FINAL
PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
FOR SITES 2, 3 AND 5

AT THE
106TH RESCUE WING
FRANCIS S. GABRESKI AIRPORT
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This *Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)* identifies the *Preferred Alternatives* for Sites 2, 3 and 5 at the 106th Rescue Wing (RQW), Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York. The location of Sites 2, 3 and 5 in relation to the base is shown on Figure 1.1. The Preferred Alternative for Site 2 is removal of contaminated soil to be followed by *No Further Action (NFA)*. The Preferred Alternative selected for Sites 3 and 5 is *NFA*. Please note that italicized terms are defined in the Glossary at the end of this plan.

The *Air National Guard (ANG)* has met and consulted with the *New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)* during the investigative and/or *remedial action* processes at Sites 2, 3 and 5. In addition, the ANG has worked closely with the NYSDEC to determine the Preferred Alternative for Sites 2, 3 and 5, and the NYSDEC has concurred with the recommendations made in this PRAP (Attachment A). The community will have the opportunity to comment on this PRAP during a 45-day public comment period which begins on August 18 and ends on October 1, 2011. The ANG will review comments submitted during the 45-day public comment period and will consult with the NYSDEC to determine whether or not to modify the Preferred Alternative of NFA for Sites 2, 3 and 5 presented in this PRAP.

A Public Meeting was held on September 6 and no comments were received from the public during the meeting or the Public Comment Period. A Responsiveness Summary is presented in Attachment B.

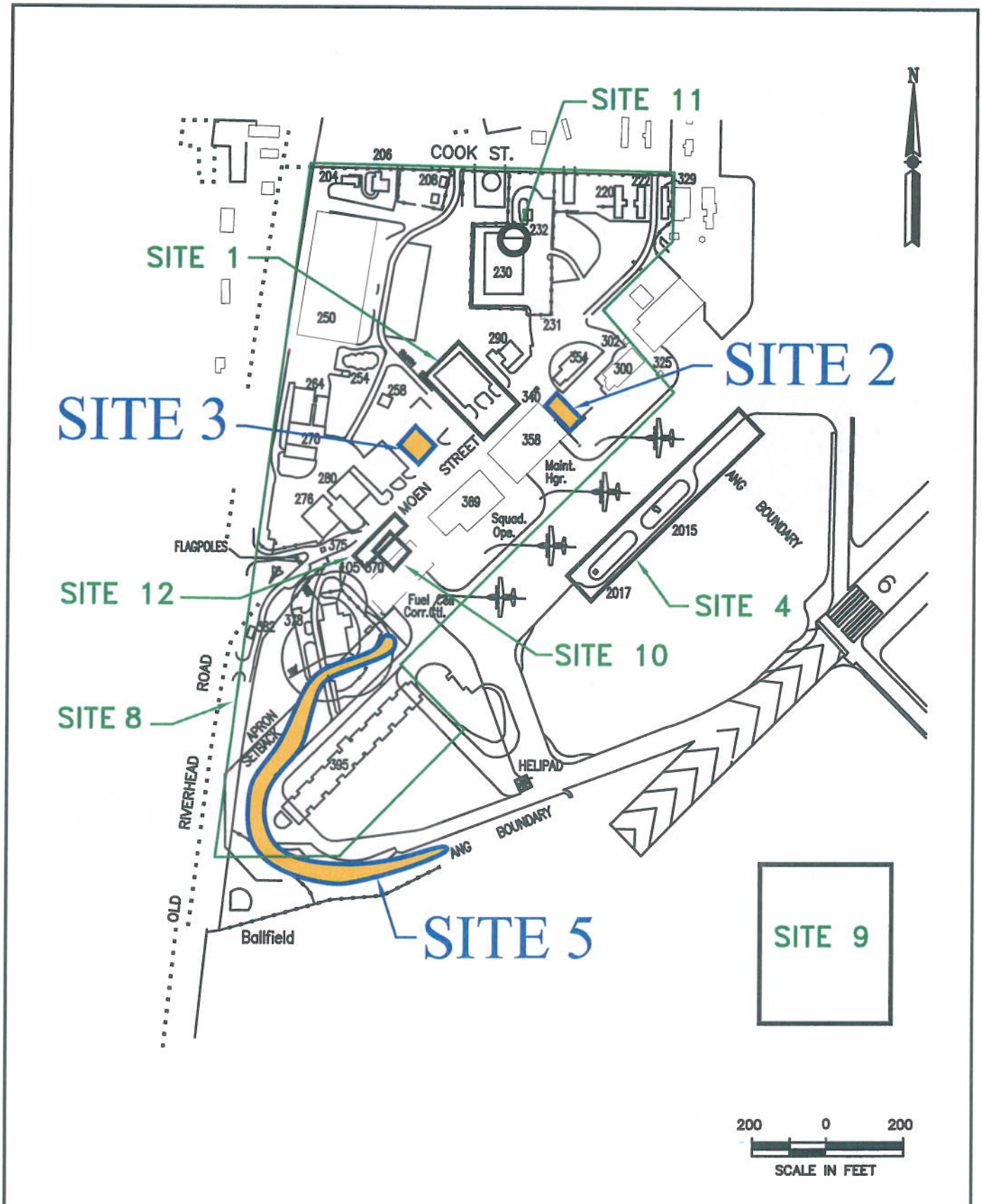
The remainder of this PRAP describes:

- Site conditions and the types of contaminants identified at Sites 2, 3 and 5;
- Current and potential future risks to human health and the environment due to the sites;
- The Preferred Alternatives for Sites 2, 3 and 5;
- How to participate in the selection or modification of the Preferred Alternatives for Sites 2, 3 and 5; and
- Where to get more information.

This PRAP and all documents found in the *Administrative Record* were created under the authorities of the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)*, as amended 42 United States Code (USC) Section 9601, and the following: The *National Contingency Plan (NCP)*, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300; New York's Environmental Conservation Law (ECL); and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of New York Codes, Rules and Regulations Part 375 (6 NYCRR Part 375). This PRAP is accomplished under the authority of 6 NYCRR Part 375 and will also fulfill the NCP requirements for a Proposed Plan (PP) (40 CFR Section 300.430). This PRAP was prepared under National Guard Bureau (NGB) contract DAHA-92-01-D-0004, Delivery Order No. 038.

1.1 FACILITY BACKGROUND

The 106th RQW of the New York ANG is located at the Francis S. Gabreski Airport in Suffolk County, New York, on the eastern end of Long Island, approximately 80 miles east of New York City. Francis S. Gabreski Airport, formerly known as Suffolk County Airport, is located on Old Riverhead Road approximately 2 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean shoreline in Westhampton Beach. The airport is owned by the Suffolk County Department of Public Works. The Francis S. Gabreski Airport Master Plan reports the current area of the airport as 1,486 acres (Latino 2002). The 106th RQW leases approximately 70 acres of runways, hangars, and maintenance/service facilities on the southwest side of the airport. The airport is bounded to the north by undeveloped land, to the east by the Quogue Wildlife Refuge, to the south by the Long Island Railroad, and to the west by Old Riverhead Road [PEER Consultants, P.C. (PEER) 2004a].



SITES 2, 3 & 5 PRAP
PROJ./3005-038

LOCATIONS OF SITES 2, 3 AND 5
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE
1.1

The airport property was acquired in 1942 by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and was used for military training, aircraft maintenance, and armed forces support until 1969. As of 1958, the airport occupied approximately 2,500 acres of relatively flat terrain. Since 1970, Suffolk County has leased portions of the airport to numerous tenants, including the New York ANG. In 1990, Suffolk County purchased the property and began operation of Suffolk County Airport. The airport was renamed the Francis S. Gabreski Airport in 1999, in honor of Colonel Francis S. Gabreski, World War II and Korean War Veteran, and former Base Commander (PEER 2004a).

The 106th RQW is the parent organization of the oldest ANG unit in the country, the 102nd Rescue Squadron, which traces its roots back to the 1st Aero Company which was formed in 1908 in New York. The peacetime mission of the 106th RQW is two-fold. First, it is tasked with conducting Search and Rescue and Medevac Operations in an area delineated from the northeast United States, south to the Bahama Islands and east to the Azores. The 106th RQW conducts over water search and rescue operations, and operates and maintains the only rescue aircraft in the northeast designed for aerial refueling. This allows the unit to provide long range rescue operations.

The 106th RQW is also tasked by the New Hampshire Fish and Wildlife Service with conducting extensive mountain search support. Secondly, the 106th RQW provides pararescuemen on board HC-130s for deployment in the event of an emergency. In addition, pararescuemen from the unit are occasionally deployed to overseas locations to provide support to the Air Force (PEER 2004a).

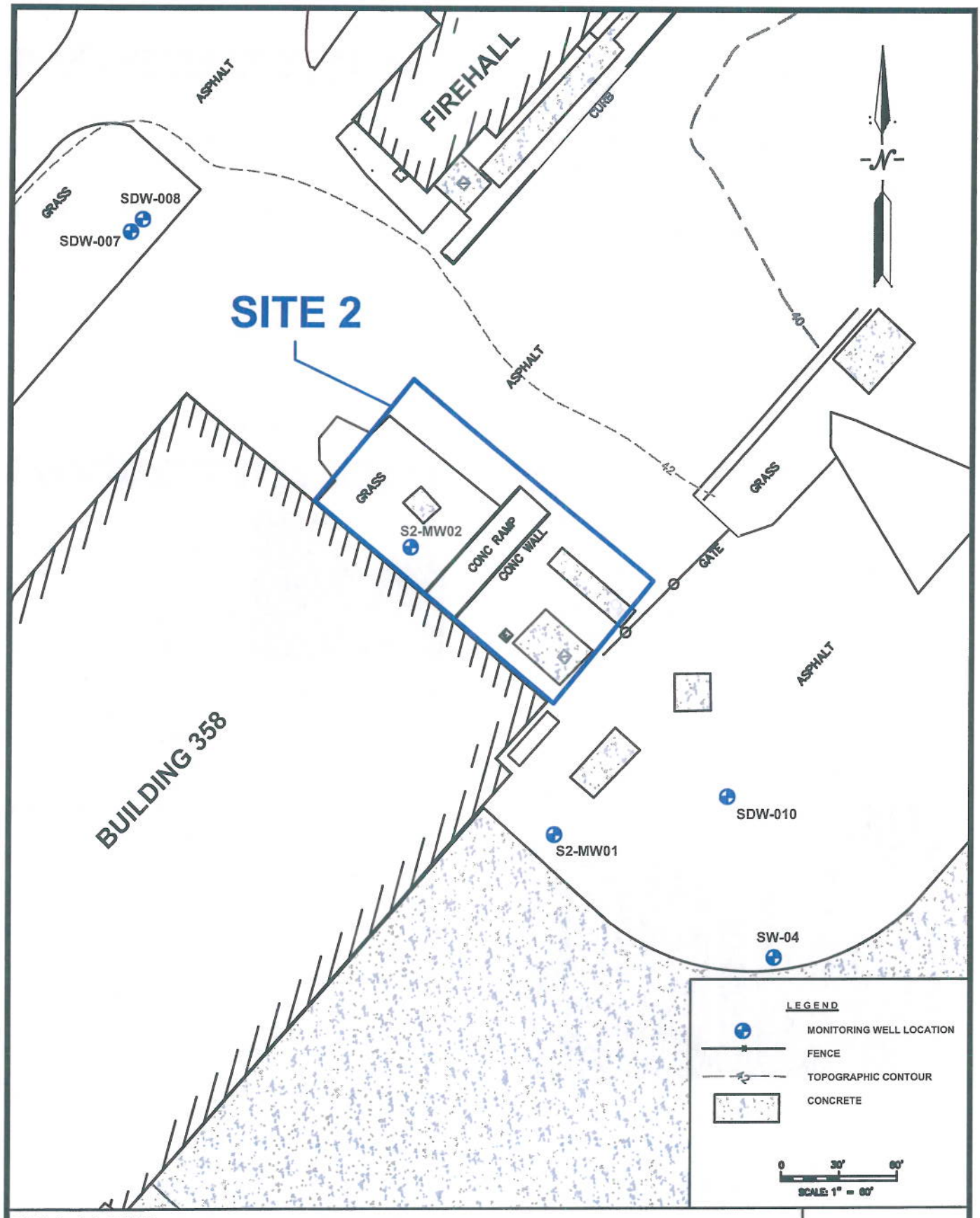
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Environmental studies were performed at Sites 2 and 3 beginning in 1986, and at Site 5 beginning in 1987. The initial studies indicated that the sites had the potential to cause environmental impacts and warranted further assessment and/or action. Based on the investigations, remedial action was taken to mitigate any potential impacts associated with contaminated soil at Site 5. Remedial action is planned as part of the preferred alternative for Site 2, but is not necessary for Site 3. The current focus is to remove contaminated soil at Site 2, and then to select NFA for Sites 2, 3 and 5 as the final alternative. Sites 2, 3 and 5 are described in the following sections and are the subject of this PRAP.

2.1 SITE 2 DESCRIPTION

Site 2 - Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area is located adjacent to a loading ramp along the northeast wall of Building 358 (Figure 2.1). The site includes grass-covered areas and areas paved with concrete, bricks and asphalt. The site was used from 1970 until 1982 to store shop solvent wastes, including PD-680 (a parts cleaner), and drums containing recovered fuels and oils. The site was formerly an open gravel space with no containment structures and has recently been paved with asphalt on the southeast side of the loading ramp. Previous investigations estimated that less than 500-gallons of liquids from minor spills may have been released at the site during its 12-year operation. No spills were reported at the site; however, stained surface soils were observed during a site visit in 1986. Previous investigations conducted at Site 2 (Section 3.1) identified chromium exceeding *action levels* in groundwater, and several metals exceeding action levels in soil.

Exposure to the soil contaminants was determined to be unlikely unless excavation activities were conducted at the site. For that reason, NFA was recommended for site soils. The NYSDEC requested that further groundwater samples be collected at the site to demonstrate that chromium in groundwater was either below state groundwater



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SITE 2 – FORMER HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE
2.1

action levels or was consistent with background levels (NYSDEC 2005). A *Data Gap Investigation* was conducted at Site 2 in 2008 to address NYSDEC's concerns with site groundwater. During the subsequent sampling no *contaminants of concern (COCs)* were identified, and the presence of chromium in groundwater was not confirmed. Therefore, NFA was recommended for Site 2 groundwater.

In the near future, the 106th RQW plans to extend Building 358 in the vicinity of the impacted surface soils. Therefore, the ANG has decided to conduct remedial action at the site to remove the impacted soils and mitigate any potential risks or exposures during the upcoming construction activities.

2.2 SITE 3 DESCRIPTION

Site 3 - Former Waste Storage Area was located in the southeast corner of an asphalt-paved parking lot at the western corner of the intersection of Moen Street and Smith Avenue (Figure 2.2). The site was formerly the gravel floor of Building 282. The building was removed in 1989. The site was used for temporary storage of miscellaneous equipment and parking for mobile aerospace ground support equipment. Currently, the site is covered with grass. Past practices at this site included the storage of shop wastes, recovered oils, and waste fuels stored in drums from 1984 to 1989. No spills were reported in association with this site; however, stained gravels and soils were noted during a records search. The cumulative volume of any potential releases was estimated to have been less than 1000 gallons. A *Remedial Investigation (RI)* was conducted at Site 3 in 2000-2001. The associated *risk assessment* concluded that the site did not pose a significant risk or threat to public health or the environment. Therefore, NFA was recommended for Site 3.

2.3 SITE 5 DESCRIPTION

Site 5 - Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch originates as a subsurface outfall on the southwest side of Building 370 (Figure 2.3). The drainage ditch receives rainwater from roof drains and runoff from paved areas in the southwestern portion of the base. Historically, an oily sheen was observed on the water surfaces in the ditch during periods of heavy rain. Stressed vegetation was observed in localized areas along the ditch during the 1994 *Site Investigation*. A Data Gap Investigation was completed in 2007 during which 33 hand auger probes were advanced for collection of soil samples. Metals and *polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)* were detected at concentrations exceeding *action levels* in five areas in the northern portions of the ditch. The majority of the contaminated areas were located within the planned footprint of a major construction project for a new Pararescue Facility at the base. Remedial action activities were conducted at the five contaminated areas in May of 2009. Due to the remedial action, the site does not pose a risk or threat to public health or the environment. Therefore, Site 5 was recommended for *NFA*.

3.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

This section briefly discusses the previous investigations at Sites 2, 3 and 5, the remedial action conducted at Site 5, and summarizes any environmental impacts that have been identified. Additional details concerning the previous investigations and remedial action at Site 5 can be obtained from the documents in the *Administrative Record File* available at the local library or through the Base Environmental Manager (EM) Lt. Shaun Denton at the 106th RQW.

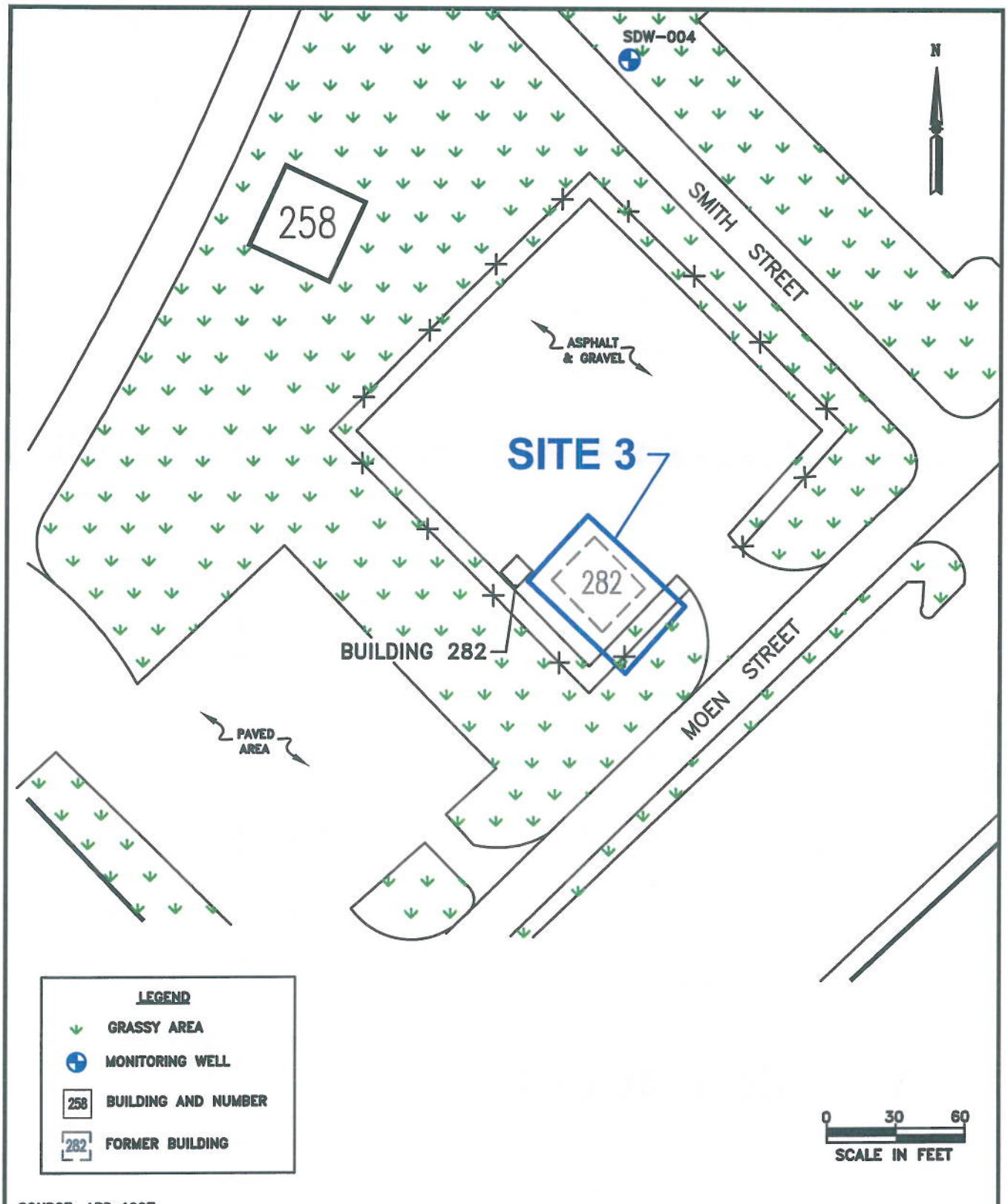
Library Contact Information:
Jay Janoski (Head of Reference)
Westhampton Free Library
7 Library Avenue
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-2697

Telephone:
(631) 288-3335

Base Contact Information:
Lt. Shaun Denton
106th RQW/EM
New York ANG
150 Riverhead Road
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-1204

Telephone:
(631) 723-7349

Email:
shaun.denton@ang.af.mil



SOURCE: ABB 1997

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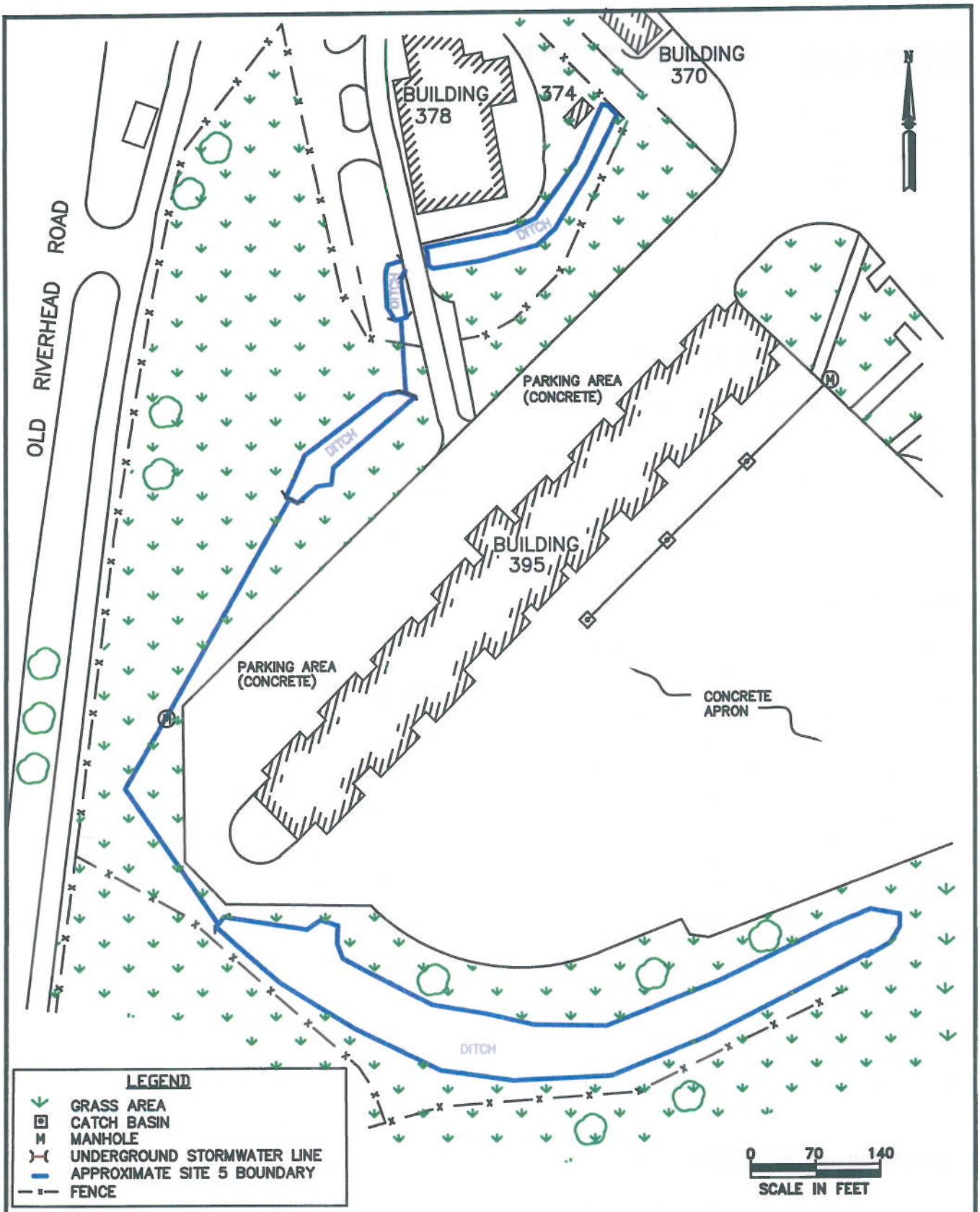
SITE 3 – FORMER WASTE STORAGE AREA
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 2.2



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SITE 5 – SOUTHWEST STORM DRAINAGE DITCH
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 2.3

3.1 SITE 2 CHARACTERISTICS

Three investigations were conducted at Site 2-Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area between 1994 and 2008. Additionally, a Phase I Records Search was conducted in 1986, and a No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document (NFRAP DD) was prepared for Site 2 in 2004. These investigations, the Records Search and the NFRAP DD are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Phase I Records Search-1986 to 1987

An initial site visit was conducted at the site in 1986. Additionally, a Phase I Records Search was conducted for several sites at the base in 1987. The records search identified six sites for further investigation. Site 2 was one of the six selected sites [Hazardous Materials Technical Center (HMTC) 1987].

Site Investigation-1994

In 1994, a Site Investigation was conducted to investigate soil and groundwater at Site 2 using direct-push technology [ABB-Environmental Services, Inc. (ABB) 1997]. The results indicated that arsenic was detected in one surface soil sample at a concentration exceeding the action level in effect at the time of the investigation (Figure 3.1). This concentration of arsenic would not exceed the current action level. Chromium was detected in groundwater at a concentration exceeding the action level at one direct-push location (DP-012) as shown on Figure 3.1. Because the groundwater sample was collected from a direct-push boring, the level of chromium was attributed to high levels of *entrained sediments* due to sampling methodology (ABB 1997). The presence of entrained sediments in *groundwater* samples may produce *false-positive* results for certain constituents, especially metals. The report recommended NFA for Site 2 (ABB-ES 1997).

Remedial Investigation-2000 to 2001

An RI was conducted at the base including Site 2 from 2000 to 2001. The 2000 to 2001 RI activities at Site 2 were conducted to confirm or deny the presence of arsenic above the action level in surface soils, to evaluate other potential surface and subsurface soil contaminants, and to evaluate suspected groundwater contamination. In all, three direct-push borings were advanced and one new monitoring well was installed. Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected, and groundwater samples were collected from the one newly installed well and four existing wells (Figure 3.2). Arsenic was not detected at concentrations exceeding the action level in site soils, and the detection of arsenic from the 1994 Site Investigation was not confirmed. Chromium detected in soils at the site was determined to be naturally occurring (PEER 2004a).

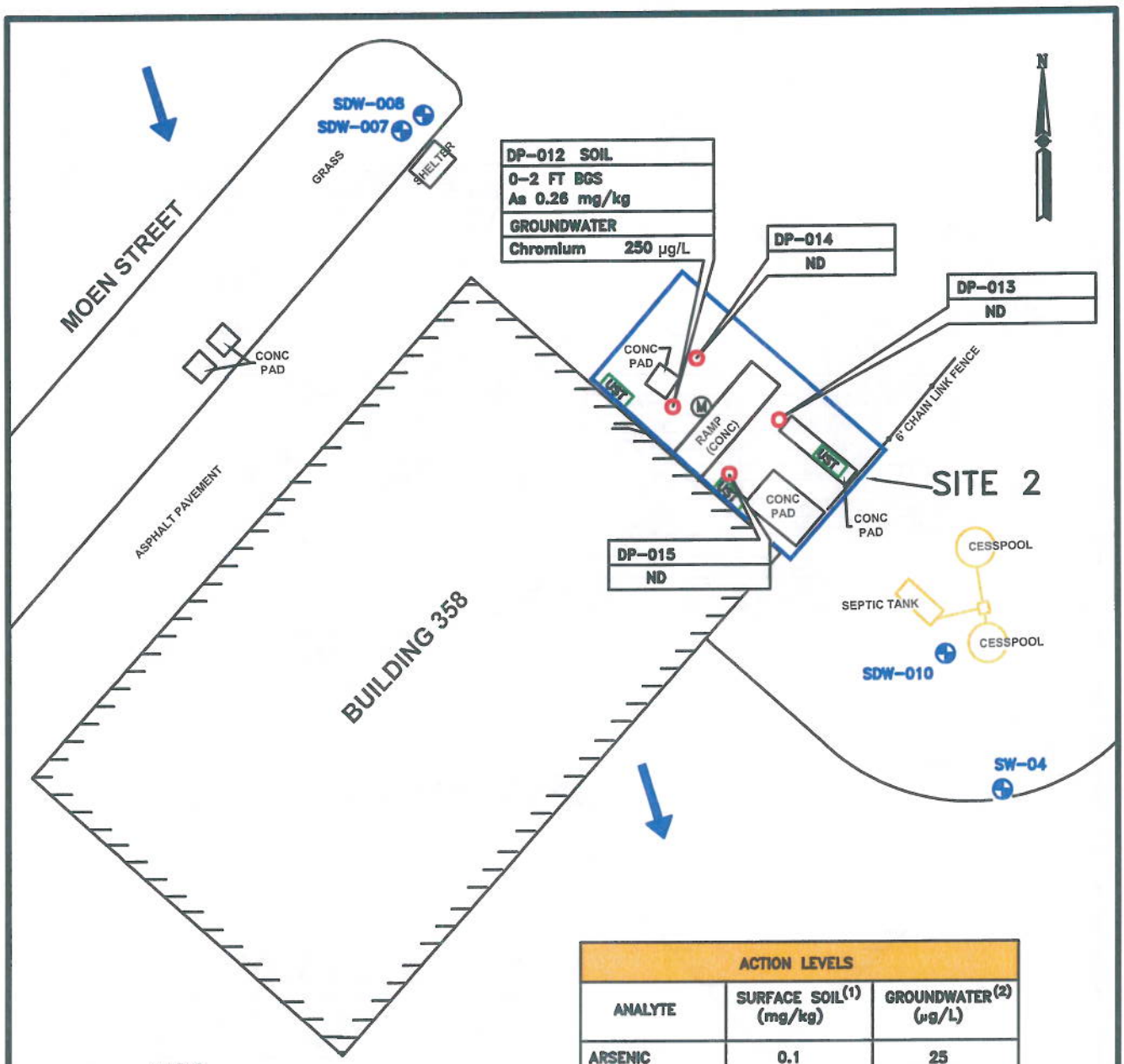
The RI Report stated that COCs including mercury, cadmium and lead were identified in surface soil and that no contaminants were identified in subsurface soil or groundwater. The contaminated surface soils were identified in a single direct-push probe (S2-DP01) adjacent to Building 358 as shown on Figure 3.2. The RI risk assessment indicated that exposures to the mercury, cadmium and lead in surface soil at the site were not likely except during excavation activities. Therefore, the report recommended NFA for Site 2 (PEER 2004a).

NFRAP DD-2004

In 2004, an NFRAP DD was prepared for Site 2 that summarized the results and conclusions of the previous investigations at the site. The NFRAP DD recommended NFA for Site 2 but the NYSDEC did not concur based on the results obtained during the 1994 Site Investigation (NYSDEC 2005). The NYSDEC requested additional groundwater sampling (especially in the area of DP-012) to demonstrate whether or not chromium existed in site groundwater at levels exceeding the action level (PEER 2004b).

Data Gap Investigation-2007 to 2008

A Data Gap Investigation was conducted at Site 2 in May of 2008. The Data Gap Investigation was conducted in response to the request for additional groundwater sampling made by the NYSDEC (NYSDEC 2005). The activities conducted included installing one new monitoring well at the location of DP-012 and collecting groundwater samples from the newly installed well and four existing wells at the site (Figure 3.3). Chromium was not detected in the well installed at the location of DP-012.



ACTION LEVELS		
ANALYTE	SURFACE SOIL[1] (mg/kg)	GROUNDWATER[2] (µg/L)
ARSENIC	0.1	25
CHROMIUM	6.1	50

1. NYSDEC TAGM #4046.
2. NYSDEC CLASS GA GROUNDWATER STANDARDS.

SOURCE: ABB 1997

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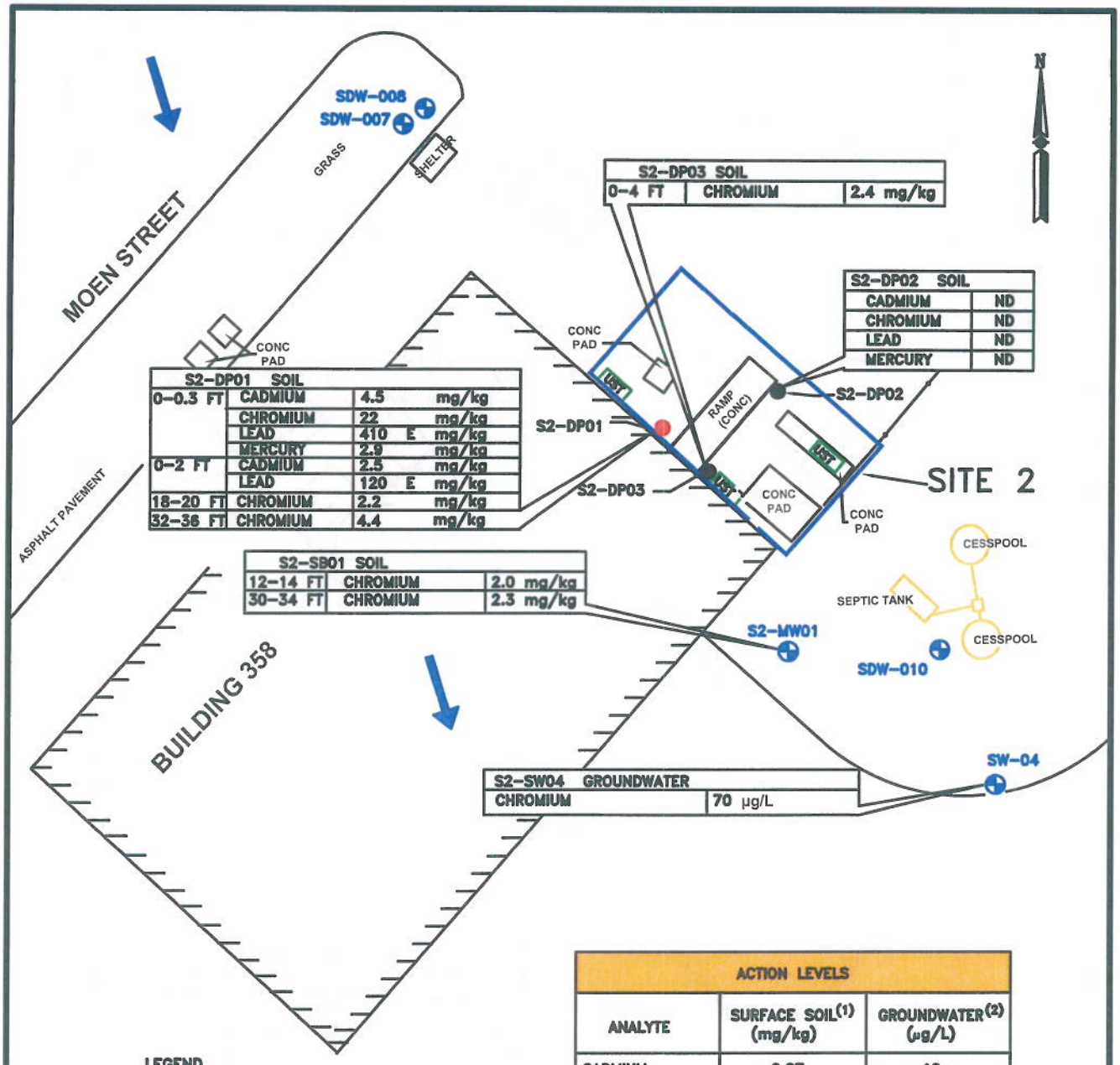
SITE 2 – 1994 SITE INVESTIGATION RESULTS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.1



ACTION LEVELS		
ANALYTE	SURFACE SOIL(1) (mg/kg)	GROUNDWATER(2) (µg/L)
CADMIUM	0.27	10
CHROMIUM	6.1	50
LEAD	4.4	25
MERCURY	0.1	–

1. NYSDEC TAGM §4046.
2. NYSDEC CLASS GA GROUNDWATER STANDARDS.
3. ACTION LEVEL DURING THE 1994 SITE INVESTIGATION.

LEGEND

- DIRECT PUSH PROBE
- DIRECT PUSH PROBE WITH METALS EXCEEDING ACTION LEVELS
- MONITORING WELL
- (M) MANHOLE COVER
- UST FORMER UST
- APPROXIMATE GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION (05/01)
- E ESTIMATED VALUE
- ND NON-DETECTED

0 25 50 100

SCALE IN FEET

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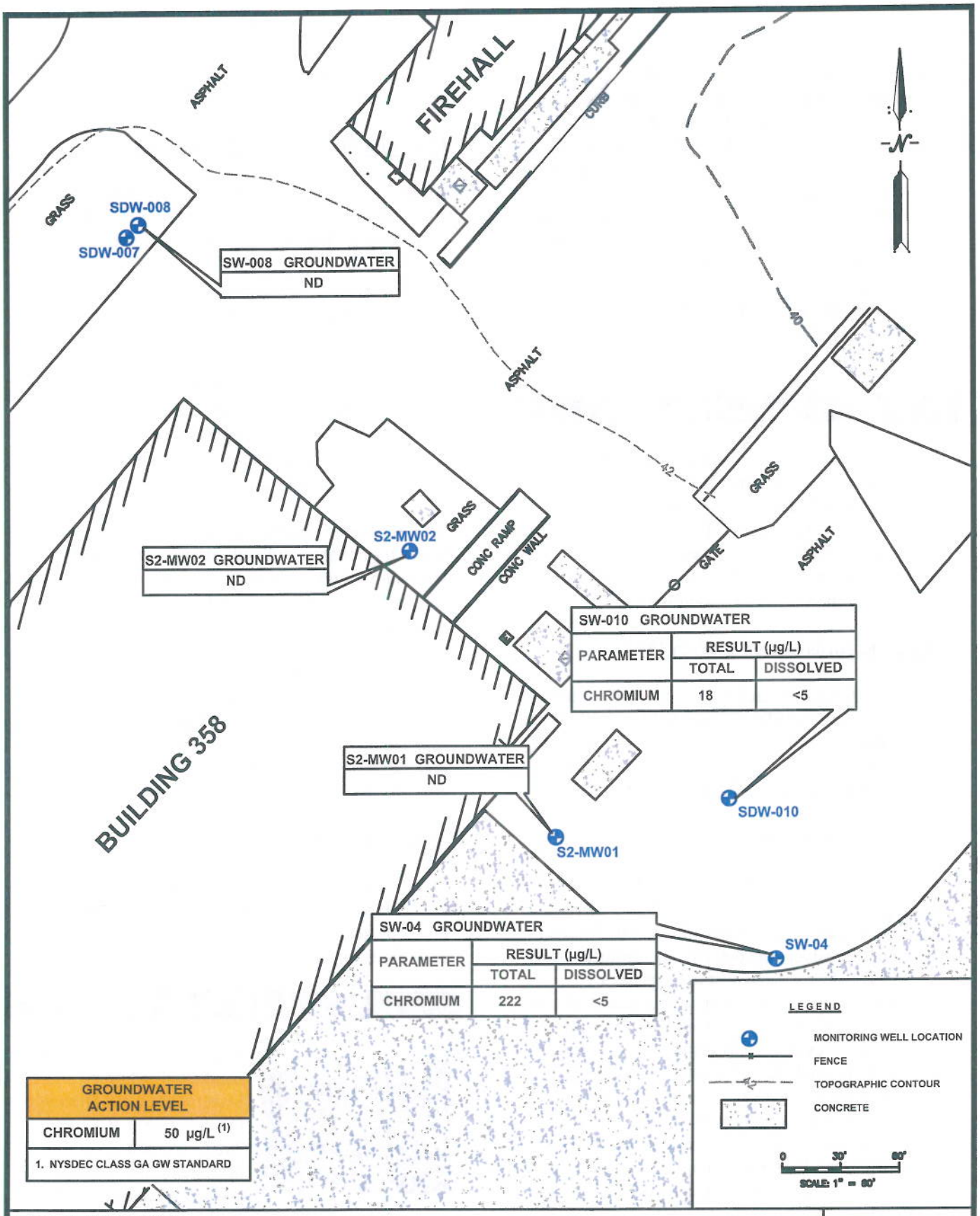
SITE 2 – 2000-2001 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.2



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SITE 2 – 2007–2008 DATA GAP INVESTIGATION RESULTS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.3

Chromium was detected at a concentration exceeding the action level in a total metals sample from *downgradient* well SW-04, but was not detected in the dissolved (filtered) metals sample. The positive result for chromium in the unfiltered (total) metals sample was attributed to entrained sediments in the sample, and was supported by the fact that the filtered (dissolved) metals sample did not contain chromium. Based on the above, chromium was not retained as a COC for groundwater at Site 2. Therefore, the report for the Data Gap Investigation recommended NFA for Site 2.

3.2 SITE 3 CHARACTERISTICS

Four investigations were conducted at Site 3-Former Waste Storage Area between 1994 and 2001. Additionally, a Phase I Records Search was conducted in 1986, and an NFRAP DD was prepared for the site in 2004. These investigations, the Records Search and the NFRAP DD are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Phase I Records Search-1986 to 1987

A Phase I Records Search was conducted for several sites at the base in 1986 (Dames & Moore 1986) and 1987 (HMTC 1987). The records search by HMTC identified six sites for further investigation. Site 3 was one of the six selected sites (HMTC 1987).

Site Investigation-1994

In 1994, a Site Investigation was conducted to investigate soil and groundwater at Site 3 using direct-push technology (ABB 1997). The results indicated that silver was detected in subsurface soil at 15-17 ft below ground surface (bgs) at a concentration exceeding the action level at that time. This concentration of silver would not exceed the current action level. Additionally, chromium was detected in groundwater at a concentration exceeding the action level from one direct-push location (DP-016) as shown on Figure 3.4. Because the groundwater sample was collected from a direct-push boring, the level of chromium was attributed to high levels of entrained sediments due to sampling methodology (ABB 1997). The presence of entrained sediments in groundwater samples may produce false-positive results for certain constituents, especially metals. The report recommended NFA for Site 3 (ABB-ES 1997).

Remedial Investigation-2000 to 2001

An RI was conducted at the base including Site 3 from 2000 to 2001 (PEER 2004a). The 2000 to 2001 RI activities at Site 3 were conducted to:

- evaluate the suspected presence of polychlorinated biphenyls in soil;
- assess surface soils for the presence of metals and toluene; and
- determine the presence or absence of silver contamination in subsurface soils;
- confirm or deny the presence of chromium contamination in *groundwater*; and
- define the extent of contamination.

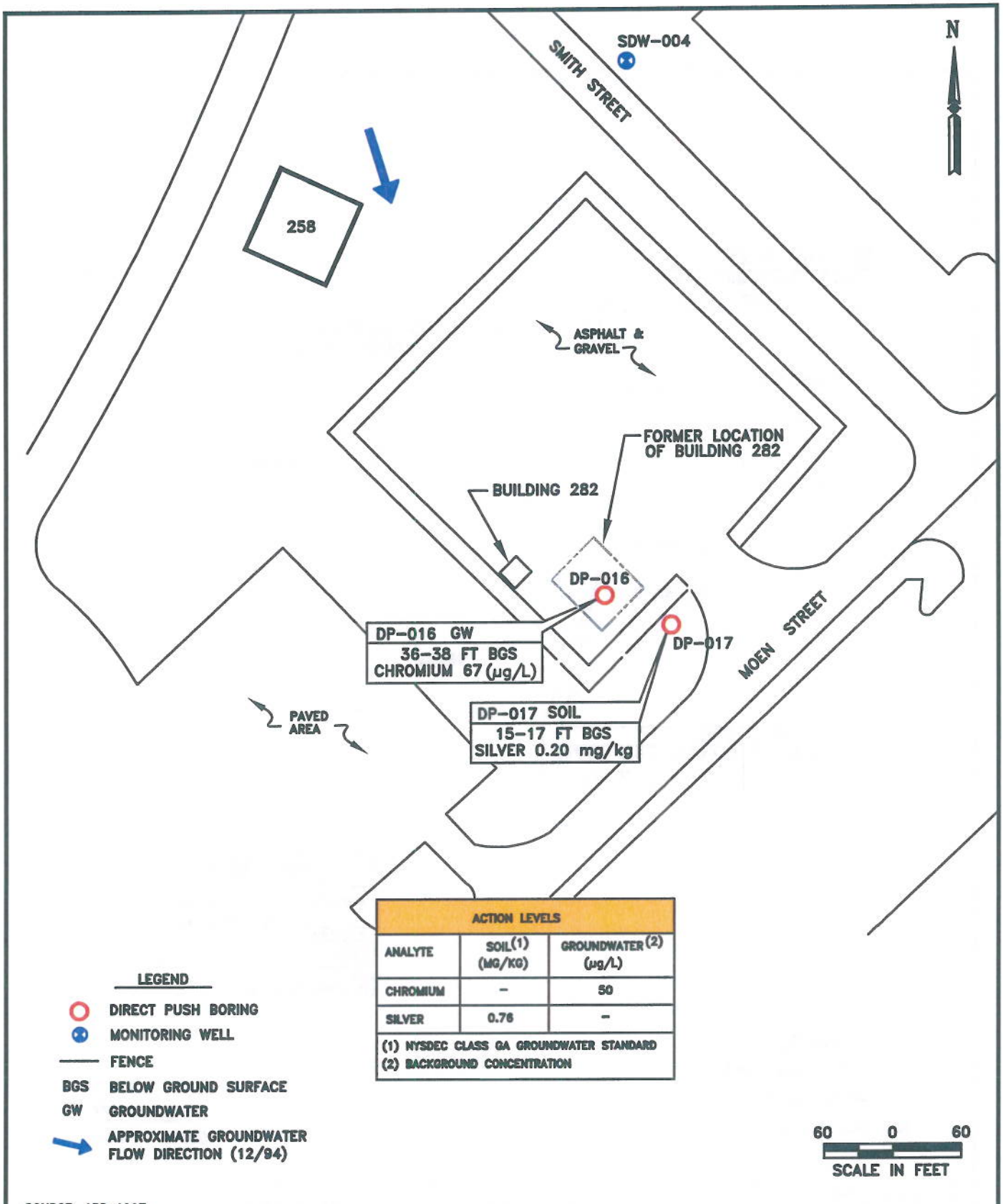
A total of three direct-push borings were advanced at Site 3 for collection of soil samples and groundwater screening samples. In addition, one new monitoring well was installed and groundwater samples were collected from the newly installed well and one existing well. No contaminants were detected in subsurface soil or groundwater. Cadmium and lead were identified as COCs in surface soil at one location (S3-DP02) at Site 3 (Figure 3.5). The risk assessment indicated that the COCs did not pose unacceptable risks to human health. Therefore, NFA was recommended for Site 3 (PEER 2004a).

NFRAP DD-2004

In 2004, an NFRAP DD was prepared for Site 3 that summarized the results and conclusions of the previous investigations at the site. The NFRAP DD recommended NFA for Site 3 (PEER 2004c).

3.3 SITE 5 CHARACTERISTICS

Five investigations were conducted at Site 5-Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch between 1987 and 2007. In addition to the investigations, an NFRAP DD was prepared for the site in 2004. A second NFRAP DD was prepared in 2009 upon completion of remedial action activities at the site. These investigations, the remedial action



ACTION LEVELS		
ANALYTE	SOIL(1) (MG/KG)	GROUNDWATER(2) (µg/L)
CHROMIUM	–	50
SILVER	0.76	–

(1) NYSDEC CLASS GA GROUNDWATER STANDARD
(2) BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION

SOURCE: ABB 1997

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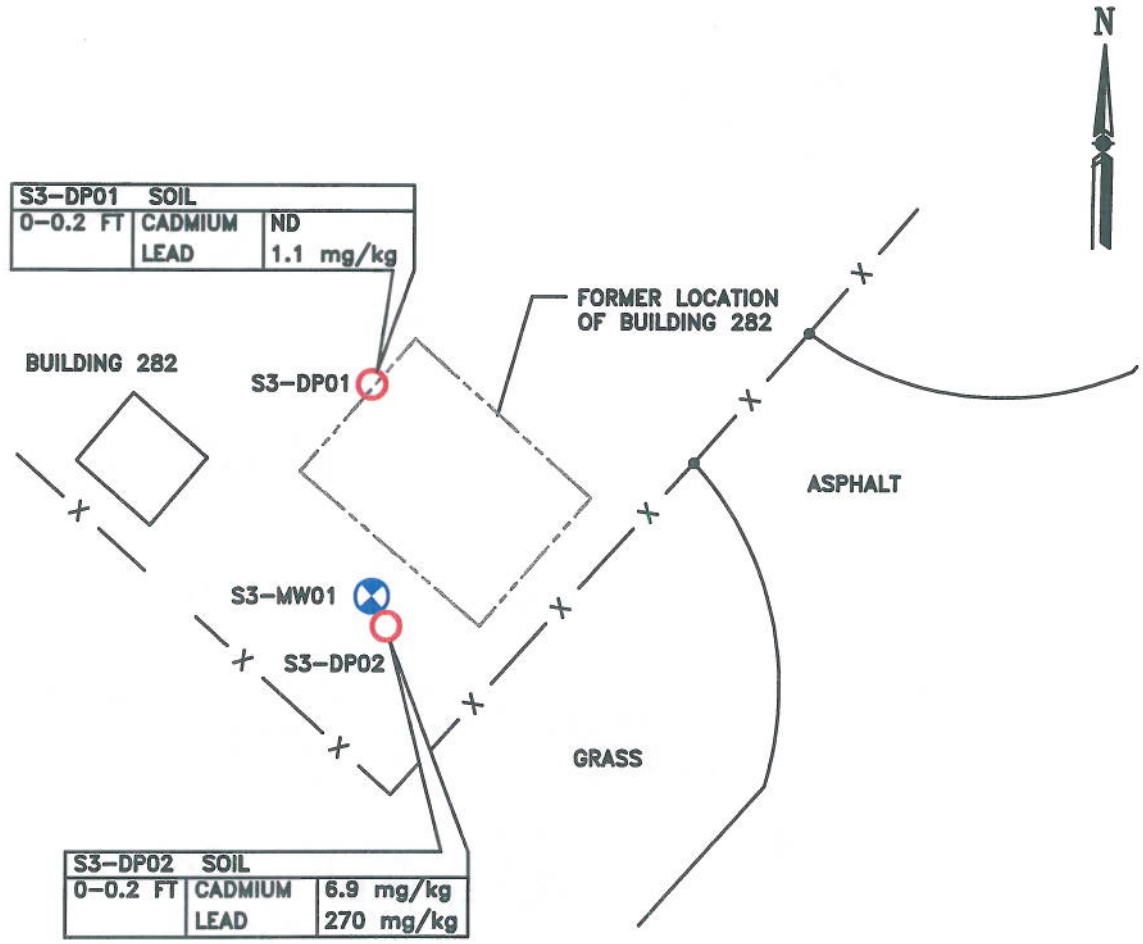
SITE 3 – 1994 SITE INVESTIGATION RESULTS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE
3.4



ACTION LEVELS	
ANALYTE	SURFACE SOIL(1) (mg/kg)
CADMIUM	0.27
LEAD	4.4

NOTE:
(1) NYSDEC TAGM #4046

LEGEND

- DIRECT PUSH BORING
- MONITORING WELL
- ND NOT DETECTED

10 0 10

SCALE IN FEET

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SITE 3 – 2000-2001 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.5

and the NFRAP DDs are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Phase I Records Search-1987

A Phase I Records Search was conducted for several sites at the base in 1987. The records search identified six sites for further investigation. Site 5 was one of the six selected sites (HMTC 1987).

Site Investigation-1994

During the 1994 Site Investigation, three direct-push probes were advanced at Site 5, and 11 subsurface soil samples and one groundwater sample were collected from the probes. In addition, nine sediment grab samples, and one surface water sample were collected from surface water pooled at the head of the ditch (ABB 1997). The results indicated that sediment and shallow subsurface soil contained concentrations of *volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs),* and metals (including arsenic, cadmium, lead, and chromium) that exceeded action levels (Figure 3.6). The SVOCs consisted of PAHs which are by-products of incomplete fuel combustion. Surficial soil within the drainage ditch was primarily impacted at the two most *upgradient* and exposed sections of the ditch. In addition, one concentration of chromium from a direct-push groundwater sample exceeded action levels. This exceedance of chromium in the direct-push groundwater sample was attributed to the sampling methodology which resulted in high levels of entrained sediments in the screening samples (ABB 1997). The presence of entrained sediments in groundwater samples may produce false-positive results for certain constituents, especially metals.

Remedial Investigation-1998

In 1998, Stone & Webster (S&W) conducted hand auger soil sampling in the drainage ditch at Site 5. Additionally, groundwater samples were collected from monitoring wells adjacent to Site 5. There were no detections of chromium exceeding the action level in the RI groundwater samples. This result supports the conclusion of the 1994 Site Investigation that the exceedance of chromium in the direct-push groundwater sample was due to entrained sediments (S&W 1999).

The soil samples contained exceedances of several PAHs, as well as the metals arsenic and lead. The results are shown on Figure 3.7. The exceedances of VOCs, cadmium and chromium which were detected during the 1994 Site Investigation were not confirmed during the 1998 RI. The risk assessment indicated that the contaminants did not pose unacceptable risks to human health. Therefore, the report recommended NFA for Site 5 (S&W 1999).

Remedial Investigation-2000 to 2001

During base-wide groundwater sampling, monitoring wells adjacent to Site 5 were sampled. No contaminants were detected at concentrations exceeding action levels in monitoring wells in the vicinity of Site 5 (PEER 2004a).

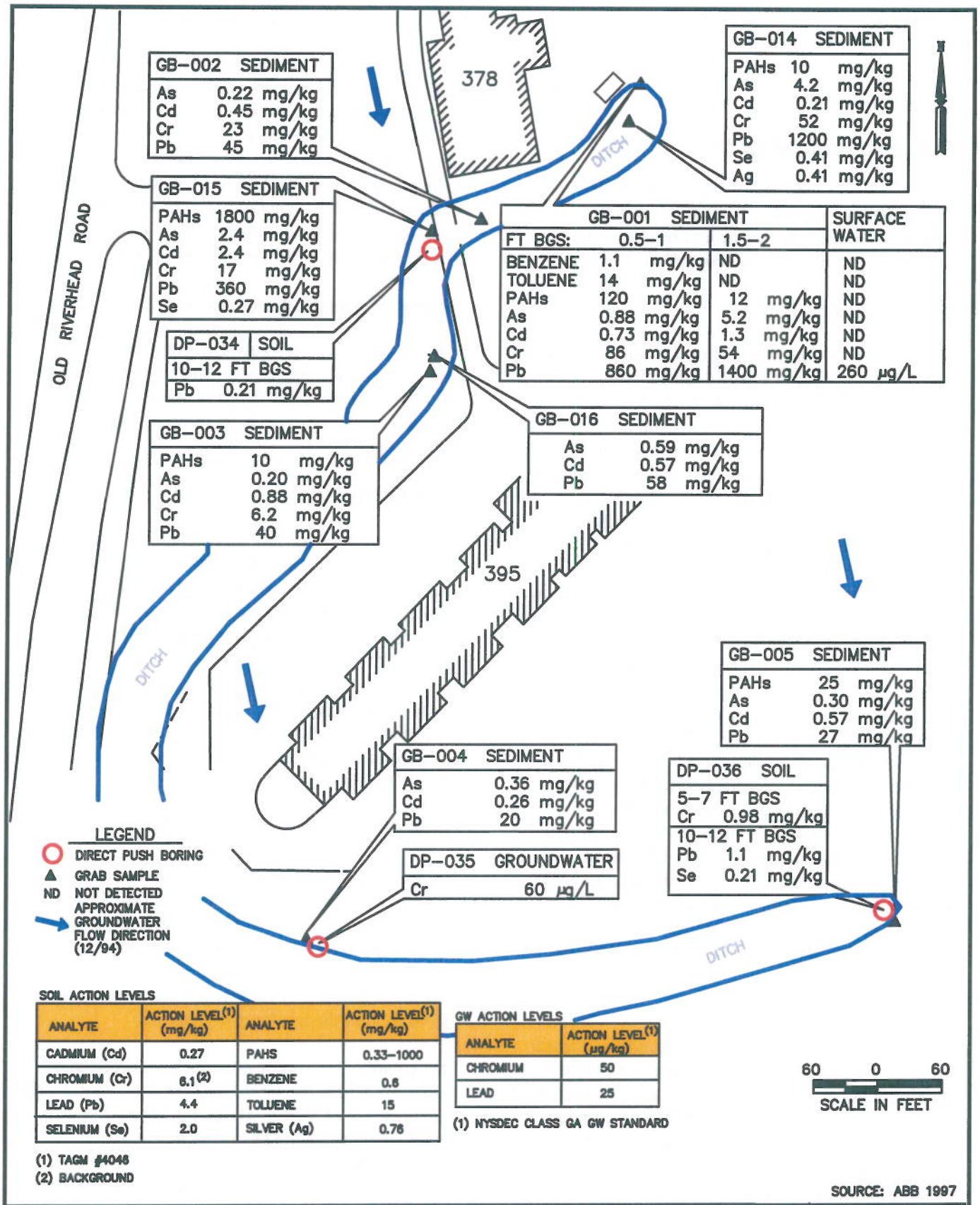
NFRAP DD-2004

In 2004, an NFRAP DD was prepared for Site 5. The NFRAP recommended NFA for Site 5 on the basis of the previous investigations and the risk assessment which indicated that risks associated with the site were negligible (PEER 2004d). The NYSDEC did not concur with the NFA recommendation and requested that the extent of VOCs and SVOCs (i.e., PAHs) be further delineated in soil, and that soil containing levels of contaminants that exceeded action levels be removed (NYSDEC 2005).

Data Gap Investigation-2007 to 2008

In response to the NYSDEC's request for further investigation, the ANG conducted a Data Gap Investigation at Site 5 in 2007 (PEER 2009). The Data Gap Investigation consisted of collecting soil samples from 33 hand auger locations from within the ditch at Site 5. Two soil samples were collected from each of the hand auger locations.

No volatile organic constituents were detected at locations where the 1994 Site Investigation indicated the presence of VOCs. Based on the work conducted during the Data Gap Investigation, contaminated soils containing PAHs and/or metals were identified in five areas in the northern portions of the drainage ditch. The sample results exceeding action levels are shown on Figure 3.8. The report for the Data Gap Investigation recommended that



SOIL ACTION LEVELS

ANALYTE	ACTION LEVEL[1] (mg/kg)	ANALYTE	ACTION LEVEL[1] (mg/kg)
CADMIUM (Cd)	0.27	PAHS	0.33–1000
CHROMIUM (Cr)	6.1[2]	BENZENE	0.6
LEAD (Pb)	4.4	TOLUENE	15
SELENIUM (Se)	2.0	SILVER (Ag)	0.76

(1) TAGM #4046
(2) BACKGROUND

GW ACTION LEVELS

ANALYTE	ACTION LEVEL[1] (µg/kg)
CHROMIUM	50
LEAD	25

(1) NYSDEC CLASS GA GW STANDARD

SOURCE: ABB 1997

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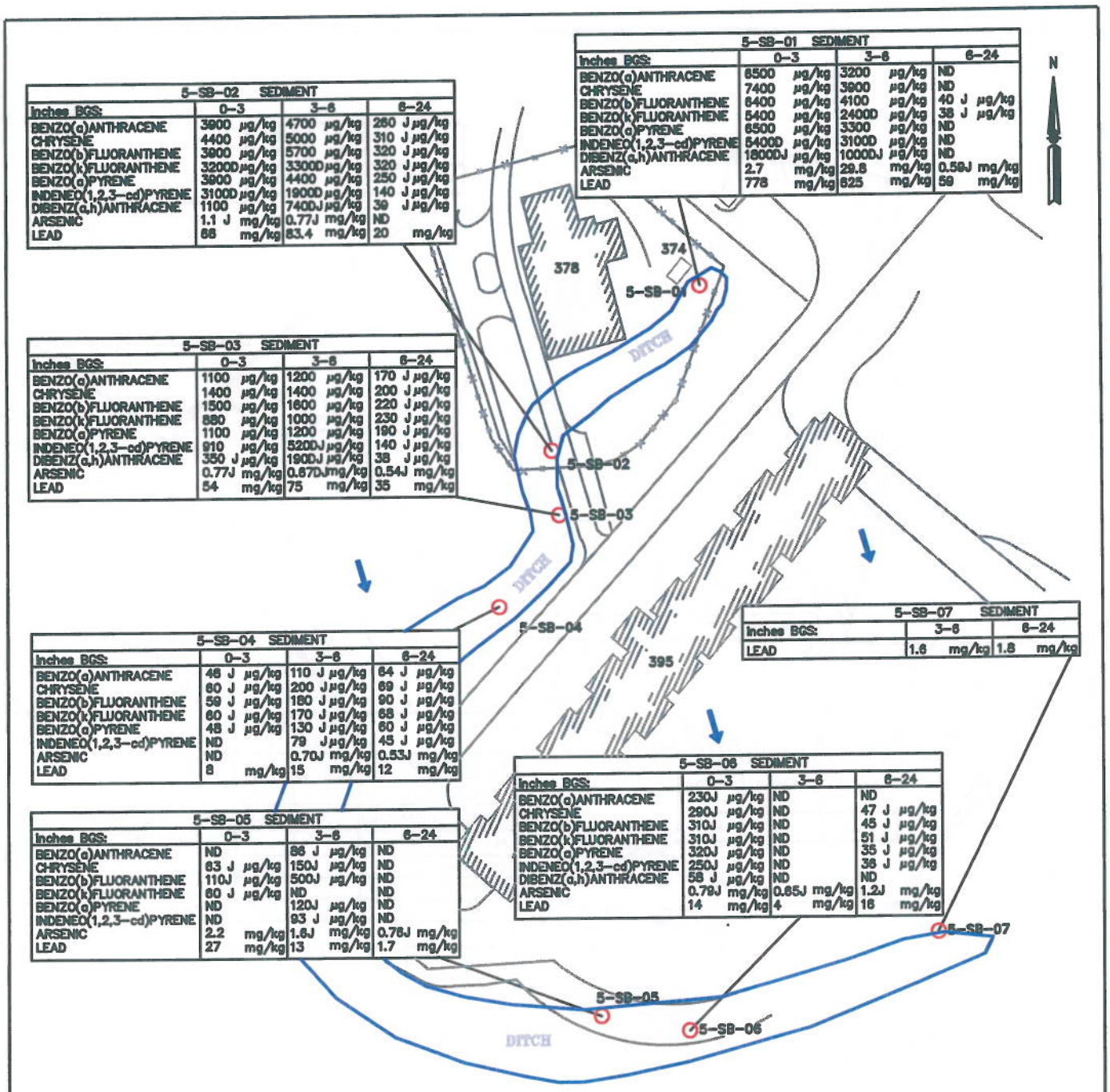
SITE 5 – 1994 SITE INVESTIGATION RESULTS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.6



ACTION LEVELS	
ANALYTE	
BENZO(a)ANTHRACENE	330 µg/kg
CHRYSENE	400 µg/kg
BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE	330 µg/kg
BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE	330 µg/kg
BENZO(a)PYRENE	0.33 µg/kg
INDENEO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE	320 µg/kg
DIBENZ(a,h)ANTHRACENE	340 µg/kg
ARSENIC	7.5 mg/kg
LEAD	4.4 mg/kg

ACTION LEVELS – TAGM #4046

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT AND SHALLOW SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS
- APPROXIMATE GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION (12/94)
- D SAMPLE DILUTION
- ND NOT DETECTED
- J ESTIMATED CONCENTRATION

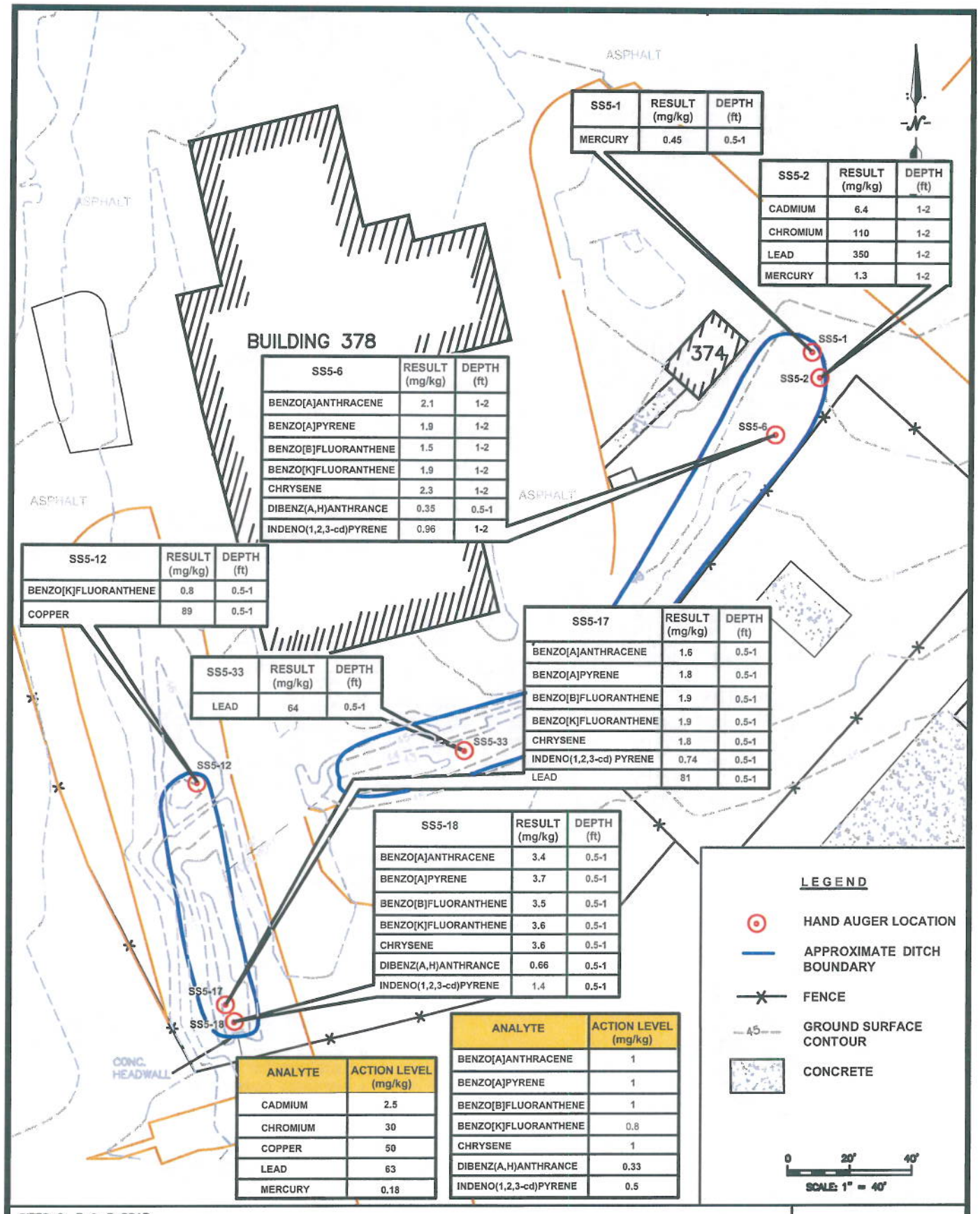
0 50 100
SCALE IN FEET

SOURCE: S&W 1999, VOLUME I

SITES 2, 3 & 5 PRAP
PROJ./3005-038

SITE 5 – 1998 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.7



SS5-1	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft)
MERCURY	0.45	0.5-1

SS5-2	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft)
CADMIUM	6.4	1-2
CHROMIUM	110	1-2
LEAD	350	1-2
MERCURY	1.3	1-2

SS5-6	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft)
BENZO[A]ANTHRACENE	2.1	1-2
BENZO[A]PYRENE	1.9	1-2
BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE	1.5	1-2
BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE	1.9	1-2
CHRYSENE	2.3	1-2
DIBENZ(A,H)ANTHRANCE	0.35	0.5-1
INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE	0.96	1-2

SS5-12	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft)
BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE	0.8	0.5-1
COPPER	89	0.5-1

SS5-33	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft)
LEAD	64	0.5-1

SS5-17	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft)
BENZO[A]ANTHRACENE	1.6	0.5-1
BENZO[A]PYRENE	1.8	0.5-1
BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE	1.9	0.5-1
BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE	1.9	0.5-1
CHRYSENE	1.8	0.5-1
INDENO(1,2,3-cd) PYRENE	0.74	0.5-1
LEAD	81	0.5-1

SS5-18	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft)
BENZO[A]ANTHRACENE	3.4	0.5-1
BENZO[A]PYRENE	3.7	0.5-1
BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE	3.5	0.5-1
BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE	3.6	0.5-1
CHRYSENE	3.6	0.5-1
DIBENZ(A,H)ANTHRANCE	0.66	0.5-1
INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE	1.4	0.5-1

ANALYTE	ACTION LEVEL (mg/kg)
CADMIUM	2.5
CHROMIUM	30
COPPER	50
LEAD	63
MERCURY	0.18

ANALYTE	ACTION LEVEL (mg/kg)
BENZO[A]ANTHRACENE	1
BENZO[A]PYRENE	1
BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE	1
BENZO[K]FLUORANTHENE	0.8
CHRYSENE	1
DIBENZ(A,H)ANTHRANCE	0.33
INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE	0.5

SITES 2, 3 & 5 PRAP
PROJ./3005-038

SITE 5 – 2007 DATA GAP INVESTIGATION RESULTS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.8

remedial action be conducted to excavate and properly dispose of the contaminated soils from the five areas at Site 5 (PEER 2009).

Remedial Action-2009

Remedial action to remove and dispose of the contaminated soil at Site 5 was conducted in May of 2009. During the remedial action activities, the initial phases of the construction project for the Pararescue Facility at the site were underway and buildings and roadways in the area had been demolished.

The contaminated soils were excavated from the five areas using a backhoe as shown on Figure 3.9. Once the soils were excavated from the five areas, confirmation soil samples were collected from each excavation to ensure that all of the contaminated soil had been removed (PEER 2011).

The results of the confirmation samples indicated that additional contamination was present at Area-1 but that all of the contaminated soil had been successfully removed from Areas -2, -3, -4 and -5. Accordingly, additional soil was removed from Area-1 and the excavation was re-sampled. The results of the additional confirmation samples verified that all of the contaminated soil had been removed from Area-1.

In all, approximately 34 tons of soils were excavated from the five areas at Site 5. The excavated soil was transported to Pure Soil Technologies, Jackson, New Jersey for recycling by batching into asphalt (PEER 2011).

NFRAP DD-2011

In 2011, an NFRAP DD was prepared for Site 5. The NFRAP DD summarized the results and conclusions of the previous investigations and the remedial action. The NFRAP DD recommended NFA for Site 5 on the basis of the remedial action (PEER 2011).

4.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF REMEDIAL ACTION

Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from Sites 2, 3 or 5 do not present an imminent or substantial endangerment to human health, welfare, or the environment.

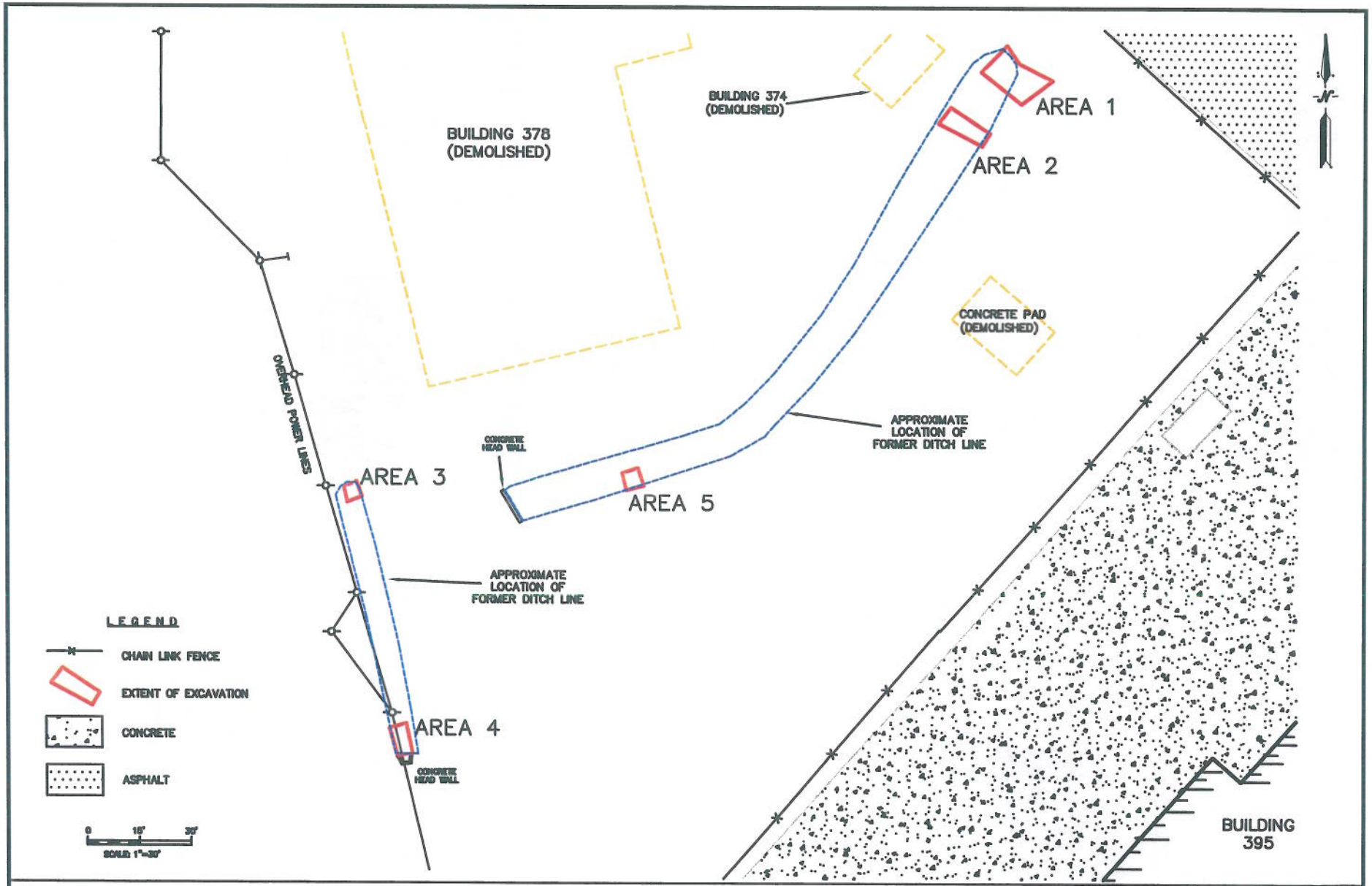
The scope of the remedial action at Site 2 will include excavating and removing up to 15 cubic yards of impacted soil on the northeast side of Building 358, and abandoning monitoring well S2-MW02 (Figure 4.1) to make way for a future construction project. The planned remedial action at Site 2 will result in removal of the contaminated soil, and the site will pose no threat to human health or the environment. Risks associated with the contaminants at Site 3 are negligible, and the site poses no threat to human health or the environment. Additionally, the remedial action previously conducted at Site 5 resulted in removal of contaminated soil and Site 5 poses no threat to human health or the environment.

On the basis of the planned remedial action at Site 2, the results of the previous investigations at Site 3 and the remedial action at Site 5, unacceptable exposures to hazardous substances from the sites will not occur. As a result, the recommended action chosen for Sites 3 and 5 is NFA. The recommended action for Site 2 is remedial action to be followed by NFA.

5.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

As a part of the RIs conducted at the sites, the ANG evaluated potential risks associated with the COCs detected at Sites 2, 3 and 5. The risk assessments included evaluating contaminant *migration* and exposure pathways.

Migration pathways define the route and method by which a chemical moves from the source to a location where people could potentially be exposed. Generally, people may be exposed to COCs through direct contact (e.g., touching), breathing (e.g, inhaling dust), or swallowing (e.g., drinking or eating) the affected soil or groundwater.



SITES 2, 3 & 5 PRAP
PROJ./3005-038

SITE 5 – AREAS OF REMEDIAL ACTION
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE
3.9

SITES 2, 3 & 5 PRAP
PROJ./3005-038

SITE 2 – AREA OF PLANNED REMEDIAL ACTION
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE
4.1

Additional information on the potential risks to human health and the environment for the sites is presented in the report for the 2000-2001 *RI* (PEER 2004a). Risks associated with Sites 2, 3 and 5 are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Site 2 Risks

Site 2 COCs consist of cadmium, mercury and lead in surface soil. No COCs are present in site groundwater based on groundwater sampling conducted during the Data Gap Investigation.

The COCs consist of metals that have a low tendency to migrate due to adsorption. Adsorption is a process where chemicals adhere to soil particles and remain immobile. This process especially takes place with metals in the presence of silty or soils.

Soils at the base consist mostly of silty sands. Groundwater testing indicates that the *COCs* have not migrated from surface soils to site groundwater.

The ANG plans to conduct remedial action of Site 2 soils to mitigate any risks during the upcoming construction activities at Building 358.

Site 3 Risks

Site 3 *COCs* consist of cadmium and lead which were found in one surface soil location at concentrations exceeding the action levels. Cadmium and lead have a low tendency to migrate due to *adsorption*. Adsorption of metals is exacerbated in the presence of silty or clayey soils. Soils at the base consist mostly of silty sands. Groundwater testing indicates that the COCs have not migrated from surface soils to site groundwater. No realistic exposure pathways were identified for cadmium during the risk assessment. Additionally, the risk assessment indicated that risks associated with lead at the site are within acceptable limits. Therefore, potential risks to human health and the environment due to the COCs at the site are negligible.

Site 5 Risks

There are no COCs at Site 5 due to the removal of contaminated soils during the remedial action. Therefore, the site poses no potential risks to human health or the environment.

6.0 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Based on the information provided in this PRAP, the ANG and NYSDEC believe that the selected Preferred Alternative, which includes remedial action of impacted soil at Site 2, to be followed by a recommendation of NFA for each of the sites, is sufficient to allow for proper closure of Sites 2, 3 and 5. After implementing the Preferred Alternative, no further investigation of Sites 2, 3 or 5 should be warranted. The Preferred Alternative chosen for these sites is in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP, and adequately provides for the protection of human health and the environment. The NCP requires that the selected alternative be evaluated against nine evaluation criteria as listed below:

1) Overall protection of human health and the environment;
2) Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs);
3) Long-term effectiveness and permanence;
4) Reduction of toxicity and mobility, or volume through treatment;
5) Short-term effectiveness;
6) Implementability;
7) Cost;
8) State acceptance; and
9) Community acceptance.

The first two criteria (overall protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with ARARs) are termed threshold criteria in that the selected alternative must achieve both criteria in order to meet the statutory requirements. Circumstances may justify a waiver for selection of an alternative that does not meet a particular ARAR. The five primary balancing criteria are long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost. Assessment of the final two criteria (state and community acceptance) is usually completed following the Public Comment period. The relative performance of the Preferred Alternative with respect to the evaluation criteria is presented in the following paragraphs.

Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

The No Further Action alternative for the sites (combined with remedial action of soil at Site 2) will be protective of human health and the environment.

The sites will pose no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment and previous sampling results have shown that contaminants have not migrated to downgradient monitoring wells.

Compliance with ARARs

Once the remedial action is completed at Site 2, there will be no contaminants exceeding ARARs at Sites 2 or 5. At Site 3, two contaminants were detected (cadmium and lead) at concentrations exceeding action levels in surface soils. The risk assessment indicated that risks associated with impacted surface soil at the site were within acceptable limits. Therefore, the Preferred Alternative is in compliance with ARARs.

Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

The No Further Action alternative for Site 2 (combined with remedial action) and Site 5 would maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time. There are no realistic exposure routes to the elevated cadmium and lead in soils at Site 3, and the site poses no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment.

Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment

The selected alternative for Site 2 would effectively reduce the toxicity, mobility and volume of the elevated mercury, cadmium and lead in surface soil. It would not reduce the toxicity, mobility or volume of elevated cadmium and lead in surface soil at Site 3. The elevated concentrations of cadmium and lead at Site 3 were limited to only one direct-push probe, and the analytical results show that cadmium and lead are not present in site groundwater. Additionally, risks due to cadmium and lead at Site 3 were determined to be negligible, and the site poses no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment. At Site 5, the 2009 remedial action removed and effectively reduced the toxicity, mobility and volume of contaminated soils at the site.

Short Term Effectiveness

The No Further Action alternative at Site 2 (combined with remedial action), and Sites 3 and 5 would maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over the short term. There are no realistic exposure routes to the elevated lead and cadmium in soils at Site 3, and none of the sites pose unacceptable risks to human health or the environment.

Implementability

The selected alternative would be easily implemented. Initially, it would require remedial action at Site 2 to be followed by no further activities at the sites.

Cost

The cost associate with the preferred alternative will be minimal.

State and Community Acceptance

These final evaluation criteria will be evaluated upon completion of the Public Comment period (see Section 7.0).

Based on the information provided in this PRAP, the ANG and NYSDEC believe that the selected Preferred Alternative is sufficient to allow for proper closure of the sites. After implementing the Preferred Alternative including the remedial action at Site 2, no further investigation of Sites 2, 3 and 5 should be warranted. The Preferred Alternative chosen for these sites is in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP, and adequately provides for the protection of human health and the environment.

7.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The ANG encourages the public to review this document and other relevant documents in the Administrative Record File to gain an understanding of Sites 2, 3 and 5 and the rationale for remedial action at Site 2 followed by a recommendation of NFA for each of the sites. No Further Action is the designation used for sites that have been determined to need no further investigations or cleanup. A copy of this PRAP, as well as the entire Administrative Record, is located at the Westhampton Free Library on 7 Library Avenue, Westhampton Beach, New York, or at the 106th RQW, New York Air National Guard on 150 Riverhead Road in Westhampton Beach, New York. The Administrative Record may be accessed by contacting either Jay Janoski the library Head of Reference at telephone number (631) 288-3335, or the Base EM, Lt. Shaun Denton at telephone number (631) 723-7349.

A 45-day public comment period, which allows the public time to review the documents and submit written comments, will be provided. The public comment period begins on August 18 and ends on October, 1, 2011. A Public Notice announcing the availability of the PRAP and the *Public Meeting* will be published in the western edition of the Southampton Press. Contact information is provided to the right. The ANG will document, evaluate and respond to the comments for Sites 2 and 3, and 5. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping the ANG and NYSDEC provide alternatives that are protective of human health and the environment. The Preferred Alternative for each of the sites as described in this PRAP may be modified in response to public comment or new information.

The ANG will conduct a Public Meeting on September 6, 2011 to discuss this PRAP, and to address any questions or concerns of the public. The Public Meeting will be held in the evening between 6:00 and 8:00 o'clock in the Program room at the Westhampton Free Library. The NYSDEC has concurred with the recommendations in this PRAP (Attachment 1). Additionally, no comments were received from the public during the Public Meeting or the Public Comment Period. A Responsiveness Summary is presented in Attachment B.

Public Comment Period:
August 18 – October 1, 2011

Would you like to submit written comments on the PRAP?

If so, please contact either of the representatives listed below:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
HEATHER BISHOP, Project Manager
Division of Environmental Remediation
Remedial Bureau A
625 Broadway, 11th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7015

Telephone: (518) 402-9692
Fax: (518) 402-9022
E-Mail: hlbishop@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Air National Guard Environmental Division
JODY MURATA, Program Manager
3500 Fetchet Avenue
Andrews AFB, MD 20762

Telephone: (301) 836-8120
Fax: (301) 836-7427
E-Mail: Jody.Murata@ang.af.mil

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARAR	Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
ANG	Air National Guard
bgs	below ground surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COC	contaminant of concern
ECL	Environmental Conservation Law
EM	Environmental Manager
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NFA	No Further Action
NFRAP DD	No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PAH	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbon
PEER	PEER Consultants, P.C.
PP	Proposed Plan
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RQW	Rescue Wing
SCO	Soil Cleanup Objective
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
USC	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compound

REFERENCES

ABB-Environmental Services, Inc. (ABB-ES), Installation and Restoration Program, Management Action Plan, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, 1992.

ABB-ES, Site Investigation Report, May 1997.

Dames & Moore, Phase I Records Search, Suffolk County Air Force Base (Retired), 1986.

Hazardous Materials Technical Center, Phase I Records Search, 1987

Latino Patricia, Francis S. Gabreski Airport Master Plan, February 2002.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Memorandum requesting further investigation at Sites 2 and 5, September 13, 2005.

PEER Consultants, P.C. (PEER), Final Remedial Investigation Report for Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, May 2004a.

PEER, No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document, Site 2 – Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, January 2004b.

PEER, No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document, Site 3-Former Waste Storage Area, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, January 2004c.

PEER, No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document, Site5-Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, January 2004d.

PEER, Final Technical Memorandum for the Data Gap Investigation at Sites 2 and 5, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, January 2009.

PEER, Draft-Final No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document, Site 5 – Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, January 2011.

Stone & Webster Environmental Technology and Services, Revised Draft Remedial Investigation Sites 4, 5, 8, and 9, January 1999.

GLOSSARY

Action Levels: Regulatory levels for contaminants that are recommended by federal, state or local regulatory programs. Some type of action (i.e., *remedial action*) or other response (i.e., further study) may be triggered when a contaminant concentration exceeds the action level.

Administrative Record File: A compendium of all documents relied upon to select a *Preferred Alternative* for *remedial action* or *No Further Action.*

Adsorption: The physical process that occurs when a chemical adheres to the surfaces of, or in the pores of, an adsorbent material such as soil or rock. Adsorption is a physical process which occurs without a chemical reaction.

Air National Guard (ANG): A civilian reserve component of the United States Air Force that provides prompt mobilization during war and assistance during national emergences.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The regulations published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to federal regulation. Most federal environmental regulations are found in Title 40 of the CFR.

Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): The federal law that addresses problems resulting from releases of hazardous substances to the environment, primarily at inactive sites.

Contaminants of Concern (COCs): Chemicals present in the environment that do not occur there naturally and/or that are detected at concentrations that exceed federal, state or locally mandated levels.

Data Gap Investigation: An investigation conducted to provide additional data to further delineate or define the extent of contaminants in soil and/or *groundwater* at a particular site.

Downgradient: A location of lower *groundwater* elevation toward which *groundwater* is moving.

Entrained Sediments: Sediments suspended or carried by *groundwater* within the monitoring well due to the process involved in installing the well. Chemicals tend to adhere to the entrained sediments due to *adsorption* and may negatively impact analytical results or result in *false positives*.

Environmental Restoration Program (ERP): The ERP was implemented by the Department of Defense to comply with *CERCLA* requirements for cleanup of contaminated sites at military installations.

False Positive: An incorrect result of a test which erroneously detects a chemical when in fact, it is not present.

Groundwater: *Groundwater* is defined as water beneath the ground surface that supplies wells and springs; water in the zone of saturation where all openings in rocks and soil are filled, the upper surface of which forms the water table. *Groundwater* is often extracted from municipal or domestic wells to be used for drinking water.

Groundwater Monitoring Well: A well drilled either on or near a suspected contaminated site for the purpose of evaluating the direction of *groundwater* flow, determining the types and concentrations of contaminants present and the vertical or horizontal extent of contamination.

Migration: The movement of contaminants through soil or porous and permeable rock.

New York State Department of Environment and Conservation (NYSDEC): The state agency responsible for most environmental issues in New York. The NYSDEC helps ensure environmental quality, offers technical and financial assistance, and enforces environmental regulations.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): The Federal Government's plan for responding to oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP has the force of a federal regulation.

No Further Action (NFA): No Further Action is the designation used for a site that has been determined to need no further investigation or cleanup activities. It can also include sites where contamination has been left in place because it meets certain cleanup standards.

Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): PAHs are a group of over 100 *semivolatile organic compounds* that are produced as by-products of the incomplete combustion of fuels. PAHs tend to accumulate in the vicinity of airports and along roadways, and are commonly associated with asphalt.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP): The PRAP is a document used to facilitate public involvement in the remedy selection process. The document presents the lead agency's preliminary recommendation concerning how best to address any contamination at a site, presents alternatives that were evaluated for the site, and explains the reasons the lead agency recommends the *Preferred Alternative*.

Preferred Alternative: The alternative selected to address contamination at site from a comprehensive evaluation of potential alternatives. The *Preferred Alternative* can change in response to public comment or new information.

Public Meeting: An announced meeting conducted by the *ANG* designed to facilitate public participation in the decision-making process and to assist the public in gaining an informed view of the environmental issues at a particular site.

Record of Decision (ROD): A document that documents the final *Preferred Alternative* (e.g., cleanup action or *No Further Action*) approved by the regulatory agencies that is required for *CERCLA* and *Superfund* sites.

Remedial Action: An action taken to clean up contaminated sites.

Remedial Investigation (RI): An RI is a detailed study of a site or group of sites that is conducted after a determination that contamination is present. The RI involves far greater and more detailed studies than those conducted during a *Site Investigation*.

Remediate: Reversing or mitigating environmental damage through various methods.

Risk Assessment: A qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the actual or potential presence of contaminants.

Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs): Substances consisting of mostly carbon and hydrogen. SVOCs have a slight tendency to evaporate (volatilize) at room temperature. SVOCs are found in fuels.

Site Investigation: The main objectives of the site investigation are to determine whether a release has occurred and to gather sufficient information to determine if the site has the potential to pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA): SARA amended *CERCLA* in 1986. SARA's changes stressed the importance of state and federal environmental laws and regulations; increased state involvement; increased the focus on human health; and encouraged greater citizen participation in making decisions on how sites should be cleaned up.

Upgradient: A location of higher *groundwater* elevation from which *groundwater* is moving.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Substances containing mostly carbon and different portions of other elements such as hydrogen, oxygen, fluorine, chlorine, or nitrogen. VOCs have a strong tendency to evaporate (volatilize) at room temperature, and have strong odors. VOCs are found in an extensive range of home and industrial solvents and fuels.

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ATTACHMENT A
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
CONCURRENCE LETTER

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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
Remedial Bureau A, 11th Floor
625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-7015
Phone: (518) 402-9625 • Fax: (518) 402-9627
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

December 6, 2010

Ms. Jody Murata
Environmental Remediation Branch
Air National Guard/CEVR
3500 Fetchet Avenue
Andrews AFB, MD 20762-5157

RE: Suffolk County Air National Guard Gabreski Airport
Sites 2, 3, and 5
Final No Further Response Action Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)

Dear Mr. Murata:

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the New York State Department of Health have reviewed the Sites 2, 3, and 5 Final No Further Response Action PRAP at the Suffolk County Air National Guard Base. Sites 2, 3, and 5 Areas are not listed in the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. The State concurs with the findings of the Sites 2, 3, and 5 Decision Document for No Further Action.

If you have any questions please contact Heather Bishop of my staff at (518) 402-9692.

Sincerely,

John Swartwout

John Swartwout, P.E.
Section Chief
Remedial Bureau A

cc: B. Hoda, ANG/CEVR

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ATTACHMENT B
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

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FINAL
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

FOR THE
DRAFT-FINAL (VERSION 2) PRAP FOR SITES 2, 3 AND 5
AND
DRAFT-FINAL NFRAP DD FOR SITE 5

AT THE
106TH RESCUE WING
FRANCIS S. GABRESKI AIRPORT
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

DECEMBER 2011

Prepared for

NGB/A7OR
3500 Fetchet Avenue
Andrews AFB, MD 20762
under National Guard Bureau
Contract DAHA-92-01-D-0004
Delivery Order No. 038

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

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FINAL
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

FOR THE
DRAFT-FINAL (VERSION 2) PRAP FOR SITES 2, 3 AND 5
AND
DRAFT-FINAL NFRAP DD FOR SITE 5

AT THE
106TH RESCUE WING
FRANCIS S. GABRESKI AIRPORT
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Air National Guard (ANG) has prepared a *Draft-Final (Version 2) Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for Sites 2, 3 and 5*, and a *Draft-Final No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document (NFRAP DD) for Site* 5.

2.0 PUBLIC NOTICE

The ANG published a Public Notice in the western edition of the Southampton Press announcing the Public Meeting and the availability for Public Review of the *Draft-Final (Version 2) PRAP for Sites 2, 3 and 5* and the *Draft-Final NFRAP DD for Site* 5. The Public Notice was published once a week for two consecutive weeks on August 18 and August 25, 2011 prior to the Public Meeting. The notice included the expiration date of the Public Comment Period, the location of Administrative File, and contact information for any questions and for submitting comments. A copy of the Public Notice is provided in Appendix A.

3.0 PUBLIC MEETING

A Public Meeting was held for the general public on September 6, 2011 at the Westhampton Free Library, in Westhampton Beach, New York. The purpose of the meeting was to inform area residents of the status of Environmental Restoration Program Sites 2, 3 and 5.

The meeting consisted of a brief presentation followed by a short question and answer period. The Public Meeting was attended by representatives of the National Guard Bureau, Gabreski ANG Base, two members of the public, and a local newspaper reporter. A copy of the presentation that was distributed to attendees at the Public Meeting is provided in Appendix B. A court reporter attended the Public Meeting, and prepared a verbatim transcript of the presentation and question and answer period. A copy of the meeting transcript is provided in Appendix C.

4.0 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

The Public Comment Period extended for 45 days from August 18 to October 1, 2011. The Public Comment Period was provided to allow the public time to review and comment on the *Draft-Final (Version 2) PRAP for Sites 2, 3 and 5* and the *Draft-Final NFRAP DD for Site* 5.

4.1 ISSUES RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS

No comments were received during the Public Comment Period.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT COMMENTS OR CRITICISIMS RECEIVED

No comments or criticisms were received during the Public Comment Period.

4.3 NEW RELEVANT INFORMATION PROVIDED

No new relevant information was provided during the Public Comment Period.

4.4 RESPONSES TO ISSSUES RAISED DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Because no comments were received during the Public Comment Period, no responses are required.

5.0 REFERENCES

PEER Consultants, P.C. (PEER), *Draft-Final (Version 2) Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Sites 2, 3 and 5, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard*, August 2011.

PEER, *No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document, 106th Rescue Wing, Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York,* August 2011.

APPENDIX A
PUBLIC NOTICE

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PUBLIC NOTICE

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Air National Guard's Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) is carried out under the overall framework of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The ERP is a nationwide effort to identify and cleanup environmental contamination that may have resulted from past practices, accidents or incidents at Air National Guard facilities to ensure that threats to public health are eliminated and to restore natural resources for future use. Under the ERP, the Air National Guard has investigated three sites (Sites 2, 3 and 5) located at:

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD
106TH RESCUE WING
FRANCIS S. GABRESKI AIRPORT
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK
SUFFOLK COUNTY

The Air National Guard invites the public to review and comment on the *Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for Sites 2, 3 and 5*, and the *No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document* for Site 5 prepared by PEER Consultants, P.C. The PRAP identifies the Preferred Alternative for cleanup of impacted soil at Site 2, and documents the Preferred Alternative of No Further Action for Sites 3 and 5. The *Decision Document* for Site 5 documents the recent remedial action activities that were conducted at the site. The *PRAP* and *Decision Document* were submitted by the Air National Guard to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for review and approval.

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WESTHAMPTON FREE LIBRARY
REFERENCE SECTION
7 LIBERTY AVENUE
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NY 11978

A Public Meeting for information purposes will be held on September 6, 2011 at the Westhampton Free Library Program Room from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. local time. You may address any comments or questions regarding Sites 2, 3 and 5, the *PRAP* or the *Decision Document* during the Public Meeting or in writing by October 1, 2011 to any of the following:

Jody Murata
National Guard Bureau/A7OR
Conaway Hall
3500 Fetchet Avenue
Andrews Air Force Base, MD 20762
Phone: (301) 836-8120
Email: Jody.Murata@ang.af.mil

Ms. Heather Bishop
NYSDEC, Division of
Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway, 11th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7015
Phone (518) 402-9692
Email: hlbishop@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Lt. Shaun Denton
106th Rescue Wing
Francis S. Gabreski Airport
150 Riverhead Road
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-1201
Phone: (631) 7237349
Email. Shaun.Denton@nysuff.ang.af.mil

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PITCH: *Graboski Wants To Trim Size Of Two Boards*

FROM PAGE A1

this week, noting the uncertain economy and a stronger need to cut costs than two years ago.

If the plan is enacted, it would save the town the cost of stipends awarded to the board members and associated benefits, Town Supervisor Anna Throne-Holst said at a work session on Friday. Two public hearings on the measure—one for the Planning Board and the other for the ZBA—will be held on September 27 at 6 p.m. at Town Hall.

"Things are not good at the moment, and the signals out there are strong to municipalities in particular to do everything you can to reduce the cost of government," Ms. Graboski said this week.

In total, $54,200 would be saved in stipends, according to the 2011 budget, but the overall budget impact is a matter of interpretation. A Planning Board member earns an annual stipend of $14,600; a member of the ZBA earns $12,500 annually. Ms. Graboski said the amount saved would be closer to $80,000 when accounting for benefits. According to Ms. Throne-Holst, Town Comptroller Tamara Wright estimates that the savings could be between $66,126 and $102,726, depending on whether an individual board member receives health or retirement benefits.

Planning Board member George Skidmore and ZBA member Denise Burke O'Brien would lose their seats after their terms end in December. Planning Board Vice Chairman John Blaney and ZBA Chairman Herb Phillips would follow in December 2012, when their terms are up. Of the four, all participate in the town's health plan, and all but Mr. Skidmore are enrolled in the retirement plan. In total, about half of the members of the two boards take advantage of both benefits.

Ms. Graboski's actions represent an about-face from her previous stance on the issue in 2009, when Mr. Nuzzi spearheaded a similar measure that was eventually thwarted after facing strong opposition from Ms. Throne-Holst, Ms. Graboski and former Councilwoman Sally Pope. Mr. Nuzzi proposed eliminating two positions on the town's Conservation Board, in addition to two positions on the Planning Board and ZBA.

Town Councilwoman Nancy Graboski at a Bridgehampton Citizens Advisory Committee meeting on Monday. KIRAN ARBAS

But this year's dismal financial landscape, coupled with a 2-percent tax levy cap mandated by New York State, will force town officials to cut somewhere between $4 million and $5 million in spending just to stay afloat. It's one of the harsh realities that Ms. Graboski said is coloring her change of heart. "I was taking a strong position in defense," Ms. Graboski said of her comments two years ago. She added later, "I don't know how to get rid of that contradiction."

Ms. Throne-Holst said this week that she was willing to revisit her original stance on the issue due to tough economic times. She said she looks forward to hearing public input on the plan. Councilwoman Bridget Fleming said her initial reaction was opposition to the plan, but that she is also eager to hear the public's take.

"We're just beginning to explore Councilwoman Graboski's proposal, so I look forward to public input," Ms. Fleming said. "But my initial reaction is that we can't afford to further constrain the diversity of these crucial land use boards. If anything, we should be moving in the other direction."

Appointments to the two boards have traditionally been labeled as political plums. Two years ago, many cried foul when Republican Mr. Nuzzi's legislation would have removed Democrat Jaqui Lofaro from the Planning Board.

Ms. Graboski, a Republican, firmly said that her measure was not motivated by politics. Due to term limits, she will no longer sit on the Town Board after her term expires at the end of the year. "As you know, politically, I have nothing at stake," she said. "My only intention is to carry out my responsibility."

Neither board chairman believed the measure was politically motivated. In fact, Mr. Phillips, a Republican who would lose his seat under the measure, said he supports reducing the number of board members, because the seven-member panels have become too "unwieldy."

"I was never a proponent of a seven-member board to begin with," he said. "Five is plenty. I'm not opposed to it at all. I don't have much say in the matter anyway."

Asked if he would miss his seat, Mr. Phillips, who has served on the ZBA for 15 years, said it wasn't a concern. "Since I'm going to be 66, I don't really care to stay," he said. "Florida beckons."

Both boards have previously conducted business with only five members. Historically, the Planning Board had five members when it was created in 1957, according to both Ms. Graboski and Planning Board Chairman Dennis Finnerty. It was expanded in 1981 under then Town Supervisor Fred W. Thiele Jr. to seven members. The ZBA had seven members from 1957 through the 1970s, when the town reduced it to five. It was then increased again to seven members in 2002.

Mr. Finnerty and Mr. Phillips both said they believed the membership on the boards was increased for political reasons. "It was political last time when they made it a seven-member board, and they appointed two Democrats," Mr. Phillips said.

A former Planning Board member herself, Ms. Graboski noted that when she served on the board, it had only five members, and still the board was able to accomplish a number of significant land use reforms. She also noted that she was opposed to the measure to increase the size of the board. "I will say that, as I look back, it functioned equally as well whether it was five or seven," she said.

While Mr. Finnerty said his board could probably function without two members, it would be difficult for him to part with Mr. Skidmore and Mr. Blaney. He said he could not offer an unbiased opinion on the matter, but understood the Town Board's need to cut costs. He said he would offer to reduce his stipend if it means keeping the two Planning Board members on staff, and said that the additional board members offer valuable perspective.

"It's hard to render an objective opinion, because one is naturally conflicted," Mr. Finnerty said. "These are the people that I served with, and my preferences are to keep everyone on the board. I personally can't render an objective opinion on the legislation. The analogy is like breaking up a family. It's not altogether an inaccurate analogy."

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625 Broadway, 11th Floor
Albany, NY 12233-7015
Phone (518) 402-9692
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APPENDIX B
HANDOUT FOR THE PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION

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Air National Guard

Public Meeting Presentation for Sites 2, 3 and 5

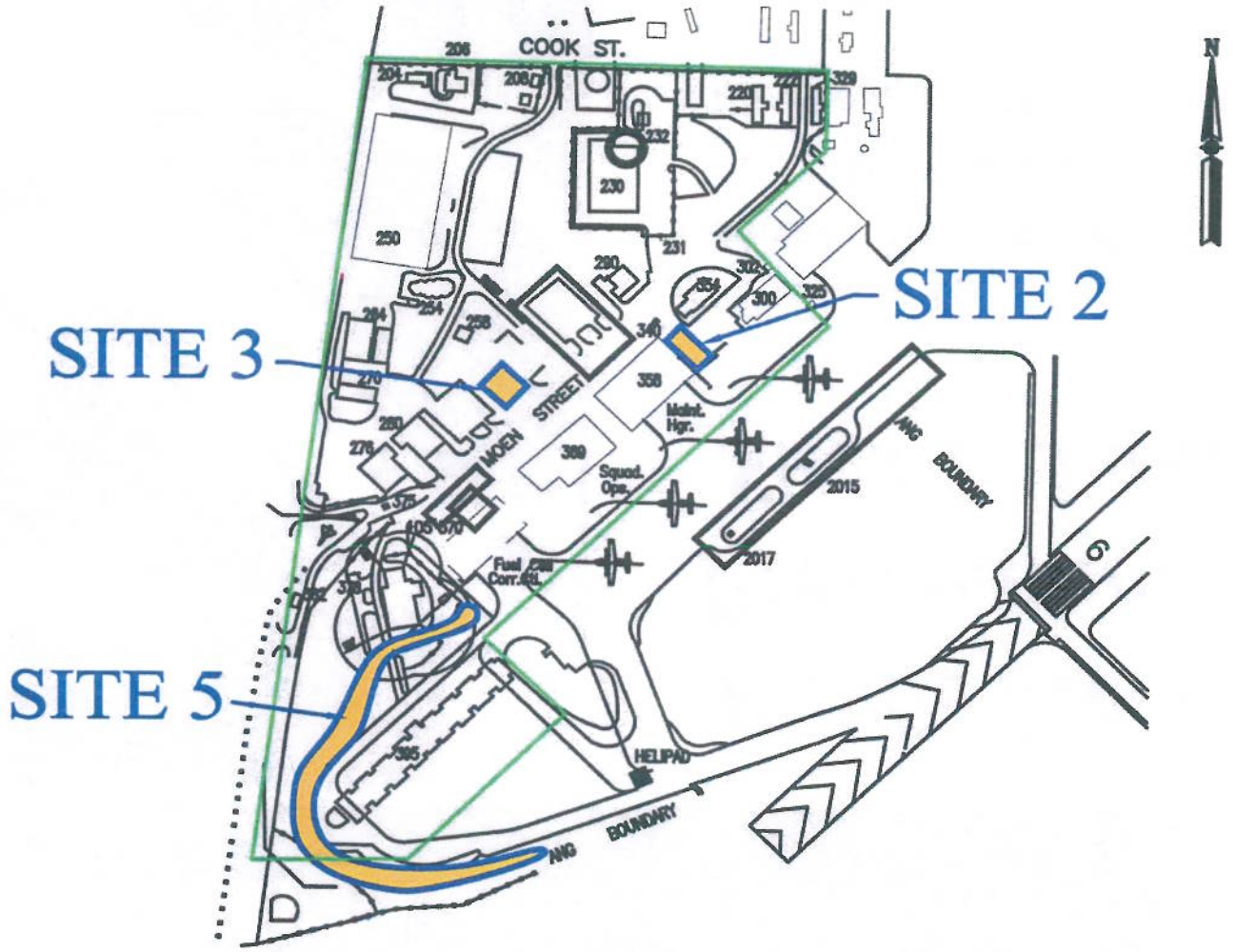
Gabreski Air National Guard Base

106th Rescue Wing

Westhampton Beach, New York

September 6, 2011

Site Locations

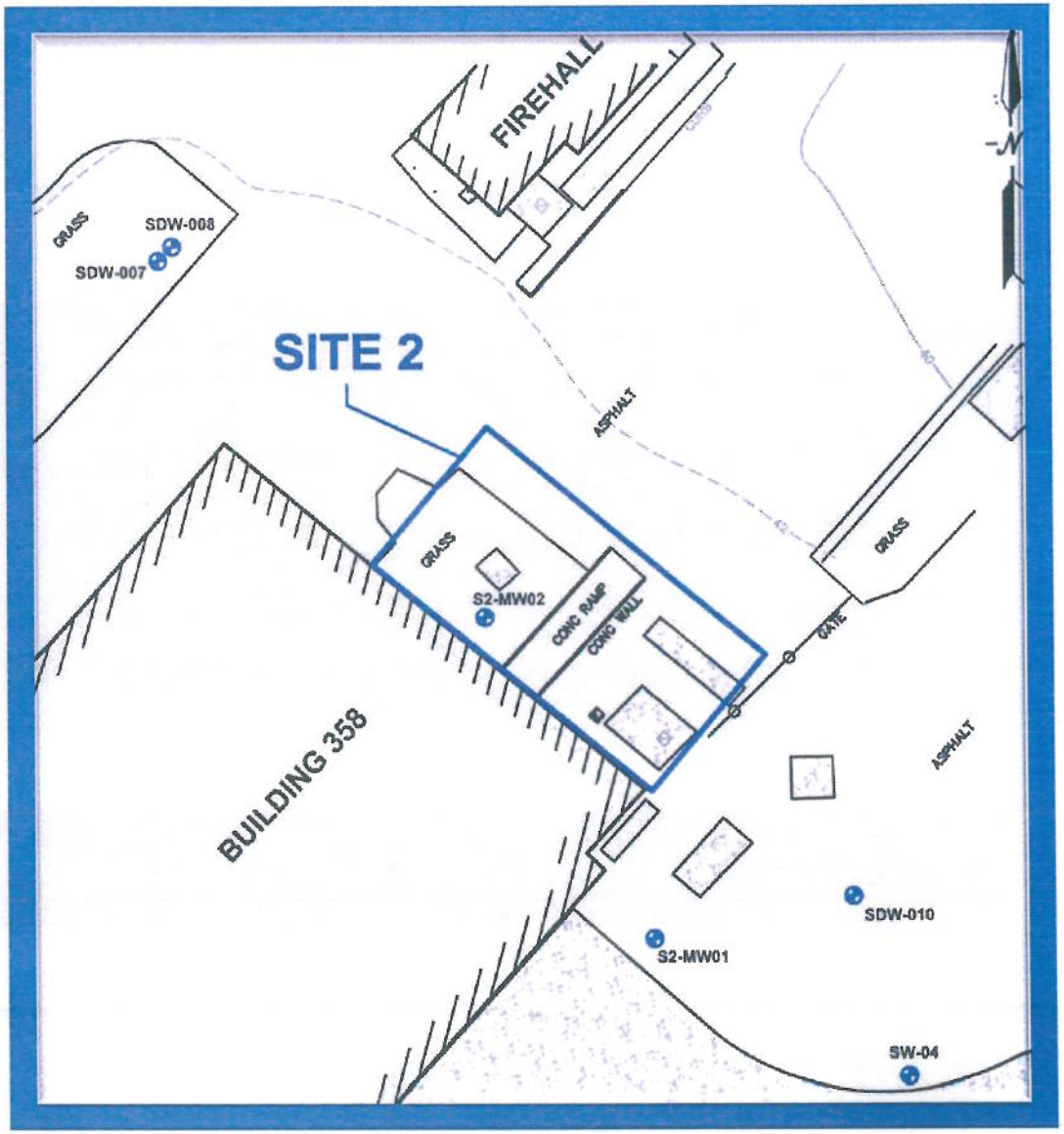


Site 2 Description

Former Hazardous Waste Storage area.

Used from 1970 until 1982 to store shop solvent wastes, and drums containing recovered fuels and oils.

No spills reported at the site, but stained soils observed during a Site Visit in 1986.



Investigation History for Site 2:

- 1994 Site Investigation. Consisted of soil and groundwater sampling. Arsenic detected above action level in one surface soil sample. Chromium detected above action level in one direct-push groundwater sample (DP-12). SI Report recommended NFA for Site 2.

Investigation History for Site 2 (continued):

- 2001 Remedial Investigation. Consisted of soil and groundwater sampling. Soil COCs included mercury, cadmium and lead. Arsenic was not confirmed. No COCs identified in groundwater. Risks due to soil COCs deemed negligible as long as soils remained undisturbed. RI Report recommended NFA for Site 2.

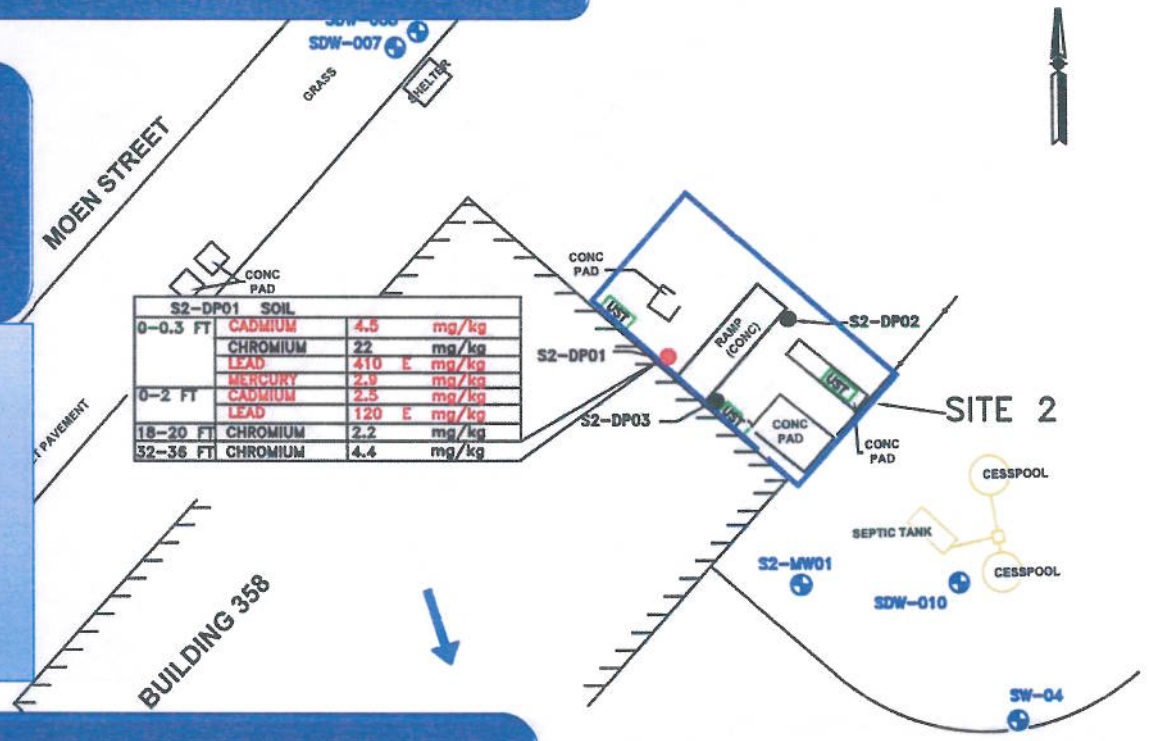
Investigation History for Site 2 (continued):

- 2004 NFRAP Decision Document. Recommended NFA for Site 2. NYSDEC did not concur and requested further sampling of groundwater due to chromium in groundwater at DP-12.
- May 2008 Data Gap Investigation. Consisted of installing one new monitoring well at location DP-12, and groundwater sampling for metals. No COCs identified in groundwater. Recommended NFA for Site 2.

Site 2 Contaminants of Concern

Detected in surface soil during the 2001 RI:

- Cadmium at 4.5 mg/kg (> 2.5 mg/kg*)
- Mercury at 2.9 mg/kg (> 0.18 mg/kg*)
- Lead at 410 mg/kg (> 63 mg/kg*)

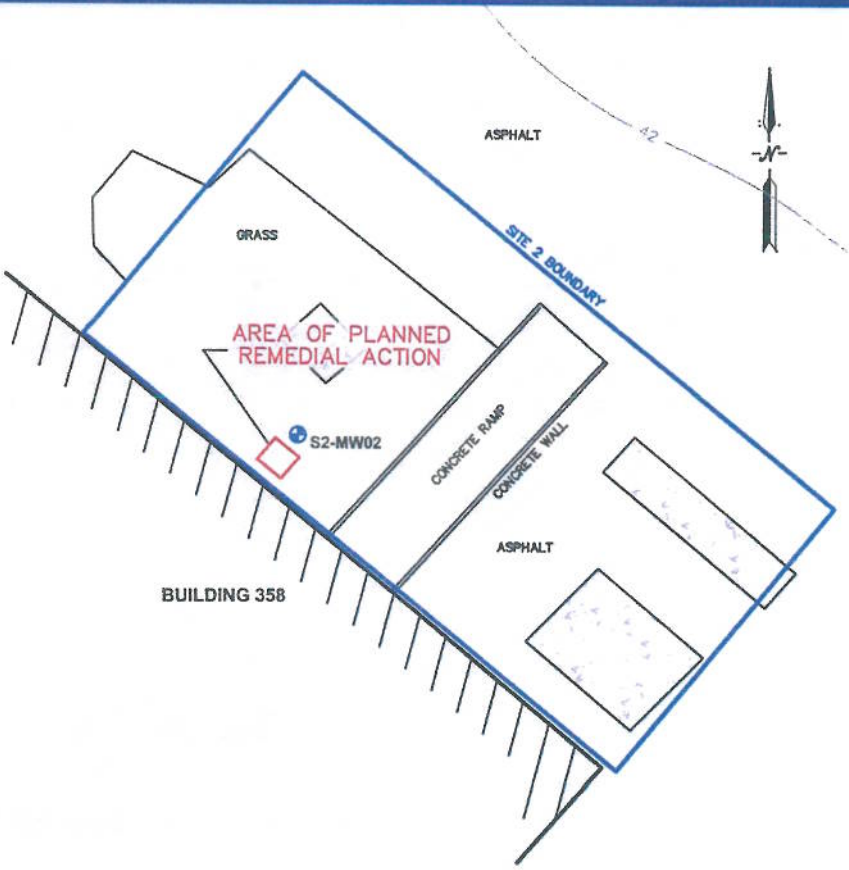


Risks to Human Health and the Environment due to COCs deemed negligible unless soils at the site are disturbed.

*Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objective

Proposed Remedial Action for Site 2:

- Excavate and dispose of up to 15 yd^3 of contaminated soil to obtain unrestricted closure and allow for future construction activities at Site 2.
- The NYSDEC has concurred with the proposed remedial action at Site 2.

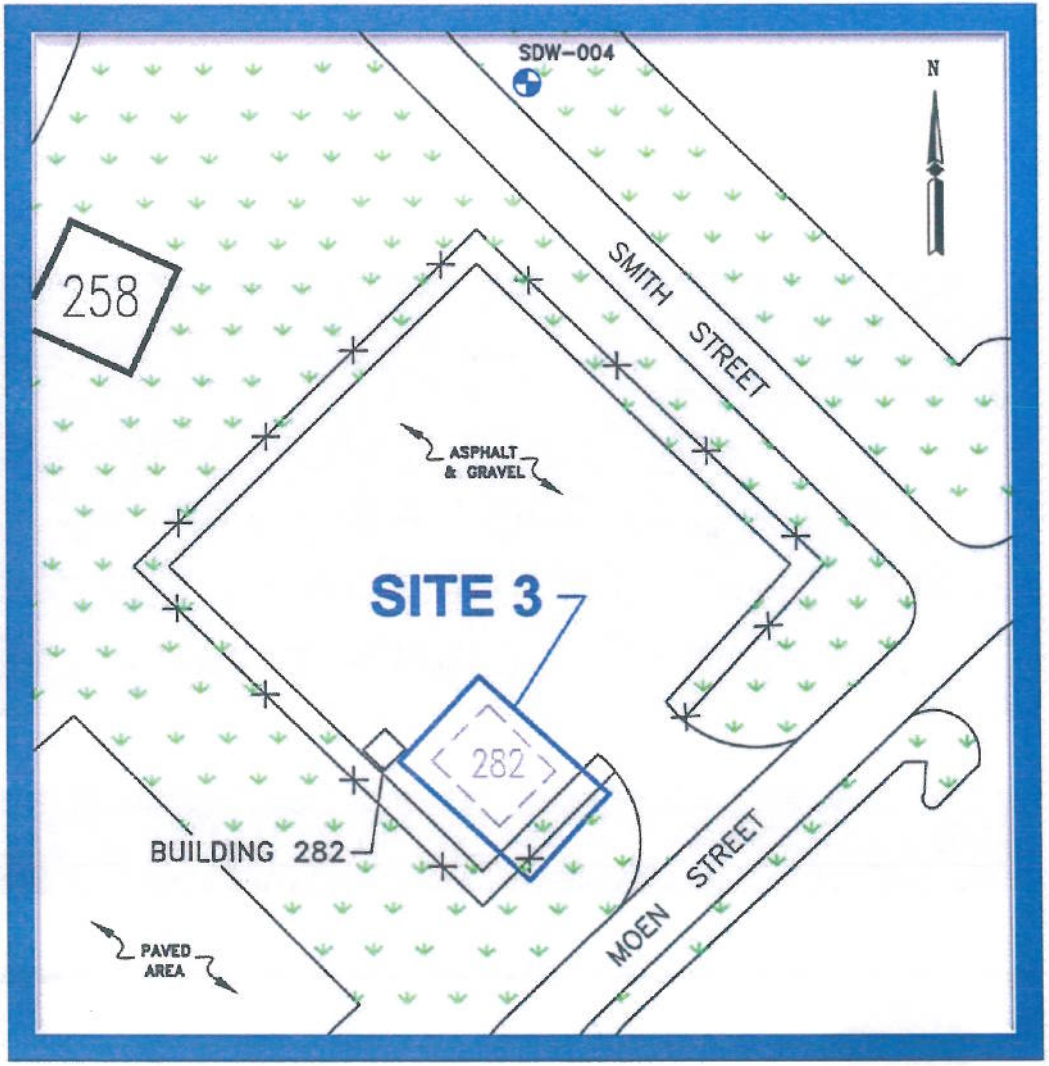


Site 3 Description

Former Waste Storage Area located at corner of Moen St and Smith Ave.

Used from 1984 until 1989 to store shop wastes, recovered oils, and waste fuels in drums.

No spills reported at the site, but stained soils and gravels were noted during a site visit in 1986.



Investigation History for Site 3:

- 1994 Site Investigation. Consisted of soil and groundwater sampling. Silver detected at the action level in one subsurface soil sample. Chromium detected above action level in one direct-push groundwater sample (DP-16). SI Report recommended NFA for Site 3.

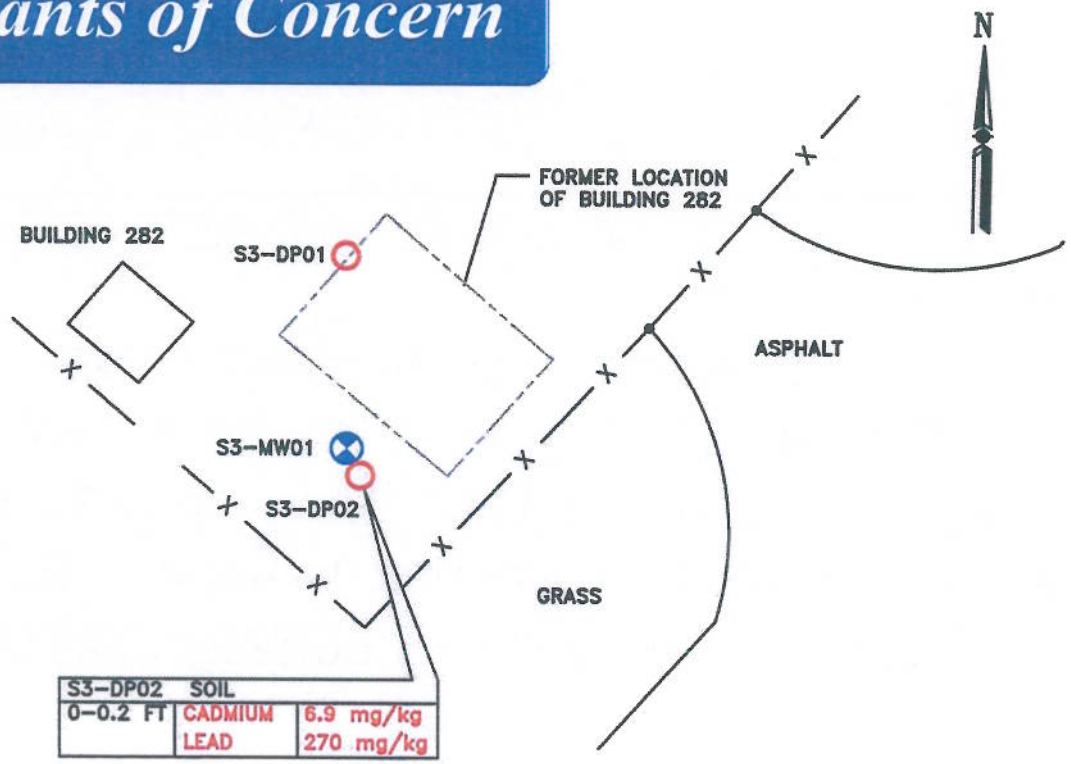
Investigation History for Site 3 (continued):

- 2000-2001 Remedial Investigation. Consisted of soil and groundwater sampling. Cadmium and lead detected in surface soil above action levels in one location (S3-DP02). No COCs detected in groundwater. Risks due to soil COCs deemed negligible. RI Report recommended NFA for Site 3.
- 2004 NFRAP Decision Document. Recommended NFA for Site 3.

Site 3 Contaminants of Concern

Detected in surface soil during the 2001 RI:

- Cadmium at 6.9 mg/kg (> 2.5 mg/kg*)
- Lead at 270 mg/kg (> 63 mg/kg*)



Risks to Human Health and the Environment due to COCs deemed negligible.

*Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objective

Proposed Remedial Action for Site 3:

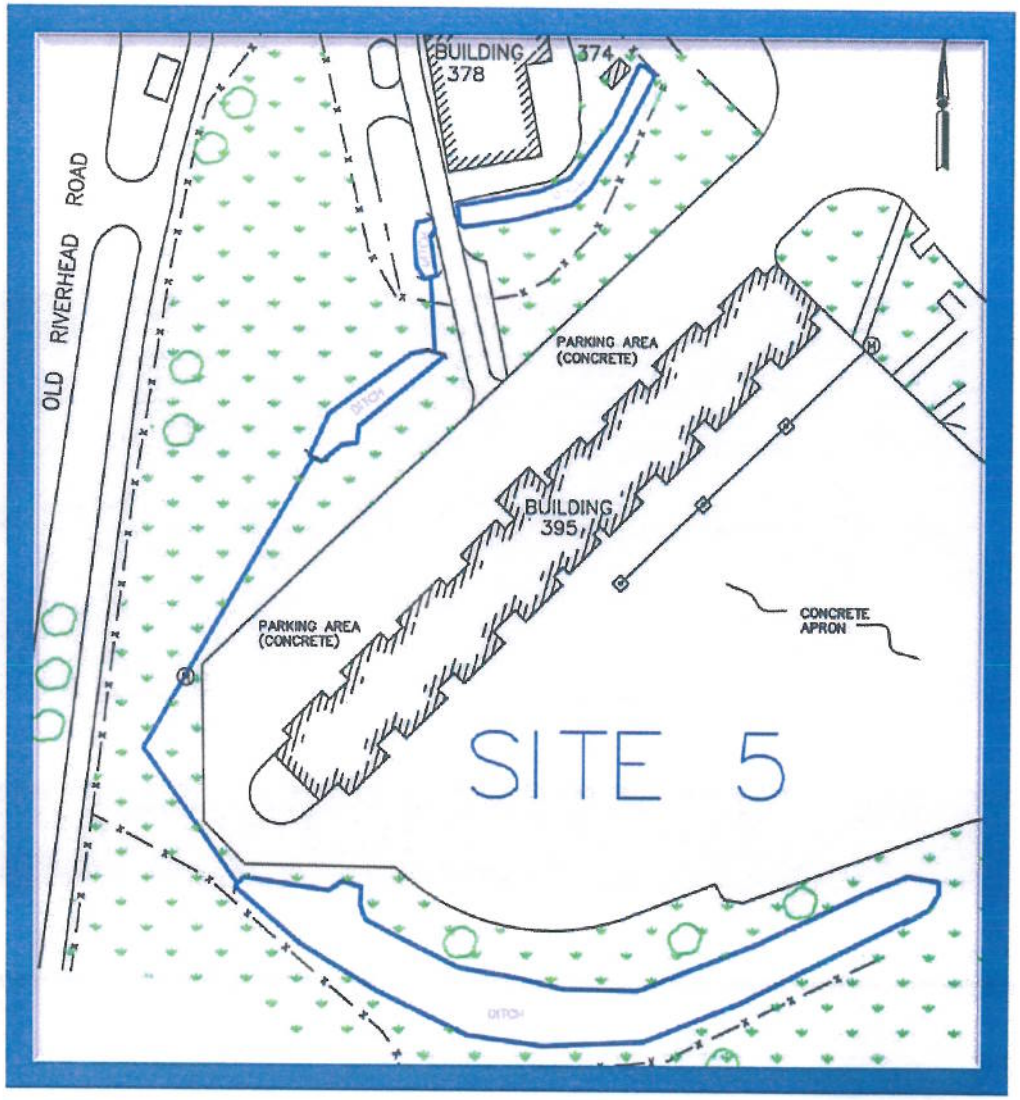
- No Further Action.
- The NYSDEC has concurred with the proposed alternative of No Further Action at Site 3.

Site 5 Description

Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch ran for several hundred feet and drained the southwest portion of the base.

Oily sheen observed on water surfaces in the ditch during periods of heavy rain.

Stressed vegetation observed in localized areas along the ditch in 1994.



Investigation History for Site 5:

- 1994 Site Investigation. Consisted of soil, groundwater and sediment sampling. Volatiles, semivolatiles and metals including arsenic, cadmium, lead and chromium detected at concentrations exceeding action levels in shallow soils and sediments. One concentration of chromium detected in groundwater above action levels. SI Report recommended further investigation for Site 5.

Investigation History for Site 5 (continued):

- 1998 Remedial Investigation. Consisted of soil and groundwater sampling. Soils samples contained several polyaromatic hydrocarbons (semivolatiles) and the metals arsenic and lead at concentrations exceeding action levels. The cadmium, chromium and volatiles detected during the 1994 investigation were not confirmed. Risks due to soil COCs were deemed negligible. RI Report recommended NFA for Site 5.

Investigation History for Site 5 (Continued):

- 2000-2001 Remedial Investigation. Consisted of groundwater sampling. No contaminants detected at concentrations exceeding action levels. RI Report recommended NFA for Site 5.

- 2004 NFRAP Decision Document. Recommended NFA for Site 5. NYSDEC did not concur and requested that the extent of volatiles and polyaromatic hydrocarbons in soil be delineated and that soils with levels exceeding action levels be removed.

Investigation History for Site 5 (Continued):

- 2007-2008 Data Gap Investigation. Consisted of hand auger soil sampling. Soils containing polyaromatic hydrocarbons and metals at concentrations exceeding action levels detected in five areas in the northern portions of the ditch. The investigation report recommended that remedial action be conducted to remove contaminated soils at Site 5.

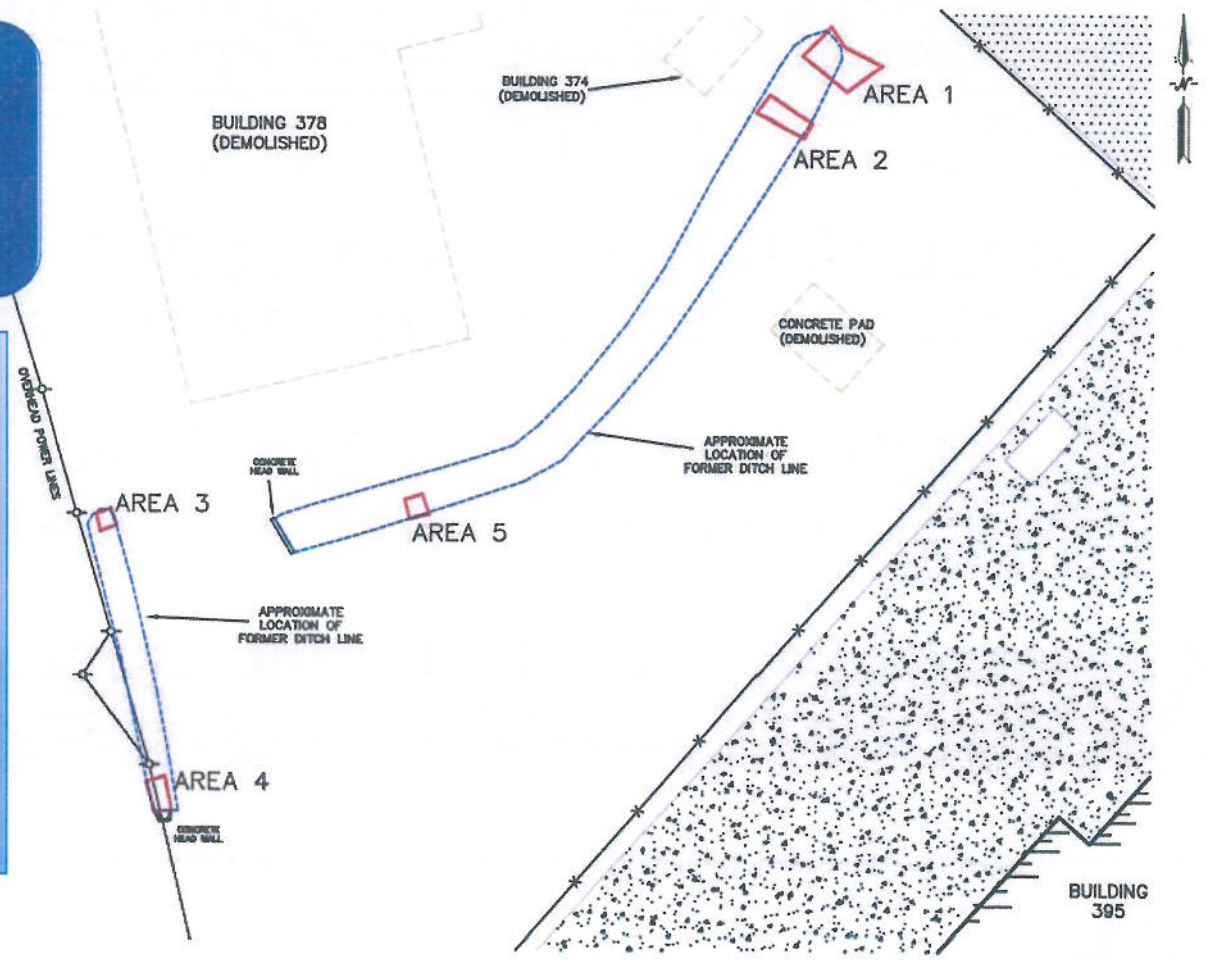
Previous Remedial Action at Site 5:

- Contaminated soils were excavated from five areas at the site and transported for recycling by batching into asphalt.
- Confirmation soil samples collected from the areas verified that soil containing COCs above action levels had been removed.
- In 2011, an NFRAP DD was prepared which documented the remedial action and recommended no further action at Site 5.

Site 5 Areas of Remedial Action

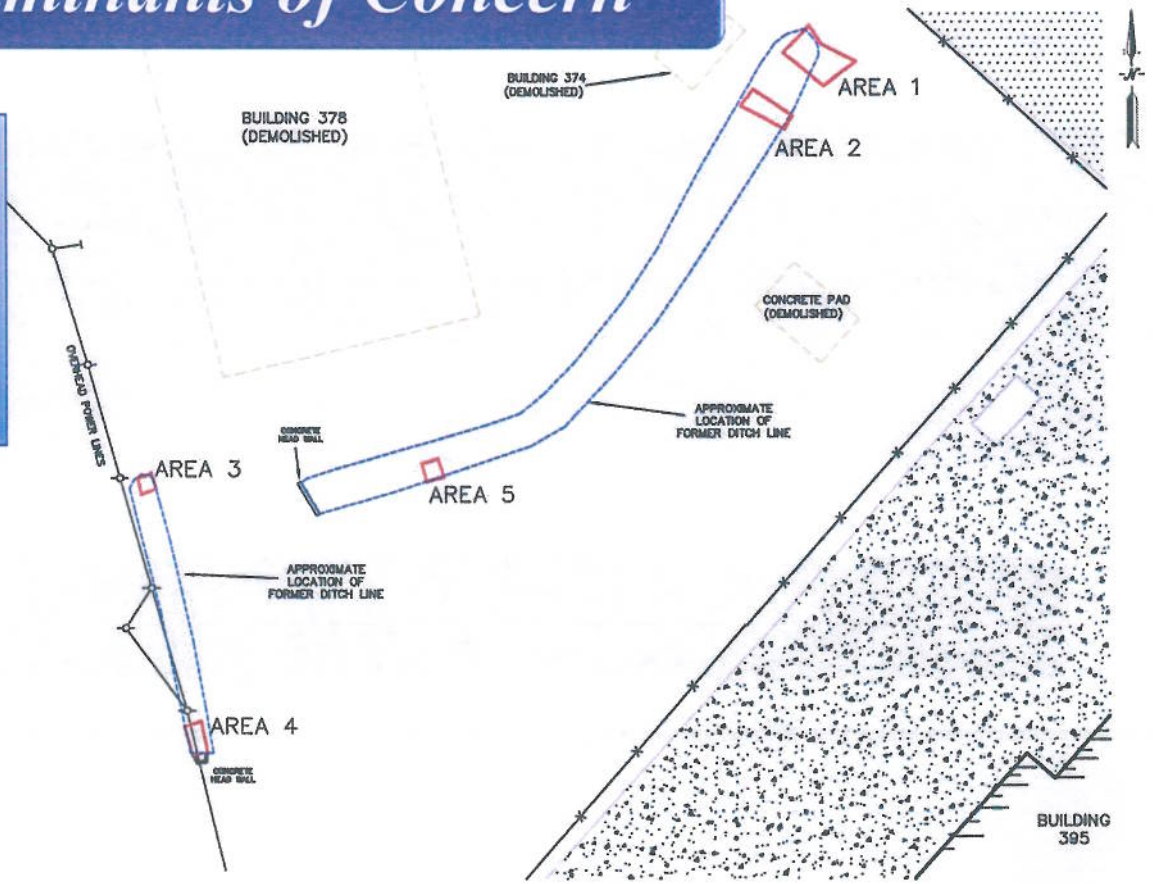
Disposed of 34 tons of contaminated soils.

The remedial action at the site protected human health and the environment by eliminating risks and preventing migration of contaminants.



Site 5 Contaminants of Concern

There are no COCs at Site 5 due to the remedial action conducted in 2009.



Proposed Remedial Action for Site 5:

- No Further Action.
- The NYSDEC has concurred with the proposed alternative of No Further Action at Site 5.

Summary of Proposed Actions:

- Remedial Action (excavation and disposal of contaminated soil) has been proposed for Site 2.
- No Further Action has been proposed for Site 5 due to the Remedial Action activities conducted at the site in 2009.
- No Further Action has been proposed for Site 3.
- The NYSDEC has concurred with each of the proposed actions.

Upcoming Activities:

- Finalize the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Sites 2, 3 and 5.
- Finalize the NFRAP DD for Site 5.
- Finalize the Remedial Action Work Plan for Site 2.
- Conduct the Remedial Action at Site 2.
- Prepare a Project Closeout Report for Site 2.
- Prepare a Record of Decision for Site 3.

For Information and Updates:

Jody Murata
ANG Program Manager
(301) 836-8120*
Jody.murata@ang.af.mil

Heather Bishop
NYSDEC Project Manager
(518) 402-9692
hlbishop@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Lt. Shaun Denton
Base Environmental Manager
(631) 723-7349
Shaun.denton@ang.af.mil

Administrative Record File Located At:

Westhampton Beach Free Library
7 Library Avenue
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-2697
(631) 288-3335

*On or about September 11, 2011, Ms. Murata's phone number will be changed to (240) 612-8120.

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APPENDIX C
PUBLIC MEETING TRANSCRIPT

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AIR NATIONAL GUARD

PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION

FOR SITES 2, 3 & 5

Westhampton Beach Free Library

September 6, 2011 6:00 p.m.

Presentation By: Richard Stout

MR. STOUT: I am Richard Stout. I am with PEER Consultants. They are a

contractor for the Air National Guard. Right here, we have Tony Vasell. He works with Environmental Managers Office at the base. Also we have, Lt. Shaun Denton. He is the Environmental Manager of the base. We also have Ms. Jody Murata. She is the Program Manager for the Air National Guard. So she is in charge of this base and the environmental programs. We also have Debbie Zapalac. She is an oversight contractor for the Air National Guard. She assists Ms. Murata and also the work that I do for Ms. Murata.

I just want to welcome everybody here for this Public Meeting Presentation for Sites 2, 3 and 5 at Gabreski Air National Guard Base, located at Westhampton Beach. Right now, we have two documents that are out for public comment. One of the documents is the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Sites 2, 3 and 5. The other one is the No Further Response Action Plan Decision Document for Site 5. This here is

a map of the base showing the location of the three sites in relation to the base. These three sites, all of them were investigated by the Environmental Restoration Program. What that is, it's a national program where the Air National Guard tries to eliminate or reduce risks

at sites with contaminants due to past practices. They want to make sure they are going to keep the public safe and restore properties and resources for future use. And that is what is happening at Sites 2, 3 and 5. To begin with the first site, Site 2. It is known as the Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area. It was used for about 12 years. From 1970 to about 1982. It was used to store shop wastes, such as PD-680. That is a parts cleaner. They also had drums which contained recovered fuels and oils. There were never any spills, officially reported at the site. But they did observe some staining at the site on the ground surface in 1986. I believe based on the previous record searches and interviews with the People at

the base, they came up with a number estimated at approximately 500 gallons of liquids may have been spilled at the site. That is just an estimate though and it doesn't look like that ever happened. That was just a maximum volume of liquids for that site. You just want to check this out, I will show you. This blue area here, that is the boundary of Site 2. This building here, which is also known as Hanger 2. These little blue dots, they're

monitoring wells. This is a monitoring well. This is actually a little concrete patio there, where people go to smoke and things like that. Kind of hang-out and use that site as a break area for that hanger. A little about the history and investigation for Site 2. Based on the records searched and site visits that were done in the 80's, the Air National Guard conducted a site investigation in 1994. They collected soil and groundwater samples at the site. They detected arsenic above the action level in one of the soil samples. Now, the action level is a

concentration level of one of the contaminants that is usually, Federal State or locally mandated. And it's a level at which when the contaminant is above that level, there is usually a certain type of action that might be taken. Usually, it's further investigation. They might do some sort of cleanup. Something like that. That is what the action level is. They also detected Chromium above the action level in one Direct-Push groundwater sample at location DP-12. And based on the information they obtained here on the site investigation, the report recommended No Further Action or what we call NFA for Site 2. However,

in 2001, the Air National Guard decided to conduct a Remedial Investigation at this site. They collected more soil and groundwater samples. They detected Soil, COC's or contaminants of concern. They were in the soil and they included mercury, cadmium and lead. Now, a contaminant of concern is a contaminant that is detected at a concentration above

the action level that we just talked about. That it then becomes a contaminant of concern when it is detected at a concentration above that action level. They did not confirm arsenic due to the 2001 investigation. What that means, it was detected above the action level in 1994 but when they went back and sampled, there was no indication of that, that they could find that was above the action level. Usually when that is not confirmed, they let that drop off the list. They did not identify any contaminants in the groundwater in the 2001 Remedial Investigation. There are probably several reasons for this. And the biggest reason is, in 1994 when they did the investigation. They actually sampled groundwater from what is called a Direct-Push probe. And the groundwater

samples from the 2001 investigation, with the Direct-Push probe, I think they also used monitoring wells. And the difference is, there are a lot more sediments and stuff, particles, particulate matter in

the samples. So that when the sample is analyzed, those particulates make the concentration in the sample go higher. I am not sure if this is making any sense. Because what they try and do is, they want to make sure what is in the water. So they will go through a process where they will filter the water and all the sedimentation out. So all they're going to get is water. But when they do it, the Direct-Push sample has so much sedimentation, it's impossible to filter that all out but they don't usually do that because it is work intensive. So what you do when you sample the water from the Direct-Push, you actually are getting soil and groundwater results. So they are mixed together. So based on what was contained in the 2001 Remedial Investigation and the risks assessment that was conducted and they said that the risks at the site were deemed negligible as long as the soils and contaminants that were found, remained undisturbed. And the Remedial Investigation Report recommended no

further action or NFA for Site 2. In 2004, based on the results of the Remedial Investigation and the Site Investigation, there was a No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document prepared for the site. Where they recommended No Further Action or NFA for Site 2; however, the State, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation did not concur with that recommendation and they requested further groundwater due to chromium in the groundwater sampling at Direct-Push 12. In other words, they wanted to make sure the chromium was actually an artifact of the sampling method. They wanted to make sure that that is what it was. They wanted to see what was actually present in the groundwater. So in May of 2008, we conducted a Data Gap Investigation, where we went out and installed a new monitoring well at location DP-12 and we tested the groundwater for metals and there were no contaminants of concern in the groundwater at that time. Based on the results of that

investigation and the risk assessment in 2001, we prepared a recommendation for No

Further Action for Site 2. However, there were contaminants at the site. You can look here and see, we have Cadmium here. It was 4.5 milligrams per kilogram. If you look down there, you see the less than or greater than, I'm sorry. That right there is the action level. That is the State mandated action level. There is a State mandated action level of greater than 0.18 of Mercury. There was lead. Lead was actually a magnitude higher than the action level. Basically those are the soil levels that are being higher than that. But if you look up here, if you can see, right there is where the sample was collected. Where those concentrations were higher. It is pretty close to where that new monitoring well was installed. But like I said in 2001, the risk assessment said, if the soils are undisturbed, there is no risk associated with them. It's negligible. Unless you go to the site and disturb them and something like that. The

action levels are the Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives and those are basically the levels right now. At the time of the previous investigation, there were other action levels. They were different. Some of the action levels are lower now. That is what is going on there now. Based on

all the things that occurred on Site 2 and also the Air National Guard wanted to do some construction in the area. They proposed to go in and clean that area up even though the risks were negligible and if the soils were disturbed and then you might want to take some action. Basically, they are going to excavate and dispose of 15 cubic yards of contaminated soil. They are doing that to obtain unrestricted closure and they want to allow for any future construction at the site. And just to let you know, the State has concurred with this proposed remedial action. We have worked with them very closely at this site, as well as the other two sites. So they are very aware of what we are doing and the type of stuff at the site. If you

want to look here at the figure that I have, we are actually going to be abandoning the new well and here is where the Direct-Push soil sample was, right in this area here. It may not look exactly like that. When we go out there because what we will do is get real-time data and then we will collect soil samples around the edge of the excavation, as well as the bottom of the excavation. To ensure there is no more contamination there. As long as

there are soils with metal contamination above action levels, we will continue digging them up until there is just none there above the action level. We don't expect that but then again, you just don't know what might ever happen. So we are going to do some questions at answers at the end but if anyone has any questions now about Site 2 or any time during the presentation, you are more than welcome to stop me and ask me anything. I will be more than happy to try and answer anything for you.

So moving on to it Site 3, Former

Waste Storage Area. The name is actually very similar to the name for Site 2. The only difference is that Site 2 has the word "hazardous" in there. It was used for 5 years, from 1984 to about 1989. They stored the same type of waste there. As far as I know, there was no DP 680 there. They had shop wastes, recovered oils and waste fuels and drums. There were no reported spills at this site. They did note some stained soils and gravels during the site visit in 1986. We have the boundaries of the site shown there.

(Whereupon, some guests entered into the public meeting.)

MR. STOUT: So we will just start from the beginning at Site 3. We actually just started there. It's to say that it is very similar to Site 2. It's a Former Waste Storage Area, and this is just a little map showing you where the site actually was. You can look up here and see the boundaries to the site. It was used to

store shop wastes, recovered oils, and waste and fuel drums. Just a small area. There used to be a building there at one time. There were no reported spills at the site but they did note some stained soils and stained gravels during a site visit in 1986. I know Tony can talk more about this, but it was more likely a parking lot. It probably wasn't much larger than this room. And they would store drums. They would dump the waste in the drum. You know, pour it in the drum, or whatever and put the top back on. You could imagine that there may have been spills occasionally. Just like filling your lawnmower at home. You know, you might actually spill something on the ground or something like that. So based on the interviews that they did with the people at the base and the Records Search, up to

a 1,000 gallons may have been spilled over time over the 5 years that they had been using it. But like I said, that is just an estimate based on interviews that they did with people. There was really no evidence that the -- like I said, there was some stained soils and gravels but nothing that would indicate some massive spills. But whatever they used back then, they did have a certain reason for saying that. And I don't really remember what that was. But that is what I had to work with, several years later. Now, the investigation that they used for Site 3 was based on a site visit where they found the same soils and the Records Search and they did interviews and talked with people at the base. They did a site investigation in 1994. And that consisted of soil and groundwater sampling at the site. What they found was silver that was detected at the action level in one subsurface soil sample. And chromium was detected above the action level in one Direct-Push groundwater sample. And based on the limited number of contaminants detected, the report for the site visit recommended no further action or NFA for Site 3. And just to explain to you the action level, that is a Federal or State mandated or

locally mandated concentration of a contaminant, which when it is detected at or above that action level. Some type of action has to be taken. Not always but usually they will do some type of further investigation at the site or they will do some remedial action. That is not what we proposed, that is what they proposed. Evidently, the decided to go back and order more investigations for the site in 2000 and 2001. They wanted to do a remedial investigation. That also consisted of soil and groundwater sampling. And at that time, they detected cadmium and lead in the surface soil above action levels in one location. And that is the location S3-DP02. There were no contaminants of concern or what is called COC's in the groundwater. So they didn't detect it in the groundwater there. They said that the risks due to the contaminants of concern were negligible. Therefore the RI Report recommended at that time, there was No Further Action or NFA for Site 3. Based on the results for

the remedial action and the remedial action recommendation a No Further

Response Action Planned Decision Document was prepared by the Air National Guard in 2004 where they recommended No Further Action for Site 3. Here again, were the contaminants of concern for Site 3 that were detected in the surface soils in 2001. Cadmium at 6.9 milligrams per kilogram. This right here is the action level, which is 2.5. There was lead at 270 and you can see that the action levels was 63. There is not that much difference between these two concentrations. I will note that a Human Health risk assessment was conducted at the site and what they said was that the risks to the human health and environment were negligible. If you look here, you could see where they got that sample and that they were above the action level. It is right next to here. They go through and try and see how someone can be exposed to a constituent. They were able to say that those were negligible. And I just wanted

to mention again that the action levels were Part 375 Soil Cleanup objectives and those are the New York State mandated levels.

The proposed remedial action for Site 3 was that there was No Further Action and the New York State Department of

Environmental Conservation has concurred with this proposed alternative of No Further Action. We work pretty close with them and they are well aware of the situation. They are well aware of the soil contaminants there and they have agreed with us that No Further Action be taken at Site 3.

To Site 5. This is a site that covers quite of a lot of surface area. If you can see these blue outlines. These are actually -- these are known as the boundaries of the Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch. This line, that is actually underground. This ran for several hundred feet. This is actually quite a large building, you can see it from Old Riverhead Road, which is right along the

base. So this drain is at the southwest portion of the base. It was just basically a drainage ditch that would capture water from the parking lots and the roadways. Anything from the southwest portion of the base, most likely would end up in that ditch. In 1987, they did observe an oily sheen on the water surface in the ditch during periods of heavy rain. Also stressed vegetation in localized areas along the ditch in 1994. Based on all

that, the Air National Guard did conduct a site investigation in 1994. That consisted of soil, groundwater and sediment sampling. Volatiles, semivolatiles and metals including arsenic, cadmium, lead and chromium were detected at concentrations exceeding action levels in shallow soils and sediments. One concentration of chromium detected in groundwater above the action levels, I think that was a Direct-Push sample. I just want to explain a little more about volatiles. They are petroleum based. They are in a contaminant such as

Benzene. You may have heard when you go to the gas station, the odor that you are smelling. The actual order that you are smelling is Benzene and that is what they detected there. The semivolatiles, basically the polyaromatic hydrocarbons and those constituents are from the incomplete combustion of fuels, like vehicles and air-craft, which does not at all surprise me that that would be found in the ditch line. They are draining all these parking lots and there are these air-craft landing and taking off. So that is what those semivolatiles were. Based on the contaminants that were detected the SI Report recommended further investigation

for Site 5.

So in 1998, a Remedial Investigation was conducted there. Again, they collected soil and groundwater samples. Soil samples contained several polyaromatic hydrocarbons that we talked about before. They also contained metals and arsenic and all exceeded the action levels. The cadmium, the chromium and volatiles

detected during the 1994 investigation were not confirmed. And what that means is, is that when they went back and resampled they didn't detect any of those contaminants. Now, the fact that they didn't detect volatiles is not that surprising. Those don't tend to stick around. They dissolve especially in sunlight and just over time, they will be gone. They will just disintegrate naturally. Cadmium and Chromium, I don't know why they didn't detect those again. They all occur in soils and for some reason when they took those other samples. They were elevated above the action levels. Based on the concentration of contaminants that were found and the risks due to the soil contaminants of concern. The COC's that were found at the site were deemed negligible and the remedial

investigation report recommended No Further Action or NFA for Site 5. So based on that, there was a 2000-2001 remedial investigation where we went out and collected some groundwater samples and that is going to be at the Site 5. There were no contaminants detected at concentrations exceeding the action levels. And the RI Report for that recommended No Further Action or NFA for Site 5 based on the soil contamination at the site. It was mostly the metals and the polyaromatic hydrocarbons and the fact that there were no contaminants in the groundwater, they just went in and said, "Hey, we don't think there is further action needed for here." So there is no reason for further action here at this site. So based on that, in 2004 they prepared a No Further Response Planned Decision Document and it recommended No Further Action for Site 5. However, the State did not concur and requested that the extent of the volatiles and polyaromatic hydrocarbons in the soil be delineated and that the soils with levels exceeding action levels be removed. So basically what they wanted us to do is to go out and determine the extent of the contaminants, even though there were no

volatiles detected in 2001, that there were no volatiles detected in the groundwater, they decided that we should go out and make sure. They just wanted to be sure that there is no continued problem and they also wanted to determine the extent of those polyaromatic hydrocarbons. So basically that is what happened. So that came first.

In 2007 and 2008, we did a Data Gap Investigation, where we wanted to go out and do some soil sampling. We wanted to determine what types were there and the extent of those. And we did, we found that there were polyaromatic hydrocarbons and metals in five areas of the ditch. If you can remember, the way the ditch area was, you have the smaller area in the northern portion. And most of the contaminants were in the northern portion of the ditch. There were really no contaminants in the southern end at all, which is very good because that was such a large area. Based on the information that we obtained and the data, we determined that there were

some remedial action necessary on the site and action needed to be conducted to

remove that. So again, in 2009 the contaminated soils were excavated from five areas at the site and they were transported to a recycling facility and they were made into asphalt. They were batched with asphalt. We collected confirmation soil samples from each of the five areas of the soil to make sure that there were no more contaminants there and that soils containing COC's with concentrations above action levels were removed. We were able to verify that.

In 2011, we were able to prepare a No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document for Site 5 and it documented the remedial action and recommended No Further Action at Site 5. By the way, that is one of the documents that is up for public review right now. And that will be available for public review and public comment until October 1st.

So this is a map showing the five areas for remedial action. We removed the

soils at Area 1, Area 2, Area 3 and Area 4. If you look at all of these areas, all the areas, except for Area 1, we had delineated the extent. That was it. There was no more excavation required. But at Area 1, you see a bigger shape than the other ones. Some of our initial samples

came back with some constitutes with concentrations above action levels. They disposed of over 34 tons of contaminated soils. And now, the base has conducted some construction there. There is a whole new facility there. It worked out really good. We got that all done before they did their construction. So at Site 5 to summarize, there are no contaminants of concern due to the remedial action conducted in 2009. The proposed remedial action for Site 5 is No Further Action and the State has concurred with this proposed alternative. So there is no further action at Site 5. Here is a summary of proposed actions that we have. And these propose actions are actually specified and described in the one of the documents that

is up for public review right now and comment. There are so many things that are proposed and I don't want to get anybody confused and we have other things to talk about. Right now, we have two documents, No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document for Site 5, which documents the remedial action for Site 5. And then we have the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Sites 2, 3 and 5, which actually documents what the Air National

Guard and the State has done with the status for each of the sites and what they have planned. And that document -- actually it talks about the remedial action that is planned for Site 2. Where they would go in and excavate and dispose of contaminated soils there, to make room for construction in that area. Again, there is no further action proposed for Site 5 due to the remedial action in 2009. And there is No Further Action proposed for Site 3 for the contaminants of concern and they had been deemed, there is no risk associated with them, and they have been

deemed negligible and no further action is required there. And again, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has concurred with each of these proposed actions.

These are upcoming activities that we want you to know about that could happen, after we have received and reviewed any type of final comments, we are going to go ahead and put those into the Proposed Remedial Action Plan and this is the document that is up for proposed review right now until October 1st. Also, we are going to go ahead and finalize the No Further Action Planned Decision Document for Site 5. This is actually the second

document that is up for review until October 1st. Then we are going to finalize the Remedial Action Work Plan for Site 2. Right now, we have a draft Remedial Action Work Plan for Site 2 that is being reviewed by the State. And we are hoping to finalize that within the next week or so. So we can go out and conduct some remedial action for Site 2, which will

happen sometime in the early Fall. So after the remedial action in the early Fall, the next step would be to prepare a Project Closeout for Site 2 and then next prepare a Record of Decision for Site 3. So for additional information, you can contact either of these three people. Ms. Jody Murata, she is the Air National Guard Program Manager. Heather Bishop, she is the New York State Project Manager. You can also contact Lt. Shaun Denton. He is the Base environmental Manager. Also I had introduced him earlier. These are their e-mails and phone numbers. Ms. Murata's phone number is also to change. So I have that down there. You can also investigate this at any time that you want. It is available for review here at the library. They have a file for the Gabreski Air National Guard Base.

Does anybody have any questions? I know this is a lot of information.

LT. DENTON: I have a question. Is there any reason for people living around the base should be concerned about any of these sites?

MR. STOUT: Not at all. The only site on the base that would have presented a concern, if at all, would have been at Site #5. That is because it is the drainage portion of the base and I think it is called Ashpatuk Creek.

LT. DENTON: But not directly?

MR. STOUT: Not directly. It goes underground first. So that would be the only site that would really be a concern to the public. To me personally, I wouldn't be afraid. I would let my family live there. There are less contaminants in that ditch than there are in this parking lot. Like I said, it is mostly the polyaromatic hydrocarbons.

MS. ZAPALAC: It's a sediment that stays put.

MR. STOUT: Right. Like Vaseline in soils. If you pick it up and do whatever you want, it's not going to go anywhere. Now the constituents that they were mostly concerned about were the volatiles. The same thing like Benzene. Those do move

faster in the environment but they were never confirmed. It's hard to say that they were real detections. When we did the investigation at Site 5 and we actually delineated the extent, we did something that is a lot more specific. We did a hand Auger sample. We were able to tell that most of the contaminants in the soil were and if you could imagine, how they cling to the soil. Anything that is poured on the surface, it's going to latch onto those soils. It's not going to go down deep. It's going to stay right there. So we had no reason to believe it was on the lower surface.

All of the sites were investigated, you guys weren't here when I said that. As part of the Air National Guard Environmental Restoration Program and that is just a nationwide effort for the Air National Guard to go out and beautify and clean up contamination sites. And they also want to ensure that property and resources are available for future use. So that is what we are involved with here.

Does anyone else have any other questions?

(No response.)

MR. STOUT: Thank you everyone for coming. Like I said, we can receive comments on anything that was said here tonight till October 1st. I think you can call -- I think it has to be written, but it would probably be okay that you can call too. You could e-mail or to write down any questions or comments on the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the sites.

(Whereupon, the hearing concluded.)

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, Jessica DiLallo, a Notary Public for and within the State of New York, do hereby certify:

THAT, the witness(es) whose testimony is herein before set forth, was duly sworn by me, and

THAT the within transcript is a true record of the testimony given by said witness(es).

I further certify that I am not related either by blood or marriage to any of the parties to this action; and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day, October 12, 2011.

(Jessica DiLallo)

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