DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Proposed Plan for Site 11 Soils —Industrial Wastewater Disposal Area 100
No Further Action for Site 11 Subsurface Soils
Former Naval Surface Warfare Center—White Oak
Silver Spring, Maryland

NAVY ANNOUNCES PROPOSED PLAN

This Proposed Plan recommends that no further action is needed to address Site 11 subsurface soils (hereafter, Site 11 soils) apart from a contingency plan to be described later in this Proposed Plan. Site 11 includes up to 14 leaching wells reportedly used to dispose of industrial wastewater. (A number of these wells have been located and their contents and associated soils removed as part of a removal action by the Navy.) The industrial wastewater was discharged into subsurface soil, and subsurface soil that impacted the leaching wells is considered part of Site 11. Surface soils do not appear to have been impacted. Groundwater, surface water, and sediment associated with Site 11 are being evaluated separately, and the remedies for these media (if required) will be documented in a separate Proposed Plan and decision document.

The Department of the Navy (Navy) has completed its investigation of Site 11 soils at the former Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak (NSWC-White Oak) in Silver Spring, Maryland. The location of the former NSWC-White Oak is shown on Figure 1 and the location of Site 11 is shown on Figure 2. Site 11 is also known as the Industrial Wastewater Disposal Area 100.

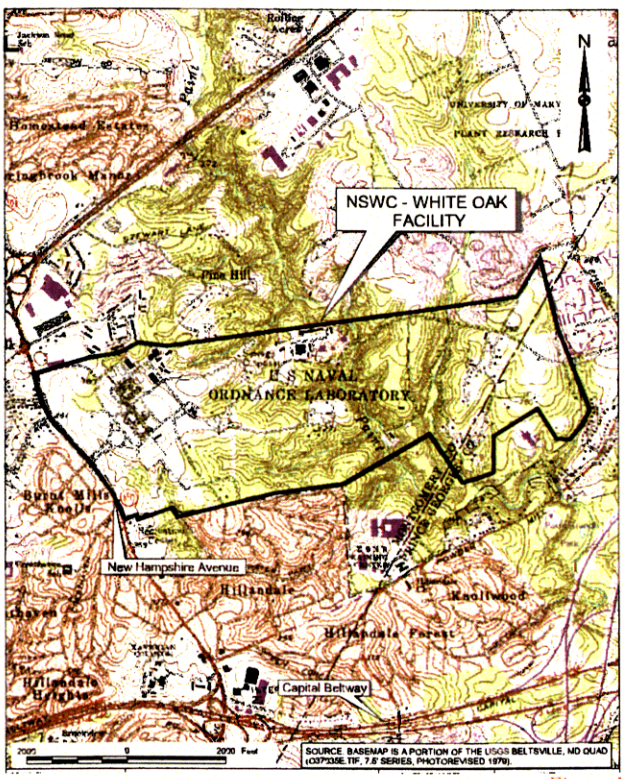

Figure 1

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PROPOSED PLAN

The Navy solicits written comments from the community on the preferred alternative for Site 11 soils, as identified in this Proposed Plan. The Navy has set a public comment period from January 25, 2002 through February 25, 2002 to encourage public participation in the remedy selection process for Site 11 soils. A public meeting has been scheduled for February 6, 2002. During the public meeting, representatives of the Navy, EPA, and MDE will be available to answer questions and accept public comments on the Proposed Plan for Site 11 soils. In addition, an overview of the site characterization will be presented.

Important Information to Remember

Public comment period begins **January 25, 2002**

Public Meeting: **February 6, 2002 at 7:30 PM**
Federal Research Center at White Oak
Former Naval Surface Warfare Center-White Oak
10901 New Hampshire Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20902-1049
Telephone: (301) 344-1147 or (301) 344-1145

Public comment period ends **February 25, 2002**

The relevant environmental documents for the former NSWC-White Oak and Site 11 are available for review by the public at the following locations:

Montgomery County Public Library, White Oak Branch
11701 New Hampshire Avenue

Silver Spring, MD 20904
(301) 622-2492

Hours of Operation:
Mon. – Thurs.: 10:00 AM – 8:30 PM
Fri.: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM
Sat.: 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM
Sun.: Closed

Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake
1314 Harwood Street, SE
Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. 20374-5018
(202) 685-0061

Hours of Operation:
Mon. – Fri.: 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM
Sat.: Closed
Sun.: Closed

The investigation was completed as part of the Navy's Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and in response to the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

The purpose of the investigation for Site 11 soils at the former NSWC-White Oak was to meet the requirements of RCRA and CERCLA. The investigation completed for Site 11 (see Site Background for a detailed description) collectively meets the requirements of both a CERCLA remedial investigation (RI) and a RCRA facility investigation (RFI). This Proposed Plan summarizes the findings of these investigations and proposes that no further action is needed based on the investigations performed to date. This Proposed Plan discusses the rationale for this proposal and explains how the public can participate in the decision-making process.

A glossary of key words used in this Proposed Plan can be found beginning on page 6.

This document is issued by the Navy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Navy and EPA, in consultation with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), will select a remedy for Site 11 soils after reviewing and considering any comments on this proposal submitted during the public comment period. The Navy and EPA may modify the preferred alternative or select another alternative, based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on the Proposed Plan.

This Proposed Plan is issued pursuant to the public participation requirements under Section 300.430(f)(2) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and Section 117(a) of CERCLA. This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the Administrative Record file and the information repository for the former NSWC-White Oak. All documents that are relevant to the remedy selection for Site 11 soil and other documents regarding RCRA/CERCLA activities at the former NSWC-White Oak can be found in both the Administrative Record file and the information repository. The Administrative Record for Site 11 soils is maintained by the Navy at the Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake office at the Washington Navy Yard in Washington, DC. The Montgomery County Public Library, White Oak Branch, houses the information repository, which contains key documents from the Administrative Record on which this proposal is based. The Navy, EPA, and MDE encourage the public to review this information and to comment on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period. All comments that are received will become part of the Administrative Record. Information regarding when and how to comment is provided later in this Proposed Plan.

A final remedy for Site 11 soils will be documented in a Record of Decision (ROD), which will be issued after all public comments on this Proposed Plan are considered.

SITE BACKGROUND

The former NSWC-White Oak was originally established in 1944 as the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, with a mission to carry out research on military guns and explosives. The former facility is located in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, approximately 5 miles north of Washington, DC, off New Hampshire Avenue in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Through the years, NSWC-White Oak's mission was expanded to include research involving torpedoes, mines, and projectiles. In September 1974, the facility combined with the Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Virginia to become the Naval Surface Weapons Center, which was renamed the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division, in 1988. After that time, the facility functioned as the principal Navy research, development, test, and evaluation center for surface warfare weapon systems, ordnance technology, strategic systems, and underwater weapons systems.

In response to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act, NSWC-White Oak was closed in 1997. The approximately 712-acre property was transferred in two parcels to the General Services Administration (GSA) and to the U.S. Army. Approximately 662 acres were transferred to the GSA in the fall of 1997 and the remaining area in the southeastern portion of the facility was transferred to the U.S. Army in February 1998. The GSA has plans to reuse and develop the subject property for commercial purposes. One of GSA's principal tenants will be the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The property transferred to the U.S. Army will be used in conjunction with ongoing activities at the Army's adjacent Adelphi Research Laboratory.

Before and after the facility's closure, areas of potential contamination at the former NSWC-White Oak have been investigated under the Navy's Installation Restoration Program (IRP). On June 2, 1998, EPA issued an Administrative Order (the Order) to the Navy pursuant to Section 7003 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), requiring the Navy to

- Undertake Interim Measures (IM) at the facility to prevent or mitigate threats to human health and/or the environment.
- Perform an RFI to determine fully the nature and any release of hazardous wastes, solid wastes and/or hazardous constituents at and/or from the facility.
- Perform a Corrective Measures Study (CMS) to identify and evaluate alternatives for corrective action necessary to prevent or mitigate migration or releases of hazardous wastes, solid wastes and/or hazardous constituents at and/or from the facility (First Amended Administrative Order to the Department of the Navy, the Former Naval Surface Warfare Center - White Oak, June 2, 1998).

The Order provides the framework for completing the investigation and remediation at the former NSWC-White Oak facility. The Order also recognizes that "EPA and the Navy intend to integrate the Navy's CERCLA response obligations and RCRA corrective action obligations" at the facility. As noted above, this Proposed Plan addresses Site 11 soils, one of the areas of contamination identified in the Order at the facility.

EPA and the Navy recognize that, if the no-further-action alternative is selected for Site 11 soils, the Navy will have completed requirements related to soils at Site 11 under the Order, except with respect to certain contingencies related to the creation of a construction contingency plan, and related monitoring, described below under Summary of Preferred Alternative. The contingency plan will provide for the investigation and/or remediation of leaching wells and their contents and/or associated soils that may be encountered during future excavation activities.

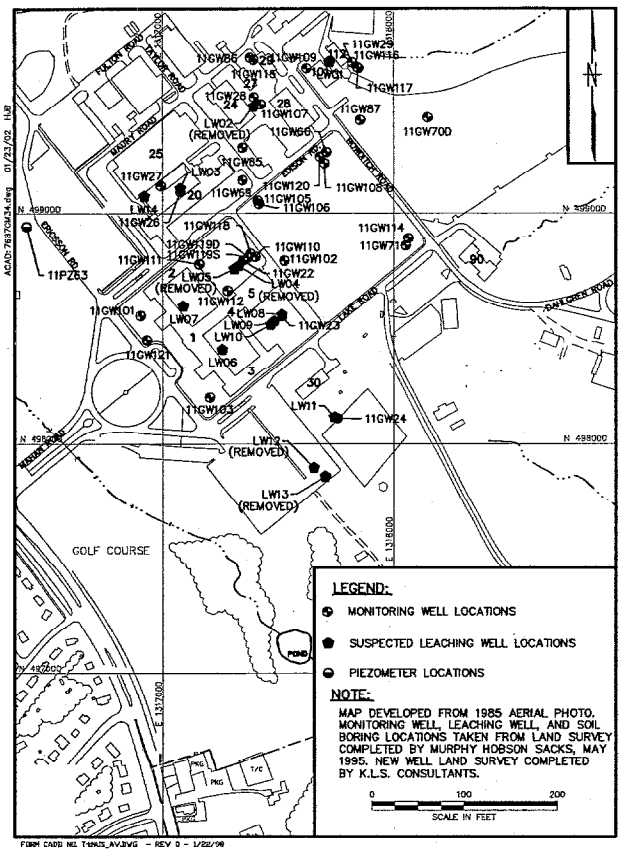

Figure 2

As part of the closure of the facility, the Navy assembled a BRAC Clean-Up Team (BCT) to expedite the work required to comply with the Order. The BCT for White Oak includes representatives of the Navy, EPA, and MDE. GSA, while not a formal member of the BCT, actively participates as an adjunct member.

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site 11, also known as Industrial Wastewater Disposal Area 100, comprises up to 14 leaching (or dry) wells. These leaching wells are spread out over approximately 16 acres and were reportedly used to dispose of an estimated 20,000 gallons of liquid wastes generated by NSWC-White Oak laboratories between 1951 and 1976 (see Figure 2 for location). The wastes of concern were reported to include acids, metals, photographic wastes, solvents [including trichloroethylene (TCE)], and organic explosive compounds. The liquid wastes were conveyed from the laboratories to the wells by subsurface piping.

Based on the reported information regarding Site 11, a confirmation study (verification phase) (August 1985) and remedial investigation (October 1992) consisting of groundwater investigations and, to a lesser extent, surface water sampling and soil gas surveys were performed. These investigations indicated that Site 11 groundwater contained elevated levels of metals and volatile organic compounds such as TCE. In response, a design verification study (DVS) (September 1995) recommended the removal of leaching wells, which presented a potential threat to groundwater quality. The DVS included soil borings and geophysical surveys to help scope the recommended removal. A removal action was performed in 1996 [as reported in a Final Closure Report (February 1997) and the results of post-removal soil sampling were reported in a Post-Removal Action Report (November 2001)]. The removal action included the excavation and off-site disposal of five leaching wells, portions of piping, and associated wastes and soils. Eighty-eight tons of waste and soil associated with one of the removed leaching wells were determined to be a RCRA hazardous waste due to lead concentrations. A RCRA Facility Investigation Report (February 2000) was subsequently completed that included the results of additional groundwater and surface water sampling, geophysical surveys, and a test pit. The findings of these investigations included the following:

- Contaminants remaining within excavated areas after the removal action were generally below clean-up levels established prior to the action. The exceptions were detections of low levels of arsenic, chromium, thallium, and, in one case, mercury. At the time of the removal action, the remaining concentrations of these metals were assumed to be within the background range for soils at NSWC-White Oak.

- Waste and soil excavated from leaching well LW5 during the removal action contained TCE at a concentration exceeding clean-up levels and were a likely source of unacceptable levels of TCE detected in Site 11 groundwater. In addition, contaminated soils associated with leaching well LW2, a potential source of TCE and tetrachloroethene in groundwater, were also excavated during the removal action.

- Three of the reported leaching wells are known to still be in place. Two have been abandoned by filling with concrete, and another is open to a depth of 10 feet. Subsurface soil samples collected next to each abandoned well and at the base of the open well detected no notable contaminant levels.

- Despite an extended investigation, six reported leaching wells could not be found. In certain cases, the effectiveness of the investigations at the reported well locations may have been limited due to the presence of underground utilities and/or the proximity of buildings. Three of the wells reportedly were removed during a sewer construction project; however, there are no known records of these removals.

PRINCIPAL THREATS

There are no principal threat wastes at Site 11 soils. Principal threats are explained in the box on the following page.

WHAT IS A "PRINCIPAL THREAT?"

The National Contingency Plan establishes an expectation that EPA will use treatment to address "principal threats" posed by a site wherever practicable [National Contingency Plan Section 300.430 (a)(1)(iii)(A)]. The "principal threat" concept is applied to the characterization of "source materials" at a Superfund site. A source material is material that includes or contains hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that act as a reservoir for migration of contamination to groundwater, surface water, or air or acts as a source for direct exposure. Contaminated groundwater generally is not considered to be a source material; however, non-aqueous-phase liquids (NAPLs) in groundwater may be viewed as a source material. Principal threat wastes are those source materials considered to be highly toxic or highly mobile that generally cannot be reliably contained or would present a significant risk to human health or the environment should exposure occur. The decision to treat these wastes is made on a site-specific basis through a detailed analysis of the alternatives using the nine remedy selection criteria. This analysis provides a basis for making a statutory finding that the remedy uses treatment as a principal element.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF THE ACTION

This Proposed Plan summarizes the preferred alternative for the soils remaining at Site 11 at NSWC-White Oak. Given the lack of significant levels of contamination or risks to existing or theoretical site users, it is recommended that no further action be taken at Site 11 soils apart from a contingency/monitoring plan to be implemented to address the possibility that leaching wells and/or associated soils may be encountered during excavation activities. The purpose of this Proposed Plan is to present the preferred alternative that the Navy and EPA, with MDE concurrence and based on public input, plan to select in a Record of Decision for the site.

This Proposed Plan is the second to be issued for the former NSWC-White Oak. A separate Proposed Plan will be issued in the future for the groundwater at Site 11. Proposed Plans for other sites at the former NSWC-White Oak will also be issued in the future.

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The goal of the risk assessment in the RFI and the risk assessment addendum was to determine the current and future effects of substances remaining in Site 11 soil on human health and the environment. Based on the risk assessment, it is the Navy's current judgment that the preferred alternative (i.e., no further action) identified in this Proposed Plan is appropriate and that no further actions for Site 11 soils are required to

WHAT IS RISK AND HOW IS IT CALCULATED?

A human health risk assessment estimates "baseline risk." This is an estimate of the likelihood of health problems occurring if no clean-up action were taken at a site. To estimate baseline risk at a site, the Navy undertakes a four-step process:

Step 1: Analyze Contamination
Step 2: Estimate Exposure
Step 3: Assess Potential Health Dangers
Step 4: Characterize Site Risk

In Step 1, the Navy looks at the concentrations of contaminants found at a site as well as past scientific studies on the effects these contaminants have had on people (or animals, when human studies are unavailable). Comparisons between site-specific concentrations and concentrations reported in past studies help the Navy to determine which contaminants are most likely to pose the greatest threat to human health. These are referred to as potential contaminants of concern (PCOCs).

In Step 2, the Navy considers the different ways that people might be exposed to the contaminants identified in Step 1, the concentrations that people might be exposed to, and the potential frequency and duration of exposure. Using this information, EPA calculates a "reasonable maximum exposure" (RME) scenario, which portrays the highest level of human exposure that could reasonably be expected to occur. In some instances, EPA calculates a "central tendency exposure" (CTE), which portrays an average level of human exposure.

In Step 3, the Navy uses the information from Step 2, combined with information on the toxicity of each chemical, to assess potential health risks. The Navy considers two types of risk: cancer risk and non-cancer risk. The likelihood of any kind of cancer resulting from a site is generally expressed as an upper-bound probability; for example, a "1 in 10,000 chance" or a risk of 10^{-4}. In other words, for every 10,000 people that could be exposed, one extra cancer may occur as a result of exposure to site contaminants. An extra cancer case means that one more person could get cancer than would normally be expected to from all other causes. For non-cancer health effects, the Navy calculates a "Hazard Index (HI)." The key concept here is that a "threshold level" (measured usually as an HI of less than 1) exists below which non-cancer health effects are no longer predicted. If the cumulative HI is greater than one, an HI for each target organ that a chemical can potentially impact is calculated. The "threshold level" concept applies specifically to each target organ.

In Step 4, the Navy determines whether site risks are great enough to cause health problems for people at or near the site. The results of the three previous steps are combined, evaluated, and summarized. The Navy adds up the potential risks from the individual contaminants to determine the total risk resulting from the site.

protect public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment.

Human Health Risks

A detailed human health risk assessment was performed for Site 11. For an explanation of the human health risk, see the text box on the previous page. The baseline risk assessment was conducted using subsurface soil data from the Design Verification Report, post-removal subsurface soil data (where applicable), and groundwater, surface water, and sediment data from the RFI. However, for the purpose of this Proposed Plan, the discussion of human health risks focuses on exposure to the subsurface soil.

Receptors evaluated in the Site 11 RFI and the risk assessment addendum included maintenance workers, utility workers, construction workers, adolescent trespassers, adult recreational users, daycare children, and on-site residents. Typically, trespassers, recreational users, daycare children, and residents are only exposed to surface soil. Maintenance workers, utility workers, and construction workers would potentially be exposed to surface and subsurface soil. Because there is no evidence to suggest that the surface soil was impacted, no surface soil samples were collected. Therefore, contaminant concentrations in the subsurface soil were used to evaluate potential risks to all receptors.

The Navy developed quantitative risk estimates for those human receptors potentially exposed to chemicals identified as potential contaminants of concern (PCOC) in the subsurface soil at Site 11. Benzo[a]pyrene, cadmium, mercury, and silver were the only chemicals identified as PCOCs.

Potential noncarcinogenic and carcinogenic risks were developed for all receptors under the reasonable maximum exposure (RME) and central tendency exposure (CTE) scenarios. The RME represents the highest level of human exposure that could reasonably be expected to occur, and the CTE scenario portrays the average exposure. Risks for each receptor are summed across all applicable exposure routes.

For exposure to soil, the cumulative noncarcinogenic risks are acceptable for all receptors. The Hazard Indices (HI) are less than EPA's target level of one. In addition, no unacceptable carcinogenic risks of concern were identified. The calculation of noncarcinogenic and carcinogenic risks is described in the text box on the previous page.

Overall, the human health risk assessment indicates that exposure to subsurface soil at Site 11 will not result in adverse effects to human health.

Ecological Risks

For this Proposed Plan, the focus of the investigation was on soil. As noted above, the industrial wastewater was discharged via subsurface piping to the wells beneath the ground surface, and surface soils were not impacted. Ecological receptors would primarily be impacted by the surface soils. Based on this information and RFI data, the Navy has concluded that Site 11 soil is not adversely impacting ecological receptors.

Summary of Risks

Concentrations of contaminants still present in the Site 11 soil following the removal action do not present a threat to human health or ecological receptors. Based on the findings above, no further action is recommended for soil at Site 11.

SUMMARY OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative for Site 11 is no further action because there are no unacceptable risks under current or future exposure scenarios. The Navy's removal action successfully addressed historic site contamination and unacceptable risks. The Navy has prepared a contingency plan to address the possibility that a leaching well(s) and/or associated soils may be encountered during excavation activities.[1]

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Navy and EPA provide information regarding the cleanup of the former NSWC-White Oak to the public through public meetings, the Administrative Record file for the site, the information repository, and announcements published in the *PG Journal, Montgomery Journal, Silver Spring Gazette, College Park Gazette,* and *Burtonsville Gazette.* The Navy and EPA encourage the public to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the site and the BRAC activities that have been conducted at the site. The dates for the public comment period, the date, location, and time of the public meeting and the location of the Administrative Record and Public Repository are provided on the front page of this Proposed Plan.

Minutes of the public meeting will be included in the Administrative Record file. Comments during the public meetings will be summarized and responses will be provided in the Responsiveness Summary section of the ROD, which is the document that will present the selected remedy. The ROD will be included in the Administrative Record file.

1 - The Navy recognizes that, if additional contamination from previous site activities is discovered at Site 11, it remains obligated to investigate, remediate, contain, and/or monitor site conditions in accordance with the terms of the June 28, 1998 RCRA 7003 order; Sections 107 and 120(a) CERCLA; and as further outlined in a Memorandum of Agreement between the GSA and the Navy dated July 21, 1997. Specifically, the Navy has prepared a contingency plan to address the possibility that a leaching well(s) and/or associated soils may be encountered during excavation activities. The contingency plan provides for investigations to confirm that any leaching well and/or associated soils encountered do not present an unacceptable risk and/or for actions to address any unacceptable risk. This contingency plan was developed by the Navy, and has been approved by EPA.

Written comments can be submitted via mail, e-mail, or fax and should be sent to the following addressee:

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS - SITE 11 PROPOSED PLAN

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

Administrative Record File: A record made available to the public that includes all information considered and relied on in selecting a remedy for a site.

Background Concentrations: Concentrations of chemical compounds in environmental media that are representative of naturally occurring conditions or that may be attributable to historic, widespread human activity.

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

Comment Period: A time for the public to review and comment on various documents and actions taken, either by the Navy, EPA, or MDE. A minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow community members to review the Administrative Record file 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 to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Contaminant: Any physical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that, at a high enough concentration, could have an adverse effect on human health or the environment.

Groundwater: Water beneath the ground surface that fills spaces between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel to the point of saturation. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in quantities sufficient for drinking water, irrigation, and other uses. Groundwater may transport substances that have percolated downward from the ground surface as it flows towards its point of discharge.

Hazard Index (HI): The ratio of the daily intake of chemicals from on-site exposure divided by the reference dose for those chemicals. The reference dose is the daily intake of a chemical that is not expected to cause adverse health effects.

Hazardous Substance: Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Information Repository: A file containing information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding an NPL site. This file is usually maintained in a place with easy public access, such as a public library.

Installation Restoration Program: Established in 1984 to help identify, investigate, and clean up contamination on Department of Defense (DOD) properties; conducted under the auspices of CERCLA of 1980 and SARA of 1986; the DOD equivalent to the Superfund program.

Metals: Metals are naturally occurring elements in the earth. Arsenic, cadmium, iron, mercury, and silver are examples of metals. Exposure to some metals, such as arsenic and mercury, can have toxic effects. Other metals, such as iron, are essential to the metabolism of humans and animals.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): The purpose of the NCP is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Nonaqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL): A NAPL is a term used to describe the physical and chemical differences between a particular immiscible compound and water. NAPL properties result in an interface between these two bulk phase liquids. However, this interface does not prohibit partial dissolution of that compound in water or volatilization of the compound in the atmosphere. The dissolved phase concentration of 1 to 10 percent of the pure phase solubility of the chemical is generally considered to be the threshold concentration for the potential presence of NAPL.

Organic Compounds: These are naturally occurring or man-made chemicals containing carbon. Volatile organics can evaporate more quickly than semivolatile organics. Other organics associated with RI/FS activities include pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Some organic compounds may cause cancer; however, their strength as a cancer-causing agent can vary widely. Other organics may not cause cancer but may be toxic. The concentrations that can cause harmful effects can also vary widely.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): A family of man-made chemicals that contain 209 individual compounds. Because of their insulating and nonflammable properties, they have been used widely as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment. PCBs are considered to be very persistent organic chemicals.

Proposed Plan: A public participation requirement of SARA in which the lead agency summarizes for the public the preferred clean-up strategy and rationale for preference and reviews the alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the CMS. The Proposed Plan 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 consideration.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): RCRA was enacted in 1976 to address the huge volumes of municipal and industrial hazardous waste generated nationwide. After several amendments, the Act as it stands today governs the management of solid and hazardous waste and underground storage tanks. RCRA focuses on active and future facilities and does not address abandoned or historical sites (see CERCLA).

RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI): An RFI is conducted at a site to evaluate thoroughly the nature and extent of the release of hazardous waste and hazardous constituents and to gather necessary data to support the Corrective Measures Study and/or interim/stabilization measures.

Record of Decision (ROD): An official public document that explains which clean-up alternative(s) will be used at NPL sites. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns. The ROD explains the remedy selection process and is issued by the Navy following the public comment period.

Remedial Action: The actual construction or implementation of the cleanup. This step follows the remedial design for the selected alternative at a site.

Remedial Response: A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that is serious but does not pose an immediate threat to public health or the environment.

Response Action: As defined by Section 101(25) of CERCLA, means remove, removal, remedy, or remedial action, including related enforcement activities.

Responsiveness Summary: A summary of oral and written public comments received by the lead agency during a comment period and the responses to these comments prepared by the lead agency. The responsiveness summary is an important part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for decision makers.

Revegetate: To replace topsoil, seed, and mulch on prepared soil to prevent wind and water erosion.

Risk Assessment: Evaluation and estimation of the current and future potential for adverse human health or environmental effects resulting from exposure to contaminants.

Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs): Chemical compounds that evaporate more slowly than a volatile organic compound at normal temperatures and pressures.

Superfund: An informal name for CERCLA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): The public law enacted to reauthorize the funding provisions and amend the authorities and requirements of CERCLA and associated laws. Section 120 of SARA requires that all federal facilities be subject to and comply with this act in the same manner and to the same extent as any non-federal entity.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Chemical compounds that evaporate readily at normal temperatures and pressures.

MAILING LIST

If you are not on the mailing list and would like to receive future publications pertaining to Site 11soils or other sites at the former NSWC-White Oak as these documents become available, please call or complete, detach, and mail a copy of this form to the point of contact listed below:

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Telephone: (202) 685-0061
Facsimile: (202) 433-7018
E-mail: walegg@efaches.navfac.navy.mil

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: _____

Affiliation: _____

USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the Proposed Plan for Site 11 soils at the former NSWC-White Oak is important to the Navy. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping the Navy select a final cleanup remedy for this site.

You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked by February 25, 2002. Comments can be submitted via mail, e-mail, or fax and should be sent to the following addressee:

Mr. Walter Legg
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Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____