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FACT SHEET 18 PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTIONS FOR OPERABLE UNIT 3 (OU 3) SITE 8
NAS CECIL FIELD FL
11/1/1997
ABB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC

Naval Air Station Cecil Field

Installation Restoration Program

November 1997



Fact Sheet 18: Proposed Remedial Actions for Site 8

NAS Cecil Field Administrative Record Document Index Number

32215-000
13.06.00.0028

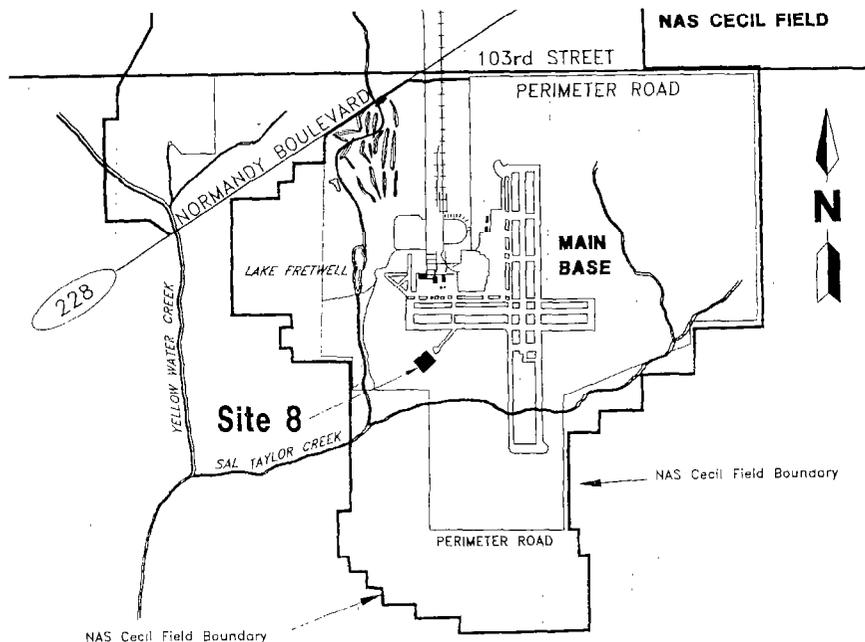
Introduction

This fact sheet summarizes the Proposed Plan for Site 8, the Firefighting Training Area, the Boresite Range, and the Hazardous Waste Storage Area, at Naval Air Station (NAS) Cecil Field. This Proposed Plan summarizes remedial alternatives that may be used to remove or control contamination at the site, and identifies the preferred alternatives for remedial action. The Proposed Plan recommends no further action for sediment contamination and natural attenuation for groundwater contamination. A comment period, where interested citizens can review and comment on the Proposed Plan for Site 8, will be held from November 28 through December 28, 1997 (see page 3 for more details).

The remedial strategy for Site 8 was developed by the Navy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), in consultation with the NAS Cecil Field Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). These agencies will select the final remedy for Site 8 after all public comments have been addressed.

Site History

Site 8 is a part of Operable Unit (OU) 3 at NAS Cecil Field. The site was used for many functions, including a firing range, a hazardous waste storage area, and a firefighting training area. Historically, Site 8 was used as a testing area for aircraft gunnery. Aircraft would taxi to the end of the runway and fire their guns at a target located 600 feet away. Upon closure of the Site 7 firefighting training area, three pits located at Site 8 were used for these exercises. From the late 1970s until 1980, Site 8 was also used for storing drums of hazardous waste. ■



Environmental Update, Fact Sheet 18, is one in a series developed to inform interested citizens about the Installation Restoration (IR) program being conducted at NAS Cecil Field. Distribution is coordinated through the Public Affairs Office, (904) 778-6055.

Figure 1. Site Location Map

Environmental Investigations



The recommendations in the Proposed Plan are based on the findings of studies listed below. All reports and documents for Site 8 are available for review in the Information Repository (see page 3).

Initial Assessment Study

An initial assessment study (IAS) was completed in 1985. This study identified Site 8 as one of 18 sites at NAS Cecil Field needing further investigation.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Investigation

A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI), completed in 1988, indicated the presence of solvent-related chemicals in environmental media. Based on the RFI results, further investigations were planned to assess the contamination.

Remedial Investigation and Baseline Risk Assessment

A remedial investigation (RI) was conducted in 1994, 1995, and 1997, characterizing the nature and extent of contamination. Soil, groundwater, sediment, and surface water samples were collected and analyzed for this study. The samples collected indicated that sediment and groundwater are contaminated. Sediment at Site 8 contains Aroclor-1260, a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), which is an industrial compound used as a heat transfer agent. Groundwater at Site 8 contains 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE) in amounts above drinking water standards. DCE is a volatile organic compound (VOC), a highly evaporative organic material used in paints, solvents, and other related products.

A baseline risk assessment, conducted in 1997, was performed as part of the RI to evaluate whether or not exposure to contamination at the site posed a risk to human health and the environment. Results are summarized in Table 1.

Feasibility Study

A feasibility study (FS) was completed in 1997, identifying the remedial action objectives (RAOs) and remedial alternatives evaluated for sediment and groundwater at Site 8. The FS also evaluated each alternative against certain criteria, and then compared and contrasted each alternative against each other. The cleanup alternative ultimately chosen for Site 8 will be determined based on the outcome of the analysis presented in the FS. ■

Table 1
Risk Assessment Results

Media	Human Health Risks	Ecological Risks
Surface Soil	None	None
Subsurface Soil	None	None
Surface Water	None	None
Sediment	None	Possible risks to aquatic organisms exposed to sediment
Groundwater	Possible risks if used for drinking water	None

Remedial A

Remedial Action Objectives for Site 8

RAOs, or cleanup objectives, for contaminated media were established to protect human health and the environment and to comply with State and Federal regulations. The objectives can be summarized as follows:

- Prevent aquatic organisms from coming in contact with sediment. Chemical concentrations in sediment exceed literature "benchmark" values, which may indicate that certain organisms could be at risk when exposed to sediment.
- Prevent humans from using as a drinking water source groundwater with chemical concentrations greater than those specified in the Florida Drinking Water Standards.

Remedial Alternatives for Site 8 Sediment

Two possible alternatives have been identified for cleaning up sediment.

No Action (Preferred Alternative):

For this alternative, no remedial actions would be taken to address sediment contamination. The Navy, USEPA, and the FDEP have agreed that no action is necessary at this site. Aroclor-1260

Community

In addition to this fact sheet, NAS Cecil Field has established a comprehensive community relations program to encourage public involvement in the environmental cleanup process. Program highlights are presented below.

Public Participation

The public is encouraged to submit comments on the Proposed Plan for Site 8. The public comment period for Site 8 extends from November 28 through December 28, 1997. Comments may be written or verbal and should be submitted to the address listed on the back page of this fact sheet.

tions and Alternatives

oncentrations are below the FDEP probable effects level (PEL). If remedial action was necessary, the PEL would likely be used as the cleanup target value. Because contaminant concentrations are less than PEL (that is, less than a cleanup value), remedial action for the sediment is not warranted.

Excavation and Off-Site Disposal: Under this alternative, sediment at Site 8 would be removed from the site with excavation equipment (or dredged). Approximately 560 cubic yards of sediment would be removed. This sediment would then be transported to an off-site landfill for disposal. Once the sediment had been removed from the site, the area would be restored to its original condition.

Remedial Alternatives for Site 8 Groundwater

Two possible alternatives have been identified for cleaning up groundwater.

No Action: For this alternative, no remedial actions would be taken to address groundwater contamination at the site.

Natural Attenuation (Preferred Alternative): Under this alternative, the naturally occurring biological, physical, and chemical processes within the surficial

aquifer at Site 8 would be relied upon to reduce the concentrations of VOCs, such as DCE, over time. Figure 2 illustrates this alternative. Groundwater monitoring would also be conducted to ensure that natural attenuation is indeed occurring.

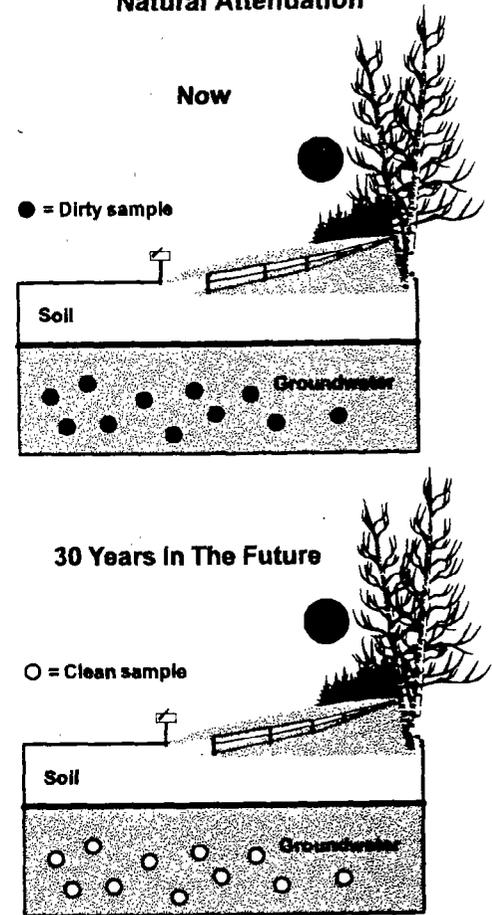
Natural attenuation is the preferred alternative for cleaning up contaminated groundwater at Site 8. Under this alternative, the concentrations of DCE in groundwater would be watched over time. The sampling results would be used to determine whether or not concentrations of DCE are decreasing through naturally occurring processes. Site conditions will be evaluated every 5 years for a period of 30 years. Use of the groundwater will be restricted during this 30-year period. ■

What Happens Next?

The FS for Site 8 (OU 3) was finalized this summer. The Proposed Plan will be published November 28, 1997. Both of these documents will be available in the Information Repository for NAS Cecil Field (see Community Participation Activities below).

Once the public comment period has ended, the Navy, USEPA, and FDEP will sign a Record of Decision (ROD) outlining the chosen alternatives and including the Navy's response to all public comments received. ■

Figure 2
Natural Attenuation



Participation Activities

If requested, a public meeting will be held to discuss the findings and recommendations of the Proposed Plan for Site 8. For more information on the Proposed Plan or to request a public meeting, please contact Mr. Charles Underwood at (904) 778-6055.

Mailing List

A list of community members, local organizations, and public officials has been developed to receive cleanup information. To receive further information or be added to the list, contact NAS Cecil Field Public Affairs Office at (904) 778-6055.

Information Availability

An Information Repository established at the Charles D. Webb Wesconnett Branch of the Jacksonville Public Library contains copies of the Proposed Plan and all other reports and documents for Site 8, as well as other IR program information. The Information Repository is located at the following address:

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

Restoration Advisory Board

RAB meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the NAS Cecil Field Bachelor Officers Quarters Complex. Navy and regulatory officials meet with interested community members to discuss the environmental cleanup program. Established in October 1994, the 23-member RAB provides communication between the community and NAS Cecil Field before final cleanup decisions are made. For more detailed program information and to get more involved, plan on attending future RAB meetings. ■

Questions? Comments? Naval Air Station Cecil Field - Who to Call?

We want to hear from you!
The public is encouraged to submit
comments on the Proposed Plan for Site 8.
A public comment period will be held
November 28 through December 28, 1997.
Comments may be sent to Mr. Charles
Underwood, NAS Cecil Field Public
Affairs Officer, (904) 778-6055.



For more information, contact:
Charles Underwood, Public Affairs Officer
NAS Cecil Field, P.O. Box 111
Jacksonville, Florida 32215-0111
(904) 778-6055, pao@cecilfield.com
You can also visit us at our web site
www.cecilfield.com

Become involved in the environmental program — attend a RAB meeting!
These meetings are held monthly and are open to the public.
Mark your calendars for the next meeting scheduled for December 16 at 7:00 p.m.

Glossary

Benchmark: A generally accepted chemical concentration used to measure potential effects of contaminants. If the benchmark is exceeded, ecological impacts may be occurring.

DCE: Dichloroethene, a highly evaporative organic material used in paints, solvents, and other related products.

Natural Attenuation: Naturally occurring biological, physical, and chemical processes within the subsurface, which are relied upon to reduce the concentrations of chemicals, over time.

Proposed Plan: A document that summarizes remedial alternatives for removing or controlling a source of contamination at a site and identifies the preferred alternative for remedial action.

RAO: Remedial action objectives, which are cleanup goals for a site.

ROD: Record of Decision, a document that records the rationale and ultimate cleanup decision for a given site or operable unit.

NAS Cecil Field
P.O. Box 111
Jacksonville, Florida 32215-0111
Attn: Public Affairs Officer

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