



SUMMER 2002

Si Ud. desea ver una copia del Plan Propuesto en español, por favor llame a Ms. Cynthia Urias a (619) 556-9569.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO IR SITES 5, 7, 11, AND 12

Navy Proposes No Further Action

The Navy is requesting comments from the public on the proposal for no further action at four Installation Restoration (IR) Program Sites (5, 7, 11, and 12) at Naval Station San Diego. The IR Program was implemented at Naval Station San Diego to identify, assess, characterize, and clean up or control contamination from past hazardous waste-disposal operations and hazardous material spills. These four sites are the first of the Naval Station San Diego IR sites to be included in a proposed plan for site closure. Site 7 (a former city of San Diego sewage treatment plant) progressed through a detailed field investigation process (called a "remedial investigation" or RI), while Sites 5 (Admiral Baker Golf Course Landscaping-Debris Landfill), 11 (a French drain), and 12 (Brinser Street parking lot, the site of two former creosote dip ponds) were closed prior to the RI. Because Site 7 was the only one of these four sites to progress through the RI phase, this Proposed Plan discusses primarily this site.

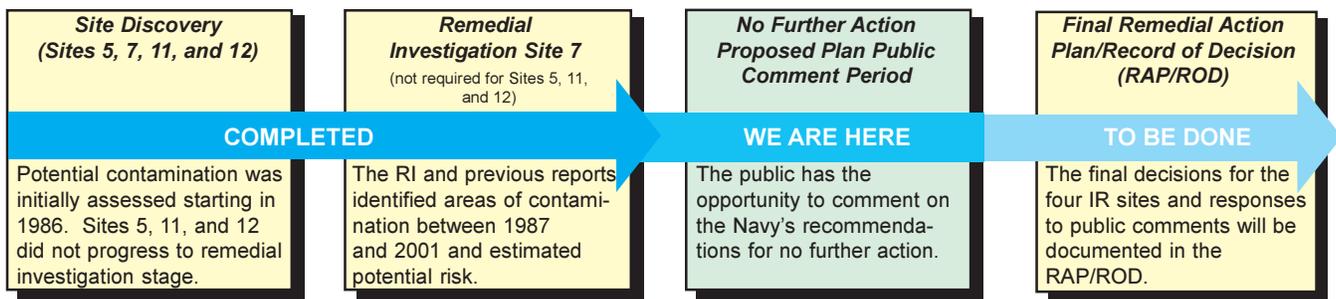
This document was developed in accordance with Section 117 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and applicable provisions of the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), and fulfills the public participation requirements of the lead agency, the Navy. The purpose of this Plan is to provide background information, explain the basis for the no further action recommendation, solicit public review and comment, and describe ways the public can be involved in the IR process. The IR process for the sites included in this Proposed Plan is shown below.

This Proposed Plan presents the results of the environmental investigations for Site 7 and explains the basis for proposing no further action for soil and groundwater at Site 7. More detailed information on the investigations and the analyses that led to this proposal are presented in the Remedial Investigation Report, which is part of the Naval Station San Diego Administrative Record file (see page 7) that is available to the public. Following the presentation of Site 7 highlights, this Proposed Plan presents brief descriptions of Sites 5, 11, and 12 and documents regulatory agency concurrence with no further action at these sites.

As the lead agency, the Navy recommends no further action at Sites 5 and 11 because investigation has shown no evidence of contamination and at Sites 7 and 12 because the low concentrations of contaminants present do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. The California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) concur with this recommendation for Sites 5, 11, and 12.

We invite you to review and provide input on this Proposed Plan during the public comment period between September 3 and October 17, 2002. You do not have to be a technical expert to comment. If you have a concern or preference, the Navy wants to hear it before making a final decision. For information on the public comment process, see the text box at the bottom of this page. The final decision for these sites will be documented in a final remedial action plan/record of decision (RAP/ROD). Public comments will be addressed in the Responsiveness Summary section of the RAP/ROD (see page 6).

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROCESS FOR SITES 5, 7, 11, AND 12



Opportunities for Community Involvement

Public Meeting – September 18, 2002, 6:30–7:30 p.m. (Holiday Inn, 700 National City Boulevard, National City)

You are invited to a public meeting to discuss the recommendation presented in this Proposed Plan regarding no further action at Sites 5, 7, 11, and 12. Navy representatives will provide visual displays and information on the environmental investigations and the risk levels associated with these sites. You will have the opportunity to ask questions and formally comment on the recommendation for no further action.

Public Comment Period – September 3 Through October 17, 2002

We encourage you to comment on this Proposed Plan and site-related documents during the 45-day public comment period. Comments may be submitted orally or in writing at the public meeting, or mailed (**postmarked no later than October 17, 2002**) to: Attn: Ms. Theresa Morley, Navy Region Southwest, Code N45RI, 33000 Nixie Way, Building 50, Suite 326, San Diego, CA 92147. Comments may also be sent to Ms. Theresa Morley by fax [(619) 524-0909] or by e-mail [morley.theresa.l@asw.cnrsw.navy.mil] no later than **October 17, 2002**. Public comments received during this period, or in person at the public meeting mentioned above, will be incorporated into the Responsiveness Summary portion of the RAP/ROD and will be considered in the final decisions for these four sites.

Definitions of chemical terms used in this Proposed Plan (indicated by *bold italics*) are on page 7.

SITE 7, FORMER SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Figure 1 shows Site 7 in relation to Naval Station San Diego and to the other IR sites included in this plan.

Site Description

Site 7 (Figure 2) was the location of the city of San Diego-owned-and-operated Harbor Drive Sewage Treatment Plant from 1951 to 1963. Spills and leaks from tanks and pipelines associated with sewage storage and treatment processes may have occurred. Naval Station acquired the property in 1977, and the plant was demolished in 1978. Site 7 is currently paved and used as a parking lot. The use of the site is not expected to change.

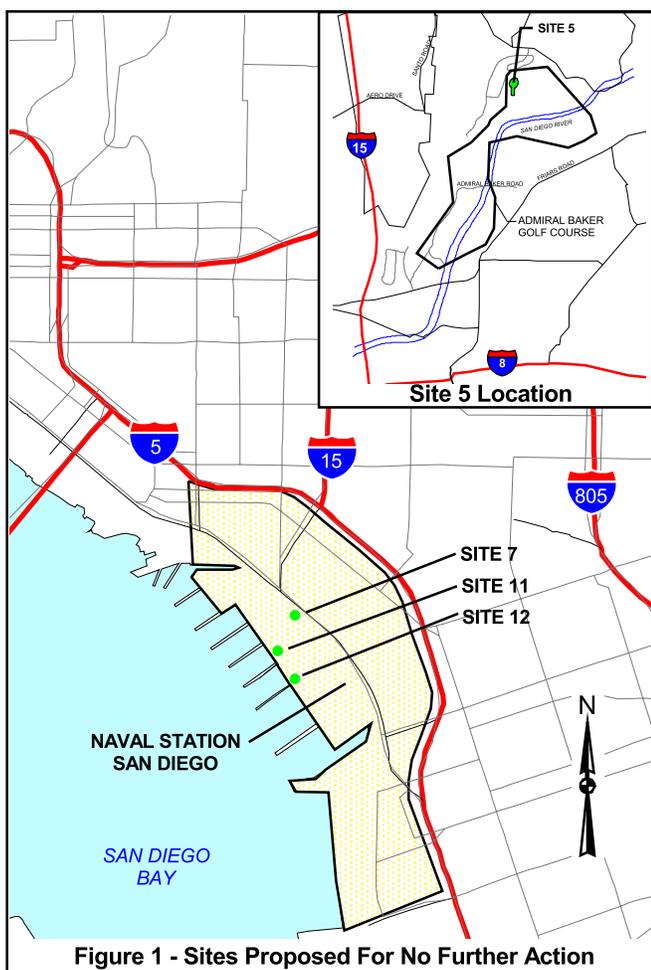


Figure 1 - Sites Proposed For No Further Action

Site 7 is an irregularly shaped parcel bounded on the south by Vesta Street, on the east by Harbor Drive, and on the west by Knowlton Williams Road. The site is approximately 1,250 feet long and 600 feet wide at the widest point, tapering to about 250 feet wide along the southern end. There are no endangered wildlife species or sites of archaeological significance located at this site.

Remedial Investigation (RI) Overview

Investigations were conducted at Site 7 between 1987 and 1998. Because there was evidence that a hazardous waste release had occurred at Site 7, an RI was performed. The RI was conducted to determine the nature and extent of hazardous waste contamination and to quantify the risk to humans and the environment posed by contaminants (substances with an adverse effect on air, water, or soil quality) present at the site. The investigations identified the presence of soil contaminated with **polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons** (PAHs) such as **benzo(a)pyrene**, **polychlorinated biphenyls** (PCBs), **metals** at concentrations above standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), and low concentrations

of **volatile organic compounds** (VOCs) and groundwater contaminated with metals. Extensive soil sampling was performed to collect data for assessing environmental conditions at Site 7. The RI focused on shallow soil (0 to 10 feet below ground surface [bgs]) but included soil sampling to depths of 20 feet bgs.

Groundwater data were collected at Site 7 to determine whether chemicals associated with site soils were also present in groundwater and to evaluate possible ecological impacts from the chemicals to San Diego Bay. Depth to groundwater at Site 7 is approximately 12 to 17 feet bgs.

The Site 7 human-health risk assessment was based on the assumptions of future residential use of the property and an exposure period of 30 years. These assumptions were used by the Navy to provide a conservative estimate of potential future risk even though Naval Station continues to be an active military installation. For a detailed explanation of the risk assessment results, please read the human-health risk assessment discussion on pages 3 and 4. Risk assessment results for Site 7 are also summarized on page 4.

Risk assessment calculations identified benzo(a)pyrene as the primary chemical contributing to risk based on soil ingestion and skin contact. This chemical is present in isolated areas of the site at an average depth greater than 5 feet below the site's asphaltic surface, making future contact with the contaminant unlikely.

The location and distribution of the contaminants do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Previous Studies and Conclusions – Site 7

Geotechnical Investigation (October 1987). Further investigation to identify extent of **total petroleum hydrocarbons** (TPH).

Preliminary Assessment (September 1989). No further action required if land use remains unchanged. Regulatory agencies requested additional investigation to support unrestricted use.

Site Inspection (September 1992). No further action required to protect human health and the environment if site use and conditions remain the same. Regulatory agencies requested additional investigation to support unrestricted use.

Results of Analytical Laboratory Testing (March 1994). Metals and **semivolatile organic compounds** (SVOCs) are present below regulatory limits.

Final Removal Site Evaluation (August 1998). No further action required if land use remains unchanged. Regulatory agencies requested additional investigation to support unrestricted use.

Remedial Investigation (November 2001). Unrestricted closure with no further action.



Current Use of IR Site 7

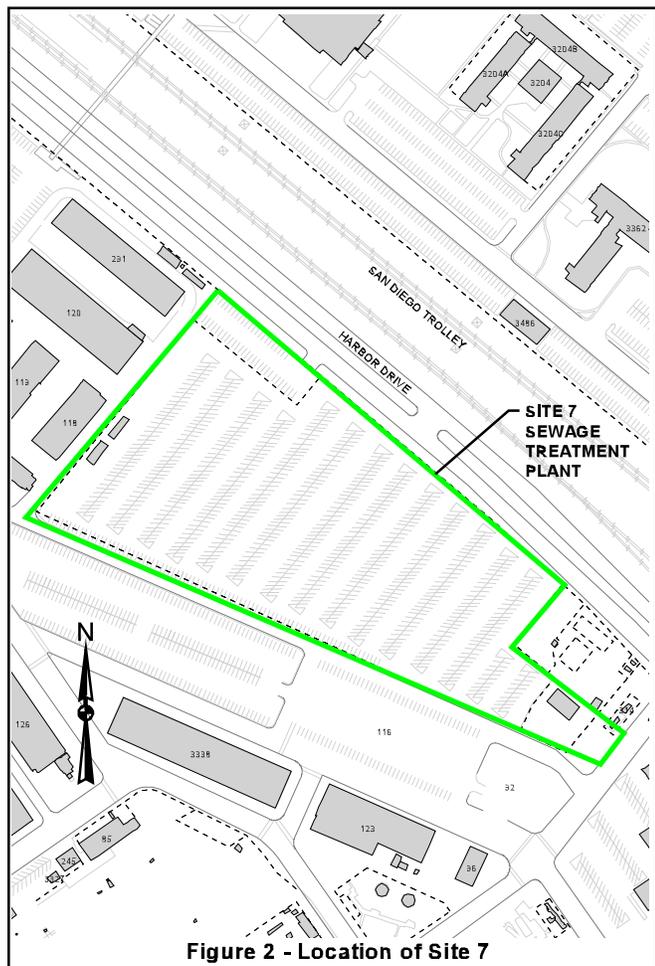


Figure 2 - Location of Site 7

Recommendation. On the basis of the risk assessment results for human health and the environment (which show that chemicals present in soil and groundwater do not pose an unacceptable risk), the low concentrations of VOCs and metals in groundwater, and the location and distribution of chemicals contributing to risk, the Navy proposes unrestricted site use with no further action for Site 7.

HUMAN-HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

Because contaminants were reported at Site 7, the Navy conducted a human-health risk assessment in accordance with federal and state guidelines. A human-health risk assessment estimates the likelihood of human-health problems occurring if no cleanup action were taken at a site. To estimate the human-health risks at Site 7, the Navy undertook a four-step process:

- Step 1: Analyze Contamination**
- Step 2: Estimate Exposure**
- Step 3: Assess Potential Health Dangers**
- Step 4: Characterize Site Risk**

Identifying Chemicals of Concern

In Step 1, the Navy looked at concentrations of contaminants present at Site 7 and at past scientific studies on the effects these chemicals have had on people (or animals, when human studies were unavailable). The nature and extent of chemicals (PAHs, PCBs, and metals) present in soil at Site 7 were quantified in previous investigations and the results were used to evaluate site risk. Comparisons to U.S. EPA standards were used to identify which chemicals were likely to be of concern to human health.

Identifying Exposure Pathways

In Step 2, the Navy considered the different ways that people might be exposed to the chemicals identified in Step 1, the possible concentrations

of those exposures, and the potential frequency and duration of exposure. To establish the most conservative or “worst-case scenario,” the Navy calculated health risks for Site 7 assuming that residents would live at the site for 30 years and would be exposed daily to the chemicals reported in soil at the site. These hypothetical residents were assumed to be exposed to chemicals in soil through ingestion (eating), inhalation of vapors or dust (breathing), and direct skin contact (touching). In order to estimate the reasonable maximum exposure, it was assumed that a resident would eat 200 milligrams (mg) of soil 350 days per year for 6 years (as a child) and 100 mg of soil 350 days per year for 24 years (as an adult). It was also assumed that a person would breathe only air containing particles and vapors from soil 350 days per year for 30 years. To estimate the risk from touching the soil, the risk assessment assumed that 580 mg of soil was spread on the skin of a hypothetical resident for 350 days per year for 6 years (as a child) and 400 mg of soil was spread on the skin for 350 days per year for 24 years (as an adult).

Estimating Health Hazards

In Step 3, the Navy used the risk calculation results from Step 2, combined with information on the toxicity of each chemical, to assess potential health risks. U.S. EPA considers two types of risk: cancer risk and noncancer risk. The likelihood of any kind of cancer resulting from chemicals at a site is generally expressed as an upper-bound probability; for example, a “1 in 10,000 chance.” In other words, for every 10,000 people that could be exposed, one extra cancer case may occur as a result of exposure to site contaminants continuously for 30 years. One additional cancer case means that one more person could get cancer from chemicals present at a site than would normally be expected from all other causes.

For noncancer health effects, U.S. EPA calculates a “hazard index.” A hazard index of 1 or greater indicates that a lifetime of exposure to the chemical(s) may have potential for causing adverse health effects (e.g., respiratory distress) and should be evaluated further.

Calculated risk levels indicate potential risks and are not absolute predictions that risk will occur at a certain level. Actual human exposures and risks are likely to be much less than those calculated for the risk assessment. Assumptions made during the risk assessment process are designed to lead to an overestimation of potential risk and provide a margin of safety to protect public health and the environment.

Characterize Site Risk

In Step 4, the Navy and regulatory agencies determined whether site risks were great enough to cause health problems for people at or near the site. The results of the three previous steps were combined, evaluated, and summarized.

U.S. EPA provides guidelines to be used to assess the types of chemicals, degree of exposure to the chemicals, and potential toxic effects of the chemicals of concern. To assist with risk management decisions, U.S. EPA has established risk ranges to protect human health. These ranges, presented in Table 1, are for a residential reuse scenario.

RISK ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Human-Health Risk Assessment

The human-health cancer and noncancer risks calculated for Site 7 are presented in Table 2, which also explains the risk management considerations pertaining to the site.

Results of risk assessment calculations indicate that potential human-health risks fall between one additional cancer case per 10,000 people (or 10^{-4}) and one additional cancer case per 1,000,000 people (or 10^{-6}). The noncancer hazard index value for Site 7 is 0.69, below the maximum allowable value of 1.0. In accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), risks within this range are considered generally allowable. However, the final decision on whether or not a site should be subject to a cleanup action is based on a risk management decision made by the Navy with input from regulatory agencies.

Table 1. Risk Ranges to Protect Human Health

Health Risks	Unacceptable Risks	Generally Allowable Risks	Allowable Risks
Cancer	More than one additional cancer case in a population of 10,000 (greater than 1×10^{-4})	One additional cancer case in a population of 10,000 to one additional cancer case in a population of 1,000,000 (1×10^{-4} through 1×10^{-6})	Less than one additional cancer case in a population of 1,000,000 (less than or equal to 1×10^{-6})
Noncancer	A hazard index greater than 1	—	A hazard index less than 1

Table 2. Human-Health Risk Assessment Results for Site 7

Cancer Risk Residential Scenario	Noncancer Risk Residential Scenario	Risk Management Considerations	Recommended Action
Five additional cases in 1,000,000 (5.0×10^{-6})	Hazard Index = 0.69	The primary risk driver present is benzo(a)pyrene. Because benzo(a)pyrene is present at an average depth greater than 5 feet bgs, future contact with the contaminant is unlikely. The compound is not mobile in the subsurface.	Unrestricted site use with no further action

Ecological Risk Assessment

Habitat surveys were performed at Site 7 and indicated the site offers little habitat value to wildlife. San Diego Bay is the nearest ecological receptor and the most important local habitat in the vicinity of the site. The screening level ecological risk assessment for Site 7 compared the highest reported concentrations in groundwater with available water quality criteria for aquatic organisms and their predators. The ecological risk assessment conducted for Site 7 concluded that chemicals in Site 7 groundwater do not adversely impact marine organisms in San Diego Bay.

for the disposal of landscaping and grounds maintenance waste. In 1974, the landscaping-debris landfill became inactive.

Investigations were conducted in 1992 and 1993 to determine whether hazardous substances were present in the landfill and potentially degrading groundwater quality. Investigations at the site found vegetation clippings, concrete, scrap metal, and refuse deposited in an irregularly shaped landfill with an estimated surface area of 80,000 square feet. However, analytical results from soil, groundwater, and surface water samples indicated there was no evidence of a release of hazardous substances at or from the site and, therefore, no remedial measures were required.

Factors Considered When Making a Risk Management Decision

Many factors were considered when making the no further action recommendation at Sites 5, 7, 11, and 12. The Navy incorporated input from regulatory agencies, specialists in the field, the Restoration Advisory Board, and the public into their decision-making process. The team also carefully evaluated the following site-specific conditions of each site:

- type, location, and concentration of chemicals observed in the environment
- nature of the contamination – man-made or naturally occurring
- potential for off-site movement or migration of chemicals
- natural degradation of certain types of chemicals in the environment over time
- quality of the data provided by the studies
- planned future uses of the property
- results from the conservative risk estimates

SITES 5, 11, AND 12 – CLOSED PRIOR TO RI STAGE

Site 5, Admiral Baker Golf Course Landscaping-Debris Landfill

Description. Site 5, shown on Figure 3, is a former landscaping-debris landfill located on Admiral Baker Golf Course about 10 miles north of Naval Station San Diego. Site 5 lies in a saddle between two low hills, 300 feet north of a maintenance yard at the north end of the golf course. In 1956, the golf course was established and the landfill was created primarily

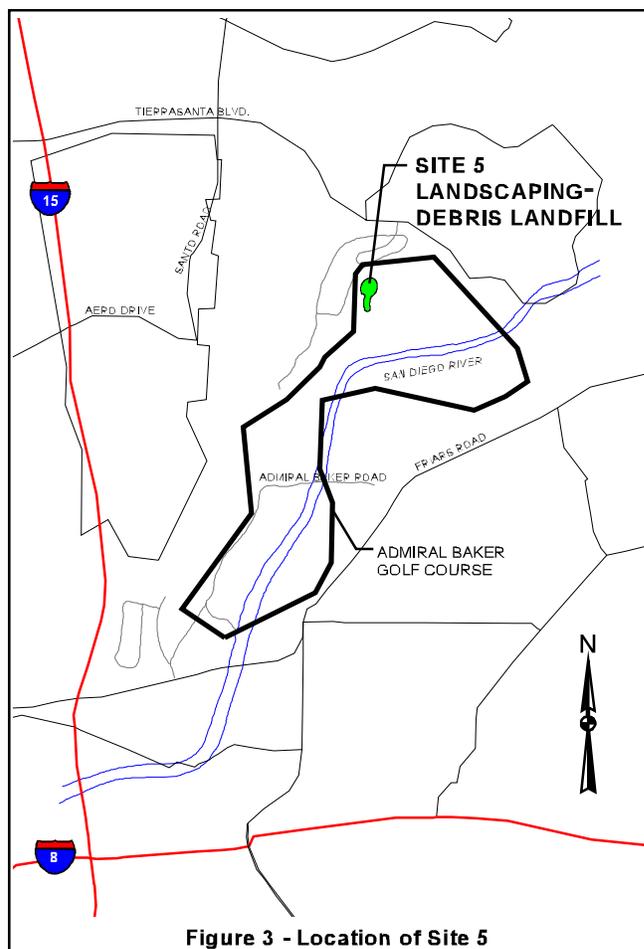


Figure 3 - Location of Site 5

Previous Studies and Conclusions – Site 5

Initial Assessment Study (May 1986). Confirmation study not required.
Admiral Baker Golf Course Site 5 Final Solid Waste Assessment Test Report (October 1993). No remedial measures necessary. Continue groundwater monitoring and maintain landfill cap.

Recommendation. The Navy proposes unrestricted closure with no further action under the IR Program because the site does not contain and did not release hazardous materials. The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is the supporting regulatory agency at Site 5. In a letter dated August 7, 1997, RWQCB concurred with the Navy's recommendation for site closure with no further action under the CERCLA IR Program.

Site 11, French Drain

Description. Site 11, shown on Figure 4, is a French drain located in an asphalt-paved parking and storage area at the northwest corner of Building 3053 at Naval Station San Diego. The site is 9 square feet in size. The French drain is constructed of corrugated vertical pipe approximately 36 inches in diameter. The drain is filled with gravel and extends into the ground 10 feet. The drain receives condensate from two steam lines associated with the heating and ventilation system for Building 3053. The lines are not in contact with hazardous materials.



French Drain at Site 11

The French drain was identified as an IR site in response to a report that the site was the location of a partially buried drum. Subsequent investigations determined that the structure identified was actually a French drain and not a buried drum.

Investigations were conducted at Site 11 between December 1993 and April 1996. The results indicated that soil and groundwater in the area adjacent to the French drain were not adversely impacted. The site was determined to be a no-release site; no drum was present.

Previous Studies and Conclusions – Site 11

Soil Investigation (December 1993). No impact to soil. Site determined to be a no release site; no drum present.

Soil and Groundwater Investigation (May 1996). Groundwater in the area adjacent to the French drain not adversely impacted. No-release site. No further action recommended.

Recommendation. The Navy proposes unrestricted site use with no further action because the site does not contain and did not release

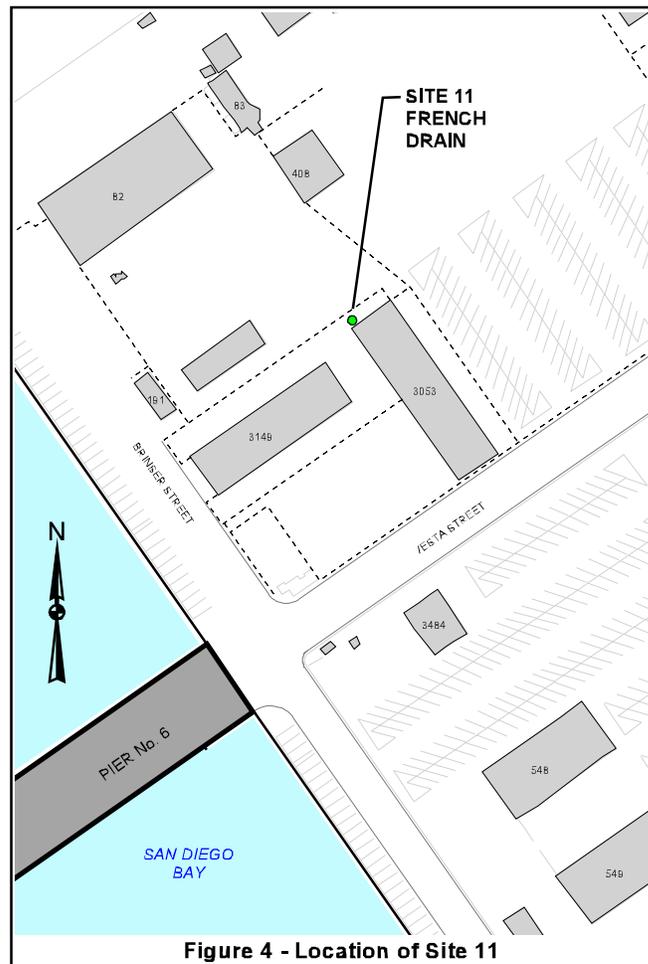


Figure 4 - Location of Site 11

hazardous materials. DTSC is the supporting regulatory agency for Site 11. In a letter dated October 14, 1997, DTSC concurred with the Navy's recommendation for no further action.

Site 12, Brinser Street Parking Area

Description. Site 12, shown on Figure 5, is a paved parking lot and staging area in the western portion of Naval Station San Diego, near Pier 7. It is bounded by Woden Street on the north and Brinser Street on the west. The site extends approximately 750 feet in a north-south direction and 550 feet in an east-west direction. Site 12 was part of an area used for construction of floating dry docks and barges during World War II. Two historical aerial photographs from 1942 and 1943 indicate the presence of two creosote dip ponds for treating timber at the site. Since 1966, the site has been used as a staging area for military equipment, automobile parking, and shipping and receiving. The use of the site is not expected to change.

Investigations were conducted at Site 12 between November 1989 and November 1992. The investigations identified the presence of soil contaminated with metals and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) at concentrations above U.S. EPA standards. In 1996, approximately 2,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated from Site 12 to a maximum depth of 9.5 feet and transported to a licensed off-site soil treatment facility. The removal action targeted PAHs exceeding standards set by U.S. EPA for residential soils at the two former creosote application areas. After removal of PAH-impacted soil, an expanded site inspection (ESI) was conducted to evaluate three areas of stained soil outside the removal areas and to investigate groundwater conditions. Soil samples were collected at the stained areas, and four groundwater monitoring wells were installed. The removal action at Site 12 reduced human-health risk to a generally acceptable level, based on confirmation sampling and the results of the ESI.

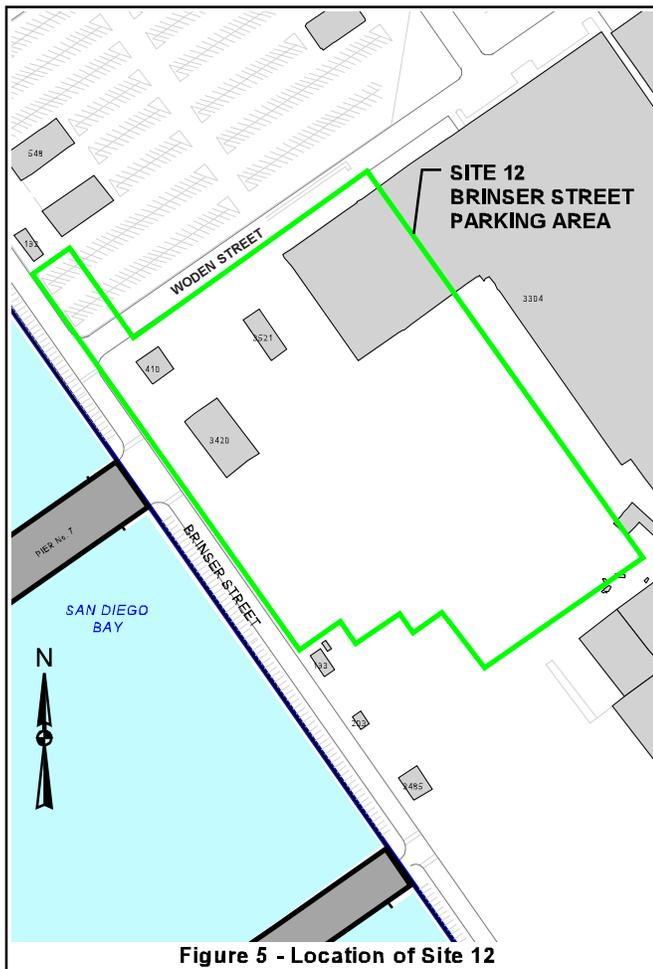


Figure 5 - Location of Site 12



Brinser Street Parking Area, Site 12

September 4, 1998, DTSC concurred with the Navy's recommendation for site closure with no further action.

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD AT NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO SINCE 1995

Since April 1995, individuals from the local community have played a significant role in the environmental restoration process through their participation in the Naval Station San Diego Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB includes people representing local business and industry, elected officials, local and state regulatory agencies, and the general public. The RAB meets quarterly at Anchors and Spurs, 2375 Recreation Way, San Diego, to discuss the progress of the IR Program. In addition, a number of RAB members have taken information from these regular meetings back to the local community, contributing to an increased awareness of the IR Program process. Members of the public may also contact RAB members to obtain information or express concerns or issues to be raised at future RAB meetings. RAB meetings are advertised in local newspapers; new members are welcome.

REGULATORY AGENCIES CONCUR WITH NO FURTHER ACTION AT SITES 5, 11, AND 12

The Navy is selecting the no action remedy pursuant to the authority delegated to it by the President of the United States in Executive Order 12580. The state of California (through DTSC and RWQCB) concurs with the selected remedy. DTSC is the regulatory agency overseeing IR Program activities, and RWQCB San Diego Region is the delegated authority for water quality issues under the IR Program.

On the basis of the studies conducted and information collected to date, Sites 5 and 11 do not contain hazardous materials. DTSC and RWQCB concurred that the potential human-health risks (cancer and noncancer) and ecological risks at Site 12 are within the risk management range/generally allowable risk range (see Table 1). The agencies concurred that no further evaluations or cleanup actions are required at Sites 5, 11, and 12.

THE NEXT STEP

Public comments on this Proposed Plan received during the period of September 3 through October 17, 2002, will be considered in the final environmental determination for the IR sites. Responses to all significant comments will be addressed in a Responsiveness Summary, part of the Final Remedial Action Plan/Record of Decision that will formally document the specific environmental determination for Sites 5, 7, 11, and 12. Page 1 provides more information on opportunities to comment on this Proposed Plan.

Previous Studies and Conclusions – Site 12

Initial Assessment Study (May 1986).

Soil Investigation at Future Site of MILCON (November 1989).

Subsurface Site Investigation at MILCON Site (April 1990).

Soil Investigation at Proposed Dry-Storage Warehouse (November 1990).

Site Investigation Improvement and Repair – Marshalling Areas (January 1992).

Supplemental Soil Investigation – Warehouse Addition (November 1992).

Removal Site Evaluation (March 1996). Removal action recommended.

The above investigations found metals and PAHs present at concentrations above regulatory limits.

Time-Critical Removal Action Memorandum (June 1996). Soil removal action warranted because of human-health risk from PAH compounds.

Time-Critical Removal Action Closure Report (June 1997). Removal of PAH-contaminated soil documented. No further action recommended.

Final Expanded Site Inspection Report (February 1998). No further action recommended based on post-removal risk assessment.

Recommendation. The Navy proposes unrestricted site use with no further action at Site 12 because confirmatory soil analytical results and the results of the post-removal risk assessment show constituents are within background and/or acceptable residential health-based standards. DTSC is the supporting regulatory agency for Site 12. In a letter dated

Description of Chemical Terms

Benzo(a)pyrene is a cancer-causing PAH identified as a contaminant of concern at Sites 7 and 12 in this Plan.

Creosote is a brownish oily liquid consisting mainly of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar and used especially as a wood preservative.

Metals found at the sites that may pose a risk to human health include arsenic, antimony, aluminum, and manganese. Arsenic is known to cause cancer. Antimony is a non-cancer-causing element that can affect the heart, liver, and the respiratory system. Aluminum is a non-cancer-causing element that can affect the respiratory system. Manganese is a non-cancer-causing element that can affect the nervous system and the respiratory system. Arsenic, manganese, and other metals are present in the soils native to areas on and off Naval Station San Diego and may not be related to site-specific activities.

PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) are a specific class or group of *SVOCs*, and some are suspected to cause cancer. PAHs are commonly associated with noncombusted fuels and waste oil and can be generated by the burning of fossil fuels and by the combustion of petroleum products. (Note: polynuclear is a term that means multi-ringed hydrocarbon.)

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are a specific class or group of manmade *SVOCs* that were used in electrical equipment and are known cancer-causing compounds. Aroclor 1254 and 1260 are PCB mixtures reported at Site 7.

SVOCs (semivolatile organic compounds) make up a general category of organic (carbon-containing) compounds. These compounds evaporate at a slower rate than VOCs. As with VOCs, there are known cancer-causing compounds within the category of SVOCs.

TPH (total petroleum hydrocarbons) are chemical components of fuels. The individual compounds that make up TPH are evaluated for potential health effects. Typically, when TPH are reported to be present at a site, further evaluation (for example, sampling and laboratory analysis) is conducted to determine the individual compounds making up the TPH.

VOCs (volatile organic compounds) comprise another general category of organic compounds that evaporate easily at room temperature. They are commonly used for machinery and parts degreasing, paint stripping, and other industrial operations. At Naval Station San Diego, historical activities have included more than 40 years of ship, ground vehicle, and base maintenance that used industrial solvents classified as VOCs. Within the category of VOCs, there are known cancer-causing compounds.

WHERE YOU CAN GET MORE INFORMATION

Copies of documents, updates, and other environmental cleanup information are available for public review in the local information repository, and documents supporting site decisions are compiled in the Administrative Record.

Information Repository	Administrative Record
National City Public Library	Southwest Division, Naval Facilities
220 East 12th Street	Engineering Command
National City, CA 91950	1220 Pacific Highway, Building 129
(619) 336-4350	San Diego, CA 92132
	Ms. Diane Silva (619) 532-3676

For more information about the IR Program or questions regarding the RAB, contact either of the following:

Ms. Theresa Morley	Ms. Leticia Hernandez
Navy Region Southwest,	Public Participation Specialist
Code N45RI	Department of Toxic Substances
33000 Nixie Way	Control
Building 50, Suite 326	5796 Corporate Avenue
San Diego, CA 92147	Cypress, CA 90630
(619) 524-6399	(714) 484-5488
morley.theresa.l@asw.cnsw.	lhernand@dtsc.ca.gov
navy.mil	

VISIT US ON THE INTERNET

For more information on the Navy's environmental program at Naval Station San Diego and the Installation Restoration Program, the Navy's Southwest Division Environmental Web Page address is: www.efdsw.navfac.navy.mil/Environmental/EnvHome.htm.

Other environmental websites include:

- Department of Defense Environmental Website: www.dtic.mil/envirodod/index.html
- U.S. EPA Superfund Website: www.epa.gov/superfund/index.htm

ACRONYMS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Remedial Action Plan (RAP) – The remedy selection document prepared for DTSC for hazardous release sites.

Record of Decision (ROD) – A public decision document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used to clean up a site. It provides the public with a summary of site information, the chosen remedy and the rationale behind the remedy selection and certifies that the remedy selection process is carried out in accordance with CERCLA.

Remedial Investigation (RI) – An early phase in the environmental investigation process that includes data collection (for example, soil and groundwater sampling) to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. It also includes a health assessment to estimate risk to human health and the environment from potential contamination.

Removal Site Evaluation (RSE) – An early phase in the environmental investigation process that evaluates the need to remove contaminants. It includes assessment of the presence and extent of contamination as well as risk to human health and the environment.

Preliminary Assessment (PA) – Consists of a review of available historical information concerning site activities and land use. A PA may include an on-site reconnaissance, if appropriate.

Site Inspection (SI) – An on-site visit consisting of limited sampling and analysis designed to verify and augment the preliminary finding of the PA. Generates, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation is appropriate.