FINAL

PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN FOR SITE 8

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

MARCH 2012

Public Comment Period – January 19 to March 5, 2012

Submit Written Comments

The ANG and NYSDEC will accept written comments on this Proposed Remedial Action Plan during the 45-day Public Comment Period. Contact information is provided on Pages 5 and 27 of this document.

Location of Information Repository

For more information about Site 8, you may review the Administrative Record by contacting Lt. Shaun Denton at the following Location:

106th Rescue Wing
New York Air National Guard
150 Riverhead Road
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-1204
(631) 723-7349

Or Contact Mr. Jay Janoski at:

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

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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 Alternative* for Site 8 – Old Base Septic Systems at the 106th Rescue Wing (RQW), Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York. The location of Site 8 in relation to the base is shown on Figure 1.1. The proposed action is *No Further Action* with monitoring to confirm that *groundwater* at *monitoring well* MW-009 is not adversely impacted. 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 *remedial action* processes at Site 8. In addition, the ANG has worked closely with the NYSDEC to determine the *Preferred Alternative*. 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 January 19 and ends on March 5, 2012. 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 presented in this PRAP.

A Public Meeting was held on February 23, 2012 and no comments were received from the public during the meeting or the Public Comment Period. A Responsiveness Summary is presented in Attachment B.

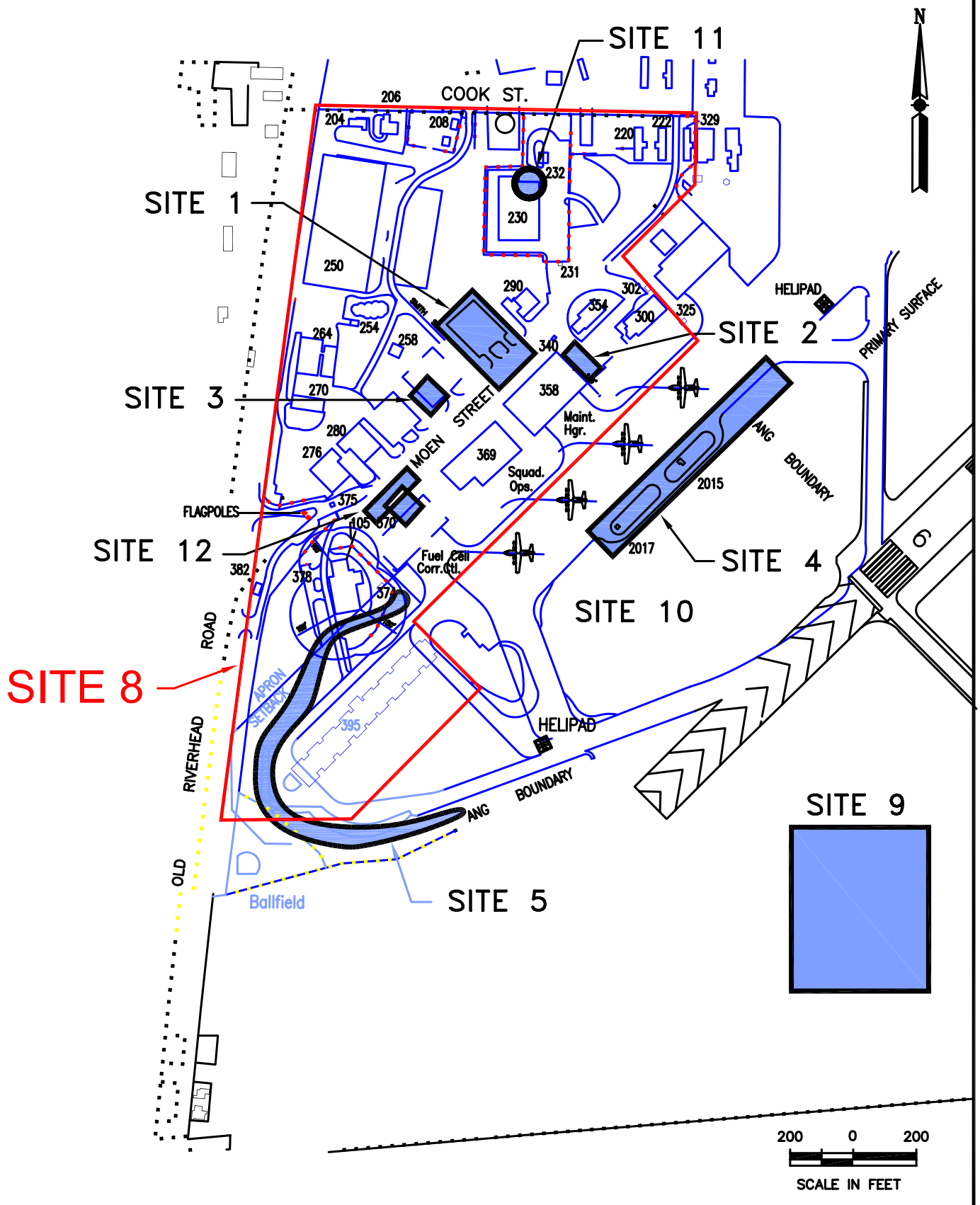
The remainder of this PRAP describes:

- Site conditions and the types of *contaminants* identified at Site 8;
- Current and future risks to human health and the environment due to Site 8:
- The Preferred Alternative for Site 8;
- How to participate in the selection or modification of the Preferred Alternative for Site 8; 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 ANG Project No. WKVB20087136, Delivery Order No. 034.

2.0 SITE 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 United States Air Force leases approximately 89 acres of runways, hangars, and maintenance/service facilities on the southwest side of the airport, and then licenses the property to the ANG. The current lease expires on March 31, 2041. 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 2006). The airport property was acquired in



SITE 8 PRAP PROJ./3005-034	ERP SITE LOCATIONS 106th RESCUE WING, NEW YORK ANG FRANCIS S. GABRESKI AIRPORT WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK	FIGURE 1.1

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 2006).

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 2006).

Environmental studies were performed at Site 8 from 1991 to 2005. The initial studies indicated that Site 8 had the potential to cause environmental impacts and warranted further assessment and/or action. Based on the initial investigations, *remedial action* was taken to mitigate any potential impacts to soil or groundwater at Site 8. Subsequently, an additional investigation was conducted to determine the extent of any soil or groundwater contamination at the site. Only localized occurrences of low-level contaminants were found at the site. The current focus for Site 8 is to:

- collect additional groundwater samples from one groundwater monitoring well (MW-009) to confirm that site groundwater has not been adversely impacted by past conditions; and to
- select No Further Action for the site as the final alternative.

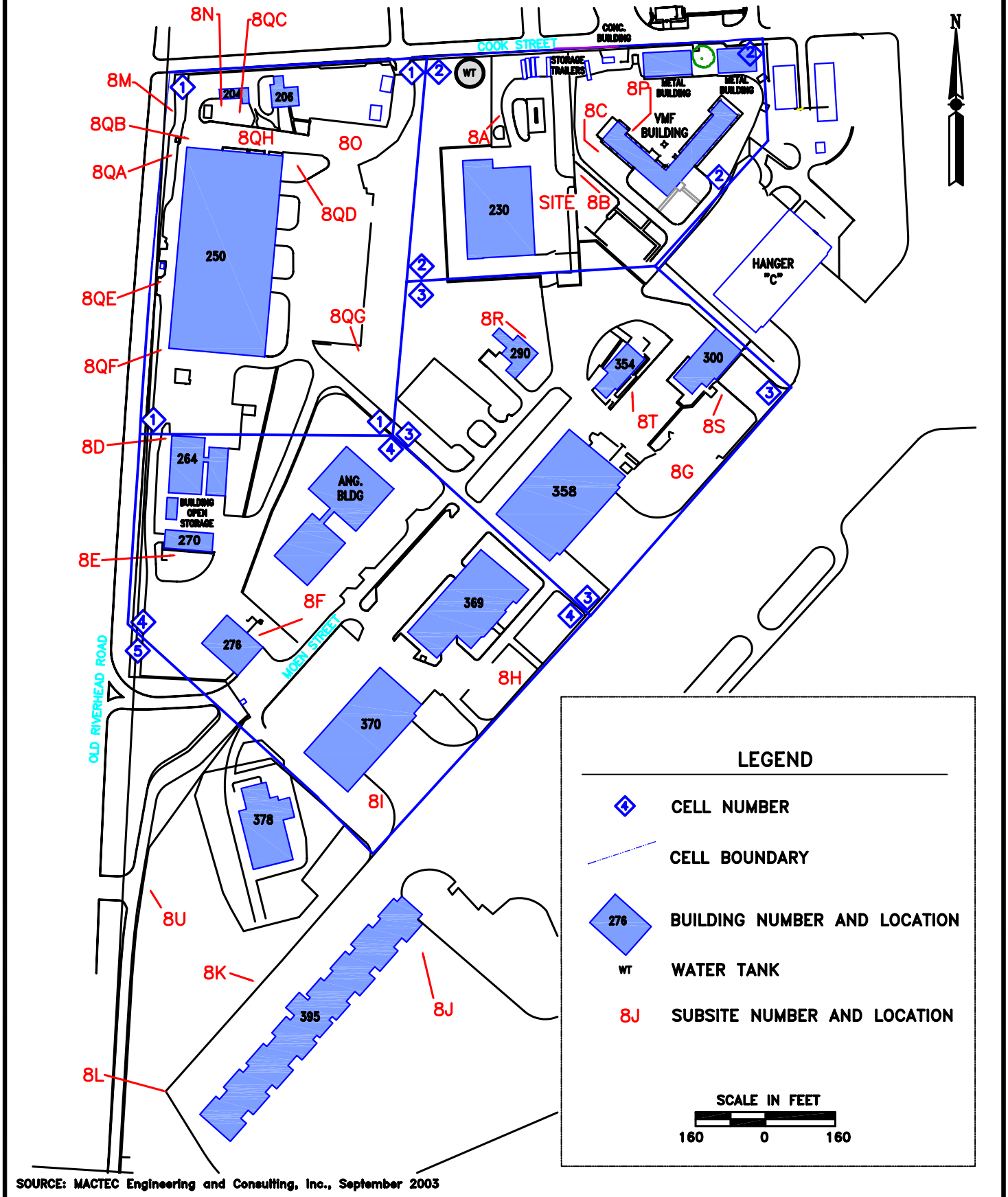
Site 8 is described in the following paragraphs and is the subject of this *PRAP*.

Site 8 Description

Site 8 is a composite of underground structures including cesspools, septic tanks, distribution boxes, oil/mud traps, and dry wells at numerous locations throughout the base (Figure 2.1). Most of the structures have been removed, while others have been abandoned in place. None of the septic system structures are still in use. Together, the individual structures (former and abandoned in place) make up the Old Base Septic Systems. Site 8 includes 21 subsites, designated as Subsites 8A through 8U, based on the individual structures and subsystems that were identified. Subsite 8Q was further subdivided into 8 additional subsites, referred to as 8QA through 8QH, all associated with Building 250. The subsites are grouped together in regions of the base called cells (e.g., Cells 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) as shown on Figure 2.1.

3.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

This section briefly discusses the previous investigations and the remedial action conducted at Site 8, and summarizes any environmental impacts that have been identified. Additional details concerning the investigations or the remedial action 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.



SOURCE: MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc., September 2003

SITE 8 PRAP
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SITE 8 – CELL AND SUBSITE LOCATION MAP
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE
2.1

Library Contact Information:
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Westhampton Free Library
7 Library Avenue
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-2697

Telephone:
(631) 288-3335

Base Contact Information:
Lt. Shaun Denton
106th RQW/EM
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150 Riverhead Road
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shaun.denton@ang.af.mil

Initial Site Survey-1991

An initial site survey was conducted for several cesspools and septic tanks at Site 8 in August 1991 in response to a request by the Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS). The survey involved sampling sludge and liquid from 29 structures at Site 8, including septic tanks, cesspools, distribution boxes, and an oil/mud trap. Several of the samples contained concentrations of *volatile organic compounds (VOCs),* and *semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs)* which are generally associated with fuels (ABB-ES 1991).

Survey and Source Characterization-1994

Cells 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were investigated during the November 1994 Survey and Source Characterization of Site 8. Sludge samples were collected and submitted to a field-operated laboratory for analysis of VOCs, SVOCs and metals (ABB-ES 1995). The primary contaminants of concern (COCs) found in the sludge and liquids of the septic system were chromium, and VOCs (ABB-ES 1995).

Site Investigation-1994

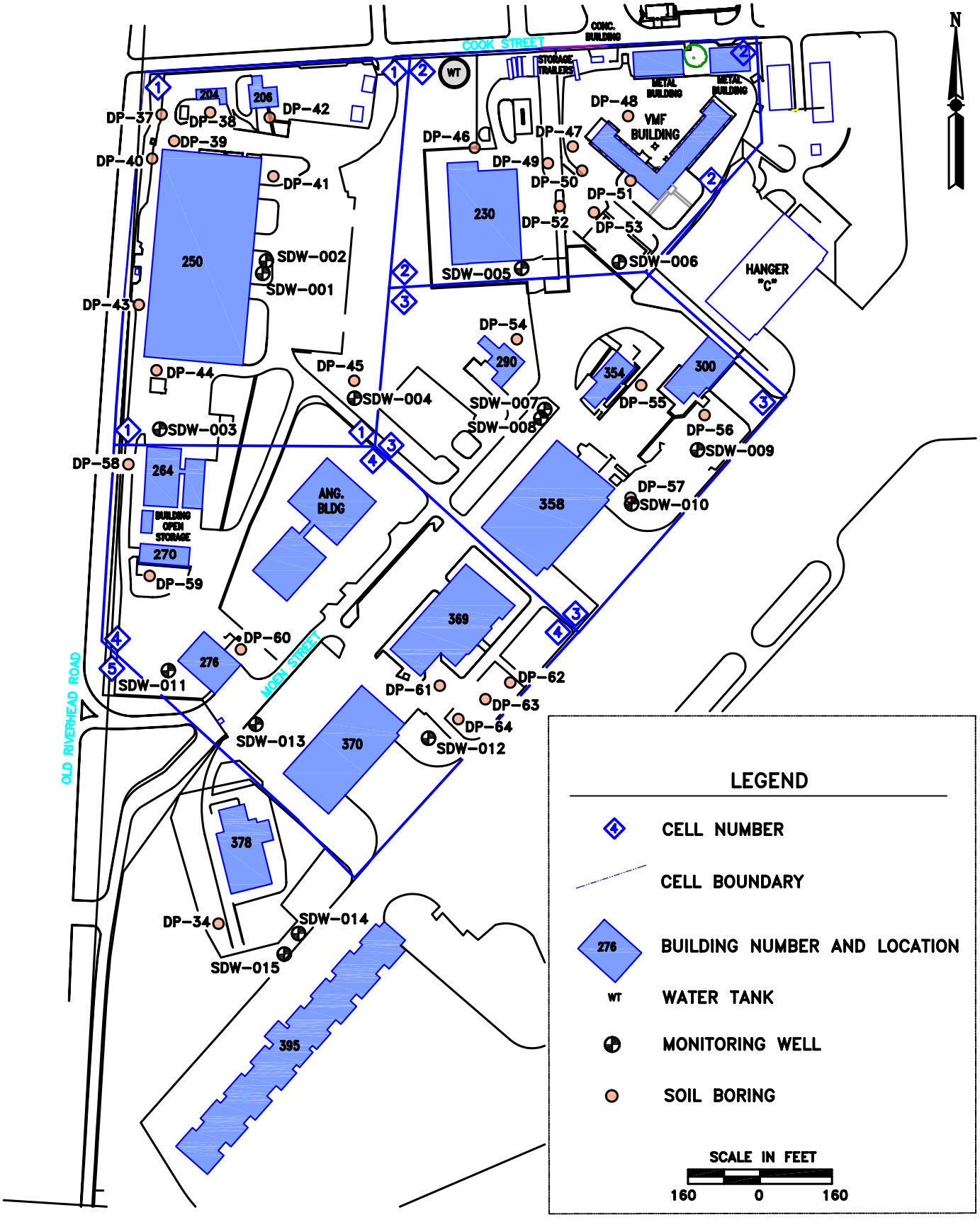
In 1994, a *Site Investigation* was conducted to determine if the contaminants detected in the septic systems had migrated to soil and/or groundwater in the vicinity of Cells 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (ABB-ES 1997). Samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs and metals. Sampling locations are shown on Figure 3.1.

Two VOCs (benzene and xylenes) one SVOC (naphthalene) and four metals (arsenic, chromium, lead and sliver) were detected in subsurface soil samples above the NYSDEC *Action Levels* in effect at the time of the investigation (Table 3.1). The majority of the soil contaminants were detected in a single soil boring (DP-60). In groundwater, four VOCs (benzene, ethylbenzene, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene), four SVOCs (1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene and naphthalene) and one metal (arsenic) were detected at concentrations exceeding the NYSDEC Action Levels in effect at the time of the investigation (Table 3.2). These groundwater contaminants were detected in wells SDW-005 and SDW-015, but were not confirmed during subsequent investigations (ABB-ES 1997).

Remedial Investigation-1998

In 1998, an RI was conducted at Site 8 in the vicinity of Cells 2 and 4. Surface and subsurface soil and groundwater samples were collected using direct-push technology. The samples were analyzed for VOCs and SVOCs. Sampling locations are shown on Figure 3.2.

Four SVOCs (benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, bezno(a)pyrene and dibenz(a,h)anthracene) were detected in surface soil at concentrations exceeding the NYSDEC Action Levels in effect at the time of the investigation (Table 3.3). In groundwater, two VOCs (ethylbenzene and xylenes), two SVOCs (phenol and naphthalene) were detected at concentrations exceeding the NYSDEC Action Levels in effect at the time of the investigation (Table 3.4). No contaminants associated with the septic systems were identified during the 1998 RI, but the report recommended additional investigation (Stone & Webster 1999).



SITE 8 – 1994 SITE INVESTIGATION SAMPLING LOCATIONS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.1

SITE 8 PRAP
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Table 3.1
Soil Compounds Exceeding Current Action Levels - 1994 Site Investigation
106th Rescue Wing
Westhampton Beach, New York

Compound	Range of Detected Concentrations	Action Level During the 1994 Site Investigation[1]		Current Action Level[2]	
		Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level	Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/kg)					
Benzene	*0.22 J*	*1/66*	*0.06*	*1/66*	*0.06*
Chlorobenzene	*0.044*	*0/66*	*1.7*	*0/66*	*1.1*
Ethylbenzene	*0.0016 J – 0.35 J*	*0/66*	*5.5*	*0/66*	*1*
Tetrachloroethane	*0.0057 - 0.031 E*	*0/66*	*1.4*	*N/A*	*N/A*
Toluene	*0.001 J – 0.017 J*	*0/66*	*1.5*	*0/66*	*0.7*
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	*0.0025 J – 0.016*	*0/66*	*0.76*	*0/66*	*0.68*
Trichloroethene	*0.038 – 0.079 E*	*0/66*	*0.7*	*0/66*	*0.47*
Xylenes	*0.0054 - 27*	*2/66*	*1.2*	*4/66*	*0.26*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (mg/kg)					
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	*0.031 E*	*0/66*	*7.9*	*0/66*	*1.1*
2-Methynaphthalene	*1.1*	*0/66*	*36.4*	*N/A*	*N/A*
Naphthalene	*0.0011 J – 28 E*	*1/66*	*13*	*1/66*	*12*
Metals (mg/kg)					
Arsenic	*0.22 - 0.56 M*	*4/66*	*0.2*	*0/66*	*13*
Chromium	*0.23 M – 4.5 M*	*11/66*	*0.84*	*0/66*	*30*
Lead	*0.20 M – 2.4 M*	*16/66*	*0.65*	*0/66*	*63*
Silver	*0.22 - 17*	*8/66*	*0.20*	*2/66*	*2*

Notes:

Shading indicates that a constituent exceeds the current action level.

E	Estimated due to interference.	J	Estimated.
M	Sample and duplicate results outside of limits.	N/A	Not applicable. No published value available.

(1) Soil action levels at the time of the 1994 Site Investigation were in accordance with Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
(2) Current soil action levels are in accordance with New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCCR) Part 375 SCOs.

Table 3.2
Groundwater Compounds Exceeding Current Action Levels - 1994 Site Investigation
106th Rescue Wing
Westhampton Beach, New York

Compound	Range of Detected Concentrations	Action Level at the Time of the 1994 Site Investigation(1)		Current Action Level(2)	
		Frequency of Detection above or Equal to Action Level	Action Level	Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/L)					
Benzene	*5*	*1/34*	*5*	*1/34*	*0.7*
Ethylbenzene	*7.7*	*1/34*	*5*	*1/34*	*5*
Tetrachloroethene	*3.2 J - 36*	*2/34*	*5*	*2/34*	*5*
Trichloroethene	*1.5 J – 10 J*	*3/34*	*5*	*3/34*	*5*
1,1-dichloroethane	*3.8 J - 4.1 J*	*0/34*	*7*	*0/34*	*5*
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	*1.2 J - 1.4 J*	*0/34*	*5*	*0/34*	*5*
1,1,1 -Trichloroethane	*1.2 J – 4.7 J*	*0/34*	*5*	*0/34*	*5*
Xylene	*4.2 J*	*0/34*	*5*	*0/34*	*5*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/L)					
Bis(2ethylhexyl)phthalate	*36 J*	*0/34*	*50*	*0/34*	*50*
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	*190 E*	*1/34*	*5*	*1/34*	*5*
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	*18 - 81*	*2/34*	*5*	*2/34*	*5*
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	*13 - 82*	*2/34*	*5*	*2/34*	*5*
Naphthalene	*1.2 J - 16*	*2/34*	*10*	*2/34*	*10*
Metals (µg/L)					
Arsenic	*12 - 27*	*1/34*	*25*	*1/34*	*25*
Chromium	*11 - 42*	*0/34*	*50*	*0/34*	*50*

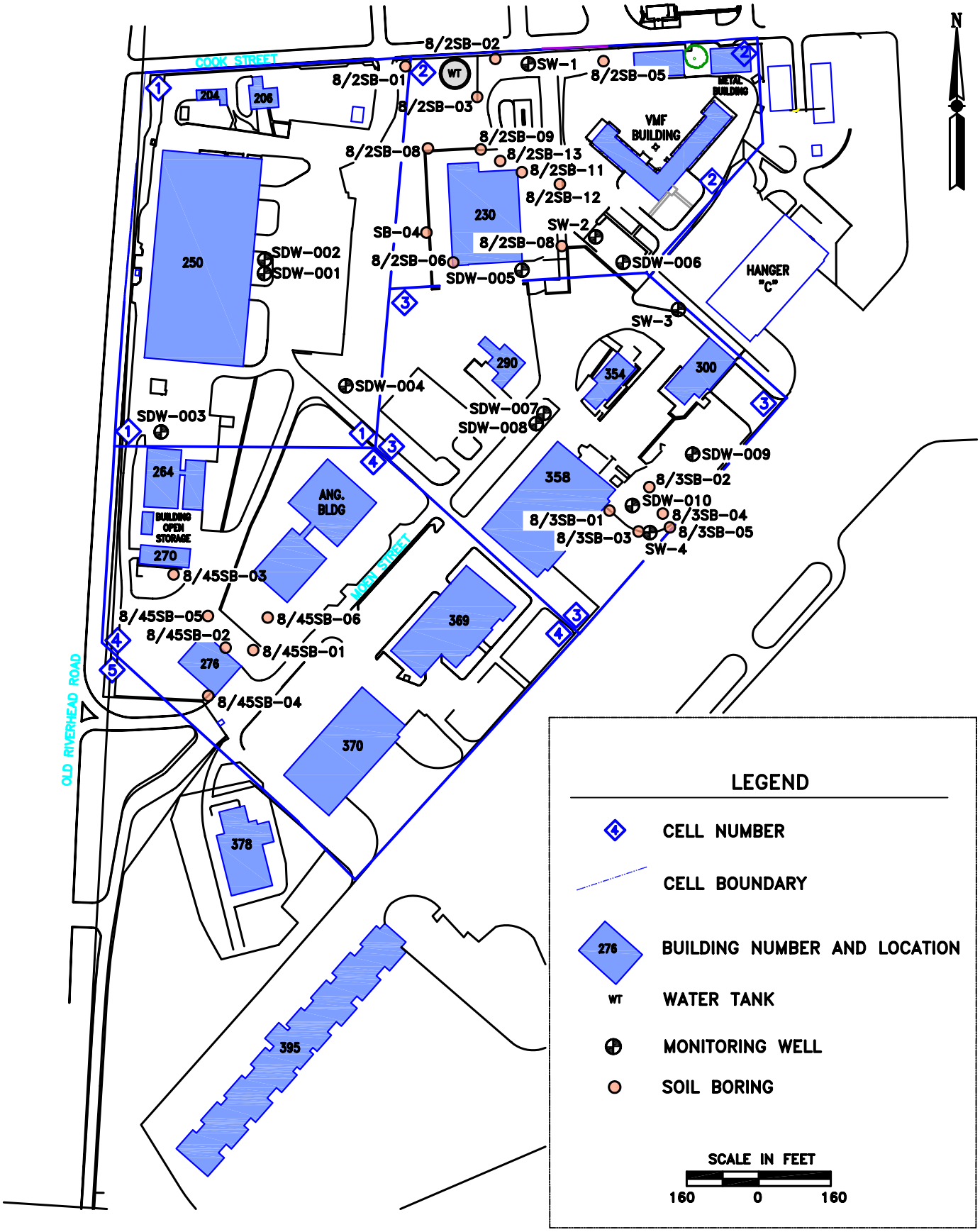
Notes:

Shading indicates that a constituent exceeds the current action level.

E Estimated due to interference. J Estimated.

(1) Groundwater action levels at the time of the 1994 Site Investigation were in accordance with New York State (NYS) Class GA Standards. If the Class GA Standards were less than the laboratory reporting limits, then the reporting limits were used as action levels. For benzene, the federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) was used as the action level.

(2) Current action levels (including that for benzene) are in accordance with NYS Class GA Standards. If the Class GA Standards are less than the laboratory reporting limits, then the reporting limits are used as action level.



SITE 8 – 1998 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SAMPLING LOCATIONS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.2

SITE 8 PRAP
PROJ./3005-034

Table 3.3
Soil Compounds Exceeding Current Action Levels - 1998 Remedial Investigation
106th Rescue Wing
Westhampton Beach, NY

Compound	Range of Detected Concentrations	Action Level During the 1998 Remedial Investigation(1)		Current Action Level(2)	
		Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level	Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cell 2 – Shallow Surface Soils (0 to 3-in.)					
n-Nitroso-Di-n-Propylamine	*410 J*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*N/A*
Acenaphthene	*87 J*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*20,000*
Fluorene	*76 J*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*30,000*
Phenanthrene	*54 J - 1,100 J*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Anthracene	*240 J*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Carbazole	*180 J*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*N/A*
Fluoranthene	*120 J – 1,600*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Pyrene	*130 J – 1,300*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Benzo(a)anthracene	*37 J – 800*	*1/5*	*224*	*0/5*	*1000*
Chrysene	*37 J – 980*	*1/5*	*400*	*0/5*	*1000*
bis(2Ethylhexyl)phthalate	*54 J – 270 J*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*N/A*
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	*59 J - 960*	*0/5*	*1,100*	*0/5*	*1000*
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	*56 J - 800*	*0/5*	*1,100*	*1/5(3)*	*800*
Benzo(a)pyrene	*43 J - 750*	*3/5*	*61*	*0/5*	*1000*
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	*40 J – 360 J*	*0/5*	*3,200*	*0/5*	*500*
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	*140 J*	*1/5*	*14*	*0/5*	*330*
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	*46 J – 100 J*	*0/5*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cell 2 – Surface Soils (3 to 24-in.)					
Methylene Chloride	*4 J*	*0/10*	*100*	*0/5*	*50*
Toluene	*1 J – 2 J*	*0/10*	*1,500*	*0/5*	*700*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cell 2 – Surface Soils (3 to 24-in.)					
Phenanthrene	*39 J – 100 J*	*0/10*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Fluoranthene	*43 J – 150 J*	*0/10*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Pyrene	*41 J – 190 J*	*0/10*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Benzo(a)anthracene	*35 J – 91 J*	*0/10*	*224*	*0/5*	*330*
Chrysene	*35 J - 120 J*	*0/10*	*400*	*0/5*	*1000*
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	*42 J - 140 J*	*0/10*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*N/A*
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	*47 J – 97 J*	*0/10*	*1,100*	*0/5*	*1000*
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	*40 J – 85 J*	*0/10*	*1,100*	*0/5*	*800*
Benzo(a)pyrene	*39 J – 91 J*	*1/10*	*61*	*0/5*	*1000*
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	*36 J – 72 J*	*0/10*	*3,200*	*0/5*	*500*
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	*46 J*	*0/10*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cell 2 – Subsurface Soils					
Fluoranthene	*45 J*	*0/23*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
Pyrene	*42 J*	*0/23*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*100,000*
bis(2Ethylhexyl)phthalate	*38 J – 320 J*	*0/23*	*50,000*	*0/5*	*N/A*

Notes:

Shading indicates that a constituent exceeds the current action level.

J Estimated concentration. N/A Not applicable. No published value available.

(1) Soil action levels at the time of the 1998 Remedial Investigation were in accordance with Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 4046 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
(2) Current soil action levels are in accordance with New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCCR) Part 375 SCOs.
(3) Concentration is equal to current action level.

Table 3.3(Continued)
Soil Compounds Exceeding Current Action Levels - 1998 Remedial Investigation
106th Rescue Wing
Westhampton Beach, NY

Compound	Range of Detected Concentrations	Action Level During the 1998 Remedial Investigation(1)		Current Action Level(2)	
		Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level	Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level
Metals (mg/kg) - Cell 3 – Subsurface Soils					
Lead	*0.39 J - 1.1*	*0/9*	*200*	*0/9*	*63*
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cells 4 and 5 – Shallow Surface Soils (0 to 3-in.)					
Methylene chloride	*1 J*	*0/3*	*100*	*0/3*	*50*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cells 4 and 5 – Shallow Surface Soils (0 to 3-in.)					
Phenanthrene	*52 J - 120*	*0/3*	*50,000*	*0/3*	*100,000*
Di-n-butylphthalate	*40 J*	*0/3*	*8,100*	*0/3*	*N/A*
Fluoranthene	*71 J - 250 J*	*0/3*	*50,000*	*0/3*	*100,000*
Pyrene	*70 J – 210 J*	*0/3*	*50,000*	*0/3*	*100,000*
Benzo(a)anthracene	*38 J – 130 J*	*0/3*	*224*	*0/3*	*1000*
Chrysene	*59 J – 200 J*	*0/3*	*400*	*0/3*	*1000*
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	*52 J – 200 J*	*0/3*	*50,000*	*0/3*	*N/A*
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	*58 J - 270 J*	*0/3*	*1,100*	*0/3*	*1000*
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	*46 J - 160 J*	*0/3*	*1,100*	*0/3*	*800*
Benzo(a)pyrene	*38 J - 160 J*	*0/3*	*61*	*0/3*	*1000*
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	*55 J – 160 J*	*0/3*	*3,200*	*0/3*	*500*
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	*42 J – 120 J*	*0/3*	*50,000*	*0/3*	*100,000*
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cells 4 and 5 – Surface Soils (3 to 24-in.)					
Toluene	*6 J*	*0/5*	*1,500*	*0/5*	*700*
Chlorobenzene	*2 J*	*0/5*	*1,700*	*0/5*	*1,100*
Ethylbenzene	*2 J*	*0/5*	*5,500*	*0/5*	*1000*
Styrene	*3 J*	*0/5*	*N/A*	*0/5*	*N/A*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cells 4 and 5 – Surface Soils (3 to 24-in.)					
Fluoranthene	*40 J – 75 J*	*0/6*	*50,000*	*0/6*	*100,000*
Pyrene	*42 J – 71 J*	*0/6*	*100*	*0/6*	*100,000*
Benzo(a)anthracene	*38 J*	*0/6*	*224*	*0/6*	*1000*
Chrysene	*39 J – 57 J*	*0/6*	*400*	*0/6*	*1000*
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	*41 J - 54 J*	*0/6*	*50,000*	*0/6*	*N/A*
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	*38 J – 68 J*	*0/6*	*1,100*	*0/6*	*1000*
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	*57 J*	*0/6*	*1,100*	*0/6*	*800*
Benzo(a)pyrene	*38 J*	*0/6*	*61*	*0/6*	*1000*
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	*53 J - 56 J*	*0/6*	*3,200*	*0/6*	*500*
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	*43 J - 47 J*	*0/6*	*50,000*	*0/6*	*100,000*
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cells 4 and 5 – Subsurface Soils					
2-Butanone	*16*	*0/19*	*300*	*0/19*	*120*
Trichloroethene	*5*	*0/19*	*700*	*0/19*	*470*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cells 4 and 5 – Subsurface Soils					
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	*46 J - 58 J*	*0/18*	*50,000*	*0/18*	*N/A*

Notes:

Shading indicates that a constituent exceeds the current action level.

J Estimated concentration. N/A Not applicable. No published value available.

(1) Soil action levels at the time of the 1998 Remedial Investigation were in accordance with Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 4046 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs). The action level for lead was the background level.
(2) Current soil action levels are in accordance with New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCCR) Part 375 SCOs.

Table 3.4
Groundwater Compounds Exceeding Current Action Levels - 1998 Remedial Investigation
106th Rescue Wing
Westhampton Beach, NY

Compound	Range of Detected Concentrations	Action Level During the 1998 Remedial Investigation(1)		Current Action Level(2)	
		Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level	Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/L) - Cell 2 – Groundwater Geoprobe					
Acetone	*1 J - 2 J*	*0/26*	*50*	*0/26*	*50*
2-Butanone	*2 J*	*0/26*	*50*	*0/26*	*50*
Toluene	*4 J*	*0/26*	*5*	*0/26*	*5*
Ethylbenzene	*29 - 76*	*2/26*	*5*	*2/26*	*5*
Total Xylenes	*1 J - 180 J*	*2/26*	*5*	*2/26*	*5*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cell 2 – Groundwater Geoprobe					
Phenol	*2 J*	*1/26*	*1*	*1/26*	*1*
Naphthalene	*15 - 44*	*2/26*	*10*	*2/26*	*10*
2-Methylnaphthalene	*2 J - 22*	*0/26*	*50*	*0/26*	*50*
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	*4*	*0/26*	*50*	*0/26*	*5*
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/L) - Cells 4 and 5 – Groundwater Geoprobe					
Acetone	*4 J - 6 J*	*0/12*	*50*	*0/12*	*50*
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	*1 J - 3 J*	*0/12*	*5*	*0/12*	*5*
Trichloroethene	*2 J - 3 J*	*0/12*	*5*	*0/12*	*5*
Tetracholoethylene	*1 J*	*0/12*	*5*	*0/12*	*5*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) - Cells 4 and 5 – Groundwater Geoprobe					
4-Methylphenol	*5 J*	*0/12*	*50*	*1/12*	*1*
Naphthalene	*14*	*1/12*	*10*	*1/12*	*10*
2-Methylnaphthalene	*4 J*	*0/12*	*50*	*0/12*	*50*
Diethylphthalate	*2 J*	*0/12*	*50*	*0/12*	*50*
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	*2 J*	*0/12*	*50*	*0/12*	*5*

Notes:

Shading indicates that a constituent exceeds the current action level.

J Estimated.

(1) Groundwater action levels at the time of the 1998 Remedial Investigation (RI) were in accordance with New York State (NYS) Class GA Standards.

(2) Current action levels are the same as those during the 1998 RI (NYS Class GA Standards).

Additional Remedial Investigation-2001

An additional RI was conducted at the base from 2000 to 2001 and included Site 8. The 2001 RI activities at Site 8 consisted of groundwater sampling, groundwater monitoring well installation and sampling, and basewide groundwater sampling. Samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs and metals. Sampling locations are shown on Figure 3.3.

Three metals (cadmium, chromium and lead) were detected in groundwater at concentrations exceeding the NYSDEC Action Levels in effect at the time of the investigation (Table 3.5).

The 2001 RI recommended the following for Site 8:

- Remove the remaining sludge from septic system structures and abandon the structures in-place to eliminate them as sources of future contamination;
- Conduct no further investigation of surface soils, subsurface soils, or groundwater; and
- Prepare No Further Response Action Planned Decision Documents (NFRAP DDs) for Cells 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (pending completion of abandonment of the septic system structures).

Septic System Remediation-2002

Based on the recommendations of the 2000 to 2001 RI Report, a *Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA)* was conducted to *remediate* the septic systems at Site 8. The TCRA was performed in the summer of 2002 (MACTEC 2003). During the TCRA, 23 septic system subsites were remediated including 20 septic tanks, 49 cesspools, and 10 distribution boxes. Approximately 44,000 gallons of water, 158 cubic yards of sludge and 840 cubic yards of construction debris were removed and transported off-base for disposal.

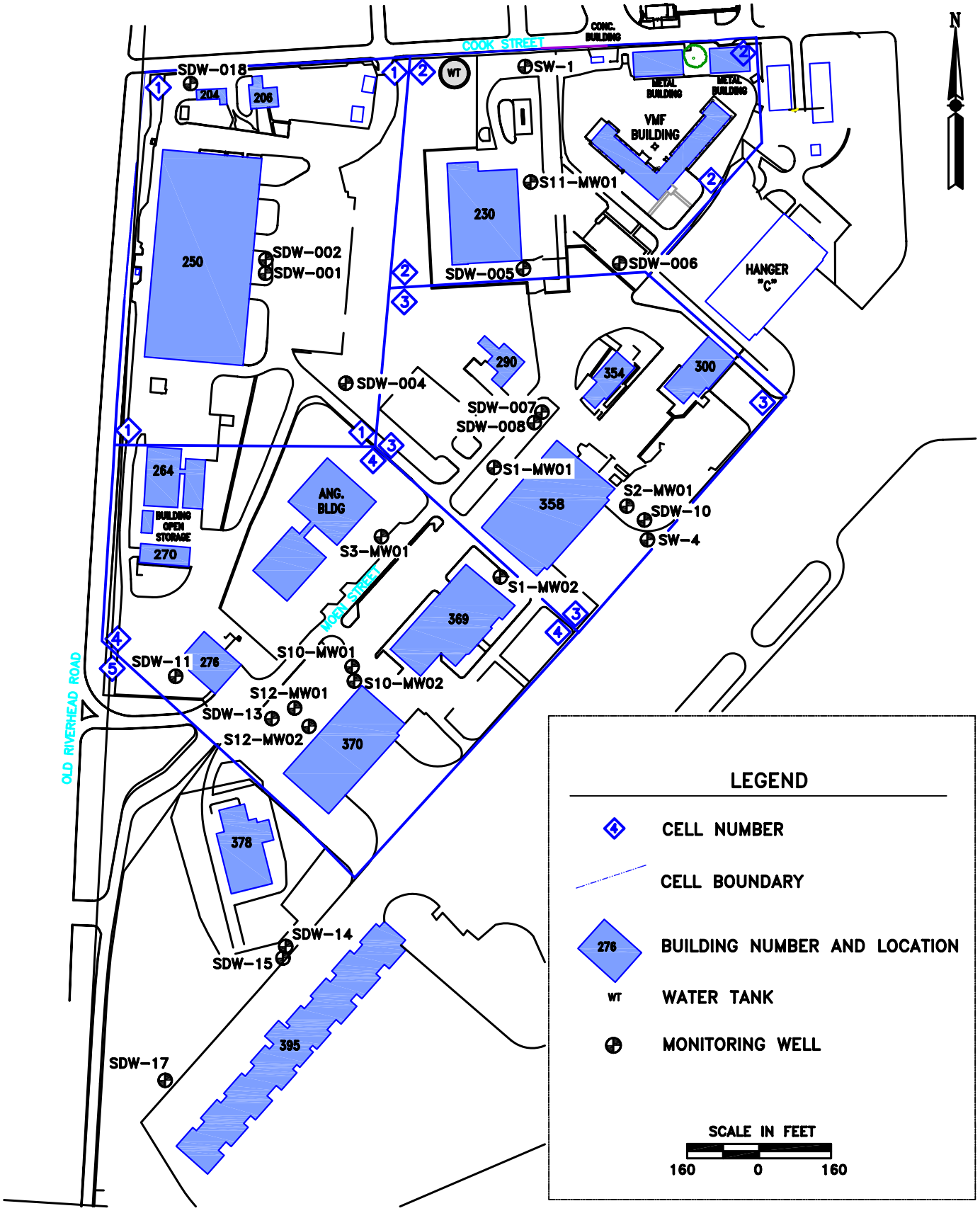
Based on the results of the TCRA, the SCDHS requested additional groundwater sampling at Subsites 8D, 8F and 8QF (MACTEC 2003). Subsites 8M and 8QH had exceedances of action levels in initial samples, and 8N had exceedances of action levels in one end point sample (MACTEC 2003). The SCDHS and the NYSDEC requested that groundwater samples be collected from Subsite 8F due to historically high levels of VOCs.

Remedial Investigation-2005

The 2005 RI was conducted in response to the state and county's requests made after the TCRA. Based on their concerns, the RI objectives included further investigation to determine whether or not soil and/or groundwater contamination existed at six of the Site 8 subsites, and assessing risks associated with any identified threats to human health or the environment. The Site 8 subsites that were investigated included 8D, 8F, 8M, 8N, 8QF, and 8QH. Samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs and metals. Sampling locations are shown on Figure 3.4. The Bauman Bus Plume, which is unrelated to Site 8, was also investigated during the 2005 RI. The plume, consisting of petroleum-based contaminants, originates from Suffolk County property, crosses Cook Street, and extends onto the northeast portion of the base. The estimated extent of the plume is shown on Figure 3.4. Additional information concerning the plume can be found in the report for the 2005 RI (PEER 2006).

No contaminants were identified in soil or groundwater at Subsites 8M, 8N, 8QH, or 8F. Therefore, these subsites were determined to pose no risk to human health or the environment, and No Further Action was recommended (PEER 2006).

Three metals (Table 3.6) including lead (Subsite 8D) and chromium and silver (Subsite 8QF) were detected in subsurface soils at concentrations exceeding the action levels in effect at the time of the investigation. The contaminants were detected from 20 to 40.5 ft bgs. The report stated that the lead, chromium and silver would tend to be immobilized in the soil by *adsorption*, and that downward *migration* of the metals to groundwater was not likely. This was supported by the fact that the metals detected in soils at Subsites 8D and 8QF were not detected in groundwater at concentrations exceeding action levels. Therefore, soils at Subsites 8D and 8QF were determined to pose no risk to human health or the environment, and No Further Action was recommended (PEER 2006). At Site 8QF (Figure 2.1), one metal (copper) was initially identified as a groundwater COC (Table 3.7) because it was detected above the NYSDEC Action Level in a total metals (unfiltered) sample from one



SITE 8 – 2001 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SAMPLING LOCATIONS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.3

SITE 8 PRAP
PROJ./3005-034

Table 3.5
Groundwater Compounds Exceeding Current Action Levels - 2001 Remedial Investigation
106th Rescue Wing
Westhampton Beach, New York

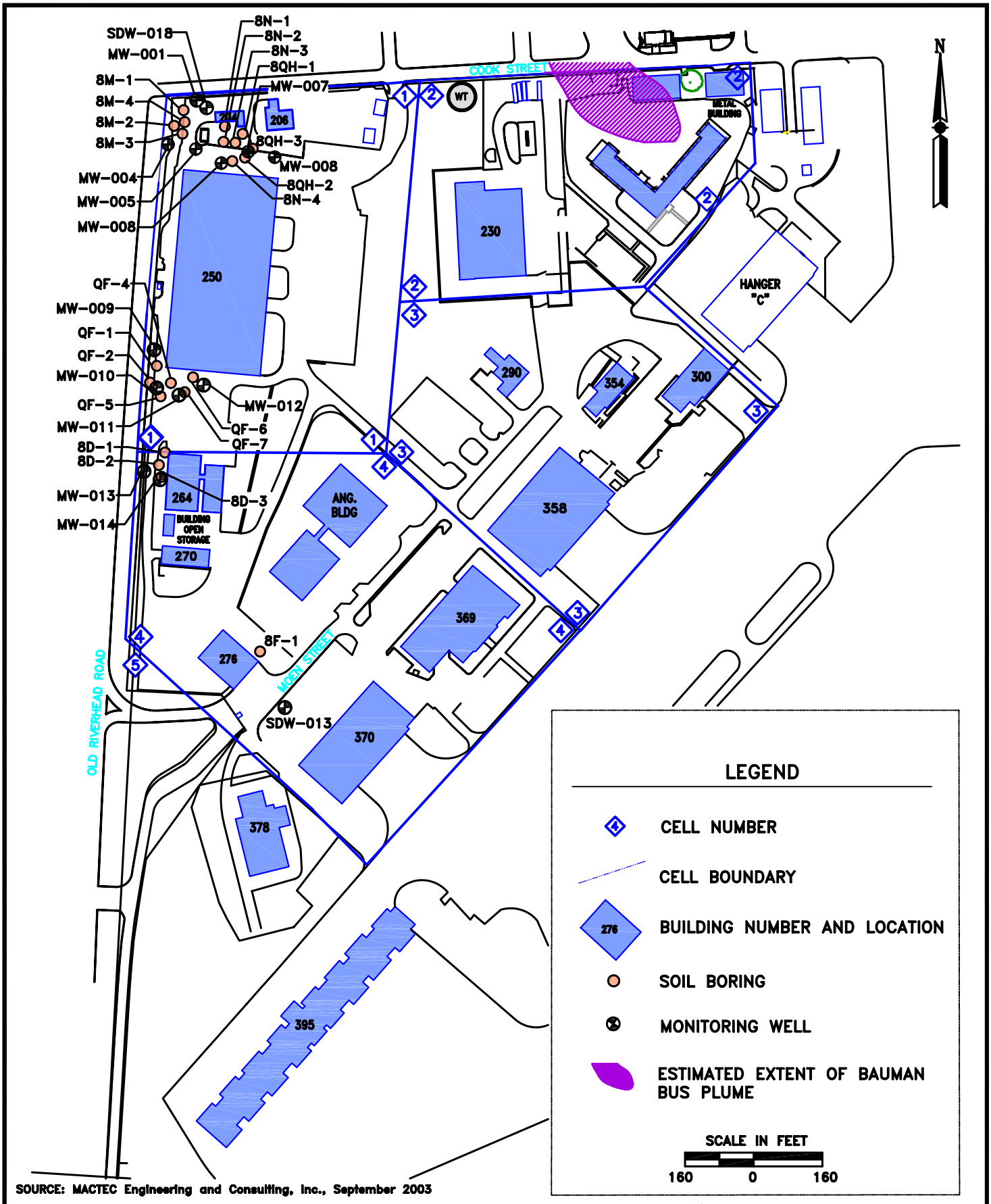
Compound	Range of Detected Concentrations	Action Level During the 2001 Remedial Investigation(1)		Current Action Level(2)	
		Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level	Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/L)					
Carbon disulfide	*0.2 J - 14*	*0/42*	*50*	*0/42*	*50*
Chloroform	*0.2 J - 5*	*0/42*	*7*	*0/42*	*7*
1,2-Dichloroethene	*2.0*	*0/42*	*5*	*0/42*	*5*
Ethylbenzene	*0.2 J – 3.0*	*0/42*	*5*	*0/42*	*5*
Tetrachloroethene	*0.2 J – 2.0*	*0/42*	*5*	*0/42*	*5*
Toluene	*0.2 J – 0.7*	*0/51*	*5*	*0/51*	*5*
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	*0.5 J – 1.0*	*0/42*	*5*	*0/42*	*5*
Trichloroethene	*0.2 J – 0.6 J*	*0/42*	*5*	*0/42*	*5*
Total Xylenes	*0.2 J – 1.0 J*	*0/42*	*5*	*0/42*	*5*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/L)					
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	*0.5 J*	*0/42*	*5*	*0/42*	*5*
Diethyl Phthalate	*2.0 J*	*0/42*	*50*	*0/42*	*50*
Metals (µg/L)					
Arsenic	*7.6 - 14*	*0/42*	*25*	*0/42*	*25*
Cadmium	*1.0 - 26*	*1/42*	*10*	*1/42*	*5*
Chromium	*2.3 - 71*	*2/42*	*50*	*2/42*	*50*
Lead	*17*	*1/42*	*15 (MCL)*	*0/42*	*25*

Notes:

No soil samples were collected at Site 8 during the 2001 Remedial Investigation (RI).

Shading indicates that a constituent exceeds the current action level.

(1) Groundwater action levels during the 2001 RI were in accordance with New York State (NYS) Class GA Standards except for lead. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 15 µg/L was used for lead.
(2) Current action levels are the same as those during the 2001 RI (NYS Class GA Standards) except for lead which is now 25 µg/L and cadmium which is now 5 µg/L.



SOURCE: MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc., September 2003

SITE 8 – 2005 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SAMPLING LOCATIONS
106th RESCUE WING
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.4

SITE 8 PRAP
PROJ./3005-034

Table 3.6
Soil Compounds Exceeding Current Action Levels – 2005 Remedial Investigation
106th Rescue Wing
Westhampton Beach, New York

Compound	Range of Detected Concentrations	Action Level During the 2005 Remedial Investigation(1)		Current Action Level(2)	
		Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level	Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) – Cell 1- Subsurface Soil					
Acetone	*13.9 J – 86.7*	*0/14*	*200*	*1/14*	*50*
Chloroform	*0.9 J – 2.0*	*0/14*	*300*	*0/14*	*370*
Methylene Chloride	*2.1 J – 8.5*	*0/14*	*100*	*0/14*	*50*
Metals (mg/kg) – Cell 1- Subsurface Soil					
Arsenic	*1.66*	*0/40*	*5.5*	*0/40*	*13*
Chromium	*0.97 – 6.57*	*1/40*	*6.1*	*0/40*	*30*
Copper	*0.97 – 1.39*	*0/40*	*25*	*0/40*	*30*
Lead	*1.03 – 3.34*	*0/40*	*4.4*	*0/40*	*63*
Nickel	*2.19*	*0/40*	*13*	*0/40*	*30*
Silver	*7.57*	*1/40*	*0.6*	*1/40*	*2*
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/kg) – Cell 4- Subsurface Soil					
Acetone	*12.5 – 17.2*	*0/7*	*200*	*0/7*	*50*
Chloroform	*1.0 J – 1.3 J*	*0/7*	*300*	*0/7*	*370*
Methylene Chloride	*1.6 J – 6.2 J*	*0/7*	*100*	*0/7*	*50*
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	*14.3*	*0/7*	*3,400*	*0/7*	*N/A*
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	*14.3*	*0/7*	*3,400*	*0/7*	*N/A*
Trichloroethene	*0.8 J*	*0/7*	*700*	*0/7*	*470*
Metals (mg/kg) – Cell 4- Subsurface Soil					
Arsenic	*1.23*	*0/7*	*5.5*	*0/7*	*13*
Chromium	*1.30 – 4.26*	*0/7*	*6.1*	*0/7*	*30*
Lead	*1.30 – 5.39*	*1/7*	*4.4*	*0/7*	*63*

Notes:

Shading indicates that a constituent exceeds the current action level.

J Estimated.
N/A Not applicable. No published value available.

(1) Soil action levels at the time of the 2005 Remedial Investigation were in accordance with Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
(2) Current soil action levels are in accordance with New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCCR) Part 375 SCOs.

Table 3.7
Groundwater Compounds Exceeding Current Action Levels – 2005 Remedial Investigation
106th Rescue Wing
Westhampton Beach, New York

Compound	Range of Detected Concentrations	Action Level at the Time of the Remedial Investigation(1)		Current Action Level(2)	
		Frequency of Detection above or Equal to Action Level	Action Level	Frequency of Detection above Action Level	Action Level
Volatile Organic Compounds (µg/L) – Cell 1 and Cell 4					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	*0.60 J – 0.90 J*	*0/30*	*5*	*0/30*	*5*
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/L)) – Cell 1 and Cell 4					
Bis(2ethylhexyl)phthalate	*1.80 J*	*0/30*	*50*	*0/30*	*50*
Dimethylphthalatle	*1.60 J*	*0/30*	*50*	*0/30*	*50*
2-Methylnaphthalene	*1.50 J*	*0/30*	*50*	*0/30*	*50*
Metals (µg/L)) – Cell 1 and Cell 4					
Arsenic	*3.7 J – 5.0 J*	*0/30*	*25*	*0/30*	*25*
Cadmium	*0.6 J – 1.0 J*	*0/30*	*10*	*0/30*	*10*
Chromium	*1.30 J – 40.0*	*0/30*	*50*	*0/30*	*50*
Copper	*6.8 J - 252*	*2/30*	*200*	*2/30*	*200*
Lead	*1.30 J - 10*	*0/30*	*25*	*0/30*	*25*
Nickel	*2.1 J – 14.0*	*0/30*	*100*	*0/30*	*100*

Notes:

Shading indicates that a constituent exceeds the current action level.

J Estimated.

(1) Groundwater action levels at the time of the 2005 Remedial Investigation (RI) were in accordance with New York State (NYS) Class GA Standards.

(2) Current action levels are the same as those during the 2005 RI (NYS Class GA Standards).

upgradient groundwater monitoring well (MW-009). The results for copper did not exceed the Federal Drinking Water Standard *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).* The exposure pathway evaluation conducted for copper indicated that the probability for exposure due to *migration* of copper in groundwater was low. This was supported by data which showed that copper did not exist in downgradient monitoring wells at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC Action Levels (PEER 2006).

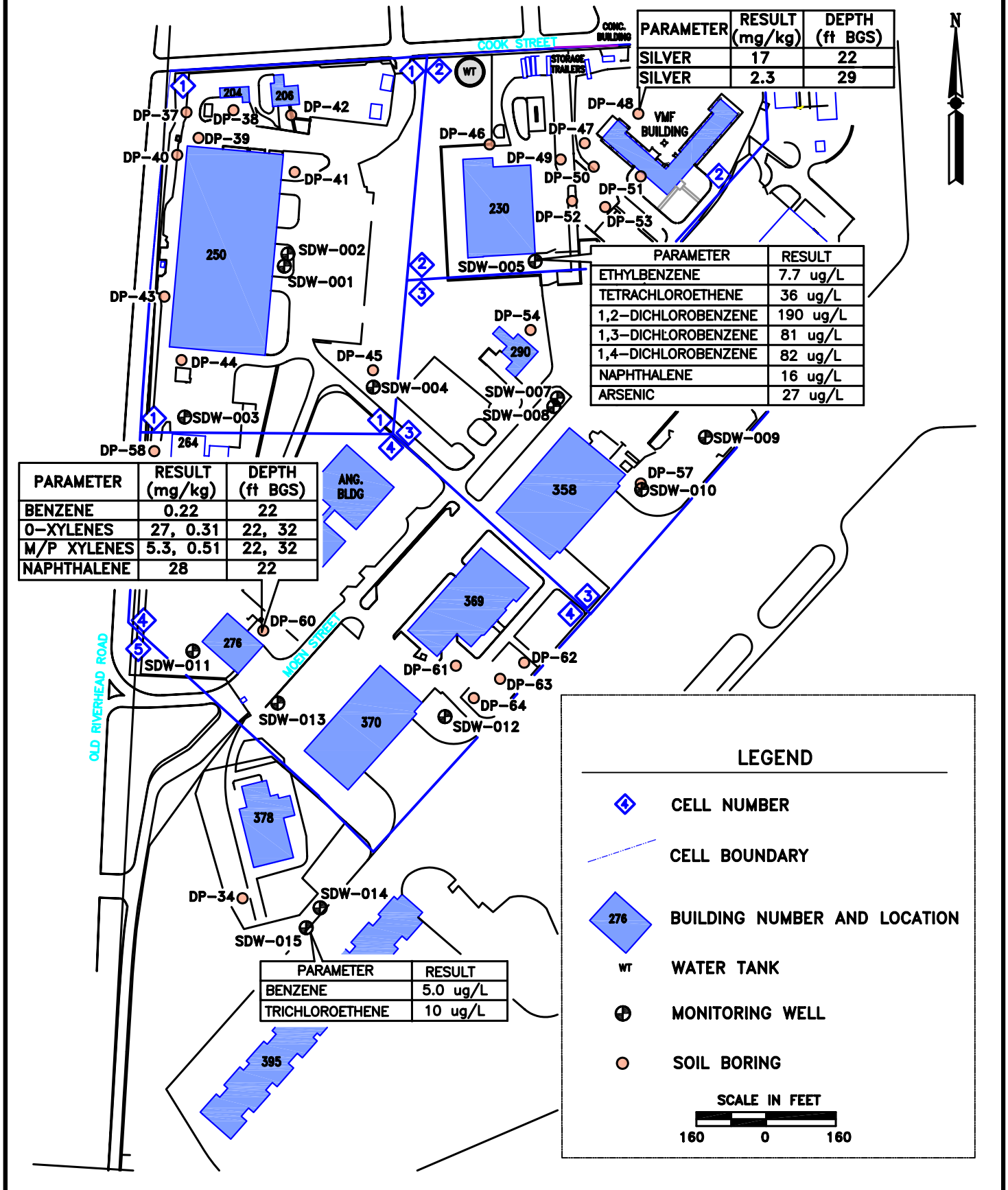
The elevated concentrations of copper in groundwater at Subsite 8QF may have been due to *entrained sediments* in the well. Metals such as copper tend to adsorb onto sediments in the groundwater and may result in *false positives* or elevated concentrations during analysis. Subsequently, the NYSDEC requested additional sampling at the affected well (MW-009) to include analysis of both dissolved and total copper (PEER 2008). Samples submitted for analysis of dissolved constituents are filtered prior to analysis while samples submitted for analysis of total constituents are not filtered. Filtering of the sample prior to analysis removes any entrained sediments and reduces the possibility for false positives or elevated concentrations. Together, the results for both dissolved and total copper samples will likely provide evidence that the elevated copper concentrations at the site were due to entrained sediments in the well.

Summary of Previous Investigations

Data tables for the previous investigations conducted at Site 8 were previously presented in Section 3.0 (Tables 3.1 through 3.7). These data tables list the chemicals detected during the previous investigations, and show the frequency of detection of each constituent. Additionally, the tables compare the chemical concentrations with respect to the action levels in effect at the time of the previous investigations and the current state action levels. Current action levels for groundwater are the New York State (NYS) Class GA Groundwater Standards, and those for soil are in accordance with the Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) in NYCRR Part 375 for unrestricted usage.

1994 Site Investigation Summary: The following compounds from the 1994 Site Investigation exceed current soil action levels (Part 375 SCOs): benzene, xylenes, naphthalene and silver as previously shown on Table 3.1. Several constituents exceeded the current groundwater action levels (NYS Class GA Groundwater Standards) including four VOCs (benzene, ethylbenzene, and tetrachloroethene, trichloroehene), four SVOCs (1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene and naphthalene) and one metal known as arsenic (Table 3.2). The majority of these contaminants were detected in one well (SDW-005). Figure 3.5 shows the locations of the contaminants detected during the 1994 Site Investigation that exceed the current NYSDEC Action Levels. Generally, organic constituents (VOCs and SVOCs) tend to degrade over time, and it is not likely that they still exist at the site. This is supported by the fact that these constituents were not confirmed during subsequent sampling. Arsenic exceeded the current action level in only one sample collected during a single round of groundwater sampling and was most likely due to entrained sediments (HAZWRAP 1997). Metals tend to adsorb onto sediments in groundwater and may result in false positives or elevated concentrations during analysis which likely resulted in the single elevated concentration of arsenic. This is supported by the fact that arsenic was only detected above the action level during the second round of sampling during the 1994 Site Investigation.

1998 Remedial Investigation Summary: One SVOC [benzo(k)fluoroanthene] from the 1998 RI was detected at a concentration equal to the current action level in site soils as previously shown on Table 3.3. Several VOCs and SVOCs exceed the current groundwater action levels including ethylbenzene, total xylenes, phenol, naphthalene and 4-methylphenol (Table 3.4). VOCs and SVOCs tend to degrade over time and it is not likely that these constituents still exist at the site. This is supported by the fact that the presence of these contaminants was not confirmed during subsequent investigations. Figure 3.6 shows the locations of the contaminants detected during the 1998 RI that exceed the current action levels. No metals were detected at concentrations exceeding the current action levels in soil or groundwater during the 1998 RI.



PARAMETER	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft BGS)
SILVER	17	22
SILVER	2.3	29

PARAMETER	RESULT
ETHYLBENZENE	7.7 ug/L
TETRACHLOROETHENE	36 ug/L
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE	190 ug/L
1,3-DICHLOROBENZENE	81 ug/L
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	82 ug/L
NAPHTHALENE	16 ug/L
ARSENIC	27 ug/L

PARAMETER	RESULT (mg/kg)	DEPTH (ft BGS)
BENZENE	0.22	22
O-XYLENES	27, 0.31	22, 32
M/P XYLENES	5.3, 0.51	22, 32
NAPHTHALENE	28	22

PARAMETER	RESULT
BENZENE	5.0 ug/L
TRICHLOROETHENE	10 ug/L

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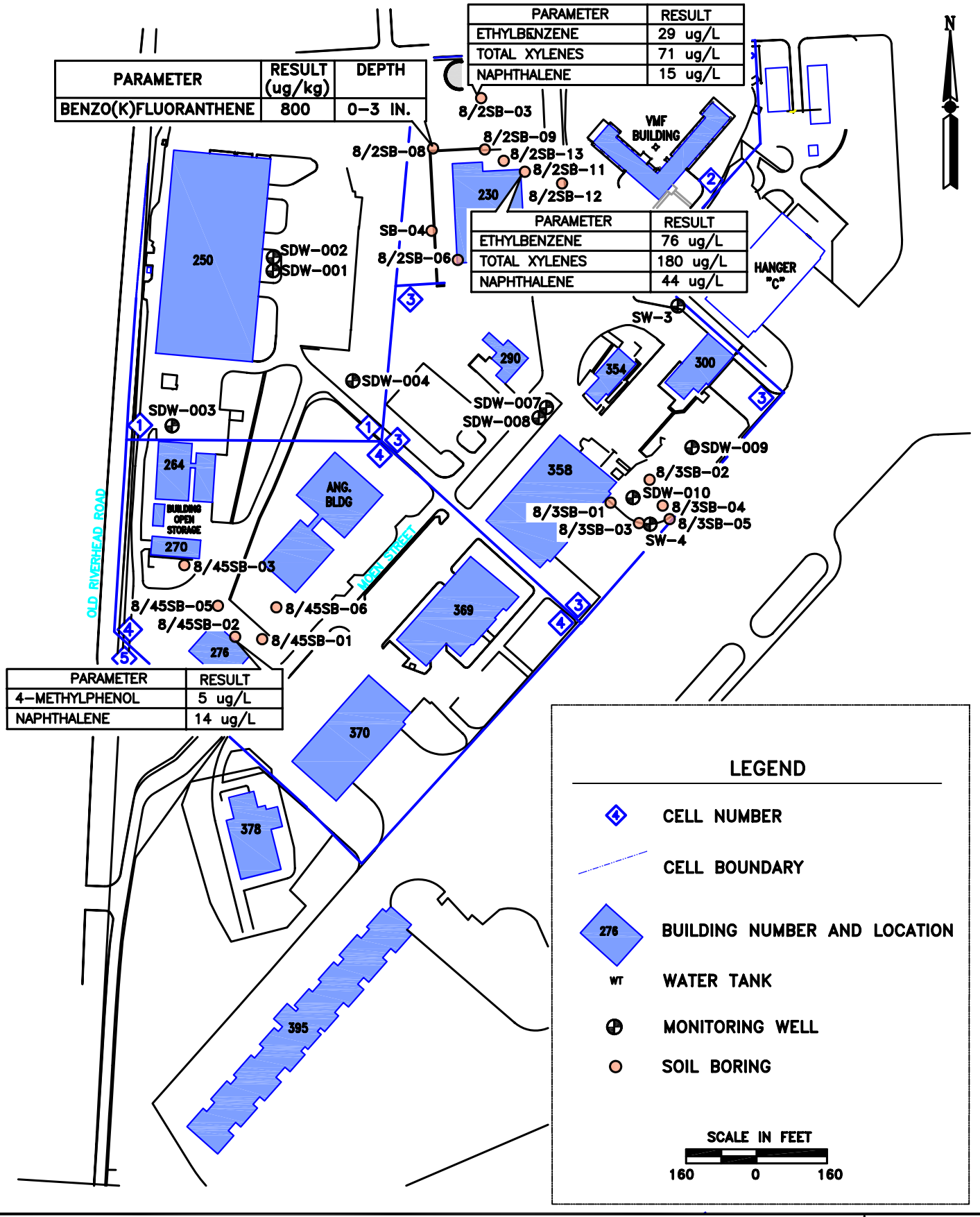
SITE 8 – 1994 SITE INVESTIGATION
SAMPLE RESULTS EXCEEDING CURRENT ACTION LEVELS
106th RESCUE WING, WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.5



SITE 8 – 1998 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
SAMPLING RESULTS EXCEEDING CURRENT ACTION LEVELS
106th RESCUE WING, WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3.6

SITE 8 PRAP
PROJ./3005–034

2001 Remedial Investigation Summary: No soil samples were collected during the 2001 RI. Two metals (cadmium and chromium) exceed the current action levels for groundwater. Figure 3.7 shows the locations of the cadmium and chromium detected during the 2001 RI that exceed the current action levels. These metals detections were likely due to entrained sediments in the wells, especially the detections of chromium and cadmium. Chromium and cadmium were detected in samples containing excessive quantities of entrained sediments. The report for the 2001 RI indicated that the metal chromium was naturally occurring, and risks due to cadmium were deemed negligible. Neither of the metals were detected in downgradient monitoring wells indicating that migration of the metals had not occurred. The report for the 2001 RI recommended that contents in the septic system structures be removed and that the system structures be abandoned in place or removed. It also recommended no further investigation of the site. The NYSDEC concurred with the remedial action recommendation. Once the remedial action was complete, the NYSDEC requested additional investigation of soil and groundwater at Subsites 8D, 8F (groundwater only), 8M, 8N, 8QF and 8QH.

2005 Remedial Investigation Summary: Based on the NYSDEC's request, Subsites 8D, 8F, 8M, 8N, 8QF and 8QH were investigated during the 2005 RI. Acetone and silver exceeded the current action levels in site soils. Acetone is usually associated with laboratory contamination and appears to be unrelated to the site. Silver would tend to be immobilized in the soil by adsorption, and migration of silver to groundwater is not likely. This is supported by the fact that silver was not detected in site groundwater which indicates that silver did not migrate from soil to groundwater. Copper detected in one monitoring well exceeded the current action level for groundwater and was likely due to entrained sediments in the well. Figure 3.8 shows the locations of the contaminants detected during the 2005 RI that exceed the current action levels. Copper was not detected in downgradient monitoring wells indicating that migration of the cooper did not occur at the site. The report for the 2005 RI recommended No Further Action for the site based on the detection of copper in a single well (MW-009). The NYSDEC requested additional sampling in well MW-009 to confirm that groundwater had not been adversely impacted.

4.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF REMEDIAL ACTION

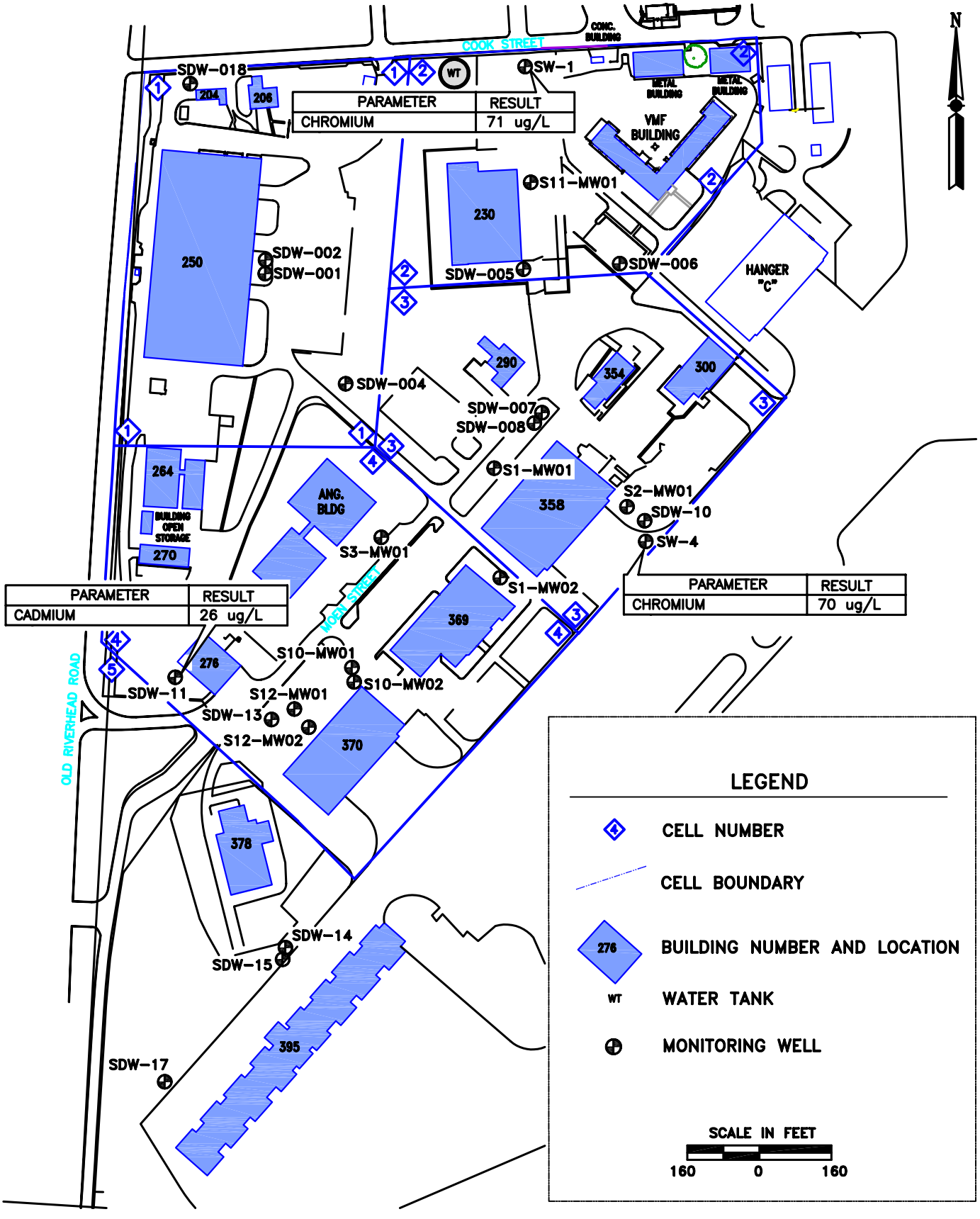
Actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances from the site do not present an imminent or substantial endangerment to human health, welfare, or the environment. Unacceptable exposures to hazardous substances from the site will not occur. The source of site contaminants (the base septic system) was either removed or abandoned as a part of the remedial action conducted during the 2002 TCRA (MACTEC 2003). The 2002 TCRA left one metal (silver) in-place at two locations at concentrations exceeding the Part 375 SCOs (Figures 3.5 and 3.8). The remainder of the contaminants have either degraded over time and are no longer present at the site (VOCs and SVOCs), or were likely attributed to entrained sediments in the groundwater (metals).

The action chosen in this PRAP for Site 8 combines collecting an additional round of groundwater samples from one groundwater monitoring well (MW-009), to be followed by a recommendation for No Further Action. The analytical data obtained from the additional sampling at MW-009 will be used to provide evidence that the elevated concentrations of copper were due to entrained sediments in the groundwater.

5.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

As a part of the 2001 RI and the 2005 RI, the ANG evaluated potential risks associated with the contaminants detected at Site 8. Additional information on the potential risk to human health and the environment is presented in the reports for the 2001 RI (PEER 2004) and the 2005 RI (PEER 2006).

Migration pathways define the route and method by which a chemical moves from the source to a location where people could potentially be exposed.



SITE 8 – 2001 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
SAMPLING RESULTS EXCEEDING CURRENT ACTION LEVELS
106th RESCUE WING, WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

SITE 8 PRAP
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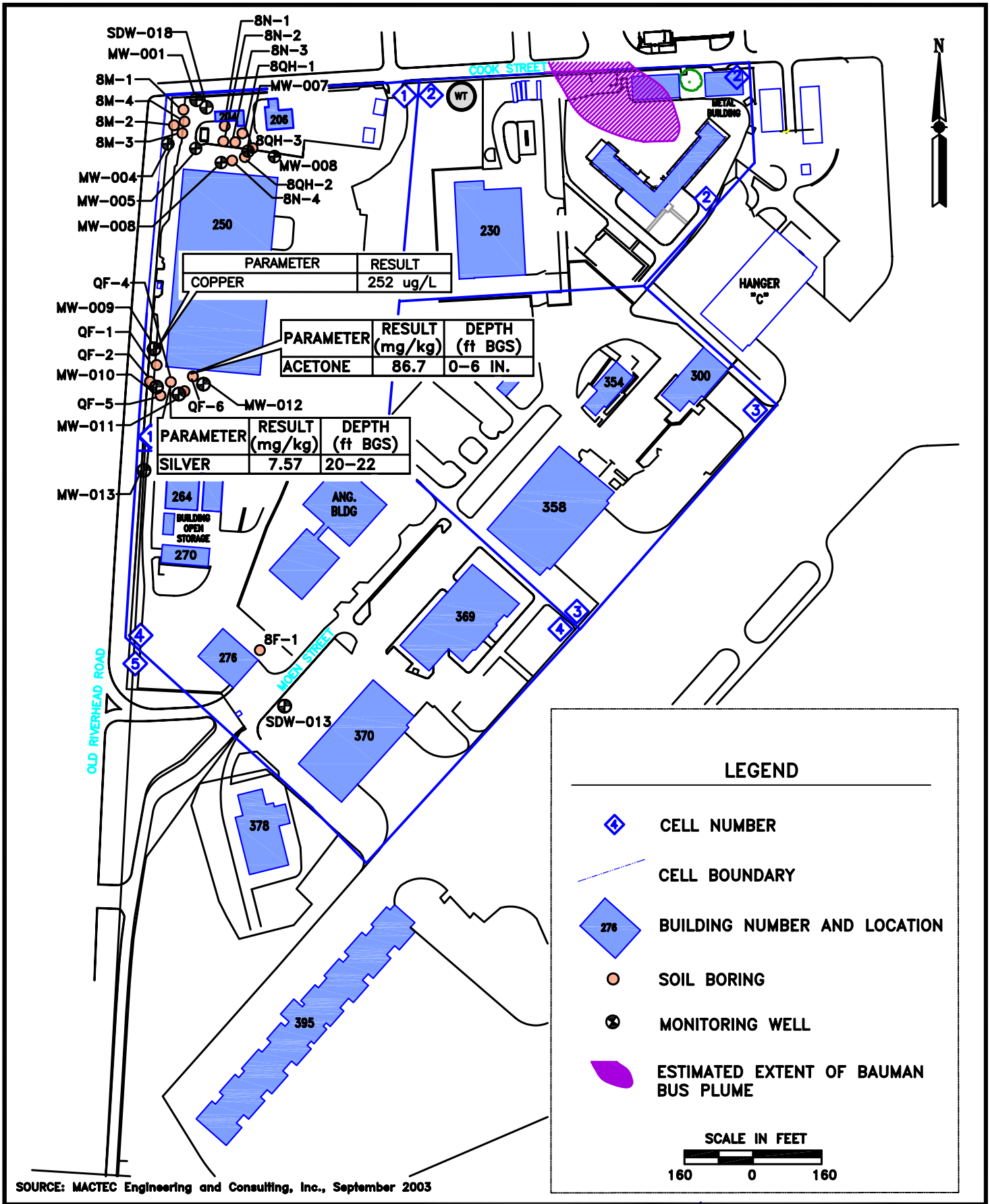
FIGURE
3.7



SOURCE: MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc., September 2003

SITE 8 – 2005 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION
SAMPLING RESULTS EXCEEDING CURRENT ACTION LEVELS
106th RESCUE WING, WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

SITE 8 PRAP
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FIGURE 3.8

Generally, people may be exposed to contaminants through direct contact (e.g, touching), breathing (e.g, inhaling dust), or swallowing (e.g., drinking or eating) the affected soil or groundwater.

Only localized occurrences of low-level contaminants were found at Site 8. Based on the current action levels, contaminants in subsurface soil consist of benzene, xylenes and naphthalene and were detected between 22 and 32 ft bgs. Acetone, benzo(k)fluoranthene and silver were detected in surface soils at concentrations exceeding current action levels.. The contaminants detected in groundwater consist of four VOCs (benzene, ethylbenzene, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene), six SVOCs (1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, naphthalene, phenol, and 4-methylnapthalene), and four metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium and copper).

The VOC and SVOC contaminants detected at Site 8 in 1994 and 1998 (Figures 3.5 and 3.6) would likely tend to degrade over time and were not confirmed during subsequent investigations. Therefore, they likely no longer exist at the site. The majority of the metals contaminants detected in groundwater at the site (Figures 3.5, 3.7 and 3.8) have been attributed to entrained sediments. The metals arsenic and cadmium were attributed to the presence of entrained sediments in the groundwater samples and were not site related. Chromium was determined to be naturally occurring at the site. The elevated concentrations of copper are also likely due to entrained sediments and will be further investigated during the planned sampling at the site as part of the proposed plan.

Metals have a low tendency to migrate due to adsorption. Adsorption is a process where chemicals adhere to soil particles and remain immobile in soils. This process especially takes place with metals in the presence of silty or clayey soils. Soils at the base consist mostly of silty sands. Therefore, migration of metals contaminants from the site is not likely. This is supported by the fact that groundwater testing at the site indicates that the contaminants have not migrated beyond Site 8.

Based on natural degradation of VOCs and SVOCs, and the metals contaminants attributed to entrained sediments in groundwater, the contaminants that presently exist at the site likely only include silver in subsurface soils and copper in site groundwater.

The human health risk assessments conducted as a part of the 2001 and 2005 RIs indicate that exposures to site contaminants are not likely because most of the contaminants were detected in either groundwater or subsurface soils, and had not migrated. Therefore, potential risks to human health or the environment due to the contaminants at the site are negligible.

6.0 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The Preferred Alternative chosen for Site 8 is No Further Action with monitoring to confirm that groundwater at monitoring well MW-009 is not adversely impacted. 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 (combined with additional sampling) is protective of human health and the environment. The site poses 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

As previously discussed, the contaminants that presently exist at the site due to natural degradation processes and entrained sediments in groundwater likely only include silver in subsurface soils and copper in site groundwater. The proposed alternative combined with additional sampling at MW-009 to show no adverse impacts to groundwater would maintain compliance with ARARs.

Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

The No Further Action alternative (combined with additional sampling) would maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time. There are no realistic exposure routes to the elevated copper in groundwater or the silver in subsurface soils and the site poses no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment.

Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment

The selected alternative would not reduce the toxicity, mobility or volume of copper in site groundwater or silver in subsurface soils. The elevated concentrations of copper were limited to only a single monitoring well, and previous analytical results show that the elevated copper is not migrating to downgradient monitoring wells at the site. Silver is expected to be immobilized in subsurface soils at the site and was not detected at elevated concentrations in groundwater.

Short Term Effectiveness

The No Further Action alternative (combined with additional sampling) would maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over the short term. There are no realistic exposure routes to the elevated copper in groundwater or silver in subsurface soils, and the site poses no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment.

Implementability

The selected alternative would be easily implemented. Initially, it would require additional groundwater sampling at the site followed by no further activities.

Cost

The cost associated with the preferred alternative would be minimal due to the limited quantity of work to be conducted.

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 site. After implementing the Preferred Alternative, no further investigation of Site 8 should be warranted. The Preferred Alternative chosen for this site 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 Site 8, and the rationale for the No Further Action recommendation. No Further Action is the designation used for a site that has been determined to need no further investigation or cleanup activities. 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 January 19 and ends on March 5, 2012. Contact information is provided to the right. The ANG will document, evaluate and respond to the comments. The ANG will also prepare a *Record of Decision (ROD)* for Site 8. 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 as described in this PRAP may be modified in response to public comment or new information.

The ANG will conduct a *Public Meeting* to discuss Site 8, and to address any questions or concerns of the public. The Public Meeting will be held on the evening of Thursday, February 23, 2012 between 6:30 and 8:00 pm at the Westhampton Free Library to allow any interested parties to attend. The Public Meeting will be announced in the western edition of the Southampton Press newspaper giving the date, time and place.

Public Comment Period:
January 19 – March 5, 2012

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: (240) 612-8120
Fax: (240) 612-7427
E-Mail: Jody.Murata@ang.af.mil

REFERENCES

ABB-Environmental Services, (ABB-ES), Site Investigation Technical Memorandum, Interim Report of Findings for Cesspool/Septic Tank Survey-Field Screening Results, 106th Rescue Group, New York Air National Guard, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, 1991.

ABB-ES, Installation and Restoration Program, Management Action Plan, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, prepared for the New York Air National Guard, submitted to HAZWRAP Support Contractor Office, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 1992.

ABB-ES, Source Characterization Report, Site 8 – Old Base Septic Systems, 106th Rescue Group, New York Air National Guard, 1995

ABB-ES, Site Investigation Report, May 1997.

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

MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc, Technical Memorandum, Site 8 Septic System Remediation Completion Report, 2003.

PEER Consultants, P.C. (PEER), Final Remedial Investigation Report for Site 8 – Old Base Septic Systems, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, December 2006.

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 2004.

PEER, Final Meeting Minutes for the Proposed Remedial Action Plan and Record of Decision for Site 8, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, September 16, 2008.

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

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
NFRAP DD	No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PEER	PEER Consultants, P.C.
PP	Proposed Plan
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RQW	Rescue Wing
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCDHS	Suffolk County Department of Health Services
SCO	Soil Cleanup Objective
SI	Site Investigation
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TCRA	Time Critical Removal Action
USC	United States Code
VOC	volatile organic compound

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: 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.

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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest amount of a contaminant that the Environmental Protection Agency allows in drinking water. MCLs ensure that drinking water does not pose either a short-term or long-term health risk.

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: 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.

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 cleanup 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.

Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA): An expedited removal action undertaken to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or environment which may otherwise result from a release or threatened release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or *contaminants*.

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.

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.

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
Office of the Director, 12th Floor
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-7011
Phone: (518) 402-9706 • **Fax:** (518) 402-9020
Website: www.dec.ny.gov

Joe Martens
Commissioner

December 29, 2011

Ms. Jody Ann Murata (jody.murata@ang.af.mil)
Program Manager
NGB/A7OR
Shepperd Hall
3501 Fetchet Ave.
Joint Base Andrews MD 20762-5157

Re: Suffolk County Air National Guard Septic Systems Site 8
Site No. 152148
Proposed Remedial Action Plan
Submitted October 2011

Dear Ms. Murata:

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the New York State Department of Health have reviewed the September 2011 Draft-Final Version 3 Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Site 8 of the 106th Rescue Wing, Air National Guard base at the Francis S. Gabreski Airport located in the village of Westhampton in Suffolk County. Based on our review, we understand that Time Critical Removal Actions have removed source contamination from the site.

The State concurs with the proposed alternative which combines collecting additional samples from one groundwater monitoring well, to confirm that site groundwater is no longer adversely impacted with No Further Action as the final alternative for the site.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. John Swartwout at (518) 402-9625.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Schick, P.E.
Acting Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

ec: Richard Stout, PEER (stoutr@peercpc.com)
Charlotte Bethoney, NYSDOH
Steve Karpinski, NYSDOH
Jim Harrington
John Swartwout
Walter Parish
Heather Bishop

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ATTACHMENT B
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

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FINAL
RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

FOR THE
DRAFT-FINAL (VERSION 4) PRAP FOR SITE 8

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

MARCH 2012

Prepared for

NGB/A7OR
3501 Fetchet Avenue
Andrews AFB, MD 20762
under National Guard Bureau
Contract DAHA-92-01-D-0004
Delivery Order No. 034

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FOR THE
DRAFT-FINAL (VERSION 4) PRAP FOR SITE 8

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 4) Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for Site 8*.

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 4) PRAP for Site 8*. The Public Notice was published once a week for two weeks on January 19 and February 16, 2012 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.

2.1 SITE 8 DESCRIPTION

Site 8 is a composite of underground structures including cesspools, septic tanks, distribution boxes, oil/mud traps, and dry wells at numerous locations throughout the base. Most of the structures have been removed, while others have been abandoned in place. None of the septic system structures are still in use. Together, the individual structures (former and abandoned in place) make up the Old Base Septic Systems. Site 8 includes 21 subsites, designated as Subsites 8A through 8U, based on the individual structures and subsystems that were identified. Subsite 8Q was further subdivided into 8 additional subsites, referred to as 8QA through 8QH, all associated with Building 250. The subsites are grouped together in regions of the base called cells (e.g., Cells 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).

3.0 PUBLIC MEETING

A Public Meeting was held for the general public on February 23, 2012 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 Site 8.

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, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Gabreski ANG Base,

Suffolk County Health Services, 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 continued for 45 days from January 19 to March 5, 2012. The Public Comment Period was provided to allow the public time to review and comment on the *Draft-Final (Version 4) PRAP for Site 8*.

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 4) Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Site 8, 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard*, January 2012.

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 Site 8 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 Site 8*** prepared by PEER Consultants, P.C. The PRAP identifies the Preferred Alternative of additional groundwater sampling for copper-impacted groundwater at Site 8 to be followed by No Further Action. The *PRAP* was submitted by the Air National Guard to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for review and approval.

A copy of the ***PRAP***, as well as other documents relating to Site 8, are maintained in the Administrative Record and the Information Repository which is located at the:

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

A Public Meeting for information purposes will be held on Thursday, February 23, 2012 at the Westhampton Free Library Program Room from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. local time. You may address any comments or questions regarding Site 8 or the ***PRAP*** during the Public Meeting or in writing by March 5, 2012 to any of the following:

Jody Murata
National Guard Bureau/A7OR
Conaway Hall
3500 Fetchet Avenue
Andrews Air Force Base, MD 20762
Phone: (240) 612-8120
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) 723-7349
Email. Shaun.Denton@ang.af.mil

Once the Public Comment Period expires on March 5, 2012, the ***PRAP*** will be finalized and any relevant public comments will be incorporated.

BUSINESS

Keeping Tots Safe Aim Of Local Trio

BY COLLEEN REYNOLDS

When North Sea tot Kirra Krzenski began to crawl in the summer of 2010, her mother, Amanda, and two other local moms put their heads together in an effort to come up with a way to spare her the typical bumps and bruises of babyhood.

Their brainchild was the Whoopsiee, a padded soft helmet in the shape of a mushroom cap that is intended to protect young toddlers, while adding a touch of style.

The whimsically patterned, reversible hats clasp under the chin, have openings for ventilation, and are designed to fit the heads of children age 7 months to 3 years. And, as of this winter, they are now a fledgling business enterprise for Ms. Krzenski, her sister-in-law Karen Krzenski, also of North Sea, and their friend Denise Burke O'Brien of Sag Harbor. The women began selling the Whoopsiee on January 30, and if all goes according to the trio's plans, playgrounds and playrooms across the East End and beyond will soon be filled with the puffy polka-dotted headwear.

Kirra Krzenski models a Whoopsie.

"You can pad corners, but you can't pad everything," Karen Krzenski observed about the pointy dangers that jut out in homes, parks and just about everywhere. She recalls baby-sitting little Kirra about once a week at her home, but as a mother of three older children, her home was no longer childproof.

Karen Krzenski, the former co-owner of Once Upon a Day Care (now Side By Side Child Care) and who now provides child care for the United States Golf Association, did not give up.

Instead of looking to pad her home, she turned her attention to padding the child.

A little Googling turned up a hat made in Europe, but it was heavy, uncomfortable and made Kirra sweat, she said.

Then, while sitting on the sand at Flying Point Beach in Water Mill on July 31, 2010, she and Amanda hatched the idea of what they would later dub "The Whoopsiee."

"The U.S. needs a product that is comfortable and practical—and adorable," Karen Krzenski recalled realizing.

The Krzenskis reached out to Karen's mom, Sue Adabody, a former designer living in Florida, and by August 25 the first Whoopsiee arrived in the mail: a lilac-colored hat topped with a flower.

Karen Krzenski and Amanda Krzenski, two of the local creators of the "Whoopsie," in Agawam Park in Southampton. DANA SHAW

"It was perfect," Karen gushed.

A Whoopsiee-wearing Kirra would no longer be deterred from exploring her environment if she bumped into something, Karen said. Not only that, her hat began to turn heads in the playground, with other parents wondering where the Krzenskis got it, she said.

Amanda Krzenski, a kindergarten teacher, wrote in an email. "Of course, it's not intended to take the place of parental supervision, but it does provide you with peace of mind as your baby starts sitting up on their own, pulling themselves up or taking those first steps."

Ms. Burke O'Brien, a good friend of the Krzenskis, supported the idea and became part of the Whoopsiee team. "I only wish that the Whoopsiee was available when my three children were toddling around," she wrote in an email.

The Whoopsiee, which is made of cotton and polyester fiberfill, is manufactured in New Hampshire by Ridgeview Manufacturing, Karen Krzenski said. The standard, green and blue polka-dot style sells for $44.99, while custom fabrics push the price up to $64.99. To date, it is available for purchase only at whoopsiee.com.

"There are so many nights when you go to bed being like, 'I can't believe that we made it through another day of not being in the emergency room,'" she said. "It just takes a second. So if the Whoopsiee can help just a little bit, give a little bit of peace of mind and a little bit of protection, then it's worth it."

PALACE: *Dean's Meat Market Now Under New Management*

FROM PAGE A1

sell, the younger Mr. Dean said it was his hope to pass on his family business to a like-minded proprietor.

"I didn't want to just sell it to someone off the street," Bryan Dean said.

Instead, the husband and father of three explained that he wanted to find a family man like himself, someone who shares similar values and, just as important, would keep his father's vision alive.

And Mr. Dean believes he found the perfect match in Tino Masotto, to whom he sold the business on November 1.

"I was looking for a person who could carry on what my dad had started," said Mr. Dean who, with his wife Kathy, has three children—Kelly, 19, Kevin, 17, and Patrick, 15. "I found the right guy."

Mr. Masotto, who owns a string of butcher shops called Cow Palace, and Mr. Dean had actually forged a friendship more than a decade earlier, when they were introduced by a mutual friend while tailgating at a Jets football game. The butcher shop owners, both of whom operated family businesses started by their fathers at the time and who shared a similar meat purveyor for years, get along so well that Mr. Dean actually decided to stay on, working for Mr. Masotto, who lives in Patchogue, after selling the business.

Mr. Dean now works for Cow Palace, though he is primarily based in the store's flagship location in Rocky Point.

In addition to Westhampton Beach and Rocky Point, Cow Palace also boasts shops in Miller Place, Middle Island and Patchogue, and stands by its slogan, "Top Shelf Meats, Bottom Shelf Prices," Mr. Masotto said. The business first opened in 1976 when his father, Jerry Masotto, now retired, opened the Middle Island shop.

"A lot of people are on more of a fixed income now," he said. "They're not dining out as much. They can cook a week's worth of food for the same price as they would spend on a meal out."

Mr. Dean agreed: "People are going back to their grassroots. They're sitting down to eat at home—not wining and dining the way they once were. That's helping businesses like this survive."

A local butcher shop becomes woven into the fabric of village life, Mr. Dean noted. He and his father, he said, have watched generations of customers grow up and have come to know many of them personally.

"People want to feel welcome," he said. "That's something that's been lost in a lot of the big stores today.

And both agreed that customers always enjoy finding sales and good deals on meat. "They want good quality, good service and the right price," Mr. Dean said.

To that end, Mr. Masotto offers 10 bi-weekly specials on meats, cold cuts, sauces and other items.

Mr. Dean joked that Mr. Masotto, his new boss, gives him weekends off. But in all seriousness, Mr. Dean said he is thrilled to see Mr. Masotto shepherd his old family business into the future.

"I love him like a brother," Mr. Dean said.

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 Site 8 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 Site 8*** prepared by PEER Consultants, P.C. The PRAP identifies the Preferred Alternative of additional groundwater sampling for copper-impacted groundwater at Site 8 to be followed by No Further Action. The ***PRAP*** was submitted by the Air National Guard to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for review and approval.

A copy of the ***PRAP,*** as well as other documents relating to Site 8, are maintained in the Administrative Record and the Information Repository which is located at the:

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

A Public Meeting for information purposes will be held on Thursday, February 23, 2012 at the Westhampton Free Library Program Room from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. local time. You may address any comments or questions regarding Site 8 or the ***PRAP*** during the Public Meeting or in writing by March 5, 2012 to any of the following:

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Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-1201
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Once the Public Comment Period expires on March 5, 2012, the PRAP will be finalized and any relevant public comments will be incorporated.

APPENDIX B
HANDOUT FOR THE PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION

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Air National Guard

Public Meeting Presentation for Site 8

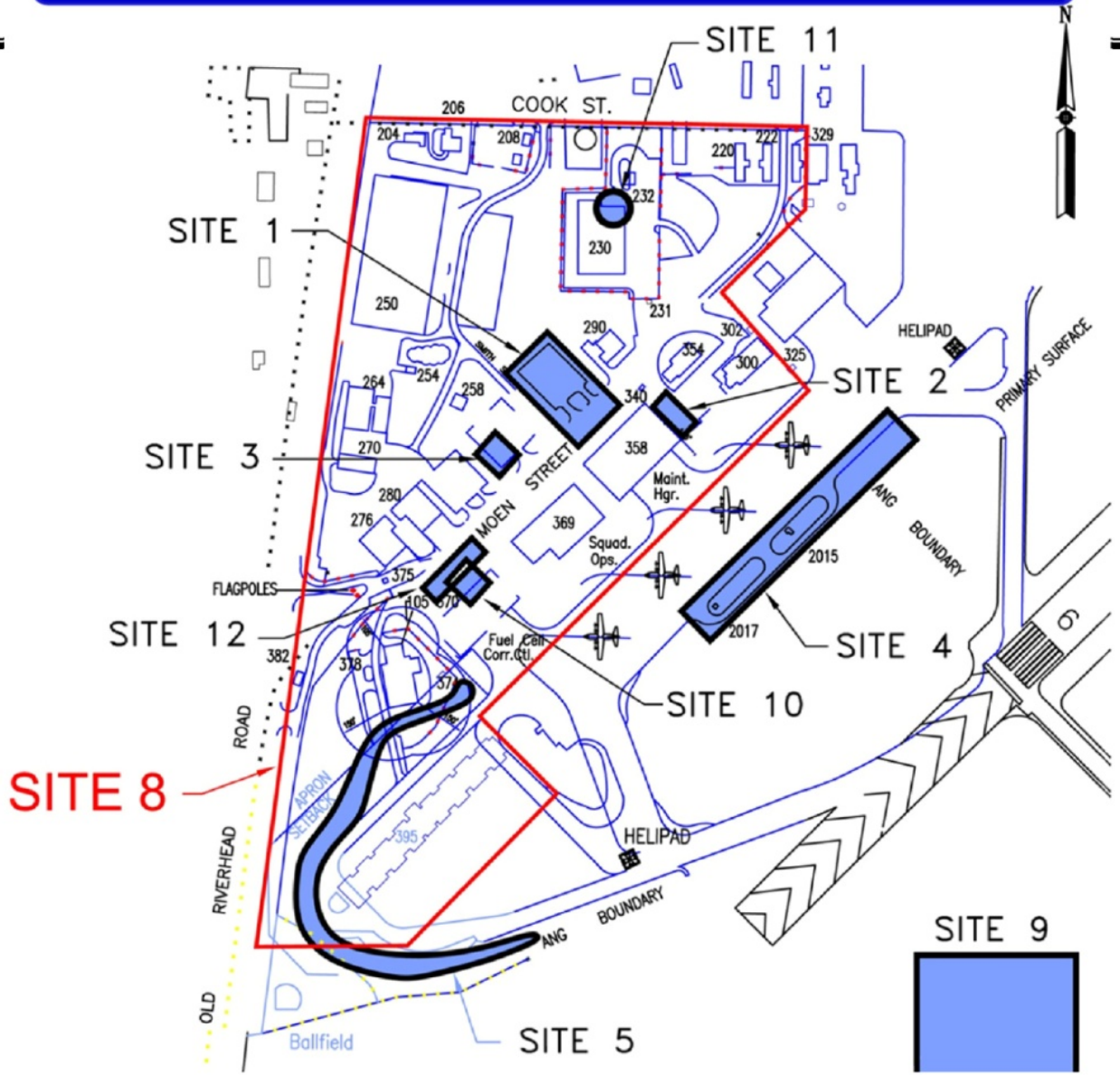
Gabreski Air National Guard Base

106th Rescue Wing

Westhampton Beach, New York

February 23, 2012

Site 8 Location



Site 8 Description

Former Base Septic System divided into cells and subsites.

Included cesspools, septic tanks, distribution boxes, and oil/mud traps.

Most structures removed or abandoned in place.

Investigation History for Site 8 :

- 1994 Source Characterization. Consisted of sampling septic system contents (sludge and liquid). Primary Contaminants of Concern (COCs) detected consisted of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and the metal chromium.

Investigation History for Site 8 (continued):

- 1994 Site Investigation. Consisted of soil and groundwater sampling. Detected two VOCs (benzene and xylenes), one SVOC (naphthalene), and one metal (silver) that exceed current action levels in soil mostly from DP-60. In groundwater, detected four VOCs (benzene, ethylbenzene, tetrachloroethene, and trichloroethene), four SVOCs (1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dichlorobenzene and naphthalene) and one metal (arsenic) that exceed current action levels mostly from well SDW-005. These COCs were not confirmed during subsequent investigations.

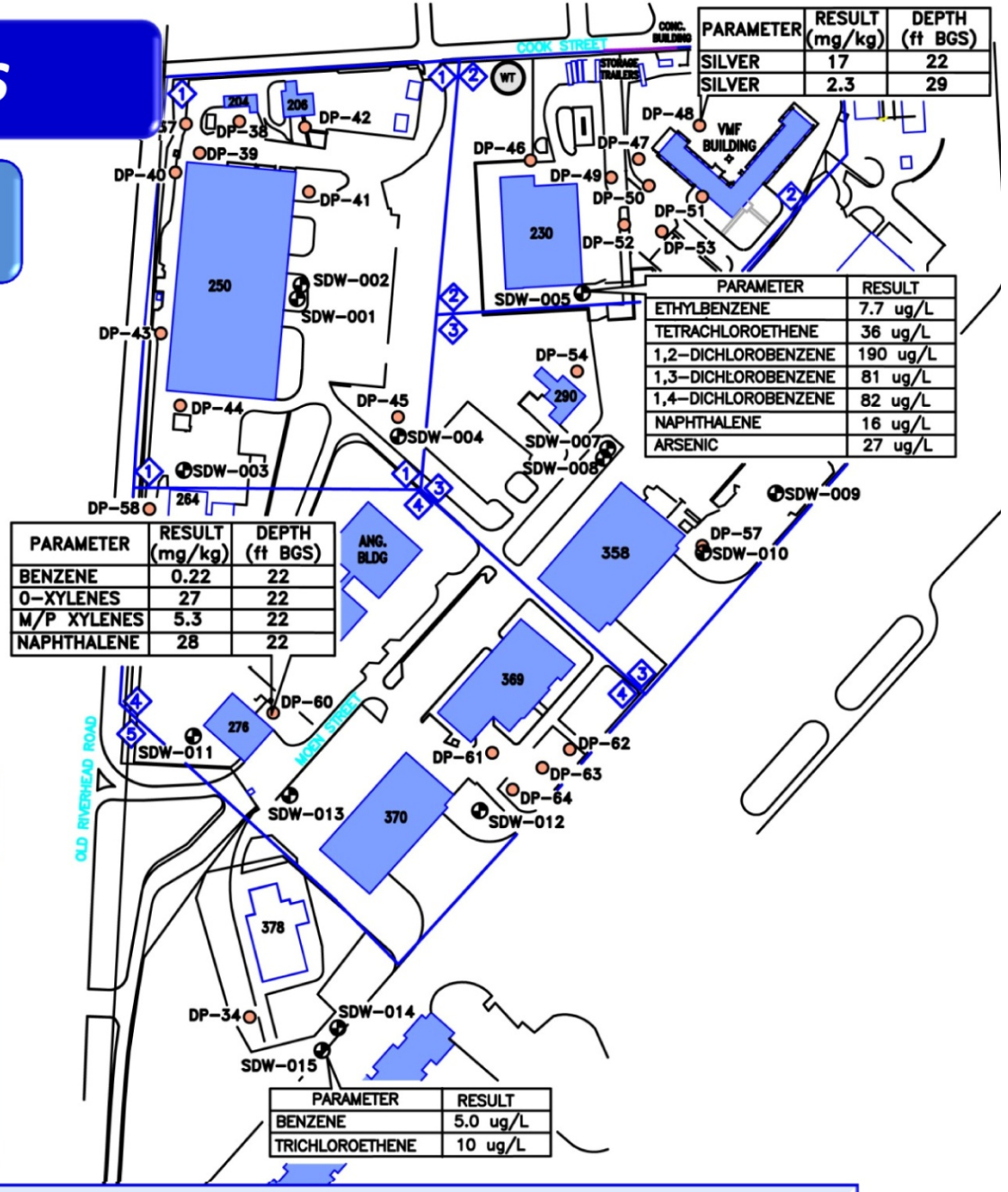
1994 SI Results

Groundwater COCs

- Benzene at 5.0 µg/L (> 0.7 µg/L*)
- Ethylbenzene 7.7 µg/L (> 5 µg/L*)
- TCE at 10 µg/L (> 5 µg/L*)
- PCE at 36 µg/L (> 5 µg/L*)
- Naphthalene 16 µg/L (> 10 µg/L*)
- 1.2-DCB at 190 µg/L (> 5 µg/L*)
- 1.4-DCB at 82 µg/L (> 5 µg/L*)
- 1.3-DCB at 81 µg/L (> 5 µg/L*)
- Arsenic at 27 µg/L (> 25 µg/L*)

Soil COCs

- Benzene at 0.22 mg/kg (> 0.06 mg/kg*)
- Xylenes at 27 mg/kg (> 0.26 mg/kg*)
- Naphthalene at 28 mg/kg (> 12 mg/kg*)
- Silver at 17 mg/kg (> 2 mg/kg*)



*__Action Levels__ - Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives and New York State Class GA Groundwater Standards.

Investigation History for Site 8 (continued):

- 1998 Remedial Investigation. Consisted of soil and groundwater sampling. One soil COC, benzo(a)anthracene (equal to current action level). Groundwater COCs dectected at concentrations exceeding current action levels included ethylbenzene, xylenes, phenol and naphthalene and 4-methylphenol.

1998 RI Results

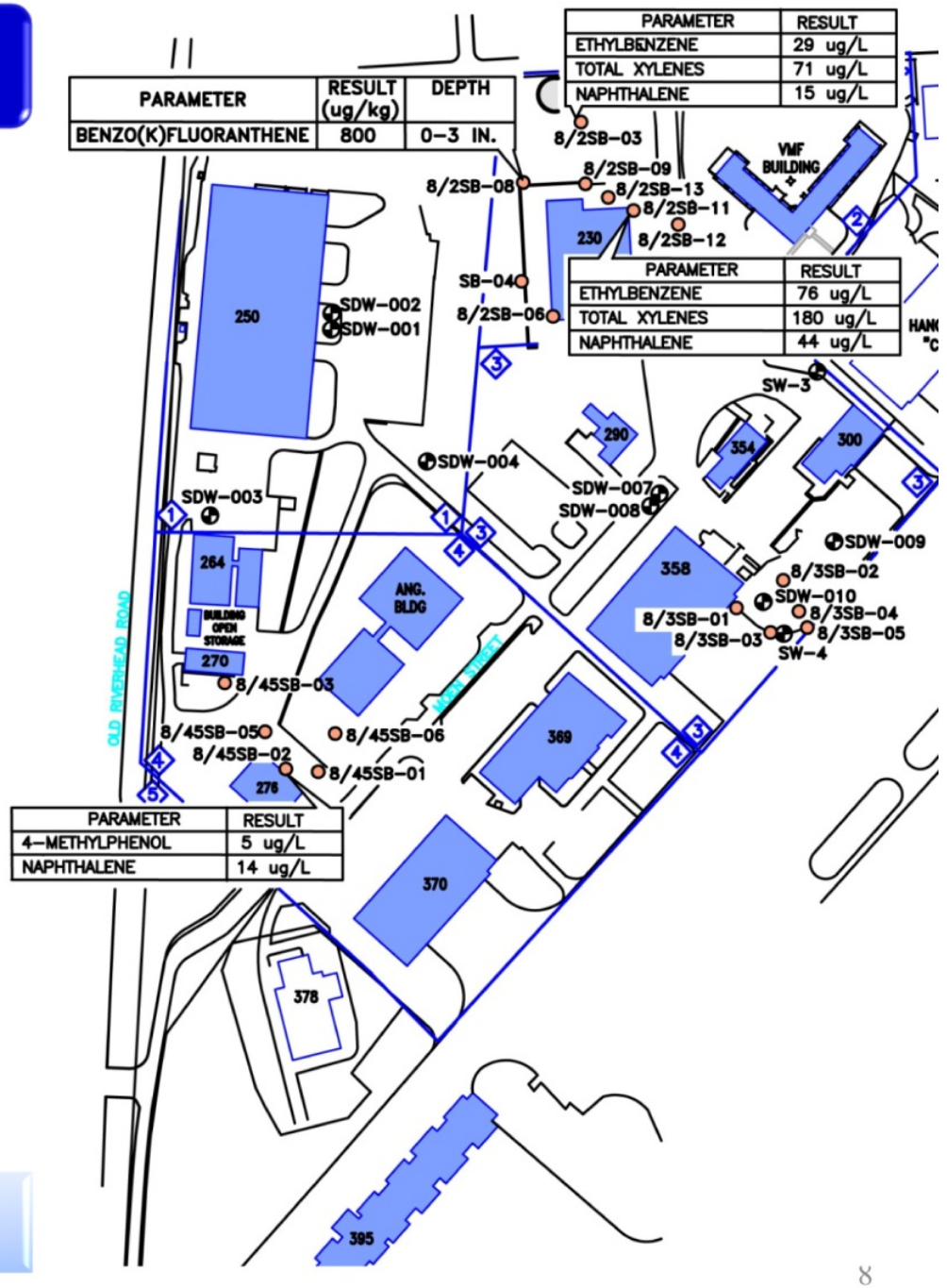
Groundwater COCs

- Ethylbenzene at 76 µg/L (> 5.0 µg/L*)
- Xylenes at 180 µg/L (> 5 µg/L*)
- 4-Methylphenol at 5 µg/L (> 1 µg/L*)
- Naphthalene 44 µg/L (> 10 µg/L*)

Soil COCs

- Benzo(k)fluroanthene at 800 mg/kg (= 800 mg/kg*)

*__Action Levels__ - Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives and New York State Class GA Groundwater Standards.



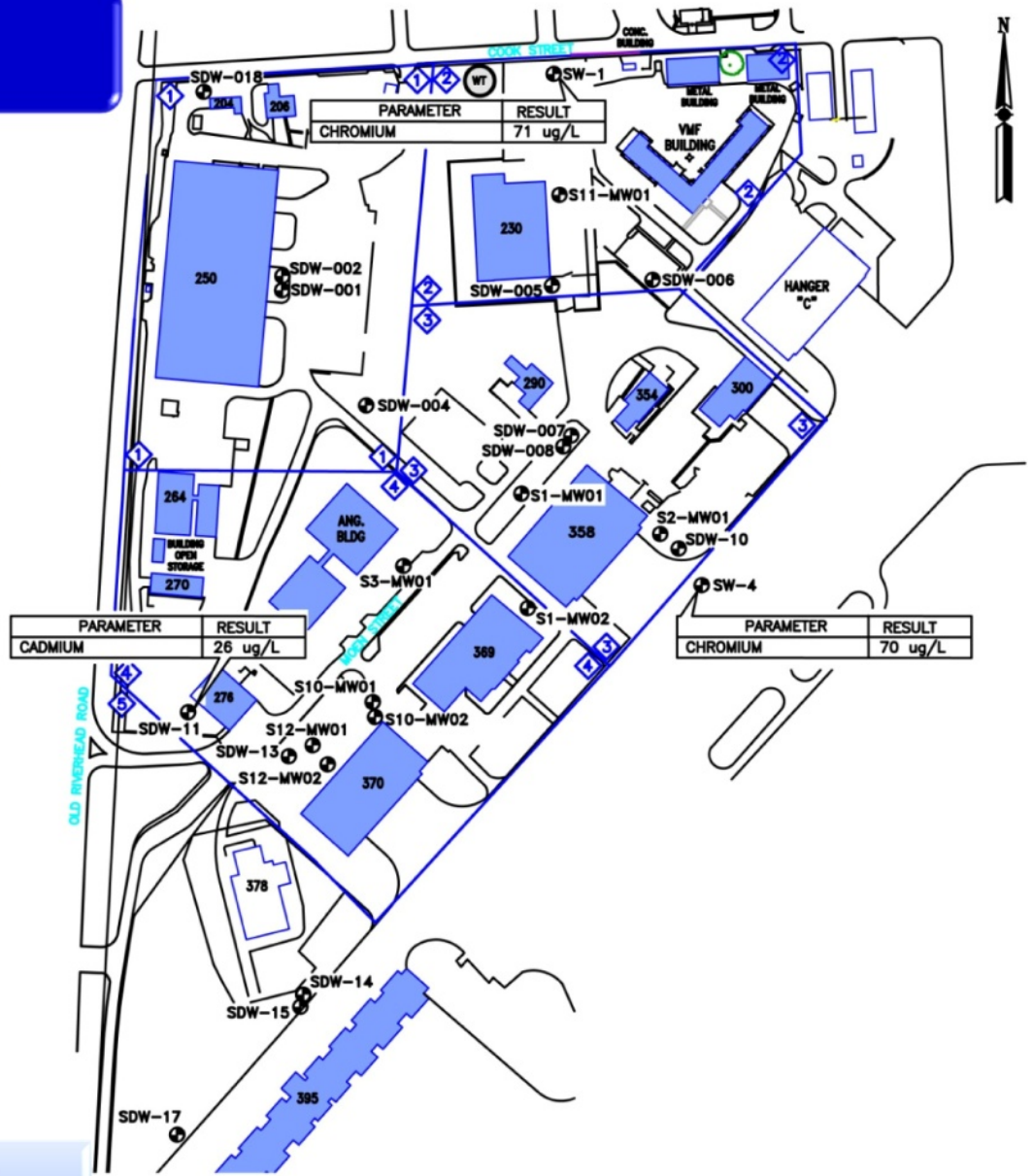
Investigation History for Site 8 (continued):

- 2001 Remedial Investigation. Consisted of groundwater sampling. Two metals (cadmium and chromium) exceed the current action levels. Neither metal detected in downgradient wells. Report recommended removal of contents in septic system structures.

2001 RI Results

Groundwater COCs

- Cadmium at 26 µg/L (> 5.0 µg/L*)
- Chromium at 71 µg/L (> 50 µg/L*)



*__Action Levels__ – New York State Class GA Groundwater Standards. No soil samples were collected during the 2001 RI.

Investigation History for Site 8 (continued):

- 2002 Septic System Remediation. Septic systems structures were remediated. Approximately 44,000-gallons of water, 158 yd^3 of sludge and 840 yd^3 of construction debris were removed and disposed of.
- 2005 Remedial Investigation. Conducted in response to state and county's requests to determine if soil or groundwater contamination existed at six of the subsites. Acetone and silver exceeded current action level in soil. Copper exceed action level in well (MW-009).

2005 RI Results

Groundwater COCs

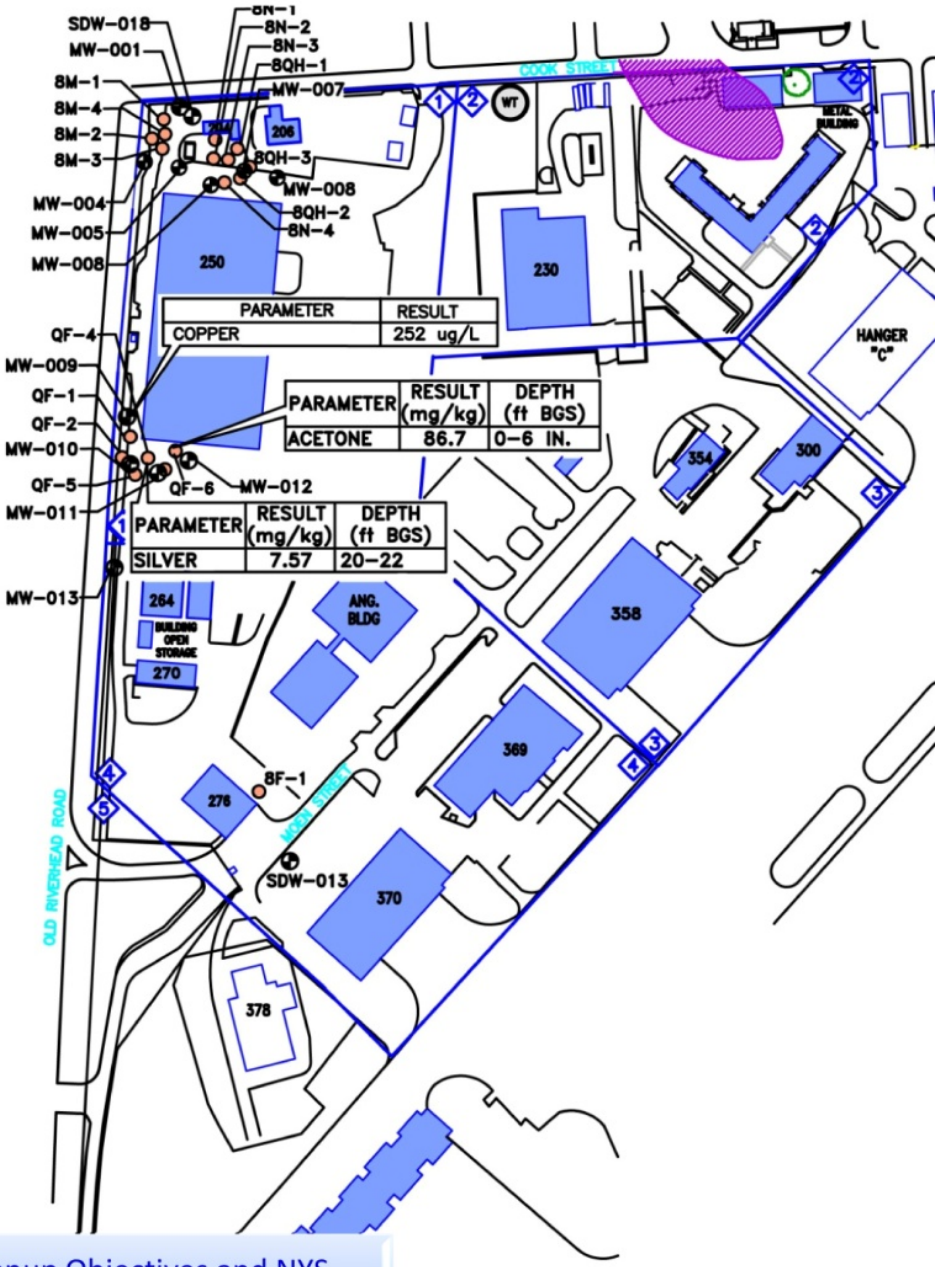
- Copper at 252µg/L (> 200 µg/L*)

Soil COCs

- Acetone at 86.7 mg/kg (> 50 mg/kg*)
- Silver at 7.57 mg/kg (>2 mg/kg*)

Additional Info

- Presence of Bauman Bus Plume confirmed within base boundary.
- Plume originates on County-Owned property.



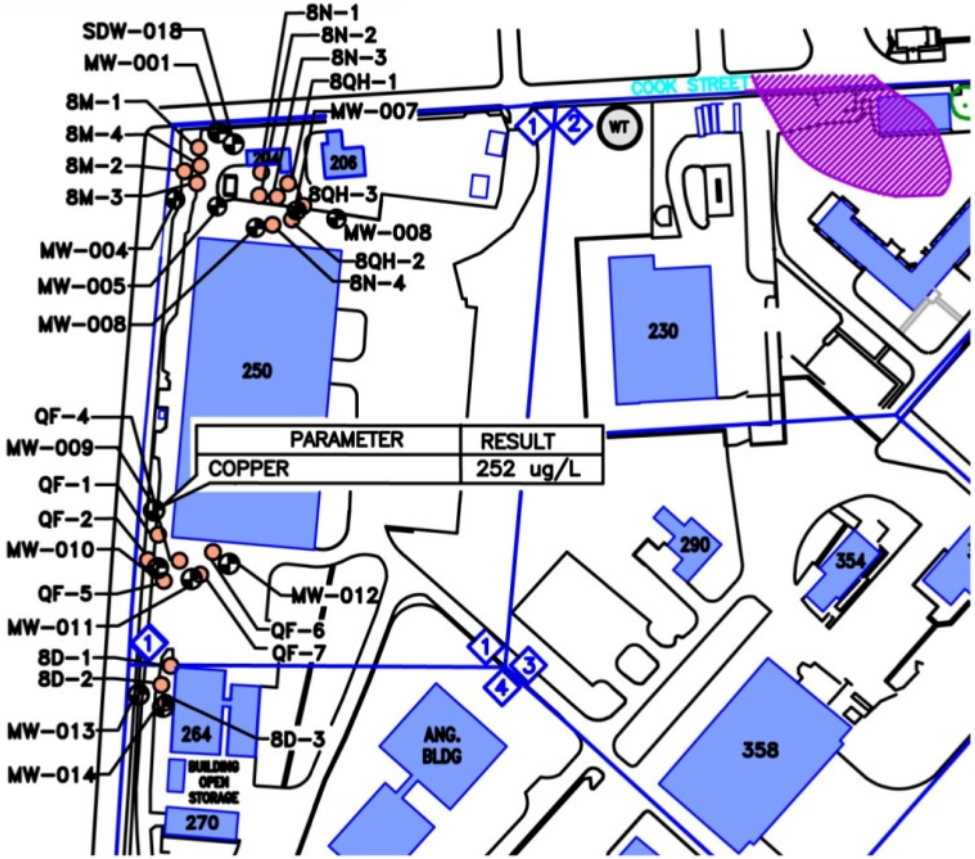
*__Action Levels__ - Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives and NYS Class GA Groundwater Standards.

Site 8 Contaminant of Concern

Detected in Groundwater during the 2005 RI:

- Copper at 252 mg/kg (> 200 mg/kg*)

Risks to Human Health and the Environment due to COC deemed negligible. The result did not exceed Federal Maximum Contaminant Level.



**Action Level* - New York State Class GA Groundwater Standard.

Proposed Remedial Action for Site 8:

- No Further Action with monitoring to confirm that groundwater at monitoring well MW-009 is not aversely impacted.
- The NYSDEC has concurred with the proposed alternative of No Further Action at Site 8.

Upcoming Activities:

- Prepare Public Meeting Minutes.
- Prepare a Responsiveness Summary.
- Finalize the Site 8 Proposed Remedial Action Plan.

For Information and Updates:

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Administrative Record File Located At:

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

APPENDIX C
PUBLIC MEETING TRANSCRIPT

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Site8ANG
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5 AIR NATIONAL GUARD
6 PUBLIC MEETING PRESENTATION
7 FOR SITE 8
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15 Westhampton Beach Free Library
16 February 23, 2012 6:30 P.M.
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18 Presentation By: Richard Stout
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1 MR. STOUT: Thank you very much for
2 coming. I am Richard Stout. I am an

3 environmental contractor with the Air National
4 Guard. This meeting is a public meeting for
5 Site 8. Basically, it's to discuss the
6 Proposed Remedial Action Plan for that site.
7 It's being reviewed by the public right now,
8 and the expiration for that public review is
9 actually March 5th. So just in a few days, we
10 will be finished with the public review, and
11 hopefully we will be ready to move on. I want
12 to also introduce you to some of the people in
13 the audience. We have Jody Murata. She's in
14 the back row. She is the actual Program
15 Manager for the Air National Guard for this
16 base and several other bases around the
17 country. We also have Heather Bishop and John
18 Swartwout. They're from the Department of
19 Environmental Conservation for the State of
20 Tennessee.
21 MS. BISHOP: New York.
22 MR. VASELL: You said the State of
23 Tennessee.
24 MR. STOUT: Did I? I'm sorry,
25 that's actually where I am from. I meant New
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York. Tennessee has nothing to do with this.
I am the only part of Tennessee that is up
here. This right here is actually a map of
the site. I put this in here just to show you
the extent of the site. It's fairly large.
That red boundary is the actual boundary of
Site 8. Those other sites are our Site B

sites. They just happened to be in this site,
which makes things a little more complicated
than some of the other ones I have worked on.
The reason that this site is so large, is that
it's the former septic system. That is what
encompasses that site. This base septic
system was actually divided into subsites and
cells. I guess to make it easier to describe
and to discuss the different things that were
going on, if you look at those little red
designations with the arrows, each one of
those would represent a certain part of the
septic system, and that would be a cesspool,
septic tank, distrubution boxes and oil/mud
traps, whatever. And also just to tell you
right now, that most of those structures are
abandoned or removed at this time. That
happened around some time in 2002. Those blue

boundaries, those are actually the cell
boundaries. Those diamonds actually have the
cell designation in there. So when you're
looking through the Proposed Remedial Action
Plan, you will see records for different cells
or different subsites, and that is actually
what's being discussed there. We will start
out with the investigation history of Site 8.
Actually, there was some investigation done
there before 1994, and in 1991, the base took
samples of some sludge and some liquid, and

some components of the cesspools or the septic
tank system. And what they found is they had
volatile and semi-volatile organics in those
samples. Now, volatile organics are carbon and
hydrogen constituents. They're very volatile.
They evaporate easily. Semi-volatile
compounds are simpler. They don't evaporate
quite as soon. Also, they detected the metal
chromium, which -- actually, that is not yet.
In 1991, it was just semi-volatile organics
and volatile organics. So based on what
happened in 1991, in 1994, they did what is called
a Source Characterization, where they did some
extensive sampling. I don't know if they

1 sampled every single cesspool, or all the
2 sludge. They sampled quite a bit of it, and
3 they found more volatile organics, and they
4 found the metal chromium. They did not detect
5 semi-volatile organics at that time. But at
6 this time in the investigation history of the site,
7 volatile organics were contaminants of
8 concern. Now, contaminants of concern, are
9 contaminants that exceed action levels. And
10 to give you an idea on what an action
11 level is, an action level is a compound
12 concentration that exceeds a state, locally or
13 Federally mandated concentration, if that
14 concentration is exceeded by a constituent, then
15 some type of action is usually taken, a
16 clean-up, further sampling. Something like

17 that has to be done when an action level is
18 exceeded. Based on the results that they
19 obtained here in the 1994 Investigation, they also
20 did a Site Investigation. Now, that was a
21 pretty extensive investigation. The
22 difference between this investigation and the
23 one before is actually they went outside the
24 cesspools and outside the components of the
25 septic systems. And they were actually taking
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1 samples of the soils and groundwater. And
2 what you have here are all the sample
3 locations that were investigated here in the 1994
4 Site Investigation. You can see those little
5 circles with the hourglass like, those are
6 monitoring wells. The peach areas with the
7 little dark circles around them, those are
8 actually soil borings. So that's some of the
9 sampling that they did. And what they found
10 when they did actually did some of the
11 sampling, if you look at our list here, you
12 can also see where some of the samples were
13 collected -- I mean, where those
14 concentrations were actually contained. On
15 the map, they found several VOC's, included
16 benzene and ethylbenzene. They also found
17 some TCE or PCE. They found naphthalene, some
18 DCB, which is dichlorobenzenes. They also
19 found some arsenic in the groundwater. Now
20 the benzene and the ethylbenzene and the TCE

21 and PCE, those are all volatile organics.
22 Remember, we said that they tend to evaporate
23 quite easily, and also they degrade easily
24 because they evaporate easily. In sunlight,
25 they will degrade a lot faster. Now, if you
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look up there you will see that those two, and we were not at surprised. The benzene and ethylbenzene, we expected volatile organics to be in the soil somewhere because we found it in the septic system. And what happens is a septic system, well the septic system actually infiltrates into the soil groundwater. And that is how they work. So we weren't surprised of those two constituents in there, because we did find them in the septic system. But, we weren't entirely surprised about the TCE or PCE either, because we think about what happens at a base, they do maintenance activities there for aircraft, different vehicles. They may need to use some type of parts cleaner, degreaser, and that's what those are. The arsenic, that really wasn't a surprise either, because that is naturally occurring. I think that it being over the action level, that is probably something that was not expected. And then I guess the question arises, Why is all that stuff in the septic system the first place? And you have to think about things like this, we really don't know how it ends up in the septic

system, but if you can imagine that you work at a base and the fuels that you are working with, degreasers, and there are drains everywhere, and you're washing your hands, and maybe you spilled something and you use a rag, you put that down the drain. During those times, I don't think anybody was really educated that those types of things should really not go into a drain. I think we are better educated about that stuff now, but that may be an explanation on why that stuff was found in the septic system in the first place. Then when we move to soil, the soil VOC's, we actually had some benzene. We had some xylene, we had some Naphthalene and some silver. Now of course, the benzene and xylenes, those are volatile organics like we have been discussing before. But we also found some naphthalene, now it's somewhere between being a volatile organic and semi-volatile organics, and then we had silver, which wasn't a surprise as it's naturally occurring but it was funny that it was there at that concentration. Now, what you see at the very bottom is the action

levels. Those are the actual action levels that are in effect today. You have your

Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives, that's for soil, and then you have your New York State Class GA Groundwater Standards. And what we did with all these investigations that were conducted, as a part of the Proposed Remedial Action Plan, is we looked at all the past data and it took quite a while to look at all of it and we entered it and compared it to today's action levels, because we wanted to get an idea how would this data compares to action levels today. Now, in the past when action levels were determined, sometimes they were arbitrary. Nobody really knew what a good level was or what a bad level would be, but they picked something based on the extent of knowledge that they had at the time and over the years, those action levels have changed. Sometimes the knowledge has grown. Sometimes the action levels go up. Sometimes the action levels go down. Most of the time in our experience, they have gone down. But we just thought that it would be important to check and make sure that we weren't going to miss

any type of contaminant or any type of something that was there in the past, that probably people did not consider a risk back then, that may be now. But we also looked at the contaminants and we tried to determine, will they still be at the site today. Actually, those were detected in 1994, so

18 years from now or 18 years later, are they still going to be at the site, and all we determined is, we probably don't expect to have any of the volatile organics there. We probably don't expect to see any of the semi-volatile organics because remember, they degrade over time and also, the volatile organics are even faster than that. Now, the metals, the arsenic and the silver, those don't generally degrade over time. You may actually see those again when you do some sampling. But what we actually found in the later investigations was, these detections were not confirmed. In other words, when we sampled in the same general area, we never found those contaminants again. So, if we go based on what happened in 1994 and the results of that investigation, that was just a

basic investigation, they went ahead and determined that they better do something

more extensive. So they did a 1998 Remedial Investigation. It was the same type of sampling. Soil and groundwater. One thing that was different about this investigation, I guess it was like a -- not a newer technology but maybe people hadn't thought about it at the time, is that they actually collected sampling from soil boring, groundwater sampling from soil borings. Now, when they

install a monitoring well at the site, they drill down into the soil. Sometimes bed rock, but not at this site, because we had mostly sandy soils, and we install a well. What happens is when we do that, you mix up all kinds of sediments in the water. The water is pretty muddy, so you have to clean the well up. We call it monitoring well development. You want to get that water as clean and as clear as possible. At the time when they sampled those soil borings, there may have been some sediment in those soil borings. So when they actually got the results from those samples, you know, we can look back at it now,

and say you know, those results may be biased in some way and those soil borings, because we know that you know, they are probably going to have some sediment in there, and that is going to get mixed up in the sample. And that can make you get something that is called a "false positive." That is when you analyze for something and you think it's there at a certain concentration, and it's really not. It's a nice little concentration more than you thought, but because of the presence of the sediment in the sample, it's actually elevated. It's higher then you know, what normally would be considered. If we look here, we can see the actual sample locations of the 1998 RI. You can see the results there

also, but one thing I wanted to note to you is, we go back to '94, and you look at that map, and you come back here, you will see some of the groundwater. In fact, most of the groundwater wells that they sampled there are the same ones here. I think there is some new ones. If you see SW4, I don't think that was sampled there in the '94. It may have been newly installed at that time. I can't

remember which wells were installed at which point. That's probably that is something that

3 I should have looked up before this meeting.
4 But it doesn't really matter, once you see they
5 have been sampling those wells consistently
6 over the years and the types of concentrations
7 that they find, and if you will notice, they
8 did find some more volatiles and they found
9 some more semi-volatiles. Those things like
10 ethylbenzene, Xylene. I noticed they didn't
11 find any benzene here. I wouldn't expect them
12 to find benzene here because by this point, I
13 would suspect that, you know, people are
14 educated at the base. They're probably not
15 pouring things down the drain at this time.
16 They probably know that they're not supposed
17 to. There are probably rules. In fact, the
18 drains have probably been filled with concrete
19 and stuff like that, which I actually know
20 things like that happened at bases to prevent

21 that from occurring. So you would not expect
22 to see a lot of volatiles at that time. They
23 probably all degraded, and that's what we
24 believe happened and the sampling bears that
25 out where they did detect volatiles at some
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1 places, but they didn't detect them later.
2 You can see again, the little hourglasses with
3 the circles are wells. You can see the areas
4 -- you can tell -- I guess I should have told
5 you this from the beginning, but if it says
6 microgram per liter, that liter indicates that
7 it's water. If it says kilogram or some other
8 type of weight, that indicates that it's soil.
9 So this drawing is a little bit different. If
10 you look you can see that they did take some
11 groundwater samples from the soil borings.
12 Those might be biased results but it doesn't
13 really matter. We're not really worried about
14 that now. It's something that we have to deal
15 with. What we did find is one thing that
16 didn't surprise us out of everything that we
17 found was the benzo(k)fluroanthene. That's a
18 PAH, poly aromatic hydrocarbon. It's a by
19 product of incomplete fuel combustion. So
20 what you would expect to find around an
21 airport where people are flying aircraft all
22 day, they're driving cars, you're going to
23 find PAH's. And you're probably going to find
24 them in a lot of places. So I wasn't
25 surprised about this, as was exactly a place

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1 where you would find them, in the first few
2 inches of soil, 0 to 3 inches. The reason

for that is, these types of contaminants, semi-volatiles, especially PAH's, tend to adhere to soil particles, and they tend to become immobilized. So they're going to stay right there in that location. And when we look at these constituents that were detected, and we tried to determine the type of risk that might occur, due to that contaminant, we try and think, how could a person actually be exposed to this? Can they touch it? Can they breathe it? Can they swallow it? Drink it. And that benzo(k)fluroanthene is probably under asphalt. I can't say for sure but that is what I believe, and so it's not something that people can actually contact. Again, just like in the 1998 Investigation, we weren't able to detect these concentrations or these volatile organics again. Again, this investigation, we compared it to today's current action levels. Based on the 1998 RI, a 2001 Remedial investigation was conducted at the site. Basically all we did at that time was sample groundwater. As you can see, it's

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the same wells, I don't think we sampled as many wells. As you can see SW4 was still

included. I think there weren't quite as many as we usually deal with. There are no soil borings on that page. What was detected at our 2001 RI were two metals, Cadmium and Chromium. One thing you will notice is the absence of volatile organics or semi-volatile organics that are not there. We have been predicting for the last two investigations that some day we are not going to find them anymore because they degrade quickly, and actually that is what we found here at this investigation. We looked at the data. We looked at the sampling information that was conducted during the sampling. And what they do, before they collect the groundwater samples, they take all kinds of readings to characterize the groundwater. Temperature, PH, that sort of thing. Another reading that they take is something called the turbidity. That gives you an idea about the cloudiness of the water. The sedimentation of the water. And that will show you whether you might have a sample that could possibly be a

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false positive, and we call that false positive due to the entrained sediments. That's where there are lots of sediments in the groundwater. And those metals or those

5 containments, they stick on those sediments.
6 And when you send those samples to the
7 laboratory, ideally what you want to do is

8 send a clear sample. You want them to analyze
9 nothing but the water. That's all you want is
10 what's in that water. When you're moving
11 through the pores of the sand, you are going
12 to get an elevated reading at some times.
13 It's going to be higher than what is actually
14 there. And based on the concentrations of the
15 sediments in the water, we were able to
16 determine that the Cadmium, that was probably
17 due to the emtrained sediments and the report for
18 the 2001 RI also said that they had determined
19 that that result was a false positive due to
20 high turbidity. Now, the Chromium
21 concentrations, in the northern portion of the
22 site and down here on the right, I looked at
23 those data, and I saw that there was some
24 elevated level of turbidity there. But it
25 was inconclusive. I couldn't say that was
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1 definitely due to entrained sentiments. But I
2 believe it probably was. But one thing that
3 they said in the RI Report, based on the
4 information that they had then they were able
5 to determine, is they think the chromium was
6 naturally occurring there, here at this site.
7 It's just high in this region, area, for
8 whatever reason. And so that's actually what
9 they said about that, those results. So based
10 on the results that occurred in the 2001 RI --
11 well, what's the results of the 2001 RI, but

12 it was information that was based on, and actually
13 reviewed here in the 2001 RI. Our guys
14 actually took a look at the past
15 investigations and said, look, we're going to
16 recommend that you guys get rid of that septic
17 system. Get all the sludge. Take that all
18 out. Take the liquid out of those tanks. Get
19 rid of them, you know, and stop doing that
20 because you know, obviously it's a potential
21 source for contamination in the future. So
22 in 2002, that actually occurred. They removed
23 approximately 44,000 gallons of water. A
24 148 cubic yards of sludge. And 148 cubic
25 yards of concentration debris. Now, a cubic
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1 yard is 3 feet this way,
2 3 feet this way, and 3 foot by this way,
3 it's like a 3x3x3 cube. If you could
4 imagine, that's quite a bit of sludge,

concrete and debris, and that would be the debris from the actual system. Where it was dug up and removed. Now, the majority of it was removed. There are a few locations that were abandoned in place, and that was done according to the State regulations and guidance and all of that. After the source of any contamination was removed, I think the State took a look at the past investigations, and there were some areas that they did have questions about. Maybe they felt that they were not really investigated thoroughly as

some of the other investigations. So they recommended the 2005 Remedial Investigation, basically. To please do some extra work at this area and this area. If you look at the areas that we investigated in 2005, you can see there are tons of sampling areas in that location, but if you go back in the past and you look at some of these old maps, there is not a lot of sampling that went on in that

northwestern portion of the Base. So actually, it does make sense that we would go back and thoroughly investigate that. And what we found there is that we had copper at 252 mg/L and it exceeded the action level -- the State mandated action level of 200 micrograms per liter. But what I wanted to say about this is, it did not exceed the Federal MCL. The Federal MCL is around 1300, and so the State, what they are allowed to do, they either abide by the Federal MCL's or they can set their own levels. Their own action levels, but it has to be equal to or more stringent than what the Federal government. And the State of New York has chosen 200 micrograms for copper. So we weren't really too worried about that for concentration. We looked at the human health risk assessment and could this be a risk to human health or the environment? We

were able to say that the risk was negligible. Copper after all, is human nutrient. And it does naturally occur like most of the other metals in the environment, but one thing we couldn't do, is we couldn't look at it and

conclusively say, it's due to entrained sediments. We thought, you know it might be. We looked at the samples. We did take a total metal sample. We did not take a dissolved metal

sample. So we didn't have something conclusive to really go on. I looked at the turbidity, it was slightly elevated but we took a duplicate sample there. And also got a very similar result. But we thought, you know, we think there are some entrained sediments but we just have a feeling about it but we just have to retain that it is a contaminant of concern. It just worked out that way, it exceeds the action level. It's actually in the groundwater. If something is in the soil depending upon the depth of the soil, we don't really concern ourselves with it too much in a lot of ways. When you look at this and you see that silver concentration that was at 20-22 feet below the ground surface. Now, that sample, that concentration, it does exceed the action level but it wouldn't be something that we would be concerned with from a risk standpoint because No. 1, it's so far down in the ground. People aren't probably

going to come in contact with it. That's not really going to happen, but then you have to think about it. Well, there can be another way it can actually be in contact with it. That would be through groundwater. Is that likely? No, it's not likely. But it doesn't matter at this point. We have to say could that possibly occur? Well, the downgradient samples, did not contain silver in concentrations that exceeded action levels. Now, what we do when we go to a site, is we try and determine the direction of groundwater flow. Basically here at this base, it's south, southerly. So it's from the northern portion of the base to the southern portion of the base. And so, when we detected the silver here, we looked at data and these wells down below it to see, if hey, is it moving in the groundwater table, and we are actually able to say, no, it's not. So based on a risk standpoint and the information that we had about the groundwater, we were able to say we don't think there is any risk associated with this and we were able to say this does not need to be retained as a contaminant of

concern. And then the other thing that was kind of surprising is, we found acetone. It

was right there at the ground surface. Zero to six inches. That was a surprise. It is

not something that you're going to usually find. We were able to say that, it did exceed the action levels but it's actually a laboratory contaminant. The EPA has certain rules and guidelines for determining what's a laboratory contaminant and what's not. They're pretty stringent and it's pretty obvious what is a laboratory contaminant. We knew that was nothing from the field. Sometimes when you're sampling and you use alcohol to wash your sampling equipment, it depends on the alcohol, the isopropyl alcohol. You can actually get acetone. If it's a real sunny day, isopropyl alcohol can get turn, can degrade, can turn into for lack of a better way of saying, acetone. We use methanol. So we knew it wasn't that and the laboratory didn't have a problem with acetone at that time. So we were able to say that that was not a contaminant of concern for the site. Acetone evaporates very quickly. That is one reason

why it's a common laboratory contaminant. And that was also a place under asphalt. So it just made it very unlikely that it was something representative of the site or caused by the septic system or anything that could go on at the site. So what we ended up with is copper. That's our only contaminant of

concern at this site. And one other thing that I wanted to talk to you about, if you look and see that purple area there, that's actually a groundwater plume. It's called the Bauman Bus Plume Site. It's something that we did here in the 2005 investigation. We tried to determine, does the base receive any other groundwater plume. There is another groundwater plume just north of the base. Is it actually on the base, and are we able to confirm that it was on the base. That's not the actual -- we don't know what the plume looks like exactly. That's an estimate based on what we detected there. So based on the 2005 results and the results that we have had in the past, we came up with our final contaminant of concern, which is copper. We were able to determine the risk to human

health and the environment were deemed negligible, and the result did not exceed the maximum contaminant level. So what we propose to do in the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Site 8 is we're going to propose no further action with monitoring to confirm that the

groundwater monitoring well, MW-009 is not
aversely impacted. So what we will probably
end up doing is going out and collecting
samples. We will collect what is called a Total
Metal Sample, and a Dissolved Metal Sample.

The Total Metals Sample will be the sample as
is, what's collected in the water. The
Dissolved Metals Sample is filtered. They
filter out all the sediment. You send both
the samples to the laboratory. We get them
analyzed and the result will get you a real
clear indication as to whether or not
sediments are actually affecting, you know,
the sample result. Just to let you know, the
State has concurred with that proposed
alternative of no further action and the
additional monitoring of Site 8. I talk
pretty fast. I hope I didn't miss anything.
I know there were a lot of details. Does

anybody have any questions?
THE REPORTER: So far Sites 2, 5, 3
and now 8, have had plans?
MR. STOUT: Yes, Ma'am.
THE REPORTER: Are there other sites
that are approved to be investigated?
MR. STOUT: Not by me. Jody do you
have --
MS. MURATA: We have Sites 7 and
9 --
THE REPORTER: Thank you.
MR. STOUT: Okay. Let's look at
some things to come. I will prepare public
meeting minutes for the meeting that we had
here tonight. I will also prepare a
Responsiveness Summary. That summary will

include any questions or comments about the
proposed Remedial Action Plan that we have
received from the public. Also, what I will
go ahead and finalize the Site 8 Proposed
Remedial Action Plan at the end of once the
period of review expires, which is March 5th.
So sometime around the middle of March or
before. You should actually be getting copies
of the final document. Will that work out

for you guys, I know you have a specific
date?
MR. SWARTWOUT: That would be like a
draft record of decision?
MR. STOUT: Yes, you will get both,
a draft final decision document and you will get

7 the final Proposed Remedial Action Plan. That
8 is what you're scheduled to receive.
9 MR. SWARTWOUT: The timing of that
10 is good for us. We would like to have it
11 reviewed and hopefully signed off on by the
12 end of March.
13 MR. STOUT: That sounds wonderful.
14 I am all for that. For information and
15 updates, you can contact Jody Murata. You can
16 contact Heather Bishop. You can contact Lt.
17 Shaun Denton at the base. Also, you are
18 welcome to come here any time you would like
19 and review any of the documents about the
20 base. Any of the sites you were talking

21 about, Lauren, should be in the administrative
22 records file. Anyway, that concludes our
23 meeting tonight, but if anyone has any
24 questions that they would like to ask, feel
25 free to ask me at any time.
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1 MR. SWARTWOUT: How did you
2 determine the extent of the Bauman Bus Plume?
3 MR. STOUT: What we did was, we took
4 past documents that people had done and kind
5 of looked at that. We installed monitoring
6 wells, they kind of bordered the site. What
7 we did is, we said, there is a
8 concentration here where this plume kind of
9 extends, and we based that on that there was
10 actually a well there at that time. And they
11 did have a reading with some fuel related
12 compounds. If you see that building that
13 looks like the "V," that's brand new and all
14 that has been redone. So it's an estimate and
15 I don't know how good of an estimate that is.
16 But we do know that the plume does cross the
17 boundary.
18 MR. SWARTWOUT: Are there any plans to
19 actually confirm that?
20 MR. STOUT: Well, we confirmed that
21 it's actually there, but to confirm the
22 extent, not at this time. Not that I know of.
23 I believe the Air National Guard is working
24 with the County, and I have read documents
25 where they're in the process of remediation

1
29
1 there. So that is where that is now. So
2 Jody, Tony or Lt. Shaun Denton may have some
3 more information, but that is the extent of my
4 information about that.
5 MR. SWARTWOUT: Do you have anything
6 to add on that more, Heather?

MS. BISHOP: Yes. I think they did do it, the Bauman Bus. I think they're done.
MR. STOUT: That's good.
MS. BISHOP: The County did them.
MR. PARISH: Yes, sir. They are also going to be checking one of the wells that we have.
MS. BISHOP: To downgrade it?
MR. PARISH: Correct. And they just made contact with us in the last couple of weeks.
MR. STOUT: Perfect timing.
MR. PAULSEN: Can you explain why the wells are clustered up in that area there? There is probably more wells up there then throughout the site.
MR. STOUT: Well, you know, I can't -- unfortunately I don't remember why in particular. I know there were a lot of

septic -- what I am saying, I don't know what contaminant they were concerned about.

What I do know of the septic system components that were up there, in the front, I wish I had my pointer. There is -- you see those two little blue. Those are actually buildings. They're fairly large and in front of them, and between these two, there were several of the septic system components there. And I think the State felt that they had not been investigated properly or I don't want to say properly, but extensive enough. And also between those buildings, there is also over to the west, in that upper drawing, those borings were all around the septic system there. Now, it may be based on the Source Characterization Study. They may have gotten some high concentrations of metals. I know chromium was a real problem in some of the samples that they collected, and that might be the reasoning, but at this point I can't remember specifically what the contaminant was, but I do know they wanted those investigated and I suspect -- my memory is not that bad, but I do suspect because of

some of the concentrations of contaminants in the septic systems.
MR. VASELL: During our meetings with the DEC, one event, there was a question about chromium being in soil. What was the soil background, chromium. And unfortunately our contractors ANG, were not able to go off

of our property. So there was talk about going up into the Pine Barrens. I think that was the further that we can go, the north. And as you said earlier, the flow that is the northwest portion of the base. I know that was an issue. As far as activity occurring around those buildings, you know SWM, there was a bank there. You know, back in the air force days. This was all air force property.
MR. PAULSEN: I was just curious.
MR. STOUT: It looks a lot worse than it was. If you were actually on the ground, you would say one is over there. That is actually a large area. It's the entire base that we're looking at. There was also an underground, a storm sewer that cuts in between the two, 250. I think they were

concerned about contamination of the septic system.
MR. PAULSEN: Right.
MR. STOUT: A cutout from the sewer line and spreading. So we had borings around there and wells around there too, to look for something like that, but we were able to show that nothing like that actually occurred. Groundwater is pretty far down there. I can't remember the exact number but it's greater than 40 feet. It would take quite a

whole lot for something to infiltrate into the groundwater there. You can see that it looks like it did in some of those earlier investigations.
Any other questions?
(No Response.)
MR. STOUT: With that, that will conclude the meeting. Thank you for coming. Thank you to the State for coming. Thank you Tony and Lt. Denton for coming and for your support.

(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

9 testimony given by said witness(es).
10 I further certify that I am not related either by
11 blood or marriage to any of the parties to this action;
12 and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of
13 this matter.
14 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
15 day, March 4, 2012.
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Page 28
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18 (Jessica DiLallo)
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