investigations, as well as the investigations completed following the April 1996 discovery of landfill debris in the intertidal zone, determined the presence of landfill material and sediment contamination in both nearshore and offshore areas. The remedy selected in the 2000 ROD covers nearshore and elevated-risk offshore areas and offshore areas with low risk. RAOs for the nearshore and elevated-risk offshore areas include:

- Prevent human ingestion of shellfish impacted by sediments with contaminants of concern (COC) concentrations exceeding the selected Preliminary Remedial Goals (PRGs);
- Prevent exposure of aquatic organisms to sediments with COC concentrations exceeding the selected PRGs;
- Prevent avian predator ingestion of shellfish impacted by sediments with COC concentrations exceeding the selected PRGs;
- Minimize migration of sediments with COC concentrations exceeding the selected PRGs to offshore areas and previously unaffected areas of Narragansett Bay; and
- Prevent washout of landfill debris into the marine environment.

The RAOs for the offshore areas with low risk include:

- Prevent exposure of aquatic organisms to sediments with COC concentrations exceeding the selected PRGs; and
- Minimize migration of sediments with COC concentrations exceeding the selected PRGs to previously unaffected areas of Narragansett Bay.

Sediment PRGs were developed for six COCs to achieve a risk reduction for all identified receptors (aquatic organisms, avian predators, and human health) and all sediment areas. These PRGs are shown in the table below. The ROD anticipated that remediating the sediments to the PRGs for the six COCs would also reduce concentrations of other co-located COCs.

| Contaminant of Concern | Selected PRGs |
|---|---|
| Copper | 52.9 (ppb in porewater) |
| Nickel | 33.7 (ppb in porewater) |
| Anthracene | 513 (ppb in sediment) |
| Fluorene | 203 (ppb in sediment) |
| Pyrene | 2,992 (ppb in sediment) |
| Total PCBs | 3,634 (ppb in sediment) |

Source: U. S. Navy, 2000

The nearshore/elevated-risk offshore area remedial action included dredging of an estimated 34,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment and debris, screening and separating materials by size, dewatering the sediment and debris, treatment of the dewatering liquids and discharge to Narragansett Bay, disposal of contaminated sediment/debris within the McAllister Point Landfill cap or other off-site facility, and backfilling the dredged area with clean material. Following completion of the dredging and backfill operations, the ROD required monitoring to assess the success of site restoration and reestablishment of aquatic habitats. The ROD assumed that monitoring would be required for five years and one five-year review would be conducted since the remedy was intended to completely remove all contaminated sediment exceeding the selected PRGs (U.S. Navy, 2000).

# Five-Year Review

# for

# Naval Station Newport
# Newport, Rhode Island


## Engineering Field Activity Northeast
## Naval Facility Engineering Command

**Contract Number N62467-94-D-0888**
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