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PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW FOR
NAVAL BASE KITSAP BANGOR, SILVERDALE, WA,
OPERABLE UNITS 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, AND 8

This notice is to inform the public that pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the U.S. Navy has completed the fifth Five-Year Review of Operable Unit (OU) 1 (Site A), OU 2 (Site F), OU 3 (Sites 16/24 and 25), OU 6 (Site D), OU 7 (Sites B, E/11, and 10), and OU 8 (Sites 27, 28, and 29) at Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) Bangor, Silverdale, WA to ensure that environmental remedies implemented at these sites are continuing to be protective of human health and the environment. Federal law and Navy policy require that if the remedy results in hazardous substances remaining on a site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, a review must be conducted no less often than every five years after the initiation of the remedial action to ensure that the remedy is operating as planned and remains protective of human health and the environment. The five-year review included a review of documents describing the monitoring, inspection, and maintenance of the selected remedies published during the five-year review period, a review of the data collected through the various monitoring programs during the five-year review period, a site inspection, and interviews with Navy personnel, regulatory agency personnel, and community members.

The Bangor Ordnance Disposal site (OU 1) was added to the National Priorities List (NPL) in July 1987, and Bangor Naval Submarine Base site (OUs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) was added to the NPL in August 1990. Because no further action was recommended for OUs 4 and 5, these OUs are not included in the five-year review. In addition, the third five-year review recommended that Sites 2 and 26 at OU 7 be removed from the five-year review process. The fifth five-year review report covers the remedies selected in the Records of Decision (RODs) for OUs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8.

Cleanup actions at **OU 1 Site A** include soil removal and treatment, groundwater treatment, and groundwater monitoring to evaluate effectiveness and adjust performance of groundwater treatment. The OU 1 remedy was implemented primarily to address contamination of soil and groundwater with ordnance compounds, lead, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The review found remedy at OU 1 Site A protects human health and the environment because land use controls (LUCs) prevent exposure to groundwater with concentrations of contaminants of concern (COCs) exceeding remediation goals (RGs), the groundwater plume is stable, pumping and treatment of groundwater containing COCs is ongoing, and groundwater monitoring is performed to assess the extent of the plume. Cleanup actions at **OU 2 Site F** include soil removal and treatment, installation of an infiltration barrier to protect groundwater, groundwater treatment, and groundwater monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of groundwater treatment. The OU 2 remedy was implemented primarily to address contamination of soil and groundwater with ordnance compounds, manganese, and nitrate/nitrite. The review found the remedy at OU 2 Site F protects human health and the environment because LUCs prevent exposure to groundwater with concentrations of COCs exceeding RGs, the pump and treat system contains the plume, and groundwater monitoring is performed to assess the extent of the plume. Cleanup actions at **OU 3 Sites 16/24 and 25** include institutional controls to restrict land use, and groundwater monitoring. Groundwater monitoring results indicated that no additional monitoring or remediation is necessary. The OU 3 remedies were implemented to address contamination of soil and groundwater with metals. Cleanup actions at **OU 6 Site D** include soil removal and treatment and short-term groundwater monitoring. All remedial actions at OU 6 are considered complete. The OU 6 remedy was implemented primarily to address contamination of soil and groundwater with ordnance compounds and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Cleanup actions at **OU 7 Site B** include construction of a soil cover and shoreline protection system, control of rainwater infiltration, and monitoring of marine sediments and clam tissue; cleanup actions at **Site E/11** include removal and disposal of soils, groundwater use restrictions, and groundwater monitoring; and cleanup actions at **Site 10** include maintenance of asphalt pavement, groundwater use restrictions, and periodic monitoring of groundwater. The OU 7 remedies were implemented to address contamination of soil and groundwater with metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs, pesticides and semivolatile organic compounds. The review found that the remedies at OUs 3, 6, and 7 are protective of human health and the environment.

Cleanup actions at **OU 8 Sites 27, 28 and 29** include groundwater monitoring and free-product recovery. The OU 8 remedy was implemented to address contamination of groundwater with petroleum hydrocarbons and VOCs. The review found that the remedy at OU 8 protects human health and the environment because LUCs prevent exposure to groundwater with concentrations of COCs exceeding RGs, the extent of the groundwater plume is decreasing, and groundwater monitoring is performed to assess the extent of the plume. Several findings were identified during the review that do not affect protectiveness of the remedy but should be addressed for remedy optimization or maintenance at OU 1 Site A, OU 2 Site F, OU 7, OU 8, and sitewide.

A copy of the final five-year review report is available on the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Northwest website shown below.

https://www.navfac.navy.mil/nbk_bangor.html

The next five-year review is tentatively scheduled for 2025. For more information, please contact:

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