



THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROCESS **UNDER CERCLA**

CERCLA is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as Superfund. CERCLA provides a process to investigate known or suspected hazardous waste sites, to determine if there are unacceptable risks to human health, welfare, and the environment. The CERCLA process involves several steps:

Listing on the National Priorities List (NPL)

Remedial Investigation (RI), Risk Assessment (RA), and Feasibility Study (FS)

Proposed Plan

Record of Decision

Cleanup and Long-Term Monitoring

De-listing from the NPL

Each Operable Unit (OU) within the JPHC/NHB Superfund Site is following the CERCLA process.

OPERABLE UNIT 1 CLEANUP AND LONG-TERM MONITORING

The Navy has completed much of the remedial work at OU1. A Land Use Control Plan is currently in place, as well as restrictions on shellfish harvesting, to prevent contact with any contaminated soil or groundwater, or the consumption of shellfish that may pose an unacceptable risk. This plan and the controls it describes are reviewed annually by the Navy with oversight by EPA. These controls are currently providing protections for all sites within the Operable Unit, with the exception of the NEX Gas Station Leak Area.

The Navy is actively working on the NEX Gas Station Leak Area. Fuel from the underground storage tanks associated with the gas station leaked, releasing petroleum in subsurface soil and groundwater.

JACKSON PARK/NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON **CERCLA SITE – CLEANUP STATUS**

The Navy and EPA signed an Amended Record of Decision for the NEX Gas Station in September 2013. This document identified the remedial actions for the site as follows:

NEX Source Area: Electro-Resistive Heating with Dual-Phase Extraction.

Shoreline Area: In-Situ Chemical Oxidation.

The NEX Gas Station work is currently in process at OU 1.

OPERABLE UNIT 2 DEVELOPING RECORD OF DECISION

At OU2, the Navy has completed the Remedial Investigation (July 1998) and a Supplemental Remedial Investigation (August 2007), which included testing of seeps/outfalls, marine surface water, marine sediment, and marine tissue. This information was used to prepare the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment (2011), which concluded that ecological risks to aquatic and aquatic-dependent animals are minimal.

The Navy developed a Focused Feasibility Study (2012), which evaluated four alternatives to address the minimal risks:

Alternative 1: No Action

Alternative 2: Monitored Natural Recovery.

Alternative 3: Thin Layer Capping.

Alternative 4: Containment with Reactive Capping Material.

The Proposed Plan was published in December 2014 and presented the preferred remedy, monitored natural recovery (Alternative 2).

The next steps for this Operable Unit include completing and signing the Record of Decision for OU2, which presents the selected remedy to address ecological risk associated with the marine sediment of Ostrich Bay. After the Record of Decision is signed, the Navy will implement the selected remedy.

OPERABLE UNIT 3T – NHB CLEANUP AND LONG-TERM MONITORING

In September 2014, a Record of Decision was signed between EPA Region 10 and Naval Base Kitsap, which requires land use controls to protect human health and the environment. In January 2015, the Navy implemented a remedy to manage the potential explosives hazard through the use of controls, which include deed restrictions if the property is transferred to another entity, on-call support using the 911 system to report the discovery of a suspected DMM-HE item, continued implementation of the munitions awareness and education program, and long-term management of potential DMM-HE at the NHB site.

OPERABLE UNIT 3T – JPHC CLEANUP AND LONG-TERM MONITORING

The Record of Decision for OU 3T-JPHC, executed July 2011, presented the selected remedy to address DMM that may still be present in the upland and intertidal portions of JPHC. The selected remedy addresses the management of potential risk from explosive contact with DMM, and includes removal and treatment actions as well as land use controls. The removal and treatment component of the selected remedy includes removal of all detected subsurface metallic anomalies in the three upland grids where DMM-HE were found during the Remedial Investigation and in the entire intertidal zone, which covers approximately 46 acres between the mean higher high water and mean lower low water lines and extends from JPHC to NHB.

Currently, the removal portion of the remedy is completed, and the land use controls will remain in place as long as there is a potential explosive safety hazard from DMM-HE.

OPERABLE UNIT 3 MARINE PROPOSED PLAN

The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study have been completed. The Navy has released the Proposed Plan and is holding this public meeting to inform the public and provide an opportunity for public comment on the preferred alternative. The next step will be the Record of Decision.