INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

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MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD
106th RESCUE GROUP
FRANCIS S. GABRESKI AIRPORT
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK

DRAFT FINAL

NOVEMBER 1992



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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

During the 1970s, the Department of Defense (DOD) initiated the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) for evaluating and remediating problems related to releases and disposals of toxic and hazardous materials at DOD facilities. The Air National Guard (ANG) has entered into an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Energy to provide technical assistance for implementing the IRP at ANG facilities. The IRP mirrors the program developed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, also known as the Superfund Act. This program was refined by passage of the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). In addition to CERCLA, the IRP requires compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) for the generation or transportation and disposal of hazardous materials. The IRP was changed in 1988 to be congruent with CERCLA/SARA (USAF, 1989). The nomenclature for the phased IRP process is as follows:

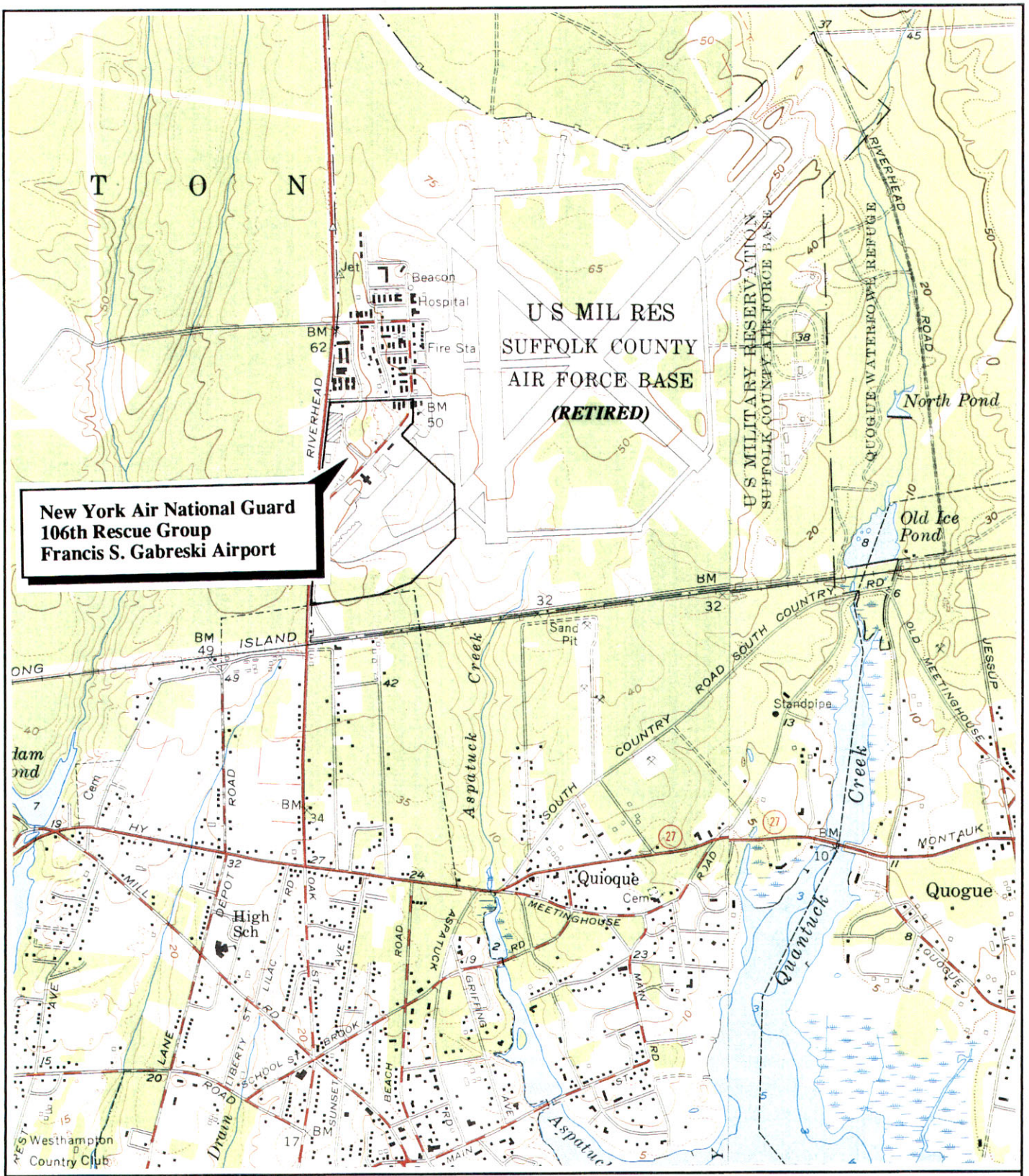
- Preliminary Assessment (PA)
- Site Investigation (SI)
- Remedial Investigation (RI)
- Feasibility Study (FS)
- Remedial Design (RD)/Remedial Action (RA)
- Record of Decision (ROD)

Following U.S. Air Force (USAF) MAP guidelines (USAF, 1992), this Management Action Plan (MAP or Action Plan) was developed to support environmental programs for the New York Air National Guard (NYANG) installation at the Francis S. Gabreski Airport (hereinafter referred to as the base). The base is located in the Township of Southhampton, near Westhampton Beach, New York (Figure 1). The NYANG is serviced at the base by the 106th Rescue Group (106 RQG/NYANG). This MAP contains a status summary of the base environmental restoration and compliance programs and presents the comprehensive strategy for implementing response actions necessary to protect human health and the environment. This MAP is a dynamic document that will be updated triannually. The MAP does the following:

- Section 1.0 describes the purpose of the Action Plan, the Project Team for the program, and provides a brief history of the installation.

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NEW YORK

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SOURCE: USGS QUADRANGLES: EASTPORT, AND QUOGUE, NEW YORK. DATED 1956, 7.5 MINUTE SERIES.

N

SCALE IN FEET

0 2,000 4,000

FIGURE 1: Site Location Map

- Section 2.0 is for use if the facility were scheduled for closing. The base is not scheduled for closure, however, if the facility's status were to change, this section would be updated to reflect the environmental requirements for closure.

- Section 3.0 summarizes the status of the base's IRP and environmental compliance programs, accounts for all identified sites, and defines the regulatory programs under which each site is addressed.

- Section 4.0 describes the installation-wide strategy for environmental restoration including the scope of removal and remedial activities associated with managing underground tanks via the underground storage tank (UST) program. The MAP also summarizes plans for managing responses under compliance programs for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, air permits, and other programs (see Subsection 4.2.2).

- Section 5.0 provides a master schedule of planned and anticipated activities to be performed throughout the duration of the environmental restoration program, including restoration-related compliance activities.

- Section 6.0 describes specific technical and/or administrative issues to be resolved by the base Project Team, and presents a strategy and approximate schedule for resolution.

To date, limited environmental work has been conducted at the base, in part because of the small size of the installation, and the types of missions conducted at the base. Therefore, only limited data exist to determine the status of sites at the installation. Substantial environmental data collection activities are scheduled under the IRP at the base in 1993.

1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the environmental restoration program at the base are to:

- Protect human health and the environment.

- Comply with existing federal and state statutes and regulations under RCRA and CERCLA.
- Conduct all IRP activities in a manner consistent with Section 120 of CERCLA as amended by SARA.
- Continue efforts to identify all potential source areas.
- Establish priorities for environmental restoration and restoration-related compliance activities to bring all sites to decision documents in as timely a fashion as possible.
- Initiate selected removal actions to control, eliminate, or reduce risks to manageable levels.
- Identify and map the environmental condition of installation property, including areas of no suspected contamination (ANSCs) concurrent with SI efforts, and conduct Preliminary Risk Evaluations (PREs) of those areas indicating contamination.
- Identify and map areas suitable or unsuitable for transfer by deed.

1.2 MAP PURPOSE

This Action Plan describes the status of the base's IRP and compliance programs and provides a comprehensive strategy for environmental restoration and restoration-related compliance activities. The MAP also identifies the response action approach at the installation in support of base closure. Although the base is not scheduled for closure, it is a goal of the MAP to identify areas suitable for deed transfer in the event the installation is eventually targeted to close.

The Project Team shall evaluate environmental and analytical data as it becomes available. As data gaps are discovered, subsequent IRP and compliance restoration programs shall be modified to fill in those data gaps. The MAP will be reissued on an annual basis and will include errata sheets as an attachment. Errata sheets may be issued by any Project Team Member when the need arises; however, they will be compiled triannually.

1.3 PROJECT TEAM

A Project Team, led by the Remedial Project Manager (RPM), will implement the MAP at the base. Team members, and specific roles and responsibilities, are presented in Table 1. The team meets twice a year to discuss and resolve issues relating to the IRP and compliance programs at the base.

The meetings will bring Project Team members up-to-date on new technical issues, new policies, and regulations applicable to base programs or their status. Likely meeting issues include: project scoping and scheduling, progress reporting, data quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), electronic data management and analysis, background levels in environmental media, data gap analyses, risk assessment, and feasibility studies. The agenda for the biannual Project Team meetings will be supplied to Project Team members one week before the meeting and meeting minutes will be submitted one week after the meeting. The status and planned actions for technical issues are presented in Section 6.0.

Procedures for Project Team meetings, ratified after the first meeting, include the following steps:

- A calendar of scheduled Project Team meetings is maintained by the RPM, indicating dates and locations over a six-month period.
- An oral presentation of the issue(s) is given by appropriate team professionals at the meeting.
- Discussion/resolution of the issue(s) takes place; follow-up issues are identified as Action Items.
- The Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC) will record resolved issue(s) and indicate the status of unresolved issues in a meeting summary.
- A meeting summary is prepared by the ANGRC and distributed for approval.

Core Team Members			
Name	**Title**	**Phone**	**Role/Responsibility**
Mike Minior	ANGRC RPM	(301) 981-8155	Responsible for all IRP Programs at the Base
Stephanie Green	ANGRC Hydrogeologist	(301) 981-8856	Provides Technical Support to RPM
Sean Walter	Base EM	(516) 288-7349	Responsible for Environmental Programs at the Base
TSgt. Anthony Vasell	Base BEET	(516) 288-7448	Provides Technical Support to EMO
Lt. Col. John Sullivan	Base DSC	(516) 288-7400	Base Point of Contact and Community Relations Specialist
Dwight Robertson	Project Manager/ HAZWRAP	(615) 435-3208	Contract Management and Oversight
Joyce Kovacs	Engineer/HAZWRAP	(615) 435-3413	Provides Technical Support to HAZWRAP Project Manager
James Madaj	Hydrogeologist/ HAZWRAP	(615) 435-3321	Provides Technical Support to HAZWRAP Project Manager
Richard Hebert	Task Order Manager/ ABB-ES	(207) 775-5400	Provides Project Management
Charles Lyons	Technical Leader/ ABB-ES	(207) 775-5400	Provides Technical Support
Kathy St.Peter	Community Relations Specialist/ABB-ES	(207) 775-5400	Provides Community Relations Support
Anthony Candella	NYSDEC #1	(516) 751-7900 x387	State Regulatory Official
Jamie Ascher	NYSDEC #2	(516) 751-7900 x292	State Regulatory Official
James Pim	SCDOHS #1	(516) 854-2536	County Regulatory Official
Steven Cary	SCDOHS #2	(516) 838-4022	County Regulatory Official
Patricia Primi	NYS DEPT. LAW	(212) 341-2479	State Counsel
TBD	USEPA	(212)	USEPA Regulator

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Notes:

RPM	=	Remedial Project Manager
EM	=	Environmental Manager
BEET	=	Bio-Environmental Engineering Technician
DCS	=	Deputy Commander for Support
TBD	=	To be determined
NYSDEC	=	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
SCDOHS	=	Suffolk County Department of Health Services
NYS	=	New York State
USEPA	=	United States Department of Environmental Protection

Table 1
Project Team Members

- Program modifications are made and the modifications are included in the revised MAP.

1.4 BRIEF HISTORY

During the latter part of 1941, the federal Civil Aeronautics Authority began acquiring land between the towns of Westhampton Beach and Riverhead, in Suffolk County, New York, to construct an airport for training purposes. By the latter part of 1942, 11,500 acres of land were leased.

Gunnery training for World War II fighter pilots and instructors began at the installation in May 1943. The base operated as the Westhampton Beach Army Airfield (WBAAF) under the auspices of the U.S. Army until being deactivated in November 1945. From 1948 to 1951, the field was leased and used by the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) for training its personnel for work in Saudi Arabia. At the onset of the Korean conflict, ARAMCO vacated the base, which was reactivated as Suffolk County Air Force Base (SCAFB) in June 1951.

The base was reopened in 1951 with personnel of the 103rd Fighter Interceptor Wing of the Connecticut Air National Guard. During the following years, the base was used for several different missions. In 1955, the 52nd Fighter Group, consisting of the 2nd and 5th Fighter Interceptor Squadrons (FIS), was assigned to SCAFB. The mission of the 52nd Fighter Group was to provide aircraft and crews for air defense interception and to participate in antisubmarine warfare. The 52nd Fighter Group was also tasked to organize, equip, administer, prepare and train combat personnel. The group also operated and maintained SCAFB for the support of armed forces personnel. In 1958, a BOMARC (Boeing IM-99) missile site was constructed approximately 5 miles from the base, and the 6th Air Defense Missile Squadron was activated. The 98th FIS was assigned to the group in 1963, and the base became the 52nd Fighter Wing with F-101 planes and 60 BOMARC missiles.

The missile squadron was deactivated in 1964. In 1968, the 98th FIS departed the air base. The base was deactivated and closed in December 1969. Most of the land was acquired by Suffolk County and private owners. The USAF leased the land south of Cook Street on the west side of the airport in 1970 from Suffolk County. The ANG reactivated the base in 1971 as Suffolk County Air National Guard Base with members of the 106th Refueling Wing from Bennett Field, New York. The first mission at the base was with KC-97 tankers for in-flight refueling. In 1972, the 106th

FIS changed missions, becoming the 106th FIW equipped with F-102 fighter aircraft. In 1975, the mission changed to a rescue mission using HC-130 and HH-3 aircraft and the unit became the 106 RQG/NYANG. Following the space shuttle disaster, the unit became the primary rescue group for the Space Shuttle Program. In 1990, MH-60 helicopters replaced aging HH-3 aircraft. The 106 RQG/NYANG is one of the oldest rescue groups in the nation and is credited with 254 lives saved to date from rescue efforts. The ANG currently occupies approximately 70 acres of building sites and aircraft working areas.

The IRP at the base was initiated in January 1986 with the records search portion of the PA (Dames and Moore, 1986). The installation PA was followed by a second PA conducted for two sites (off USAF-leased property) formerly utilized by SCAFB (HMTC, 1987). Results of the first PA are discussed in Subsection 3.1.1.

The first intrusive investigation was conducted at Site 7, the Fire Training Area (FTA), in 1986. This preliminary investigation included the installation of monitoring wells; low levels of volatile organics were detected in groundwater. Therefore, the ANGRC decided that further investigations at the FTA should be conducted. A Site Characterization (SC) at the FTA began in 1987, a Site Characterization Report (SCR) was released in 1989, and investigations finalized in 1991. Results indicate no further action was recommended for this site, because of the lack of significant risks posed by the FTA soils and groundwater (E.C. Jordan Co., 1989).

In addition, an environmental assessment was completed for the conversion of aircraft replacement in 1990, which permitted the conversion to be completed. In September 1991, Phase 1 SI activities began at four sites identified in the installation PA and at selected septic disposal sites across the base (ABB-ES, 1991). Field analytical results of that investigation indicated contamination within the sediments of several cesspools at the base. The detection of contamination in these cesspools prompted the ANGRC to have all base cesspools sampled. This Phase 2 SI is scheduled to begin in early 1993 at Sites 2, 5, and 8 (ABB-ES, 1992).

2.0 PROPERTY DISPOSAL AND REUSE PLAN

The base is not currently scheduled to be closed under the DOD Base Closure Plan of 1991. However, it is the intent of the MAP to move all properties toward potential closure without environmental constraints hindering the property transfer. All property is currently classified relative to its status for transfer (see Subsection 3.4). Most unevaluated areas will eventually be classified as either exhibiting contamination or not suspected of being contaminated.

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3.0 INSTALLATION-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM STATUS

This section summarizes current IRP and ongoing compliance activities at the base. It also summarizes community involvement to date and describes the environmental condition of the base property.

3.1 IRP STATUS

The IRP at the base has been active since 1986. By definition, an IRP site is any facility, area, or media that may have been contaminated from the handling, storage, transportation, spill or other reported incident related to hazardous materials prior to January 1, 1984. IRP sites are usually identified through a PA; however, additional sites have been identified through further investigations. Once an IRP site is identified, the site follows a parallel path to CERCLA/SARA as outlined in Section 1.0.

The status of the IRP sites are discussed below.

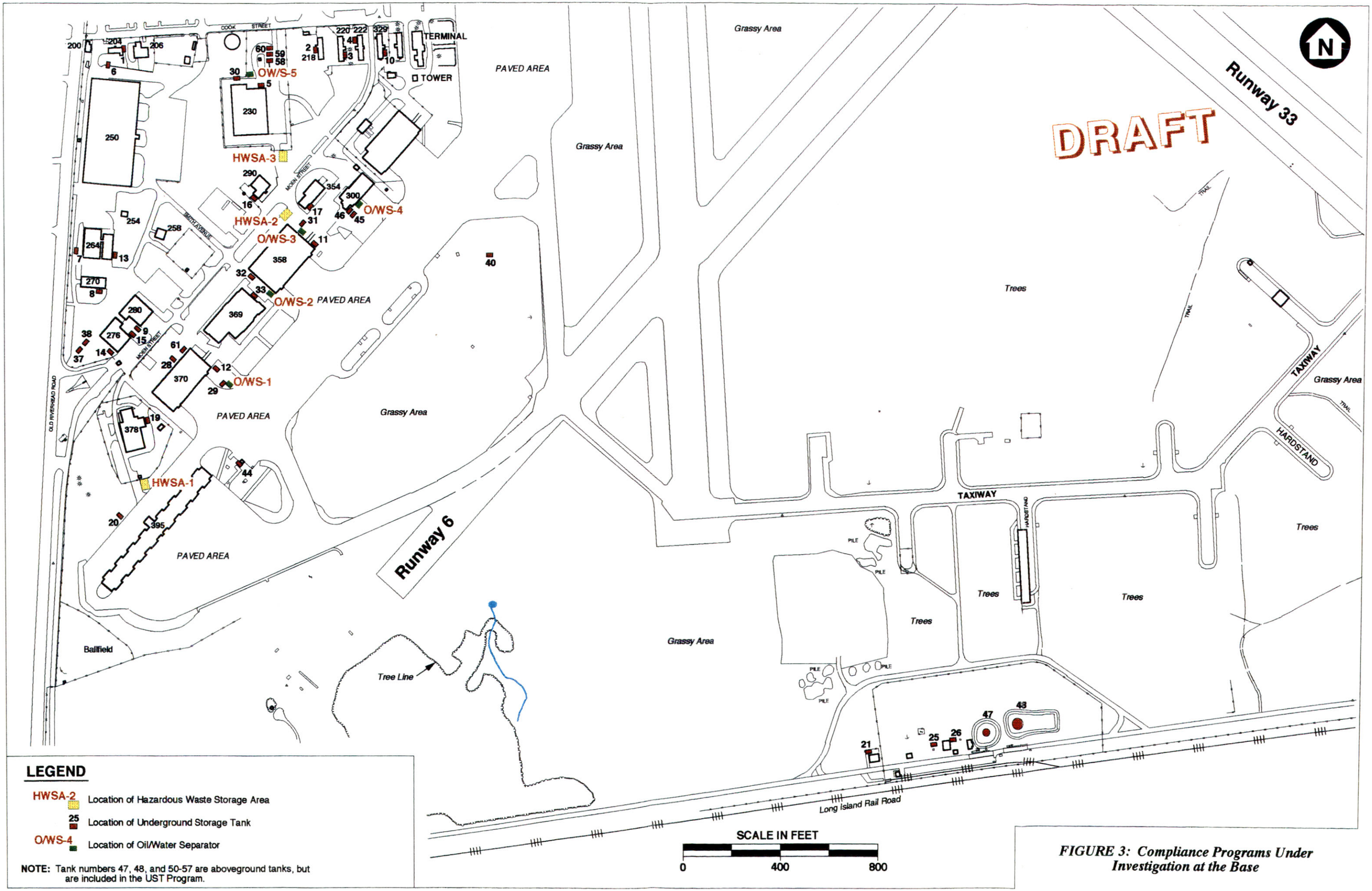
3.1.1 IRP Sites

There are 11 IRP sites at the base:

Site 1	Aviation Gasoline Spill Site
Site 2	Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area
Site 3	Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area (1984-1989)
Site 4	Aircraft Refueling Apron Spill Site
Site 5	Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch
Site 6	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Tank Farm
Site 7	Fire Training Area
Sites 8A through 8U	Old Base Septic Systems
Site 9	Ramp Drainage Outfall
Site 10	Waste Stripper Tank #61 Building 370
Site 11	Waste Oil Vessel, Building 230

For a description of each site, refer to the SAP (ABB-ES, 1991). Figure 2 and Table 2 summarize information on the 11 identified IRP sites. Nine sites are currently in the SI phase. A Site Characterization (equivalent to an RI) study has been completed on Site 7 (the FTA) (E.C. Jordan Co., 1989). Site 6, the POL or

9210002D (b)



LEGEND

HWSA-2 Location of Hazardous Waste Storage Area

25 Location of Underground Storage Tank

O/WS-4 Location of Oil/Water Separator

NOTE: Tank numbers 47, 48, and 50-57 are aboveground tanks, but are included in the UST Program.

FIGURE 3: Compliance Programs Under Investigation at the Base

IRP Site No.	Description	Dates of Operation	Current Status
1	Aviation Gasoline Spill Site	1965	SI Phases 1&3 - Ongoing
2	Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area	1970-1984	SI Phases 1&2 - Ongoing
3	Former Hazardous Waste Storage Facility (1984-1989)	1984-1989	SI Phases 1&3 - Ongoing
4	Aircraft Refueling Apron Spill Site	1950's to 1980's	SI Phases 1&3 - Ongoing
5	Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch	NA	SI Phase 2 - Future
7	Fire Training Area	1943-1986	RI Completed
8A	Septic System (Old Base)	Unknown	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8B	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8C	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8D	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8E	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8F	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phases 1&2 - Ongoing
8G	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8H	Septic System	1969 to Present	SI Phases 1&2 - Ongoing
8I	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8J	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8K	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8L	Septic System	Unknown (Abandoned)	SI Phase 1 - Ongoing
8M	Septic System	Unknown (Abandoned)	SI Phase 2 - Future
8N	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8O	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8P	Septic System	Unknown (Abandoned)	SI Phase 2 - Future
8QA	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8QB	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8QC	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8QD	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8QE	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8QF	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8QG	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8R	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8S	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8T	Septic System	Unknown	SI Phase 2 - Future
8U	Septic System	Unknown (Abandoned)	SI Phase 2 - Future
9	Ramp Drainage Outfall	1950s to 1980s	SI Phase 3 - Future
10	Waste Stripper Tank #61, Building 370	Unknown	SI Phase 3 - Future
11	Waste Oil Vessel, Building 230	Unknown	SI Phase 3 - Future

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Table 2
IRP Sites Under Investigation

Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, was identified during the installation PA. Although Site 6 was identified by the PA as an IRP site, no IRP investigations are scheduled. This site will be closed out in accordance with applicable federal and state laws and regulations upon removal of the USTs.

The following summarizes the IRP sites:

Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were identified in the 1986 installation PA. Site 4 was later subdivided into two sites: Site 4 comprising the underground fuel lines, and Site 9 comprising the ramp drainage outfall from catch basins near Site 4. This division of the former Site 4 was necessary because the mechanisms for contamination and migration are unique for each site. Contamination of Site 4 is most likely present in soil as a result of a leaky fuel distribution system while at Site 9, contamination is most likely present in stream sediments due to drainage discharge from Site 4. Site 7 (FTA) was not identified through the traditional path for an RI, rather a Site Characterization was conducted based upon preliminary analytical data. This was conducted according to IRP standards and the SCR was consistent with ANGRC policy at that time (E.C. Jordan Co., 1989). Site 8 (all sites) septic systems were added to the IRP as a result of a Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDOHS) request during a meeting at the base. Sites 10 and 11 were identified recently by base personnel and were added to the IRP at the first MAP Project Team meeting.

The Phase 1 SI was completed in 1991 and primarily investigated Sites 8A through 8L. Therefore, information concerning these sites constitutes most of the data available for the base.

Site 8 is represented by the current and past septic disposal systems located on the base property. Site 8 consists of 26 discrete sub-sites (Sites 8A through 8U). Site 8Q is further divided into seven discrete systems attached to Building 250 (i.e., Sites 8QA through 8QG). Phase 1 of the SI was conducted in October 1991 on 13 septic disposal systems (33 structures) associated with maintenance buildings, in which hazardous materials had been used. These sites are identified in the SAP (ABB-ES, 1991). Thirty-three septic tanks and cesspools were discovered and 30 of these were sampled. As a result of these analyses, 25 cesspools had their contents pumped and contaminated soil below the open-bottomed structures was removed. These activities prompted the ANGRC to add all remaining septic tanks and cesspools on the base property to the IRP site list. The remaining structures (currently 63 in number) will be sampled during the Phase 2 SI program. The septic systems to be sampled are not associated with buildings used to handle hazardous materials; however, the

ANGRC is concerned that it understands the status of all its systems. Typically, septic systems used for domestic purposes do not contain hazardous materials.

3.1.2 Installation-Wide Source Discovery/Assessment Status

A comprehensive Installation-Wide Source Discovery/Assessment Status Program has not been started to date at the base. Groundwater investigations have only been conducted at Site 7 (ABB-ES, 1992a). If groundwater contamination is detected during upcoming SI investigations, an Installation-Wide Source Discovery/Assessment Status Program could be initiated. During the PA conducted at the base in January 1986 (HMTC, 1987), only some of the present IRP sites (Sites 1 through 5 and Site 9) were identified as potential threats to human health and the environment. Recently, Site 8 was added to the IRP sites list along with newly discovered Sites 10 and 11.

3.2 COMPLIANCE PROGRAM STATUS

Compliance program activities at the base are summarized in the following sections, and address USTs, hazardous materials management, oil/water separators, asbestos, PCBs, the Wastewater Treatment Plant, the new POL Area, and the Hydrant Refueling Piping System. These activities are being conducted in coordination with environmental restoration activities under ANGRC-mandated programs and the IRP. These compliance programs are summarized in the following subsections to provide an overview of environmental programs at the base.

3.2.1 Underground Storage Tank Sites

The ANGRC's UST program, which identified 43 USTs at the base, also outlines individual plans for their removal. Table 3 summarizes the status of each, as well as the 10 aboveground storage tanks at the base. Figure 3 shows the locations of the USTs but not the aboveground tanks. The Project Team's careful review of the number of tanks in Table 3 reveals that eight tanks appear missing or out of sequence. The Project Team assumes these eight tanks are located, or were once located, on Suffolk County property.

The base Civil Engineer (BCE) has submitted to the ANGRC a program for the removal of 37 of the 43 identified USTs. Nos. 33, 45, 46, 58, 59, and 60 were installed in compliance with the SCDOHS UST code and NYSDEC permit

Tank No.	Classification	Volume (gals)	Contents	Construction	Current Status
		Underground Storage Tanks			
1	Under Out	550	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
2	Under Out	550	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
3	Under Out	550	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
4	Under Out	550	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
5	Under Out	5000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
6	Under Out	10000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
7	Under Out	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
8	Under Out	1000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
9	Under Out	3000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
10	Under Out	550	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
11	Under Out	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
12	Under Out	8000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
13	Under Out	1000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
14	Under Out	1000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
15	Under Out	3000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
16	Under Out	1500	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
17	Under Out	1500	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
19	Under Out	1500	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
20	Under Out	10000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	96HO
21	Under Out	1000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	EX
22	Under Out	5000	Gasoline	Steel	88REM
23	Under Out	5000	Gasoline	Steel	88REM
25	Under Out	25000	JP-4	Steel	96HO
26	Under Out	25000	JP-4	Steel	96HO
28	Under Out	1500	Fuel Product	Steel	85
29	Under Out	5000	Waste Oil	Steel	85
30	Under Out	250	Waste Oil	Steel	84
31	Under Out	250	Waste Oil	Steel	84

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Table 3
Compliance Programs Under Investigation

Tank No.	Classification	Volume (gals)	Contents	Construction	Current Status
		Underground Storage Tanks			
32	Under Out	250	Waste Oil	Steel	84
33	Under Out	4000	#2 Fuel Oil	Fiberglass	85*
37	Under Out	1000	Diesel	Steel	81
38	Under Out	1000	Diesel	Steel	81
40	Under Out	25000	Waste Oil	Steel	84
41	Under Out	500	Waste Oil	Steel	81
42	Under Out	5000	Waste Oil	Steel	81
44	Under Out	250	Gasoline	Steel	84
45	Under Out	550	Diesel	DW Other	EX*
46	Under Out	2000	#2 Fuel Oil	DW Other	89HO*
49	Under Out	275	Diesel	Other ST	EX**
58	Under Out	4000	Gasoline	Fiberglass	93P*
59	Under Out	4000	Gasoline	Fiberglass	93P*
60	Under Out	4000	Diesel	Fiberglass	93P*
61	Under Out	1200	Solvent	Concrete	Site 10 - IRP
		Aboveground Storage Tanks			
47	Above Out	157000	JP-4	Stip-3	85
48	Above Out	387000	JP-4	Stip-3	85
50	Above Out	275	Diesel	Other ST	EX
51	Above Out	275	Diesel	Other ST	EX
52	Above Out	275	#2 Fuel Oil	Fiberglass	EX
53	Above Out	275	#2 Fuel Oil	Fiberglass	EX
54	Above Out	275	#2 Fuel Oil	Fiberglass	EX
55	Above Out	275	#2 Fuel Oil	Fiberglass	EX
56	Above Out	275	#2 Fuel Oil	Fiberglass	EX
57	Above Out	2500	Fuel Product	Fiberglass	85
O/WS #1	IRP Site 8A	NA	NA	NA	Site 8A - IRP

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Table 3 (Continued)
Compliance Programs Under Investigation

Tank No.	Classification	Volume (gals)	Contents	Construction	Current Status
		Aboveground Storage Tanks			
O/WS #2	Inactive	NA	NA	NA	Will follow UST Program
O/WS #3	Inactive	NA	NA	NA	Will follow UST Program
O/WS #4	Inactive	NA	NA	NA	Will follow UST Program
O/WS #5	Active	NA	NA	NA	Will follow UST Program
Hydrant Refueling Piping System	Inactive	NA	NA	NA	Will follow UST Program

Notes:

1. Classifications and Status in conjunction with SCDOHS UST Code.
2. Temporary storage tanks associated with the refueling system qualify the system as an UST (see Tank 40).
3. Tank number 47 has been out of service since February 1992.

* = Indicates tanks that have an alarm system installed.

** = Tank number 49 is suspected of being a diesel/fuel tank located in the Civil Engineering compound that is presently being dismantled.

Tank number designations are for the tanks on base property according to SCDOHS inventory. Tank numbers that appear to be missing (i.e., 18, 24, 27, 34-36, 39, and 43) are most likely located on Suffolk County property north of the base. Tank numbers 47, 48 and 50-57 are aboveground tanks, but are listed in the UST program per SCDOHS request.

O/WS	=	Oil Water Separator
Under	=	Underground Tank
Above	=	Aboveground Tank
Out	=	Tank is located outside, not underneath any structure. Can be accessed directly from ground surface.
Steel	=	Plain Steel Tank
Fiberglass	=	Double Wall Fiberglass Tank
DW Other	=	A double wall tank constructed of some material other than steel or fiberglass.
Stip-3	=	Stipulation, an aboveground tank constructed of steel, prior to the registration of tanks.
Other ST	=	An unknown type of steel tank.
NA	=	Not applicable.
Ex	=	Exempt from being permitted individually.
96HO	=	These tanks were originally permitted through 1996. However, they do not need to be permitted individually any more.
88REM	=	Tank was removed in 1988.
85,84	=	Year the original permit expired.
93P	=	Permit is in compliance up to end of 1993.
(gals.)	=	Gallons

Table 3 (Continued)
Compliance Programs Under Investigation



FIGURE 3: Compliance Programs Under Investigation at the Base

requirements; therefore, they will remain and be monitored in accordance with current UST regulations. If full funding is given to the program, the 37 tanks are scheduled to be removed by December 1993.

3.2.2 Hazardous Waste Storage Areas, Asbestos, PCBs, Wastewater Treatment Plant, New POL Area, the Hydrant Refueling Piping System, Oil/Water Separators, and Air Emissions

Other compliance activities at the base include the following:

- All hazardous wastes and materials are managed in accordance with RCRA regulations, including implementation of the Pollution Prevention Act (1990) and Air Force Pollution Prevention Management Policy (1992).

- The Civil Engineering Technical Services Center - (CETSC Minot, North Dakota) and the BCE have initiated an asbestos testing and sampling program at approximately 90 points across the base. Upon receiving results of the sampling program (anticipated in December 1992), any asbestos removal required will be conducted in accordance with guidelines developed by CETSC.

- PCB disposal is handled under the ANGRC program. This program is conducted in accordance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). PCB sampling in base transformers was completed in 1991. All older transformers were found to be contaminated with PCBs above the TSCA minimum levels (greater than 50 milligrams per liter and less than 500 milligrams per liter). The BCE will schedule removal and replacement of all transformers, to be completed by the end of 1994. Currently, one transformer is already scheduled for removal. All contaminated transformers have been labeled appropriately and the base fire department is aware of their locations.

- The construction of a joint use Wastewater Treatment Plant is planned to replace septic systems for the entire airport. The BCE is currently working out the details of a joint participation agreement between the county and ANG. The plans are to have the county build, own, and operate the facility while the ANG pays its fair share of construction

and usage fees. The county plans to construct the plant in a clearing just northwest of the old POL.

- A new POL tank farm shall also be constructed for use by the base. The new POL shall replace the old POL (Site 6) and cannot be started until the old POL is closed. The new POL will be constructed near Site 9 in the southern portion of the airport.

- The inactive Hydrant Refueling Piping System has been included in the UST program because of two subsurface tanks that collected excess dispensed fuel. This piping system links Site 4, including the two tanks, the Aircraft Refueling Apron (the dispensing portion of the system), and Site 6, the POL Tank Farm. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for closure of this inactive system. The USACE indicates that the section of system and any tanks on base property will have to be removed by the base. This consists primarily of the tanks and piping adjacent to the ramp. The base will remove, as part of construction of the new POL, and cap the section of the system that runs through the new POL property. The USACE will complete a remedial design in FY93. If funding is available, the remedial action will be implemented in FY93.

- Oil/Water Separators (O/WS) at the base will be handled in a manner similar to the USTs. There are five O/WS at the base, one of which is currently part of an existing IRP site, Site 8A (see Figure 2). The O/WS are scheduled for removal by December 1993; however, removal depends upon funding. The systems that used the O/WS have been deactivated and replacement of these systems is necessary.

- The base has potentially 10 sources that will require air emission permits. A base contractor has been retained to complete permit applications. All applications should be completed and submitted to the NYSDEC by December 1992. The emission sources range from cold solvent degreasing, paint spray booths and purging vapors from C-130 tanks for maintenance. Locations and status of the emission points will not be presented in any table or figure. However, the MAP will do so if their status requires that they be added at a later date.

3.3 STATUS OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Public information and involvement is an important aspect of the IRP. As the Community Relations Plan (CRP) is finalized and implemented, activities will be conducted throughout the program.

Community relations activities conducted as of September 1992 are listed below:

- **Press releases** were prepared following the discovery of contamination in base cesspools and septic tanks. The press releases outlined the problems and actions to be taken and identified a base point of contact.

- **Community relations interviews** were conducted on September 2, 3, and 4, 1992, with local officials, environmental groups, and citizens. Interviews began with an overview of the program, then gathered input on local concerns and suggestions for public involvement to be used in the development of a CRP.

- An **outbriefing** was held on September 4, 1992, upon the conclusion of the interview process, for interviewees, elected officials, and local media. The outbriefing included a summary of citizen input, a luncheon, and a tour of the sites being addressed in the program. Articles explaining the program appeared in local newspapers shortly thereafter. The outbriefing minutes are on file with the base Community Relations Officer, Colonel Sullivan.

- **Written summaries** of public concerns and suggestions obtained in the interview process were mailed to all participants. The summaries were accompanied by a **letter of thanks** for their participation.

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION OF BASE PROPERTY

Typically, installations of this type can be categorized into three types of areas:

- **Areas of known contamination** are subdivided into areas with contaminant concentrations above action levels (media-specific risk-

based or action-based benchmarks) and those with concentrations below action levels (USAF, 1992).

- **ANSCs** are generally identified during the PA, based upon an understanding of the site(s) and past practices.

- **Unevaluated areas** are those areas that have not been investigated to date. These areas require further evaluation before classification.

3.4.1 Areas of Known Contamination

Areas of known contamination include only contaminant source areas. Limited soil investigations were conducted in these areas; to date, groundwater investigations are confined to Site 7. Low-level residual contamination exists in soils at Site 7 (FTA), although no state or federal action levels exist for the contaminants detected. Contamination detected in cesspools above screening action criteria were removed during the Phase 1 SI.

3.4.2 Areas of No Suspected Contamination

The MAP Project Team has concluded that there is insufficient data available to classify any area of the property as an "area of no suspected contamination." There is information available in studies supported by SCDOHS and USAF that groundwater contamination from upgradient sources (off base) may be a contributor to groundwater contamination reported as being detected beneath the base (Kunz, 1990 and UNC Geotech, 1988). Further groundwater investigations will be required to determine the impact of the groundwater contamination on parcels for property transfer.

The following assessments were used to determine whether the base has any ANSCs:

- As part of the PAs, a records review was performed and 30 former and present base employees, were interviewed to identify areas where hazardous materials were used. Based on these activities, areas now under IRP investigation were established.

- An Environmental Compliance Monitoring Program (ECAMP) was conducted at the facility in February 1992. Results of the ECAMP indicated that the base must vigorously continue with existing

compliance programs to come into compliance with the ANGRC policies being implemented.

- Results of sampling data associated with all relevant PA, SI, and RI efforts were evaluated. All validated laboratory analyses reported as "non-detects" for all analytes were used. (Non-detects are defined as those samples with concentrations below the minimum detection value for a specific contaminant, using a specific analytical method.)

3.4.3 Unevaluated Areas

Because additional information is required to classify areas as ANSC or areas of known contamination, all areas were considered unevaluated. (The Project Team recognizes that there are some areas on the base that are likely not to have any potential source of contamination; however, as mentioned, a groundwater investigation has not been conducted.) Once the evaluation is started, areas will be appropriately categorized into either ANSCs or areas of known contamination. As areas are categorized, the Project Team will create a Suitability-of-Property-for-Transfer Map. When an area of known contamination is addressed through implementation of a response action, the base will modify the map to reflect its change in status.

3.4.4 Suitability of Transfer by Deed of Installation Property

All areas on the base are considered unevaluated and are thus unsuitable for transfer by deed at this time. The Project Team recommends that as property is identified for possible transfer, a Site Assessment for the particular property be conducted. Any area deemed suitable for transfer by deed shall be listed with the ANG Real Property Office at the ANGRC as suitable based upon environmental considerations. Any transfer of property must be regulated by the ANG and the base.

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4.0 INSTALLATION-WIDE STRATEGY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

This section summarizes the installation-wide environmental restoration and compliance strategy for the base. This includes: site and possible future operable unit (OU) designations; removal actions and possible treatability studies; community relations strategy; remedy selection approaches; and compliance strategies.

4.1 SITE DESIGNATION AND STRATEGY

4.1.1 Site Designations

Potential areas of concern at the base have been given IRP site designations (see Table 2). Limited PA/SIs were conducted at some of these sites. There is insufficient information available to group sites into larger, contaminated geographical "zones" at this time.

As a result of the first Project Team meeting, a tentative schedule of events for IRP sites was developed. This schedule is presented in Figure 4 and lists the composition of IRP investigations for each site and a tentative date for key milestones and deliverables.

Sites (or even zones) may in the future be further divided into OUs. OUs are defined as discrete response actions or steps toward comprehensive environmental restoration. These units typically are individual sources, plumes, migration pathways, or contaminated media that accommodate separate source-control or groundwater response actions. The Project Team initially elected not to designate OUs, but will if future investigations indicate it is appropriate.

4.1.2 Removal Actions and Closure

As a result of preliminary investigations at Sites 8A through 8L, the contents of 29 cesspools and septic tanks were removed. Cesspool sidewalls were also cleaned and potentially contaminated soils directly beneath the open-bottomed structures were partially removed and replaced with clean soil.

Removal actions and closure are summarized in Table 4.

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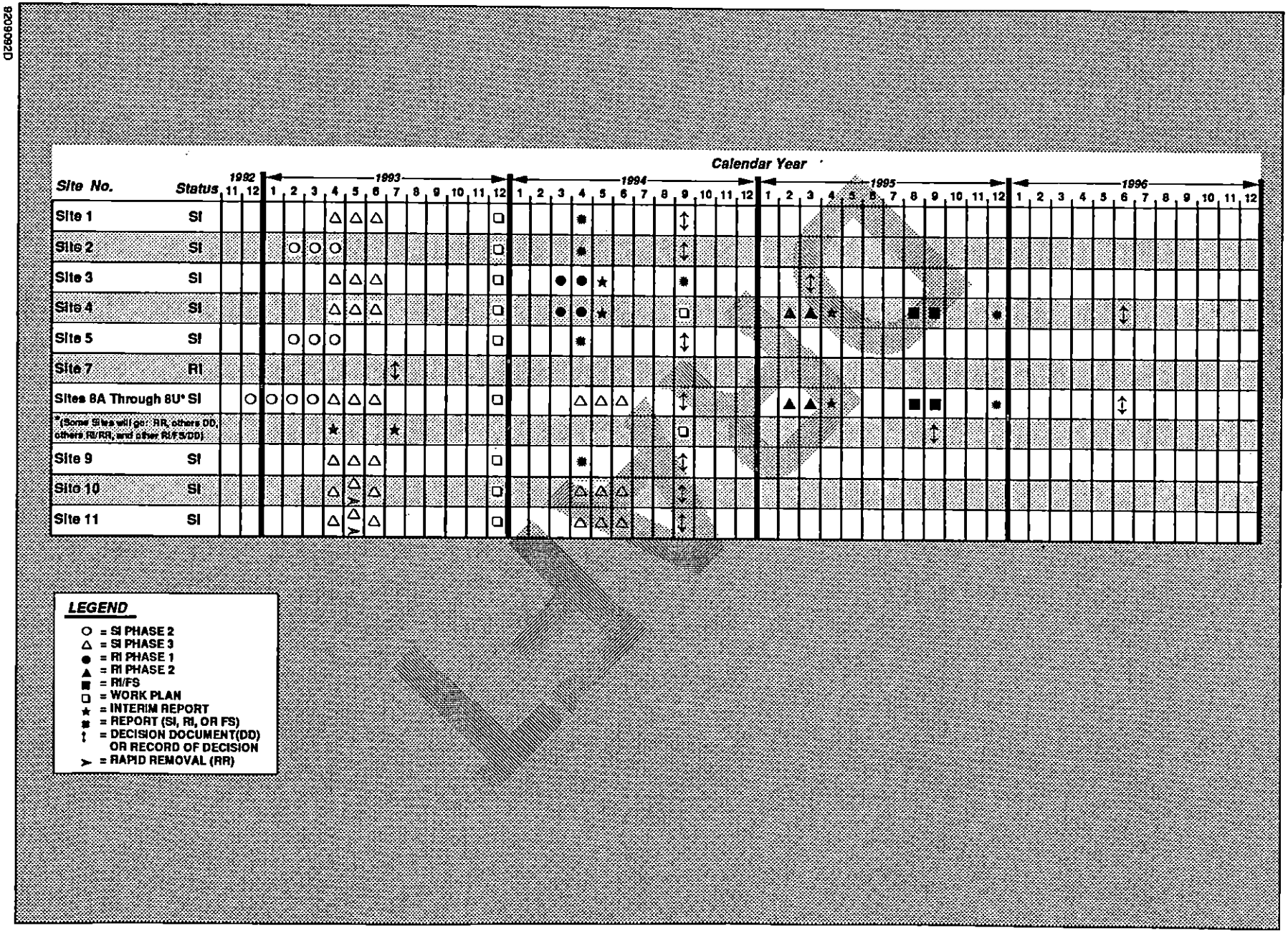


FIGURE 4: IRP Sites and Deliverable Dates

Site No.	Action	Purpose	Status
Site 10	Remove tank contents, soils surrounding tank	Remove potential source	Just added to IRP, work to be completed under SI Phase 3
Site 11	Remove vessel contents, investigate soils surrounding vessel	Remove potential source, determine if vessel has leaked	Just added to IRP, work to be completed under SI Phase 3
O/WS #2	Close O/WS	Eliminate potential source	Currently inactive, will be closed with USTs
O/WS #3	Close O/WS	Eliminate potential source	Currently inactive, will be closed with USTs
O/WS #4	Close O/WS	Eliminate potential source	Currently inactive, will be closed with USTs
O/WS #5	Close O/WS	Eliminate potential source	Currently inactive, will be closed with USTs
USTs	Systematically remove all tanks and replace with aboveground tanks	Eliminate potential source of contamination	Currently all tanks listed with SCDOHS and will be removed by end of 1993
Hydrant Refueling Piping System	Remove section underneath new POL, remove the rest of the system	Remove potential source of contamination from residual soils	Has been inactive for number of years, USACE to remove

Notes:

O/WS = Oil/Water Separator
UST = Underground Storage Tank
USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
IRP = Installation Restoration Program

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Table 4
Removal and Interim Action Status

4.1.3 Community Relations Strategy

The following strategy will be used to support an active and effective community relations program:

- Develop a CRP incorporating public input obtained from interviews with local citizens, civic and environmental organizations, and local, county and state officials.

- Implement the CRP, which will include:

  - establishing and maintaining a public information file to house the Information Repository;

  - selecting and announcing a single point of contact for all inquiries about the program;

  - publishing and distributing fact sheets at project milestones to explain the RI and FS, summarize findings, outline proposed plans, and explain removal actions;

  - maintaining a mailing list for fact sheets to include all interested parties;

  - providing press releases to report program progress and provide legal notice and display advertisements about public meetings, comment periods, removal actions, and information sources;

  - providing regular information sessions and meetings when proposed plans are available for public review;

  - providing 30-day public comment periods as proposed plans and removal actions are considered; and

  - preparing Responsiveness Summaries to respond to public comments received during comment periods.

4.1.4 Remedy Selection Approach

Remedies for possible remedial action at contaminated sites will be selected in accordance with statutory and National Contingency Plan criteria. The Project Team will include parties involved in remedy selection at the installation. Particular attention will be paid to the following during the evaluation of alternatives:

- **Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs).** Current applicable requirements for anticipated remedial actions will be fully identified in Project Team meetings during the next six months. Both New York State and federal criteria will be evaluated in the selection of ARARs (USEPA, 1988).

- **ARAR waivers.** The effectiveness of alternatives in reducing concentrations of contaminants to meet chemical-specific ARARs will be evaluated. Waivers will be considered if treatment to standards is technically impractical.

- **Land use/risk assessment.** Risk assessment protocols will incorporate future land use in exposure scenarios where future uses are known. The use of residential versus commercial risk scenarios will be evaluated for all sites.

- **Ecological risk assessment/quantitative versus qualitative assessment.** Ecological and public health risks shall be evaluated following U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidance and protocols. Ecological and public health risks based on SI activities shall present qualitative risks. Risk assessments based upon formulated RI data shall present quantitative results.

- **Alternate Concentration Limits (ACLs).** ACLs will be considered during the FS process. Evaluation of groundwater protection standards to be applied at points or boundaries of compliance for potential on-site plumes may be considered.

- **Treatability studies.** Treatability studies, where necessary, will be incorporated into Records of Decision and the planning process as a foundation for developing effective remedial actions.

- **Applicable remedies.** The presumptive remedy selection approach advocated in USEPA's 30-day study may be applied in selected cases. In other cases, focused FSs may be developed for specific sites.

The ANGRC RPM will hold necessary Project Team meetings early in the remedy selection process to discuss conceptual remedies with regulatory agencies to focus the scope of the FS for each site or OU.

4.2 COMPLIANCE STRATEGY

4.2.1 Underground Storage Tanks

The compliance strategy for the USTs will be conducted in accordance with the program presented in Subsection 3.2.1. As part of the program, characterization, testing, and removal of USTs are required. This work shall be completed in compliance with all standards and regulations. Removal of USTs is discussed in Subsection 4.1.2 and summarized in Table 4.

4.2.2 Hazardous Waste Storage Areas, Asbestos, PCBs, Wastewater Treatment Plant, New POL Area, the Hydrant Refueling Piping System, Oil/Water Separators, and Air Emissions

There are no solid waste units as defined by RCRA on base property. Solid wastes are handled by licensed contractors and the materials are disposed of off base. Hazardous waste management is routinely performed in accordance with RCRA requirements. All hazardous waste storage areas comply with applicable RCRA regulations and are routinely inspected by SCDOHS.

As outlined in Subsection 3.2.2, the asbestos program at the base is implemented using the ANG CETSC. To date, technicians have collected approximately 90 samples at various locations on the base to determine if asbestos removal is required (Figure 5). Upon receipt of the results of this sampling program, a plan will be developed for removal of friable materials if required.

As outlined in Subsection 3.2.2, the base PCB program has begun with the sampling of transformers. Replacement of all transformers containing PCBs at any concentration shall be conducted in accordance with TSCA in Fiscal Year 1993.

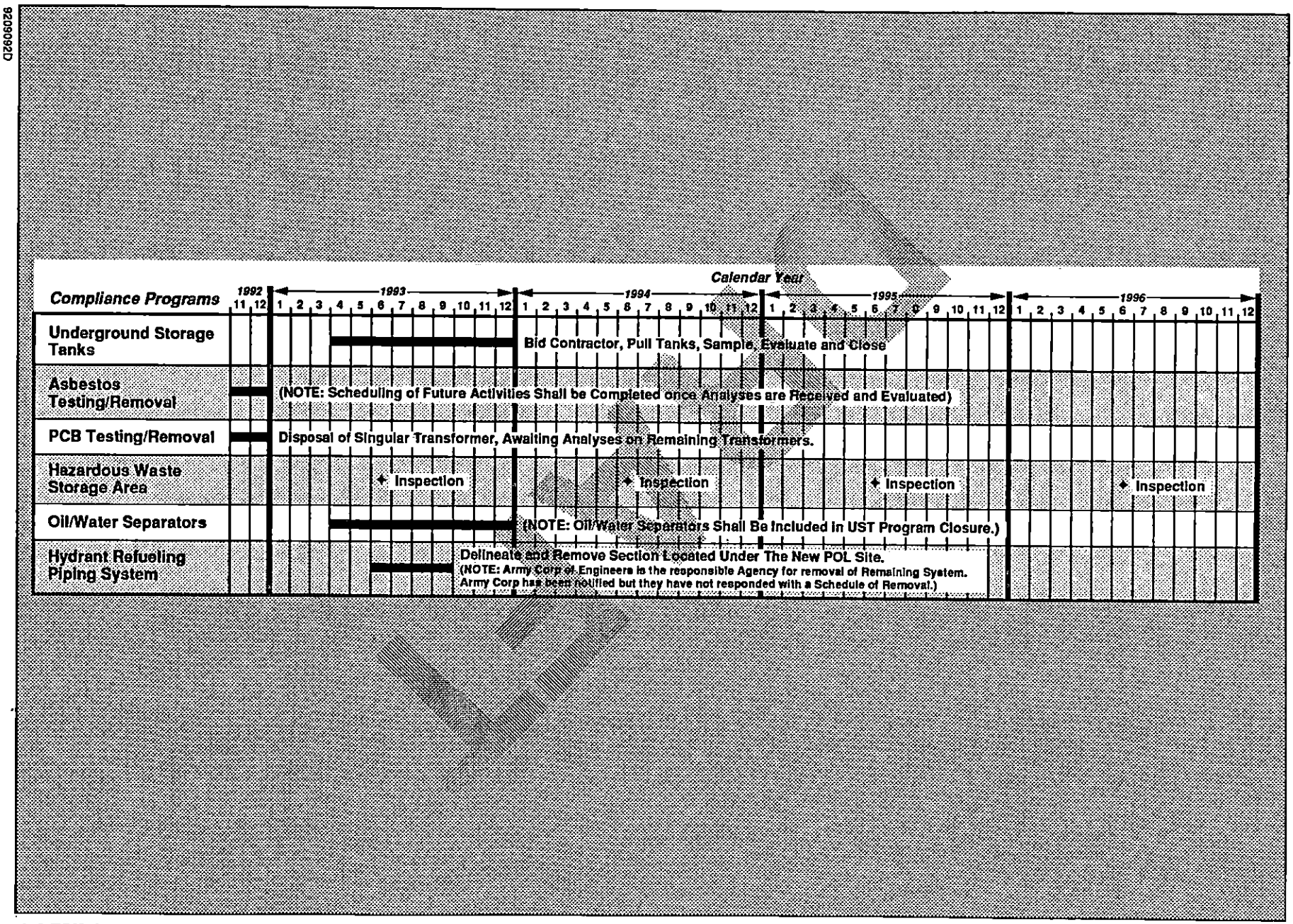


FIGURE 5: Compliance Program Schedule

The O/WS will be handled similarly to the USTs (see Subsection 4.2.1). They will be abandoned, removed, and closed in a similar fashion and on the same schedule as the USTs. The O/WS-4 is still active even though the floor drains have been closed. This O/WS will not be removed. All floor drains in maintenance buildings (i.e., 370, 358, 230, 300) have been closed as per the requirements of the USEPA underground injection control program. In the future, the base may apply for an State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit to open the drains for O/WS-4. All other drains have to remain closed until a holding tank system is designed and constructed.

A new WWTP will be scheduled to be constructed to replace existing septic systems used on the base. The construction of a joint use Wastewater Treatment Plant is planned to replace septic systems for the entire airport. The BCE is currently working out the details of a joint participation agreement between the county and ANG. The plans are to have the county build, own and operate the facility while the ANG pays its fair share of construction and usage fees. The county plans to construct the plant in a clearing just northwest of the old POL. The MAP shall be updated when any of this information becomes available.

A new POL is to be constructed to replace the old POL (Site 6). The preliminary draft environmental assessment has been completed. The final environmental assessment should be completed and coordinated with appropriate agencies sometime in December 1992. Design of the POL is in the final stages, construction could begin as early as September 1993. The old POL will be demolished after the new facility is on line and tested.

The Hydrant Refueling Piping System, discussed in Subsection 3.2.2, is the responsibility of the USACE. As of this writing, the USACE had not provided any dates concerning when this system might be removed. The part of the system that underlies the proposed new POL area would be removed during new construction.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION/COMPLIANCE PROGRAM MASTER SCHEDULE

This section presents the base Master Schedule of anticipated activities in the environmental restoration and compliance program. This is derived from detailed operational schedules developed to support site-specific work plans and compliance agreements. Planned response activities are graphically summarized in Figure 4. Compliance activities are summarized in Figure 5.

5.1 INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

5.1.1 Response Schedules

The base's ability to meet the milestones shown in the Master Schedule in Figure 5 hinges on (1) the continuation of currently funded programs, and (2) adequate funding for programs scheduled for Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994. The assumptions in the schedule are as follows:

- 100 percent funding is obtained for every program as required.
- Results from the SI fieldwork are consistent with current interpretations, and additional investigations beyond those already planned will not be required.
- Schedules for all investigations and reports are adhered to.

5.1.2 Requirements by Fiscal Year

As of this printing, a final budget for all environmental programs has not been developed. The IRP sites receive funds from the Defense Environmental Restoration Act (DERA) on a fiscal year basis. A complete list of required funds are presented in the Appendix.

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5.2 COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

5.2.1 Compliance Schedules

The compliance schedule for the base is shown in Figure 5. It includes detailed operational schedules from the UST management program, the Hazardous Waste Storage Area, Compliance Program, asbestos management program, PCB removal program, Oil/Water Separators management program, and the Hydrant Refueling Piping System removal program.

5.2.2 Requirements by Fiscal Year

As of this printing, a final budget for all environmental programs has not been developed. The IRP sites receive funds by fiscal year through the DERA program. Compliance programs primarily receive funding through the general operation and maintenance budgets allocated through the installations' annual budgets. A list of required funds will be formulated by the end of the calendar year 1992.

5.3 PROJECT TEAM MEETING SCHEDULE

Table 5 lists the dates and topics for Project Team meetings anticipated through September 1995.

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Date	Location	Topic	Participants	Lead
04/30/93	Base	Interim Report SI Phase 2	*	ANGRC RPM
12/01/93	Base	Interim Report SI Phase 3 and RI Phase 1 Work Plan	*	ANGRC RPM
04/28/94	Base	SI Report	*	ANGRC RPM
10/03/94	Base	RI Phase 2 Work Plan and RI Phase 1 Report	*	ANGRC RPM
05/01/95	Base	RI Phase 2 Interim Report	*	ANGRC RPM
12/01/95	Base	RI Report	*	ANGRC RPM

Note:

* Core Team Members and Key Participants (see Table 1).

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Table 5
Project Team Meeting Schedule

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6.0 TECHNICAL AND OTHER ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

6.1 DATA USABILITY

Evaluation of the usability of existing, but limited, historical data at the base must be completed under IRP guidelines. Analytical results collected before the SC at Site 7 (the FTA) require a usability assessment. This limited information, however, only indicates the presence or absence of contamination, making it unlikely that the Project Team would elect to have this data uploaded into the Project database.

Most investigative work at the base was conducted in compliance with approved work plans and methods to confirm data usability (USEPA, 1986). The development of IRP-required Date Quality Objectives (DQOs) followed the guidance of the USEPA Office of Emergency and Remedial Response and the USEPA's *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA* (August 1988) to increase the usability of the findings.

Data usability evaluations were conducted in Site 7 SC information to complete the SCR and conduct risk assessment. That evaluation will be review before uploading to the database. The upload will be conducted using the internal QA/QC checks built into the uploading software provided in the IRP Information Management System (IRPIMS) *Data Loading Handbook* (USAF, 1991).

Analytical results for the SI Phase 1 had a preliminary data usability evaluation but will undergo a similar evaluation. All information collected for future SI activities will be handled identically.

Historical analytical results can contribute the completion of site characterizations and risk assessments by filling data gaps. Current and future information from each data collection system (e.g., contract laboratories and field analysis techniques) is critical to complete all site characterization efforts, comprehensive conceptual model development, risk assessments, and the selection of remedial actions to protect human health and the environment (USEPA, 1984; and Washeleski, 1988).

The use of field laboratories, field screening, and other special analytical techniques will be considered and evaluated to facilitate collection. Each different collection system shall be evaluated individually, and an assessment made on the intended use of the information and of the field and laboratory QA/QA systems.

6.2 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Currently, the base is evaluating all information, including historical analytical data, historical literature, and electronic data, for establishment of the project database and a library of available data.

ANG members of the Project Team are in the process of developing a list of documents and other data sources that do not meet *Service Center Guidance Handbook* or USEPA criteria because of documentation gaps and/or quality problems.

For current and future field efforts, the base will follow or surpass the structured data collection and documentation process (including electronic formats) in the *Service Center Guidance Handbook* and the IRPIMS *Data Loading Handbook.*

The Project Team shall establish a central clearinghouse for data. This clearinghouse is a natural extension of the existing IRPIMS database at the Service Center and should also include spatial data (e.g., past and present land use and natural resources). The team shall also require all contractors working at the base to submit attribute and spatial data to the clearinghouse in electronic format. The team shall also use the clearinghouse to distribute quality-assured data in standard formats (ASCII files and standard spatial data exchange formats) to parties with the need for a basewide perspective on activities at the base, including contractors, ANG decision-makers, and regulators.

All Phase 1 SI data are currently residing in Oracle, a Relational Database Management System, but has not been uploaded to IRPIMS. It is anticipated that once SI Phase 2 data are collected and evaluated, that data will be uploaded to IRPIMS.

6.3 DATA GAPS

Currently, there are only limited data available for sites at the base. Phase 2 of the SI program is directed at determining whether the contents of unevaluated cesspools at the base are potential sources of contamination, and at completing IRP investigations at Sites 2 and 5 (ABB-ES, 1992b). Soils adjacent to previously sampled cesspools will also be sampled as a part of Phase 2 investigations. After

Phase 2, future SI activities will include source area investigations at Sites 1, 3, 4 and 9, and extensive groundwater investigations to assess potential migration of contaminants from all of the identified IRP sites.

Compliance programs are also on-going and significant data will be collected during those studies. Therefore, there currently are no data gaps, only data to be obtained as part of outlined and predetermined investigation plans. However, once data are collected and evaluated, data gaps could arise and those gaps will be addressed by the Project Team.

6.4 BACKGROUND LEVELS

Several background samples (both organic and inorganic samples) were collected during Phase 1 of the SI. These are an insufficient number of samples that do not cover a significantly diverse area to determine background concentrations. Additional background samples must be collected and evaluated to determine background concentrations in surface soils and groundwater at the site.

Background concentrations of elements in the soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediments need to be established before risk assessments can be conducted, and to be able to assess elevated levels of specific elements or compounds. The values must be representative of naturally occurring concentrations and must be approved by all Project Team members. To ensure that the background evaluation is sufficient, the following shall be completed:

- Additional samples will be collected during Phase 2 sampling events. Data will be evaluated after completion of Phase 2 to determine whether additional sampling will be required.

- The IRP contractor will develop background values using samples that reflect naturally occurring levels of elements in various media during the next year. A literature search of published data will be completed to help define these levels. A Project Team meeting will be scheduled to finalize the range of values that will be used.

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6.5 RISK EVALUATION

A Preliminary Risk Evaluation (PRE) is currently scheduled to take place upon completion of SI activities. A PRE outlines the program for evaluating risk assessment at IRP sites. A qualitative risk evaluation will be completed during the PRE to establish a relationship to public health and ecological risk.

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ACL	Alternate Concentration Limit
ARAMCO	Arabian American Oil Company
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGRC	Air National Guard Readiness Center
ANSC	areas of no suspected contamination
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ARG	Air Rescue Group
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CETSC	Civil Engineering Technical Services Center
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Act
DOD	Department of Defense
ECAMP	Environmental Compliance Monitoring Program
EMO	Environmental Officer
FIS	Fighter Interceptor Squadron
FS	Feasibility Study
FTA	Fire Training Area
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IRPIMS	IRP Information Management System
MAP	Management Action Plan
OU	Operable Unit
O/WS	Oil/Water Separators
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricant
PRE	Preliminary Risk Evaluation
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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RI	Remedial Investigation(s)
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SC	Site Characterization
SCAFB	Suffolk County Air Force Base
SCDOHS	Suffolk County Department Of Health Services
SCR	Site Characterization Report
SI	Site Investigation
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST	underground storage tanks
WBAAF	Westhampton Beach Army Airfield
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

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ABB-ES, 1991. "Site Investigation Sampling and Analysis Plan"; Prepared for Martin Marietta Energy Systems/HAZWRAP under contract to the U.S. Department of Energy Contract No. DE-ACO5-840R21400; Washington, DC; August 91.

ABB-ES, 1992a. "Evaluation of 2-Butanone in Groundwater Samples"; Prepared for Martin Marietta Energy Systems/HAZWRAP under contract to the U.S. Department of Energy Contract No. DE-ACO5-840R21400; Washington, DC; March 1992.

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FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

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Project Description	Phase	Fiscal Year	Cost	FY Total
SS01/SS02/SS03/SS04/SD05	SI	FY93	$750,000	
SS06/WP08/SS09/ST10/SS11	SI/RI	FY93	$1,685,000	
FT07	DD	FY93	$20,000	$2,455,000
SS01/SS02/SS03/SS04/SD05	RI	FY94	$1,315,000	
WP08/SS09	FS	FY94	$1,650,000	
SS06	RD	FY94	$60,000	
ST10/SS11	RD/RA	FY94	$400,000	$3,425,000
SS01/SS02/SS03/SS04/SD05	FS	FY95	$125,000	
WP08/SS09	RD	FY95	$280,000	
SS06	RA	FY95	$1,200,000	$1,605,000
SS01/SS02/SS03/SS04/SD05	RD	FY96	$200,000	
SS06	DD	FY96	$20,000	
WP08/SS09	RA	FY96	$1,400,000	$1,620,000
SS01/SS02/SS03/SS04/SD05	RA	FY97	$750,000	
WP08/SS09	LTM	FY97	$50,000	$800,000
SS01/SS02/SS03/SS04/SD05/WP08/SS09	LTM	FY98	$150,000	$150,000
SS01/SS02/SS03/SS04/SD05/WP08/SS09	LTM	FY99	$150,000	$150,000
SS01/SS02/SS03/SS04/SD05/WP08/SS09	LTM	FY00	$150,000	$150,000

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Notes:

SS = Spill site
SD = Surface runoff, wash racks, ditches, oil/water separator
WP = Waste pits, sumps, lagoons, waste treatment
ST = Underground storage tanks, tanks, POL lines
FT = Fire Training Area
LTM = Long term monitoring

Table A-1
Funding Requirements by Fiscal Year for DERA-Eligible Activities

Project Description	Fiscal Year	Cost
UST Program		
• Sixty tank removals	93	$1.7 million
• Monitoring	93	INC
• Investigation/testing	93	INC
Hazardous materials/waste management (HWSAs)	NA	NA
Asbestos Program	93	NA
Removal and Replacement of PCB-contaminated transformers	93	$300,000
Oil/Water Separators	93	$300,000

Notes:

1) Costs to maintain Hazardous Waste Storage Areas are part of Operation and Maintenance Costs incurred through the base's general fund.

2) Costs are unknown for Asbestos Program as results of sample analyses have not been returned to the base. Once the analyses have been returned, the evaluation shall be completed and the scope of any removal program shall be formulated.

3) NA = Not Applicable.

UST = Underground Storage Tank
PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl
INC = Included
HWSA = Hazardous Waste Storage Areas

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Table A-2
Funding Requirements by Fiscal Year for Compliance Program

NEW YORK AIR NATIONAL GUARD
HEADQUARTERS 106th AIR RESCUE GROUP
SUFFOLK COUNTY AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE
WESTHAMPTON BEACH, NEW YORK 11978-1294

RECEIVED
NOV 18 1992
HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION
NYSDEC REGION 1

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: EM (Mr. Sean M. Walter) 17 November, 1992

SUBJECT: Regulatory Comments to 106 Rescue Group/New York Air National Guard's Management Action Plan (MAP)

RECEIVED
DEC - 3 1992
BUREAU OF EASTERN REMEDIAL ACTION
DIVISION OF HAZARDOUS
WASTE REMEDIATION

TO: CC (Colonel David H. Hill Jr.)

Dear Sir,

1. The draft base Management Action Plan (MAP) has been completed and is being coordinated through the listed regulatory agencies for comment in accordance with the distribution list below. The MAP was developed to support all base environmental programs. This includes, but is not limited to, the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and base compliance program. The MAP contains and status summary of each program.

2. The following Regulators are being asked to provide written comments to the environmental management office no later then 1000 hours 24 November, 1992. Comments can be faxed to (516) 288-7590.

Distribution List:

Robert Wing, USEPA Federal Facility Coordinator
Anthony Cava, NYSDEC Assistant Regional Director
Robert Becherer, NYSDEC Hazardous Substance Regulation
Anthony Candela, NYSDEC Hazardous Waste Remediation
Robert Greene, NYSDEC Regulatory Affairs
James Pim, SCDHS Pollution Control
James Maloney, SCDHS Environmental Engineering
Steven Cary, SCDHS Groundwater Resources

3. Provisions have been made to hold a teleconference between the Guard and our contractors on the afternoon of November 24th. Regulators will be able to participate in the teleconference if they would like additional information on the MAP or would like to expand written comments. In order to participate regulators are asked to contact me directly at (516) 288-7349 prior to the afternoon of the 24th.

4. Should anyone require additional information, feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Sean M. Walter
Environmental Manager