

FINAL
DECLARATION OF THE EXPLANATION OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES

Site Name and Location

Site 39, Oak Grove Campground
Naval Air Station Pensacola
Pensacola, Florida

N00204.AR.001515
NAS PENSACOLA
5090.3a

Statement of Basis and Purpose

The U.S. Navy, as the lead agency, has prepared an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) for Site 39 (Operable Unit 12) — Oak Grove Campground, Naval Air Station Pensacola. The ESD is issued under the public participation requirements of Section 117(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, Section 300.435(c)(2)(i) of the National Contingency Plan. The ESD is part of the site's Administrative Record.

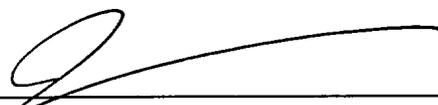
The Navy, with concurrence from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), selected a no further action remedy with a five-year review for groundwater (as documented in the July 1995 Record of Decision [ROD] for Site 39). Because the remedy was for no further action, the evaluation criteria did not apply. The Navy has considered and adopted a change to the selected cleanup remedy. The modification to the remedy will increase cost-effectiveness while ensuring protection of human health and the environment. USEPA and FDEP have concurred on the modification to the Site 39 selected remedy.

Description of the Selected Remedy and the Significant Differences

The selected remedy for Site 39 was for no further action with a review of the site within five years. The significant difference to the July 1995 ROD involves deleting the five-year review, which was included because risk assessment indicated the detected arsenic and aluminum in groundwater contributed to a potential for excess risk. Arsenic occurs naturally and the detected levels in groundwater (5 parts per billion [ppb]) are less than the federal maximum contaminant level and Florida primary drinking water standard (50 ppb). This change will provide cost savings while protecting human health and the environment. Aluminum occurs naturally and exceeded its federal secondary maximum contaminant levels and Florida secondary drinking water standards. The exceedances are limited to the upper portion of the shallow aquifer which would not be used for potable water in this area because of saltwater intrusion from Pensacola Bay.

Statutory Determinations

Considering the changes that have been made to the selected remedy, the Navy, with USEPA and FDEP concurrence, believes the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment, complies with federal and state requirements that were identified in the ROD as applicable or relevant and appropriate to this remedial action at the time the original ROD was signed, and is cost-effective.



Captain J.M. Denkler (Commanding Officer, NAS Pensacola)

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Date