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PUBLIC NOTICE REGARDING PROPOSED PLAN SITE 10 NCBC GULFPORT MS
7/10/2009
NCBC GULFPORT

Proposed Plan for Site 10 – Parade Field Ditch

Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport
Gulfport, Mississippi

NAVY ANNOUNCES PROPOSED PLAN

This Proposed Plan presents the Navy's ***Preferred Alternative*** for addressing ***polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)***[*]-contaminated soils, sediment, and surface water at Site 10, [Parade Field Ditch] at the Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Gulfport, Mississippi. This Proposed Plan was developed by the Navy following procedures established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in the National Contingency Plan (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 300) as well as in USEPA guidance for how to select remedial actions in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended.

This Proposed Plan is based on the results of the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for Site 10. The RI/FS Report and other supporting documents are available for review at the NCBC Gulfport Installation Restoration Program Information Repository. Please see the highlight box to the right for more information about the location of the repository.

Consistent with Section 117 of CERCLA, the public is invited to comment on this Proposed Plan during the Public Comment Period beginning on August 10, 2009 and ending on September 11, 2009. Public comments will be considered in the selection of the final remedy and will be addressed in the Decision Document for the site.

SITE BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

NCBC Gulfport is a Navy base located in the western part of Gulfport, Mississippi, in the southeastern part of Harrison County, about two miles north of the Gulf of Mexico.

Site 10, the Parade Field Ditch, was discovered during a base-wide surface water and sediment study in 1997. Site 10 is an 80-foot section of drainage ditch located in the south-central section of NCBC Gulfport that is bordered to the north by a parking area and to the south by the Parade Field.

The drainage ditch at Site 10 is approximately 10 feet wide and four feet deep and drains to the west into Canal No. 1, which ultimately leaves NCBC Gulfport at Outfall 1, located near the intersection of Canal Road and 28th Street.

Site 10 looking towards the west. The most noticeable site feature is a footbridge connecting the Parade Field on the left side of the bridge to the parking lot on the right.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:
August 10, 2009 – September 11, 2009

The Navy will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period.

PUBLIC MEETING:
August 10, 2009

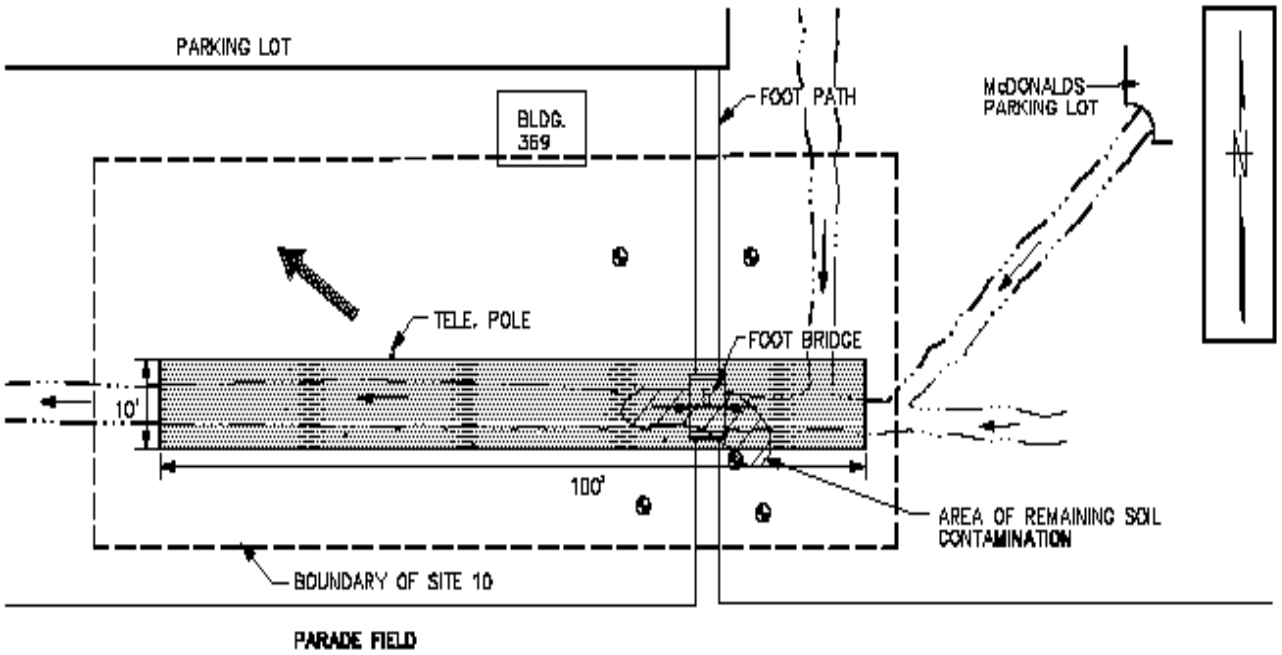
The Navy will hold a public meeting to explain the Proposed Plan and all of the alternatives presented in the Feasibility Study. Oral and written comments will also be accepted during the meeting and throughout the Public Comment Period.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY:

The NCBC Gulfport Information Repository contains the Parade Field Ditch (Site 10) Proposed Plan and supporting documents. The Information Repository is temporarily located at the:

Gulfport Temporary Library
47 Maples Drive #1
Gulfport, MS 39501
(228) 871-7171

[*] Bold, italicized words are defined in the glossary on page 8.



Details of Site 10 are illustrated in the figure above. Site 10 is located just southwest of the McDonald's parking lot on NCBC Gulfport. The red arrow indicates the approximate location from which the photo on the previous page was taken.

The PCB contamination at Site 10 is restricted to the bottom of the ditch and was found to extend about 80 feet west (or downstream) from the footbridge. The types of PCBs found indicated that the source of the contamination was old electric utility transformer oils. The transformer oils were likely spilled into the ditch near the footbridge.

These findings prompted a series of source removal excavations in 1999 that resulted in the removal of approximately 200 tons of sediment from the source area (near the footbridge). Confirmation sampling showed that the excavation successfully removed the PCB contamination at the surface which greatly reduced the risk of exposure to people in the area. However, confirmation sampling also showed that PCB contamination at greater depths below the ditch would still need to be addressed.

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

In response to the confirmation sampling described above, the Navy conducted a more comprehensive Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to fill data gaps from previous investigations and to evaluate possible remedies for the site. In this study, soil, surface water, sediment, and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed to evaluate the nature and extent of PCBs as well as other contaminants that could have been released at the site.

THE RI/FS identified PCBs as the ***Contaminant of Concern (COC)*** at Site 10. (See "Identification of COCs" below for more information.) A summary of the findings follow:

- PCBs were detected throughout the soil of Site 10 with concentrations ranging from 11 to 83,000 ***micrograms per kilogram*** (***µg/kg)*** and detections at depths up to 14 feet below the ground surface.
- PCBs were also detected in ***sediment*** at concentrations ranging from 65 to 710 (µg/kg).
- PCBs were detected in one Site 10 ***surface water*** sample at a concentration of 1.1 (µg/kg).
- In all, an estimated 450 cubic yards of contaminated soil/sediment containing 33 pounds of PCBs is present at Site 10.
- PCBs were not detected in Site 10 ***groundwater.***

SCOPE AND ROLE OF THE ACTION

The remedy proposed in this plan is intended to be the final action for Site 10. The selected alternative will prevent current and future exposure to PCB-contaminated soil and sediment at the site. Furthermore, it is assumed that the remedial actions taken to address soil and sediment will indirectly address surface water contamination by removing the continuing source of contamination (i.e., the contaminated sediment).

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The Risk Evaluation for Site 10 included:

- Identification of Contaminants of Concern,
- An exposure assessment, and
- An ecological risk evaluation.

Identification of COCs: Contaminants found at the site were evaluated in two steps. The first step (the Tier I evaluation) involved comparing sampling results to MDEQ's established Target Remediation Goals (TRGs). These TRGs values are the concentration of contaminants that MDEQ considers to be protective of human health and the environment.

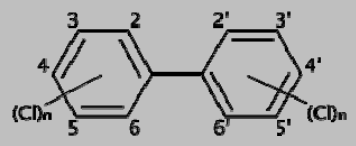
The contaminants identified in the Tier I Risk Evaluation were then subjected to a more site-specific evaluation. After this step**, only PCBs were retained for further evaluation for this site.**

Exposure Assessment: An exposure assessment evaluates whether or not there is a mechanism for humans and/or other biological organisms (referred to collectively as "receptors") to come into contact with the contaminant of concern (in this case, PCBs). For Site 10, the assessment determined that there is a potential for unacceptable human exposure to PCBs if remedial action was not taken.

Ecological Risk Evaluation: The potential risk posed to ecological receptors was evaluated following USEPA Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment criteria. This evaluation involved comparing sample results to USEPA Region IV screening criteria. Based on this comparison, PCBs were found to be the sole contaminant of concern for the ecological risks at the site. Potential ecological risks from other contaminants were low and only found in isolated locations.

Taken as a whole, the Summary of Site Risks indicated that the current environmental conditions at Site 10 pose a low, but unacceptable risk for exposure for both human and ecological receptors. **As Lead Agency, it is the Navy's judgment that either the Preferred Alternative or one of the other active measures considered in this Proposed Plan is necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment from actual and future threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment.**

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)



PCBs are a group of organic chemicals that are either oily liquids or solids and are colorless to light yellow. They have no known smell or taste. Because they do not burn easily and are good insulating materials, PCBs were used widely as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment.

The manufacture of PCBs stopped in the United States in August 1977 because of evidence that PCBs build up in the environment and may cause harmful effects. Once in the environment, PCBs do not readily break down and therefore may remain for very long periods of time. PCBs attach strongly to soil and will not usually be carried deep into the soil with rainwater. They do not readily break down in soil and may stay in the soil for months or years. There are no known natural sources of PCBs in the environment.

Studies have linked PCBs with a number of different harmful effects, including certain types of cancer in humans. Based on the evidence for cancer in animals, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has stated that PCBs may reasonably be anticipated to be ***carcinogens*****.** Both USEPA and the International Agency for Research on Cancer have determined that PCBs are probably carcinogenic to humans.

REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The ***Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs)*** are essentially the cleanup goals for the site. For Site 10 the following objectives were identified:

RAO 1: Prevent direct exposure to the soil with PCB concentrations greater than 1 part per million or 1000 µg/kg.

RAO 2: Prevent transport of PCBs through erosion into the drainage channel system.

RAO 3: Comply with Federal and State legal requirements (referred to as Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) .

The cleanup goals are the chemical concentrations that will be achieved by the cleanup action. For this site, the goal is based on MDEQ's soil TRGs.

Therefore, 1 part per million will be the target cleanup concentration for PCBs in both soils and sediment at Site 10.

Any surface water concerns will be addressed by cleaning up the source of the PCBs in the soil and sediment.

Due to the relatively small volume of contaminated material identified at Site 10, cleanup of soil and sediment will be combined. Moreover, soil is assumed to be similar to sediment because subsurface soil is saturated.

MDEQ's Target Remediation Goals (TRGs) for PCBs

The State of Mississippi lists TRGs for both restricted (industrial) and unrestricted (residential) land use.

Because of Site 10's proximity to the base mess hall and McDonald's restaurant, unrestricted (residential) TRGs are deemed appropriate for remedial selection consideration. The State of Mississippi's unrestricted TRG for PCBs in soil is 1 part per million (which is the same as 1,000 micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg)) was used as the cleanup goal for soils and sediment at Site 10.

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

The following paragraphs summarize the remedial alternatives developed and evaluated for Site 10:

Alternative 1: No Action

A "no action" alternative is always used as a baseline for comparison with other alternatives. This remedy assumes that no changes would be made to the existing conditions at the site.

Alternative 2: Land Use Controls and Site Monitoring

This alternative would restrict site access to preclude future unacceptable human and ecological exposures to PCB contaminated soils and sediment. Land Use Controls (LUCs) consisting of (1) institutional controls in the form of posted signage prohibiting unauthorized digging and a residential use restriction on future site usage and (2) an engineering control in the form of site fencing would be used to preclude unacceptable exposures to soils with concentrations of PCBs greater than 1,000µg/kg.

The site would also be monitored to detect potential movement of PCBs. Monitoring would consist of annually collecting samples of sediment and surface water and analyzing these samples for PCBs.

Alternative 3: Concrete Cover, Land Use Controls and Site Monitoring

Under this alternative the Navy would: (1) place a concrete cover over PCB-contaminated soil and sediment as a barrier to prevent exposure to potential human and ecological receptors; (2) implement Land Use Controls at the site in the form of posted signage prohibiting unauthorized digging and a residential use restriction on future site usage and, (3) conduct site monitoring activities.

Approximately 85 linear feet of the drainage channel would be lined with a 9-inch-thick layer of concrete and/or concrete culvert and approximately 27 square yards of soil would be paved. Because direct contact with contaminated soil and sediment would be prevented by installing this barrier, fencing at Site 10 would not be needed. Additionally, a new pedestrian bridge would be constructed across the drainage channel to replace the one removed.

Site monitoring would consist of annual inspections to ensure continued integrity of the concrete barrier and the annual collection of soil and sediment samples downstream of the concrete cover to detect potential migration of PCBs.

Alternative 4: Excavation and Off-Site Disposal

This alternative contemplates the removal of nearly 450 cubic yards of soil with concentrations of PCBs greater than 1 part per million. The area to be excavated would be cleared and the pedestrian bridge would be removed.

After the soil has been removed, sampling activities will be used to confirm the successful removal of contaminated material. The site would then be restored by backfilling with clean soil and native vegetation would be planted. Additionally, a new pedestrian bridge would be constructed across the drainage channel.

Excavated soil would be transported and disposed of off-site at a permitted ***Treatment Storage or Disposal Facility (TSDF).*** Long term monitoring would not be required since the source of the PCB contamination would be removed. The following

sections present the evaluation criteria used to select Alternative 3 as the Navy's ***preferred alternative*.**

What are ARARs?

ARARs are those promulgated federal environmental and State environmental and facility siting standards, requirements, criteria and limitations which must be satisfied when the selected remedy is completed. There are 3 types of ARARs:

Chemical-specific ARARs - are health or risk-based numeric values establishing acceptable amounts or concentrations of contaminants that may remain in place upon remedy completion. MDEQ's Target Cleanup Goals are considered a chemical-specific ARAR for Site 10.

Action-specific ARARs - are technology or activity -based requirements or limits on actions with respect to particular hazardous substances which affect how a cleanup remedy can be implemented such as state regulations dictating where and how certain contaminants (e.g., hazardous wastes) must be managed.

Location-specific ARARs - are requirements applying to the conduct of response activities in specific locations such as in wetlands or on tribal lands.

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

All four remedial alternatives were evaluated against the nine remedy selection criteria set forth in the NCP as well as against each other in order to determine the most appropriate alternative for addressing the risks presently posed by Site 10. The first two evaluation criteria (Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment and Compliance with ARARs) are considered Threshold Criteria which must be met in order for a particular alternative to be chosen. The following is a summary of those evaluations and alternative comparisons:

OVERALL PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Alternative 1 would not be protective of human health and the environment because PCBs would remain at concentrations in soil in excess of unrestricted use levels.

Although Alternative 2 would allow PCB concentrations to remain in soil and to possibly continue to migrate from contaminated areas, it would provide some protection by restricting site use and access through LUCs and would provide warning of potential contaminant movement through monitoring. Alternative 2 would not be protective to all ecological receptors.

Alternative 3 would be more protective than Alternative 2 because it would essentially eliminate the potential for exposure to PCBs. The construction of the concrete cover in with the other site controls would eliminate direct contact with PCB-contaminated soil and sediment. Moreover, the cover would prevent the potential movement of contaminants through the drainage channel system by erosion.

Alternative 4 would also provide protection because contaminated soil would be removed from its present location and would be transported to an approved off-site TSDF.

COMPLIANCE WITH (ARARS)

Chemical-Specific ARARs: Alternative 1 would not comply with chemical-specific ARARs because uncontrolled levels of PCBs in excess of Mississippi's TRG would remain at the site. Alternatives 2 and 3 would comply but only to the extent that Mississippi's TRG for PCBs is based upon direct exposure assumptions since under those alternatives, direct long term exposures to PCB contaminated soils and sediments would be effectively prevented. Alternative 4 would also comply with this criterion by removing all soils and sediments in excess of Mississippi's TRG for PCBs from the site.

Action-Specific ARARs: Alternative 1 was not evaluated for action-specific requirements because no action would be taken under that alternative. Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 would all comply with applicable or relevant and appropriate action-specific requirements. .

Location-Specific Requirements: There are no location-specific ARARs identified for Site 10.

LONG-TERM EFFECTIVENESS AND PERMANENCE

Alternative 1 would not provide long-term effectiveness or permanence.

Alternative 2 could provide long-term effectiveness and permanence assuming the implemented LUCs were properly maintained for as long as needed to be protective and monitoring would provide indication of any migration of PCBs from the site.

Alternative 3 would be more effective and permanent than Alternative 2 in the long term because it relies upon a layering strategy for exposure controls (concrete cover and LUCs) and because the cover would likely be more effective at precluding direct exposures than reliance upon the use of site signage and fencing and would also prevent the erosion of PCBs through the drainage channel system. Inspection, maintenance, and repair of the cover would need to be conducted to ensure its continued structural integrity and effectiveness.

Alternative 4 would be the most long-term effective and permanent site remedy. Under this alternative, contaminated soil would be removed from its present location and treated, as required, for ultimate disposal at a TSDF.

REDUCTION OF TOXICITY, MOBILITY, OR VOLUME

Alternatives 1 and 2 would not achieve any reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of PCB-contaminated media through treatment.

While Alternative 3 would not achieve any reduction of toxicity or volume of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment, it would significantly reduce PCB mobility because PCB–contaminated soil and sediment would be contained under the concrete cover. In addition, there would be some construction debris associated with this alternative which would be removed and deposed of off site.

Similarly, Alternative 4 would not achieve any reduction of toxicity or volume of PCB-contaminated media through treatment. However, Alternative 4 would reduce PCB mobility through off-site chemical stabilization. Contaminated wastewater might be generated by the sediment dewatering step, but it is anticipated that this wastewater could be discharged to surface water without treatment. There would also be construction debris associated with this alternative.

SHORT-TERM EFFECTIVENESS

Alternative 1 would not be effective in the short term as current human and ecological risks would remain uncontrolled although potential risks to site workers or the community from the undertaking of cleanup activities would be avoided. Alternative 1 would not achieve in the short term the Remedial Action Objectives for the site, the TRG of 1,000 micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg) might eventually be attained through natural attenuation processes over the long term but without site monitoring that possibility could not be verified.

Implementation of Alternative 2 would result in a slight possibility of exposing site workers to PCB contamination during long-term monitoring activities.

EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR REMEDY SELECTION

Overall Protectiveness of Human Health and the Environment determines whether an alternative eliminates, reduces, or controls threats to public health and the environment through institutional controls, engineering controls, or treatment.

Compliance with ARARs evaluates whether the alternative meets Federal and State environmental statutes, regulations, and other requirements that pertain to the site, or whether a waiver is justified.

Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence considers the ability of an alternative to maintain protection of human health and the environment over time.

Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume of Contaminants through Treatment evaluates an alternative's use of treatment to reduce the harmful effects of principal contaminants, their ability to move in the environment, and the amount of contamination present.

Short-term Effectiveness considers the length of time needed to implement an alternative and the risk the alternative poses to workers, residents and the environment during implementation.

Implementability considers the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing the alternative, including factors such as the relative availability of goods and services.

Cost includes estimated capital and annual operations and maintenance costs, as well as present worth cost. Present worth cost is the total cost of an alternative over time in terms of today's dollar value. Cost estimates are expected to be accurate within a range of +50 to -30 percent.

State/Support Agency Acceptance considers whether the State agrees with the Navy's analyses and recommendations, as described in the RI/FS and Proposed Plan.

Community Acceptance considers whether the local community agrees with the Navy's analyses and preferred alternative. Comments received on the Proposed Plan are an important indicator of community acceptance.

However, the risk of exposure could be effectively controlled through compliance with proper site-specific health and safety procedures. Implementation of Alternative 2 would not adversely impact the surrounding community or environment. Alternative 2 would be expected to achieve the RAOs immediately upon implementation of institutional controls and monitoring.

Implementation of Alternatives 3 and 4 would result in the possibility of exposing construction workers to PCB contamination during remedial activities.

However, the risk of exposure could similarly be effectively controlled by the implementation of dust suppression in compliance with OSHA regulations and proper site-specific health and safety procedures. Implementation of Alternative 4 would potentially impact the surrounding community because approximately 28 truckloads of PCB-contaminated material would be transported over public roads. However, the potential for adverse impact could be effectively addressed through implementation of measures such as decontamination of transport vehicles, traffic control, and spill prevention and emergency response. Alternatives 3 and 4 would be expected to achieve the RAOs immediately upon removal of the contaminated soil. Alternative 4 would also achieve remediation goals upon implementation.

IMPLEMENTABILITY

Alternative 1 would be extremely simple to implement because no action would occur.

The LUCs and monitoring under Alternative 2 would also be fairly simple.

Alternative 3 would be somewhat more difficult than that of Alternative 2. In addition to LUCs and long-term monitoring, this alternative would require the use of surface water controls, excavation, and cover construction but the necessary resources, equipment, and materials can be made readily available to perform the tasks associated with Alternative 3. Alternative 4 would be somewhat harder to implement, although the resources, equipment, and materials necessary could also be made readily available to perform the excavation, dewatering, and transportation activities which would be needed.

Under Alternatives 3 and 4, off-site transportation of the excavated soils may require the preparation and implementation of a traffic control plan, completion of waste manifests and making of arrangements for waste acceptance by the selected TSDF. These administrative requirements could also readily be met. Alternative 4 would not require long term LUC implementation and oversight.

It is anticipated that Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 can be implemented in 1 day, 3 days, and 13 days, respectively.

COST

The capital and total costs including monitoring and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the remedial alternatives were estimated to be as follows:

Alternative	Capital	Total
1	$0	$0
2	$22,000	$100,000
3	$42,000	$111,000
4	$421,000	$421,000

These cost figures have been rounded to the nearest $1,000 to reflect the preliminary nature of these estimates.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

As indicated previously, the Preferred Remedial Alternative for Site 10 is Alternative 3: Concrete Cover, LUCS and Site Monitoring. The Navy believes this alternative will be adequately protect human health and the environment, attain all federal and state ARARs, and is cost effective, implementable, and effective.

The USEPA and MDEQ concur with the recommended alternative. However, the Navy, as lead agency, will not select a final alternative until public comments have been fully considered.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The public is encouraged to participate in the decision-making process for the cleanup by reviewing and commenting on this Proposed Plan during the Public Comment Period. The comment period will be open from **August 10, 2009 through September 11, 2009**. Comments may be submitted orally at the public meeting or in writing at any time during the comment period. A self-addressed comment form is attached at the end of this document for your use.

Additional information on this site can be found in the *Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study at Site 10 – Parade Field Ditch at Naval Construction Battalion Center* and other Site 10 documents. These documents are available in the NCBC Gulfport Information Repository located at the Gulfport Temporary Library, 47 Maples Drive #1, Gulfport, MS 39501.

Glossary

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs): ARARs are those federal environmental and State environmentalor facility siting requirements used to define the appropriate extent of site cleanup, to identity sensitive land areas or land uses, to develop remedial alternatives, and to direct site remediation. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) require remedial actions to comply with State ARARs when they are more stringent than federal ARARs. Three types of ARARs are defined (see separate definitions): chemical-specific, location-specific, and action-specific.

Carcinogens: Cancer causing agents.

Contaminant(s) of Concern (COC): The contaminant(s) at a site which are present in concentrations determined by the human health and/or ecological risk assessment to require further study and/or cleanup.

Groundwater: Water beneath the earth's surface, often between saturated soil and rock, that supplies wells and springs.

Micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg): One microgram per kilogram is the same as one part per billion (ppb). For Site 10, 1 µg/kg would represent one unit of PCB in 1,000,000,000 units of soil.

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB): PCBs are a group of organic chemicals that can cause a number of different harmful effects. There are no known natural sources of PCBs in the environment. PCBs are either oily liquids or solids and are colorless to light yellow. They have no known smell or taste. Because they do not burn easily and are good insulating materials, PCBs are used widely as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment. (See text box on page or more information).

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot. Some PAHs are manufactured. These pure PAHs usually exist as colorless, white, or pale yellow-green solids. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but a few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides.

Preferred Alternative: The remedy recommended by the Navy for cleaning up a site. The remedy may be modified or changed based on comments received during the Public Comment Period.

Remedial Action Objectives: The specific objectives to be achieved through site remediation activities.

Sediment: Soil deposited in surface water bodies such as ditches, streams, or lakes.

Surface Water: Water bodies that are on land surface such as lakes, river, streams, and ditches.

Target Remediation Goals (TRGs): State of Mississippi standards for the maximum concentration of a particular contaminant that may be left uncontrolled in the environment following a site cleanup action.

Treatment Storage or Disposal Facility (TSDF): A facility permitted by the USEPA to safely manage hazardous waste.

USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the Proposed Plan for Site 10, the Parade Field Ditch, is important to the Navy. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping the Navy select a final cleanup remedy for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked by September 11, 2009. If you have any questions about the comment period, please contact the Installation Restoration Program Manager at (228) 871-3118. Those with electronic capabilities may submit their comments to the Navy via Internet at the following e-mail address: gordon.crane@navy.mil.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ **Zip:** _____

Fold, staple, stamp, and mail

Place
Stamp
Here

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM MANAGER
2401 UPPER NIXON AVENUE
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI 39501