Air National Guard
Environmental Restoration Program

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

May 2006

106th Rescue Wing

Air National Guard
Francis S. Gabreski Airport
Westhampton Beach, New York

Science Applications International Corporation
From Science to Solutions™

May 12, 2006

Mr. Alan Klavans
Air National Guard/Center for Environmental Restoration
3500 Fetchet Avenue
Andrews Air Force Base, MD 20762-5157

REFERENCE: **National Guard Bureau Contract No. DAHA92-01-D-0008, Delivery Order 0038 Remedial Action Construction – 106 Rescue Wing, IRP Sites 4, 7, and 9, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York.**

SUBJECT: **Final Community Involvement Plan, Francis S. Gabreski Airport, Westhampton Beach, New York, dated May 12, 2006**

Mr. Klavans,

Enclosed please find one copy of the above referenced document. Additional copies have been forwarded, as indicated below, per the distribution list provided below. This final document satisfies the requirements of Task 202 of the subject delivery order.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 770-614-0729 or by email at Michael.K.Klosky@saic.com. Thank you Mr. Klavans.

Sincerely,

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Michael Klosky
Project Manager

Copy with attachment to:

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Air National Guard
Environmental Restoration Program

106th Rescue Wing
Air National Guard
Francis S. Gabreski Airport
Westhampton Beach, New York

May 2006

Submitted to:

Departments of the Army and the Air Force
National Guard Bureau
1411 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202-3231

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For the:

National Guard Bureau
Under Contract No. DAHA92-01-D-0008

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Executive Summary

This *Community Involvement Plan* has been developed as part of the Air National Guard (ANG) Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) for the 106th Rescue Wing, New York ANG, Westhampton Beach, NY. This document is part of ongoing commitments to inform residents of the Westhampton Beach area about our environmental restoration activities at the New York ANG facility. The plan describes the ERP and how it relates to the New York ANG, the environmental concerns expressed by local residents, and the community involvement activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our neighbors.

The ANG ERP is a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that resulted from past practices or accidents on our installations. These practices occurred years ago when we had limited knowledge of the environmental consequences associated with accidental spills or routine disposal of waste oils, cleaning solutions, fuels and other substances.

The ANG ERP consists of several phases. Typically, the phases are:

- Preliminary Assessment,
- Site Investigation,
- Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study,
- Decision Document,
- Remedial Design,
- Remedial Action, and
- Site Closeout (No Further Action Decision Document).

Eleven sites were identified in the Preliminary Assessment:

- Site 1: Aviation Gas (AVGAS) Spill Site
- Site 2: Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area (1970 to 1982)
- Site 3: Former Waste Storage Facility (1984 to 1989)
- Site 4: Aircraft Refueling Apron Spill Site
- Site 5: Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch
- Site 7: Former Fire Training Area
- Site 8: Old Base Septic Systems
- Site 9: Ramp Drainage Outfall
- Site 10: Waste Stripper Tank No. 61, Building 370
- Site 11: Trench Drain Sump, Building 230
- Site 12: Spill Site Northwest of Building 370

The sites are all in various stages of the cleanup process.

A representative group of individuals from the community was interviewed in June 2005 as part of this plan. Everyone interviewed perceived the 106th Rescue Wing favorably as a respected employer in the community and as a responsible marine rescue steward. Four

of those interviewed are active in the Gabreski Rescue Initiative Partnership (GRIP), a group who's mission is to keep the 106th ANG Rescue Wing in Westhampton Beach, NY.

However, nearly everyone interviewed mentioned a "jet fuel" spill "many years ago" and five people believed the plume from the spill is still moving south, away from the base. Two of them believed that the plume had affected the water of residents on Peters Lane; one person believes that those residents cannot use their tap water now because of it.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), contractor to the Air National Guard, conducted the community interviews. After the interviews, SAIC researched the referenced spill in the May 2002 *Draft-Final Remedial Investigation* and found a spill at Site 6 POL Tank Farm. Site 6 was closed in July 1989 when it was removed from the Site Investigation program. The remediation effort had included a product recovery program using periodic bailing of monitoring and interception wells. The incident at this site is likely the spill that interviewees remembered.

All but one of those interviewed expressed interest in knowing about the ERP. None interviewed had ever heard of the program.

Section 1: Introduction

This *Community Involvement Plan* (CIP) has been developed as part of the Air National Guard (ANG) Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) for the 106th Rescue Wing, New York ANG, Westhampton Beach, New York. This document is part of ongoing commitments to inform residents of the Westhampton Beach area about our environmental restoration activities at the New York ANG facility. The plan describes the ERP and how it relates to the ANG, the environmental concerns expressed by local residents and the community involvement activities that may be scheduled to maintain open and effective communications with our Westhampton Beach neighbors.

Several Westhampton Beach area residents helped us with the development of this CIP. They willingly discussed their environmental interests and, specifically, their thoughts about operations at the installation.

Although the installation is not a National Priorities List site and, therefore, is not bound under the regulations set by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the ANG has chosen to follow CERCLA guidance in its community outreach activities.

This plan meets the regulations and guidance of:

- the National Contingency Plan,
- CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986,
- the National Environmental Policy Act,
- applicable laws and regulations of the State of New York,
- *Army National Guard Environmental Excellence*, 2005, issued by the Army National Guard, Environmental Programs Division, and
- *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*, April 2002, issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

This CIP is available for public review at the Westhampton Free Library and at the installation during normal business hours.

Section 2: Environmental Restoration Program

The ANG ERP is a nationwide effort to identify and resolve environmental impacts that have resulted from past practices or accidents on our installations. These practices occurred years ago, when there was limited knowledge of the environmental consequences associated with accidental spills or routine disposal of waste oils, cleaning solutions, fuels, and other substances.

The objectives of the ERP are to:

- identify former waste, spill, storage and disposal sites,
- evaluate the extent and nature of any environmental impacts, and
- initiate the appropriate remedial action.

The ANG ERP consists of several phases. Typically, the phases are:

- Preliminary Assessment,
- Site Investigation,
- Remedial Investigation
- Decision Document,
- Remedial Design,
- Remedial Action, and
- Site Closeout (No Further Action Decision Document).

A **Preliminary Assessment,** the first phase of the program, is where we determine whether past operations or accidents have contributed to any environmental impacts at the installation. This assessment identifies where, at the installation, environmental issues might exist. The assessment information is gathered through interviews with past and present installation employees and an extensive review of historical and operational records.

If the potential for environmental impacts exists, a **Site Investigation** (SI) is conducted. This involves collecting and analyzing soil, groundwater and surface water samples from an identified area. The analysis determines the presence or absence of possible environmental impacts. (Groundwater is water within the earth that supplies wells and springs. It is found below the land surface in the zone of saturation.)

If substances exist that pose a threat to human health, welfare or the environment, but they do not require an immediate response, we begin a **Remedial Investigation** (RI). This phase involves a more detailed inspection and analysis than that conducted during the Site Investigation. In this phase we try to define the precise nature and extent of the environmental impact. If groundwater is affected, extensive hydrogeologic studies (the study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water) are conducted to learn the water flow direction and velocity. This information is used in the **Feasibility Study** to determine the best approach to clean up a site.

A **Decision Document**, stating the chosen remedial alternative from the **FS**, is written at this point.

The **Remedial Design** phase comes after a decision has been made, with public participation, on which remedial alternative to pursue. The Remedial Design is a detailed design of the selected Remedial Action. The design includes specifications and design drawings. The Remedial Design is used to implement the Remedial Action.

During the **Remedial Action** phase, we begin to correct the environmental impact to a level that will protect public health, welfare and the environment. Covering a landfill with an impermeable cap (a cover through which substances cannot pass), pumping and treating impacted groundwater or installing a new water distribution system are a few examples of remedial measures that might be selected.

If the identified sites do not contain substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment, the information gathered is used to support a **No Further Action Decision Document**. This document is routinely issued at the conclusion of any remediation (**Site Closeout**) and sent to regulatory agencies for agreement.

Under special circumstances, other ERP activities are conducted.

Interim Remedial Action can be taken at any time. It is not time-critical.

Interim Removal Action is taken to control, contain, or mitigate an immediate threat to public health, welfare or the environment. It is time-critical.

An **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis** (EE/CA) is conducted when an abbreviated review of potential remedial actions is needed at a site. The final draft of the EE/CA is available for public comment. Once public comment is received, an Action Memorandum is prepared and the Removal Action is initiated.

The **Removal Action** eliminates or abates the contamination, or its source, in order to protect the public health, welfare and the environment. A Removal Action can range from a type of Remedial Action where soil or groundwater cleanup is performed to a type of engineering control where a fence or cap is placed around or over a contaminated area to prevent access or contaminant percolation into groundwater.

This process is illustrated in a flow chart in Figure 1.

We welcome and encourage public participation throughout this process. Resident concerns are an important part of all ERP decision-making.

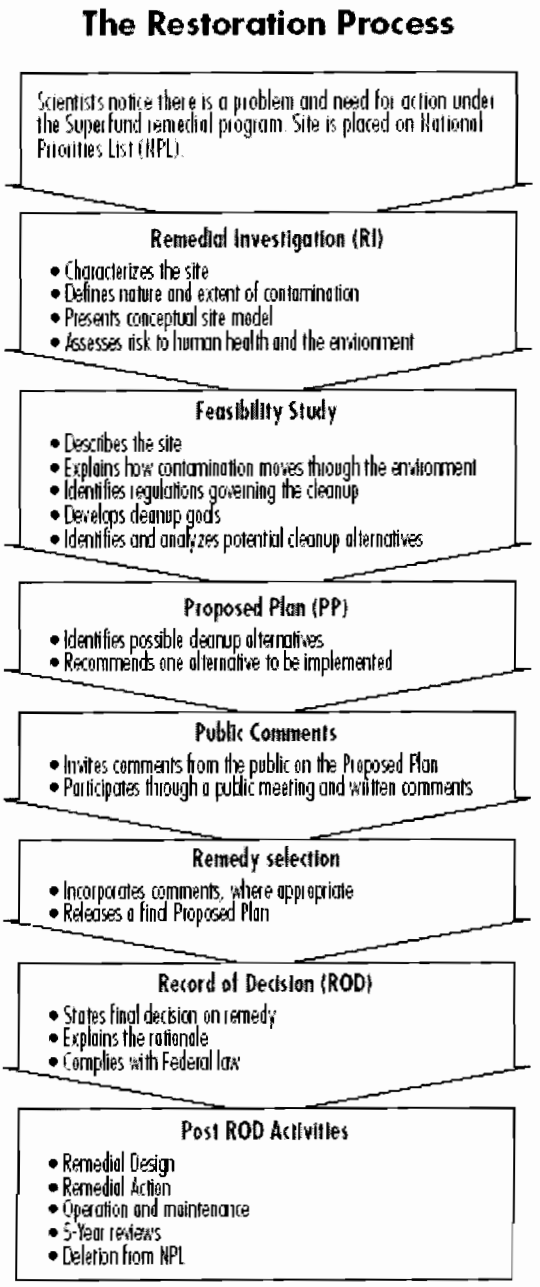

Figure 1. Flow chart of Environmental Restoration Process

Section 3: Installation Background and Site Investigation Results

Today the Francis S. Gabreski Airport is home to the 106th Rescue Wing, New York Air National Guard, which operates war and peacetime aerial rescue services. The installation provides support for the operation and maintenance of the 106th Rescue Group, its aircraft, crew, support personnel, vehicles, and equipment. Management of potentially harmful products has changed since early operations. Past operations at the installation involved the use of various materials including fuels, oils, lubricants, paints and paint thinners, solvents, and other products that are considered to be potentially harmful to the environment.

National Guard Background

In 1943, the Federal Government built what is today the Gabreski airport for use as an U.S. Air Force Base during World War II in Westhampton Beach, NY (Figure 2).

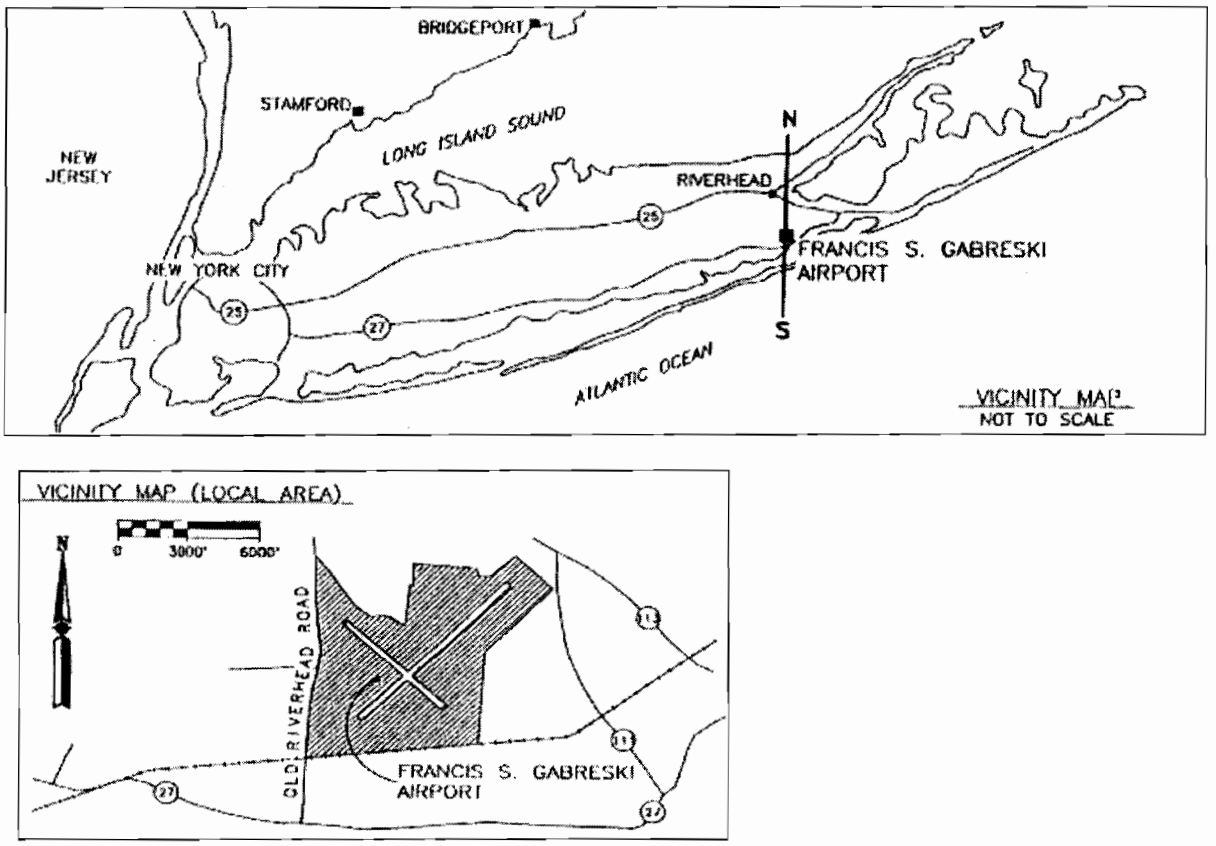

Figure 2. Francis S. Gabreski Airport Location on Long Island, NY

A separate National Guard aviation program began to emerge in 1946 as individual units obtained federal recognition. But, the Air Guard's official birth date was September 18, 1947;

the same day the Air Force became a separate military service. Beginning in 1951, the Air Force established specific mobilization requirements for the Air Guard in its war plans for the first time. ANG leaders proposed the air defense runway alert program as a way to combine realistic training and support of a significant combat mission in peacetime. After the war, it was returned to Suffolk County, until 1951, when it was reclaimed for the Korean War National Emergency. In 1960, it was leased by the U.S. Air Force for an Air Defense Command Base, deactivated in 1969, and then released back to Suffolk County in 1970. The airport was renamed in 1991 for Col. Francis S. Gabreski, a former base commander and World War II air pilot.

Col. Francis S. Gabreski

Installation Restoration Program

In 1976, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) initiated the Installation Restoration Program to identify, evaluate, and remedy suspected environmental problems associated with past usage, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous substances at defense facilities. In accordance with this program, a Preliminary Assessment was performed at the installation in 1983.

This Preliminary Assessment helped the Guard identify nine sites on the installation where some form of environmental contamination could be present. The Site Inspection phase was then initiated, and actual onsite scientific studies were conducted to confirm the presence or absence of any contaminants. As a result of the site inspection studies, it was determined that the sites warranted further action. Two additional sites were identified in 1992, and site inspection studies for those sites were conducted between 1995 and 1996.

In October 1999, the Division of Military & Naval Affairs honored Suffolk County Executive Robert J. Gaffney for his work to use the National Guard air teams to monitor the Pine Barrens Core, helping reduce environmental crimes while providing training for the National Guard. The National Guard monitored thousands of acres, helping reduce the number of environmental crimes, including illegal dumping in the Pine Barrens Core. In May 1998, Gaffney's model to employ the National Guard to protect sensitive environmental areas was dubbed "Guard Help" by Governor George E. Pataki. Pataki went on to make using the National Guard to protect environmental areas a top objective throughout the state. Other state governors across the United States have established their own Guard Help programs.

The following sections provide a brief summary of the eleven identified sites (Figure 3). For detailed information on these sites, please consult the *Preliminary Assessment Report*, the final *Remedial Investigation Report*, and any subsequent technical documents.

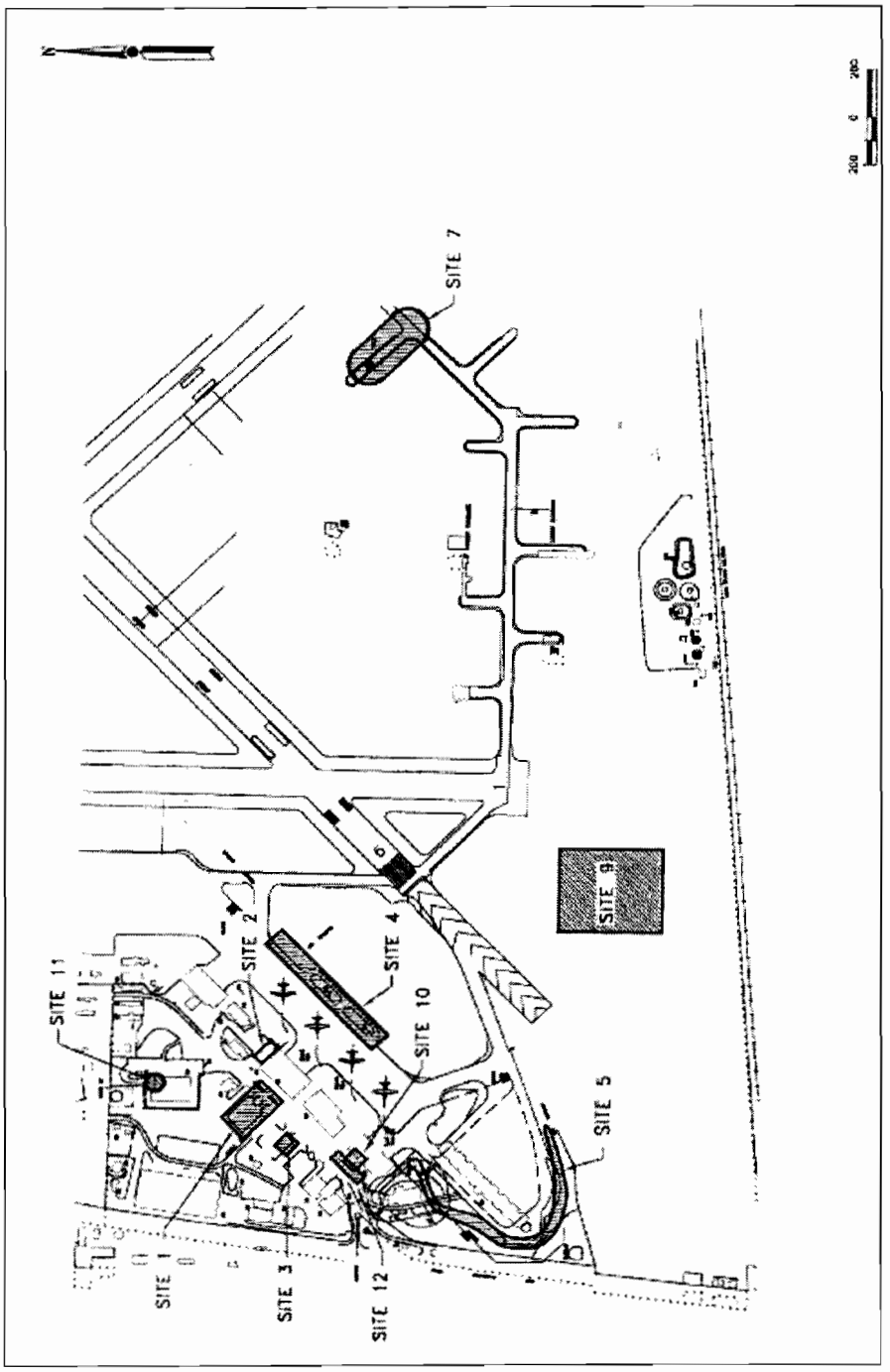

Figure 3. Location of the identified sites at the 106th Rescue Wing

Site 1: Aviation Gas Spill Site

Site 1 is located northeast of Smith Avenue on both sides of Moen Street. In 1965, a tanker truck parked in an elevated parking lot northwest of Moen Street reportedly released a maximum of 5,000 gallons of Aviation Gas (AVGAS) onto the parking lot. The petroleum product was thought to have accumulated in the adjacent former drainage swale, across Moen Street, where it reportedly evaporated and/or infiltrated the subsurface. This event occurred prior to the establishment of statutory requirements for reporting petroleum spills. There was no documented recovery of the spilled fuel. Further evaluation of this site was deemed necessary because no apparent recovery occurred and because the area overlies a sole-source aquifer.

The RI found no evidence of AVGAS contaminants at this site. Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPCs) were not identified in subsurface soil or groundwater. Risk assessment of concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs) and lead, identified as COPCs in surface soil, showed they do not pose an unacceptable risk. No further action was necessary, and preparation of a decision document was recommended.

Site 2: Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area (1970 to 1982)

Site 2 is located adjacent to a loading ramp along the northeast wall of Building 358. The site includes grass-covered areas and areas paved with concrete and asphalt. The area was used from 1970 until 1982 to store shop solvent wastes and recovered fuels and oils in drums. The site was formerly an open gravel space with no containment structures and has recently been paved with asphalt on the southeast side of the loading ramp. Previous investigations estimated that less than 500 gallons of liquids from minor spills have been released at the site during its 12-year operation. No spills were reported at the site, however stained surface soils were observed during a site visit in 1986. The site was not assigned a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit because the 106th Rescue Wing determined the stain's origin to be from a small quantity generator.

The RI found no evidence of COPCs in subsurface soil or groundwater. Exceedances were detected for arsenic, cadmium, and lead in surface soils, and they were identified as COPCs. Risk assessment shows that their concentrations in surface soils do not pose an unacceptable risk. Based on these results, no further action is necessary, and preparation of a decision document for site closure is recommended.

Site 3: Former Waste Storage Facility (1984 to 1989)

Site 3 is located in the southeast corner of an asphalt-paved parking lot at the western corner of the intersection of Moen Street and Smith Avenue. The site was formerly the gravel floor of Building 282, which was removed in 1989. Past practices at this site included the storage of shop wastes, recovered oils, and waste fuels stored in drums placed on the gravel floor from 1984 to 1989. No spills were reported in association with this site. However, stained gravels and soil were observed. The cumulative volume of any potential releases was estimated to have been less than 1000 gallons. The site was not assigned a RCRA permit because the 106th Rescue Wing determined the stain's origin to be a small quantity generator.

The RI detected exceedances for cadmium and lead in surface soils at this site, and they were identified as COPCs. Cadmium and lead were eliminated as COPCs in surface soil during the risk assessment. No COPCs were identified in subsurface soil and groundwater. Therefore, no further action is necessary, and preparation of a decision document is recommended.

Site 4: Aircraft Refueling Apron Spill Site

Site 4 encompasses a grassy area adjacent to the refueling apron, southeast of Building 358. The refueling apron was used from the 1950s through the 1980s. Fuel was pumped from the on-base Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) Tank Farm, located approximately 3,000 feet southeast of the refueling apron, to fuel outlets in a depressed concrete area at the apron. The depressed area was constructed to prevent potential surface releases of fuel from migrating onto the grassy area. Unused fuel was pumped back to the tank farm. Although hydraulic oil (50 gal/yr), trichloroethylene (TCE) (30 gal/yr), and fuel were released here, much of this material is believed to have drained to catch basins along the edge of the apron.

Surface drainage from Site 4 discharges to a drainage ditch at an outfall located approximately 800 ft south of the refueling apron. This ramp drainage outfall was identified as Site 9 and is detailed in the Site 9 discussion. Monitoring well sampling during the current RI concluded that concentrations of ethyl benzene, total xylenes, and naphthalene fell below New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Action Levels at down gradient wells SW-08 and SW-09, leaving no exceedances at either well in 2000, showing that the extent of the plume is decreasing, likely due to natural attenuation.

Site 5: Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch

Site 5 is a storm water drainage ditch that originates as a subsurface outfall on the southwest side of Building 370. Drainage in the ditch is directed to the southwest along the ditch for about 280 ft before it goes below ground surface through a drainage culvert. The culvert resurfaces approximately 50 ft farther south and the ditch continues southwest for nearly 200 ft before drainage is again directed below ground surface through a culvert. The second culvert extends another 450 ft to the south, then resurfaces and continues east for approximately 550 ft. A discharge point for the ditch was not identified; therefore, it was assumed that water pooled in the ditch was allowed to infiltrate the subsurface, or evaporate.

The drainage receives rainwater from roof drains and runoff from paved areas in the southwestern portion of the base. Historically, an oily sheen was observed on the water surfaces in the ditch during periods of heavy rain. Stressed vegetation was observed in localized areas along the ditch during the site investigation.

Conclusions from previous investigations were:

- Surface soils, shallow subsurface soils, and sediments had exceedances of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds and metals.
- Pooled surface water at the head of the drainage ditch exceeded the action level for lead.

- Contaminant concentrations in soils and sediments generally decreased inversely as distance increased from the head of the ditch.

- Vertical and horizontal detections of contaminants were limited.

- The basewide risk assessment concluded that human receptors would experience acceptable levels of exposure to non-cancer and cancer-causing chemicals in soil and groundwater from Site 5.

Site 7: Former Fire Training Area

This site was used for fire training exercises by the Air Force from 1943 to 1971. It is situated 130 feet northwest of the taxiway on the southeast side of the airport, on a 10-inch-thick concrete hard stand, approximately 400-feet long x 50-feet wide, and bordered by a 10-feet-wide asphalt apron. The area was originally an unlined pit encompassing 1 acre, located 3,000 feet southeast and across the airport from the current Air National Guard facility. Waste fuels, solvents (including kerosene, mineral spirits, trichloroethylene, 2-butanone, toluene), and jet fuel were reportedly poured directly on the ground and ignited for fire training exercises.

The area was paved with a concrete hard stand in 1971 after the ANG took over operations. Curbing 1-foot high and 50-feet x 50-feet in size was constructed in 1978 to act as a berm to enclose the burn area. Burn procedures were modified by floating a layer of jet fuel inside the berm on water, then either separating the fuel into a concrete underground storage tank or burning off excess fuel. Fuel to be used in training exercises was stored in an aboveground steel tank located about 250 feet south-southeast of the former fire training area (FTA). Both tanks were connected to the former FTA by buried piping. The site is 0.61 miles upgradient of the Suffolk County Water Authority, Meeting House Road well field. The ANG discontinued use of the site for fire training in 1986. The water contained in the underground storage tank was sampled on July 16, 1987, for lead and petroleum hydrocarbons, with no detections of the contaminants.

Lead was detected in surface and shallow soils at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC Action Levels. Volatile and semivolatile organic compounds, arsenic, and lead were detected exceeding NYSDEC Action Levels in groundwater samples, and define a plume migrating southeastward from the source area at the former FTA. Volatile and semivolatile organic compound contamination migrated to downgradient monitoring wells. Metals contamination in groundwater was detected beyond the source area at the former FTA, but not as far as the downgradient wells. Metals data from the affected monitoring well are suspect due to its galvanized steel construction. Additional investigation is recommended to define the migration plume. Installing and sampling new downgradient monitoring wells are recommended to remedy deficient existing monitoring wells.

The risk assessment for contaminants in groundwater and subsurface soils concluded that an exposure pathway for on-site receptors does not currently exist. One hypothetical off-site receptor (Meetinghouse Road Well Field) was identified. Risk characterization indicates that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency(EPA) acceptable risk levels are exceeded for non-cancer effects to children for the hypothetical future groundwater pathway scenario. However, the risk assessment indicates that current exposures are not likely occurring. Lead and arsenic in

groundwater are retained as COPCs. Evaluation of remedial action alternatives is recommended to address surface soil contamination and the groundwater plume.

Site 8: Old Base Septic Systems

Site 8 is a composite of cesspools, septic tanks, distribution boxes, oil/mud traps, and dry wells, which constituted the former sewage treatment system at the base. These structures treated discharges from buildings where industrial and/or equipment maintenance activities were conducted. Volatile and semi volatile organic compounds were detected in sludge and liquid samples obtained from some structures (ABB-ES 1991). The system is comprised of five cells, referred to as Cells 1 through 5, and includes 21 subsites, 8A through 8U. Each of the five cells is associated with multiple structures.

Site 8 is listed as a New York State Class 2 Inactive Hazardous Waste Site (Identification Number 152148) in the "Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites" (NYSDEC 1993). Based on the base-wide risk assessment, human receptors would not experience unacceptable levels of exposure to non-cancer and cancer-causing chemicals in soil and groundwater at Site 8.

Site 9: Ramp Drainage Outfall

Site 9 is located approximately 1,100 ft south of the refueling apron. The site consists of an outfall, which receives drainage from the refueling apron, several hangars, and a drainage ditch. Surface drainage from the refueling apron is collected at five catch basins near the fuel outlets and then directed through underground pipes to the drainage outfall, at the north end of Site 9. The drainage ditch extends approximately 400 ft south of the outfall point along a ditch, where it infiltrates the subsurface.

Site 10: Waste Stripper Tank No. 61, Building 370

Site 10 consists of a former 1,200-gallon underground storage tank located about 10 feet northwest of Building 370. The tank was used to store used solvents but may have contained fuel or oil at one time. The integrity of the former tank at this site was unknown, and there was a potential for spent solvents to have leaked or overflowed from it in the past. The tank reportedly was removed in 1997 and granted closure by the NYSDEC. 106th Rescue Wing personnel are seeking closure documentation.

PAHs were detected at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC limits in one sample out of a total of six samples in shallow soils. Lead was detected in three out of six shallow soils exceeding NYSDEC limits and is considered to be a COPC. The risk assessment found that lead and PAH concentrations in surface soils do not pose an unacceptable risk. There were no exceedances by volatile or semivolatile organic compounds to indicate that the former Waste Stripper Tank introduced contaminants to the subsurface soils or groundwater, and no other COPCs were identified. No further action is necessary, and preparation of a decision document is recommended.

Site 11: Trench Drain Sump, Building 230

Site 11 is a former trench drain sump located beneath the northeast corner of Building 230. The building is used for Motor Pool maintenance of heavy equipment. During renovations at the Motor Pool building, a vertical cylindrical structure, later identified as a former trench drain sump (which appeared to contain either used oil, water, or both) was discovered under the floor. The cylindrical sump structure was estimated as approximately 2 feet in diameter and 18-feet deep, with an internal volume of about 200 gallons. The former trench drain sump is constructed of steel pipe and is connected to the former trench drain system, which has been decommissioned. The vessel has reportedly been emptied and steam cleaned by the 106th Rescue Wing, with no evidence of leakage observed. Recently, the sump contained about ½ inch of water. In previous investigations, arsenic, chromium, and lead were detected in subsurface soils exceeding NYSDEC limits in the vicinity of the site. Chromium was also detected exceeding action limits in groundwater.

Chromium and lead exceeded background concentrations, but not the NYSDEC limits, in unsaturated soils. PAHs exceeded NYSDEC limits in shallow soil from one sample location. Low levels of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)-diesel range organics were detected in groundwater. No COPCs were positively identified in groundwater from the site. The risk assessment indicates that PAHs, lead, and TPH detected at the site do not pose an unacceptable risk. Therefore, no further action is necessary, and preparation of a decision document is recommended.

Site 12: Spill Site Northwest of Building 370

Site 12 is an area on the northwest side of Building 370 (Hangar A), where workers noted an odor during excavation for installation of a new underground pipeline. The site was discovered in May 1999, when workers installing a sanitary sewer noted a "strange smell," also described as "musty/petroleum." In response, at the 106th Rescue Wing's request, researchers conducted limited direct-push soil sampling at the site. Sample analysis tentatively identified the semivolatile organic compound, tri-ortho cresyl phosphate, and detected PAHs . Reportedly, this area was a drainage ditch that received discharge from a drain pipe from Building 370, where aircraft were stored and maintained. No investigations of this site had been performed prior to the current remedial investigation.

Soil staining was observed during the remedial investigation field activities at Site 12. However, no COPCs were detected. The detection of lead in one shallow soil sample is associated with debris from recent construction activities. No COPCs were identified in groundwater. The risk assessment shows that the lead concentration detected in surface soil does not post an unacceptable risk. No further action is necessary, and a decision document is recommended.

Section 4: Area Profile

Community Profile

The 106th Rescue Wing is headquartered at the Air National Guard Installation in Westhampton Beach, New York (Figure 2). Located on the southern shore of Long Island's Suffolk County, Westhampton Beach was rated by the 2004 *New York Post* as one of the five best places to live in the state. Thanks to its proximity to New York City and the other "Hamptons" in the South Shore community, this upscale village is growing. Incorporated in 1928, Westhampton Beach has a quaint village center that spreads only 2.9 square miles by land and less than a square mile of water surface. The village is basically residential with single-family homes and condominium complexes allowing for seasonal fluctuations in populations. The year round average population is nearly 2,000.

Suffolk County is considered suburban to New York City and bordered to the west by Nassau County. The county totals 911 square miles with shores on both the Atlantic Ocean and the Long Island Sound. Its population of about 1.4 million has the lowest unemployment rate of the nation. The median household income in 2000 was more than $65,000, well above the national average of $42,000. Retail trade is the largest employer in Suffolk County. Retailers, designed to attract walk-in customers with merchandise for personal and household use, operate from fixed points of sale. The second largest employer is the manufacturing industry, including manufacture of durable goods, transportation equipment, and biotechnical and electronic industries. Education, health, and social services employ 23 percent of Westhampton Beach. Due to increases in home and office building, construction employs 10 percent of the village.

Long Island ranks second only to California in U.S. grape production and Suffolk County's wine industry is the most prosperous agricultural enterprise in New York State. Environmental stewardship is a concern for the community and is voiced by community and industry leaders as well as by New York businesses, state government, and educational institutions. Examples of this consciousness include Cornell's Cooperative Extension program, "Pesticide Phase Out" community advisory committee; the Long Island Horticulture Conference; Save Our Seashore, Inc.; Grassroots Environmental Education; and Starflower Experiences, Inc.

Geographical and Climatic Characterization

The New York Air National Guard 106th Rescue Group Installation is situated adjacent to the Francis S. Gabreski Airport in Westhampton Beach, New York. Gabreski Airport is Suffolk County's general aviation facility with a 9,000-foot runway (second only to New York's longest, the JFK International).

The airport is situated on a glacial outwash plain that slopes southward to the Atlantic Ocean shoreline. The area is characterized by flat, subtle rolling terrain and some steeper stream channels.

Average monthly temperatures in the area range from 0 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 90 degrees Fahrenheit in July. Exposed to the Atlantic Ocean to the south, the climate at Francis S. Gabreski Airport is humid with a maritime influence with heavy precipitation in winter relative

to that in summer. Precipitation averages approximately 43 inches per year, and dry periods during June and July are common. Average snowfall is approximately 26 inches.

Section 5: Public Environmental Interests

Citizen participation is the foundation of any effective community involvement plan. Information in this section was obtained through interviews with residents, public officials, local businessmen, and others. Eight people were interviewed on June 2, 2005. (See Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire used in the interviews.)

Installation-Community Interviews Summary

All of those interviewed were familiar with some aspects of the installation's role in the community as an employer and as a responsible marine rescue steward. Three people specifically mentioned their appreciation of the "lives saved" when the Guard rescued people stranded at sea. No one interviewed was familiar with environmental restoration activities on the base. All but one of those interviewed expressed interest in knowing about the ERP.

Five interviewed were concerned about the groundwater. Two individuals with specific concerns about the groundwater were confident that the Guard was competent to do a good job, but were curious about what could be done. One retiree, who serves on the Environmental Advisory Council, believed that "there is a lot unknown about [the site's] condition." One young business owner said he was concerned about groundwater throughout Long Island. No one mentioned any other specific environmental problems. The retiree said he was glad the Air National Guard is here and that it makes a "wonderful noise."

Four of those interviewed are active in the Gabreski Rescue Initiative Partnership (GRIP), a group who mission is to keep the 106th Air National Guard Rescue Wing in Westhampton Beach. Two-thirds of those interviewed expressed a high level of gratitude that the Air National Guard is staying at Gabreski. However, one individual said that although the Air National Guard is highly regarded for its military mission and participation in maritime affairs, it does not score well with communication about environmental matters. This public official said, "Education is needed for our community. We all need to be conscious of how we affect the environment." A middle-aged business leader said the he is not sure what cleanup is happening but "assumes nothing is actively under cleanup."

When asked about his or her understanding of water issues at Gabreski, nearly everyone interviewed mentioned a "jet fuel" spill "many years ago." Five people believe the plume from the spill that originated "20 or 30 years ago" is still moving south, away from the base and "towards the village." Two of them believe that the plume has affected the water of residents on Peters Lane; one person believes that those residents cannot use their tap water now because of it.

All but one of the interviewees asked for more information about the base's environmental restoration program and all agreed to be listed on the mailing list. When asked how they wanted to receive information, the majority requested public meetings or a newsletter sent to their home. Three indicated email was their preference; the same three also preferred web site communication. Of those who expressed an interest in receiving information, all preferred to see progress reports, significant milestones and, particularly, notices of upcoming site closeouts. Most preferred to see the information only as necessary.

As to where was a good place to review public documents relative to the cleanup, most reported that the interview location, the Westhampton Free Library, is good. Arrangements were made

with the current library director, Kerri Rosalia, to continue updates to the Information Repository in the library's reference section.

Of those interviewees who had previous inquiries or business with the 106th Rescue Wing, all but one said that their inquiries and requests were handled in a responsive and professional manner. One investment banker said he had written the ANG a letter and had not received a reply.

Section 6: Community Involvement Activities

To meet the information desires of the community and to allow Westhampton Beach area residents to participate in the decision-making process, the ANG may schedule community involvement activities throughout the ERP process at the 106th Rescue Wing. These activities must comply with the community involvement requirements of the National Contingency Plan and the CERCLA, commonly called Superfund. The Air National Guard will review this CIP throughout the ERP process to ensure that it continues to meet the public's information needs.

Community involvement activities coincide with significant events in the ERP. (See Appendix B for the Community Involvement Checklist.) These activities are required by federal regulations, depending on the significance of the environmental impacts and the interest of the community. If additional public participation activities are needed, other activities will be scheduled.

Information Repository

A Public Information File, also known as an Information Repository, is available for public review in the reference section at the Westhampton Free Library at 7 Library Avenue, Westhampton Beach and at the 106th Rescue Wing. This file contains general information on the ERP at the 106th Rescue Wing. The file also includes specific project reports. As new information is released, this file is updated. A copy of the CIP is also included in the file. (See Appendix C for the locations of the Public Information File.)

Public Notices

After completion of the Decision Document, legal notices and display advertisements are published in the local newspapers. These notices announce the proposed action, the dates of the Public Comment Period, the location of the Public Information File and an address for submitting comments.

Public Comment Period

After publication of a draft of an EE/CA or Decision Document, we will hold a 30-day Public Comment Period. This comment period allows area residents to review and comment on the proposed plan of action.

Public Meetings

During Public Comment Periods for Feasibility Studies and EE/CAs, we may hold meetings with the public, depending on the level of public interest. These meetings inform area citizens of the studies' results and project status. During the meetings, we will also ask for questions, comments and suggestions on our findings. We will use this information to help us decide which remedial actions to pursue.

When a Remedial Action Plan is discussed at a public meeting, a court reporter will be present to record all words spoken during the presentations and comment periods. The verbatim meeting transcript will be available for public review. Public meetings are announced through display advertisements in the *Southampton Press,* eastern edition.

Responsiveness Summaries

We will prepare a summary of the written and oral comments made by the public during any public comment period or public meeting. This summary includes our response to those comments. The Responsiveness Summary, available for review in the Public Information File, explains how we considered the public input in reaching a final decision. If, because of public opinion, we make major changes to the initial plan of action, we will hold a second public comment period. In addition, other briefings may be held in nearby communities for interested groups. Availability of the Responsiveness Summary is announced through display advertisements in the *Southampton Press,* eastern edition.

Public Briefings

At certain times during the ERP activities, we may conduct public briefings to discuss our continuing restoration activities. The public briefings will provide community leaders or interested citizens with an opportunity to meet with installation officials in an informal setting and obtain up-to-date information about their environmental activities.

Fact Sheets

When appropriate for public meetings or public comment periods, we will issue fact sheets to describe our activities and progress at the 106th Rescue Wing. These fact sheets will be available in the Public Information File in the Information Repositories, the Environmental Manager's office, and at public meetings. The fact sheets will be distributed to individuals and organizations on our mailing list.

Mailing List

We have compiled an initial mailing list of individuals and organizations interested in ERP activities at the 106th Rescue Wing. Other individuals and organizations that wish to be included in our mailings should contact Major Charles T. Killian at 631-723-7400.

Restoration Advisory Board

If public interest is significant and sustained, area residents will have the opportunity to form a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). This board will review the technical information developed during and following the Remedial Investigation. The RAB will provide an open forum for discussion and exchange of information. The board would be co-chaired by a 106th Rescue Wing representative and a representative from the local area. If the time comes when this board is appropriate, we will arrange the gathering of such a group.

The point of contact for all inquiries related to ERP activities at the 106th Rescue Wing is:

Major Charles T. Killian
Community Affairs Officer
106th Rescue Wing
New York Air National Guard

Francis S. Gabreski Airport (Air National Guard)
150 Riverhead Road
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-1201

Telephone: 631-723-7400

Additional information related to the Environmental Restoration Program activities may be requested from:

Ms. Nedra De Lima
National Guard Bureau
Environmental Public Affairs
1411 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Suite 11200
Arlington, VA 22202-3231

Telephone: (703) 607-2584

Appendix A:
Questionnaire for
Community Interviews

Name of interviewer: Date:

Westhampton Beach Community Interview

Name of citizen: _____

Affiliation: _____

Telephone; e-mail address: _____

Street address: _____

1. What is your understanding of the water issues at Francis S. Gabreski Airport?

2. Do you have any concerns about the groundwater at the Gabreski Airport?

3. Do you know anything about the Environmental Restoration Program at the base?

4. Have you ever spoken with anyone at the Air National Guard about your concerns? Do you feel that he/she was responsive to you?

5. Have you participated in community outreach activities involving the airport? Please describe them.
   How would you like to be involved in future activities?
   If a public meeting were held to provide information on this subject, would you attend?

6. Have you received information concerning Environmental Restoration activities? If so, how?

   __Newspaper __Radio __TV __Public forums __Friends/neighbors
   __ Community Organizations (_____)
   __Other (_____)
   __Have not received information

7. What kind of information about the water issue do you need?

8. How would you like to receive information?
__Newspaper __Radio __ TV __Public meetings __Newsletter sent to your house
__Web site __email __Other (_____)

How frequently would you like to receive it?
__Weekly __Monthly __Other (_____)

9. May we put your name on our mailing list to receive additional information?
__Yes __No

10. Do you have any additional comments?

Appendix B:
Community Involvement Checklist

Community Relations Checklist
Installation Restoration Program
New York Air National Guard Gabreski Air Base

	Community Relations Plan	Establish Information Repository	Public Comment Period DD/FFS/FS*	Public Notice DD/FFS/FS	Public Meeting FFS/FS	Responsiveness Summary DD/FFS/FS	Availability of Responsiveness Summary	Notice of Public Notice Approval Final Plan
Site No. 1 Aviation Gas Spill Site	X							
Site No. 2 Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area	X							
Site No. 4 Aircraft Refueling Apron Spill Site	X							
Site No. 5 Southwest Storm Drainage Ditch	X							
Site No. 7 Former Fire Training Area	X							
Site No. 8 Old Base Septic Systems	X							
Site No. 9 Ramp Drainage Outfall	X							
Site No. 10 Waste Stripper Tank No. 61, Building 370	X							
Site No. 11 Trench Drain Sump, Building 230	X							
Site No. 12 Spill Site Northwest of Building 370	X							

Mark (X) date (month/day/year) and initial each heading when activity is completed.

* DD: Decision Document
PFS: Focused Feasibility Study
FS: Feasibility Study

Appendix C:
Information Repositories

Information Repositories

The public information files for the 106th Rescue Wing Environmental Restoration Program are held at

106th Rescue Wing
New York Air National Guard
Francis S. Gabreski Airport (Air National Guard)
150 Riverhead Road
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-1201

Telephone: (631) 723-7400

Hours of operation:	Monday through Friday	8:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Point of Contact: Major Charles T. Killian
Community Affairs Officer
631-723-7400

and at

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

Hours of operation:	Monday — Thursday	9:00 AM to 9:00 PM
	Friday, Saturday	9:00 AM to 5:00 PM
	Sunday	1:00 PM to 5:00 PM

Point of Contact: Kerri Rosalia
Director, Westhampton Free Library

Appendix D:
Mailing List

Points of Contact

Local Officials

Robert Strebel, Mayor
Incorporated Village of
Westhampton Beach
92 Sunset Avenue
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-2393
(631) 288-1654 (ext.21)
bob.strebel@westhamptonbeach.org

Hank Beck, President
Greater Westhampton Beach
Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1228
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978
(631) 288-3337

Raymond Dean
Chief of Police
Westhampton Beach Police Department
106 Sunset Avenue
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978
(631) 288-3444

Kathleen McGinnis
Clerk/Treasurer of the Village of
Westhampton Beach
92 Sunset Avenue
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978-2393
(631) 288-1654

Steve Levy
Suffolk County Executive
300 Center Drive
County Center
Riverhead, NY 11901-0000
(631) 852-1400

Federal Legislators

Representative Timothy H. Bishop
United States Senator
33 Flying Point Rd, Suite 104A
Southampton, NY 11968
(631) 259-8450

Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton
476 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: (202) 224-4451

Senator Charles Schumer
313 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Phone: (202) 224-6542

Governor and State Legislators

Governor George E. Pataki
Governor
State Capitol
Albany, NY 12224
Phone: (518) 474-7516
Fax: (518) 473-7669

Assemblyman Fred W. Thiele, Jr.,
U.S. House of Representatives
2302 Main St
Box 3062
Bridgehampton, 11932
(631) 537-2583

Senator Kenneth P. La Valle
District Office
325 Middle Country Road, Suite 4
Selden, NY 11784
(631) 696-6900

State and Local Agencies

Alfred Clifford Tisch, Sheriff
Suffolk County Offices
Administrative Officer
100 Center Drive
Riverhead, NY 11901
(631) 852-2299

Ronald F. Foley, Commissioner
Suffolk Co. Depart. of Parks, Recreation,
and Conservation
P.O. Box 144
Mantauk Highway
West Sayville, NY 11796
(631) 854-4949

Gabreski Rescue Initiative Partnership (GRIP)
PO Box 646
Westhampton,NY 11977
631-288-5032
http://www.gripinc.org/

New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
4740 21st St
Long Island City, NY 11101 (718) 482-4900

Chart Guthrie
Regional Fisheries Manager
NYSDEC, Region 1
Bldg 40, SUNY
Stony Brook, NY 11790-2356
(631) 444-0281
caguthri@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Louise Stalzer, Executive Director
Peconic Community Council, Inc.
39 Mill Road
Westhampton Beach, NY 11978
Phone: 631-288-2567

Peconic Estuary Program
Suffolk County Department of Health
Services
Office of Ecology
County Center
Riverhead, NY 11901
(631) 852-2077
info@peconicestuary.org

Long Island Community Foundation
1740 Old Jericho Turnpike
Jericho, NY 11753
516) 681-5085

Antonia C. Novello, Commissioner
New York Department of Health
Corning Tower
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12237
518-474-2011

Thomas McMahon, Dist. Mgr.
New York State Soil & Water
Conservation Committee
Suffolk County SWCD
423 Griffing Avenue
Riverhead, NY 11901
(845) 292-6552

EPA Region 2
Jane M. Kenny, Regional Administrator
290 Broadway
New York City, NY 10007-1866
(212) 637-5000

New York Department of Environmental
Conservation
Erin M. Crotty, Commissioner
50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12207
(518) 474-2121

Businesses and Community Leaders

Joseph T. Caracappa, Presiding Officer
Gabreski Rescue Initiative Partnership
(GRIP) Inc.
PO Box 646
Westhampton, NY 11977
631-288-5032
http://www.gripinc.org

Patricia J. Wood, Executive Director
Grassroots Environmental Education
52 Main Street
Port Washington, NY 11050
(516) 883-0887
info@grassrootsinfo.org

Herman Bishop
114 Potunk Lane
Westhampton, NY 11977
631-288-2876
bobishop4@excite.com

Lucille Bronson
P.O. Box 772
Westhampton, NY 11978
631-288-2906

Kevin Federico
Morgan Stanley
889 Harrison Ave.
Riverhead, NY 11901
kevin.federico@morganstanley.com

Charles Hedberg
35 Woodland Ave.
Westhampton, NY 11977
631-288-3138

James Hulme
Kelly and Hulme
323 Mill Road
Westhampton, NY 11977
631-288-2876

Thomas M. Kerr, Jr.
W.G. Hentschel Incorp.
P.O. Box 68
Westhampton, NY 11977
631-288-1486

Gordon Werner
Follett and Werner Funeral Home
60 Mill Road
Kevin Federico
Morgan Stanley
889 Harrison Ave.
Riverhead, NY 11901
Fandw60@aol.com

Local Media

AM radio stations in Westhampton Beach:

WRIV (1390 AM; 1 kW; Riverhead, NY; Owner: Crystal Coast Communications, Inc.)

WFTU (1570 AM; 1 kW; Riverhead, NY; Owner: Five Towns College)

WFAN (660 AM; 50 kW; New York, NY; Owner: Infinity Broadcasting Operations, Inc.)

WLIM (1580 AM; 10 kW; Patchogue, NY Owner: Polnet Communications, Ltd.)

WGSM (740 AM; 25 kW; Huntington, NY; Owner: K Radio Licensee, Inc.)

WTIC (1080 AM; 50 kW; Hartford, CT; Owner: Infinity Radio Operations Inc.)

WCBS (880 AM; 50 kW; New York, NY; Owner: Infinity Broadcasting Operations, Inc.)

WNNZ (640 AM; 50 kW; Westfield, MA; Owner: Clear Channel Broadcasting Licenses, Inc.)

WMCA (570 AM; 50 kW; New York, NY; Owner: Salem Media Of New York, LLC)

WOR (710 AM; 50 kW; New York, NY; Owner: Buckley Broadcasting Corporation)

WABC (770 AM; 50 kW; New York, NY; Owner: WABC-AM Radio, Inc.)

WEPN (1050 AM; 50 kW; New York, NY; Owner: New York AM Radio, LLC)

WINS (1010 AM; 50 kW; New York, NY; Owner: Infinity Broadcasting Operations, Inc.)

FM radio stations in Westhampton Beach:

WDRE (98.5 FM; Westhampton, NY; Owner: Jarad Broadcasting Company of Westhampton, Inc.)

WLVG (96.1 FM; Center Moriches, NY; Owner: Way Broadcasting, Inc.)

WRCN-FM (103.9 FM; Riverhead, NY; Owner: IW Limited Liability Company)

WXXP (105.3 FM; Calverton-Roanoke, NY; Owner: Jarad Broadcasting Co. of Calverton)

WBON (107.1 FM; Hampton Bays, NY; Owner: Nassau Broadcasting Holdings, Inc.)

WLIU (88.3 FM; Southampton, NY; Owner: Long Island University Public Radio Network)

WALK-FM (97.5 FM; Patchogue, NY; Owner: AM/FM Radio Licenses, LLC.)

WBAZ (102.5 FM; Bridgehampton, NY; Owner: AAA Entertainment Licensing LLC)

WHFM (95.3 FM; Southampton, NY; Owner: CXR Holdings, Inc.)

WBLI (106.1 FM; Patchogue, NY; Owner: CXR Holdings, Inc.)

WUSB (90.1 FM; Stony Brook, NY; Owner: State University Of New York)

WRLI-FM (91.3 FM; Southampton, NY; Owner: Connecticut Public Broadcasting, Inc)

W289AD (105.7 FM; Selden, NY; Owner: Sacred Heart University, Inc.)

WLNG (92.1 FM; Sag Harbor, NY; Owner: Main Street Broadcasting Co., Inc.)

W277AB (103.3 FM; Noyack, NY; Owner: Sacred Heart University, Inc.)

WBEA (101.7 FM; Southold, NY; Owner: AAA Entertainment Licensing LLC)

TV broadcast stations around Westhampton Beach:

WLNY (Channel 55; Riverhead, NY; Owner: WLNY-TV, Inc.)

WFTY (Channel 67; Smithtown, NY; Owner: Univision New York LLC)

Appendix E:
Glossary

Comment Period: A period, usually 30 days, when members of the public review and comment on specific documents or proposed actions.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act: A federal law, often called Superfund, enacted by Congress in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

Decision Document: A formal published record of a significant decision made regarding an Environmental Restoration Program site. Decision Documents are prepared when a site requires no further action or when a site remediation method has been selected.

Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis: A comparative analysis of removal action options for an Environmental Restoration Program site. Engineering Evaluations/Cost Analyses are required only for non-time-critical removal actions that require expedited response actions. Engineering Evaluations/Cost Analyses are not required for time-critical removal actions; however, they may be done. Future follow-up work at these sites should be anticipated, such as a Remedial Investigation and Record of Decision, as necessary.

Environmental Restoration Program: A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act-based environmental restoration program. It was established to identify, assess, investigate and clean up substances at past disposal and spill sites.

Groundwater: Water beneath the earth's surface, found in soil, sand and other porous substances. Groundwater may be pumped to the surface and used as a source of drinking water or for irrigation.

Hydrogeologic Study: The study of the geology of groundwater, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Information Repository: A place where current information, technical reports and reference documents concerning an Army National Guard Environmental Restoration Program site are stored. The Information Repository, usually in a public library near the installation, is available for public access and review.

Interim Removal Action: The removal of contaminants or other interim action to control, reduce or eliminate sources of contamination or safeguard public health or sensitive environments pending decision and implementation of final remedial action. An Interim Removal Action includes the provision of alternative water supply or treatment of contaminated drinking water supply when the hazard results from a release. This is a time-critical action.

Monitoring Well: A well used to collect groundwater samples for water quality analysis or to measure groundwater levels. A monitoring well can also be a well drilled at a hazardous waste site to collect groundwater samples for the purpose of physical, chemical or biological analysis to determine the amounts, types and distribution of substances in the groundwater beneath or migrating from a site.

National Contingency Plan: Site restoration must conform to the Environmental Protection Agency's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, the operating rules for Superfund cleanups.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969: A federal law requiring all federal agencies to conduct environmental assessments of any agency actions that may significantly affect public health, welfare or the environment.

Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions: Actions that address releases or threats of releases where the lead agency determines that more than 6 months are available for planning prior to undertaking a removal.

Preliminary Assessment: The first phase of the Army National Guard's Environmental Restoration Program. It consists primarily of past and present installation employee interviews and a thorough review of operational and historic records of the installation. This assessment discovers if potential environmental impacts exist on the installation. If further study is needed, a Site Investigation is conducted.

Remedial Action: The actual construction or implementation of the remedy selected to contain, control or remediate an identified site. This action follows the Remedial Design phase of the Environmental Restoration Program.

Remedial Design: The development of technical specifications and engineering design necessary to carry out a Remedial Action.

Remedial Investigation: Investigation and analytical studies conducted at an Environmental Restoration Program site. The investigation and study fully define the type and extent of the environmental impacts, establish criteria for remediating the site, identify and screen potential alternative remedies and analyze the technologies and costs related to each potential alternative remedy.

Remedial Measure: An action taken to remediate or control environmental impacts.

Removal Action: Removal actions include the relatively quick cleanup or risk reduction actions taken when necessary to prevent, minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or to the environment. Removal actions may be categorized as emergency, time-critical or non-time-critical, based on the type of situation, the urgency and threat of the release or potential release and the subsequent timeframe in which the action must be initiated.

Site Investigation: The second phase of the Environmental Restoration Program. A Site Investigation begins if the Preliminary Assessment suggests the existence of environmental impacts at a particular site. This second phase involves on-scene inspection and sampling of soil, surface water and groundwater. The samples are analyzed to confirm the presence or absence of environmental impacts.

Solvent: A liquid substance that dissolves or disperses other substances.

Superfund: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Act established a special tax that helps pay for the investigation and remediation of certain abandoned or uncontrolled environmentally impacted sites. The fund is used when the party or parties responsible for the environmental impacts cannot be found or are unwilling or unable to pay for site restoration.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act: A federal law enacted by Congress in 1986. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. This Act sets cleanup standards that strongly favor permanent remedies, gives the Environmental Protection Agency more control over cleanup procedures and involves states and the public in the cleanup decision-making process. This Act sets health and safety standards for workers at cleanup sites.

Surface Water: Ground-level bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes and streams.

Time-Critical Removal Action: An interim remedial action including emergencies lasting longer than 30 calendar days, those releases requiring initiation of onsite activity within six months of the lead agency's determination, based on the site evaluation, that a removal action is appropriate.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: The primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment.

Appendix F:
List of Acronyms

List of Acronyms

ANG	Air National Guard
AVGAS	Aviation Gas
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COPCs	Contaminants of Potential Concern
DOD	Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FTA	Fire Training Area
GRIP	Gabreski Rescue Initiative Partnership
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SI	Site Investigation
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Appendix G:
Principal Laws and Regulations

Principal Laws and Regulations

The following are some of the most important laws that affect the St. Louis Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) Sites.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

CERCLA is the main law governing cleanup at many FUSRAP sites. The act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and to clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

A preliminary assessment is used to place a FUSRAP site on the **National Priorities List** (NPL). This list targets the most pressing sites for cleanup. Cleanup at FUSRAP NPL sites is guided by federal facility agreements (FFA) with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, with input from states where the sites are located.

CERCLA then calls for a **Remedial Investigation** (RI) and **Feasibility Study** (FS) process. The RI studies the site and checks possible cleanup alternatives, while the FS develops and screens these alternatives. A cleanup remedy is selected and a Record of Decision (ROD) is issued to record the preferred method and manner of cleanup. The ROD considers and addresses public comments and community concerns. Plans are drawn and cleanup begins. After work is done, the site is monitored to make sure that the cleanup works as designed.

NCP: The National Contingency Plan is the blueprint for implementing CERCLA and specifies that cleanup remedies must protect human health and the environment. Remedies must also comply with all federal and state environmental standards, which are sometimes called applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs). The NCP also identifies cost as a criterion for consideration when cleanup remedies are evaluated.

The NCP specifies nine criteria when selecting remedies for cleanup:
1. Overall protection of human health and the environment
2. Compliance with ARARs
3. Long-term effectiveness and permanence
4. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment
5. Short-term effectiveness
6. Implementability
7. Cost
8. State acceptance
9. Community acceptance

All alternatives must 1) protect human health and the environment and 2) satisfy ARARs (unless a waiver is granted). The next five criteria are then considered equally to help determine the most effective remedy.

The final criteria, state and community acceptance, also play a role in remedy selection. These criteria are considered to be modifying criteria that may affect remedy selection after all the other factors have been evaluated.

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (1984).

RCRA serves to manage hazardous wastes, requiring that safe and secure procedures be used to treat, ship, store, and dispose of hazardous wastes. Facilities performing these functions must hold special permits and are required to operate within specific guidelines

Other Laws and Regulations

A variety of other laws may apply to the St. Louis FUSRAP Sites to address the contaminants that have been found, their location, and the activities taking place to remove or control their spread. These laws are federal and state requirements that may be determined to be "legally applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements" (ARARs).

Clean Air Act - sets standards for emissions of radionuclides into the air.

Clean Water Act - requires that a permit be obtained to discharge pollutants from pipes or other "point sources" into state waters.

Primary Drinking Water Standards - MCLs for Radionuclides - sets limits on the maximum concentration levels for the radionuclides radium-226 and radium-228.

Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA 1992): Cleanup of Radioactively

Contaminated Land and Contaminated Buildings - sets dose limits for radiation from radium-226.

NRC Radiological Criteria for License Termination - sets radiation standards for cleanup levels at a site when a site can be considered decommissioned and the license can be terminated.

Protection of Wetlands - under this executive order, a federal agency must minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, as well as preserve and enhance their natural and beneficial values.

Governor's Executive Order, Floodplains - requires an evaluation of actions taken in a floodplain in order to avoid adverse impacts.

Floodplain Management and Protection - sets procedures on floodplain management and protection, as could occur during excavation in a floodplain.

Archeological Resources Protection Act - serves to preserve historical and archeological data that might otherwise be destroyed by cleanup activities.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act - requires protection and repatriation of any Native American cultural items found on or taken from Federal or tribal lands.

Other guidelines and standards not yet written into law may also have bearing on the proposed action, along with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Orders and guidelines. These guidelines are "to be considered" in formulating and conducting the cleanup.