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FACT SHEET 14 FOR PROPOSED PLAN AT SITE 15 NAS PENSACOLA FL
8/1/1999
NAS PENSACOLA



Naval Air Station Pensacola Installation Restoration Program (IRP)

This is one in a series of fact sheets informing interested citizens about the environmental investigations and remedial actions at NAS Pensacola. Other fact sheets will be written at appropriate points in the program and in response to public interest. Distribution is coordinated through the Public Affairs Office at NAS Pensacola, (850) 452-2311.

FACT SHEET 14: U.S. Navy Proposed Plan Site 15 (Operable Unit 4) — Naval Air Station, Pensacola

This fact sheet provides:

- ★ The results of the Remedial Investigation at Site 15 (page 2)
- ★ A summary of treatment alternatives developed, including the Navy's preferred alternative (page 6)
- ★ Information on how the public can participate in the decision (page 1)
- ★ A glossary, including definitions of words appearing in **bold** (page 8)

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Navy is issuing this **Proposed Plan** for Site 15 (Operable Unit 4), Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area, to provide an opportunity for public comment on **cleanup** alternatives. The Navy, in consultation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), will not select a final alternative until public comment has been considered.

This Proposed Plan is issued under the public involvement portion of the Navy's Installation Restoration Program, and encourages community involvement in selecting the alternative. It provides background information on Site 15 and describes the alternatives evaluated. This plan also outlines the public's role in helping the Navy make a final decision.

This plan summarizes information from the *Remedial Investigation (RI) Report*, the *Feasibility Study (FS)*, and other documents. These documents can be found in the Administrative Record at the following **Information Repositories** at the following public locations:

NAS Pensacola Library
Building 624
 M-F: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
 Sat: 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

John C. Pace Library
University of West Florida
 M-Th: 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
 Fri: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 Sat: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 Sun: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The U.S. Navy relies on public comments to ensure that the selected alternative is fully understood and that community concerns have been considered. The Navy encourages the public to participate in the selection process and will be accepting written comments from August 16, 1999, to September 29, 1999. The **comment period** includes the opportunity for a public meeting at which the Navy would present the RI report, FS report, and Proposed Plan, answer questions, and receive comments from the public. A public meeting will be held if requested from by the public before the end of the comment period. Comments will be summarized and provided in the **responsiveness summary** of the **Site 15 Record of Decision**. The public can send written comments, postmarked by September 29, 1999 to the following person, from whom they may also request a public meeting or additional information:

Commanding Officer
 NAS Pensacola, Code 00500
 Attn: Ron Joyner
 190 Radford Blvd
 Pensacola, Florida 32508-5217

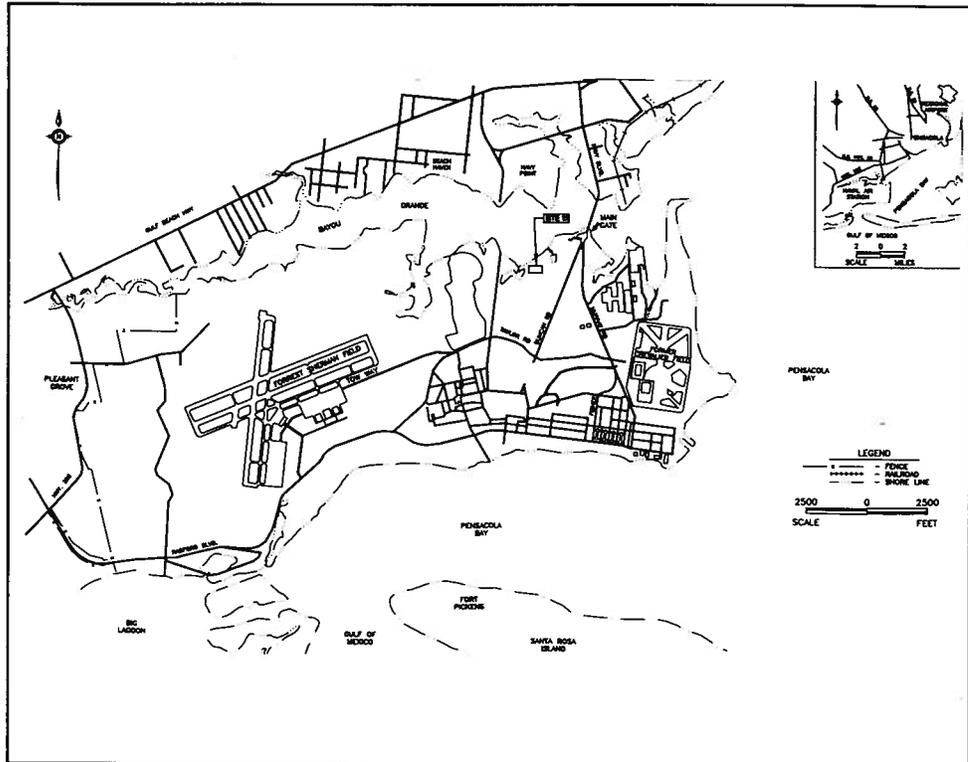
SITE BACKGROUND

NAS Pensacola was placed on USEPA's National Priorities List (NPL) in December 1989. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) governs cleanup for sites on the NPL. In addition, an environmental permit was issued in 1988 under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). This permit ensures that ongoing activities are environmentally sound and that spills or leaks of hazardous waste and/or their constituents are investigated and cleaned up. The Federal Facilities Agreement, signed in October 1990, outlines NAS Pensacola's regulatory path through these federal laws. Operable Unit 4, which consists of Site 15, is one of 13 operable units at NAS Pensacola. The purpose of each operable unit is defined in the *Site Management Plan*, which is in the Administrative Record.

Site 15

Site 15, the maintenance area for the NAS Pensacola golf course, is approximately 600 feet south of Bayou Grande. The area is unpaved, except for three concrete and two asphalt pads used to wash down equipment.

From 1963 to the present, fertilizer and pesticide materials used on the NAS Pensacola golf course have been stored and mixed in the Site 15 area. Currently, procedures are in place at NAS Pensacola to eliminate the potential for additional contamination from mixing and washing at the site.



Site Map

Based on site history, areas with the potential for contaminant release are:

- Pesticide/drum storage areas at Building 2692's former location
- Four equipment rinsate/pesticide handling areas
- Equipment storage at Building 2640
- Disposal area north of the dirt road, where holding tanks were emptied

SCOPE AND ROLE OF ACTION

This Proposed Plan addresses long-term cleanup of soil and groundwater. The purpose of this Proposed Plan is to set forth the alternatives from which the Navy, with regulatory concurrence, will select a remedy to prevent future exposure to contamination at the site.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

The December 12, 1997 RI Report concluded that soil and groundwater at the property were impacted by past activities. Impact is determined by comparing the contaminant levels to compound-specific "preliminary remediation goals" or PRGs. These goals can be based on evaluation of risk, or they can be published, agency-accepted numbers. Levels that fall below the PRGs for this site are not considered in the RI Report; therefore, they are not addressed in this proposed plan.

Contaminants from the following groups were detected in soil, groundwater, or both.

- ◆ *Inorganic* are naturally occurring compounds that can be toxic in large doses. Arsenic, which is often used in herbicides, is the main compound detected at Site 15.
- ◆ *Pesticides* are used to kill insects, unwanted plants, or other pests. Dieldrin is an example found at this site.
- ◆ *Semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs)* are common components of asphalt, coal tar, and jet and diesel fuels.
- ◆ *Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)* are commonly used in solvents used for cleaning industrial equipment.

RI Findings

Soil

Several inorganics and organics exceeding PRGs were detected in site soil samples. However, arsenic and dieldrin are the primary contaminants of concern in soil. Arsenic was detected widely across the site. Arsenic-based compounds are common ingredients in herbicides and pesticides, which were used and handled in the area.

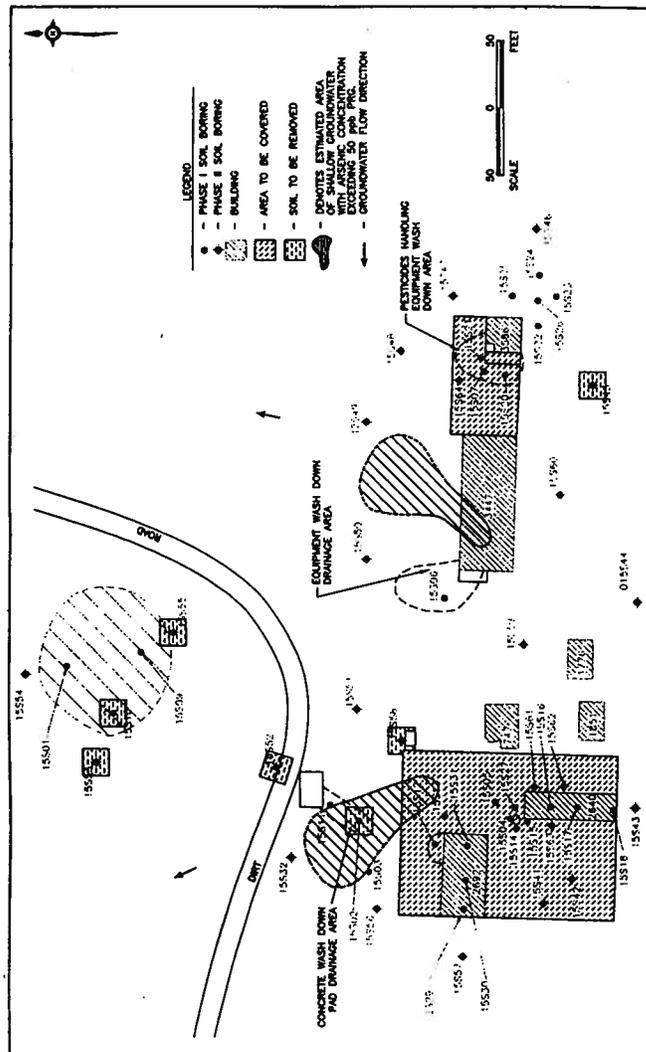
Dieldrin was detected primarily across the site's west-southwestern portion near storage building 2692 and equipment storage shed 2640. The greatest level of dieldrin in surface soil is around the asphalt pad at Building 2540.

Groundwater

Arsenic, the primary compound of interest in groundwater, was not detected in intermediate depth groundwater samples above Florida Primary Drinking Water Standards. This indicates that it has not migrated down to the lower portion of the aquifer.

Groundwater sampling results from monitoring wells adjacent to Bayou Grande and the tidal pond indicate that arsenic does not exceed PRGs beyond the golf course to the north.

The groundwater contamination is limited to the site and immediately downgradient areas. One additional potential downgradient area due east of the site not sampled but evaluated in the RI/FS, will be sampled during Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). Cleanup goals for groundwater contaminants contributing to risk are in Table 1. Other contaminants exceeding standards but not contributing to excess risk include aluminum (Florida Secondary Drinking Water Standard [FSDWS] of 200 ppb), chromium (FPDWS, 100 ppb), iron (FSDWS, 300 ppb), manganese (FSDWS, 50 ppb). Dieldrin contributes to risk but the maximum concentration in groundwater



Extent of Contamination

is greater than its Florida Groundwater Cleanup Target Level (0.005 ppb) but lower than its Florida Groundwater Guidance Concentration (0.1 ppb).

Table 1
Cleanup Goals for Contaminants Contributing to Risk

| Contaminant | Frequency of Detection | Detected Concentration | | Background | Cleanup Goal |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------|
| | | Mean | Maximum | | |
| Groundwater (ppb) | | | | | |
| Arsenic | | | | | |
| Phase I | 7/12 | 143.2 | 783 | 2.8 | 50 ^a |
| Phase II | 5/10 | 137.24 | 522 | 2.8 | 50 ^a |
| Phase IIB | 5/5 | 100.1 | 373 | 2.8 | 50 ^a |
| Phase III | 8/8 | 98.6 | 415 | 2.8 | 50 ^a |
| Phase IIIB | 4/4 | 94.3 | 184 | 2.8 | 50 ^a |
| Soil (ppm) | | | | | |
| Arsenic* | 51/53 | 8.78 | 66.3 | 1.56 | 3.7 |
| BEQs* | 16/33 | 154 | 1,615 | NA | 0.5 |
| Dieldrin [†] | 25/28 | 159 | 3,000 | NA | 0.005 |
| Alpha-Chlordane [†] | 19/28 | 197 | 3,100 | NA | 4.1 |
| Gamma-Chlordane [†] | 19/28 | 153 | 2,000 | NA | 4.1 |

Notes:

- a = Florida Primary Drinking Water Standard or Maximum Contaminant Level, whichever is lower.
- b = Florida Groundwater Guidance Concentration.
- N/A = Not applicable
- ppb = parts per billion
- * = The soil cleanup goal for this contaminant is based on the industrial FDEP Soil Cleanup Target Levels (SCTLs)
- † = The soil cleanup goal for this contaminant is based on soil leachability values

SITE RISK

Federal regulations require that a **Baseline Risk Assessment (BRA)** be conducted to determine if an NPL site poses an unacceptable threat, now or in the future, to human health or the environment. This study provides a basis for determining whether cleanup is needed and what the cleanup levels should be. Both human health and ecological risk assessments were performed for Site 15.

Human Health Risk Assessment

In the risk assessment for Site 15, the human health risk associated with exposure to contaminants in soil and groundwater was assessed for possible future site residents (under a hypothetical residential land use), and for possible exposure to current and future site workers and maintenance personnel (under an industrial land use scenario). The full study is in the final RI report.

Incremental lifetime cancer risk (ILCR) refers to the cancer risk over and above the background cancer risk of 1 in 4 (as reported by the American Cancer Society) in unexposed individuals. ILCRs are determined by multiplying the intake level with the cancer potency factor. A future child or adult resident's exposure to potential carcinogens is combined for a lifetime weighted average (LWA) to calculate ILCR. The calculated risk probability is typically expressed in scientific notation (e.g., 1E-6). For example, an ILCR of 1E-4 means that one additional person out of

10,000 may be at risk of developing cancer due to excessive exposure at a site if no action is taken. The USEPA acceptable target risk range is 1E-4 to 1E-6 (1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000). Florida's acceptable risk is 1E-6 (one in 1,000,000). Potential concern for noncarcinogenic effects of a single contaminant in a single medium is expressed as the hazard quotient (HQ). By adding the HQs for all contaminants within a medium or across all media to which a given population may reasonably be exposed, the hazard index (HI) can be generated. The HI provides a useful reference point for gauging the potential significance of multiple contaminant exposures within a single medium or across media. The HI refers to noncarcinogenic effects and is the ratio for the level of exposure to an acceptable level for a contaminant of potential concern. An HI greater than or equal to 1.0 indicates that there may be a concern for noncarcinogenic health effects. Table 2 summarizes the total ILCRs and HIs calculated for Site 15.

Table 2
Total Site Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk and Hazard Indices

| | Future Site Resident | Current/Future Site Worker |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| All Pathways Cumulative Total Risk/Hazard with Area 1 Groundwater | | |
| HI | 48.39 | 7.17 |
| ILCR | 5.0E-03 | 4.9E-03 |
| All Pathways Cumulative Total Risk/Hazard with Area 2 Groundwater | | |
| HI | 48.40 | 7.17 |
| ILCR* | 5.0E-03 | 1.1E-3 |

Notes:

- HI = hazard index
- ILCR = Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk Lifetime
- = For site residents, the ILCR is the lifetime weighted average (combined child and adult exposure)

The site is currently an industrial area; however, if the residential scenario is considered a desirable goal for site soil, arsenic is naturally present in soil and poses a cancer risk up to 3.75 E-06 to future site residents. Excess risk should therefore be measured from above this level, because the National Contingency Plan (NCP) does not require cleanup to risk levels below natural conditions.

Human Health: Soil — Arsenic, dieldrin, chlordane, and benzo(a)pyrene equivalents contributed to the risk estimated for one or more of the soil exposure pathways evaluated: ingestion (eating) and dermal (skin) contact.

Human Health: Groundwater — Arsenic and dieldrin each contribute to the risk estimated for the groundwater ingestion exposure pathway. However, dieldrin did not exceed its Florida Groundwater Guidance Concentration. Therefore, it was not included in the feasibility study. Generally, groundwater contamination at Site 15 does not pose excess risk to receptors because it is not used as a drinking water source by people and it does not discharge to the wetlands or the bayou. Drinking water for NAS Pensacola is supplied from Corry Station, approximately four miles away. The general water quality of the aquifer is too low to be considered a practical source of drinkable water.

Ecological Risk Assessment

The Eastern Cottontail Rabbit and the American Robin were selected for evaluation in the ecological component of the BRA. This risk evaluation indicates potential effects to these species from maximum detected arsenic and mercury and possibly from surface soil pesticide levels. To make the calculations highly protective, theoretical conservative assumptions are used which do not actually occur (i.e., the rabbit or robin receives 100% of its diet from areas in which the maximum contaminant levels were found). The risk assessment determined that downgradient surface water, sediment, and plant and animal life (within Bayou Grande and Wetland 65) were not at risk from the site. The bayou and wetland will be further evaluated during the remedial investigations for Sites 40 and 41.

FEASIBILITY STUDY SUMMARY

The Site 15 FS developed, evaluated, and compared four soil and four groundwater remedial action alternatives that may be used to reduce hazards and threats to human health and the environment at Site 15. The FS addresses solid and groundwater contamination as recommended in the *Final Remedial Investigation Report for Site 15, Naval Air Station Pensacola, Pensacola, Florida* (RI Report).

Description of Alternatives

The following soil and groundwater alternatives were developed and screened separately in the FS. With the exception of the "No Action" alternatives, any remedy will be implemented within 18 months of the signed Record of Decision.

Soil. Four alternatives were developed and reviewed as part of the FS.

- ① *Alternative S-1: No Action.* This alternative, required as a baseline alternative by the NCP, is to leave the site as is, with no action or preventive measures taken. Federal law requires site conditions to be evaluated every 5 years for 30 years or more at sites such as this if contaminated soil or water is being left in place. The monitoring and reporting is estimated to cost \$24,400.
- ② *Alternative S-2: Institutional Controls.* This is not the same as "no action". Institutional controls restrict land-use and may require other controls (e.g., fences, natural barriers) that would limit current access to the site and limit future use of the property to industrial, thereby limiting exposure to contaminated soil. The estimated cost for this alternative is \$74,400. Alternatives S-3 and S-4 also use institutional controls to ensure that the site remains industrial.
- ③ *Alternative S-3: Limited Excavation and Offsite Disposal.* Soil exceeding chemical-specific industrial remedial goals would be removed from the site and taken to a disposal facility. This is approximately 580 cubic yards of soil. This alternative would remove surface soil that poses a threat to current or future industrial site workers through dermal or ingestion exposure. Institutional controls will be used to ensure that use of the site remains industrial. This alternative is estimated to cost \$230,000.
- ④ *Alternative S-4: Asphalt Cover with Limited Excavation.* An asphalt cover would be installed to reduce the risk to site workers from contaminated soil. In addition, institutional controls would be incorporated to restrict future access to contaminated soil. Excavating isolated areas of contaminated soil would also eliminate risk. The estimated cost for this alternative is \$332,300.

Groundwater. Four alternatives were developed and reviewed for groundwater.

- ① *Alternative G-1: No-Action.* This is required by the NCP, and includes a review once every 5 years for 30 years. The estimated cost of this alternative is \$24,400.
- ② *Alternative G-2: Monitored Natural Processes/Institutional Controls.* This alternative is not the same as "no action." Under this alternative, contaminated water would be left in place and institutional controls would be implemented to prevent use of the groundwater. Groundwater would be monitored and the base master plan would be amended to prevent consumption of any water in which contaminants exceed remedial goals. Groundwater monitoring would include modeling and evaluation of contaminant degradation rates to ensure the plume is not migrating offsite and to establish contaminant reduction times. In addition, regular sampling and analysis would be required throughout the process (30 years) to confirm that degradation is proceeding at rates consistent with meeting cleanup objectives. This alternative is estimated to cost \$740,000. (Note: If chosen in conjunction with a soil remedy that involves source removal, this alternative will take less than the projected 30 years to meet the objective. This also means the remedy will cost less because less monitoring will be required.)
- ③ *Alternative G-3: Groundwater Recovery and Discharge.* In this alternative, contaminated groundwater would be extracted and discharged to the water treatment system at NAS Pensacola for a five-year period. Extracting groundwater would remove contaminated groundwater and contain the arsenic plume through hydraulic controls. This alternative is expected to cost \$603,000.
- ④ *Alternative G-4: Groundwater Recovery and Ex-Situ Treatment.* In this alternative, the contaminated groundwater would be actively recovered and treated for five years in an onsite treatment system to remove arsenic. The water would then be discharged to the water treatment system at NAS Pensacola. Two treatment alternatives are considered: (a) treatment using a process that removes the arsenic by solidifying and stabilizing it, and (b) removing the arsenic using an ion-exchange process. Alternative 4a would require disposal of the sludge created during treatment at a Subtitle C disposal facility. Extracting groundwater would remove the contaminants and contain the arsenic plume. Alternative 4a is estimated to cost approximately \$3.8 million. Alternative 4b is estimated to cost \$3.1 million.

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

Soil. Since this property will remain under Navy control, future use of the property is unlikely to change from its current industrial use, and significant risk is not present under the current use of the property. Alternative S-1 is not protective of human health and the environment, and cannot reasonably ensure against future exposures. While Alternative S-2 will be protective through restrictions of site use, only soil alternatives S-3 and S-4 will comply with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

(ARARs). ARARs for soil are chemical-specific (Soil Cleanup Target Levels [To-be-considered]) and location-specific (National Environmental Policy Act [Applicable] and Flood Plain Management Policy [To-be-considered]). In the short term, implementing Alternatives S-1 and S-2 will not be more effective than the current scenario, but will pose no risk to site workers. Alternatives S-3 and S-4 will pose some risk associated with occupational exposure to arsenic during any soil removal. In the long term, however, there will be no additional risk with S-3 or S-4 and there may be a reduction in impacts to ecological receptors in nearby surface waters.

Criteria for Evaluating Remedial Alternatives

In selecting a preferred cleanup alternative, the Navy uses the following criteria to evaluate each alternative developed in the Feasibility Study.

The first two criteria are essential and must be met before an alternative is considered further.

The next five criteria are used to further evaluate all options that meet the first two criteria.

The final two criteria are used to further evaluate the Navy's Proposed Plan after the public comment period has ended and comments from the community, USEPA and FDEP have been received.

- **Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment** — Assesses the degree to which an alternative eliminates, reduces, or controls health and environmental threats through treatment, engineering methods, or institutional controls.
- **Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)** — Assesses compliance with federal and/or state requirements.
- **Cost** — Weighing the benefits of a remedy against the cost of implementation.
- **Implementability** — Refers to the technical feasibility and administrative ease of a remedy.
- **Short-Term Effectiveness** — Length of time for remedy to achieve protection and potential impacts of construction and implementation of the remedy.
- **Long-Term Effectiveness and Performance** — Degree to which a remedy can maintain protection of health and the environment once cleanup goals have been met.
- **Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment** — Refers to expected performance of the treatment technologies to lessen the harmful nature, movement, or amount of contaminants.
- **State Acceptance** — Consideration of the state's opinion of the preferred alternatives.
- **Community Acceptance** — Consideration of public comments on the Proposed Plan.

Groundwater. Because Site 15 groundwater is not used for drinking water, and contamination does not reach human or ecological receptors, there is currently no risk. Therefore, all the groundwater alternatives were considered protective of human health and the environment. However, Alternative G-1 cannot reasonably ensure against future exposures. Under current conditions, all of the groundwater alternatives are expected to comply with ARARs (although the time frame cannot be determined for Alternatives G-1 and G-2). ARARs for groundwater are the Florida Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards, and Federal Maximum Contaminant Levels. Because monitoring data do not reflect the presence of arsenic in Bayou Grande and the tidal pond, current conditions are protective of these surface water bodies. Therefore, all remedies are considered effective in the short term. Alternatives G-3 and G-4, however, provide additional protection against possible future exposures, should natural conditions change. Alternative G-3 is not feasible because the water treatment system at the base cannot treat the concentrations of contaminants in site groundwater. Since NAS Pensacola is active and is not likely to be closed, the property will remain under Navy control and institutional controls can be implemented.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES

Based on the FS, the following alternatives have been selected as "preferred" for soil and groundwater. The Navy feels that these alternatives will adequately protect human health and the environment, will attain all federal and state requirements, are cost-effective, implementable and effective. The State of Florida and USEPA are expected to concur with the recommended alternatives. However, the Navy, in consultation with the USEPA and the FDEP, will not select a final alternative until public comment has been considered.

Soil. Alternative S-3 (Excavation with Offsite Disposal) is the Navy's preferred alternative for soil. Removing the contaminated soil that exceeds industrial cleanup goals will ensure current and future site workers, as well as ecological receptors, are not

exposed. To ensure that the current industrial use of the property does not change, Site 15 land use will be restricted in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between USEPA, FDEP, and the Navy.

Groundwater. Alternative G-2 (Monitored Natural Attenuation/Institutional Controls) is the Navy's preferred alternative for groundwater. When chosen in conjunction with a soil remedy that involves source removal, this alternative will likely cost less and take less time than the current estimate. This alternative assumes Site 15 will remain under Navy control and groundwater use can be prevented at the site. Groundwater at NAS Pensacola is not used as a drinking water source. Drinking water is supplied to NAS Pensacola from Corry Station, approximately 3 miles away. To ensure that current use of the aquifer does not change, groundwater use at Site 15 will be restricted in accordance with the MOA.

GLOSSARY

This glossary defines terms used in this Proposed Plan. The definitions apply specifically to this Proposed Plan and may have other meanings when used in different circumstances.

Baseline Risk Assessment: A study conducted as a supplement to a remedial investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at an NPL site and the risks posed to public health and/or the environment.

Cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. The noun "cleanup" is often used broadly to describe various actions or phases, such as a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

Comment period: A time for the public to review and comment on various documents and actions taken either by the Department of Defense installation or the USEPA. For example, a comment period is provided when USEPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. A minimum 45-day comment period is held to allow community members time to review the Administrative Record and review and comment on the Proposed Plan.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as "Superfund," to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program the USEPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work.
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Feasibility Study: See Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

Groundwater: Water beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities for drinking water, irrigation, and other uses.

Information Repository: A file containing information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding an NPL site. Information repositories for NAS Pensacola are at the John C. Pace Library at the University of West Florida; and the NAS Pensacola Library, temporarily housed in Building 624, Naval Air Station Pensacola.

Leach/leaching/leachability: The ability of a chemical, pesticide, or other contaminant to wash out of the soil.

National Contingency Plan (NCP): The federal regulation that guides the *National Priorities List* program.

National Priorities List (NPL): The USEPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response using money from the trust fund.

Proposed Plan: A public participation requirement of SARA in which the lead agency summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy and the rationale for the preference, reviews the alternatives presented in a detailed analysis of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, and presents any waivers to the cleanup standards of Section 121(d)(4) that may be proposed. This may be prepared either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under agency consideration.

Record of Decision (ROD): A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at NPL sites. The Record of Decision is based on information and technical analysis generated during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive process and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to: (1) gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at an NPL site; (2) establish criteria for cleaning up the site; (3) identify and screen cleanup alternatives for remedial action; and (4) analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): A federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used in treating, transporting, storing, and disposing of hazardous substances. RCRA is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Responsiveness Summary: A summary of oral and written public comments received by the lead agency during a comment period on key documents and the response to these comments prepared by the lead agency. The Responsiveness Summary is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for decision-makers.

To-Be-Considered: Criteria considered in the selection of a remedy, but the criteria is not promulgated.

Fold on dashed lines, staple, stamp and mail

Place
Stamp
Here

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State ____ Zip _____

**Commanding Officer
NAS Pensacola, Code 00500
Attn: Ron Joyner
190 Radford Blvd.
Pensacola, Florida 32508-5217**



MAILING LIST ADDITIONS/CORRECTIONS

If you would like your name and address placed or corrected on the mailing list for the Installation Restoration Program at NAS Pensacola, please complete this form and return to Harry White, NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office, Code 00B00, 190 Radford Boulevard, Building 191, Pensacola, Florida 32508-5217.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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AFFILIATION (If any): _____

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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