and Activated Carbon

Groundwater would be pumped from the shallow aquifer using three to five extraction wells. Extracted groundwater would be treated with an air stripper to remove VOCs. SVOC compounds and pesticides would be removed using an activated carbon adsorber. Treated groundwater would be discharged into a specially designed infiltration basin that would allow the clean groundwater to eventually filter back into the aquifer. In the long term, this alternative would comply with the RAO and ARARs.

Alternative GW-5: Groundwater Extraction and Treatment by UV/OX

Groundwater would be pumped from the shallow aquifer using three to five extraction wells. Extracted groundwater would be treated with ultraviolet light (UV) and an oxidant (OX) (e.g., hydrogen peroxide) to destroy organic contaminants. Treated

groundwater would be discharged into a specially designed infiltration basin that would allow the clean groundwater to filter back into the aquifer. In the long term, this alternative would comply with the RAO and ARARs.

Alternative GW-6: In-situ Stripping/Biological Treatment

Vertical wells would be installed that circulate groundwater through the well, and air would be introduced to strip VOCs and promote biological breakdown of other contaminants. Stripped VOCs are collected from the upper portion of the well and treated as necessary prior to release to the atmosphere. Contamination would also be reduced by the increased biological activity resulting from adding oxygen to the circulating groundwater. In the long term, this alternative would comply with the RAO and ARARs; however, mechanical problems may arise during implementation.

What impacts would the clean-up have on the local community?

- Alternatives that involve extraction and treatment of groundwater (GW-4 and GW-5) would pose a potential risk to treatment systems operators.
- Alternatives that involve the transportation of treatment residue for off-site disposal (GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, and GW-6) would pose a potential risk to nearby communities. However, measures would be taken to minimize and control these risks.
- Alternatives that do not immediately achieve clean-up levels (GW-2, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5 and GW-6) include administrative action to limit the use of the groundwater from the surficial aquifer as a source of drinking water until these clean-up levels have been reached.
- Alternatives that involve in-situ (GW-3 and GW-6) and/or on-site (GW-4 and GW-5) treatment would use the site for treatment. This would restrict use and/or development of the site for the duration of the clean-up.
- The No-Action Alternative would not prevent exposure to site contaminants, resulting in unacceptable human health risks if residential development occurs and groundwater from the surficial aquifer is used as a source of drinking water.

Why Does the BCT Recommend this Revised Proposed Plan?

Originally, the clean-up plan proposed at OU 2, Site 5 was to biologically treat contaminated soil and sediment and to evaluate the following two groundwater technologies and implement the most promising of the two: Alternative GW-3: Air Sparging or GW-6: In situ Stripping/Biological Treatment. This clean-up plan underwent public review and was subsequently confirmed by the ROD. However, after reviewing data collected at the start of remedial activities, the BCT recommends alternative GW-2: Natural Attenuation. This revised remedy is recommended for the following reasons:

- The levels of VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and metals in Site 5 groundwater have diminished since the RI and air sparging pilot test. Of the original chemicals of concern, three VOCs, one SVOC, two pesticides, and five metals have been reduced to below clean-up criteria.
- During the four rounds of quarterly groundwater sampling in 1998 through 1999, analytical parameters were collected to monitor for biological activity. These data indicate that biological processes are degrading contaminants in the groundwater.
- VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and metals are not migrating outside the boundaries of Site 5 at levels that exceed groundwater clean-up criteria nor are they discharging into the surface water drainage ditch located south of the former disposal pit at unacceptable levels.
- The naturally occurring biodegradation processes, which have already been observed in the groundwater at the site and which are part of Alternative GW-2, are better suited for the removal of low concentrations of VOCs than the artificially promoted biodegradation processes associated with Alternatives GW-3 and GW-6.
- The technology used in GW-6 was tested at another site at NAS Cecil Field and was not successful.
- Soil and sediment that would pose a threat to human health or the environment have been either biologically treated or disposed off site.

The U.S. EPA (as a support agency) concurs with the preferred alternative.

The Navy expects that the preferred alternative satisfies the statutory requirements in CERCLA Section 121(b), which states that the selected alternative be protective of human health and the environment, comply with ARARs, be cost-effective, utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies to the maximum extent practicable, and satisfy the statutory preference for treatment as a principle element.

Next Steps:

By October 6, 1999, the BCT expects to have reviewed all comments and signed the document describing the chosen clean-up plan. An amended ROD, which includes a summary of responses to public comments, will then be made available to the public at the Charles D. Webb Wesconnett Public Library, Jacksonville, Florida. The BCT will also announce its decision through the local news media and the community mailing list.

Comparison of Groundwater Clean-up Alternatives OU2 Site 5 – NAS Cecil Field						
Nine Criteria[1]	**GW-1 No Action**	**GW-2** Natural Attenuation**	**GW-3* Air Sparging**	**GW-4 Extraction, Treatment, & Discharge to Surface Water**	**GW-5 Extraction and Treatment BY UV/OX**	**GW-6* In Situ Air Stripping & Biological Treatment**
Protects human health and environment	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meets federal and state requirements	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provides long-term protection and permanence	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Provides short-term protection	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Implementability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
State acceptance	**TO BE DETERMINED AFTER PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND DISCUSSED IN THE AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION**					
Community acceptance	**TO BE DETERMINED AFTER PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND DISCUSSED IN THE AMENDED RECORD OF DECISION**					
Cost (present worth)[2]	**$0**	**$216,000**	**$1,633,000**	**$3,015,000**	**$2,879,000**	**$1,632,000**
Time to reach clean-up goals	[3]	**10 years**	**4 years**	**6 years**	**6 years**	**4 years**

NOTES:

x: Does NOT meet criterion **✓: Meets criterion** ***: Components of Navy's original preferred alternative**
****: Component of Navy's revised preferred alternative**

(1) **Remedial alternatives are examined with respect to nine criteria set forth by CERCLA and factors described in the EPA RI/FS Guidance Manual.**
(2) **The cost of the soil and sediment component of the preferred remedy is approximately $300,000.**
(3) **Mechanisms would not be in place to determine whether the alternative would comply with ARARs or achieve the RAO.**

What's a Formal Comment?

Formal comments are used to improve the clean-up proposal. During the 30-day formal comment period, the BCT will accept formal written comments and hold a hearing, if requested, to accept formal verbal comments.

To make a formal comment, you need to present your views during the public hearing or submit a written comment during the comment period. A request for a public hearing to present your formal comments must be made in writing. The request must be postmarked no later than October 6, 1999. Written comments and requests for a public hearing should be sent to

Commanding Officer
Department of the Navy
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Attn: Mr. Scott Glass, P.E. (Code 18B12)
2155 Eagle Drive
North Charleston, SC 29406

Federal regulations require the BCT to distinguish between "formal" and "informal" comments. While the BCT uses both your comments and Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) comments throughout site investigation and clean-up activities, the team is only required to respond in writing to formal comments on the Proposed Plan. If a public hearing is requested, there will be no verbal response to your comments during the formal hearing portion of the meeting. Once the formal hearing portion of the public meeting is closed, the BCT may respond to informal questions.

The BCT will review the transcript of all formal comments received at the hearing and all written comments received during the formal comment period before making a final clean-up decision. They will then prepare a written response to all formal comments. The transcript of formal comments and the BCT's written responses will then be issued in a document called a Responsiveness Summary when the team releases the final amended ROD.

For More Detailed Information

To help the public understand and comment on the proposal for the site, this publication summarizes a number of reports and studies. All the technical and public information publications prepared to date for the site are available at the following information repository:

Charles D. Webb Wesconnett
Public Library
6887 103rd Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32210
Tel: (904) 778-7305

Additional information on NAS Cecil Field and its ongoing environmental programs can also be found on the Internet at http://www.cecilfield.com.

Use This Space to Write Your Comments
or to be added to the mailing list

The BCT wants your written comments on the options under consideration for dealing with the contamination at Operable Unit 2, Site 5. You can use the form below to send written comments. If you have questions about how to comment, please call Scott Glass at (843) 820-5587. This form is provided for your convenience. Please mail this form or additional sheets of written comments, postmarked no later than October 6, 1999, to

Commanding Officer

Department of the Navy

Southern Division

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Attn: Scott Glass, P.E. (Code 18B12)

2155 Eagle Drive

North Charleston, SC 29406

email: glasssa@efdsouth.navfac.navy.mil

_____

_____

_____

_____

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(Attach sheets as needed)

Comment submitted by: _____

Mailing list additions, deletions, or changes

If you did not receive this through the mail or would like to

- ☐ be added to the site mailing list
- ☐ note a change of address
- ☐ be deleted from the mailing list
- ☐ obtain additional information concerning the RAB

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

please check the appropriate box and fill in the correct address information above.

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field
Operable Unit 2, Site 5
Public Comment Sheet (continued)

Fold, staple, stamp and mail ----------

Place
Stamp
Here

Commanding Officer

Department of the Navy

Southern Division

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Attn: Scott Glass, P.E. (Code 18B12)

2155 Eagle Drive

North Charleston, SC 29406