RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING MINUTES 20 JANUARY 1998 NAS JACKSONVILLE FL

1/20/1998

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

NAS JACKSONVILLE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
MEETING MINUTES
20 JAN 1998

1. The regularly scheduled meeting of NAS Jacksonville's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was held at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, 20 January 1998 at the Timucuan Elementary School Library.

Members present:

Diane Lancaster	Navy Co-Chair
Bill Dougherty	NAS Jacksonville
Captain R.D Whitmire	CO NAS Jacksonville
James Palumbo	NAS Jacksonville .
Gerald Young	City of Jacksonville RESD
Jose' R. Deliz	PWC Jacksonville
Dana Gaskins	SOUTHDIV
Rick Davis	SOUTHDIV
Lissa Miller	ABB
Marland Dulaney	ABB Tallahassee
Michael Davenport	COMNAVBASE Jacksonville
Curtis McLemore	RAB Member
Ron Hoenstine	RAB Member
Charles A. Perret	RAB Member
John Barnard	RAB Member
Margo Latham	RAB Member
Henry Anner	RAB Member
John H. Baty	RAB Member
Jim Palumbo	Visitor
Karen Palumbo	Visitor
Alicia Rowe	Visitor

2. The 18 November 1997 RAB Minutes were reviewed and approved by the members.

3. Michael Davenport spoke about the Technical Assistance for Public Participation program. This program provides technical support to community members of Restoration Advisory Boards and Technical Review Committees. The final rule is not yet effective, but the program is in place to allow community members to obtain independent scientific and engineering support on the restoration process through the issuance of government purchase orders to small businesses. Funds for the program are taken from the funds used to cleanup the Station. Enclosed is the handout provided during the presentation.

4. Marland Dulaney continued with part three of his presentation on Toxicology for the Environment. After giving an overview of items discussed at the last two presentations, he defined the difference between toxicology and risk assessment. Risk assessment is the regulatory study of the potential risks to humans and environment due to environmental

chemical exposures.

A regulatory study the process required by environmental laws and conducted according to regulatory and scientific requirements methods. It does not measure true risk. It is used as a regulatory decision-making tool.

While risk assessment is criticized for being overly conservative and protective, the thought is to be overly protective and wrong rather than not protective enough and wrong.

Risk Assessment has 4 steps:

Hazard Identification – what's out there?
Exposure Assessment - who could be exposed?
Toxicity Assessment – what would it do?
Risk Characterization – what are the risks?

Risk equals exposure times toxicity.

Hazard identification focuses on the chemicals that can cause the greatest risk. It also helps to determine if there are any chemicals that can have an additive toxic effect.

Additional information needed to calculate the risk includes:

Who could potentially be exposed?
How much do they weigh?
How long will they be exposed?
Is the potential exposure the same between adults and children?

Since this information is usually difficult to determine, risk assessment makes some assumptions.

First, determine who may come into contact (receptors), and estimate the risk for someone in that group. Standard values have been established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the hard-to-get facts, such as body weight, exposure time, and health status for each receptor.

The exposure assessment for NAS Jacksonville OU1 is:

* Current Receptors
  - Child trespasser
  - Adult trespasser
  - Site worker

* Future Receptors
  - Adult resident
  - Child resident
  - Excavation worker
  - Occupational worker
  - Child trespasser
  - Adult trespasser

The dose-response curve used for occupational exposure is usually for levels higher than normally found in environmental exposures. The curve is interpreted differently depending

on whether the chemical is cancer-causing (carcinogen) or not (non-carcinogen).

For carcinogens, cancer risks are assumed to be linear with dose until the dose becomes zero. This assumes that a single molecule of a carcinogen can theoretically cause some risk of developing cancer, the person has no repair mechanisms, and there is no threshold dose.

For non-carcinogens, a dose that results in either lowest or no observable toxicity is determined. Safety factors are added to this dose to determine the dosage which is believed to be safe for anyone who will be exposed.

Risk is expressed differently for carcinogens and non-carcinogens.

Cancer risks are expressed as the probability of developing cancer as a result of the chemical exposure over a lifetime. This is in addition to the background risk of 1 in 3. The risks are usually expressed as a risk per number of people exposed, e.g. 1 in 1,000,000 or 1 in 10,000.

Non-cancer risks are expressed as a daily risk called the Hazard Index The Hazard Index is usually expressed as a number such as 0.2 or 5, with a safe daily exposure as a Hazard Index of 1.

Risk considered to be a potential problem would be a lifetime excess cancer risk greater than 1 in 10,000, or a hazard index greater than 1.

Risk assessment is conservative because there are many unknowns such as: toxicity data at environmental doses; assumptions concerning future land use; actual behavior patterns of receptors; and possibility of sensitive receptors.

This does not mean that risk assessment is meaningless, but it helps to understand the limitations.

All risk assessments are reviewed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, to ensure protection of the population.

5. Joint RAB Meeting:

Bill Dougherty stated that Naval Station Mayport had a change of personnel and the new Installation Restoration Manager was reporting in February. Plans for the joint RAB are postponed until coordination with the new manager is conducted.

6. Site Status Updates:

a. Building 106 and Building 780 - Construction continues. Groundwater Technologies Institute is installing equipment. System start up is in January 1998.

b. Operable Unit One Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) Removal - Pumping

continues. Quantity of LNAPL recovered averages less than 55 gallons per quarter.

c. Operable Unit (OU) Two - Draft Remedial Investigation (RI) Report is being reviewed.
d. PSC-42 (Polishing Pond) - RCRA report is being reviewed by FDEP.

e. Operable Unit (OU) Three - Funding for OU3 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is scheduled in Fiscal Year 1998.

f. PSC 51 (South Antenna Field) - No contamination is off the Station property. Additional sampling was completed to determine extent of future excavation.

g. Casa Linda Lake - Field work is complete. The draft Remedial Investigation report is being reviewed. The Station instituted a catch and release program.

7. Agenda Items for February 17 RAB Meeting:

LNAPL data
Casa Linda Lake presentation
CRP Update presentation
List of training accomplished

8. Questions/Discussions:

No additional questions.

9. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Technical Assistance for Public Participation

The Basics of the Technical Assistance for Public Participation Program

The Department of Defense (DoD) established the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program to assist community members of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) and Technical Review Committees (TRCs) in participating more fully in the cleanup process affecting DoD installations and formerly used defense sites (FUDS). TAPP allows community members to obtain objective, independent scientific and engineering support concerning the restoration process through the issuance of government purchase orders to small businesses.

RABs and TRCs are forums for representatives of the installation, regulatory agencies, and community to discuss and exchange information.

Who qualifies for technical assistance?

Community members of RABs and TRCs are eligible to apply for technical assistance under the TAPP program. A minimum of three community members must sit on the RAB or TRC to qualify. A majority of members in good standing must agree on the type of assistance that would most enhance their ability to participate effectively in the restoration program.

What kinds of projects qualify for technical assistance?

TAPP procurements are intended to increase the ability of RAB or TRC community members to participate more effectively in the restoration program by enhancing their understanding of technical details. Typical projects might encompass:

- Review of restoration documents
- Review of proposed remedial technologies
- Interpreting health and environmental effects
- Participating in relative risk evaluations
- Certain types of technical training.

Are there projects that are not eligible for funding?

Certain projects do not qualify for funding under the TAPP program. Examples include:

- The generation of new primary data
- Political activity or lobbying
- Litigation or underwriting legal actions
- Epidemiological or health studies
- Reopening final DoD decisions
- Community Outreach efforts

How much funding is available for TAPP?

Communities may obtain up to $25,000 per year or one percent of the total cost of completing environmental restoration at the installation, whichever is less. There is a limit of $100,000 per installation.

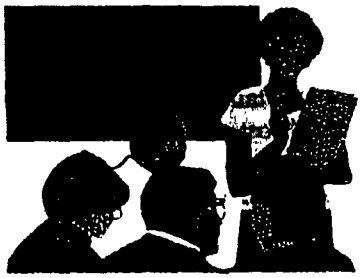
How does the TAPP process begin?

The process begins with the community members of the RAB or TRC reaching an agreement on a TAPP project. The DoD RAB Co-Chair will be available to assist the community members should the need arise. The steps for requesting TAPP are:

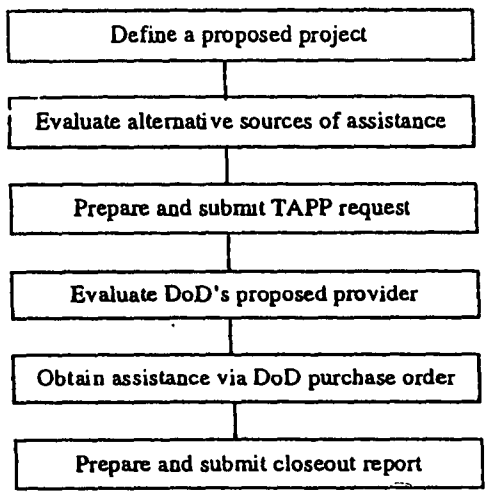
1. Complete the application. Specify the type of assistance required, identify potential provider(s) and certify that alternative sources do not exist.
2. Submit the application to the DoD Co-Chair who will forward it to the Installation Commander for review and approval. The application will then be sent to the contract office to initiate a purchase order.
3. Respond to contracting office inquiries should they identify an assistance provider different from the one suggested by the community.

For more information and an application form, contact your installation RAB Co-Chair.

—Member Responsibilities— Under the TAPP Program



Below is a simple overview of the process by which the community members of the RAB or TRC may obtain technical assistance. The DoD RAB and TRC members are available to assist community members in applying for TAPP.



If needed, contact Service POCs:

Army	(410) 671-1525
Navy	(703) 602-5330
Air Force	(703) 697-3427
FUDS	(202) 761-1594
DLA	(703) 767-6242
DoD	(703) 697-5372

Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Cleanup)
3400 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20304-3400

Technical Assistance for Public Participation

DoD Environmental Restoration Program

A Department of Defense Program to provide technical support to community members of Restoration Advisory Boards and Technical Review Committees.

Effective upon publication of final TAPP rule - November/December 1997