## Headquarters U.S. Air Force

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U.S. AIR FORCE

# EXIT STRATEGY Developed by AFCEE for the Defense Logistics Agency

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#### Developing Trends in Restoration

#### Purpose of the Exit Strategy

#### Elements of the Exit Strategy

#### Example of an Exit Strategy



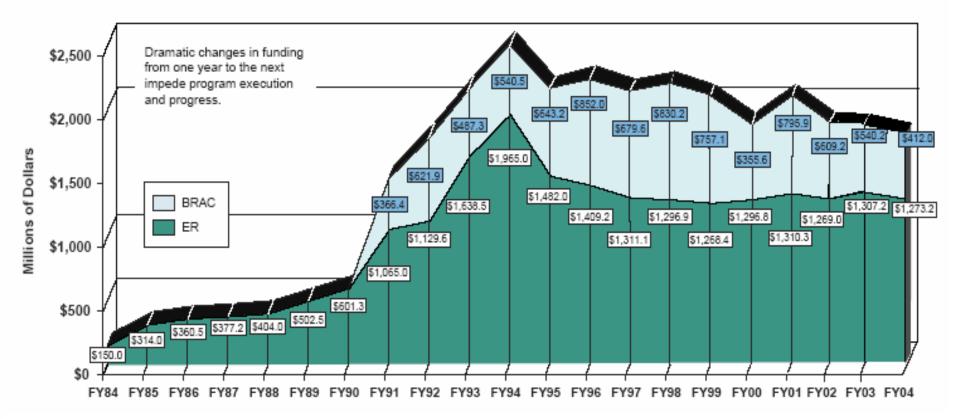
#### ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY INCREASES

- More sites are identified and 'new' contaminants are added to the list for investigation
- Addition of sites often exceeds removal of sites
  - Cleanup goals at many sites are unrealistic and not related to protectiveness
  - Cleanup time at many sites extends into decades



#### AVERAGE FUNDS AVAILABLE PER SITE IS DECREASING

#### **DoD Active and BRAC Funding Trends**



#### **Exit Strategies Will Be Necessary to Overcome These Future Challenges**

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#### **PURPOSE OF EXIT STRATEGY**

#### Identify and implement a <u>clearly-definable</u> and <u>achievable</u> path to responsecomplete status

Reduce and effectively manage environmental response liabilities





#### **DEFINITION OF EXIT STRATEGY**

- Systematic and dynamic plan developed with stakeholders input
  - Accomplish specific cleanup goals within a defined time period
  - Define performance goals & performance metrics that will be used to evaluate the response action over time
  - Use decision logic to describe how progress toward performance goals will be pursued (triggers)
  - Specify contingency/alternative actions if performance fails to meet expectations



ELEMENTS OF EXIT STRATEGY

- A <u>conceptual site model</u> [CSM] of sufficient accuracy for decision making
- A summary of the technical, legal, and regulatory basis of the cleanup goals (i.e., <u>ARARS</u>)
- Remediation components based on established technology benchmarks
- The estimated <u>time and cost</u> required to achieve cleanup goals



## ELEMENTS OF EXIT STRATEGY Continued

- A monitoring plan specifying <u>performance</u> <u>metrics</u> for implemented remedies
- A summary of the <u>decision logic</u> to be used to achieve and document response complete in the specified timeframe
- Alternative actions that will be taken (per decision logic) based on performance metric data



# ARCTIC SURPLUS SALVAGE YARD EXAMPLE

- Updated CSM and RA strategy to include UXO and low radiation waste cleanup.
- Exit Strategy was based on defined problem/objectives:
  - Performance goals set for soils, UXO and radiation wastes
  - Demonstrate attainment of cleanup goals per agreement
  - Optimize landfill and groundwater LTM
  - Initiate NPL delisting (completion by Sept 2005)
  - Revise RA strategy to achieve cleanup in < 2 years vs. 3-4 years.</p>
- Soil cleanup completed in < 7 months</li>



## IMPORTANCE OF CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL AND CLEANUP GOALS

- CSM represents current understanding of contaminants and site conditions
  - Source and transport mechanisms of contaminants
  - Pathways of exposure
  - Exposed receptors

CSM is the technical foundation for developing remedial alternatives and cleanup goals



#### **SELECTION OF CLEANUP GOALS**

#### Cleanup goals should be

- Necessary to protect human health and the environment
- Practicable (cost effective, not harmful, timely)
- Measurable



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## USE DECISION LOGIC TO ADDRESS UNCERTAINTIES

- Develop decision logic diagrams to conceptualize alternative strategies
- Decision diagrams should be dynamic to incorporate new information as it becomes available
- Must include key decision criteria to "activate" alternative course of action (triggers)



#### ARAR ANALYSIS IS INTEGRAL

- ARARs help to define the necessary and practicable cleanup goals
- ARARs may change as site knowledge improves
- ARARs should be revisited during routine performance checks (i.e., Five-Year Reviews) to verify their appropriateness to the cleanup process



## REMEDY SELECTION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED THROUGHOUT

- Cleanup goals drive remedy selection
- Remedy selection drives response complete and the cleanup timeframe
- Remedies with long-term or indefinite cleanup times compromise response complete and DoD environmental liability
- A cleanup time of <10 years reduces DoD environmental liabilities

# DEFINE PERFORMANCE MONITORING EARLY AND TRACK RESULTS

- Purpose verify that a remedy:
  - is performing as designed
  - will achieve cleanup in <10 years
  - is achieving protectiveness



- Performance metrics must be established during the design phase
- Actual performance is compared with metrics
- Annual detailed review of performance is recommended



#### PREPARE FOR ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS

- Alternative actions (i.e., contingencies) are required when the remedy fails to meet protectiveness or cleanup time
- Alternative actions may include:
  - Optimization of the existing remedial system
  - Replacement with another technology
  - Revision of cleanup goals



#### SUMMARY OF EXIT STRATEGY

- The CSM will serve as the basis for making and improving response decisions and will be updated annually
- Performance expectations and goals are to be periodically evaluated (i.e., refined ARAR analysis)
- Remedies must be designed to support a response complete determination



## SUMMARY OF EXIT STRATEGY -

concluded

- Develop a remedy performance monitoring plan based on performance metrics - periodically validate the decision logic (annual review)
  - Clearly identify the objectives and metrics to support a response-complete determination
  - Clearly identify points of compliance and procedure to demonstrate attainment of goals
- Failure to meet a performance metric shall trigger an evaluation of alternative actions
- Select and implement and alternative that meets the requirement



# **QUESTIONS?**

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