U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District Formerly Used Defense Sites Program

Final PROPOSED PLAN

Former Travis Field, Landfills 1 through 3, Savannah, Georgia
DERP-FUDS # I04GA058700

JULY 2021

THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ANNOUNCES PROPOSED PLAN

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Savannah District, is submitting this Proposed Plan for the former Travis Field (FTF) landfills (LFs), located approximately eight miles northwest of Savannah, Georgia, in Chatham County (Figure 1). These landfills are part of the Defense Environmental Response Program (DERP) Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program. USACE is the lead agency for investigating, reporting, making remedial decisions, and taking remedial actions for FTF LFs (Figure 2). Results from extensive field investigations have led to a proposed plan of No Further Action (NFA) for all media- soil, surface water, and groundwater- throughout FTF LFs. Baseline Risk Assessment (BLRA) was conducted at FTF LFs to evaluate whether potential releases related to former military operations may pose a threat to humans or the environment. The results from BLRA support NFA.

This Proposed Plan highlights key information contained in the Remedial Investigation (RI) and BLRA for three abandoned landfills within FTF (LFs 1, 2, and 3) including background information. This Proposed Plan is part of the Administrative Record (AR) file. USACE encourages the public to review these documents contained in the file to gain a better understanding of the investigations and other activities that have taken place at the FTF landfills.

USACE is issuing this Proposed Plan as part of its public participation responsibilities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) §117(a) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) §300.430(f)(2).

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

USACE requests comments from the public on this Proposed Plan. Public comments will be accepted during a 30-day public review and comment period from August 1, 2021 through August 31, 2021, if there is sufficient interest, a public meeting will be scheduled to explain this Proposed Plan.

USACE, in coordination with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), may modify the proposed path forward presented in this Plan based on new information or public comments submitted during the 30-day public comment period. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on this Proposed Plan.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:

August 1, 2021, through August 31, 2021

The USACE will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period (see contact information at the end of this notice).

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD:

For more information on the site, see the Administrative Record at the:

Chatham County Courthouse Annex 133
Montgomery Street
Savannah, Georgia 31401
912-652-7336

After public comments have been considered, USACE will prepare the Decision Document, and USACE responses to public comments on this Proposed Plan will be contained in the "Responsiveness Summary" section of the Decision Document.

USACE is the lead agency for the FUDS program, which is responsible for environmental restoration of properties that were formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, such as Travis Field.

PROJECT SITE BACKGROUND

Travis Field, originally known as Chatham Army Airfield, was proposed to be constructed in 1940 by the City of Savannah as a second municipal airport under a Works Progress Administration project in response to the increased military presence, while commercial airlines continued to land at the Savannah Municipal Airport, known as Hunter Field. The original acquisition in 1944 was for use by the U.S. Army Air Force as an emergency auxiliary landing field but was eventually used as a command base and training station. Multiple structures, a landing strip, taxi-ways, roads, and water and sewer systems were constructed. Military development ceased after World War II ended and most of the airfield was declared surplus in 1947.

Complete withdrawal from the War Assets Administration was approved in October 1948, and by 1950, the property known as Travis Field was transferred to the City of Savannah for use as a civilian airport. The property that included Landfills 1 and 2 was later sold to private sector interests. As of March 2021, Landfills 1 and 2 are owned by Southern Region Industrial Reality Inc., and Landfill 3 is part of the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport property.

Figure 1 Location of FTF Landfills

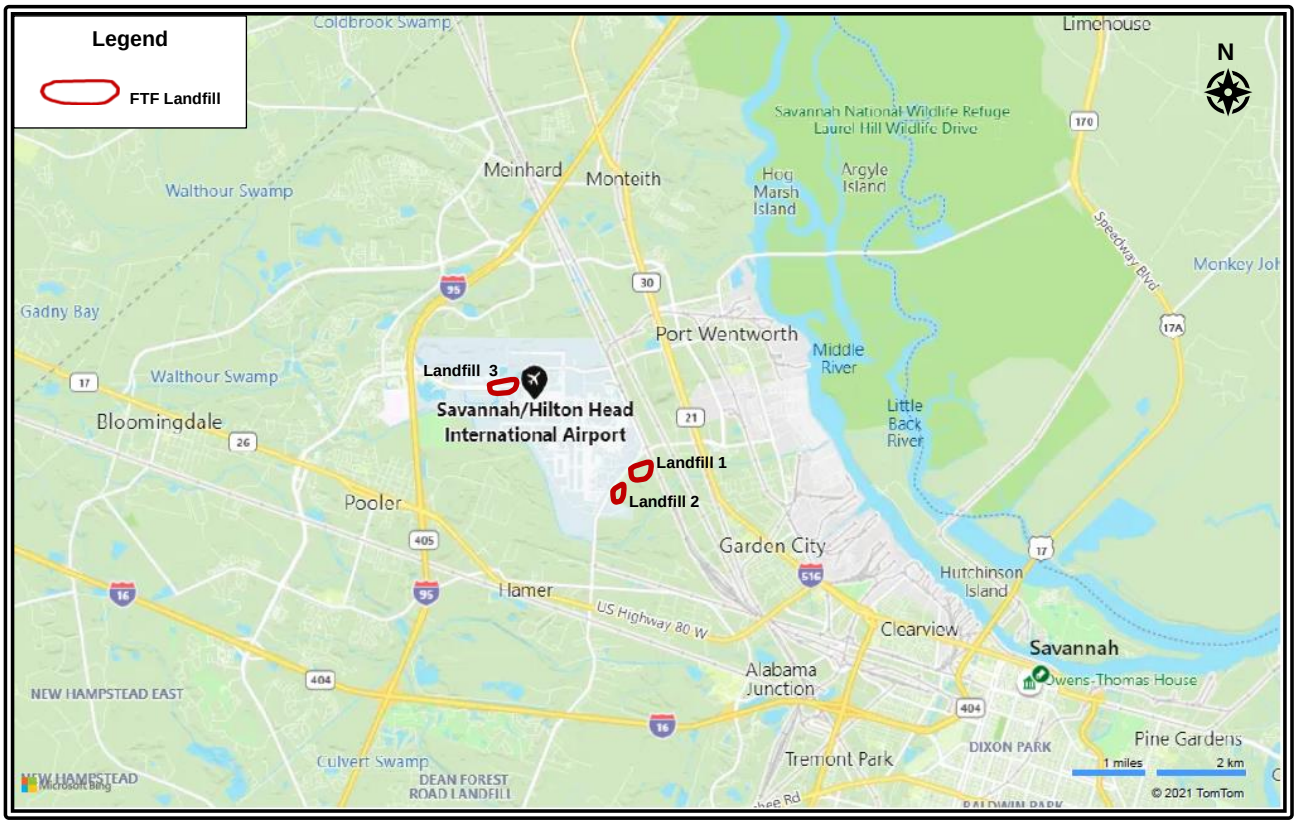
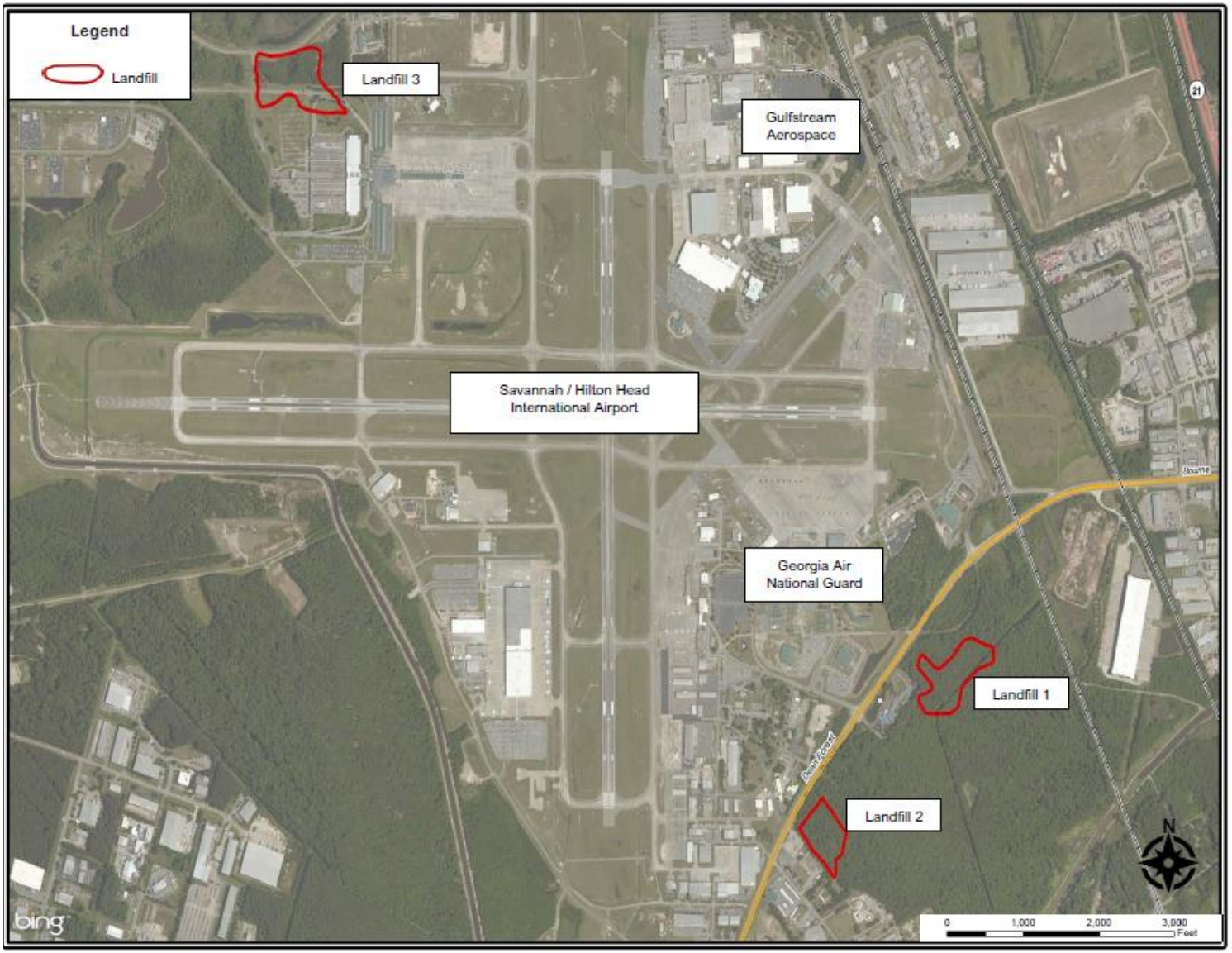


Figure 2 Former Travis Field Abandoned Landfills 1-3



The first environmental Site Investigation (SI) at the three landfills was conducted in 1993, followed by additional Phase 1 Supplemental SI in 1997 and Phase II Supplemental SI in 2000. NFA was recommended for each landfill because there were no indications that the environment was adversely affected by past landfill activity; however, the Georgia EPD did not concur with the recommendation and issued the Notice of Deficiency letters for each landfill in November 2001, mainly for failure to establish background concentrations for all inorganics and pesticides detected at FTF LFs. Since an additional investigation seemed unreasonable, USACE continued to seek concurrence from the Georgia EPD for NFA.

In 2015, USACE agreed to re-open the RI phase to collect a current round of samples and provide a report to meet the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, (CERCLA) RI requirements. USACE proposed that a NFA Proposed Plan and Decision Document without a follow-on Feasibility Study (FS) would be the final product of this phase, if a BLRA to evaluate the potential threat to human health and the environment determined that no unacceptable risk exists and that no further action would be required.

PROJECT SITE CHARACTERISTICS

FTF site is located in the northwest quadrant of Chatham County, Georgia, approximately eight miles northwest of Savannah, Georgia (Figure 1). The site is approximately four miles from the Savannah River and approximately 18 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. FTF site consists of three abandoned landfills located on what was once Chatham Army Airfield (Figure 2). The airfield is now owned by the City of Savannah and operated as the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport under the authority of the Savannah Airport Commission (SAC).

Landfill 1 is the largest of the three landfills, located about 3,500 feet southeast of the former airport terminal building and about 750 feet east of Georgia State Route 307 (Dean Forest Road) and encompasses approximately 15 acres. This landfill was built on a former wetland and is surrounded by wetland areas. Although the site topography is rather flat, access to the site is difficult due to dense brush and trees. At Landfill 1, disposed material included construction material/debris, appliance parts, pole timbers, shingles of suspected asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), and unlabeled drums.

Landfill 2 is located off Georgia State Route 307 and covers approximately 7 acres. A drainage ditch borders the southern boundary of the site. An active gas station and a Georgia Air National Guard (GANG) Petroleum, Oils and Lubricant depot are located across the drainage ditch from the site. This landfill was also built on a former wetland and is heavily overgrown with vegetation making access to the site difficult. At Landfill 2, SAIC personnel noted numerous 55-gallon drums with labels identifying the drum contents as lube oil, used JP-4, and solvents. In addition, Landfill 2 was reported by SAIC to contain spent oil filters, paint cans, suspected ACM shingles, parts-cleaning equipment, and construction materials.

Landfill 3 is located between Gulfstream Road and Airways Avenue in the northwest quadrant of the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport. The site covers approximately 12 acres and is located approximately 1,000 ft northwest of the air traffic control tower. A large pond is located in the middle of the landfill. Adjacent to the pond is a large hill, which may be a result of previous excavation in the area that may have created the pond. The site is located in a wetland habitat and St. Augustine Creek is located across Gulfstream Road from the site. The area is bisected by a dirt road with evidence of landfill on both sides of the road. Debris observed at Landfill 3 during the SAIC investigation included numerous drums (singly and in piles, in various conditions and sizes), paint cans, oil filters, cleaning solvent containers, 5-gallon plastic cans, metal debris, suspected ACM shingles, and appliance parts. SAIC reported that SAC personnel stated military tenants primarily used Landfill 3 until the SAC closed the site in the mid-1970s. SAC personnel reported that the pond was also used for disposal of various solid wastes.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION FIELDWORK RESULTS

In 2017, the RI fieldwork was performed to confirm, at the request of the state of Georgia, the NFA recommendations of the two SIs that were previously done. This investigation was intended to accommodate concerns from the state of Georgia and to provide updated site data on contaminant concentrations and distributions for

the BLRA by collecting samples of surface soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater that would supplement data collected during previous investigations.

During the 2017 RI, two surface soil samples each at Landfills 1 and 2, and three surface soil samples at Landfill 3 were collected from 0-4 inches below ground surface (bgs); a total of 14 sediment samples and 14 surface water samples were collected from 13 collocated points within perennial and ephemeral streams and swales in the vicinity of the landfills, selecting locations that were not previously sampled. Groundwater samples were collected from 24 existing monitoring wells. All samples were analyzed for total target analyte list (TAL) metals, hexavalent chromium, mercury, volatile organic carbons (VOCs), semi-volatile organic carbons (SVOCs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons(PAHs), pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and diesel range organics (DRO). The RI field activity results are discussed below:

At Landfill 1, only one analytical group (metals) in surface soil samples from two locations exceeded RSLs whereas concentrations of several metals and PAHs exceeded RSLs in sediment. Surface water samples collected from four locations showed that concentrations of analytes from only one analytical group (metals) exceeded screening levels. A total of 12 groundwater samples (including one duplicate) were collected from 11 monitoring wells. Concentrations of analytes from only two analytical groups (metals and VOCs) exceeded RSLs.

At Landfill 2, two surface soil samples were collected from 0-4 inches at two locations. Concentrations of analytes from only one analytical group (metals) exceeded RSLs at Landfill 2. Three surface water samples were collected from three locations. Concentrations of analytes from three analytical groups (metals, PAHs, and Pesticides and PCBs) exceeded screening levels at Landfill 2. Eight groundwater samples (including one duplicate) were collected from seven monitoring wells. Concentrations of analytes from only one analytical group (metals) exceeded RSLs in the groundwater.

At Landfill 3, three surface soil samples were collected from 0-4 inches at three locations. Concentrations of analytes from only two analytical groups (metals and PAHs) exceeded RSLs at Landfill 3. Eight sediment samples (including two duplicates) were collected from six locations where surface water samples also were collected. Concentrations of analytes from only one analytical group (metals) exceeded RSLs at Landfill 3. Seven surface water samples (including one duplicate) were collected from six locations. Concentrations of analytes from only two analytical groups (metals and PAHs) exceeded screening levels at Landfill 3. Seven groundwater samples (including one duplicate) were collected from six monitoring wells. Concentrations of analytes from only one analytical group (metals) exceeded RSLs at Landfill 3.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT SITE RISKS

Human health and screening-level ecological risk assessments evaluated potential risks to human and ecological receptors potentially exposed to site related contaminants present in soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater, based on current and reasonably anticipated future uses of the landfills.

Human Health Risk Assessment

The Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) focused on the populations likely to be exposed to potentially contaminated site media currently and/or in the future. The potential human receptors identified for the landfills included the following:

Groundskeeper – A groundskeeper is a plausible receptor under current and future land use scenarios for Landfill 3 because it is located on airport property. Landfills 1 and 2 are heavily vegetated and are not amenable to routine grounds keeping, maintenance, or landscaping. Potential exposure routes evaluated for the groundskeeper include incidental ingestion of and dermal contact with soil.

Trespasser – A site trespasser could be exposed to soil, sediment, and surface water via incidental ingestion and dermal contact while trespassing. For HHRA purposes, this type of exposure is assumed to occur to adolescent aged individuals (7-16 years).

Construction Worker – It is possible that future construction activities could expose workers to

soil up to a depth of 10 feet bgs.

Hypothetical Future Residents – The HHRA conservatively assumed that the landfills could be used for residential development in the future. Although this scenario is considered unlikely, it was evaluated to estimate the upper-limit of the potential risks. The future residents- child and adult- could be exposed to soil, groundwater, and vapor from groundwater in indoor air.

The HHRA initially entailed comparing site concentrations with risk-based screening levels to determine chemicals of potential concern (COPCs) for each of the media evaluated in the RI. Then, chemicals of concern (COCs) that pose unacceptable long-term risk and that may require further evaluations or remediation to reduce the unacceptable risk were identified by a series of quantitative risk calculations of the COPCs for each exposure pathway applicable to a receptor.

Concerning carcinogens, risk to human health is expressed as a probability that an individual will develop cancer over a lifetime as a result of exposure to a carcinogen. Cancer risk from exposure to carcinogen(s) is expressed as the incremental lifetime cancer risk (ILCR), or the increased chance of cancer above the normal background rate of cancer. In order to assess potential risk to human health, the ILCR is compared against an established risk goal. As allowed by the CERCLA, acceptable risk goals may lie within the range of increased cancer risk of one occurrence per million people (1E-06), up to one occurrence per ten thousand people (1E-04) (40 CFR 300.430).

In regard to non-carcinogens, the risk to human health is evaluated by comparing an estimated exposure (i.e. intake dose) from site media to an acceptable toxicity value expressed as a reference dose, or RfD. The RfD is the threshold below which no toxic effects are expected to occur in a population. The ratio of intake over the RfD is the Hazard Quotient (HQ). The HQs for each constituent are summed to obtain a Hazard Index (HI). A hazard index value of less than or equal to 1.0 indicates that no adverse noncancer human health effects are expected to occur.

At Landfill 1, risks were calculated for each receptor for the following COPCs:

- For surface soils, the COPCs were arsenic, chromium, iron, and titanium.
- For sediment, the COPCs included arsenic, benzo(a)pyrene, chromium, thallium, and titanium.
- For surface water, the COPCs were antimony, arsenic, chromium, cobalt, iron, lead, manganese, and vanadium.
- For groundwater, the COPCs included aluminum, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, iron, manganese, nickel, and trichloroethane.

The cumulative ILCR, that is the potential cancer risk from the COPCs through all exposure pathways (e.g. ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation), was estimated for future residents-child (2E-05) and adult (4E-05), construction worker (2E-07), and trespasser (4E-07). All of the cumulative ILCRs were either below or within the acceptable risk range of 1E-06 to 1E-04, indicating that unacceptable excess cancer risks are not likely at Landfill1.

The cumulative HI, a measure of potential non-carcinogenic risk from the COPCs through all exposure pathways, was calculated for future residents- child (3) and adult (2), construction worker (0.1), and trespasser (0.03). Since the total HIs for future residents- child and adult- were above the HI threshold of 1, more precise HIs were developed for each target organ or toxic effect, as suggested in the EPA Regional Guidance. None of the COPCs exceed the HI threshold for each target organ. Therefore, there are no COCs at Landfill 1 that would pose unacceptable non-carcinogenic risk based on the quantitative risk assessment.

In addition, trichloroethene (TCE) in groundwater was further evaluated for the vapor intrusion (VI) by using the EPA's Vapor Intrusion Screening Level (VISL) calculator, pursuant to the EPA Regional Guidance. A VI carcinogenic risk was estimated for a future child resident (3E-07) and a future adult resident (5E-07); a VI HQ for each of future residents was estimated to be 0.1, which suggests that there are no unacceptable risks from VI.

At Landfill 2, risks were calculated for each receptor for the following COPCs:

- For surface soils and sediment, the COPCs were arsenic, chromium, iron, and titanium.
- For surface water, the COPCs were aluminum, arsenic, chromium, cobalt, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, iron, and naphthalene.

- For groundwater, the COPCs included aluminum, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, iron, manganese, and vanadium.

The calculated potential cancer risks from the COPCs, the cumulative ILCR, were estimated for future residents- child (2E-05) and adult (4E-05), construction worker (2E-07), and trespasser (9E-07). As all of the cumulative ILCRs were either below or within the acceptable risk range of 1E-06 to 1E-04, there would be no unacceptable excess cancer risks at Landfill 2.

The cumulative HI was calculated for each of future residents- child (5) and adult (3), construction worker (0.1), and trespasser (0.02). Since the total HIs for future residents- child and adult- were above the HI threshold of 1, more precise HIs were estimated. Target organ HIs for COPCs indicated that one COPC exceeded the HI threshold, which is cobalt for a future child resident.

Although cobalt in groundwater poses a potential unacceptable non-carcinogenic risk to a future child resident via daily ingestion, residential scenario is considered unlikely under the current and anticipated future use of the site, but it was evaluated to estimate the upper-limit of the potential risks. If development does occur, it is likely that residents would use available municipal water rather than groundwater as a drinking water source. Therefore, no unacceptable risk is substantiated from exposure of cobalt in groundwater at Landfill 2.

At Landfill 3, risks were calculated for each receptor for the following COPCs:

- For surface soils, the COPCs were arsenic, benzo(a)pyrene, carbazole, chromium, and titanium.
- For sediment, the COPCs included aluminum, arsenic, chromium, iron, and titanium.
- For surface water, the COPCs included aluminum, chromium, chrysene, iron, benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, manganese.
- For groundwater, the COPCs included aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, iron, 3- and 4-methylphenol, and vanadium.

The cumulative ILCR was estimated for each of future residents- child (4E-05) and adult (7E-05), groundskeeper (9E-07), construction worker (2E-07), and trespasser (4E-06). All of the cumulative ILCRs were either below or within the acceptable risk range of 1E-06 to 1E-04. Thus, no COCs that would result in unacceptable excess cancer risks were found at Landfill 3.

The total HI was calculated for each receptor: future residents- child (3) and adult (2), groundskeeper (0.005), construction worker (0.07), and trespasser (0.04). As the total HIs for future residents- child and adult- were above the HI threshold of 1, Target organ HIs were calculated; none of the COPCs exceed the HI threshold for each target organ. Therefore, there are no COCs at Landfill 3 that would pose unacceptable non-carcinogenic risk.

Overall, no unacceptable risk to current and future human receptors (groundskeeper, construction worker, and trespasser) was found from exposure to soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater in the vicinity of all three landfills.

Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment

The screening-level ecological risk assessment (SLERA) quantitatively evaluates if contaminants present at FTF landfills have the potential to pose unacceptable risk to ecological receptors. Similar to the HHRA, the SLERA initially compares site concentrations with the conservative ecological screening values (ESVs). The resulting chemicals with concentrations exceeding ESVs or if no ESV was available becomes the chemicals of potential ecological concern (COPECs).

To perform the screening level ecological risk calculation, the maximum detected concentration of COPECs is divided by its respective ESVs. The result is the Hazard Quotient (HQ). Then, the COPECs with greater than a HQ of 1 or with no screening values were further evaluated with more realistic conservative assumptions to determine the chemicals of ecological concern (COECs) that pose unacceptable risk to ecological receptors.

At Landfill1, the following COPEC were assessed for ecological risk:

- For surface soils, the COPECs included

aluminum, antimony, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, diesel range organics, iron, lead, methyl acetate, selenium, tin, vanadium, and zinc.
- For sediment, the COPECs included 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, acetone, acetophenone, barium, hexavalent chromium, chrysene, lead, methyl acetate, molybdenum, PCB-1230, phenol, strontium, thallium, tin, titanium, and vanadium.
- For surface water, the COPECs included aluminum, chromium, chrysene, iron, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, manganese.

No COECs were identified in surface soil and sediment at Landfill 1, In surface water, aluminum, iron, and zinc were identified as COECs since their HQs were greater than 1; however, as those metals are naturally occurring, natural waters contain aluminum, iron, and zinc in various amounts depending on the geological area and other chemical components of the waterway. According to a five-year summary of trace metals in rivers and lakes of the United States with the data collected from 1962 to 1967, samples from Savannah river at Port Wentworth showed that iron and aluminum levels varied from 4 to 483 µg/L for iron and from 5 to 118 µg/l for aluminum. Also, zinc levels varied from 4 to 44 µg/L.

Considering that those metals in sediment samples did not exceed its respective screening level, their HQs in surface soil were less than one, and the location of the site, adjacent to an active runway, subsequently limited exposure of ecological receptors, those metals in surface water were assessed as having a low ecological hazard potential.

At Landfill 2, the following COPEC were assessed for ecological risk:

- For surface soils, the COPECs included aluminum, antimony, diesel range organics, iron, lead, methyl acetate, and selenium.
- For sediment, the COPECs included 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, acetone, barium, beryllium, hexavalent chromium, methyl acetate, molybdenum, phenol, strontium, tin, titanium, and vanadium.
- For surface water, the COPECs included aluminum, cadmium, copper, diesel range organics, iron, lead, and zinc.

No COECs were identified in surface soil. In sediment, two pesticides, 4,4'-DDD and 4,4'-DDE, have a HQ of 5 and were identified as COECs. Although two pesticide concentrations in sediment samples were above the HQ threshold of 1, sediment record in the Savannah Estuary suggests that background concentrations of 4,4'- DDD, and 4,4'-DDE, the breakdown products of DDT that was a widely used pesticide in the United States in the 1950s and the 1960s, are higher than the ESVs. Under CERCLA's liability clause (40 U.S.C. §9607(i)), no person may recover for any response costs or damages resulting from the application of any registered pesticides through the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) per their intended use.

To be responsible for removal or remedial action for a release of pesticides, there should be a strong weight of evidence, indicating pesticides were not applied per their intended use. In addition, further characterization of the two pesticides based on the pollution history in sediment, the surrounding area conditions, and non-presence of those contaminants in soil and surface water samples suggests that the presence of those pesticides could not be solely attributed to DoD activities.

In surface water, aluminum, iron, and zinc were identified as COECs. For the same reason as the Landfill 1, those COECs were assessed as having a low impact on ecological receptors.

At Landfill 3, the following COPEC were assessed for ecological risk:

- For surface soils, the COPECs included aluminum, hexavalent chromium, diesel range organics, endrin ketone, iron, methyl acetate, selenium, and vanadium.
- For sediment, the COPECs included 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'DDE, acetone, acetophenone, barium, beryllium, hexavalent chromium, endosulfan sulfate, endrin ketone, methoxychlor, methyl acetate, molybdenum, strontium, tin, titanium, and vanadium.
- For surface water, the COPECs included aluminum, chromium, chrysene, iron, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b) fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, manganese.

No COECs were identified in surface soil and sediment. In surface water, aluminum and iron have a HQ of 1.5 and 1.2, respectively; however, those naturally occurring metals in surface water were assessed as having a low ecological hazard potential, considering frequency, magnitude, and pattern of those metals and the size of the impacted area.

The results of the SLERA indicated that no COEC posed unacceptable ecological hazard potential to receptors at the three landfills. Also, the relatively small sizes of the sites and the surrounding land use limit the presence of ecological habitats and provides no home range for local area receptors. Moreover, the recently proposed short-term development plan for the Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport would reduce the usable habitat at the sites and would subsequently reduce exposure to any remaining contaminants and greatly eliminate concern for adverse effects to ecological populations.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In accordance with CERCLA and the NCP, USACE remediates sites that pose unacceptable risks to human health or the environment from historical DoD activities at the site. USACE recommended NFA for the site from the results of two previous SIs; however, GAEPD did not concur with the recommendations. At the request of the state of Georgia, the 2017 RI fieldwork was performed to accommodate GAEPD's concerns about contaminant and background delineations at the site and to provide updated site data on contaminant concentrations and distributions for the BLRA by collecting samples of surface soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater.

Based on the results of the 2017 RI fieldwork and the previous SIs, USACE concluded that the nature and extent of contamination at the former Travis Field landfills had been adequately characterized and recommended NFA for the site as the BLRA determined that no unacceptable risk to human health and the environment exists.

Although the HHRA identified that a hypothetical future child resident would be subject to possible unacceptable risk in the unlikely event that the residents used groundwater from shallow wells instead of available municipal water for household use at Landfill 2, the site under the current and the most reasonable future land use (commercial or industrial) does not present risks at unacceptable levels to human receptors, pursuant to OSWER Directive 9355-0.30 and DoDM 4715.20. Also, the SLERA determined detected chemicals at three landfills to be of low concern and unlikely to adversely impact ecological receptors.

Once the NFA recommendation is ultimately accepted after consideration of all public comments received, no additional environmental investigation or remediation will be performed and the USACE's environmental actions for the former Travis Field will be considered complete.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

USACE is providing this information and soliciting public input on the investigation of three landfills at FTF. Project information can be found in the Administrative Record file. The dates for the public comment period, location, and time of the public meeting and the locations of the Administrative Record files are provided on the front page of this Proposed Plan.
Public comments will be considered before any

Comments and requests for further information on the site should be directed to:

Mr. Carl Dokter
Program Manager
Phone: (912) 652-5673
E-mail: Carl.H.Dokter@usace.army.mil

or

Mr. Billy Birdwell
Chief Public Affairs
Phone: (912) 652-5014
Email: Billy.E.Birdwell@usace.army.mil

US Army Corps of Engineers
Savannah District
100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue
Savannah, GA 31401-3604

action is selected and approved. Representatives from USACE will be present at the meeting to explain the Proposed Plan, listen to any concerns, answer questions, and accept public comments. Written comments will be accepted throughout a 30-day public comment period from August 1, 2021 through August 31, 2021.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Administrative Record (AR) – A compilation of all documents relied upon to select a remedial action pertaining to the investigation and remediation of the project site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – Congress enacted CERCLA (42 USC § 9620 et seq.), commonly known as Superfund, on 11 December 1980. This law addresses the funding for, and remediation of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. This law also establishes criteria for the creation of key documents such as the RI, FS, PP, and DD.

Decision Document (DD) – A report documenting the final action, approved by the lead and regulatory agencies.

Feasibility Study (FS) – The study evaluates possible remedies using the information generated from the Remedial Investigation. The FS becomes the basis for selection of a remedy.

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) – Locations that were owned by, leased to, or otherwise used by the Department of Defense.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Plan (NCP) – More commonly called the National Contingency Plan, the NCP is the Federal government's blueprint for responding to both hazardous substance releases.

Proposed Plan (PP) – The plan that identifies the preferred remedial alternative for a site and is made available to the public for comment.

Remedial Investigation (RI) – An investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination, assess human health and environmental risks posed by the contaminants, and provide a basis for the development of response action alternatives.

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

ACM	Asbestos-containing material
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
AR	Administrative Record
bgs	below ground surface
BLRA	Baseline Risk Assessment
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COC	Contaminant of Concern
COEC	Contaminant of Ecological Concern
COPC	Contaminant of Potential Concern
COPEC	Contaminant of Potential Ecological Concern
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DD	Decision Document
DoD	Department of Defense

GAEPD	Georgia Environmental Protection Division
ERA	Ecological Risk Assessment
ESV	Ecological Screening Value
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FS	Feasibility Study
FTF	Former Travis Field
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GANG	Georgia Air National Guard
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
LF	Landfill
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NFA	No Further Action
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PP	Proposed Plan
RI	Remedial Investigation
SAC	Savannah Airport Commission
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SI	Site Inspection
SLERA	Screen-Level Ecological Risk Assessment
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VI	Vapor Intrusion
VISL	Vapor Intrusion Screening Level

USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the Proposed Plan for the site is important to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping us select a final remedy for the site.

You may use the space below to write your comments. Comments must be postmarked by August 31, 2021 and sent to the indicated address. If you have any questions about the comment period, please contact Mr. Carl Dokter or Mr. Billy Birdwell.

Name:____

Address: ____

City: ____

State Zip: ____

Comments:____

Comments and requests for further information on the site should be directed to:

Mr. Carl Dokter
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Phone: (912) 652-5673
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or

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