



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Proposed Plan for Site 28 – Building T-14 Scrapyard

Proposed Plan for Site 47 - Building 90 Drainage

No Further Action for Sites 28 and 47

Former Naval Surface Warfare Center—White Oak

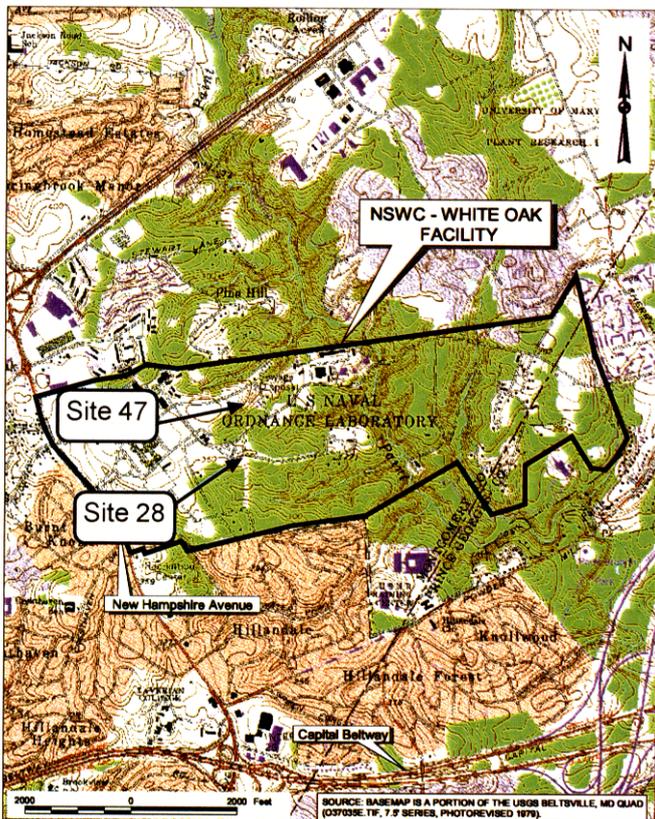
Silver Spring, Maryland



NAVY ANNOUNCES PROPOSED PLAN

This Proposed Plan recommends that no further action be taken to address Site 28, the Building T-14 Scrapyard, and Site 47, the Building 90 Drainage. Site 28 was a fenced area used between 1967 and 1975 for the storage of transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Contaminated soil at and adjacent to the site has been excavated and disposed off-site as part of a time-critical removal action completed between December 2001 and May 2002, and the site no longer poses an unacceptable human health or ecological risk. Site 47 is an unnamed tributary to Paint Branch that was contaminated with PCBs following a transformer fire at Building 90. A time-critical removal action was undertaken at Site 47 to address PCB-contaminated soil and sediment, and as a result this site also no longer poses an unacceptable human health or ecological risk.

This Proposed Plan recommends no further action for either site as the preferred alternatives, because the prior removal actions have mitigated site risks and eliminated or reduced the potential for contaminant migration. The location of the former NSWC-White Oak is shown on Figure 1, and the locations of Sites 28 and 47 are shown on Figures 2 and 3 respectively.



LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PROPOSED PLAN

The Navy solicits written comments from the community on the preferred alternative for Sites 28 and 47, as identified in this Proposed Plan. The Navy has set a public comment period from September 23, 2002 through October 23, 2002 to encourage public participation in the remedy selection process for these sites. A public meeting has been scheduled for October 8, 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 Sites 28 and 47. In addition, an overview of the site characterization will be presented.

Important Information to Remember

Public comment period begins **September 23, 2002**

Public Meeting: **October 8, 2002 at 6:30 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 **October 23, 2002**

The relevant environmental documents for the former NSWC-White Oak and Sites 28 and 47 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 Department of the Navy (Navy) has completed its investigation of Sites 28 and 47 at the former Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division Detachment, White Oak (NSWC-White Oak) in Silver Spring, Maryland and has completed removal actions at both sites. The investigations and removal actions were 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 investigations completed for Sites 28 and 47 (see Site Background for a detailed description) collectively meet the requirements of both a CERCLA remedial investigation (RI) and a RCRA facility investigation (RFI). This Proposed Plan summarizes the findings of the investigations and removal actions.

A glossary of key words used in this Proposed Plan is attached.

This document is issued by the Department of the Navy (Navy) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Navy and EPA, in conjunction with regulatory support and guidance from the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), will select a remedy for Sites 28 and 47 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 Sites 28 and 47 (i.e., documents that comprise the Administrative Record) 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 is maintained by the Navy at the Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake office at the Washington Navy Yard in Washington, DC. The information repository, which contains key documents from the Administrative Record on which this proposal is based, is located at the Montgomery County Public Library, White Oak Branch. 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 Sites 28 and 47 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 plans to reuse and develop the subject property for commercial purposes. The locations of Sites 28 and 47 were part of the property transferred to the GSA. 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 its 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 extent of 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.

The Order provides the framework for completing the investigation and remediation of 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. EPA and the Navy recognize that, if the preferred no-further-action alternatives are selected for Sites 28 and 47, the Navy will have completed requirements related to these sites under the RCRA Section 7003 Administrative Order.

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 this 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 28

Site 28 is located in the central portion of the former NSWC-White Oak, south of Bowditch Road. It is east of Building T-14. The site is a fenced area measuring 150 feet by 200 feet that was used to temporarily store materials prior to disposal or reuse. Between 1967 and 1975, transformers were stored directly on the hard-packed gravel surface. The transformers were stored in a 20-foot by 40-foot area, the exact location of which is unknown. Portions of the site were paved with concrete. The site was identified as an IR site by the Navy and as a Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) by EPA during the RCRA facility assessment (RFA) in 1990. Figure 2 depicts Site 28 surface features and topography.

Analytical data from the investigations indicated elevated semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) concentrations northeast of the scrapyard, specifically benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and hexachlorobenzene. PCBs (Aroclors 1248, 1254, and 1260) were detected in surface soil samples collected from a drainage

swale in the southeastern corner of the site and along the southern and eastern fence line. Inorganics identified within the site soils were detected at concentrations indicative of the base-wide background.

The Navy has conducted a baseline ecological risk assessment (BERA) at the former NSWC-White Oak (April 2001) that included an evaluation of the risk to plants and animals at Sites 28 and 47. The BERA concluded that a potential risk to ecological receptors might be present through exposure to contaminated soil and that corrective measures undertaken to mitigate human health risks would mitigate any potential impact that the contaminants at the site might have on ecological receptors.

Based on these investigations, a time-critical removal action was recommended for Site 28. The removal action included the excavation and off-site disposal of 4,400 tons of contaminated soil from the Site and adjacent areas. As part of this action, post-excavation sampling was performed to verify the removal of the contaminants of concern (i.e., PCBs, SVOCs). According to the verification sampling, potential risks related to exposure to contaminated soil were effectively reduced.

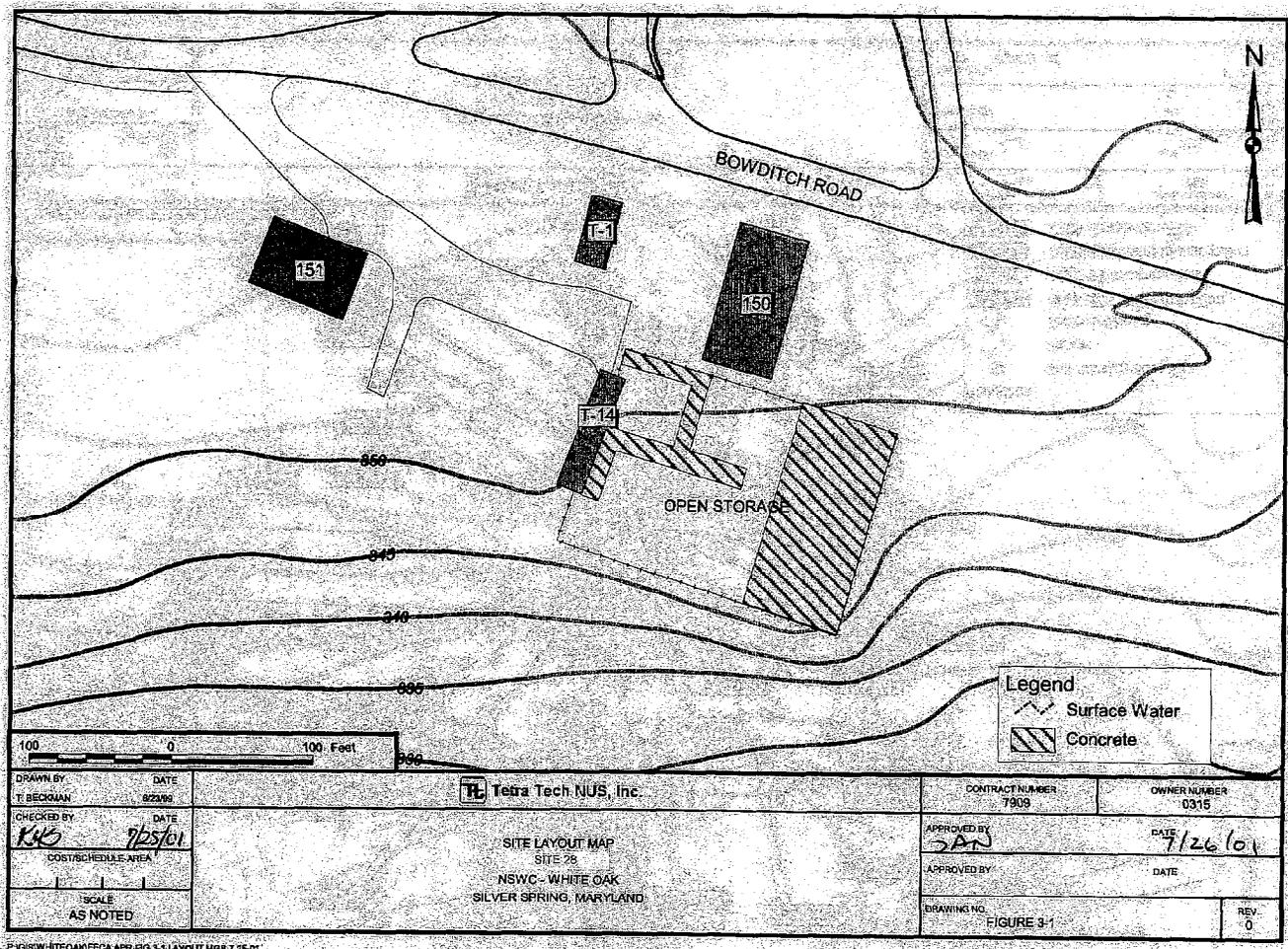


Figure 2

PRINCIPAL THREATS

There are no principal threat wastes at Sites 28 and 47. Principal threats are explained in the box on this page.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF THE ACTION

This Proposed Plan summarizes the preferred alternative for Sites 28 and 47 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 either Site 28 or 47. 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 fifth to be issued for the former NSWC-White Oak. Proposed Plans for other sites at the former NSWC-White Oak will be issued in the future.

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.

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

A risk assessment was prepared for inclusion in the post-removal report for Sites 28 and 47. The goal of the risk assessment was to determine the current and future effects of contaminants remaining in soil and sediment at Sites 28 and 47 on human health and the environment. Based on the risk assessment, it is the Navy's and EPA's current judgment that the preferred alternative (i.e., no further action) identified in this Proposed Plan is appropriate and that no further actions are required to protect public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment.

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.

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 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." 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 a hazard index of less than 1) exists below which non-cancer health effects are no longer predicted.

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.

Human Health Risks

An evaluation of health risk was performed for Sites 28 and 47 following the removal actions. For an explanation of the human health risk, see the text box on page 5. The receptors evaluated in this risk assessment included present and/or future full-time workers, construction workers, and child and adult residents. For this risk assessment, the Navy assumed that all receptors were exposed to soil (surface and subsurface) and that there was limited exposure to sediment. Land use at the site is currently limited and is expected to be limited in the future. The residential exposure scenario is conservative and is evaluated for informational purposes.

The Navy developed quantitative risk estimates for potential human receptors for those chemicals identified as potential chemicals of concern (PCOCs) at Sites 28 and 47, based on the initial site investigations and the post-removal verification sampling. The risk assessment in the post-removal report contains an evaluation of PCOCs and selected exposure pathways, including those that do not pose unacceptable risks to human health at this site. PCOCs are those chemicals that are identified as a potential threat to human health and are evaluated further in the baseline risk assessment. Chemicals of concern (COCs) are a subset of the PCOCs; they are those chemicals that are identified in the RFI as needing to be addressed by a response action. Refer to the box on page 5 for a description of the risk estimating process. The PCOCs are summarized below:

- Sediment - PCBs (Site 47)
- Surface Soil - PCBs (Site 28 and Site 47)

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

The Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risks (ILCR) calculated under the RME scenario for the future resident at Site 28 is 1.2×10^{-6} . The ILCRs calculated under the RME scenario for the future resident from exposure to soil and sediment at Site 47 were calculated to be 6.5×10^{-7} and 2.5×10^{-6} , respectively. These risks are acceptable because they are within or below the EPA's target risk range of 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6} . Because the future resident represents the most conservative risk exposure scenario, all ILCRs calculated for the other receptors are acceptable. Hazard indices were not calculated for any of the receptors evaluated because there were no non-carcinogens identified as COCs at either site.

Ecological Risks

As stated above, the Navy completed additional sampling for the BERA in August 2000. As part of the BERA, PCBs were identified at elevated concentrations at both Sites 28 and 47, and SVOCs were identified at elevated concentrations in Site 28 soil. In the BERA, clean-up levels for PCBs and SVOCs were established that would be protective of ecological receptors. Through completion of the time-critical removal action and adherence to the clean-up levels, ecological risks from exposure to contaminated soil and sediment were eliminated.

Summary of Risks

Concentrations of contaminants present in the Site 28 soil and Site 47 soil and sediment 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 either site.

SUMMARY OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative for Sites 28 and 47 is no further action because there are no unacceptable risks under current or future exposure scenarios. The Navy's removal actions successfully addressed historic site contamination and mitigated unacceptable risks.

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. The ROD is the document that will present the selected remedy and will be included in the Administrative Record file.

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

Mr. Walter Legg
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake
1314 Harwood Street, SE
Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. 20374-5018
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For further information, please contact:

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS SITES 28 AND 47 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.

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements: The federal and state environmental laws that a selected remedy will meet. These requirements may vary among sites and alternatives.

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 RI to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a National Priorities List (NPL) 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.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA): See Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

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 represents 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.

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.

National Priorities List (NPL): The EPA list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response.

Organic Compounds: These are naturally occurring or man-made chemicals containing carbon. Volatile organics can evaporate more quickly than semivolatiles. 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.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH): A group of chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances. PAHs can be man-made or occur naturally.

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 FS. 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. This study is one of the four components of the Corrective Action Plan for a site under RCRA. The study is similar to a Remedial Investigation that is completed under CERCLA.

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 phase that follows the remedial design for the selected clean-up alternative at a site on the NPL.

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 gather data needed to determine the type and extent of contamination, establish criteria for cleaning up the site, identify and screen clean-up alternatives for remedial action, and analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

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 Sites 28 and 47 or other sites at the former NSWC-White Oak as they become available, please call or complete, detach, and mail a copy of this form to the point of contact listed below:

Mr. Walter Legg
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1314 Harwood Street, SE
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Name:

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Affiliation:
