RECORD OF DECISION
NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT
BETHPAGE, NEW YORK
SITES 1, 2, 3
NYS REGISTRY: 1-30-003B

PREPARED BY

NORTHERN DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND

AND

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

MAY 1995

DECLARATION FOR THE RECORD OF DECISION

SITE NAME AND LOCATION

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP), Bethpage
Town of Oyster Bay
Nassau County, New York
New York Registry Number: 1-30-003B
Funding Source: Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA)

STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

The selected remedial action for the NWIRP Bethpage site is presented in this decision document. The selection was made in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), and is consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The factual and legal bases for selecting the remedy for this site is summarized in this decision document.

A list of documents that comprise the Administrative Record for the site is presented in Exhibit A. The documents in the Administrative Record provide the bases of this Record of Decision.

ASSESSMENT OF THE SITE

Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from this site, if not addressed by implementing the response action described in this Record of Decision (ROD), present a current or potential threat to human health and the environment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

Major components of the selected remedy include the following:

1. A **remedial design** to verify the components and provide the details necessary for the construction and implementation of a soil excavation and disposal program as well as a vapor extraction and air sparging (VE/AS) program. This will include delineation of the arsenic-contaminated soil area and the PCB-contaminated soil area. During the design process, an appropriate off-site incineration facility will be chosen which will accept that volume of soil contaminated with PCBs at concentrations in excess of 500 ppm. Also, an appropriate landfill will be chosen which will accept that volume of soil contaminated with PCBs at concentrations between 10 ppm and 500 ppm.

   The design will also provide for the development and implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Plan for the VE/AS system.

2. **Active remediation of the contaminated soils** by (1) excavating the arsenic-contaminated soils and fixating them either on-site or off-site and then disposing of the fixated product in an appropriate off-site landfill; (2) excavating the PCB-contaminated soils and incinerating (off-site) those soils with concentrations above 500 ppm and landfilling (off-site) those soils with concentrations between 10 ppm and 500 ppm. The Navy, at its discretion, may elect to incinerate PCB-contaminated soils with concentrations that are below 500 ppm, depending upon the volume. Pre-excavation sampling and analysis will be conducted to try and initially determine the volume of soils which should be included into each of the different disposal categories. During excavation, adjustments to the initial volumes may be made by using field screening kits. Confirmatory sampling will be conducted to determine when the excavation of soils is complete.

Active remediation of the VOC-contaminated soils will be accomplished by using a vapor extraction/air sparging (VE/AS) technology. This technology will address the VOC-contaminated vapor plume which exists in the unsaturated soils beneath portions of both Site 1 and Plant 3. The areas to be treated will have VOC concentrations equal to or greater than those shown in Table 3. Confirmatory sampling will be conducted to determine when these levels have been achieved. Please note that these levels are equal to three times the preliminary remediation goals (PRGs) for VOCs found in Table 1. The concentrations for VOCs which are to remain in place which exceed the PRGs are not expected to recontaminate the groundwater in excess of Federal or State standards and will eventually be flushed out of the unsaturated soils over a period of years via natural attenuation.

3. **Indirect remediation of groundwater** will be achieved by excavation and treatment of the sources of groundwater contamination, namely, the contaminated soils. In addition, the upper layers of the aquifer will be partially remediated via the air sparging technology.

4. The following **institutional controls** will be implemented:

   a. A 6-inch permeable gravel and/or vegetated soil cover will be installed on top of those areas where residual metal and organic contamination is expected to remain in place. This will ensure that the exposure pathways are eliminated from contact with the residual contamination. The permeability is required in order to promote rain water infiltration and natural attenuation of the residual VOCs.

   b. Deed restrictions will have to be invoked to restrict certain types of activities in areas where the residual contamination is expected to remain.

5. This Record of Decision also provides for an **interim remedial measure (IRM)**. Specifically, the Navy will reimburse the Bethpage Water District (BWD) for costs that have been determined to be fair and reasonable which are associated with providing a groundwater treatment system to the public water supply wells located at the Bethpage Water District's Plant #5. This treatment system is required to address anticipated future impact to BWD Plant #5 as a result of past VOC contamination emanating from the Navy's property. It will be the decision of the Bethpage Water District as to the type of treatment which will be provided to Plant #5. A determination of what is considered fair and reasonable will be made after a Navy review of the treatment system's plans and specifications and subsequent negotiations with the Bethpage Water District. The expenditure of funds associated with the reimbursement process is what will be considered as the Navy's IRM.

DECLARATION

The selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective. This remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment to the maximum extent practicable. Because this remedy will not allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure within five years after commencement of remedial action, a five year policy review will be conducted. This evaluation will be conducted within five years after completion of the construction of the remedial action to ensure that the remedy continues to provide adequate protection of human health and the environment.

CAPTAIN S. R. BEATTIE
by direction of the
Commander, Naval Air Systems Command

7/5/95
Date

Michael J. O'Toole, Jr.
Director, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

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NWIRP BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

SECTION 1.0: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) Bethpage is located in Nassau County on Long Island, New York, approximately 30 miles east of New York City (see Figure 1). This 108 acre site is bordered on the north, west, and south by Northrop Grumman facilities which covers approximately 605 acres, and, on the east, by a residential neighborhood (see Figure 2). The NWIRP is currently listed by NYSDEC as an "inactive hazardous waste site" (#1-30-003B) as is the Northrop Grumman Corporation (#1-30-003A) and the Hooker/RUCO site (#1-30-004) located less than 1/2 mile west of the NWIRP Bethpage.

The NWIRP was divided into three sites for the purpose of conducting Remedial Investigations. These three sites encompass most of the 108 acres (see Figure 3). A brief description of each site is presented below.

SITE 1 - FORMER DRUM MARSHALING AREA - This site is located in the middle third of the NWIRP facility and east of Plant 3. It consists of two concrete drum storage pads (no longer active) and an abandoned cesspool leach field. In addition, this area has been used as a storage area for various types of equipment and heavy materials, including transformers.

SITE 2 - RECHARGE BASIN AREA - This area is located in the northeast corner of the Navy's property and north of Site 1. It contains three recharge basins which currently receive non-contact cooling water. Historically, these basins also received rinse waters from Grumman's operations. Also located on this site are the former sludge drying beds which no longer exist and have been filled in. Sludge from the Plant 02 industrial waste treatment facility was dewatered in these beds before being disposed of off site.

SITE 3 - SALVAGE STORAGE AREA - This site is located in the north-central portion of the Navy's property, north of Plant 3 and west of the recharge basin area. A portion of this area is used to store fixtures, tools, and other metallic debris including old aircraft parts. Another portion of the site is the location of the current drum marshaling facility and a third section of this site is currently used as a parking lot.

SECTION 2.0: HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

In accordance with the requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, as well as the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program, the Navy created a Technical Review Committee (TRC). In addition to the appropriate Navy representatives, this committee includes representatives from EPA Region 2, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), and local authorities including the local board of health and local water authority. Also included in this committee are representatives from the Northrop Grumman Corporation along with their environmental consultant. The overall goal of this committee is to keep all interested parties informed and involved in the Navy's IR program. The role of the committee is to actively participate in the development of the scope of work for continued Remedial Investigations (RI) and Feasibility Studies (FS), as well as provide technical review and comment during the execution of the RI/FS and to assist in the selection of remedial technologies based upon the data gathered by the Navy's consultants.

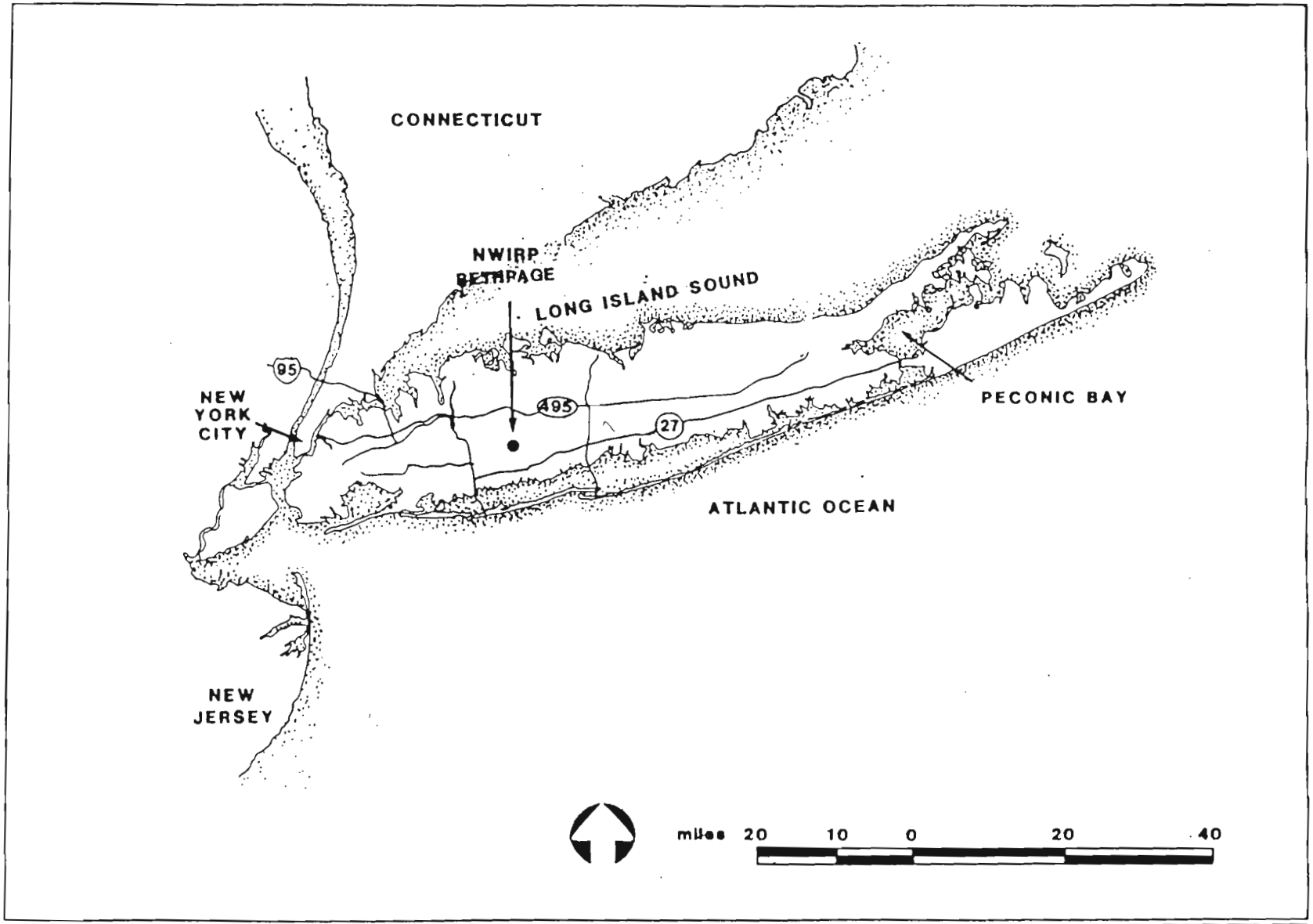
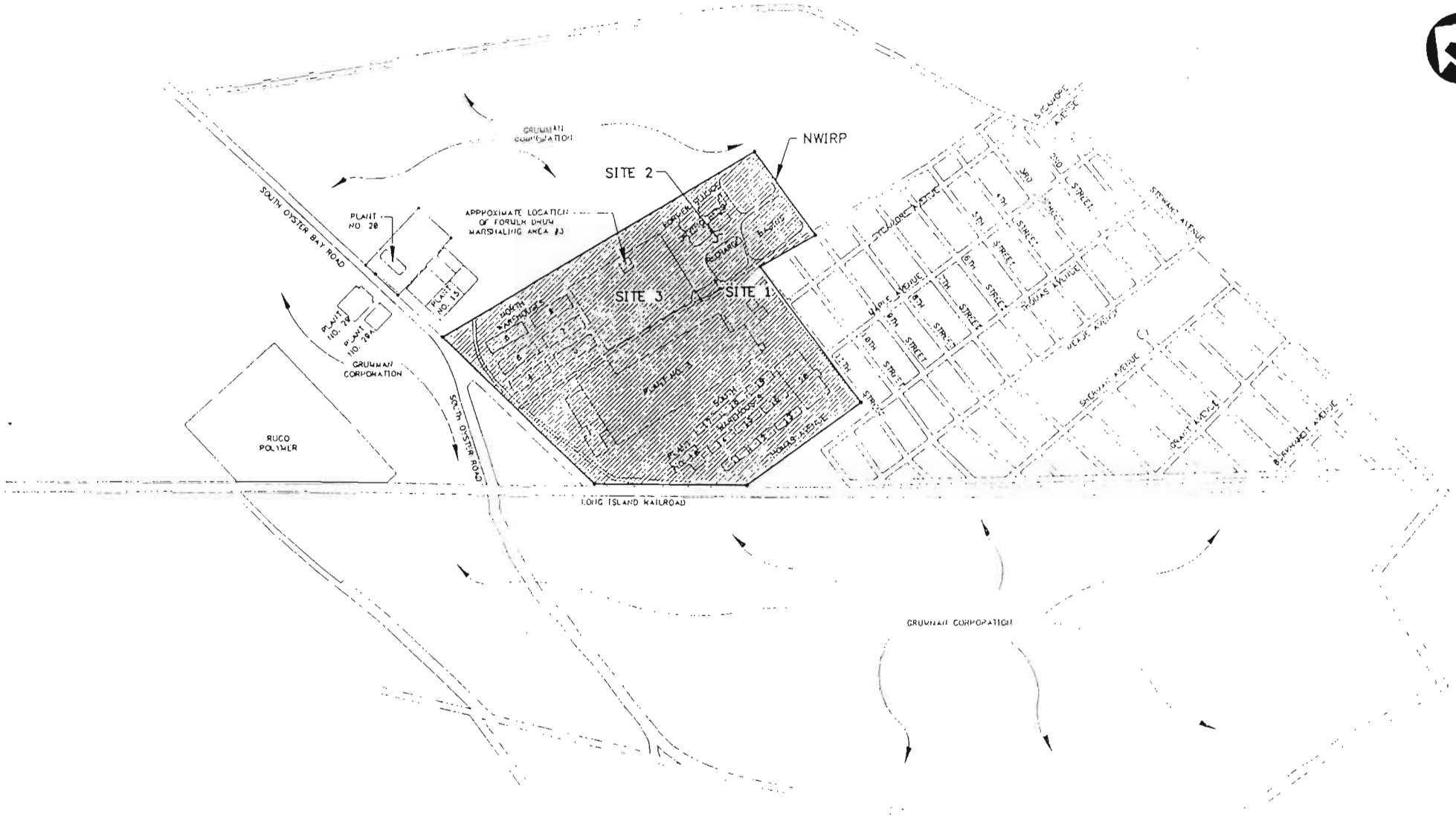


FIGURE 1

General Location Map,
NWIRP Bethpage, New York

Naval Weapons Industrial
Reserve Plant
Bethpage
Long Island, New York



SITE LAYOUT MAP
PHASE 2 – REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

FIGURE 2

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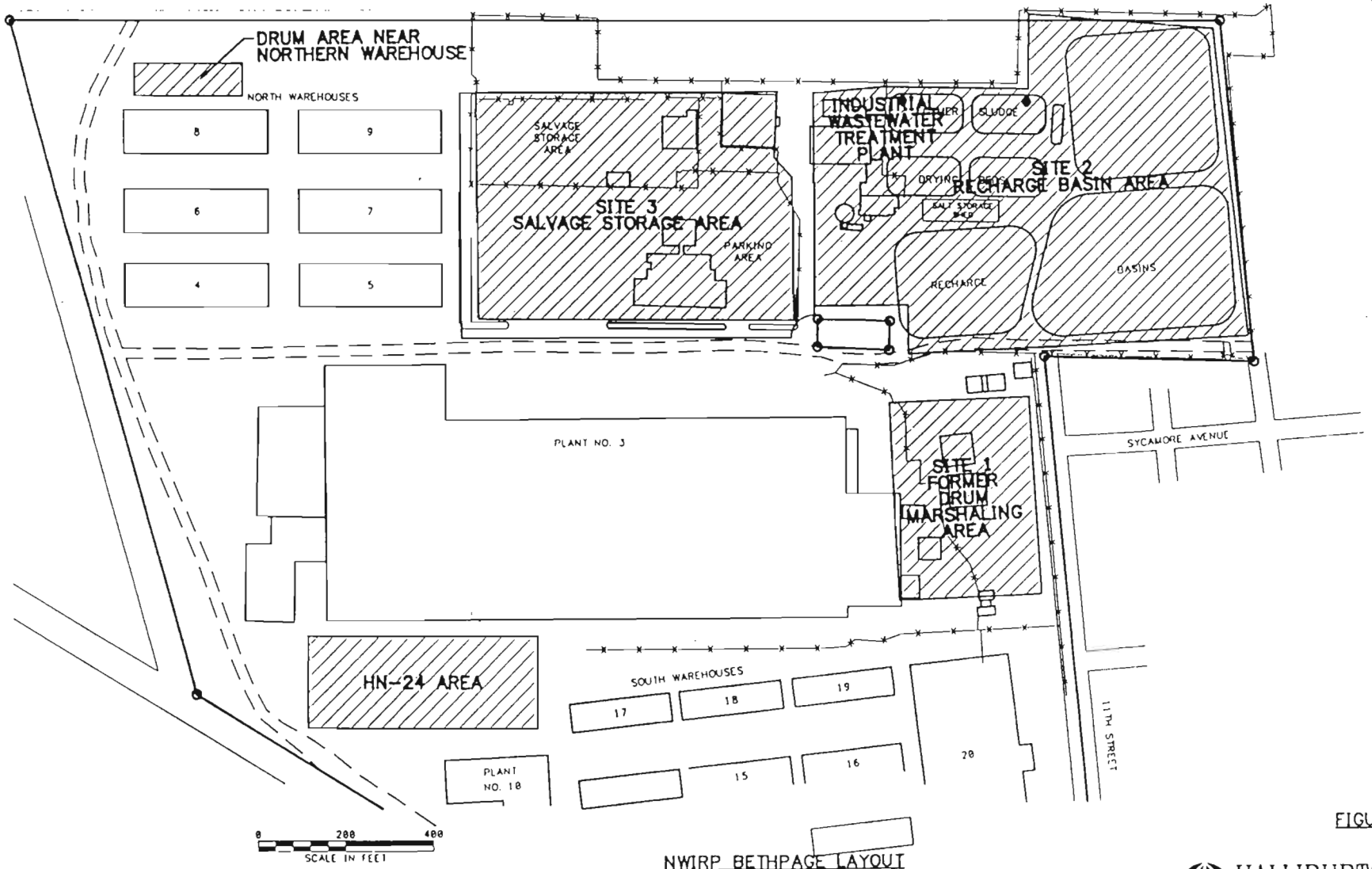

FIGURE 3

NWIRP BETHPAGE LAYOUT
PHASE 2 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

HALLIBURTON NUS
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A Public Meeting was conducted on June 8, 1992 at the Bethpage High School, during which the results of the Navy's Phase I Remedial Investigation were presented. This meeting was held in conjunction with the Grumman Corporation, which presented the results to date of their Remedial Investigation.

Other aspects of community participation have included:

* Establishment of information repositories where all of the documents generated by the Navy are on file and are available for public review. The local repository can be found at the Bethpage Public Library at 47 Powell Avenue in Bethpage. There are also two other repositories, one located at the NYSDEC Central Office in Albany, NY, and the other is at the NYSDEC Region 1 Office in Stony Brook, NY.
* Development of a "mailing list" of interested parties (e.g. local citizens, public officials, governmental agencies, media, etc.).
* Distribution of Fact Sheets in October and November of 1992; February and September of 1993; and in October of 1994. These Fact Sheets were developed in order to keep those on the mailing list informed as to the status of the Navy's environmental activities as well as any future actions planned by the Navy.

In addition, the Navy also sponsored a neighborhood workshop on November 18, 1992, at the Bethpage High School to informally meet with local citizens to discuss any issues or concerns that they had regarding the upcoming offsite environmental work that was planned for their neighborhood.

Finally, the Navy, along with the NYSDEC, sponsored a public meeting on November 15, 1994, at the Bethpage High School, to announce the release of the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) and to solicit comments from the community regarding the plan.

SECTION 3.0: SITE HISTORY

3.1: Operational/Disposal History

The NWIRP was established in 1933 and is still active. Since its inception, the primary mission for the facility has been the research prototyping, testing, design engineering, fabrication, and primary assembly of military aircraft.

The facilities at NWIRP include four plants (Nos. 3, 5, and 20, used for assembly and prototype testing; and No. 10, which contains a group of quality control laboratories), two warehouse complexes (north and south), a salvage storage area, water recharge basins, an industrial wastewater treatment plant and several smaller support buildings.

The following is a discussion of the waste handling and disposal practices at each of the three sites at NWIRP Bethpage:

SITE 1: From the early 1950's to 1978, drums containing liquid wastes were stored on a cinder covered area over a cesspool leach field. This leach field may have been used to discharge process wastewater. In 1978, the drum storage area was moved a few yards to the south to a 100- by 100-foot concrete pad. This pad did not have a cover nor were there any berms around it. In 1982, the drum storage area was moved to its present location at Site 3.

Materials which were stored at Site 1 included various solvents. Cadmium and cyanide wastes were also stored in this area from the early 1950's through 1974. Approximately 200 to 300 drums were stored at these locations at any given time. Reportedly, all drums of waste which were stored at these areas were taken off-site by a private contractor for treatment and disposal.

SITE 2: Prior to 1984, some Plant 3 production-line rinse waters were discharged to the recharge basins. These waters were directly exposed to chemicals used in the industrial processes (involving the rinsing of manufactured parts). Only non-contact cooling water is discharged to these basins today. The source of the non-contact cooling water is on-site production wells.

On at least one occasion (1956), hexavalent chromium was detected in the recharge basins water at concentrations in excess of allowable limits. This matter was discovered and handled by the Nassau County Department of Health.

Adjacent and west of the recharge basins are the former sludge drying beds. Sludge from the Plant 02 Industrial Waste Treatment Facility (located in the southern portion of the Grumman complex) was dewatered in these beds before being disposed of off-site.

SITE 3: The NWIRP Bethpage salvage storage area has been used for the storage of fixtures, tools, and metallic wastes, such as aluminum and titanium scraps, since the early 1950s. Cutting oils dripped from some of this metal; however, this contamination is superficial. About 1960, the salvage storage area was reduced in size to accommodate parking.

In addition to salvage storage, a 100- by 100-foot area within this site was used for the marshaling of drummed wastes. This area was reportedly covered with coal ash cinders. This activity took place between the early 1950s and 1969. Wastes stored in this area included halogenated and nonhalogenated solvents (VOCs). The exact location is not known, but is believed to be near the current drum marshaling area. The current drum marshaling area has a concrete pad with a berm to contain spills and a steel canopy over it.

3.2: Remedial History

An Initial Assessment Study (IAS), conducted in 1986, was used to document contamination at NWIRP Bethpage. After that, a two-phase remedial investigation (RI) was initiated. The Phase 1 RI was completed in May 1992. The Phase 2 RI was then implemented to supplement the Phase 1 results and was completed in October 1993. Based upon the data gathered during both phases of the RI, a Feasibility Study (FS) was conducted. This FS was finalized in March 1994. The following is a more detailed discussion of each of the studies conducted at NWIRP Bethpage.

Initial Assessment Study

An Initial Assessment Study (IAS) of the NWIRP Bethpage and NWIRP Calverton sites was conducted in 1986. Based on the results of this study, it was concluded that three areas at the Bethpage site may pose a threat to human health or the environment. These three sites are known as Site 1 - Former Drum Marshaling Area (identified as Site 7 in the IAS), Site 2 - Recharge Basin Area (identified as Site 8 in the IAS), and Site 3 - Salvage Storage Area (identified as Site 9 in the IAS). These sites were renumbered to avoid confusion with the site designations for similar activities being conducted at the NWIRP Calverton.

Remedial Investigation

In August 1991, a Remedial Investigation (RI) was initiated at NWIRP Bethpage to attempt to determine the nature and extent of the contamination found during the IAS and how that contamination was related to each of the three sites.

Based on the conclusions of the Phase 1 RI, it was decided to proceed with a Phase 2 RI. The objectives of this second phase study were to determine the extent of PCB contamination at all three sites as well as the extent of the offsite groundwater contamination to the east in the adjacent neighborhood. Also, there was an attempt to identify the source of the significant finding of TCE in well HN-24I discovered during the Phase 1 RI.

The following is a list of actions taken by the Navy during the RI phases to determine the nature and extent of contamination at NWIRP Bethpage:

* Soil-gas surveys were conducted at Sites 1, 2, and 3. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) can be found in the air spaces between soil particles (pore spaces) in the unsaturated, or vadose, zone. Gas samples were extracted from pore spaces and analyzed for VOCs. This technology is useful as a screening tool for identifying source areas of VOC contamination, but its effective use is limited to the shallow and possibly intermediate soils. Soil-gas surveys are not normally effective for deeper soils.

* Sub-surface and surficial soil samples were collected as a means of verifying the soil-gas surveys and to determine the locations of potential source areas for other contaminants of concern, such as metals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

* Temporary monitoring wells were installed and sampled in order to develop a rough picture of the groundwater quality at the water table. This was another method used to augment the soil-gas surveys.

* Permanent monitoring wells were installed in order to monitor groundwater quality on and off of the NWIRP facility and to aid in the development of a groundwater flow model. The locations of these wells were determined based on the results of the temporary monitoring well program, from a review of the site history, hydrogeological considerations, and preliminary computer modeling results. These wells consisted of 10-foot screened sections which were placed at three levels ranging from 60 to 250 feet below grade. These wells were also used to estimate the physical properties of the aquifer at the NWIRP.

The analytical data generated during the RI was compared to Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) and used in developing remedial alternatives for this site. Groundwater and drinking water criteria identified for this site were based on the Federal drinking water standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code. For the evaluation of soil analytical results, Federal and State cleanup guidelines for the protection of groundwater, site background conditions, and risk-based remediation criteria were used to develop potential remediation goals.

Brief summaries of the RI are presented in the following sections. For a more detailed description of the RI results, the Phase 1 and 2 RI Reports, located at the Bethpage Public Library, should be consulted.

3.2.1 - Site 1

Phase 1 RI

A soil gas survey was conducted to help define the extent of VOC contamination and to assist in the selection of groundwater sampling locations. The samples were analyzed for select chlorinated VOCs (see Section 4.1 of the RI Report dated May 1992). Site 1 was found to contain the highest soil gas readings and the survey indicated that a source of VOCs was present near the former drum marshaling area and extended to the south.

Sampling of the subsurface soils revealed VOC contamination with concentrations that would contaminate groundwater in excess of Federal and State drinking water standards if the compounds were to migrate to the water table. In addition, arsenic was present in one of nine subsurface soil samples at a concentration that may classify it as a hazardous waste.

PCBs were found in two surface soil samples taken at Site 1 that exceed Federal and State criteria for those compounds.

A temporary monitoring well program was also conducted at this site. The wells were sampled and analyzed for select chlorinated VOCs. The results of this program confirmed that Site 1 was a source area of VOC contamination in the groundwater starting near the former drum marshaling area and extending downgradient towards the southwest. Solvents, measured as VOCs, are common chemicals used at the facility.

Seven permanent monitoring wells were installed at Site 1. Two rounds of groundwater sampling were conducted in this area. This groundwater contained 34 to 19,000 parts per billion (ppb) of VOCs. The Federal and State drinking water standard is 5 ppb per compound.

Phase 2 RI

Surface and subsurface soil samples from seven locations were collected during the Phase 2 RI in an attempt to define the extent of PCB contamination. PCBs were detected at all seven locations with concentrations ranging from 1.2 parts per million (ppm) up to 1,470 ppm. For comparison, Federal/State criteria for acceptable PCB concentrations are 1 ppm and 10-25 ppm for residential-use and industrial-use scenarios, respectively. The finding of PCBs at all sampling locations led to the conclusion that PCB contamination is wide spread over most of Site 1. Figure 4 shows the location where the maximum PCB concentration was found. This area was then targeted by the Navy for an interim response action in order to eliminate any potential threats from this area to onsite workers and offsite residents. See Section 4.3 for a more detailed description of the actions taken.

Two temporary monitoring wells were installed as part of the Phase 2 RI. These wells were installed primarily to provide water level measurements during the aquifer pumping test program. The wells were sampled and analyzed for the same compounds as previously analyzed for during the Phase 1 RI. The results of this sampling are similar to, and therefore confirm the Phase 1 RI conclusion, that this area is a source of VOC contamination.

3.2.2 - Site 2

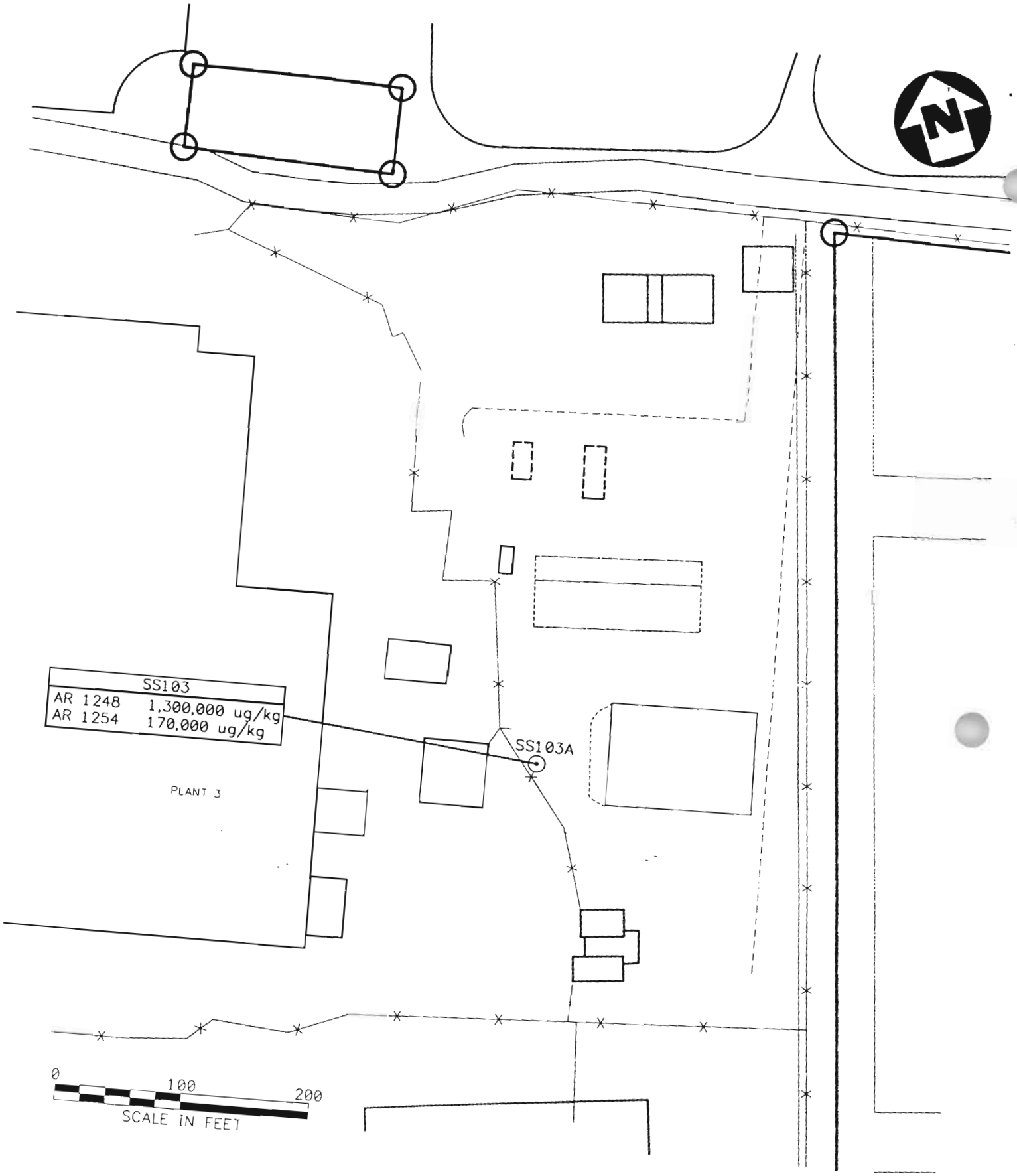
Phase 1 RI

A soil gas survey was conducted to help define the extent of VOC contamination and to assist in the selection of groundwater sampling locations. The compounds which were being analyzed for were the same as those analyzed for at Site 1. The results of the survey seem to indicate the presence of a minor source area in the center of the site where low-level VOC readings were obtained in the shallow samples. However, it is expected that this contamination, should it reach the water table, would not contaminate the groundwater above drinking water standards. Lesser concentrations were obtained closer to the edges of the site and there were no VOCs detected at the outer boundary.

Subsurface soil sampling revealed low-level VOC contamination. PCBs were also identified at a depth of three feet at two locations. The highest PCB concentration detected at this site during the Phase 1 RI was 6.8 ppm. For comparison, Federal/State criteria for acceptable PCB concentrations are 1 ppm and 10-25 ppm for residential-use and industrial-use scenarios, respectively.

A total of 13 surface soil samples were obtained at Site 2. In general, trace to low-level VOCs were detected. PCBs were detected in most of the areas of Site 2, especially in the southern and western portions. Concentrations of PCBs ranged up to 3 ppm.

Surface water and sediment samples were taken in the recharge basins. Trace to low-level VOCs were identified in the surface water samples with TCE being the most notable. The concentrations found are similar to those found in the production wells which are the source of this water. Sediment samples from four locations revealed solvent contamination at trace to very low levels.



SITE 1 – PCB SOIL RESULTS
PHASE 2
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NY

FIGURE 4

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Eleven temporary monitoring wells were sampled and analyzed for the same VOCs as analyzed for at Site 1. Volatile organic compounds were detected but only in four of the wells and the highest concentration was only 9 ppb (near the southern boundary of Site 2). For comparison, the Federal and State drinking water standard is 5 ppb per compound.

Phase 2 RI

Ten additional surface and subsurface soil samples were collected as part of the Phase 2 RI in an attempt to further define the extent of PCB contamination. PCBs were detected at all locations with concentrations ranging from 0.048 ppm up to 33.6 ppm. As with the case with Site 1, the finding of PCBs at all locations sampled led to the same conclusion that PCB contamination is wide spread over most of the site but at significantly lower concentrations than those found at Site 1.

3.2.3 - Site 3

Phase 1 RI

A soil gas survey was conducted at this site to help define the extent of VOC contamination and to assist in the selection of groundwater sampling locations. The compounds which were being analyzed for were the same as those analyzed for at Sites 1 and 2. The results of the survey seem to indicate a potential VOC source area near the southwest portion of the site.

Sampling of the subsurface soils revealed the presence of low-level VOCs. In general, concentrations of compounds in samples obtained at 19 feet were not significantly greater than concentrations at 3 feet. The results indicate that there appears to be low-level chlorinated VOC contamination at this site. PCBs were not identified in any subsurface soil samples.

A total of eight surface soil samples were collected at Site 3. In general, trace to low-level VOCs were detected in the surface soil samples. PCBs were detected in the northern and western portions of the site but at a maximum concentration of only 0.083 ppm. For comparison, Federal/State criteria for acceptable PCB concentrations are 1 ppm and 10-25 ppm for residential-use and industrial-use scenarios, respectively.

Nine temporary monitoring wells were sampled and analyzed for the same VOCs as analyzed for at Sites 1 and 2. Solvent contamination was detected in eight wells at a maximum concentration of 76 ppb. For comparison, the Federal and State drinking water standard is 5 ppb per compound. Although this site could be a unique source area of groundwater contamination, the plume is not nearly as distinct or as significant as at Site 1.

Phase 2 RI

One additional surface soil sample was taken as part of the Phase 2 RI. No PCB contamination was detected in this sample. The results of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 data indicates that PCBs are not a significant concern at Site 3.

3.2.4 - Other Areas of Remedial Investigation

HN24 Area

Additional work was required during the Phase 2 RI in an attempt to identify the source of VOC contamination found during the Phase 1 RI in well HN-24I (see Figure 5). Testing of water in this well revealed trichloroethene (TCE) at a concentration of 58,000 ppb. For comparison, the Federal and State drinking water standard for TCE is 5 ppb. Of particular interest was that TCE was the primary volatile organic found in this well. At all other wells sampled at the NWIRP facility, other solvents (1,1,1-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethene) were always found at similar concentrations. This was not the case in well HN-24I. Subsequent sampling of this well during the Phase 2 RI showed that the concentration of TCE had decreased, however, it is still present at a very significant concentration. This decrease could be due to the volatile nature of this compound, washout, and/or variations in sampling and analysis techniques.

Based on current and historic groundwater flow patterns, potential sources of this contamination were identified. These included a former coal pile storage area; Site 1; offsite industrial areas upgradient of the NWIRP Bethpage; Plant 3; and a drum marshaling area near the northern warehouses. A soil gas program was conducted to investigate the possibility of the source area being at Plant 3 or at the northern warehouse area. Additional monitoring wells were installed to investigate the former coal pile storage area, Site 1, and the adjacent Hooker/RUCO Superfund site.

Two soil gas readings were obtained adjacent to and immediately downgradient (south) of the active drum storage area. TCE was detected, but at significantly lower levels, indicating that this area is not the source of the contamination at HN-24.

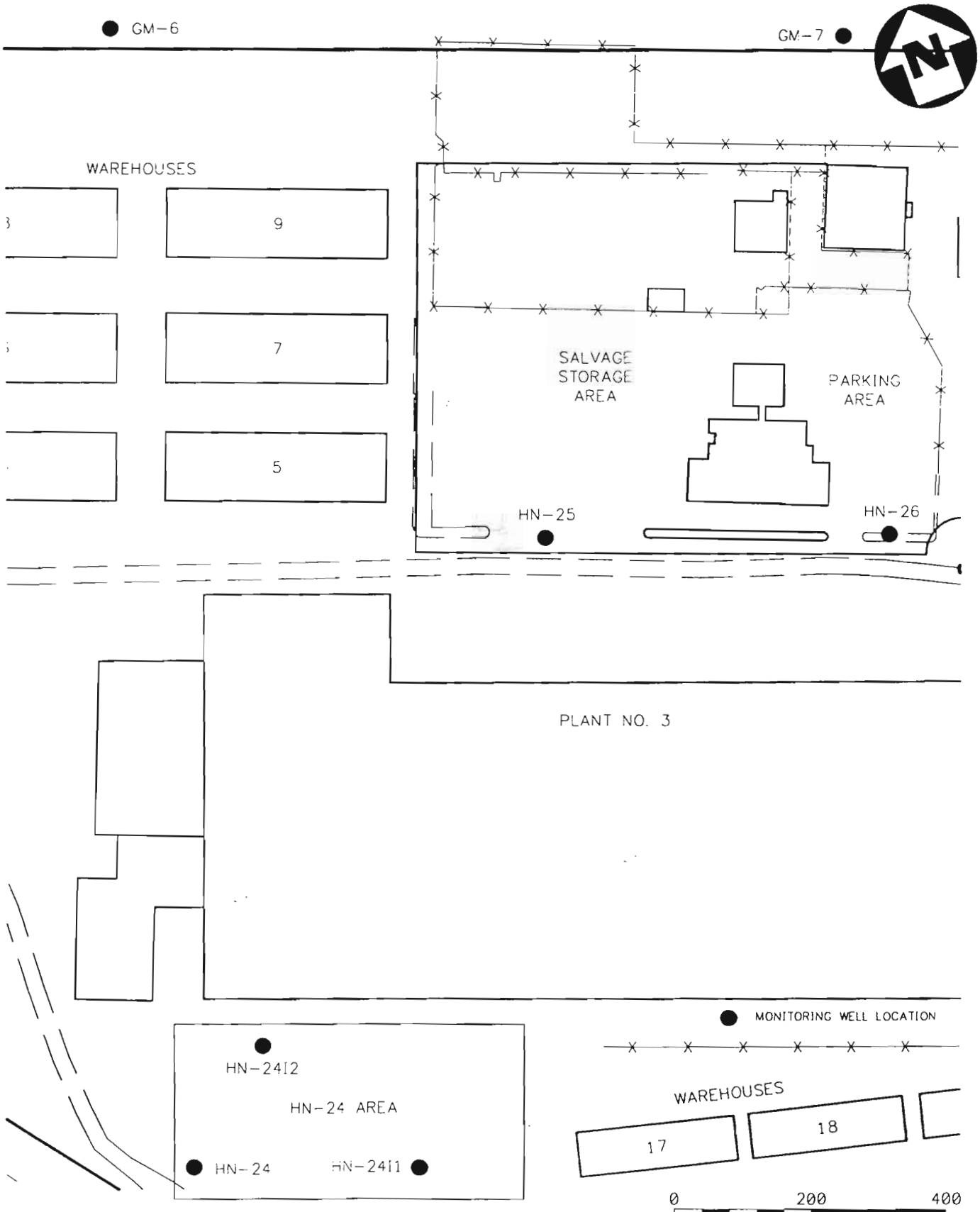
A review of Plant 3 operations, both past and present, indicated several areas where a source area of TCE could be present. Based on that review, soil gas samples were obtained near each of the suspected locations. A total of 27 soil gas samples were collected from all of the suspected areas plus an additional 5 samples from presumably clean areas to determine background conditions. These 32 samples were collected and analyzed with a total organic volatile analyzer (OVA) since this soil gas program was intended to be a relatively non-intrusive screening technique.

An additional seven soil gas samples were then collected at those areas where the initial soil gas readings were the highest. However, this time the samples were analyzed with an in-field gas chromatograph (GC) in order to determine the chemical-specific concentrations in the soil gas. The results indicated that the honeycomb cleaning area is a potential source of volatile organic contamination. However, since its location is side/downgradient of Site 1, it is possible that the soil gas contamination is a result of contaminated groundwater flowing from Site 1 beneath Plant 3. Also, the concentrations of TCE in the soil gas taken at this location were not as significant.

Therefore, it has been concluded that, although Plant 3 may have been a historic source of groundwater contamination, it is unlikely that Plant 3 is a continuing source of the contamination at HN-24 (although soils beneath Plant 3 will require remediation).

As previously mentioned, additional permanent monitoring wells were installed around HN-24I to evaluate other potential source areas (see Figure 6). The first monitoring well, HN-24I1, was placed in the location of the former coal pile area and in between Site 1 and the HN-24 area. The measured TCE concentration in this well was significantly lower. This leads to the conclusion that the contamination in HN-24I did not originate at either the coal pile area or Site 1.

The second monitoring well, HN-24I2, was placed in between the HN-24 area and the potential source areas to the north (Plant 3 and northern warehouse area). The analytical results of this well were almost identical to that of the second round of sampling done at HN-24I. That is, only TCE was detected and at a similar concentration to that found in HN-24I (12,000 ppb).



HN-24 AREA
PHASE 2 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/
FEASIBILITY STUDY
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

FIGURE 5

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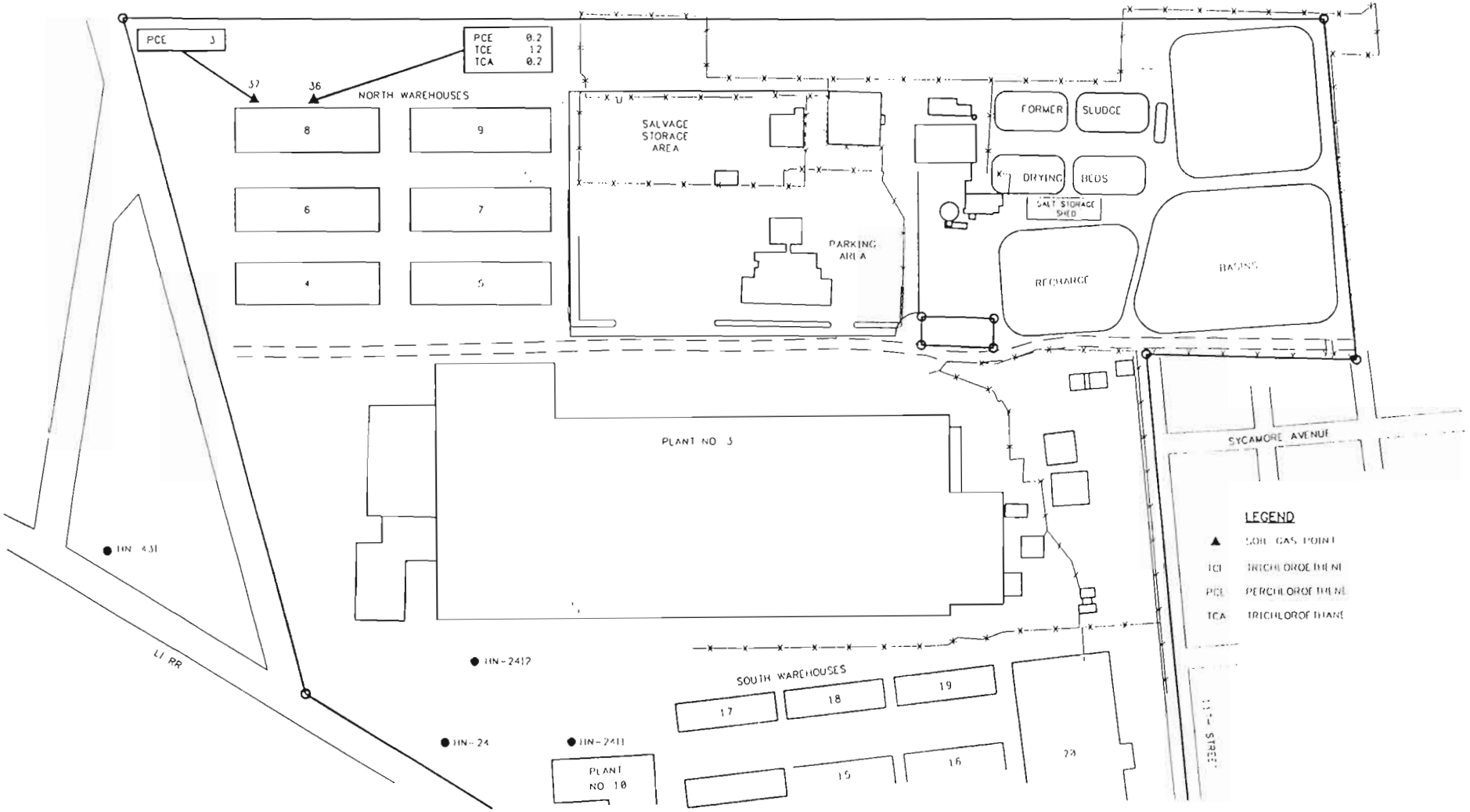

SOIL GAS SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND RESULTS (µg/l)
DRUM AREA NEAR NORTHERN WAREHOUSES
PHASE 2 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

FIGURE 6

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

The third monitoring well, HN-43I, was placed upgradient of HN-24I in between the HN-24 area and the Hooker/RUCO superfund site. An evaluation of split spoon samples and a groundwater sample at this location did not indicate the presence of significant contamination as had been found at both HN-24I and HN-24I2. However, potential offsite sources have not been ruled out.

In summary, the Navy failed to locate a source area which would account for the significant TCE readings in well HN-24I. There is no doubt that contamination is present at this area and that some type of groundwater remediation will be necessary. This issue will be further addressed by the second operable unit planned for NWIRP Bethpage and the subsequent PRAP.

Residential Neighborhood

Eleven temporary monitoring wells were installed in the residential area east of the NWIRP site (see Figure 7) in order to characterize the extent of shallow groundwater contamination associated with Site 1 and to help identify the best location for the installation of permanent monitoring wells. Various VOCs were found in 6 out of the 11 wells ranging from 0.11 ppb (well R-04) to 22.49 ppb (well R-05). For comparison, the Federal and State drinking water standard is 5 ppb per compound.

Based on the results of the temporary monitoring well program, three permanent monitoring well clusters were then installed (see Figure 8) in order to evaluate the horizontal and vertical extent of solvent-contaminated groundwater in this area. Each well cluster consisted of a shallow-depth well (approximately 50 feet below grade) and an intermediate-depth well (100 to 150 feet below grade).

The results of the offsite monitoring well program indicated that the shallow groundwater contamination associated with Site 1 is limited to areas within approximately 100 feet east of Site 1, but continues south to near the Long Island Railroad. There is, however, additional shallow groundwater contamination at several locations in this area which are likely attributable to the recharge basins (Site 2). The intermediate-depth contamination in the residential neighborhood extends east toward Stewart Avenue and south to the Long Island Railroad.

In addition, the Navy attended a public meeting regarding environmental work being conducted at adjacent industrial properties. From these meetings, the Navy became aware of significant community concerns regarding the potential presence of contamination in the neighborhood surrounding this site. In order to determine if contamination has migrated off of the Navy's property, the Navy conducted sampling of the soils within the residential community located to the east of NWIRP Bethpage's Site 1. The sampling was conducted during November 1994. The results of the sampling showed only two detections out of eleven properties sampled but at concentrations well below the EPA standard of 1 ppm. No detections were found at those properties immediately adjacent to Site 1. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that contamination from the Navy's Site 1 property has not spread into the residential community.

3.3: Interim Remedial Measures

An interim remedial action was initiated by the Navy during July 1993 to address the area at Site 1 where the significant hit of PCBs was detected (1,470 ppm). Because of the high reading, this area posed a threat to onsite workers in excess of EPA's acceptable risk range established in the National Contingency Plan (NCP). This potential threat triggered the Navy's action. This area was tested using field screening kits to identify the outer edges of the significant PCB contamination (those areas greater than 50 ppm) and that area, which is roughly 4,000 square feet, was then covered with eight to ten inches of soil to eliminate risks associated with fugitive dust and dermal contact (see Figure 9). The risk posed by PCBs at this site was originally 2.0×10^{-4} for the onsite worker, however, the residual risks to PCBs after the interim action was reduced to 9.8×10^{-6}, which is within the range of acceptable risk as defined by the EPA. The PCBs, as well as the associated cover, will all be removed as part of a final remedial action.

TEMPORARY MONITORING WELL POINT LOCATIONS
PHASE 2 – REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION FEASIBILITY STUDY
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

FIGURE 7

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0 400 800

SCALE IN FEET

FIGURE 8

OFFSITE; RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD
PHASE 2 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

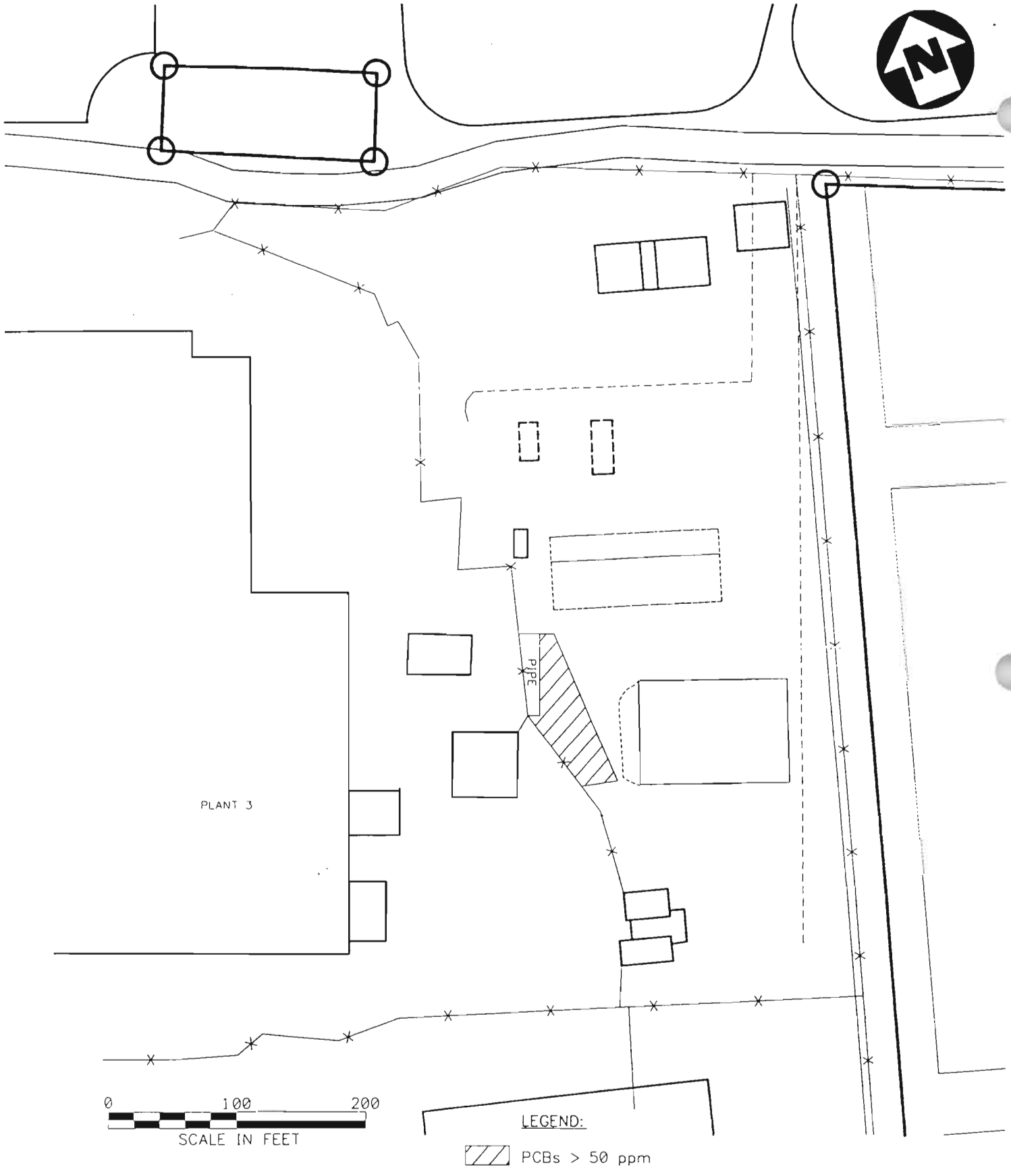


FIGURE 9

SITE 1 – PCB SOIL RESULTS
PHASE 2
REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NY

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

Another interim remedial action will be conducted by the Navy to address groundwater contamination emanating from the NWIRP facility and migrating downgradient towards the Bethpage Water District's (BWD) public water supply wells (see Figure 10). South of the Navy's property, as well as Northrop Grumman Corporation property, are three clusters of public water supply wells known as BWD Plants 4, 5, and 6. Computer modeling conducted as part of the Phase 2 RI has predicted that groundwater, over the years, has originated at source areas on the Navy's property, as well as other non-Navy source areas, and has migrated south towards these water supply wells. To date, VOC contamination at levels below the Federal and State standards has been detected at BWD Plant #4. Contaminant levels greater than standards have been detected at BWD Plant #6; however, after treatment, this water also meets Federal and State standards. In addition, based on groundwater flow patterns, it can be expected that detectable levels of VOCs will start to appear at BWD Plant #5 in the future.

To counter this contamination, the Northrop Grumman Corporation has funded treatment systems for BWD Plant #4 and #6. As part of this interim action, the Navy will fund a treatment system for BWD Plant #5. By cooperatively addressing this issue, the Navy and the Northrop Grumman Corporation have taken steps to insure that the public water supplies in this area will be within the Federal and State standards set for safe drinking water.

This interim action will consist of either an air stripping or granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment system(s) for the current potable well of concern at BWD Plant #5. The treatment system will be designed by the Bethpage Water District and would allow the well to pump contaminated groundwater through the treatment system to remove the VOCs. The treated groundwater would then be distributed.

3.4 Feasibility Study

After completion of the Phase 2 RI, a Feasibility Study (FS) was initiated. The objectives of this study were:

(1) to take the information gathered during both phases of the RI and develop remedial action objectives and goals which would minimize and/or prevent risks to human health and the environment while complying with ARARs.
(2) to identify and screen potential remedial technologies which would satisfy objective 1.
(3) to take the technologies supplied under objective 2 and assemble them into remedial action alternatives.
(4) to take the remedial action alternatives and do a detailed analysis on each one based on the nine criteria items defined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), namely: overall protection of human health and the environment; compliance with ARARs; short-term effectiveness; long-term effectiveness; implementability; reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume; cost; state acceptance; and community acceptance.

3.5 Proposed Remedial Action Plan

Upon finalization of the FS in March 1994, the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) was developed to briefly describe the contents of the RI and FS and to present to the public the Navy's and State's proposed plan for remediating soils at NWIRP Bethpage. The PRAP was issued on October 28, 1994.

One of two operable units planned for NWIRP Bethpage was described in the PRAP. The first operable unit will consist of remediation of the onsite soils, and to a limited extent, the most contaminated shallow groundwater contamination at NWIRP Bethpage. The main contaminants in the soils which are to be addressed, through treatment, are metals in excess of the hazardous waste criteria, VOCs at concentrations in excess of the remedial action goals, and PCBs at concentrations in excess of 10 ppm. Low-level contamination remaining at the site would be covered to eliminate remaining risks.

The second operable unit will address the remediation of the deeper onsite and offsite groundwater. The time frame for issuance of a PRAP for the second operable unit has not yet been established. The second PRAP will be prepared in coordination with other activities being conducted by both the Occidental Chemical and the Northrop Grumman Corporations.

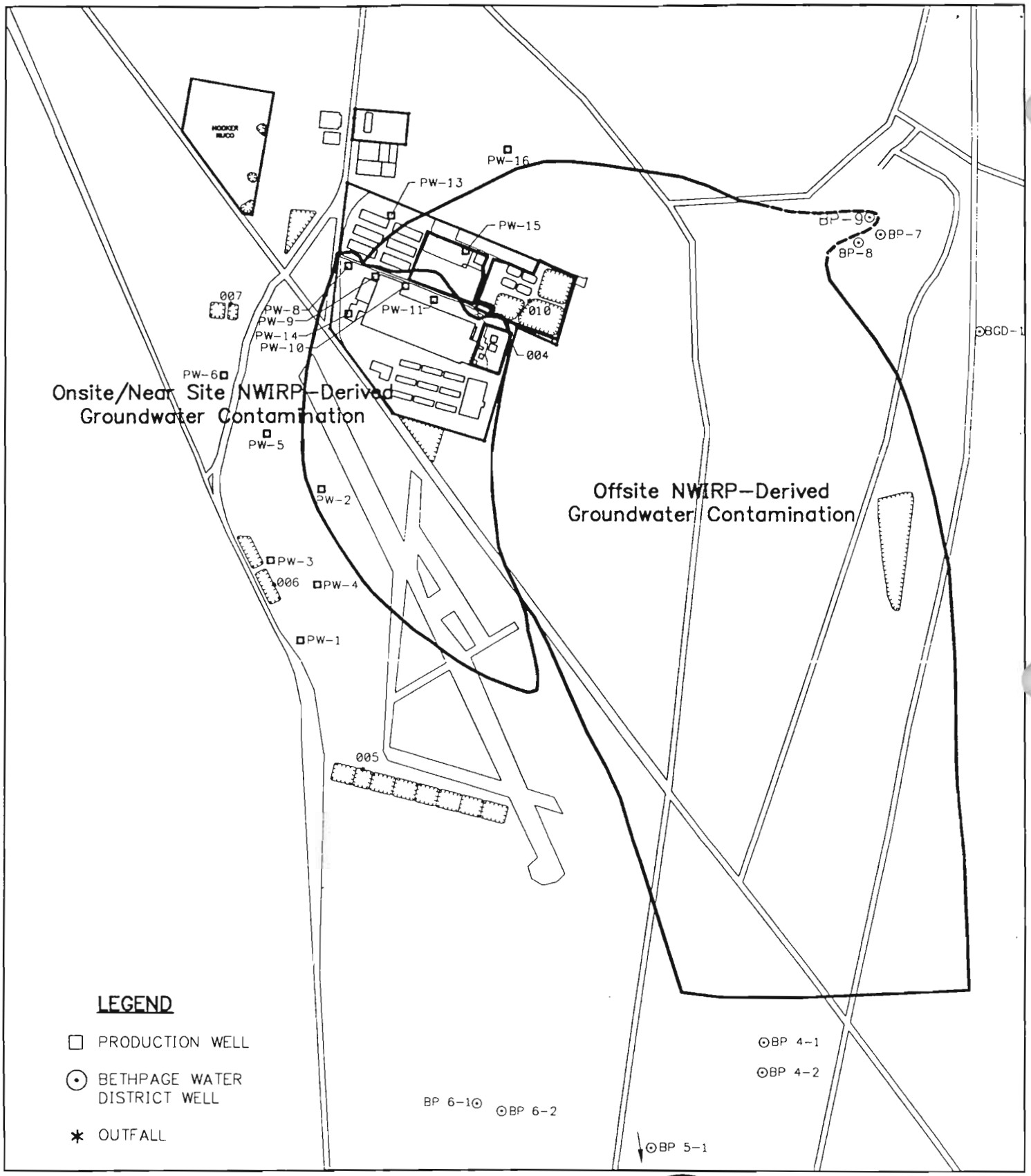


FIGURE 10

ESTIMATED AREAL EXTENT OF ONSITE/NEAR SITE AND OFFSITE NWIRP-DERIVED GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION FEASIBILITY STUDY, NWIRP BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

SECTION 4.0: RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1: Summary of Site Risks

During the RI/FS, an analysis was conducted to estimate the health or environmental risks that could result if the soil contamination at NWIRP Bethpage was not remediated. This analysis is commonly referred to as a baseline risk assessment. In conducting this assessment, the focus was on the health effects that could result from exposure to the contaminants as a result of direct contact, ingestion, or inhalation of the soil by an onsite or offsite resident (including children) and an onsite worker. The analysis focused on the major contaminants of concern, namely VOCs (TCE), metals, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and PCBs. TCE is a volatile organic compound that is known to cause cancer in laboratory animals and thus is classified as a carcinogen. TCE is highly mobile and typically migrates through the soil into the groundwater. PCBs are chlorinated compounds that are typically found in transformer oil and are also known carcinogens. PCBs are not very mobile in soils. Prolonged contact with these chemicals at concentrations exceeding current standards may also result in adverse noncarcinogenic health effects.

When there are no ARARs for soil remediation, risk-based remediation goals are used. The EPA has determined that the excess lifetime cancer risk posed by each contaminant following remediation should be between 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6}. This risk level would reduce the probability of contracting cancer, as a result of direct exposure to these contaminants in the soil, to between one additional person in ten thousand to one additional person in one million over a lifetime, with an emphasis on achieving the latter. The EPA considers this to be an acceptable level of risk.

SITE 1

The baseline risk assessment concluded that for current and future soil exposure scenarios, there is no indication that adverse noncarcinogenic health effects exists for this site.

Total excess cancer risks for current soil exposure were calculated to be 2×10^{-4}, with this risk occurring for the adult employee, dermal exposure scenario. PCBs at Site 1 were the major factor in these potential dermal cancer risks. Because of the elevated PCB concentration at the one location, steps were taken to isolate these soils from potential receptors. With this area isolated, revised total excess cancer risks for current soil exposure range from 4×10^{-7} to 1×10^{-5}, with the highest risk occurring for the adult employee, dermal exposure scenario. Estimated total excess cancer risks for future soil exposure scenarios ranged from 9×10^{-11} to 9×10^{-6}, with the highest risks occurring for the adult resident dust inhalation scenario at Site 1. Arsenic at Site 1 was primarily responsible for these projected cancer risks.

SITES 2 AND 3

The contaminants in the soils at Sites 2 and 3 (under the current or in future scenarios) do not represent a significant, direct, non-carcinogenic risk to onsite workers or offsite residents.

Likewise, incremental carcinogenic risks are not indicated for offsite residents under the current soil scenario (excess cancer risk less than 1×10^{-6}). However, carcinogenic risks to onsite workers (under the current and future soil scenarios) and offsite residents (under future soil scenarios) exceed an excess cancer risk of 1×10^{-6}. The risks do not, however, exceed an excess cancer risk of 1×10^{-4}. The contaminants responsible for these risks are PCBs at Site 2 and benzo(a)pyrene (a PAH) at Site 3.

POST-REMEDIAL ACTION SITE RISKS

Implementation of the selected alternative will reduce the risks posed by the contaminants at each site to within the EPA's acceptable risk range by addressing the higher levels of contamination. This is based on the assumption that the facility will remain to be used for industrial purposes. The risks remaining as a result of the residual contamination being left in place will then be eliminated by the use of a gravel or vegetated soil cover. This action will serve to eliminate any exposure pathways from the adult worker and the offsite resident. Deed restrictions will also be implemented in order to further reduce the possibility that exposures to contaminants will occur in the future.

SECTION 5.0: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIATION GOALS

The goals for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process set forth in 6 NYCRR 375-1.10. These goals, shown in Table 1, have been established to be protective of human health and the environment and to meet ARARs and New York State Standards, Criteria, and Guidance values (SCGs) to the maximum extent practicable.

At a minimum, the remedy selected should eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to human health and to the environment presented by the chemicals which have been identified to be at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

The remedial action objectives selected for soils at the NWIRP Bethpage site are:

* Comply with contaminant-specific, location-specific, and action-specific ARARs and SCGs.
* Reduce, control, or eliminate the contamination present within site soils.
* Prevent human exposure to contaminated soils at Sites 1, 2 and 3 at concentrations greater than the remedial action goals.
* Prevent leaching of contaminants in soils which could result in groundwater contamination in excess of groundwater remediation goals.
* Prevent offsite migration of contaminants.

Groundwater remediation objectives will be addressed in a PRAP for Operable Unit #2 - Groundwater. However, the selected alternative described in this ROD will address groundwater issues to a certain extent. The vapor extraction/air sparging techniques which will be used for soil remediation will also remediate contamination in the upper portions of the water table (10-20 feet).

TABLE 1

REMEDIAL ACTION LEVELS FOR CONTAMINATED SOILS
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

CHEMICAL OF CONCERN	MAXIMUM SITE SOIL CONC (MG/KG)	RISK BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)[r]	ARAR BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)	TBC BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)	SOIL PRGs (MG/KG)
SITE 1					
ORGANICS - VOLATILES					
Trichloroethene	0.20	NR	**0.0093**[c]	NR	0.010[s]
Tetrachloroethene	4.80	NR	**0.0268**[c]	NR	0.027[s]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.072	NR	**0.00112**[c,h]	NR	0.010[s]
PESTICIDES					
Chlordane	0.240	0.491[b]-49.1[b]	4.12[c]	**0.206**[d]	0.206
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS					
Total Aroclors	1,470	**0.753**[a,k]-**75.3**[a] **0.083**[b,k]-**8.3**[b]	**50**[j]	**1-25**[e]	1 to 10[e]
POLYNUCLEAR AROMATICS					
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.550	NA	147.5[c]	**0.0059**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Chrysene	0.580	NA	147.5[c]	**0.0059**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.680	NA	405.0[c]	**0.0162**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.620	NA	405.0[c]	**0.0162**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.620	0.0875[b,h]-8.75[b]	16.22[f]	**0.0610**[g,h]	0.330[s]
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.430	NA	1,180[c]	**0.0472**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.150[h]	NA	2,436[c]	**0.014**[g,h]	0.330[s]
INORGANICS					
Arsenic	3,380	**5.38**[a,k]-**538**[a]	(i)	**80**[g]	5.4
Manganese	167	**142**[a,p]	NA	20,000[g]	142

TABLE 1 (Continued)
REMEDIAL ACTION LEVELS FOR CONTAMINATED SOILS
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK
PAGE 2

CHEMICAL OF CONCERN	MAXIMUM SITE SOIL CONC (MG/KG)	RISK BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)[r]	ARAR BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)	TBC BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)	SOIL PRGS (MG/KG)
SITE 2					
ORGANICS - VOLATILES					
Trichloroethene	0.032	NR	**0.01174**[c]	NR	0.012
PHENOLS					
4-Methylphenol(p-cresol)	0.0750[h]	NR	**0.0226**[c,h,l]	0.452[d]	0.330[s]
PESTICIDES					
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0120	0.072[b]-7.02[b]	**0.00082**[c][h][m]	**0.000082**[d,h]	0.0017[s]
Dieldrin	0.0079	0.0399[b]-3.99[b]	1.580[c]	**0.000316**[d,h]	0.0033[s]
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS					
Total Aroclors	36.6	**0.753**[a,k]-**75.3**[a] **0.083**[k]-**8.3**[b]	50[j]	1-25[e]	1 to 10[e]
POLYNUCLEAR AROMATICS					
Benzo(a)anthracene	1.20	NA	186.0[c]	**0.00744**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Chrysene	1.10	NA	186.0[c]	**0.00744**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.980	NA	512.5[c]	**0.0205**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.20	NA	512.5[c]	**0.0205**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.20	**0.0875**[b,h,k]-**8.75**[b]	20.47[f]	**0.061**[g,h]	0.330[s]
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.690	NA	1,490[c]	**0.0596**[d,h]	0.330[s]
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.310[h]	NA	3,071[c]	**0.014**[g,h]	0.330[s]
Naphthalene	0.210[h]	NR	0.875[c]	**0.175**[d,h]	0.330[s]
INORGANICS					
Arsenic	13.4	**5.38**[a,k]-**538**[a]	500[i]	80[g]	5.4
Beryllium	0.880[h]	**0.663**[b,k]-**66.3**[b]	NA	0.160[g,h]	1.0[s]

TABLE 1 (Continued)
REMEDIAL ACTION LEVELS FOR CONTAMINATED SOILS
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK
PAGE 3

CHEMICAL OF CONCERN	MAXIMUM SITE SOIL CONC (MG/KG)	RISK BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)[r]	ARAR BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)	TBC BASED REMEDIATION GOAL (MG/KG)	SOIL PRGS (MG/KG)
SITE 3					
ORGANICS - VOLATILES					
Tetrachloroethene	0.0550	NR	**0.0288**	NR	0.029
ETHERS					
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	0.360	**0.024[a,h,k]-2.4[a]**	0.011[c,h,n]	**0.00022[d,h]**	0.330[s]
PESTICIDES					
Heptachlor	0.0170	NR	0.0759[c]	**0.00759[d]**	0.008
Dieldrin	0.0050	0.0399[b]-3.99[b]	1.345[c]	**0.000269[d,h]**	0.0033[h]
POLYNUCLEAR AROMATICS					
Benzo(a)anthracene	0 .880	NA	158.3[c]	**0.00633[d,h]**	0.330[s]
Chrysene	1.06	NA	158.3[c]	**0.00633[d,h]**	0.330[s]
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1.20	NA	435.0[c]	**0.0174[d,h]**	0.330[s]
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1.40	NA	435.0[c]	**0.0174[d,h]**	0.330[s]
Benzo(a)pyrene	1.30	**0.0875[b,h,k]-8.75[b]**	17.40[f]	**0.0610[g,h]**	0.330[s]
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.920	NA	1,265[c]	**0.0506[d,h]**	0.330[s]
Dimethylphthalate	0.190[h]	782,143[b]	0.0138[c][h][o]	NR	0.330[s]
INORGANICS					
Arsenic	56.8	**5.38[a,k]-538[a]**	500[i]	80[g]	5.4
Beryllium	1.50	**0.663[b,h,k]-66.3[b]**	NA	**0.160[g,h]**	1.0[s]
Manganese	267	**142[a,q]**	NA	20,000[g]	142

(a) Current industrial land use scenario.
(b) Future residential land use scenario.
(c) Groundwater protection based on New York State Public Supply Regulations. (Title 10 - Part 5-1).
(d) Groundwater protection based on New York State Technical Assistance Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 3028, "Contained in" Criteria, November 30, 1992 and "Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Level", TAGM 4046, dated November 16, 1992.
(e) 1 mg/kg residential use, 10 mg/kg industrial use based on Federal and New York State guidance.
(f) Groundwater protection based on Federal SDWA, 40 CFR-141.
(g) Soil action level based on New York State TAGMs.
(h) Less than CRQL (organics) or CRDL (inorganics).
(i) Potential for TCLP leachate to exceed hazardous waste criteria. Only one location at Site 1 exhibited elevated levels of arsenic. TCLP testing was conducted on a composite containing this sample. The TCLP concentration was 0.855 mg/l. RCRA criteria is 5 mg/l.
(j) TSCA criteria (40 CFR 761).
(k) Chemical of concern maximum concentration exceeds 10^{-6} risk; however, cumulative risk for all remaining chemicals are not expected to exceed 10^{-4} following ARAR-based remediation.
(l) Eliminate from further ARAR-based groundwater protection consideration. 4-methylphenol not detected in Site 2 subsurface soil or groundwater and only detected in 1 of 13 surface soil samples analyzed. The one detection is below the CRQL of 0.330 mg/kg.
(m) Eliminate from further ARAR-based groundwater consideration. Heptachlor epoxide not detected in Site 2 surface or subsurface soils or groundwater. Only detected in basin sediments (1 of 2 samples) which are periodically removed by Grumman.
(n) Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether not detected in Site 3 subsurface soils or groundwater and only detected in 1 of 9 surface soil samples at a concentration slightly above the CRQL of 0.330 mg/kg.
(o) Eliminate from further ARAR-based groundwater protection consideration. Dimethyl phthalate not detected in Site 3 subsurface soils or groundwater and only detected in 1 of 9 surface soil samples at a concentration less than the CRQL of 0.330 mg/kg.
(p) Manganese was not detected in Site 1 surface soils. Manganese was detected in 9 of 9 subsurface soils analyzed, at a representative concentration of 126 mg/kg which is less than the risk-based remediation goal. Primary non-carcinogenic risk is associated with dust inhalation.
(q) Manganese was not detected in Site 3 surface soils. Manganese was detected in 6 of 6 subsurface soils analyzed, at a representative concentration of 195 mg/kg which exceeds the risk based remediation goal. Primary non-carcinogenic risk is associated with dust inhalation.
(r) Where data is presented as a range, chemical of concern is carcinogenic and range represents 10^{-6} to 10^{-4} risk.
(s) When the minimum of the risk-based, ARAR-based, and TBC-based goal is less than the CRQLs/CRDLs, the CRQLs and CRDLs will be used.

NA - Not applicable
NR - Not reported since less stringent than ARAR-based criteria highlighted goals indicate an exceedance of maximum site soil concentration.

SECTION 6.0: SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The Superfund process, as described in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), requires that the alternative chosen to clean up a hazardous waste site meet several criteria. The alternative must be protective of human health and the environment, be cost effective, and meet the requirements of environmental regulations. Permanent solutions to contamination problems should be developed, whenever possible. These solutions should reduce the volume, toxicity, or mobility of the contaminants. Emphasis is also placed on treating the wastes at the site, when possible.

In the Feasibility Study (FS), which was completed in March 1994, a variety of technologies were studied to determine whether they were applicable for use on the contaminated soils. The technologies determined to be most applicable to these site soils were developed into remedial alternatives.

6.1: Description of Remedial Alternatives for Onsite Soils

The alternatives analyzed for this operable unit are presented below. They are numbered to correspond with those alternatives found in the Final FS Report dated March 1994. However, the descriptions of some of the alternatives presented below vary slightly to those described within the FS to reflect changes which have been made to the soil alternatives since the time the FS Report was finalized. For example, the term "enhanced" has been added to those alternatives which call for using vapor extraction to treat VOCs in soils to levels which exceed the remedial action goals shown in Table 1. Also, the term "limited" has been dropped from those alternatives in which vapor extraction will meet the remedial action goals for VOCs.

In addition, alternatives S3 and S5 through S7 in the FS recommends incineration of PCB-contaminated soils at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm. This level has been revised and the new threshold concentration for incineration will now be 500 ppm. However, there is the possibility that select soils with PCB concentrations less than 500 ppm will also be incinerated depending upon location and volume. The soils of concern, which only occur at Site 1, will be excavated and transported to an EPA-approved, off-site incineration facility.

Finally, the FS Report previously recommended landfilling PCB-contaminated soils with concentrations in excess of 50 ppm as part of alternative S4. It also recommended landfilling or onsite consolidation of PCB-contaminated soils with concentrations between 10 and 50 ppm as part of alternatives S5 through S7. The upper limit for all four alternatives has been increased to 500 ppm. All of the changes described above have been reflected in the soil alternatives described below.

The Final FS Report described both industrial and residential use alternatives. However, only the industrial use alternatives are presented in this ROD since it is the Navy's intention to continue to use the property at the NWIRP Bethpage for industrial purposes. The Final FS Report may be consulted for an explanation of the alternatives which assume a future residential use scenario. These alternatives were analyzed to show the cost comparisons between the two assumed land uses. Only when the Navy has determined that it no longer has a need for this land will changes in land use be considered. There are two methods in place used to determine what the best use of the land would be. One is the General Services Administration (GSA) excessing process and the other is the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process. Both processes involve an analysis of the current land use, scope of any existing environmental problems remaining at the site, cost to remediate the land depending on its future use, and availability of prospective land owners which include other Department of Defense (DoD) and Federal agencies, State and local agencies, and other interested community parties. Both processes involve communication similar to that of the TRC committee. It is important to note that before any change in land use takes place, the appropriate environmental remediation will be undertaken depending upon the chosen land use.

The abbreviated list of alternatives considered for this proposed plan are shown below:

- Alternative S1: No Action
- Alternative S2A: Clay Capping (Current Industrial Use)
- Alternative S3: Fixation of Metals, Off-site Incineration of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, and Enhanced In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs
- Alternative S4: Fixation of Metals, Landfilling of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, and Enhanced In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs
- Alternative S5: Fixation of Metals, Incineration of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, Landfilling of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations between 10 and 500 ppm, and Enhanced In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs
- Alternative S6: Fixation of Metals, Incineration of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, Landfilling of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations between 10 and 500 ppm, and In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs
- Alternative S7: Fixation of Metals, Incineration of Soils Contaminated with PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, Onsite Consolidation and Capping of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations between 10 and 500 ppm, and In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs

The Final FS Report also lists three additional alternatives for soil remediation. Those alternatives, S8, S9, and S10, are all considered technologically feasible. However, it was determined that these alternatives are not implementable due to their enormous cost. Therefore, they have been left out of this ROD. The Final FS Report may be consulted for an explanation of these alternatives.

Common Elements of the Alternatives

The various contaminated soil alternatives listed above include common components. For example, alternatives S3 through S7 all include fixation of metals which exceed the hazardous waste criteria as defined under 40 CFR 261.24 and 6 NYCRR Part 371.3(e)(1). In all cases, arsenic at Site 1 is the contaminant of concern. Arsenic would either be fixated on-site or off-site using a suitable binder such as ferrous sulfate and/or lime to reduce the mobility of the metals. The fixated soil would then be disposed of in an offsite non-hazardous waste landfill.

In-situ vapor extraction/air sparging (VE/AS) technology would be incorporated into Alternatives S3 through S7. VE/AS is a demonstrated technology for the removal of VOCs from the unsaturated or vadose zone of soils. Vapor extraction involves an induced vacuum to pull air through the soil. Upon withdrawal from the soil, the contaminated air stream would then be treated by an appropriate process. Air sparging involves pumping air into the upper 10-20 feet of the aquifer. VOCs in this zone would be stripped from the soil and groundwater by the air, and then captured by the vacuum extraction system.

The soil clean-up goals for the VOCs of concern are presented in Table 1. The NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation's recommended clean-up goals for these compounds are also presented in this table. VOCs are distributed in the vadose zone over much of the site at concentrations below the NYSDEC clean-up guidelines, except for hot-spots at Site 1 and below Plant 3. The volume of soil to be treated under Alternatives S6 and S7 is 34% of that to be treated under Alternatives S3 through S5; however, 94% of the mass of VOCs in the soil will be treated. The contamination which is not addressed under Alternatives S6 and S7 is not expected to contaminate groundwater at levels which exceed standards.

Finally, after implementation of any of the alternatives, S3 through S7, residual contamination will remain in place. In order to insure that exposure pathways are eliminated from contact with the residual contamination, a 6-inch gravel cover and/or a 6-inch vegetated soil cover would be employed for areas with other metal- and organic-contaminated soils at concentrations greater than action levels. This cover must be of a permeable nature in order to promote rainwater infiltration and natural attenuation of the residual VOCs. Deed restrictions would also be required to restrict certain types of activities on the site.

Please note that the soil volumes presented below are preliminary and may be modified based on additional testing that would be conducted during the Remedial Design/Remedial Action stage.

Alternative S1 - No Action

- Estimated Capital Cost: $0
- Estimated Annual O&M Cost: $20,000/5 years
- Estimated Present Worth Cost (30-yr): $56,000
- Estimated Implementation Time frame: Immediately

This alternative has been developed and retained for baseline comparison purposes with the other alternatives, as required by the NCP. The only activity that would occur under the this alternative is periodic reviews, typically every 5 years.

Alternative S2A - Clay Capping (Current Industrial Use)

- Estimated Capital Cost: $3,779,000
- Estimated Annual O&M Cost: $19,000
- Estimated Present Worth Cost (30-yr): $4,065,000
- Estimated Implementation Time frame: 1 to 3 years

Alternative S2A was developed as a containment response action. At each of the three sites, contaminated soils with metals and organics concentrations greater than the current industrial use scenario action levels would be capped. Primary contaminants contained include chlorinated VOCs (TCE, PCE, and TCA), arsenic, PCBs, and various other metals and organics. Although contaminated soils would remain in place, exposure pathways are reduced. An impermeable clay cap system is featured. The clay cap system consists of 6 inches of gravel overlain by 1 foot of compacted clay, and then 6 inches of gravel covered by 2 feet of clean soil. Soil conditioning, fertilization, and revegetation would be employed as necessary, based on end use and erosion considerations.

Deed restrictions would also be required to restrict future use of the affected areas.

Alternative S2A would result in the capping of approximately 63,200 square yards (Site 1- 7,800 square yards; Site 2- 31,200 square yards; Site 3- 24,200 square yards). This acreage excludes the Site 1 VOC-contaminated soils underlying Plant No. 3 and the concrete area adjacent to Plant No. 3, which already serves as an effective cap.

Alternative S3 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, and Enhanced In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs

- Estimated Capital Cost: $16,847,000
- Estimated Annual O&M Cost: $14,000
- Estimated Present Worth Cost (30-yr): $17,056,000
- Estimated Implementation Time frame: 4 years

Alternative S3 combines removal/treatment/disposal and in-situ treatment response actions. This alternative addresses soil "hot spots" (i.e., metals at concentrations greater than hazardous waste criteria, as defined by the EPA under 40 CFR 261.24 and/or 6 NYCRR Part 371.3, and PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 500 ppm) using conventional techniques. Additionally, the primary site contaminants, VOCs, are addressed using in-situ vapor extraction and air sparging.

The 6-inch gravel or vegetated soil cover would be employed along with deed restrictions for those areas where residual contamination remains.

The "hot spots" to be addressed include fixation and disposal of soils containing arsenic at concentrations in excess of hazardous waste criteria along with excavation and transportation of PCB-contaminated soil with concentrations at or above 500 ppm to an approved offsite incineration facility.

Soil volumes include:
- 600 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil (Site 1 only)
- 300 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil (Site 1 only)
- 239,900 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil (Site 1- 115,400 cubic yards; Site 2- 3,100 cubic yards; Site 3- 121,400 cubic yards) to undergo enhanced in-situ vapor extraction (Site 1 soil volume includes the VOC-contaminated soils underlying Plant No. 3 and the concrete area adjacent to Plant No. 3).

Alternative S4 - Fixation of Metals, Landfilling of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, and Enhanced In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs

- Estimated Capital Cost: $15,900,000
- Estimated Annual O&M Cost: $14,000
- Estimated Present Worth Cost (30-yr): $16,110,000
- Estimated Implementation Time frame: 4 years

All of the components of this alternative are essentially the same as those described in Alternative S3, except that soils with PCB concentrations greater than or equal to 500 ppm would be transported to an approved off-site landfill instead of incinerated.

Soil volumes include:
- 600 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil (Site 1 only)
- 300 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil to be landfilled off-site (Site 1 only)
- 239,900 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil (Site 1- 115,400 cubic yards; Site 2- 3,100 cubic yards; Site 3- 121,400 cubic yards) to undergo enhanced in-situ vapor extraction (Site 1 soil volume includes the VOC-contaminated soils underlying Plant No. 3 and the concrete area adjacent to Plant No. 3).

Alternative S5 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, Landfilling of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations between 10 ppm and Less than 500 ppm, and Enhanced In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs

- Estimated Capital Cost: $19,441,000
- Estimated Annual O&M Cost: $14,000
- Estimated Present Worth Cost (30-yr): $19,651,000
- Estimated Implementation Time frame: 4 years

Alternative S5 consists of the essentially the same components/soil volumes as Alternatives S3, except that Alternative S5 provides for offsite landfilling of soils with PCB concentrations between 10 and 500 ppm. As with Alternatives S3, these areas would then be covered with a permeable cover along with the other soils contaminated with metals and organics greater than the action levels (see Table 1) and deed restrictions imposed.

Soil volumes include:
- 600 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil (Site 1 only)
- 300 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil to be incinerated off-site (Site 1 only)
- 3,700 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil with concentrations between 10 ppm and 500 ppm (Site 1- 1,100 cubic yards; Site 2- 2,600 cubic yards)
- 239,900 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil (Site 1- 115,400 cubic yards; Site 2- 3,100 cubic yards; Site 3- 121,400 cubic yards) to undergo enhanced in-situ vapor extraction (Site 1 soil volume includes the VOC-contaminated soils underlying Plant No. 3 and the concrete area adjacent to Plant No. 3).

Alternative S6 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, Landfilling of PCBs between 10 ppm and Less than 500 ppm, and In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs

- Estimated Capital Cost: $10,655,000
- Estimated Annual O&M Cost: $14,000
- Estimated Present Worth Cost (30-yr): $10,865,000
- Estimated Implementation Time frame: 4 years

Alternative S6 is similar to Alternative S5, except Alternative S6 addresses a more limited volume of VOC-contaminated soils. Soils contaminated with VOCs at concentrations greater than the modified action levels would be processed via in-situ vapor extraction and air sparging. As described earlier, the modified action levels for VOCs are equal to three times the VOC-action levels considered under other alternatives because the levels which are to be left in place are not expected to contaminate the groundwater.

Soil volumes include:
- 600 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil (Site 1 only)
- 300 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil to be incinerated off-site (Site 1 only)
- 3,700 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil with concentrations between 10 ppm and 500 ppm (Site 1- 1,100 cubic yards; Site 2- 2,600 cubic yards)
- 87,000 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil (Site 1 and underneath Plant No. 3) to undergo in-situ vapor extraction

Alternative S7 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of Soils Containing PCBs at Concentrations Greater than or Equal to 500 ppm, On-site Consolidation and capping of PCBs between 10 ppm and Less than 500 ppm, and In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs

- Estimated Capital Cost: $8,250,000
- Estimated Annual O&M Cost: $14,000
- Estimated Present Worth Cost (30-yr): $8,459,000
- Estimated Implementation Time frame: 4 years

Alternative S7 is similar to Alternative S6, except that under Alternative S7 the PCB-contaminated soils, with a PCB concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm, would be consolidated in one area and a composite cap would be used to limit infiltration in that area.

This alternative includes onsite consolidation of soils containing PCBs in concentrations between 10 and 500 ppm. An area in the northwest corner of Site 2 (the former sludge drying beds) has been identified as the location for the consolidated material and cap. Onsite capping of marginally-contaminated soils, such as these, is an acceptable method and is more economical than offsite landfilling or incineration. The cap system would consist of 6 inches of soil, overlain by a low permeability ($1x10^{-12}$ cm/sec) plastic geomembrane, followed by 24 inches of topsoil. Institutional controls, (deed restrictions, fencing around the cap, posted signs, etc.) would be implemented to guarantee the integrity of the system. A post-closure monitoring plan would be developed and implemented to ensure that the cap is properly maintained and is functioning properly.

Soil volumes include:

- 600 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil (Site 1 only)
- 300 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil to be incinerated off-site (Site 1 only)
- 3,700 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated soil with concentrations between 10 ppm and less than 500 ppm (Site 1- 1,100 cubic yards; Site 2- 2,600 cubic yards) to be consolidated and capped onsite
- 87,000 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil (Site 1 and underneath Plant No. 3) to undergo in-situ vapor extraction

6.2: Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives for Onsite Soils

In conformance with the NCP, the following nine criteria were used to evaluate each of the retained alternatives during the detailed analysis:

- Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment
- Compliance with ARARs
- Short-Term Effectiveness
- Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence
- Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume
- Implementability
- Cost
- State Acceptance
- Community Acceptance

In the following sections, the performance of each soil alternative is evaluated against the nine criteria items listed above.

THRESHOLD CRITERIA

The first two items are referred to as threshold criteria. An alternative must meet both threshold criteria or be eliminated from further consideration.

Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

This criterion is an overall and final evaluation of the health and environmental impact to assess whether each alternative is protective. This evaluation is based upon a composite of factors assessed under other criteria, especially short/long term effectiveness and compliance with ARARs.

All of the alternatives, with the exception of the "no action" alternative, would provide adequate protection of human health and the environment by eliminating, reducing, or controlling risk through treatment, engineering controls, or institutional controls.

The no action alternative would not be protective of human health and the environment. Contaminants would remain in the soils and could affect human health through dermal contact, accidental ingestion, and fugitive dust inhalation. Also, VOCs would continue to migrate into the groundwater. Because this alternative fails this threshold criteria item, it will not be considered further in this analysis as an option for this site.

Alternative S2 would be protective of human health by preventing contact with the contaminants, and the environment by minimizing groundwater infiltration and resulting groundwater contamination. Alternatives S3 through S7 address the major chemical threats at the site by removing and treating (or offsite landfilling under Alternative S4) soils containing hazardous wastes (PCB concentrations greater 50 ppm and arsenic), and treating soils contaminated with VOCs. Alternatives S3 through S7 provide protection of human health for the balance of the site contaminants by providing a barrier to avoid contact. Alternatives S5 and S6 would be slightly more protective than S3 and S4 with respect to PCBs since lower concentrations of PCBs would remain at the site.

Alternative S7 achieves a similar level of protection to Alternatives S5 and S6 by placing PCB-contaminated soils in an onsite capped area. Alternatives S6 and S7 would be slightly less protective of the groundwater than Alternatives S2 through S5 because residual VOC contamination would remain in the vadose zone.

Compliance with ARARs

Under this criterion, the issue of whether a remedy will meet all of the Federal or State environmental laws and regulation is addressed. If the laws and regulation will not be met, then grounds for invoking a waiver are presented.

Alternative S2 would not meet all ARARs as the contamination would remain in place. Alternatives S3 and S4 would not meet ARARs for PCBs since both alternatives allow for concentrations between 10 and 500 ppm to remain. The remaining alternatives would meet the ARARs for this site.

BALANCING CRITERIA

The next five items are known as balancing criteria. These provide the foundation for analysis of alternatives and is the basis of selecting a preferred remedy.

Short-Term Effectiveness

This item evaluates the potential short-term impacts of the remedial action upon the community, the workers, and the environment. The length of time needed to achieve the remedial objectives is estimated and compared with the other alternatives.

Adverse impacts to the community are not expected during implementation of Alternatives S2 - S7. Soil handling activities associated with Alternatives S2 through S7 are expected to generate minimal quantities of fugitive dust and VOCs. Dust generation would be controlled through common practices such as wetting of the soils. VOCs would be monitored and controlled if necessary using a foam-type suppressant.

Alternative S2 can be completed within 1 to 3 years after signing of the ROD. Alternatives S3, S4, S5, S6, and S7 would require approximately 2 to 4 years to complete.

Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

If wastes or residuals will remain at the site after the selected remedy has been implemented, the following items are evaluated: 1) the magnitude and nature of the risk posed by the remaining wastes; 2) the adequacy of the controls intended to limit the risk presented by the remaining wastes; and 3) the reliability of these controls.

Under Alternative S2, the contaminants would remain, however, a clay cap would be used to isolate the contaminants from the public and minimize infiltration of precipitation. Deed restrictions would be used to control future excavations into the area. Alternatives S3 through S7 address removal, treatment, and/or offsite disposal of RCRA characteristic wastes, TSCA regulated wastes, and NYSDEC regulated hazardous wastes. Also, the soils would be treated for removal of volatile organics.

Under Alternatives S3 through S7, contaminants (metals and other organics) at concentrations greater than the action levels would remain, however these soils would be covered to isolate the contaminants from coming into contact with workers and/or off-site residents.

Off-site incineration of soils with PCB concentrations greater than 500 ppm (Alternatives S3, S5 through S7) will permanently destroy the PCBs. Fixation and offsite landfilling of hazardous soils (Alternatives S3 through S7) is also expected to be permanent. Treatment of the soils for VOCs under Alternatives S3 through S7 includes capture of the VOCs and thermal destruction.

The clay cap for all contaminated areas (Alternative S2) and the cap for a PCB-contaminated soils at concentrations of 10 to 500 ppm (Alternative S7), and the soil/gravel cover (Alternatives S3 through S7) when coupled with deed restrictions are permanent, however, the contaminants would remain on-site. Long term maintenance of the cap or cover would be required.

Under Alternatives S2 though S7, the residual risks to human health are less than 1×10^{-6}. Under Alternative S2, if the cap and deed restrictions are not effective, then the residual risks exceed 1×10^{-4}. Under Alternatives S3 through S7, if the cap and deed restrictions are not effective then the residual risks are the in the range of 1×10^{-4} to 10^{-6}.

Alternatives S2 through S5 would be protective of groundwater at the completion of soil remediation. Alternatives S6 and S7 minimize future VOC contamination of the groundwater, by treating the most contaminated soils. However, low level VOC groundwater contamination would continue until the residual VOCs are flushed from the soils (10 to 30 years). Alternative S2 relies on the continued effectiveness of the clay cap. Alternatives S3 through S7 remove these contaminants from the site.

Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume

Preference is given to alternatives that permanently, and by treatment, reduce the toxicity, mobility, or volume of the wastes at the site. This includes assessing the fate of the residues generated from treating the wastes at the site.

There is no reduction in toxicity, mobility or volume under Alternative S2, since no treatment is used. Alternatives S3, and S5 through S7 all use thermal treatment to eliminate the toxicity of PCBs (at concentrations greater than 500 ppm), and fixation (also including Alternative S4) to reduce the mobility of arsenic (determined to be hazardous, as defined by the EPA under 40 CFR 261.24), by 50 to 99%. Alternatives S3 through S7 all employ some level of in-situ vapor extraction and air sparging to treat VOC-contaminated soils. The volume of contaminated soil is reduced by approximately 87,000 cubic yards under Alternatives S6 and S7 and by approximately 240,000 cubic yards under Alternatives S3, S4, and S5.

There are no provisions to addressing the toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contamination which is to remain in place after implementation of alternatives S3 through S7. However, by using a permeable cover, precipitation should induce natural flushing of the residual contaminants through the vadose zone and into the groundwater where they will be eventually remediated by the groundwater treatment system.

Implementability

This criterion evaluates the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing the alternative. Technically, this includes the difficulties associated with the construction and operation of the alternative, the reliability of the technology, and the ability to effectively monitor the effectiveness of the remedy. Administratively, the availability of the necessary personnel and material is evaluated along with potential difficulties in obtaining special permits, rights-of-way for construction, etc.

Alternatives S2 - S7 should be readily implementable. Equipment and resources and TSD facilities are available as applicable. Alternative S2, and to a lesser extent Alternative S7, involve a cap which would significantly affect the future use of the site.

Cost

Capital and operation and maintenance costs are estimated for the alternatives and compared on a present worth basis. Although cost is the last criterion evaluated, where two or more alternatives have met the requirements of the other criteria, lower cost can be used as the basis for final selection.

The costs associated with each of the soil alternatives is provided in Table 2.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF SOILS ALTERNATIVES COSTS
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

Alternative No.	Current Industrial Scenario			Future Residential Scenario		
	Capital Cost ($)	O&M ($/yr)	Present Worth Cost ($ - 30-Yr)	Capital Cost ($)	O&M ($/yr)	Present Worth Cost ($ - 30-Yr)
S1 - No Action [1]	S1- 0	4,000	56,000	-----	-----	-----
S2 - Clay Capping	S2A - 3,779,000	19,000	4,065,000	S2B - 3,546,000	18,000	3,817,000
S3 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of PCBs >50 ppm, and In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs [1,4,5]	S3 - 16,847,000	14,000	17,056,000	-----	-----	-----
S4 - Fixation of Metals, Offsite Landfill of PCBs >50 ppm, and In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs [5]	S4 - 15,900,000	14,000	16,096,000	-----	-----	-----
S5 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of PCBs> 500 ppm, Offsite Landfill of PCBs between 10 ppm and 500 ppm, and In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs [1,5]	S5 - 19,441,000	14,000	19,651,000	-----	-----	-----
S6 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of PCBs> 500 ppm, Offsite Landfill of PCBs between 10 ppm and 500 ppm, and Limited In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs [1,5]	S6 - 10,655,000	14,000	10,865,000	-----	-----	-----
S7 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of PCBs> 50 ppm, Onsite consolidation and clay capping of PCBs between 10 ppm and 50 ppm, and Limited In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs [1,5]	S7 - 8,250,000	14,000	8,459,000	-----	-----	-----
S8 - Fixation of Metals, Incineration of PCBs> 50 ppm, In-Situ Vapor Extraction of VOCs, and Offsite Landfill of Other Metals/Organics [2]	S8A - 44,490,000	-----	-----	S8B - 41,758,000	-----	-----
S9 - Fixation of Metals, Onsite Low Temperature Thermal Stripping of VOCs and PCBs, and Offsite Landfill of Other Metals/Organics [2]	S9A - 109,376,000	-----	-----	S9B - 105,637,000	-----	-----
S10 - Soil Washing/Onsite Fill of Metals and Organics with Offsite Landfill of Metal Treatment Residuals, and Incineration of Organic Treatment Residuals [2]	S10A - 91,597,000	-----	-----	S10B - 89,907,000	-----	-----

(1) Costs for current industrial use scenario and future residential use scenario are identical.
(2) No long-term operating costs are incurred since no residual contamination remains on site; therefore, present worth costs are not applicable.
(3) Note that the costs presented are preliminary and may be modified based on additional testing that would be conducted during the Remedial Design/Remedial Action stage.
(4) The estimated capital and present worth costs for Alternative S3 with only limited In-Situ VaporExtraction would be $8,061,000 and $8,270,000, respectively.
(5) Alternatives S3 through S7 also include permeable covering and deed restriction components for the remaining soils with chemical concentrations greater than the action levels.

MODIFYING CRITERIA

These last two items are called modifying criteria. These are usually assessed after receipt of public comments on the proposed plan but can alter the preferred remedy if the alternative does not receive favorable public response.

State Acceptance

State acceptance (NYSDEC and NYSDOH) of the preferred alternative described below has been given. Since this document is a joint Navy and NYSDEC publication, NYSDEC has reviewed it and provided comments. All applicable comments have been incorporated.

Community Acceptance

Community acceptance of the preferred alternative outlined in the PRAP was evaluated at the conclusion of the public comment period. The concerns of the public, along with the Navy's and NYSDEC's responses, are presented in the Responsiveness Summary section of this ROD for this operable unit (see Appendix B).

SECTION 7.0: SUMMARY OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

The remedy selected for the onsite soils at the NWIRP Bethpage was developed in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), and is consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

Based upon the results of the Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, criteria for selecting a remedy, and public input received during the public comment period, the Navy and NYSDEC have selected Alternative S6 to remediate on-site soils at the NWIRP Bethpage. The estimated present worth and capital costs for this remedy are $10,655,000 and $10,865,000, respectively. The cost to operate and maintain the vapor extraction portion of this remedy is estimated to be $14,000/year.

Although Alternative S6 is not the least cost alternative, it was selected because it is considered to best protect human health and the environment, it complies with ARARs, is readily implementable, and best satisfies the requirements of reducing the toxicity, mobility and volume of contaminants. In addition, this alternative provides for substantial risk reduction by utilizing permanent solutions and also provides for the safe management of residual contamination that will remain at the site.

Figure 11 shows a diagram illustrating the steps associated with Alternative S6. Table 3 shows the chemicals of concern at each site and their associated proposed action levels (see Table 1, pages 23-26). This table also illustrates which part of the preferred alternative is to be used to address each chemical.

The main elements of the selected remedial program are as follows:

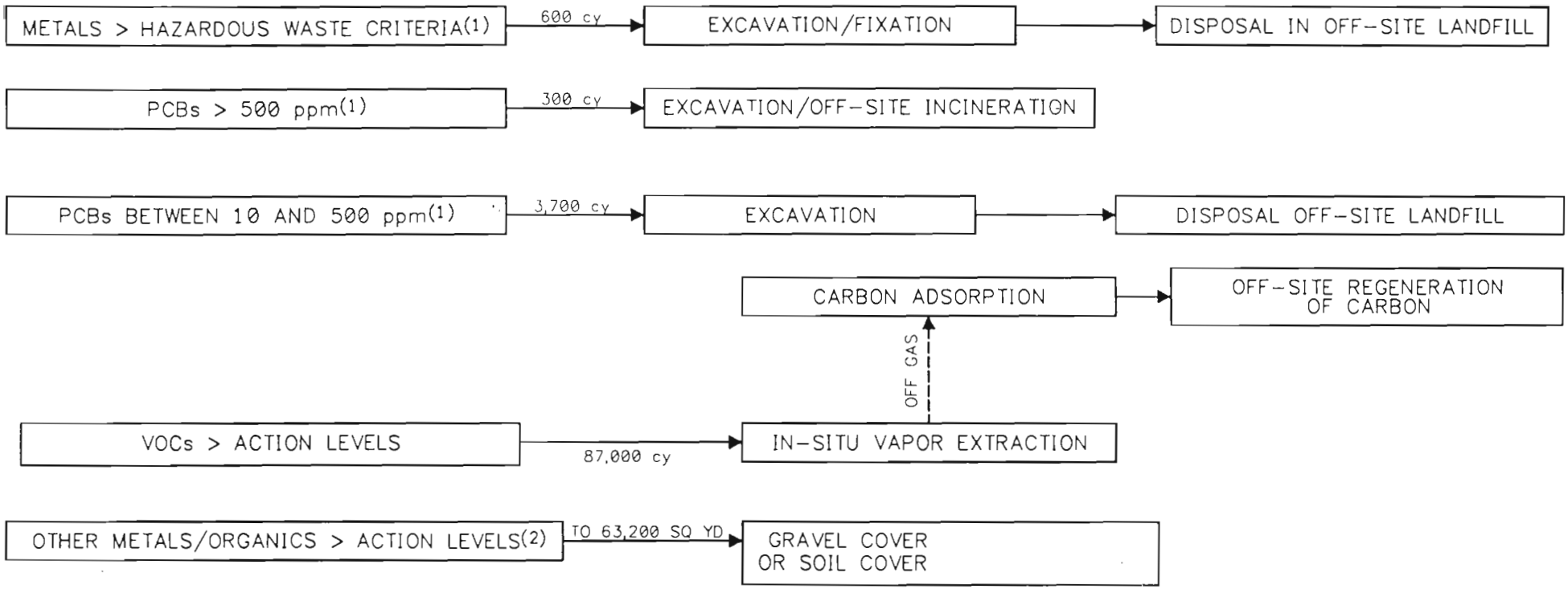
1) Remedial Design
   - delineate area of arsenic-contaminated soil and design fixation process
   - delineate area of PCB-contaminated soil and determine volumes with concentrations between 10 and 500 ppm and volumes with concentrations above 500 ppm.
   - choose an appropriate off-site incineration facility which will accept PCB-contaminated soils which have concentrations above 500 ppm
   - choose an appropriate landfill which will accept PCB-contaminated soils which have concentrations between 10 and 500 ppm
   - design of the VE/AS system for treating VOCs in the vadose zone, including extraction wells and off-gas treatment process(es)

2) Active remediation of the items listed above

3) Provide funding for treatment at the Bethpage Water District's Plant #5

4) Development and implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Plan

5) Covering and implementation of deed restrictions for on-site areas where residual contamination remains.



NOTE:

1. AREAS AND VOLUMES PRESENTED ARE PRELIMINARY AND MAY BE REVISED DURING THE REMEDIAL DESIGN AND REMEDIAL ACTION STAGES.

SOILS ALTERNATIVES S6A AND S6B
FIXATION OF METALS, INCINERATION OF PCBS > 500 ppm
OFF-SITE LANDFILL PCBs BETWEEN 10 ppm AND 500 ppm
LIMITED IN-SITU VAPOR EXTRACTION OF VOCS
AND COVER OF OTHER METALS/ORGANICS > ACTION LEVELS
NWIRP, BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

FIGURE 11

HALLIBURTON NUS
Environmental Corporation

TABLE 3

PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTIONS
NWIRP CALVERTON, NY

SITE 1 - SOILS

Chemical of Concern	Proposed Remedial Action					
	Fixation/Offsite Landfilling	Offsite Incineration	Vapor Extraction	Offsite Landfilling	Natural Flushing[1]	Permeable Cover and Deed Restrictions
Trichloroethene			>0.030 mg/kg		0.01 to 0.03 mg/kg	0.01 to 0.03 mg/kg
Tetrachloroethene			>0.081 mg/kg		0.027 to 0.081 mg/kg	0.027 to 0.081 mg/kg
1,1,1-Trichloroethane			>0.030 mg/kg		0.01 to 0.03 mg/kg	0.01 to 0.03 mg/kg
Chlordane						>0.206 mg/kg
Total Aroclors		>500 mg/kg		10 to 500 mg/kg		1 to 10 mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene						>0.33 mg/kg
Chrysene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene						>0.33 mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene						>0.33 mg/kg
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene						>0.33 mg/kg
Arsenic	TCLP As > 5 mg/l in the CCWE[2].					>5.4 mg/kg
Manganese						>142 mg/kg

TABLE 3 (Continued)
PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTIONS
NWIRP CALVERTON, NY
PAGE 2

SITE 2 - SOILS

Chemical of Concern	Proposed Remedial Action					
	Fixation/Offsite Landfilling	Offsite Incineration	Vapor Extraction	Offsite Landfilling	Natural Flushing[1]	Permeable Cover and Deed Restrictions
Trichloroethene					0.012 to 0.036 mg/kg	0.012 to 0.036 mg/kg
4-Methylphenol (p-cresol)						>0.33 mg/kg
Heptachlor Epoxide						>0.0017 mg/kg
Dieldrin						>0.0033 mg/kg
Total Aroclors				10 to 500 mg/kg		1 to 10 mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene						>0.33 mg/kg
Chrysene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene						>0.33 mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene						>0.33 mg/kg
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene						>0.33 mg/kg
Naphthalene						>0.33 mg/kg
Arsenic						>5.4 mg/kg
Beryllium						>1 mg/kg

TABLE 3 (Continued)
PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTIONS
NWIRP CALVERTON, NY
PAGE 3

SITE 3 - SOILS

Chemical of Concern	Proposed Remedial Action					
	Fixation/ Offsite Landfilling	Offsite Incineration	Vapor Extraction	Offsite Landfilling	Natural Flushing[1]	Permeable Cover and Deed Restrictions
Tetrachloroethene					0.029 to 0.087 mg/kg	0.029 to 0.087 mg/kg
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether						>0.33 mg/kg
Heptachlor						>0.008 mg/kg
Dieldrin						>0.0033 mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene						>0.33 mg/kg
Chrysene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene						>0.33 mg/kg
Benzo(a)pyrene						>0.33 mg/kg
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene						>0.33 mg/kg
Dimethylphthalate						>0.33 mg/kg
Arsenic						>5.4 mg/kg
Beryllium						>1 mg/kg
Manganese						>142 mg/kg

1) Natural flushing of VOCs assumes that a groundwater extraction and treatment system will be in place to capture the marginally-contaminated groundwater resulting from these soils. The VOCs remaining in the soils at these concentrations are expected to be flushed from the soils in the same time frame as groundwater cleanup.

2) CCWE = Chemical concentration in waste extract.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ARAR	Applicable and Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
BRAC	Base Realignment And Closure
BWD	Bethpage Water District
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Codes of Federal Regulations
DoD	Department of Defense
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
GAC	granular activated carbon
GC	gas chromatograph
GSA	General Services Administration
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
LTTS	low-temperature thermal stripping
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
NWIRP	Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OVA	organic vapor analyzer
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCE	tetrachloroethene
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goals
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SCG	Standards, Criteria, and Guidance values
TBC	To Be Considered (guidance)
TCA	trichloroethane
TCE	trichloroethene
TRC	Technical Review Committee
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSD	Transfer, Storage, and Disposal
VE/AS	Vapor Extraction/Air Sparging
VOC	volatile organic compound

APPENDIX A
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD INDEX
FOR
NWIRP BETHPAGE, NEW YORK

REPORTS

1. "Initial Assessment Study", Naval Environmental, Energy, and Support Activity, December 1986
2. "Final Remedial Investigation Quality Assurance Plan", Halliburton NUS, August 1991
3. "Final Remedial Investigation Site and Data Management Plan", Halliburton NUS, August 1991
4. "Final Health and Safety Plan", Halliburton NUS, August 1991
5. "Final Remedial Investigation Workplan", Halliburton NUS, August 1991
6. "Final Hazard Ranking System Preliminary Scoring and Site Inspection Report Form", Halliburton NUS, February 1992
7. "Final Remedial Investigation Report - Volumes I, II, III, and IV", Halliburton NUS, May 1992
8. "Final Phase 2 RI Workplan Addendum", Halliburton NUS, November 1992
9. "Final EPA Region II Federal Facility SI Review Documentation Package", Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., September 1992, Updated August 1993
10. "Phase 2 Remedial Investigation Report - Volumes I and II", Halliburton NUS, October 1993
11. "Feasibility Study Report - Volumes I and II", Halliburton NUS, March 1994

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING IR PROGRAM

1. Letter to A. Karas (EPA Region II) from S. Eikenberry (NEESA), Distribution of IAS to EPA, April 1988
2. Letter to Commanding Officer (NAVAIRSYSCOM) from R.P. Dillman (CO NorthDiv). IR Program at Bethpage, June 1989
3. Letter to Abe Kern (DPRO) from Bob Wing (EPA Region II), Comments on IAS, December 1989
4. Letter to Helen Shannon (EPA Region II) from Tom Sheckels (NorthDiv), IR Program at Bethpage, January 1990
5. Letter to Tom Sheckels (NorthDiv) from V. Pitruzzello (EPA Region II), Information required for NWIRP Bethpage, June 1991
6. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from Tom Sheckels (NorthDiv), Submission of Draft RI Workplan, July 1991
7. Letter to Helen Shannon (EPA Region II) from Tom Sheckels (NorthDiv), Submission of Draft RI Workplan, July 1991
8. Letter to Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Comments on Draft RI Workplan, August 1991

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING IR PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

9. Letter to Helen Shannon (EPA Region II) from Tom Sheckels (NorthDiv), Interim Response to EPA, August 1991
10. Letter to Technical Review Committee from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Submission of Final Rl Workplan, September 1991
11. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Addendum to Rl Workplan, October 1991
12. Letter to Technical Review Committee from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Submission of Draft RI Report, March 1992
13. Letter to Technical Review Committee from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Submission of Addendum to Draft Rl Report, March 1992
14. Letter to Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Comments on Draft RI Report, April 1992
15. Letter to Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM) from John Molloy (Bethpage Water District), Comments on Draft Rl Report, April 1992
16. Letter to Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM) from Carlo San Giovanni (Geraghty & Miller), Comments on Draft Rl Report, April 1992
17. Letter to Dave Brayack (HNUS) from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Submission of Navy Review Comments on Draft RI, May 1992
18. Letter to Technical Review Committee from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Submission of Final RI Report, May 1992
19. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Intention to Perform Phase 2 RI, May 1992
20. Letter to Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM) from Dave Brayack (HNUS), RI-Derived Residue Management, June 1992
21. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from Lloyd Wilson (NYSDOH), Off-Site Soil Sampling, July 1992
22. Letter to Technical Review Committee from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Submission of Draft Phase 2 RI Workplan Addendum, October 1992
23. Letter to Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Comments on Draft Phase 2 Workplan Addendum, November 1992
24. Letter to Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM) from Carlo San Giovanni (Geraghty & Miller), Comments on Draft Phase 2 Workplan Addendum, November 1992
25. Letter to Dave Brayack (HNUS) from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Submission of Comments on Draft Phase 2 RI Workplan Addendum, November 1992

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING IR PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

26. Letter to Technical Review Committee from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Submission of Final Phase 2 RI Workplan Addendum, November 1992
27. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Dave Brayack (HNUS), Pump Test Results, January 1993
28. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Dave Brayack (HNUS), Plant 3 Soil Gas Survey Results, March 1993
29. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Comments regarding Draft Feasibility Study ARAR's, April 1993
30. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Mary Logan (EPA Region II), Comments regarding Draft Feasibility Study ARAR's, May 1993
31. Letter to Technical Review Committee from James Colter (Navy RPM), Submission of Draft Phase 2 RI Report, July 1993
32. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from James Shafer (NorthDiv), Results of Interim Action to isolate PCB Hot Spot, July 1993
33. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Mary Logan (EPA Region II), Comments regarding Draft Phase 2 RI Report, August 1993
34. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Carlo San Giovanni (Geraghty & Miller), Comments regarding Draft Phase 2 RI Report, August 1993
35. Various Phone Conversation Records to James Colter (Navy RPM) from TRC Members, Comments regarding Draft Phase 2 RI Report, August through September 1993
36. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Comments regarding Draft Phase 2 RI Report, September 1993
37. Fax Transmission to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Carol Stein (EPA Region II), Comments regarding Draft Phase 2 RI Report, September 1993
38. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from John Molloy (Bethpage Water District), Comments regarding Draft Phase 2 RI Report, September 1993
39. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from Lloyd Wilson (NYSDOH), Comments regarding Draft Phase 2 RI Report, September 1993
40. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Steven Silvers (Nassau County DOH), Comments on Draft FS, September 1993
41. Letter to Dave Brayack (HNUS) from James Colter (Navy RPM), Submission of Comments on Draft Phase 2 RI Report, October 1993
42. Letter to Technical Review Committee from James Colter (Navy RPM), Submission of Final Phase 2 RI Report, October 1993

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING IR PROGRAM (CONTINUED)

43. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Carlo San Giovanni (Geraghty & Miller), Comments regarding Draft FS Report, October 1993
44. Various Phone Conversation Records to James Colter (Navy RPM) from TRC Members, Comments regarding Draft FS Report, October 1993
45. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Comments regarding Draft FS Report, October 1993
46. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Dave Brayack (HNUS), Update on RI-Derived Residue Management, October 1993
47. Fax Transmission to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Carol Stein (EPA Region II), Comments regarding Draft FS Report, December 1993
48. Various Fax Transmissions to TRC Members from James Colter (Navy RPM), Draft Responses to Comments on Draft FS Report, January 1994
49. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Andrew Bellina (EPA Region II), Responses to EPA Comments on Draft FS Report, March 1994
50. Letter to Technical Review Committee from James Colter (Navy RPM), Submission of Final FS Report, March 1994
51. Letter to Dale Carpenter (EPA Region II) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Recharge Basins, May 1994
52. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Anthony Sabino (Attorney, Bethpage Water District), Interim Action to protect BWD Plant #5, September 1994
53. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Announcement of October 7 Meeting to Discuss Regional Groundwater, September 1994
54. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Minutes of October 7 Meeting to Discuss Regional Groundwater, October 1994

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1. "Community Relations Plan", Halliburton NUS, August 1992
2. "Installation Restoration Fact Sheet", Department of Navy, April 1992
3. "Installation Restoration Fact Sheet", Department of Navy, October 1992
4. "Installation Restoration Fact Sheet", Department of Navy, November 1992
5. "Installation Restoration Fact Sheet", Department of Navy, February 1993
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7. Letter to Technical Review Committee from James Colter (Navy RPM), Submission of Draft PRAP, May 1994
8. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Dave Brayack (HNUS), Comments on Draft PRAP, June 1994

COMMUNITY RELATIONS (CONTINUED)

9. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Laurie Lutzker (Nassau County DOH), Comments on Draft Prap, June 1994
10. Phone Conversation Record to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Bob Booth (NAVAIRSYSCOM), Comments on Draft PRAP, June 1994
11. Phone Conversation Record to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Carlo San Giovanni (Geraghty & Miller), Comments on Draft PRAP, July 1994
12. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), Comments on Draft PRAP, July 1994
13. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Andrew Ballina (EPA Region II), Comments on Draft PRAP, July 1994
14. Comment Responses on Draft PRAP, Department of Navy, October 1994
15. Letter to Technical Review Committee from James Colter (Navy RPM), Submission of Final PRAP, October 1994
16. "Public Meeting Invitation and Fact Sheet", Department of Navy and NYSDEC, October 1994
17. "Final Proposed Remedial Action Plan", Department of Navy and NYSDEC, November 1994
18. "Transcript from Public Meeting", MGM Court Reporting, November 1994
19. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from Mrs. Marilyn Humphrey (Resident), November 1994
20. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from David Nydick (Superintendent of Schools, Bethpage), November 1994
21. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from John Barnes (NYSDEC), December 1994
22. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Dr. Alan F. Weston (Occidental Chemical Corp.) December 1994
23. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Anthony J. Sabino (Attorney for Bethpage Water District), December 1994
24. Letter to James Colter (Navy RPM) from Andrew Bellina (EPA Region II), January 1995
25. Letter from John Barnes (NYSDEC) to Mr. Richard Pfaender (Town Hall), January 1995
26. Letter from John Barnes (NYSDEC) to Mr. Alan Phillips (Assistant Superintendent, Bethpage Schools), January 1995

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

1. Letter to Kim Mann (NYSDOH) from Judith Hare (NAVAIRSYSCOM), TRC Invitation, October 1991
2. Letter to John Barnes (NYSDEC) from Judith Hare (NAVAIRSYSCOM), TRC Invitation, October 1991
3. Letter to Helen Shannon (EPA Region II) from Judith Hare (NAVAIRSYSCOM), TRC Invitation, October 1991
4. Letter to Marty Simonson (DPRO) from Judith Hare (NAVAIRSYSCOM), TRC Invitation, October 1991
5. Letter to John Ohlmann (Grumman Aerospace) from Judith Hare (NAVAIRSYSCOM), TRC Invitation, October 1991

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

6. Letter to John Molloy (Bethpage Water District) from Judith Hare (NAVAIRSYSCOM), TRC Invitation, October 1991
7. Letter to Joseph Schecter (Nassau County DOH) from Judith Hare (NAVAIRSYSCOM), TRC Invitation, October 1991
8. Letter to TRC Members from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Announcement of TRC Meeting #1, March 1992
9. Letter to TRC Members from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Minutes from TRC Meeting #1, May 1992
10. Letter to TRC Members from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Minutes from TRC Meeting #2, August 1992
11. Letter to TRC Members from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Announcement of TRC Meeting #3, October 1992
12. Letter to TRC Members from Frank Klanchar (Navy RPM), Minutes from TRC Meeting #3, December 1992
13. Letter to TRC Members from Tom Sheckels (NorthDiv), Rescheduling of TRC Meeting #4, February 1993
14. Letter to TRC Members from Tom Sheckels (NorthDiv), Minutes from TRC Meeting #4, April 1993
15. Letter to TRC Members from James Shafer (NorthDiv), Cancellation of TRC Meeting #5, July 1993
16. Letter to TRC Members from James Shafer (NorthDiv), Announcement of TRC Meeting #5, September 1993
17. Letter to TRC Members from James Colter (Navy RPM), Minutes from TRC Meeting #5, October 1993

APPENDIX B
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY
FOR
PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN - OU1

The issues addressed below were raised during a public meeting held on November 15, 1994, at the Bethpage High School in Bethpage, New York, and in various letters received from commentors. The purpose of the meeting was to present the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for Operable Unit 01 - Onsite Soils and to receive comments regarding the PRAP for consideration when choosing the final selected remedy. The transcript from the meeting and copies of the written comments are included in the administrative record for the facility (Appendix A) and is available for public review at the information repository located at the Bethpage Public Library. The public comment period for the PRAP extended from November 1, 1994 to December 16, 1994.

The following pages list the comments which were received during the comment period and their corresponding response. In the event when similar comments were received, they were combined into a general comment for which a response was prepared.

A. COMMENTS RELATED TO OU 1 SOIL REMEDIATION

1. Comment: The attorney for the Bethpage Water District noted that the proposed cleanup levels for the NWIRP are based on continued industrial use of the site and that he is aware of plans for Northrop\Grumman to consolidate off of Long Island. He commented that remediation levels must permit productive use of the property in the future.

   Response: Northrop/Grumman is currently leasing the property and has not notified the Navy that they plan to terminate the lease in the near future. As a result, the Navy must assume that Northrop/Grumman plans to continue using the property for industrial use in the future. If Northrop/Grumman notifies the Navy that they wish to terminate the lease, then the Navy will pursue excessing the property in a manner which maximizes future use. At that time, the need for further remediation to achieve residential-use standards would be re-evaluated.

   Note that the Navy's proposed remediation considers continued industrial use of the site. The proposed remediation would prevent groundwater contamination and minimize health risks to workers. The only remaining potential risk to workers would be through direct contact with the chemicals in the soils. The proposed cover would prevent these risks, except when excavation into the underlying soils would be required (construction). At that time, these risks can be readily eliminated using common personnel protective equipment. The site would actually have nearly unrestricted future use (including commercial use) as long as subsurface soils are not directly contacted without wearing proper clothing and dust generation is minimized during excavations. About the only potential future use of the site that would not be viable under the proposed remedy would be individual residential use, since excavation below the cover soil could not be effectively controlled.

2. Comment: Several residents commented on the use of a deed restriction to address the residual contamination at the site, and that a property with a deed restriction on it has very little value. There are concerns about how these restrictions would affect the tax base for the area.

Response: Currently, the property is not subject to property taxes because of its nature as Federal land. As a result, any future non-government use of the site would actually increase the tax base for the area.

The deed restrictions considered for the site would be used to regulate excavation into the underlying soils, notifying construction workers that certain types of personal equipment may be required and that in certain locations, dust control measures may also be required. Note that the majority of the remaining site soils do not represent any threat to nearby residents.

3. Comment: Several residents commented that the site should be cleaned up to residential-use standards at this time.

Response: The cleanup of the site to residential-use standards was considered as an alternative in the Feasibility Study. The Feasibility Study showed that cleanup of the site at this time to a residential setting would be significantly more expensive than the proposed remedy. The Department of Navy operates its Installation Restoration Program with limited funds and has numerous sites across the country. The proposed cleanup being used at this site is consistent with the approach being used at other similar Department of Navy Installation Restoration Program sites, as well as that used by private industry. Diversion of funds to this site to remediate to residential-use standards would delay or prevent cleanup at other sites.

The proposed remedy addresses all the contamination at the site and results in the removal and destruction of approximately 95% of the contamination at a cost of approximately $11,000,000. To remove the remaining 5% of contamination from the site, an additional $34,000,000 would be required. This additional cost is equivalent to approximately $2,600,000 per acre.

4. Comment: Several residents questioned how the deed restriction would affect the future construction actions at the site. In particular, their concern was about dust generation during future activities at the site and what impact this dust might have on them.

Response: The response to this comment is addressed under two scenarios, namely dust control under the proposed remedial activity and under potential future excavations. Under the proposed remedial activity, dust control practices would most likely not be required if excavation occurred during periods where the soil was moist, and if the remediation would occur under dry conditions, misting of the soils during excavation could be conducted to prevent dust generation. In addition, very conservative dust action levels will be established. These action levels will be set at a level well below the level that would present a threat to offsite residents. Down wind dust concentrations will be monitored continuously during excavation to ensure that dangerous levels of dust are not being generated. If necessary, excavation would stop and/or additional steps taken to control the dust.

Once the current contaminated soils are removed from the site, soils remaining at the site would have only minimal levels of chemicals remaining in them. During future excavation activities, the need for dust control practices and monitoring would have to be evaluated based on the type and extent of excavation.

5. Comment: The United States Environmental Protection Agency commented that the OU 1 ROD should discuss the status of the offsite PCB sampling.

Response: The offsite PCB sampling is referenced in the ROD. The Navy conducted sampling of the soils in the adjacent residential neighborhood and industrial property and found no obvious evidence that contamination from the Navy's property has migrated offsite.

6. Comment: Several residents questioned whether the operation of the air sparging/vapor extraction system would result in risks to them, either from the injection of air into the water table or from the extracted air.

   Response: The injection of air into the groundwater and the chemical laden air extracted from the soil would not have any effect on the health of the residents. The air would be injected (bubbled) into the groundwater to a maximum depth of only about 10 feet into the water table. The injected air strips solvents from the groundwater and soils and transfers them into the soil gas. The injected air flows mostly upward in the groundwater, with only a minor horizontal component under normal conditions. Air extraction wells are then used to collect this injected air. The air extraction wells would be located around the perimeter of the site, as well as in the interior, and would create a slight vacuum to the soils. There would be a net migration of soil gas from the residential neighborhood. In addition, air extraction rates would be greater than the air injection rates to ensure that all of the injected air is captured. The extracted air is then passed through activated carbon canisters to remove the extracted chemicals. Regular monitoring is conducted to ensure the effectiveness of treatment.

7. Comment: Several residents asked if contamination from the site (metals and PCBs) represents a risk to them through either living in their home or from use of their garden produce. In addition, several residents commented on the perceived high incidence rate of cancer in the area and requested that a health study be conducted for the area.

   Response: During the Remedial Investigation, air dispersion modeling was used to determine if site chemicals represented a potential risk to offsite residents. The study concluded that there was not a threat to offsite residents. However, because of uncertainties with this modeling, the Navy conducted soil testing in the residential neighborhood. Based upon the results of the testing, it was concluded that there was no obvious evidence that soil contamination has migrated off of the Navy's property.

   The conduction of a health study can be pursued by contacting Ms. Nina Knapp of the New York State Department of Health at (800) 458-1158, extension 402.

8. Comment: One resident asked how PCB-contaminated soils would be transported out of the facility. The concern is with both the transportation route and the type of truck used (open versus closed top).

   Response: The contaminated soils will be taken from the facility in covered trucks to prevent dust from blowing out of the truck. In addition, prior to leaving the site, the trucks would be inspected to ensure contaminated soils are not on the exterior of the truck. Transportation routes have not yet been selected. However, these routes are coordinated with local agencies and are selected to avoid residential areas.

9. Comment: One resident asked if waste storage/disposal activities were continuing at the Site.

   Response: The NWIRP Bethpage facility is continuing to be used by Northrop/Grumman. This operation includes the handling and consolidation (temporary storage) of wastes prior to off site disposal. The operations are conducted in accordance with Federal and state regulations. Please note that disposal is not occurring on site.

10. Comment: One resident asked when this proposed plan (cleanup) would start.

    Response: Cleanup is tentatively planned to start in the summer of 1995.

11. Comment: One resident asked about the basis for the maps showing that the extent of contamination ends at the fence line. There was concern that the contamination extends off of Navy property.

Response: The original basis for this delineation considered the chemicals and concentrations found at the site, where these chemicals were originally stored (and likely released), and possible migration pathways. Most of the contamination was found in the middle of Site 1, with direct spillage of the chemicals onto the ground at this point the most likely source. From this center, the concentration of chemicals was found to decrease significantly to either non-detect levels or to levels very near the cleanup criteria. The only potentially significant migration pathway for the chemicals found at the site boundary would be through dust dispersion. Dust dispersion was modeled and not found to be a threat to offsite residents.

In addition, in November 1994, because of uncertainties with the modeling, the Navy conducted off site soil testing. Based upon the results of the testing, it was concluded that there was no obvious evidence that soil contamination has migrated off of the Navy's property.

12. Comment: One resident asked what happens if additional contamination is found after construction starts.

Response: The volumes and areas identified in the PRAP and Feasibility Study are preliminary and are based on relatively limited data. Planned remediation includes the areas currently identified and would extend outward from these areas based on additional testing to be conducted during remedial design and remedial action. If additional contamination is found in the future, then additional cleanup would have to be considered.

13. Comment: One resident questioned the fate of the excavated (contaminated) material from the site. Specifically, could this material be used as common fill?

Response: The material from the site would be treated in an incinerator, treated for metals, and/or placed in a landfill. Use of this material for common fill would not be considered because of human health and environmental concerns and additionally, that action would not be legal in accordance with current laws and regulations.

14. Comment: One resident questioned procedures being used during remediation to ensure the protection of the community.

Response: The exact procedures to be used during remediation have not been completely defined at this time. The procedures used would consider the type of action (excavation or vapor extraction), extent of action, the chemicals to be encountered (volatile or non-volatile), and potential migration pathways (dust or vapors). Continuous dust and organic vapor analyzers are commonly available and would likely be used in this type of remediation. These instruments coupled with the use of very conservative action levels would be employed to monitor potential releases during activities. Stop work and misting practices could be used to control dust emissions. Activated carbon would be used to treat for vapor emissions. If necessary, additional construction techniques, such as tents, could be used.

15. Comment: One resident commented that road construction was conducted in the area within the past few years. During the construction, the workers dug down to 15 feet. Were there any risks to these workers.

Response: The Navy can not respond with certainty as to whether there were risks to these workers since the Navy was not aware of the activities at the time and no monitoring was conducted. The Navy can only speak of the activities conducted on their property. However, the Navy recently sampled the residential community soils and found no obvious evidence that contamination from the Navy's property has migrated off site.

B. COMMENTS RELATED TO GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

1. Comment: Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC) took exception to the Hooker/Ruco Superfund Site as being considered a possible source of trichloroethene (TCE) and vinyl chloride groundwater contamination at the Navy's property.

   Response: The ROD language will be revised to address this comment.

2. Comment: Several residents and the attorney for the Bethpage Water District commented that the schedule for the groundwater remediation should be accelerated.

   Response: The schedule for cleanup of groundwater is already proceeding in an accelerated manner. Onsite groundwater remediation actions would not be effective until soil remediation has been completed. A study to determine the best method for addressing the offsite groundwater contamination is currently underway and is nearly complete. A ROD to address all of the groundwater is planned for late 1995.

   For those supply wells where VOC contamination has been detected at concentrations above regulatory standards, systems have been installed to treat the water prior to distribution. For those supply wells where VOCs are expected to be detected in the future, the treatment systems have been designed and will be installed.

3. Comment: The United States Environmental Protection Agency reminded the Navy of its statements that TICs (tentatively identified compounds) will be considered in the groundwater operable unit.

   Response: The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is the lead regulatory agency. If they determine that remediation of TICs is required, then it will be considered in the upcoming Regional Groundwater Feasibility Study.

4. Comment: Several residents questioned whether the water from the Bethpage Water District was safe to use.

   Response: It is the Navy's understanding that the Bethpage Water District regularly monitors the public water supply and that the Bethpage Water District ensures that the water is safe to use, pursuant to NYSDOH standards.