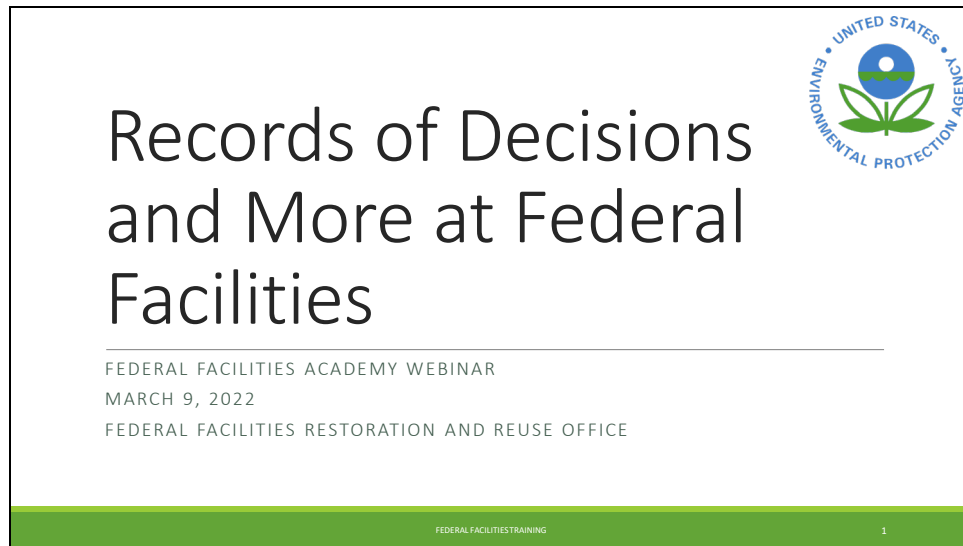


Slide 1



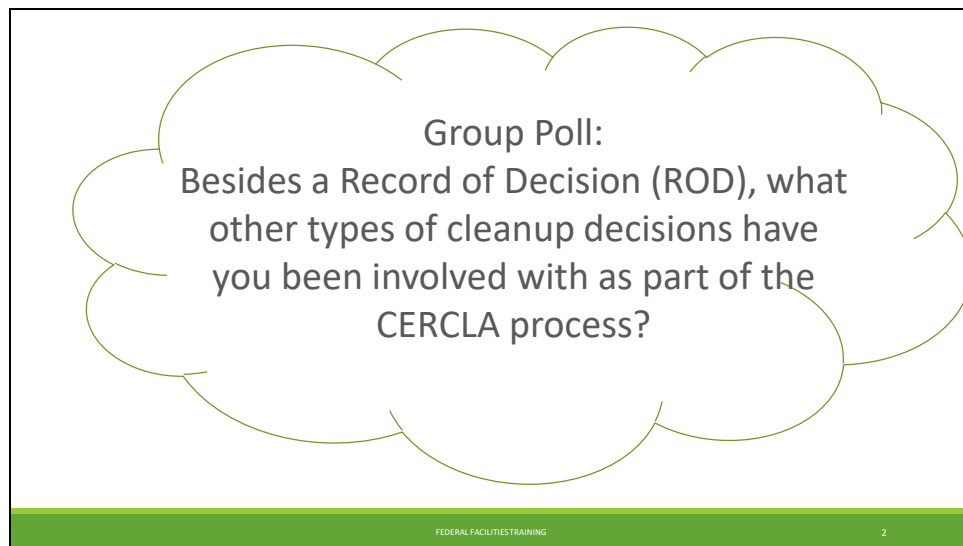
Records of Decisions and More at Federal Facilities

FEDERAL FACILITIES ACADEMY WEBINAR
MARCH 9, 2022
FEDERAL FACILITIES RESTORATION AND REUSE OFFICE

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 1

The purpose of this course is to discuss how early and interim actions, Explanation of Significant Difference (ESDs), Records of Decisions (ROD) Amendments, and adaptive management can be used at Federal Facility sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Slide 2



Group Poll:
Besides a Record of Decision (ROD), what other types of cleanup decisions have you been involved with as part of the CERCLA process?

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 2

Although the ROD is a critical milestone in the CERCLA process, there are a number of other types of decision documents that can be used as part of an overall remediation plan.

Slide 3

Course Overview


- ❑ CERCLA process at Federal Facility National Priority List (NPL) Sites
- ❑ Removal Actions
- ❑ Records of Decision (RODs)
- ❑ Interim RODs
- ❑ Post-ROD Decisions
 - Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD)
 - ROD Amendments
- ❑ Adaptive Management
- ❑ Five-Year Review impacts on decision documents

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 3

This course will discuss how different decision documents can be used in Federal Facility Superfund cleanups. We will also discuss the impacts five-year reviews can have on remedies at a site.

Slide 4

How can cleanup decisions complement each other?



The image shows a 3D puzzle with six interlocking pieces, each representing a different cleanup decision. The pieces are arranged in a circular pattern. The colors and labels of the pieces are: a light green piece labeled 'Removal Actions', a yellow piece labeled 'Interim Actions', a light blue piece labeled 'ESD And ROD Amendments', a dark blue piece labeled 'RODs & Contingency Remedies', a light blue piece labeled 'Adaptive Management', and a dark blue piece labeled 'Five-Year Review'.

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 4

A key question to ask is “how can cleanup decisions complement each other to support the overall remediation goals for a site?” Each cleanup decision can provide a piece of the puzzle in meeting those goals.

Slide 5

Introduction to CERCLA

- ❑ Passed in 1980 - also known as “Superfund”
- ❑ CERCLA as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986 authorizes the President to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment
- ❑ Based on CERCLA, the NCP and E.O. No. 12580, Federal agencies, including Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), are the **lead agency** at their sites while EPA provides oversight in accordance with Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs).

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING5

CERCLA, also known as Superfund, authorizes the President to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment. In 1980, Congress enacted CERCLA, and amended it through the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act in 1986.

CERCLA’s major emphasis is on the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites and the liability for cleanup costs on arrangers and transporters of hazardous substances and on current and former owners of facilities where hazardous substances were disposed. CERCLA gives the President authority to clean up these sites under requirements generically referred to as “removal” or “remedial” provisions. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) outlines CERCLA’s implementing regulations. Agencies must follow the procedures and standards detailed in the NCP when remediating these sites.

EO 12580 delegated presidential authorities under CERCLA to the heads of various Executive Branch agencies under certain circumstances.

Slide 6

“Lead Agency”
Definition

□ The National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.5) states that:

- The **Lead Agency** is the agency that provides the On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)/Remedial Project Managers (RPMs).
- For Department of Defense (DoD) or Department of Energy (DoE) sites, the DoD or DoE will be the **lead agency** for their sites.
- For sites other than those of EPA, the US Coast Guard (USCG), DOD, or DOE, then that other federal agency will be the **lead agency** for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies.

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The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300.5) states the cases where another federal agency besides EPA serve as the lead agency.


- The Lead Agency is the agency that provides the On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)/Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) to plan and implement response actions under the NCP.
- In the case of a release of hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant, where the release is on or where the source of the release is from any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of Department of Defense (DoD) or Department of Energy (DoE), then DoD or DoE will be the lead agency.
- In the case of a release on or the source of the release is from any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than EPA, the US Coast Guard (USCG), DOD, or DOE, then that agency will be the lead agency for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies.

A state (or political subdivisions of a state) operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA) entered into pursuant to subpart F of the NCP or other agreements may be the lead agency for a response action.

Slide 7

CERCLA Section 120 and Federal Facilities

- ❑ Subject to CERCLA to the same extent as private entities
- ❑ Federal agencies shall comply with all guidelines, rules, regulations, and criteria related and shall not adopt guidelines inconsistent with those established by the EPA Administrator
- ❑ Individuals and States can bring “citizen suits” if an agency is not following CERCLA at federal facilities
- ❑ EPA and the Federal agency jointly select remedies, but EPA is the ultimate selector in the event of a dispute



FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING7

CERCLA § 120 discusses CERCLA’s applicability to Federally-owned or Federally-operated facilities. It states that Federal agencies are subject to CERCLA to the same extent as a private entity. Federal agencies shall comply with all guidelines, rules, regulations, and criteria related to removal and remedial actions and shall not adopt guidelines inconsistent with those established by the EPA Administrator.

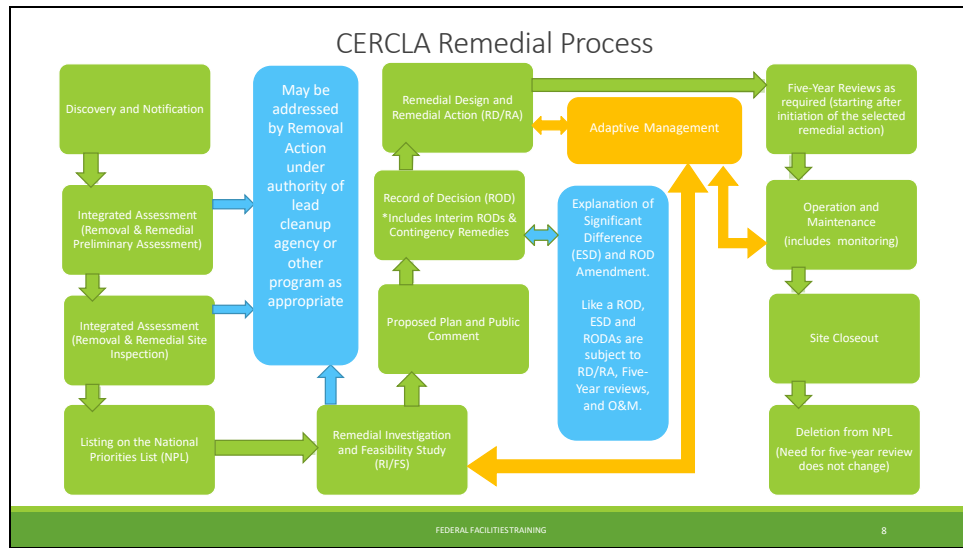
In addition to making Federal facilities subject to the same CERCLA mandates that apply to private parties, Section 120 imposes additional requirements on Federal Facilities. CERCLA also contains a waiver of sovereign immunity to permit individuals and States to bring “citizens suits” if an agency is not adhering to a CERCLA mandate. In addition to the waiver of sovereign immunity found in CERCLA 120, the citizen suit provision of CERCLA (Section 310) states that the 120 requirements are subject to citizen suits (CERCLA 310(a)(1)) 2). 120(g) says that the Administrator's authorities cannot be delegated outside of EPA, but it is 120(e)(4)(A) that give the Administrator final say over remedy selection in the first instance.

The lead agency documents the remedy selection decision in a ROD which requires approval by EPA under CERCLA. EPA maintains authority over remedy selection based on CERCLA §120(g) Transfer of EPA’s Authority to Federal Agencies which states that except for authorities delegated by the EPA Administrator to an officer or employee of EPA, authorities vested in EPA by § 120 cannot be transferred to other U.S. officials or to any other person.

For additional information, please visit the Enforcement and Compliance at Federal Facilities Website <https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-federal-facilities>.

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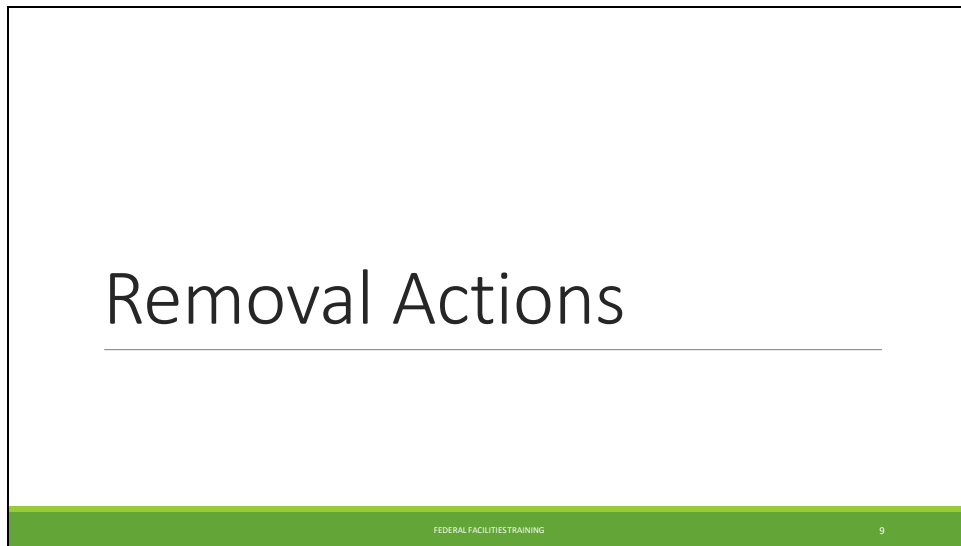


CERCLA remedial actions are intended to provide a permanent solution to contamination that presents an unacceptable risk and should use treatment technologies to the maximum extent practicable. Removal actions and interim remedial actions can be used as part of an overall cleanup strategy for a site; however, interim actions must be followed by a final remedial action.

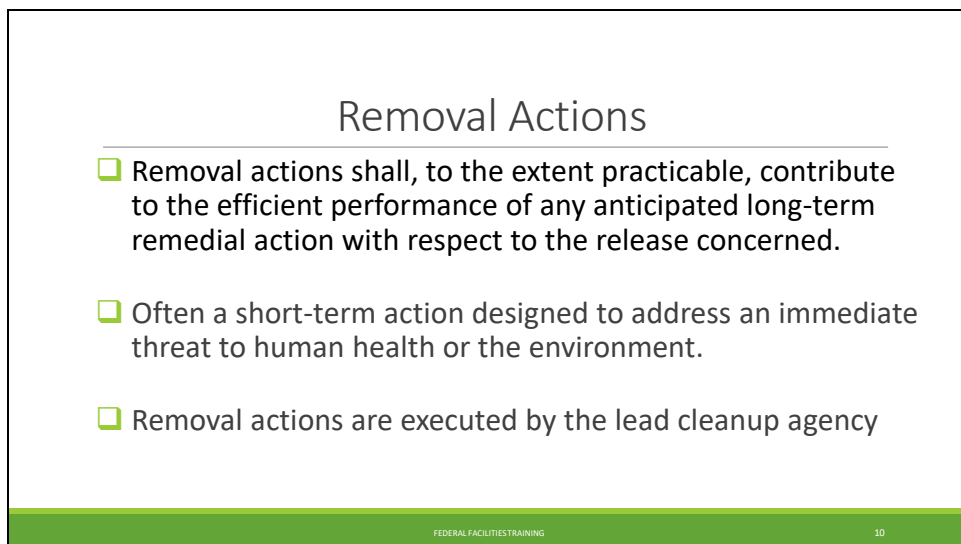
In this course, we will be focusing on the activities that occur in addition to the ROD and prior to deletion from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is the list of sites of national priority among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories.

(Larger version of this chart is available at the end of this participant manual)

Slide 9



Slide 10




A removal action is often a short-term action designed to address an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Removal actions also may be conducted to respond to accidental releases of hazardous substances. In addition, removal actions may address short-term threats that are part of a long-term remedial response.

Removal actions shall, to the extent practicable, contribute to the efficient performance of any anticipated long-term remedial action with respect to the release concerned. (see 40 CFR 300.415(d))

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Removal Actions

- ❑ Emergency Response
 - Action is typically required **within hours**
 - May not have enough time to issue an Action Memo (AM) before taking action
- ❑ Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA)
 - Action is required within 6 months
 - Typically, an approved action memo (AM) is in place before initiating a non-emergency time-critical response
- ❑ Non-Time-Critical Removal Action (NTCRA)
 - Planning period of more than 6 months is available
 - Requires an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA), or its equivalent, before AM is signed



FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 11

There are three types of removal actions: emergency response; time-critical; and non-time-critical responses.


- **Emergency removals** require an immediate response to releases or threatened releases to the environment. Emergency removals are initiated within hours or days of the determination that a removal action is appropriate.
- **Time-critical removals** are situations where a removal is appropriate and on-site removal activities must begin within six months.
- **Non-time-critical removals** are undertaken when a removal action is appropriate and the situation allows for a planning period of at least six months before on-site activities must begin.

The Action Memo (AM) is the primary removal action document. It should document threats posed and actions taken for an emergency removal action and document threats posed and actions to be taken for a time-critical or non-time-critical removal action.

The NCP states that whenever a planning period of at least six months exists before on-site activities must be initiated, and the lead agency determines, based on a site evaluation, that a removal action is appropriate then the lead agency shall conduct an engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) or its equivalent. (NCP 300.415(b)(4)(i)). During an EE/CA, data and removal alternatives for implementing a cost-effective removal response are evaluated.

Sampling and Analysis Plans and Removal Actions

- ❑ Under environmental-related removal actions, EPA is responsible for reviewing and approving SAPs.
- ❑ 40 CFR 300.415(b)(4)(ii): "If environmental samples are to be collected, the lead agency shall develop sampling and analysis plans that shall provide a process for obtaining data of sufficient quality and quantity to satisfy data needs. Sampling and analysis plans shall be reviewed and approved by EPA."
- ❑ The Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans (UFP QAPP) provides guidance for data collection at federal facility sites.



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Under environmental-related removal actions, EPA is responsible for reviewing and approving SAPs for environmental media such as soil and groundwater. This authority is not delegated to the lead federal agency. The NCP further states that if environmental samples are to be collected, the lead agency shall develop sampling and analysis plans that shall provide a process of obtaining data of sufficient quality and quantity to satisfy data needs. SAPs shall be reviewed and approved by EPA (NCP 300.415(b)(4)(ii)). This includes SAPs for environmental-related removal actions implemented at federal facilities.

EPA's 2001 guidance Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans states that for programs or projects of long duration, such as multi-year monitoring programs or projects using a generic QA Project Plan, the QA Project Plans shall be reviewed at least annually by the EPA Project Manager (or authorized representative). When revisions are necessary, the QA Project Plan must be revised and resubmitted for review and approval. Available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/r5-final_0.pdf.

OSWER DIRECTIVE 9272.0-17 on the Implementation of the Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans (UFP-QAPP) at Federal Facility Hazardous Waste Sites provides guidance for all data collection at federal facility hazardous waste sites. The policy is designed to:

- Assure the integration of quality principles in all Federal facility projects that require environmental data collection and use.
- Streamline document preparation, review and approval by:
 - Encouraging involvement of an appropriate multi-disciplinary project planning team in the development of the QAPP
 - Recommending a consistent content and format
 - Establishing an agreed starting point of minimum QA/QC specifications for environmental data collection conducted under CERCLA.
- Save time and money in project execution by assuring that data of appropriate quality are

collected to make the decisions required by the project

- Assure consistency with Directives of other federal organizations.

Available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/oswer_qapp_directive.pdf

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Accelerating CERCLA Environmental Restoration at Federal Facilities, 1994

- Developed and signed by EPA, DoD, and DOE
 - Encourage and support efforts at federal facilities to accelerate and develop streamlined approaches
 - Identifies the use of removal actions to streamline cleanup
 - e.g., non-time critical removal actions and interim response actions
 - CERCLA § 120 and Executive Order (EO) 12580 establish unique requirements for Federal Facilities and encourage the potential for cooperative decision-making

Accelerating CERCLA Environmental Restoration at Federal Facilities, 1994

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 13

This slide refers to the EPA Guidance titled, [Accelerating CERCLA Environmental Restoration at Federal Facilities, 1994](#). The purpose of this guidance is to encourage and support efforts at federal facilities to accelerate and develop streamlined approaches to the cleanup of hazardous waste. It was signed by EPA, DoD, and DOE in 1994.

Within the guidance, potential areas for streamlining and accelerating the cleanup process which include the use of removal actions to address imminent and substantial endangerment, use of non-time critical removal actions (NTCRAs) and interim response actions are identified. This guidance encourages the use of NTCRAs that will achieve results comparable to a remedial action but can be completed in less time.

CERCLA Section 120 and Executive Order (EO) 12580 establish certain unique requirements with respect to federal facilities and the potential for cooperative decision making between the lead federal agencies, EPA, and the states, in consultation with community groups.

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Removal Action Guidance and Non-Time Critical Removal Actions (NTCRAs)

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING

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Removal Action Guidance and NTCRAs

- ❑ Once a Federal Facility is listed on the National Priorities List (NPL), sources of contamination should be addressed promptly.
 - Using Removal Actions and/or Interim Remedial Actions, and final remedial actions
- ❑ When using removal authorities, Federal Facilities should consult with EPA, states and the public to ensure that the action is consistent with overall cleanup goals.
 - Cleanup should be consistent with the final ROD to delete the site from the NPL

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING


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The need to promptly address sources of contamination, without compromising environmental requirements, at all federal facility sites should be addressed by means of a removal, operable unit Records of Decision (RODs), and /or interim remedial actions, once a federal facility is listed on the National Priorities List (NPL).

When using removal authorities delegated under Executive Order (EO) 12580, other lead federal agencies should consult with EPA, states and the public to ensure that the action is consistent with overall facility restoration goals and will result in cleanups consistent with the final ROD to delete the site from the NPL. Some Federal Facility Agreements (FFA) may specify an approval role for EPA on non-time critical removal actions. Refer to the EPA Guidance, Accelerating CERCLA Environmental Restoration at Federal Facilities, 1994 (PDF Page 6).

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Evaluating NTCRAs



- Strong consideration should be given to NTCRAs that will achieve results comparable to a remedial action but completed in less time
 - Selecting a NTCRA requires an evaluation of the alternatives in an engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA).
 - Alternatives must be provided to the public for a minimum 30-day comment period prior to selection of the action.

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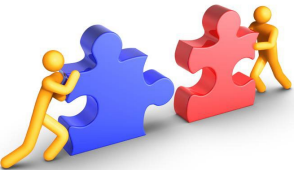
FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 16

Strong consideration should be given to NTCRA removals that will achieve results comparable to a remedial action, but which may be completed in less time. In selecting a NTCRA, the alternative must be evaluated in an engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) and provided to the public for no less than 30-day comment period prior to the selection of the action (40 CFR 300.415(b)(4) and (m)(4)). Refer to EPA Guidance, Accelerating CERCLA Environmental Restoration at Federal Facilities, 1994 (PDF Page 6-7).

Slide 17

Regulatory Agencies and NTCRAs

- EPA and the state should have adequate participation in the development of the proposed removal action
 - Beneficial if EPA and state are involved in removal planning and decision process (including removal action decision and monitoring action progress).
 - EPA/state will determine whether the removal action will be consistent with the final remedy.

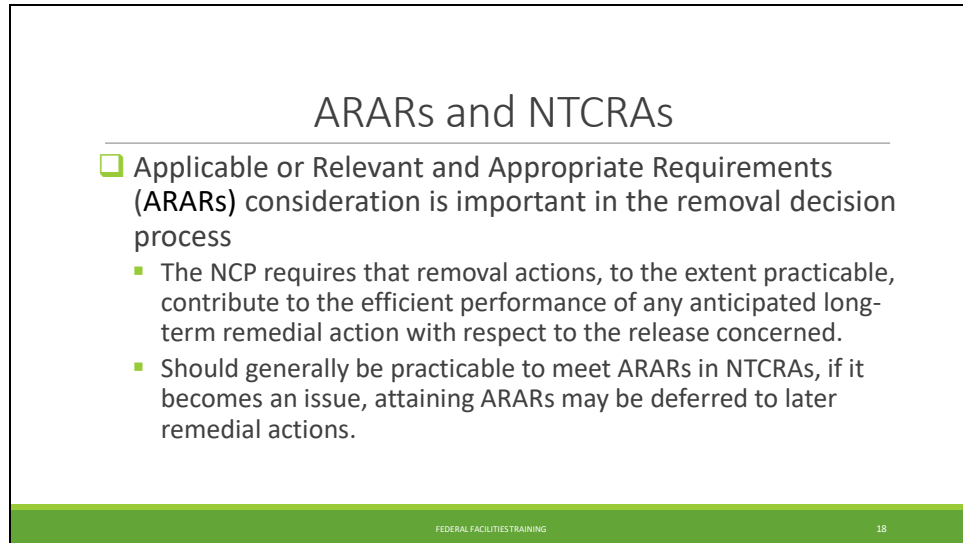


FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 17

All parties will benefit if the lead federal agency provides EPA and the state with an adequate regulatory role in the removal planning and decision process including consultation on the

removal action decision and monitoring progress of the action. Such an approach helps gain regulatory support determinations that the removal action will be consistent with the final remedy. Refer to EPA Guidance, Accelerating CERCLA Environmental Restoration at Federal Facilities, 1994 (PDF Page 6-7).

Slide 18



ARARs and NTCRAs

- Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) consideration is important in the removal decision process
 - The NCP requires that removal actions, to the extent practicable, contribute to the efficient performance of any anticipated long-term remedial action with respect to the release concerned.
 - Should generally be practicable to meet ARARs in NTCRAs, if it becomes an issue, attaining ARARs may be deferred to later remedial actions.

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 18

Removal actions shall, to the extent practicable, contribute to the efficient performance of any anticipated long-term remedial action with respect to the release concerned. (See 40 CFR 300.415(d)). It is important that removal actions do not negatively impact or impede the ability to implement a future remedial action.

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) analysis remains a part of the removal decision process since the National Contingency Plan requires that in removals, ARARs be met to the extent practicable. While it should be generally practicable to meet ARARs in Non-time-critical removal (NTCRA) actions, the issue of attaining ARARs may be deferred to later remedial actions.

Refer to EPA Guidance, Accelerating CERCLA Environmental Restoration at Federal Facilities, 1994 (PDF Page 6-7)

EPA and DOE Joint Policy Memo, 1995

- ❑ Establishes the approach agreed upon by EPA and DOE for decommissioning surplus DOE facilities
 - Consistent with CERCLA
 - Achieves risk reduction without unnecessary delay
- ❑ Policy establishes that decommissioning activities will be conducted as NTCRAS
 - Integrates EPA oversight responsibility, DOE lead agency responsibility, state and stakeholder participation
 - DOE and EPA recognize that removal actions will not necessarily be the final response action needed at the facility

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING19

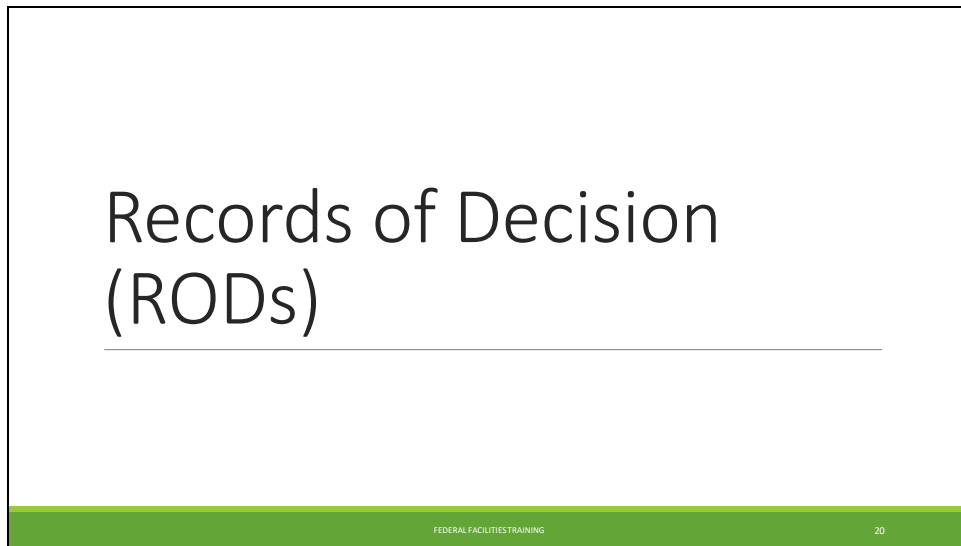
Agencies often work together to accomplish Removal Actions. For example, the EPA and DOE worked together to generate the Policy on Decommissioning Department of Energy Facilities Under CERCLA, 1995, otherwise referred to as the EPA and DOE Joint Policy Memo (1995).

This Memo establishes the approach agreed upon by EPA and DOE for decommissioning surplus DOE facilities consistent with CERCLA that also achieves risk reduction without unnecessary delay. For purposes of this Policy, decommissioning includes those activities that take place after a facility has been deactivated and placed in an ongoing surveillance and maintenance program. Decommissioning can include decontamination and dismantlement. Decontamination encompasses the removal or reduction of radioactive or hazardous contamination from facilities. Dismantlement involves the disassembly or demolition, and removal, of any structure, system, or component and the interim or long-term disposal of waste materials in compliance with applicable requirements.

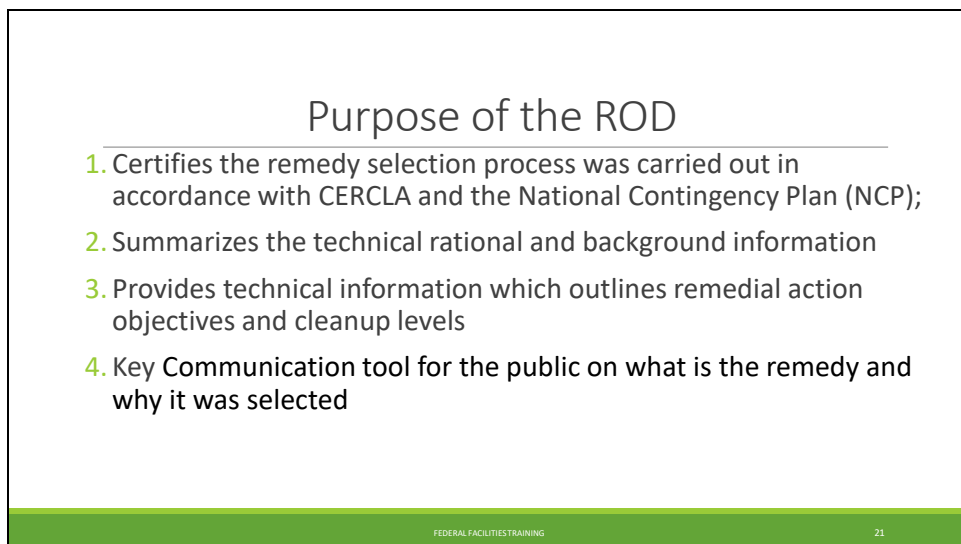
Deactivation is the process of placing a facility in a safe and stable condition that is protective of workers, the public, and the environment until decommissioning is completed. As the bridge between operations and decommissioning, deactivation can accomplish operations-like activities such as final process runs, and also decontamination activities aimed at placing the facility in a safe and stable condition.

Refer to the Policy on Decommissioning Department of Energy Facilities Under CERCLA (1995)

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Section 6.1.1 of the ROD guidance states that the ROD documents the selected remedial action for a site or operable unit. It is prepared by the lead agency in consultations with the support agency. The ROD serves as:

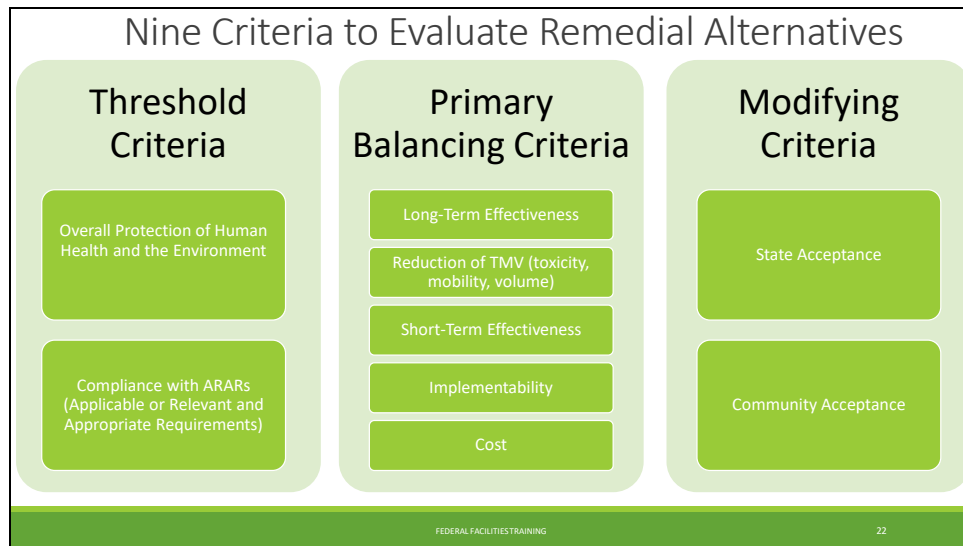
- Legal document that certifies the remedy selection process was carried out in accordance with CERCLA and, to the extent practicable, the National Contingency Plan (NCP)
- Substantive summary of the technical rational and background information contained in the Administrative Record file

RODs and More at Federal Facilities
Federal Facilities Academy

- Technical document that provides information necessary for determining the conceptual engineering components, and which outlines the remedial action objectives and cleanup levels for the Selected Remedy
- Key Communication tool for the public that explains the contamination problems the remedy seeks to address and the rationale for its selection

Refer to: [A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents, July 1999](#) (Section 6)

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The nine criteria fall into three groups: threshold criteria, primary balancing criteria, and modifying criteria. A description of the purposes of the three groups follows:

- **Threshold criteria**, which are requirements that each alternative must meet in order to be eligible for selection.
- **Primary balancing criteria**, which are used to weigh major trade-offs among alternatives.
- **Modifying criteria**, which may be considered to the extent that information is available during the FS, but can be fully considered only after public comment is received on the Proposed Plan. In the final balancing of trade-offs between alternatives upon which the final remedy selection is based, modifying criteria are of equal importance to the balancing criteria.

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Recommended ROD Outline	
PART 1: DECLARATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site Name and Location• Statement of Basis and Purpose• Assessment of Site• Description of Selected Remedy• Statutory Determinations• ROD Data Certification Checklist• Authorizing Signatures	PART 2: DECISION SUMMARY <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site Name, Location, and Brief Description• Site History and Enforcement Activities• Community Participation• Scope and Role of Operable Unit or Response Action• Site Characteristics• Current and Potential Future Site and Resource Uses• Summary of Site Risks• Remedial Action Objectives• Description of Alternatives• Comparative Analysis of Alternatives• Principal Threat Waste• Selected Remedy• Statutory Determinations• Documentation of Significant Changes
PART 3: RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stakeholder Comments and Lead Agency Responses• Technical and Legal Issues	

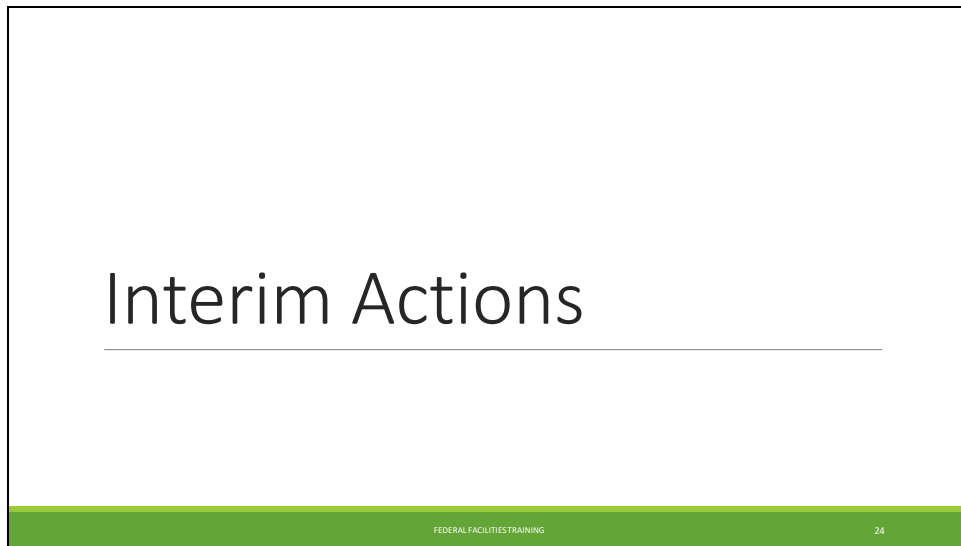
FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 23

The NCP directs the lead agency to produce a ROD documenting all facts, analyses of facts, and site-specific policy determinations considered in the course of selecting a remedial action, and how the nine remedy selection were used to select the remedy (NCP 300.430(f)(5)(i)).

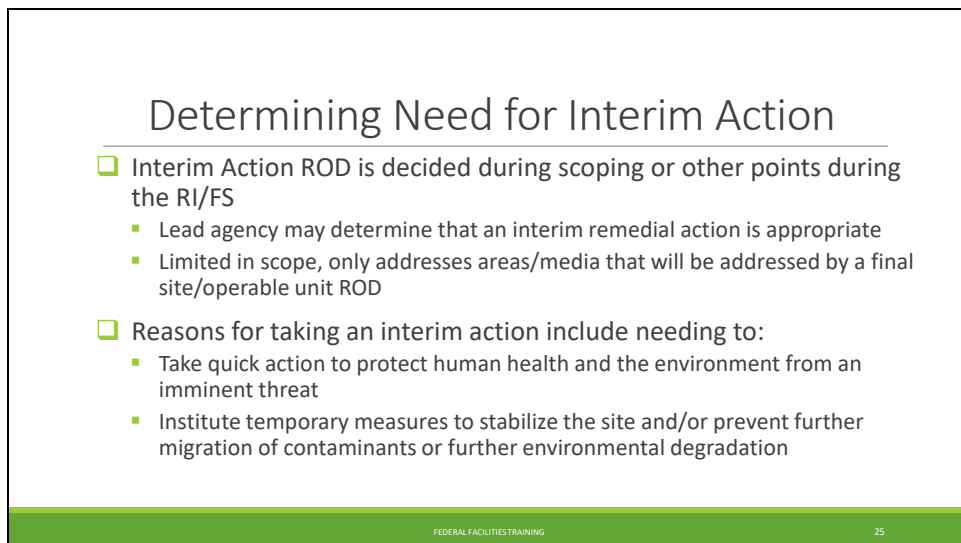
- ***The Declaration*** functions as an abstract and data certification sheet for the key information in the ROD and is the formal authorizing signature page for the ROD.
- ***The Decision Summary*** provides an overview of the site characteristics, alternatives evaluated, and the analysis of those options. It also identifies the Selected Remedy and explains how the remedy fulfills statutory and regulatory requirements.
- ***The Responsiveness Summary*** serves the dual purposes of: (1) presenting stakeholder concerns about the site and preferences regarding the remedial alternatives; and (2) explaining how those concerns were addressed and the preferences were factored into the remedy selection process.

This information is taken from Highlight 6-1 of the 1999 ROD Guidance.

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During scoping, or at other points in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), the lead agency may determine that an interim remedial action is appropriate. An interim action is limited in scope and only addresses areas/media that will also be addressed by a final site/operable unit ROD. The model FFA allows that other FFA parties (EPA and the State) to find that an interim remedial action is necessary and the determination be subject to dispute resolution. It is important to be familiar with your site's FFA when implementing interim actions.

Additional information regarding Interim Actions can be found in: A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents (EPA, 1999), Section 8.

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Role of Interim Actions

- Interim Actions are either implemented for separate Operable Units (OUs) or may be a component of a Final ROD for other portions of the site
- Interim Actions MUST be followed by a Final ROD
 - Interim action should protect human health and the environment from the exposure pathway or threat it is addressing and waste material being managed in the short term, at minimum
- ARARs discussion in the decision document should focus only on ARARs specific to the Interim Action

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 26

Interim actions are either implemented for separate operable units (OUs) or may be a component of a final ROD for other portions of the site. In either case, an interim action must be followed by a final ROD.




The interim action should protect human health and the environment from the exposure pathway or threat it is addressing and the waste material being managed at least in the short term (until a final ROD is implemented).

The Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements discussion in the decision document should focus only on those ARARs specific to the interim action (e.g., residuals management during implementation). An interim action waiver may be appropriate where a requirement that is an ARAR cannot be met as part of the interim remedy, but will be attained (unless use of a waiver is justified) by the final site remedy.

Refer to: [A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents \(EPA, 1999\)](#), Section 8.2.

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Interim Actions Examples

 <p><small>This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND</small></p> <p>Installing extraction wells to restrict migration of a contaminated groundwater with the intention of later remediating the aquifer later</p>	 <p><small>This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY</small></p> <p>Providing a temporary alternate source of drinking water with the intention of later remediating the aquifer</p>	 <p>Constructing a temporary cap to control or reduce exposures until subsequent action is taken.</p>
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FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 27

These examples are taken from Highlight 8-3 of A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents (EPA, 1999).

- Installing and operating extraction wells in an aquifer to restrict migration of a contaminated ground-water plume with the intention of later installing additional wells (or taking other action) to address the contamination in a final action.
- Providing a temporary alternate source of drinking water with the intention of later, in a subsequent action, remediating the source of contamination and/or the aquifer.
- Constructing a temporary cap to control or reduce exposures until subsequent action is taken.
- Relocating contaminated material from one area of a site (e.g., residential yards) to another area of the site for temporary storage until a decision on how best to manage site wastes is made.

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Interim Actions

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Can be tailored to a limited scope of action○ Can institute temporary measures to stabilize a site or OU and to prevent further migration of contaminants○ Does not have to meet ARARs if it will become part of a total remedial action that will attain (or waive) ARARs○ Allows opportunity to gather more information to refine a final remedy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Must be followed by a final ROD which can be viewed as an ineffective use of resources○ Can take a comparable amount of time and effort to issue as a final ROD○ Some agencies prefer final RODs over interim RODs○ Limits property transfer

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 28

Although the requirement to follow up an interim action with a final ROD is identified as a “con”, keep in mind that a “No Further Action” ROD may be appropriate if there is no remaining risk requiring additional remedial action. This type of ROD may take less time and effort to issue.

Slide 29

Views on Interim Actions

- There are differing views on the use of Interim RODs as part of a cleanup framework.
- EPA supports the use of interim RODs
- DOE has expressed support for the use of Interim RODs by using them across the DOE complex
- DoD has expressed less support for the use of Interim RODs and a preference for Final RODs

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 29

There are differing views on the use of interim RODs as part of a cleanup framework. It is important that the lead cleanup agency and oversight regulatory agencies work together to identify the overarching cleanup plan for a site and how the variety of cleanup decision documents available will be used.

Slide 30

Interim Action ARAR Waiver

- ❑ Can be used when an ARAR cannot be met as part of the interim remedy, but will be attained by the final site remedy
- ❑ Interim action is not designed or expected to be final, but the selected remedy represents the best balance of trade-offs among alternatives
- ❑ Although preference for treatment will be addressed in the final decision, treatment components that “support the preference” should be noted.

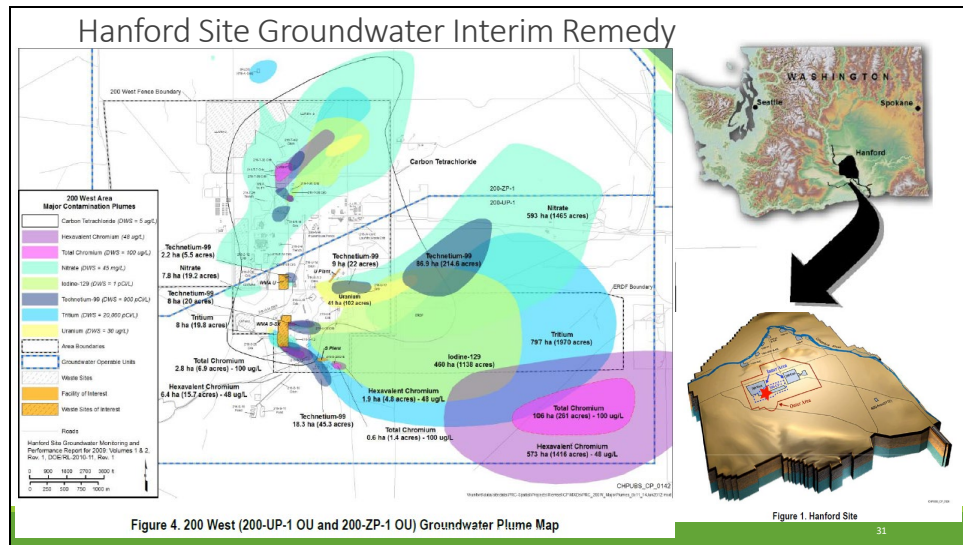
FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING30

An interim action waiver may be appropriate where a requirement that is an ARAR cannot be met as part of the interim remedy, but will be attained (unless use of one of the five waivers is justified) by the final site remedy (CERCLA §121(d)(4)(A) and NCP §300.430(f) (1)(ii)(C)(1)).

When writing the Interim ROD, the discussion under “utilization of permanent solutions and treatment to the maximum extent practicable” should indicate that the interim action is not designed or expected to be final, but that the selected remedy represents the best balance of trade-offs among alternatives with respect to pertinent criteria, given the limited scope of the action.

In the Interim ROD, the discussion under the “preference for treatment section” should note that the preference will be addressed in the final decision document for the site or final operable unit, although treatment components “that support the preference” should be noted.

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In 1942, during World War II, the Hanford Site was selected by the leaders of the Manhattan Project as the site for building the first production-scale nuclear reactors to produce plutonium for nuclear weapons. The Site manufactured nuclear materials for the nation's defense from 1943 through 1988. Forty-five years of production activities in the center of the Site, known as the Central Plateau, produced large-scale contamination of the groundwater. In 1989, EPA placed the 100, 200, 300, and 1100 Areas of the Hanford Site on the NPL. Also in 1989, DOE, EPA, and Ecology entered into the Tri-Party Agreement (Ecology et al., 1989), which governs cleanup of the Hanford Site. Since that time, the Hanford Site's mission has focused on environmental cleanup.

The 200-UP-1 OU is made up of contaminated groundwater beneath the southern portion of the 200 West Area. The 200-UP-1 OU is located about 8 km (5 mi) south of the Columbia River and 11 km (7 mi) from the nearest site boundary. The contamination consists mainly of plumes of carbon tetrachloride, uranium, nitrate, chromium (total and hexavalent), I-129, Tc-99, and tritium. From the 1940s through the early 1990s, liquid wastes from materials used and produced at the Hanford Site were disposed to the ground through cribs, ditches, ponds, and trenches. Some of these waste disposal sites overlie the groundwater in the 200-UP-1 OU.

These figures are taken from the 2010 Proposed Plan for Remediation of the 200-UP-1 Groundwater Operable Unit which summarizes the 1997 Interim action.

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Hanford Site Groundwater Interim Remedy - 1997

- ❑ Interim action was intended to stabilize and reduce contaminant mass in the high concentration area of the plume through groundwater extraction and treatment
- ❑ High concentration zone was considered area of the plume that was above 10x the cleanup levels for uranium (48 ppb) and technetium-99 (900 pCi/L)
- ❑ Interim action ended 2011 and removed:
 - ❑ 220 kg Uranium
 - ❑ 127 g (2 curies) Technetium-99
 - ❑ 41 kg carbon tetrachloride
 - ❑ 49,000 kg nitrate

This interim action supported the long-term remediation plans to restore the aquifer

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 32

An interim ROD for a 200-UP-1 OU Interim Remedial Action was issued in 1997 to remediate high concentrations (10 times the DWS) of uranium and Tc-99 in groundwater using pump-and-treat technology. This remediation system extracted groundwater down gradient from the disposal sites in the U Plant area where uranium and Tc-99 had contaminated the groundwater. Extracted groundwater was treated at the Effluent Treatment Facility to remove the contaminants and the treated water injected back to the aquifer. The system was shut down in the spring of 2011 after successfully achieving its interim remedial action objectives. A total of 886 million liters (234 million gallons) of groundwater was pumped removing 220 kg of uranium and 127 g (2 Curies) of Tc-99 from the aquifer, along with 41 kg (90 lb) of carbon tetrachloride and 49,000 kg (108,026 lb) of nitrate.

Completion of Interim Actions

- ❑ 2006 DoD/EPA Joint Guidance on Site Closeout/NPL deletions is outdated
 - Relied on use of interim remedial action report (I-RACR) to document RA completion for groundwater and surface water restoration actions
- ❑ Superseded by EPA's 2011 Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Sites
 - Eliminates distinction between interim and final Remedial Action reports
 - I-RACR no longer used to document attainment of cleanup goals
 - Data demonstrating that cleanup levels have been achieved goes in a Final Close Out Report instead of an RA Report

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING33

In 2006, DoD and EPA issued Joint Guidance on Streamlined Site Closeout and NPL Deletion Process For DoD Facilities. The joint guidance focused on streamlining and restructuring a key site closeout document, the Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR), that is used to demonstrate remedial action completion. It identified use of an Interim RACR to demonstrate the remedy for an OU has been constructed and is in place and operating successfully.

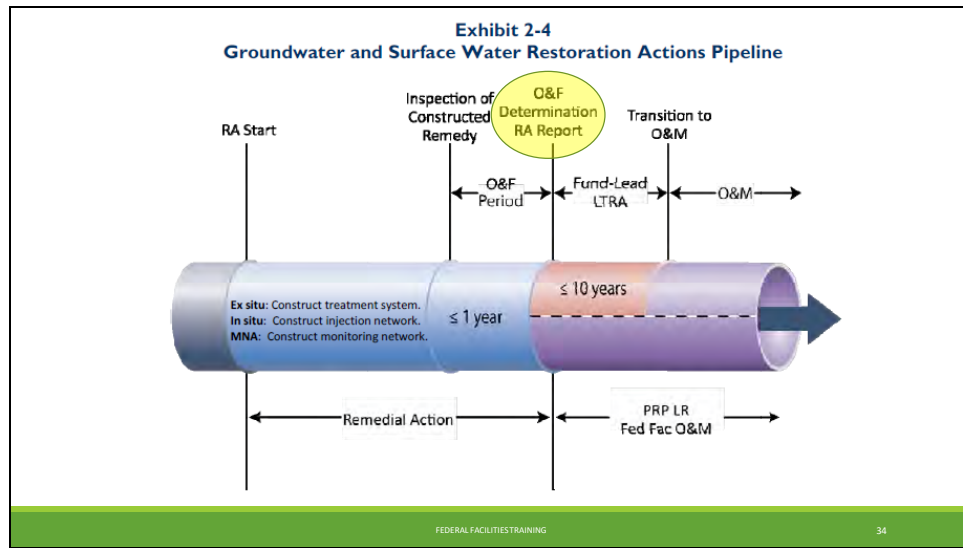
The 2011 EPA Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Sites states that previous guidance distinguished between Interim and Final RA Reports, where Interim RA Reports were used to document RA completion for groundwater and surface water restoration actions (a Final RA Report would then be issued when cleanup levels were achieved). Current guidance eliminates this distinction, now referring to all reports simply as “RA Reports”. Rather than producing a Final RA Report, monitoring data demonstrating that cleanup levels have been achieved may be referenced in the Final Close Out Report.

Site project teams should discuss what documentation would be appropriate for documenting the achievements of interim actions so that there is a record available when a site is ready to pursue site close out.

The 2006 document is available at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/references/dod/policy-guidance/dod-and-epa-joint-guidance/>

The 2011 EPA document is available at <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/close-out-procedures-national-priorities-list-superfund-sites>

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Note that for a restoration remedy, the RA Report is typically written when the remedy has been constructed and is operating as intended, but prior to achieving the remedial action objectives specified in the ROD. Exhibit 2-4 graphically depicts groundwater and surface water restoration actions. Keep in mind that at Federal Facilities, States do not have a cost-sharing requirement for O&M. Figure taken from the 2011 EPA Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Sites Guidance.

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Changing the Remedy Post-ROD

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Determination of the Type of Post-ROD Change

- ☐ Scope
 - Does the change alter the scope of the remedy?
- ☐ Performance
 - Would the change alter the performance of the remedy?
- ☐ Cost
 - Are there significant changes in costs from estimates in the ROD?

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 36

The lead agency's or EPA's determination of whether a post-ROD change to the selected remedy is minor, significant, or fundamental is a site-specific determination and must consider scope, performance, and cost as set out in NCP §300.435(c)(2).

Based on this evaluation, and depending on the extent or scope of modification being considered, the lead agency must make a determination as to the type of change (nonsignificant or minor, significant, or fundamental change). For more information, see [Changing the Remedy Post-ROD \(Section 7.2 of ROD Guidance, 1999\)](#)

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Changing the Remedy Post-ROD

- ☐ Post-ROD changes are documented by the following:
 - A memo or note to the Post-ROD file for an **insignificant or minor change**
 - An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) for a **significant change**
 - A ROD Amendment for a **fundamental change**
- ☐ Changes significantly affecting the remedy selected in the ROD will need more explanation and opportunity for public comment

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 37

RODs and More at Federal Facilities
Federal Facilities Academy

The type of documentation required for a post-ROD change depends on the nature of the change. Changes that significantly or fundamentally affect the remedy selected in the ROD will require more explanation and opportunity for public comment than those that do not.

- **Nonsignificant/minor changes** usually arise during design and construction, but will not have a significant impact on scope, performance, or cost of the remedy.
- **Significant changes** generally involve a change to a component of a remedy that not fundamentally alter the overall cleanup approach.
- **Fundamental changes** involve an appreciable change(s) in the scope, performance and/or cost or may be a number of significant changes that together have the effect of a fundamental change. EPA has opined generally in the preamble to the 1992 preamble that “Once a ROD is signed and a remedy chosen, EPA will not reopen that decision unless the new or modified requirement calls into question the protectiveness of the selected remedy.”

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Apply Your Understanding	Type of Change	Document
	A. Significant Change	1. Memo to file
	B. Fundamental Change	2. Explanation of Significant Differences
	C. Minor Change	3. ROD Amendment

Based on the type of change, what document would you use?

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 38

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Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD)

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 39

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Explanation of Significant Differences

- ❑ Changes significantly affecting the remedy selected in the ROD are issued in an ESD
- ❑ An ESD must:
 - Describe to the public why a significant change is needed and the nature of the change(s)
 - Summarize the information that led to making the changes
 - Affirm that the revised remedy complies with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the statutory requirements of CERCLA

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 40


When documenting significant changes made to a remedy, the lead agency must comply with CERCLA 117(c) and 300.435(c)(2)(i) and 300.825(a)(2). An ESD must describe to the public the nature of the significant changes, summarize the information that led to making the changes, and affirm that the revised remedy complies with the NCP and the statutory requirements of CERCLA.

Additional information regarding ESDs can be found in Section 7.3.2 [of ROD Guidance, 1999](#).

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Explanation of Significant Differences

- ❑ Generally, a new nine-criteria analysis is not required.
- ❑ A side-by-side comparison of the original and proposed remedy components is suggested to clearly display the significant differences.
- ❑ Must be made available to the public by:
 - Publishing a notice of availability and a brief description of the ESD in a major local newspaper and
 - Placing it in the Administrative Record file and information repository



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FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 41

Generally, a new nine-criteria analysis is not required. A side-by-side comparison of the original and proposed remedy components is suggested to clearly display the significant differences. The ESD must continue to be protective and meet ARARs. Keep in mind that while not required, the site team can choose to conduct community involvement activities such as issuing a fact sheet, hosting a public meeting or open house, or a webinar. Additional activities should be considered where there are high level of interest from the public.

The lead agency must publish a notice of availability and a brief description of the ESD in a major local newspaper of general circulation (NCP 300.435(c)(2)(i)(B)). The ESD must be made available to the public by placing it in the Administrative Record file and information repository (NCP 300.435(c)(2)(i)(A) and 399.825(a)(2)). Additional information regarding ESDs can be found in Section 7.3.2 [of ROD Guidance, 1999](#).

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ESD Examples

<p style="text-align: center;">Large increase in volume and/or cost increase:</p> <p><i>Sampling during the remedial design phase indicated the need to significantly increase the volume of contaminated waste material, substantially increasing the cost of the remedy. The change is significant but not fundamental.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Introduction of secondary technology:</p> <p><i>The lead agency decides to use a biological treatment method instead of air stripping (which was specified in the ROD) for in-situ treatment of extracted groundwater. The basic pump-and-treat approach remains unaltered and the cleanup levels in the ROD will be met by the alternative technology. The change is significant but not fundamental.</i></p>
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FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 42

Additional information regarding ESDs can be found in Section 7.3.2 of the [ROD Guidance, 1999](#).

Examples of when an ESD is appropriate include:


- **When there is a large increase in volume and cost:** Sampling during the remedial design phase indicated the need to significantly increase the volume of contaminated waste material, substantially increasing the cost of the remedy.
- **When secondary technology is introduced to enhance the remedy:** The lead agency decides to use a biological treatment method instead of air stripping (which was specified in the ROD) for ex-site treatment of extracted groundwater. The basic pump-and-treat approach remains unaltered and the cleanup levels in the ROD will be met by the alternate technology. The change is significant, but not fundamental.

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ROD Amendments

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 43

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Fundamental change means the basic features of the remedy are being changed

ROD Amendments

- When a fundamental change is made to the remedy selected in a ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost
- For the portion of the ROD being amended, a new nine criteria analysis, including a new ARARs analysis, will be necessary (NCP 300.430(f)(1)(ii)(B)(2))

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FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 44

When a fundamental change is made to the basic features of the remedy selected in a ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost, the lead agency is required to develop and document the change consistent with the ROD process (NCP 300.435(c)(2)(ii)(A) through (H)).

This entails issuance of a revised Proposed Plan that highlights the proposed changes. An amended ROD follows the Proposed Plan. A side-by-side comparison of the original and proposed remedy components is suggested to clearly display the differences. The focus of the amendment should be to document the rationale for the amendment and provide assurances that the proposed remedy satisfies the statutory requirements.

NCP 300.430(f)(1)(ii)(B)(2) states that “Components of the remedy not described in the ROD must attain (or waive) requirements that are identified as applicable or relevant and appropriate at the time the amendment to the ROD or the explanation of significant difference describing the component is signed.”

ROD Amendments (Section 7.3.3 of [ROD Guidance, 1999](#))

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ROD Amendments

- ❑ Remedial Design/Remedial Action activities being conducted on other portions of the site or at OUs not proposed for changes may continue during the amendment process
- ❑ Lead agency must conduct the required public participation and documentation procedures
 - Includes a public comment period on the Proposed Plan

Similar to ROD
community
involvement
process

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING45

Remedial Design/Remedial Action activities being conducted on other portions of the site or at OUs not proposed for changes may continue during the amendment process. When fundamental changes are proposed to the ROD, the lead agency must conduct the public participation and documentation procedures specific in NCP 300.435(c)(2)(ii) and 300.825(a)(2) which includes a public comment period on the Proposed Plan. Given the changes proposed are fundamentally different from the original remedy, the public has the opportunity to provide comments on these changes that were not considered in the original ROD. See ROD Amendments (Section 7.3.3 of [ROD Guidance, 1999](#))

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ROD Amendment Examples

<p style="text-align: center;">A change in primary treatment method:</p> <p><i>The in-situ soil washing selected in the ROD proves to be infeasible to implement after testing during remedial design. A decision is made to fundamentally change the remedy to excavate and thermally treat the waste</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Remedy change from containment to treatment with cost increase:</p> <p><i>During a five-year review for a small industrial site, tests indicate that the containment remedy will not be protective and now a more active response approach (e.g., treatment) is necessary. A new remedy must be selected that will meet protectiveness requirements, resulting in unanticipated costs for the site.</i></p>
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FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING46

Examples of fundamental changes to the ROD are provided in ROD Amendments (Section 7.3.3 of [ROD Guidance, 1999](#))

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Apply Your Understanding

Three types of Post-Record of Decision (ROD) documentation changes exist. Which one of these is a fundamental change in the ROD and requires a ROD Amendment?

- A. A new technology enhancing the selected remedy was brought to the lead agency and now they want to use it.
- B. The selected remedy is not removing a contaminant efficiently enough and the lead agency has decided to pursue an alternative remedy.
- C. The cleanup level noted in the ROD is no longer protective enough and needs to be changed.

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Adaptive Management

Slide 49

Definition from 2018 EPA Memo

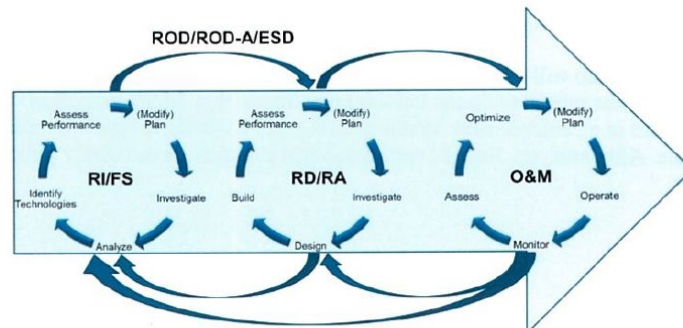
Adaptive management is a formal and systematic site or project management approach centered on rigorous site planning and a firm understanding of site conditions and uncertainties. This technique, rooted in the sound use of science and technology, encourages continuous re-evaluation and management prioritization of site activities to account for new information and changing site conditions. A structured and continuous planning, implementation and assessment process allows EPA, states, other federal agencies, or responsible parties to target management and resource decisions with the goal of incrementally reducing site uncertainties while supporting continued site progress.

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Figure 1 Adaptive Management's Application in the Superfund Remedial Process



ROD: Record of Decision
ROD-A: Record of Decision Amendment
ESD: Explanation of Significant Differences

RD/RA: Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RI/FS: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
O&M: Operation and Maintenance

EPA Memo, Broaden the Use of Adaptive Management, July 2018

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Examples of when adaptive management can be considered include:


- Early in RI/FS Process: Help ensure stakeholder input and consensus on a high-level site strategy early in the remediation process. May consider use of early or interim response actions
- During RI/FS: Ensure targeting of site resources to address key site uncertainties using dynamic work strategies and real-time measurement technologies.
- During RD/RA: Ensure site characterization and treatability study activities are scoped to address key project uncertainties
- During O&M: Help move sites “stuck” in remedy operations towards completion by supporting development of a completion strategy.


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Apply Your Understanding


Select which examples would benefit from adaptive management. Select all that apply.

 Which of the examples below would benefit from an adaptive management approach?

 A. A pump-and-treat groundwater remedy has been operating for 10 years. Contaminant levels are not decreasing at the anticipated rate.

 B. A site is in the RI/FS phase and preparing for sampling activities. There is a high level of uncertainty with where contamination is located.

 C. Multiple stakeholders have a high level of interest in a site that is scoping RI/FS activities. It is anticipated that the public will want to be heavily involved through the CERCLA process.

 D. An early action to remove barrels filled with hazardous substances is needed at a site.

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Five-Year Reviews and Impacts on Remedies

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Five-Year Reviews

- ❑ Consistent with EO 12580, other Federal Agencies are responsible for ensuring that Five-Year Reviews (FYRs) are conducted at sites where required or appropriate.
- ❑ For Federal Facility sites, the Lead Agency conducts the review, prepares the reports, and submits the report to EPA for review and comment.
 - EPA will either concur with the protectiveness determination or provide independent findings.
- ❑ The Lead Agency is responsible for ensuring that the recommendations and follow-up actions in the report are completed.

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CERCLA §121(c) states the following: “If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each five years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. In addition, if upon such review it is the judgment of the President that action is appropriate at such site in accordance with section [104] or [106], the President shall take or require such action. The President shall report to the Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the results of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result of such reviews.”

Consistent with Executive Order 12580, other federal agencies are responsible for ensuring that five-year reviews are conducted at sites where required or appropriate. For federal facility sites, the lead agency conducts the review, prepares the reports, and submits the report to EPA for review and comment. The lead agency is responsible for ensuring that the recommendations and follow-up actions in the report are completed. Additional information can be seen at: Five-Year Reviews and the Selected Remedy (<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-five-year-reviews>)

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A five-year review should determine whether the remedy at a site is or upon completion will be protective of human health and the environment. Follow up actions should be identified for any recommendations that ensure protectiveness.

Five-year Review address the following technical questions:

- Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?
- Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy still valid?
- Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

A Content Checklist for Five-Year Review Reports and a Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist exist to guide the information that should be gathered. The checklists can be found in the 2001 Five Year Review Guidance <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/128607.pdf>.

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Remedies Considered Not Protective

- ❑ An immediate threat is present (e.g., exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks are not being controlled);
- ❑ Migration of contaminants is uncontrolled and poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment;
- ❑ Potential or actual exposure is clearly present or there is evidence of exposure (e.g., institutional controls are not in place or not enforced and exposure is occurring); or
- ❑ The remedy cannot meet a new cleanup level and the previous cleanup level is outside of the risk range.

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 55

This slide presents examples of remedies considered not protective. In these cases, some follow up action is needed. More information is available in the 2001 Five Year Review Guidance <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/128607.pdf>

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Follow Up Actions Based on FYR

- ❑ If the remedy is not protective based on the FYR, then recommendations to address protectiveness should be identified
- ❑ If the 5YR determines the remedy is not performing as designed, changes to the selected remedy may be needed through an ESD or ROD Amendment

FEDERAL FACILITIES TRAINING 56

For Federal facilities only, EPA considers Five-Year Review reports to be stand-alone primary documents or part of another related primary document that should have an enforceable schedule within the framework of the FFA. Where EPA enters into an FFA, the agreement should include all site-specific Five-Year Review requirements, such as provisions for reviews, public participation, and addressing or resolving issues. Consistent with CERCLA §120(g), FFAs cannot re-delegate EPA's final authority over whether the five-year reviews adequately address the

protectiveness of remedies. If the remedy is not protective, then it may be necessary to make changes to the selected remedy, likely through an ESD or ROD Amendment.

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Apply Your Understanding

True or False?
The remedy still protective

Site A is preparing for its second 5YR. The ROD was issued in 2005.

However, the cleanup level for the primary contaminant of concern (COC) became more stringent in 2012 and based on the new cleanup level, the existing COC concentration exceeds the cleanup level.

Because the remedy is still performing as designed and the RAOs were met and therefore the institutional controls are no longer in place, the other federal agency concludes that the remedy is still protective.

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Course Summary

- ❑ A variety of decision documents/approaches can be used under the CERCLA process
 - ❑ Removal Actions
 - ❑ Interim RODs and final RODs
 - ❑ Adaptive Management
- ❑ Existing RODs may need to be changed
 - ❑ Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD)
 - ❑ ROD Amendments
 - ❑ Five-Year Reviews and impacts on RODs

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CERCLA Remedial Process

