

**APPENDIX C4
SCOPE OF WORK FOR
CORRECTIVE MEASURES STUDY**

SCOPE OF WORK FOR A CORRECTIVE MEASURES PROPOSAL

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Corrective Measures Proposal (CMP) is to identify and evaluate remedial alternatives to address the contaminants of concern (COCs) at and from the facility.

SCOPE

A CMP shall describe in detail the corrective measures proposed to protect human health and the environment from the COCs and must include:

1. Description of Current Conditions

Respondent shall include a brief discussion of any new information that has been developed since the Facility Investigation Report was finalized. This discussion should concentrate on those issues which could significantly affect the evaluation and selection of the corrective measure alternative(s).

2. Proposed Media Cleanup Standards

Respondent shall describe and justify the proposed media cleanup standards and points of compliance.

3. Identification and Evaluation of Corrective Measure Technologies

List and briefly describe potentially applicable technologies for each affected media that may be used to achieve the media cleanup standards. Respondent should include a table that summarizes the available technologies and the advantages and disadvantages of each to achieve the proposed media cleanup standards.

4. Evaluation of Corrective Measure Alternatives

Use the remedy selection decision factors described below to evaluate then select the corrective measure alternatives. The alternatives must meet the corrective action standards before the remedy selection decision factors are used for further evaluation.

The corrective action standards are as follows:

- Be protective of human health and the environment;
- Attain media cleanup standards;

- Control the source(s) of releases in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent practicable, further releases of hazardous wastes (including hazardous constituents) that may pose a threat to human health and the environment; and
- Comply with any applicable federal, state, and local standards for management of wastes.

The remedy selection decision factors are:

- Short- and Long-Term Effectiveness;
- Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility and/or Volume;
- Long-Term Reliability;
- Implementability; and
- Cost.

The standard for protection of human health and the environment is a general mandate of the RCRA statute. The standard requires that remedies include any measures that are needed to be protective. These measures may or may not be directly related to media cleanup, source control, or management of wastes. An example would be a requirement to provide alternative drinking water supplies in order to prevent exposures to a contaminated drinking water supply.

- a. Describe in detail each corrective measure alternatives ability to meet the proposed media cleanup or performance standards.
- b. Describe each corrective measure alternatives ability to control the sources of releases.

A critical objective of any remedy must be to stop further environmental degradation by controlling or eliminating further releases that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Unless source control measures are taken, efforts to cleanup releases may be ineffective or, at best, will essentially involve a perpetual cleanup. Therefore, an effective source control program is essential to ensure the long-term effectiveness and protectiveness of the corrective action effort.

The source control standard is not intended to mandate a specific remedy or class of remedies. Instead, the Respondent is encouraged to examine a wide range of options. This standard should not be interpreted to preclude the equal consideration of using other protective remedies to control the source, such as partial waste removal, capping, slurry walls, in-situ treatment/stabilization and consolidation.

- c. Discuss how any specific waste management activities will be conducted

in compliance with all applicable state or federal regulations (e.g., CAMU closure requirements, land disposal restrictions).

- d. Each corrective measure alternative must be evaluated with regard to its effectiveness in protecting human health and the environment and meeting the proposed media cleanup standards. Both short- and long-term components of effectiveness must be evaluated; short-term referring to the construction and implementation period, and long-term referring to the period after the remedial action is complete. Estimate approximately how much time it will take to implement each corrective measure alternative, the length of time before initial beneficial results are obtained, and the length of time required to achieve the proposed media cleanup standards.

The evaluation of short-term effectiveness must include possible threats to the safety of nearby communities, workers, and environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., oceans, wetlands) during construction of the corrective measure alternative. Factors to consider are fire, explosion, exposure to hazardous substances and potential threats associated with treatment, excavation, transportation and re-disposal or containment of waste material. Laboratory and/or field studies are extremely useful in estimating the effectiveness of corrective measures and should be used whenever possible.

The evaluation of long-term effectiveness must include possible threats to the safety of nearby communities, workers, and environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., oceans, wetlands) during operation of the corrective measure alternative.

- e. Each corrective measure alternative must be evaluated for its ability to reduce the toxicity, mobility, and/or volume of the contaminated media. Reduction in toxicity, mobility, and/or volume refers to changes in one or more characteristics of the contaminated media by the use of corrective measures that decrease the inherent threats associated with the media.

Estimate how much the corrective measure alternative will reduce the waste toxicity, volume and/or mobility (compare initial site conditions to post-corrective measure conditions). In general, the Department strongly prefers corrective measures that have a high degree of permanence and reduce the contaminant toxicity, mobility and volume through treatment.

- f. Each corrective measure alternative must be evaluated with regards to its long-term reliability. This evaluation includes consideration of operation and maintenance requirements.

Demonstrated and expected reliability is a way of assessing the risk and

effect of failure. Discuss whether the technology or combination of technologies have been used effectively together under analogous site conditions, whether failure of any one technology in the alternative has an impact on receptors or contaminant migration, and whether the alternative would have the flexibility to deal with uncontrollable changes at the site (e.g., heavy rain storms, earthquakes, etc).

Operation and maintenance requirements include the frequency and complexity of necessary operation and maintenance. Technologies requiring frequent or complex operation and maintenance activities should be regarded as less reliable than technologies requiring little or straightforward operation and maintenance. The availability of labor and materials to meet these requirements must also be considered.

Most corrective measure technologies, with the exception of destruction, deteriorate with time. Often, deterioration can be slowed through proper system operation and maintenance, but the technology eventually may require replacement. Each corrective measure alternative shall be evaluated in terms of the projected useful life of the overall alternative and of its component technologies. Useful life is defined as the length of time the necessary or required level of effectiveness can be maintained.

- g. The implementability criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing a corrective measure alternative and the availability of various services and materials needed during implementation. Each corrective measure alternative must be evaluated using the following criteria:

Construction and Operation: Corrective measure alternatives must be feasible to implement given the existing set of waste and site-specific conditions. This evaluation was initially done for specific technologies during the screening process and is addressed again in this detailed analysis of the alternative as a whole. It is not intended that the screening process be repeated here, but instead to highlight key differences and/or changes from the screening analysis that may result from combining technologies.

Administrative Feasibility: Discuss the administrative activities needed to implement the corrective measure alternative (e.g., permits, public acceptance, rights of way, off-site approvals, etc.).

Availability of Services and Materials: Discuss the availability of adequate off-site treatment, storage capacity, disposal services, needed technical services and materials, and the availability of prospective technologies for each corrective measure alternative.

- h. Develop a preliminary cost estimate for each corrective measure alternative (and for each phase or segment of the alternative). The cost estimate shall include both capital and operation and maintenance costs. Include a description of how the costs were estimated and what assumptions were used.
- The preliminary capital cost estimate must consider all key costs including, at a minimum, costs for engineering, mobilization, demobilization, site preparation, construction, materials, labor, equipment purchase and rental, sampling, analysis, waste disposal, permitting and health and safety measures.
 - The preliminary operation and maintenance cost estimate must consider all key costs including, at a minimum, costs for labor, training, sampling, analysis, maintenance materials, utilities, waste disposal, waste treatment, permitting and health and safety measures.
 - Calculate the net present value of preliminary capital and operation and maintenance costs for each corrective measure alternative.

The Department may require Respondent to conduct additional studies to support the CMP. The Respondent will furnish all personnel, materials and services necessary to conduct the additional tasks.

5. Respondent's Recommended Corrective Measure Alternative

The Respondent may recommend a preferred corrective measure alternative for consideration by the Department. Such a recommendation should include a description and supporting rationale for the preferred alternative that is consistent with the corrective action standards and remedy selection decision factors discussed above.

Based on the CMP and other information, including public comments, the Department will establish final cleanup standards and points of compliance and will select a final remedy for the facility.