



McClellan Air Force Base Parcel C-6

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \$ Region 9 \$ San Francisco, CA \$ October 2008

Proposed Plan for Soil Cleanup

Introduction

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is requesting public comment on this **Proposed Plan (Plan)** for a portion of the former McClellan Air Force Base (AFB) known as Parcel C-6. The purpose of the Plan is to describe and request public input on the cleanup options being considered. EPA will review and consider all comments received before it makes a final cleanup decision. Terms that appear in **bold** are defined in the glossary on page 10.

The public is invited to attend an availability session, a public meeting, or both on November 5, 2008. The availability session is an informal chance for you to have EPA answer any questions and concerns about the proposed cleanup. The public meeting is a formal session for you to submit an official comment about this Plan as part of the public record. You may also submit official written comments at any time during the 30-day comment period which begins on October 24, 2008 and ends on November 24, 2008. To learn more about how to comment, see the box below.

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How You Can Comment

A 30-day public comment period on this Proposed Plan begins **October 24, 2008** and closes **November 24, 2008**.

The public is invited to the following availability session and public meeting.

Availability Session

Wednesday November 5, 2008
5 – 6 p.m.

Public Meeting

Wednesday November 5, 2008
6 – 8 p.m.

Location: Both the Availability Session and the Public Meeting will be held at:

Lions Gate Hotel
Club Ballroom A
3410 Westover Street
McClellan, CA, 95652

The public may send their comments by fax, email, or in writing, post-marked **no later than November 24, 2008**, to:

Ms. Yvonne Fong
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-8-1)
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 947-4117
800-231-3075
Fax: (415) 947-3520
fong.yvonne@epa.gov



The EPA prepared this Plan in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). This Plan highlights key information from the **Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Addendum (2008)** about Parcel C-6, the contamination that is present, and the cleanup options evaluated, including EPA’s **preferred alternative**. More information is available to the public in documents in the **Administrative Record** at the **Information Repository** (see Page 9 for location and hours).

This Plan meets the requirements of the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) § 117(a)** and **National**

Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) §300.430(f)(2).

The EPA is proposing to address contamination in some areas of Parcel C-6 by having contaminated soil excavated and treated by a **Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD)** system. The LTTD system will heat and **volatilize** contaminants in the soil and capture and destroy them. Soil that cannot be effectively treated using LTTD will be disposed of off-site. EPA's proposal also includes **institutional controls (ICs)** which will be maintained in certain areas, if needed, to limit exposure to any contamination that may remain.

EPA will review and respond to all comments submitted on this Plan before making a final cleanup decision. The cleanup option chosen could change from what is outlined here based on public comment. A **Record of Decision (ROD)** will document the final cleanup decision and will include a **responsiveness summary** that addresses all comments received.

Site Background

From 1936 until 2001, McClellan AFB was an aircraft repair depot and supply base. Contamination is present at McClellan AFB because the Air Force stored and used industrial solvents and cleaners, aviation fuels, and a variety of oils and lubricants at the property. The Air Force has identified

12 Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites, areas with known or possible contamination, within the boundaries of Parcel C-6 and studied them to understand the locations and sources of contamination.

The Parcel C-6 cleanup is happening through a new process called **Privatization** by which the Department of Defense provides cleanup funds to a new owner with the goal of also speeding up its redevelopment. McClellan Business Park (MBP), the new owner and developer, is required to investigate and cleanup contamination in surface soils. EPA, rather than the Air Force, will decide how the contamination will be cleaned up. Privatization does not affect the Air Force's duty to clean up contamination in deeper soils or in groundwater.

Site Characteristics

Since closure of the AFB in 2001, Parcel C-6 has been leased for commercial purposes. The current land use at Parcel C-6 is industrial. When the Air Force transferred ownership of Parcel C-6 to MBP, not all of the needed environmental cleanup had been completed so restrictions on the use of the property were included in the federal deed and in a **State Land Use Covenant (SLUC)**. These restrictions protect human health and the environment until a cleanup plan is selected and carried out.

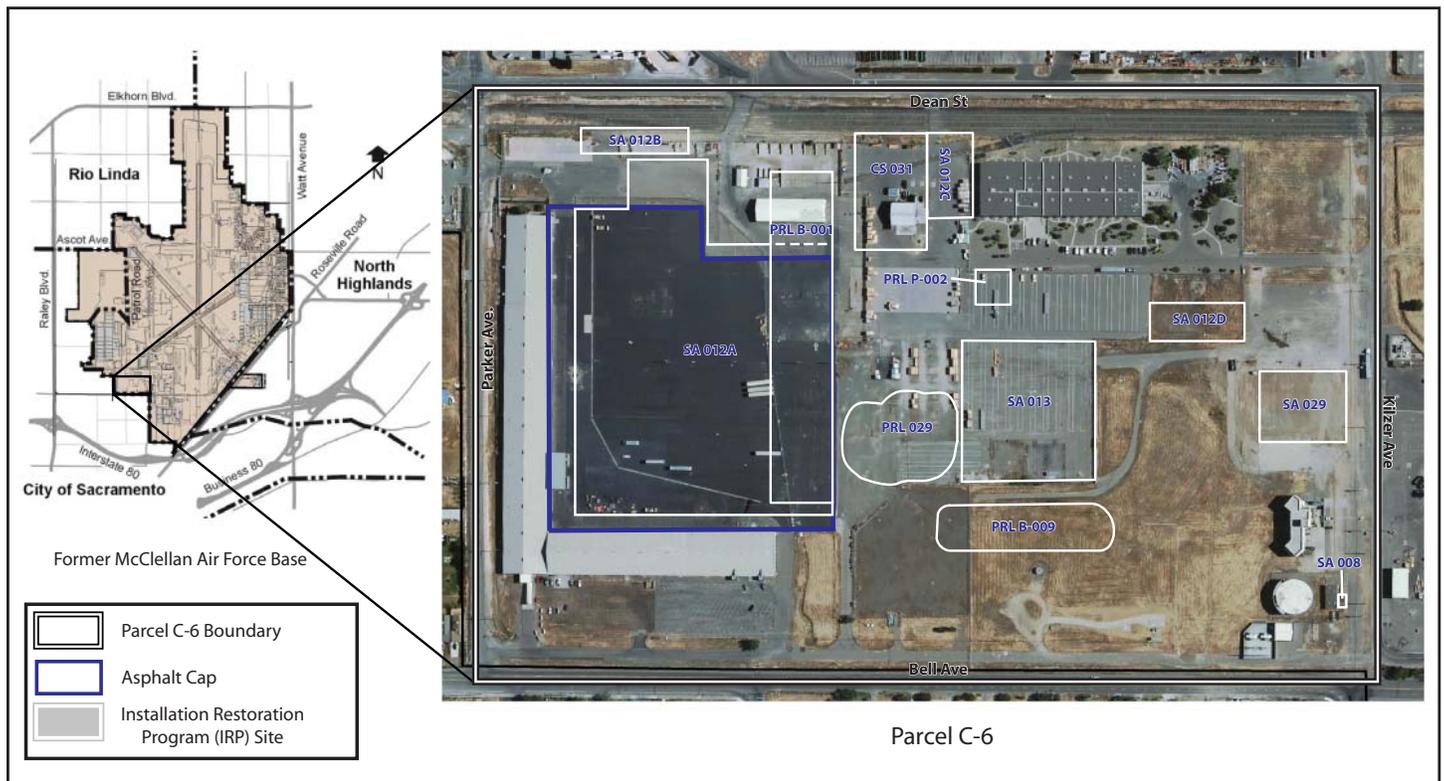


Figure 1: Parcel C-6 Location and IRP Sites Addressed by this Proposed Plan

Site Name	Former Uses	Contaminants of Concern
SA 012A/B	open storage lot and transformer loading and unloading area	PCBs, PAHs, dioxins, furans, TPH, VOCs
CS 031	paper and wood incinerator with a staging area for unburned materials	metals, possible dioxins and furans
SA 012C	suspected transformer oil disposal area	none detected
PRL P-002	storage area and possible waste disposal pit	metals, VOCs, possible dioxins and furans
SA 012D	area of possible spills	metals
SA 029	aircraft equipment testing and calibration area with 4 underground storage tanks	VOCs
SA 008	area with 1 underground storage tank and 4 above ground storage tanks	VOCs
SA 013	storage yard	PCBs, metals, possible VOCs
PRL 029	possible storage area or burn bit	PCBs, possible dioxins and furans
PRL B-009	possible burn pit	possible PCBs
PRL B-001	storage area and possible burial pit	PCBs, PAHs, dioxins, furans, TPH, metals, VOCs

Table 1: Summary of IRP Site Information

There are 12 IRP sites at Parcel C-6 which is located in the southwestern corner of McClellan. The 12 sites are: Study Area (SA) 012A, SA 012B, Confirmed Site (CS) 031, SA 012C, Potential Release Location (PRL) P-002, SA 012D, SA 029, SA 008, SA 013, PRL 029, PRL B-009, and PRL B-001 (see Figure 1). SA 012A and SA 012B are two neighboring sites which are discussed and addressed in this Plan as one site for simplicity.

Table 1 above summarizes what is known about each of the IRP sites. A more complete discussion can be found in the **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**. Soil at the IRP sites was found to be contaminated mainly with **polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**. PCBs were commonly used as coolants and lubricants in electrical equipment. Other **contaminants of concern (COCs)** in soil include **dioxins, furans**, heavy metals (such as arsenic), **total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH)**, **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)**, **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)** and **semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)**. VOCs are chemicals that evaporate easily into the air. SVOCs are less likely but still able to evaporate into the air under certain conditions. There are several ways that

contamination at the sites can affect people, plants or animals. These **exposure pathways** include direct contact with contaminated soil (through skin contact or ingestion) and inhalation of vapors that are released from the soil. Soil vapors can sometimes move into buildings and expose people in the buildings to the contamination. The movement of contamination into buildings by soil vapors is called **vapor intrusion**.

The Air Force has taken some actions to clean up Parcel C-6 and reduce the risks to people and the environment. Groundwater contamination is being cleaned up according to the plan chosen in the Basewide Groundwater ROD. In addition, some contaminated soil has been excavated and disposed of. A 10-acre **asphalt cap** was constructed and sediment traps were installed in nearby drainage ditches in 1994 to prevent contaminated soil from moving off-site in storm water runoff. Contamination in the soil at a number of the sites on the western half of Parcel C-6 has the potential to affect surface water quality.

Risk Assessment Summary

Risk assessments evaluate the human health and environmental risks posed by contamination at a site. The chemicals that are present in amounts that could cause a possible concern and the ways in which the site is used or may be used in the future (**residential use** or **industrial use**) are identified.

Human Health Risks

Human health risks under different use scenarios are calculated for the identified contaminants and compared to the CERCLA **risk management range**. Within the risk management range, it is possible that there might be anywhere from 1 additional cancer case in a group of 10,000 people to 1 additional cancer case in a group of 1,000,000 people.

Risks below this range are generally acceptable and do not require cleanup actions to address the contamination. Risks that are above this range are generally considered unacceptable and require a cleanup action be taken.

A human health risk assessment for PRL 029, SA 012A/B, and SA 013 was completed and site contaminants were found to present a small excess cancer risk to on-site workers and off-site residents and a larger excess cancer risk to people who might live on-site in the future. A large portion of the risk was due to PCBs, dioxins and furans in soil. The risks at the remaining 8 IRP sites were estimated and it was determined that industrial use of the site did not present unacceptable cancer risks. The risks for other non-cancer health effects at all the sites were not significant.

Ecological Risks

No significant plant or animal resources were identified at Parcel C-6 during the 1993 EPA preliminary ecological survey. Parcel C-6 is covered with buildings and asphalt and there is little habitat.

Based on EPA's evaluation of the human health and ecological risks, the preferred alternatives identified in this Plan, or one of the other active measures considered, are necessary to protect public health or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants at Parcel C-6 into the environment.

Remedial Action Objectives and Cleanup Goals

The remedial action objectives (RAOs) describe what the proposed cleanup action is expected to accomplish. In order to meet the RAOs, EPA identified **preliminary cleanup goals (PCGs)** for soils (see Table 2), based on EPA Region 9's Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs), soil background levels, and risk-based screening levels from the 2008 Final Initial Parcel #2 ROD.

EPA's RAOs are to:

- eliminate or reduce contamination in soil to meet cleanup goals through treatment or off-site disposal;
- prevent migration of contaminated soil to protect surface water quality; and
- prevent uses of Parcel C-6 that are inconsistent with any residual contamination.

Table 2: Proposed Preliminary Cleanup Goals (PCGs) for Soil

Contaminant of Concern	PCGs*
Arsenic	6.5 ppm
Benzo(a)pyrene (a PAH)	0.14 ppm
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (a PAH)	0.88 ppm
Dioxins and Furans	0.014 ppb
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	0.53 ppm
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (diesel-range)	100 ppm

*PCGs are expressed as parts per million (ppm) except for dioxins and furans which are expressed as parts per billion (ppb)

Remedial Alternatives

Eight remedial alternatives were developed and evaluated in the RI/FS for the cleanup of Parcel C-6. The alternatives, including EPA's preferred alternatives, are summarized in the box on page 9. The cleanup alternatives, with the exception of the No Action Alternative, all have Institutional Controls (ICs) as a common component.

Common Component of Remedial Alternatives

- **Institutional Controls:** This component includes various non-engineering controls which, if properly implemented, monitored and enforced, limit or eliminate exposure of contamination to humans and the environment. ICs include the restrictions limiting future land use contained in the federal deed and SLUC. ICs at the various sites included in this Plan involve monitoring of sediment traps that were installed by the Air Force in 1994 to protect surface water quality.

Alternative 1: No Action – The no action alternative is appropriate when existing site conditions meet EPA's cleanup action objectives and no risks are identified at the site. EPA is required under CERCLA to consider a no action alternative for comparison with other cleanup alternatives.

Alternative 2A: Excavation, Off-site Disposal and ICs (Industrial Use) – Alternative 2A includes excavation, transport, and disposal of soil containing contaminants greater than the proposed industrial cleanup goals. Excavated areas would be backfilled with imported clean soil. This cleanup alternative would make the site suitable for industrial use, requiring maintenance of ICs to restrict residential use.

Alternative 2B: Excavation, Off-site Disposal and ICs (Residential Use) – Alternative 2B includes excavation, transport, and disposal of soil containing contaminants greater than the proposed residential cleanup goals. Excavated areas would be backfilled with imported soil that is below the cleanup goals. This cleanup alternative would allow for residential use.

Alternative 3A: Excavation, Treatment Using Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD), Onsite Reuse of Treated Soil, Selective Disposal and ICs (Industrial Use) – Alternative 3A includes excavation and LTTD treatment of soil containing contaminants greater than the proposed industrial cleanup goals. As illustrated in Figure 2, LTTD involves heating the contaminated soil in a rotary kiln to relatively “low” temperatures (200 to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit [°F]) to volatilize COCs. COCs would be captured in a vapor stream and destroyed. Treated soil would be tested to ensure that cleanup criteria were achieved before it is reused.

Arsenic is not treatable by LTTD and soil where arsenic exceeds the proposed PCGs would be disposed of off-site. In addition, excavated soil exceeding the hazardous waste criteria for PCBs would require off-site disposal at an appropriate landfill. This cleanup alternative would make the site suitable for industrial use, requiring maintenance of ICs to restrict residential use.

Alternative 3B: Excavation Treatment of Impacted Soil Using Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD), Reuse of Treated Soil On-site, Selective Disposal and Institutional Controls (Residential Use) – Alternative 3B includes excavation and treatment of soil containing contaminants greater than the proposed residential cleanup goals by LTTD and disposal of excavated soil exceeding hazardous waste criteria for PCBs at an appropriate landfill.

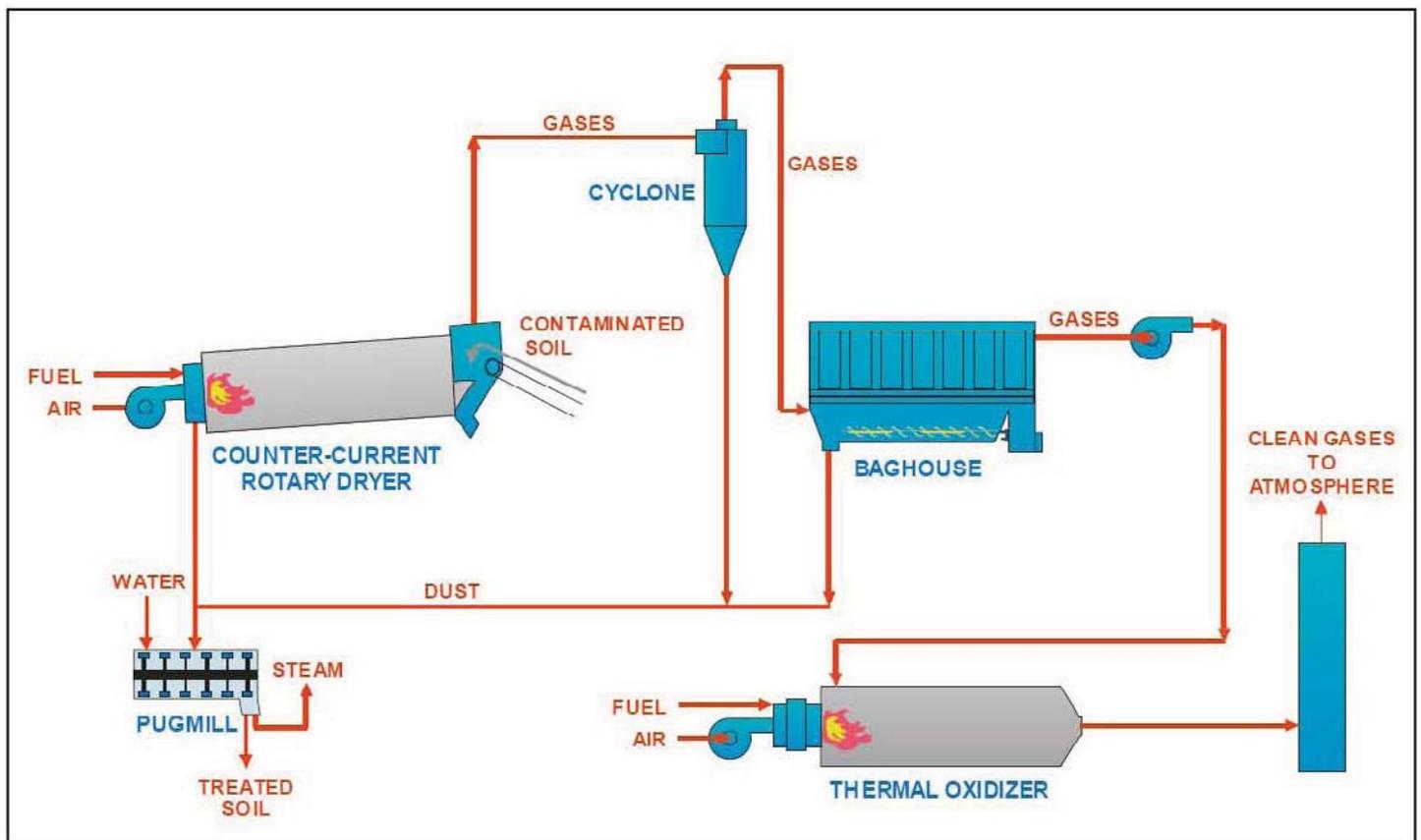


Figure 2: Direct Fired LTTD System Flow Diagram

Arsenic is not treatable by LTTD and soil where arsenic exceeds the proposed PCGs would be disposed of off-site. In addition, excavated soil exceeding the hazardous waste criteria for PCBs would require off-site disposal at an appropriate landfill. This cleanup alternative would make the site suitable for residential use.

Alternative 4: ICs Only – Additional sampling will be conducted to determine if existing ICs can be removed or modified. The additional sampling would also determine where active cleanup is required, if the PCGs in Table 2 are exceeded. Alternative 4 would be implemented at sites by maintaining the existing land use restrictions embodied in the federal deed and SLUC.

Alternative 5: ICs and Existing Cap Operation and Maintenance – Alternative 5 would be implemented at sites by maintaining the existing land use restrictions embodied in the federal deed and SLUC and through the operation and maintenance of an asphalt cap.

Alternative 6: ICs and Vapor Intrusion Remedy – Alternative 6 would be implemented at sites by maintaining the existing land use restrictions embodied in the federal deed and SLUC. It also requires a deed covenant for the vapor intrusion pathway, which requires the property owner to mitigate shallow soil gas or conduct sampling to demonstrate that there is no unacceptable risk from vapor intrusion.

Information Repository

EPA, the Air Force and MBP maintain information on their websites regarding the environmental cleanup at the former McClellan AFB.

The EPA website is: www.epa.gov/region09/McClellanAFB

The Air Force website is: <https://afarpaar.lackland.af.mil/ar>

The MBP website is: <http://www.mcclellanpark.com>



The Administrative Record and all other information regarding the Parcel C-6 cleanup are at the following locations:

Air Force Real Property Agency Western Region Execution Center

3411 Olson Street
McClellan, CA 95652
(916)643-1250, ext. 201

Hours: Monday –Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

EPA Region 9 Superfund Records Center

95 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 536-2000

Hours: Monday – Friday, 8 a.m. to 5p.m.



EPA's Nine Evaluation Criteria For Superfund Remedial Alternatives

- 1 Overall Protectiveness of Human Health and the Environment** determines whether an alternative eliminates, reduces, or controls threats to public health and the environment through institutional controls, engineering controls, or treatment.
- 2 Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)** evaluates whether the alternative meets Federal and State environmental statutes, regulations, and other requirements that pertain to the site, or whether a waiver is justified. 
- 3 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence** considers the ability of an alternative to maintain protection of human health and the environment.
- 4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume of Contaminants through Treatment** evaluates an alternative's use of treatment to reduce the harmful effects of principal contaminants, their ability to move in the environment, and the amount of contamination present. 
- 5 Short-term Effectiveness** considers the length of time needed to implement an alternative and the risks the alternative poses to workers, residents, and the environment during implementation. 
- 6 Implementability** considers the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing the alternative, including factors such as the relative availability of goods and services.
- 7 Cost** includes estimated capital and annual operations and maintenance costs, which are expressed in terms of present worth. Present worth cost is the total cost of an alternative over time in terms of today's dollar value. Cost estimates are expected to be accurate within a range of +50 to -30 percent. 
- 8 State Acceptance** considers whether the State agrees with the EPA's analyses and recommendations, as described in the RI/FS and Proposed Plan. 
- 9 Community Acceptance** considers whether the local community agrees with EPA's analyses and preferred alternative. Comments received on the Proposed Plan are an important indicator of community acceptance. 

**Final
Remedy**

Evaluation of Alternatives

Criteria specified in the NCP were used to choose the preferred cleanup options described above. Figure 3 summarizes the nine criteria used to evaluate each remedial alternative and compare them to one another. These criteria are categorized into three groups: (1) threshold criteria, (2) balancing criteria, and (3) modifying criteria. The two threshold criteria – (1) overall protection of human health and the environment and (2) compliance with **applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)** – must be met for a cleanup alternative to be selected. The five balancing criteria are used to weigh major tradeoffs between the cleanup options. Table 3 presents the evaluation of the remedial alternatives using these first seven criteria. The two remaining modifying criteria, state and community acceptance, will be evaluated after public comments are received on this Plan.

Figure 3: EPA's Nine Cleanup Criteria

Why Does EPA Recommend the Cleanup Action Described in this Proposed Plan?

After careful consideration of all of the alternatives and using the nine CERCLA criteria, EPA recommends this cleanup plan as the best balance between protection of human health and the environment and the remaining criteria. If carried out, the cleanup options will meet all of the nine CERCLA criteria, including protection of public health and the environment and compliance with ARARs.

Table 3: How Do the Alternatives Compare to EPA’s Cleanup Criteria*

CRITERIA	ALTERNATIVES							Total Cost
	1 No Action	2A Excavation/ Off-site Disposal/ ICs	2B Excavation/ Off-site Disposal/ ICs	3A Excavation/ Treatment/ Reuse/ Selective Disposal/ICs	3B Excavation/ Treatment/ Reuse/ Selective Disposal/ICs	4 ICs Only	5 ICs and O&M of Existing Cap	
Industrial Use	Industrial Use	Industrial Use	Residential Use	Industrial Use	Residential Use	Industrial Use	Industrial Use	Industrial Use
Protection of Human Health & the Environment	No, except at SA 012C	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements	Not applicable	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Long-term Effectiveness & Permanence	Not applicable	d	d	d	d	2	2	2
Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume	Not applicable	2	2	d	d	/	/	/
Short-term Effectiveness	Not applicable	2	2	2	2	d	d	2
Implementability	Not applicable	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cost	\$0	\$11,138,218	\$16,879,112	\$10,598,627	\$22,628,292	\$339,642	\$1,331,261	\$679,113

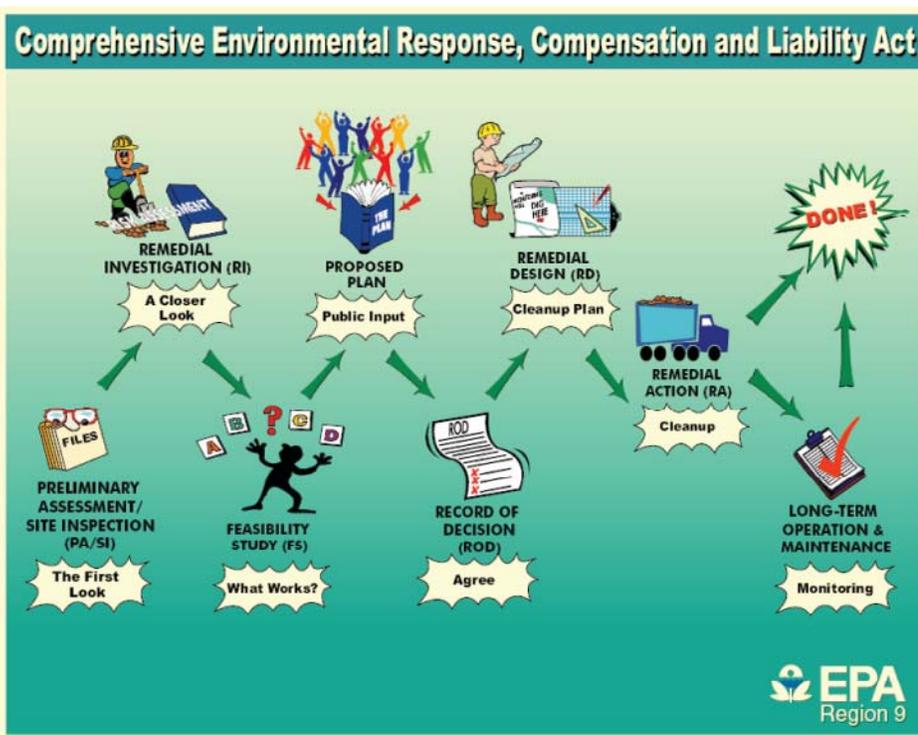
d Meets Criteria Best 2 Meets Criteria Moderately / Meets Criteria Least

*State and Community Acceptance are modifying criteria that will be evaluated after the public comment period.

EPA's Preferred Alternatives

EPA is proposing the options below for cleaning up the sites at Parcel C-6. Except for SA 012C, all sites at Parcel C-6 will require some measure to address contamination. Some sites will need more than one option to address the different types of contamination present. The cleanup options are described in more detail above.

Site	Preferred Alternative	Contaminants Addressed
SA 012A/B	Alternative 3A (Excavation, LTTD, Reuse of Soil, Selective Disposal, ICs)	PCBs, PAHs, dioxins, furans, and TPH
	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	VOCs
CS 031	Alternative 2A (Excavation, Off-Site Disposal, ICs)	arsenic
	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	metals, possible dioxins and furans
SA 012C	Alternative 1 (No Action)	(Not applicable)
PRL P-002	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	metals, VOCs, possible dioxins and furans
SA 012D	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	metals
SA 029	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	VOCs
SA 008	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	VOCs
SA 013	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	PCBs and metals
	Alternative 6 (ICs and Vapor Intrusion Remedy)	VOCs
PRL 029	Alternative 3A (Excavation, LTTD, Reuse of Soil, Selective Disposal, ICs)	PCBs, dioxins and furans
PRL B-009	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	possible PCBs
PRL B-001	Alternative 4 (ICs only)	PCBs, PAHs, dioxins, furans, and TPH



Where We Are in the Process

We are at the Proposed Plan stage in the CERCLA Process for Parcel C-6. Figure 4 shows the critical steps in that process. By the end of February 2009, EPA expects to have reviewed all comments submitted on this Plan and issued the ROD describing the chosen cleanup plan. The ROD and a summary of responses to public comments will then be made available to the public at the Air Force Real Property Agency Western Region Execution Center, through the EPA Records Center in San Francisco and any of the contacts on the back page of this Plan. EPA will announce the decision to the community through the local news media and a general mailing.

Figure 4: The CERCLA Process

Glossary

- Administrative Record:** The complete body of documents that forms the basis for selecting a CERCLA cleanup action.
- Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs):** Federal laws and more stringent state laws that apply or are determined to be relevant and appropriate.
- Asphalt Cap:** A layer of waterproof material put in place over an area with contamination to prevent people and animals from being exposed and to prevent rainwater from mixing with contamination and spreading it further.
- Contaminants of Concern (COCs):** Chemicals identified in the RI/FS and risk assessment that are present at the site and may pose a risk to human health or the environment.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA):** A federal law first passed in 1980 and subsequently amended. The act created a trust fund, known as Superfund, to investigate and cleanup waste sites.
- Dioxins:** A group of chemical compounds that are formed as the byproducts of burning, through bleaching or other manufacturing processes.
- Exposure pathways:** Ways that people can be exposed to chemical contaminants such as ingestion or inhalation.
- Feasibility Study (FS):** The study that determines the best way to cleanup contamination that is present.
- Furans:** A group of chemical compounds that are formed as the byproducts of burning.
- Industrial Use:** When land is used for industrial, commercial, office, retail or other occupational purposes.
- Information Repository:** A file containing all information about the environmental cleanup activities at a site available for use by the public.
- Institutional Controls (ICs):** Administrative or legal mechanisms such as permits, zoning, and/or deed restrictions that protect property users and the public from existing contamination.
- Low Temperature Thermal Desorption (LTTD):** A system that heats and volatilizes contaminants in soil.
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP):** A federal law that guides the cleanup decision making process at sites that are addressed by CERCLA.
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH):** A group of chemicals that are formed as the byproducts of the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage, or other organic substances. PAHs may also be found in substances such as crude oil, coal, coal tar, pitch, creosote, and roofing tar.
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs):** PCBs were commonly used as coolants and lubricants in electrical equipment. PCBs are now banned in the United States.
- Preferred Alternative:** The cleanup plan that EPA would like to use to handle contamination. The preferred alternative protects human health and the environment and meets ARARs.
- Preliminary Cleanup Goals (PCGs):** Levels of contamination associated with particular levels of risk to human health or the environment. PCGs are used to evaluate the amount of contamination at a site and compare the cleanup options.
- Privatization:** A process by which the Department of Defense provides cleanup funds to a new owner with the goal of also speeding up its redevelopment. EPA, instead of the military, will decide how the contamination will be cleaned up.
- Proposed Plan/Plan:** The document that summarizes the preferred cleanup alternative and other alternatives evaluated.
- Record of Decision (ROD):** A legal document issued by EPA that selects the remedy to clean up a Superfund site.
- Remedial Investigation (RI):** The study that determines the extent of contamination that is present.
- Residential Use:** When land is suitable for use as housing or any other purpose.
- Responsiveness Summary:** A part of the ROD that summarizes comments received from the public during the public comment period and the EPA's responses to them.
- Risk Management Range:** A range of risks for cancer that is used by EPA to decide whether risks from contamination are acceptable. Within the risk management range, it is possible that there might be anywhere from 1 additional cancer case in a group of 10,000 people to 1 additional cancer case in a group of 1,000,000 people. Above the range, cleanup actions are usually needed. Below the range, no action is generally needed.
- Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs):** Chemicals that evaporate slowly at room temperature.
- State Land Use Covenant (SLUC):** Legal documents that limit land use.
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH):** The amount of fuel-related hydrocarbons in soil or water.
- Vapor Intrusion:** The movement of vapors containing contamination that have volatilized from soil into buildings. Vapor intrusion is a way that people in the buildings can become exposed to contamination from soil.
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs):** Organic compounds containing carbon that readily evaporate at room temperature. Industrial solvents commonly contain VOCs.
- Volatilize:** To turn to vapor.

Use This Space to Write Your Comment or Request Being Added to the Mailing List

EPA encourages you to provide written comments and ideas about the cleanup options under consideration for the Proposed Plan for Soil Cleanup at McClellan Air Force Base Parcel C-6. You can use the form below to send written comments. If you have questions about how to comment, please call EPA Community Involvement Coordinator Jose Garcia at (415) 972-3331 or toll-free at (800) 231-3075. Please send this form or additional sheets of written comments, **postmarked no later than November 24, 2008** to Yvonne Fong at the address below or email your comments to *fong.yvonnew@epa.gov*.



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McClellan Air Force Base Parcel C-6

Proposed Plan for Soil Cleanup

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