because groundwater is not used for drinking or industrial processes, and because commercial and industrial workers are not expected to come into contact with groundwater directly in their day-to-day work. Only construction workers could come into contact with contaminants in groundwater, but those contaminants are at very low levels, and would be managed during construction.

The Ecological Risk Assessment conducted in 2010 evaluates risk due to exposure to surface soil, sediment, and surface water in the wooded area in the northern portion of Greater Strawberry Point. While some risks were identified for some contaminants in surface soil and sediment, because the habitat in this area is so limited and the concentrations of contaminants are isolated, no remedial actions are warranted. No risks were identified for surface water. Stansbury Creek sediment was tested at 12 locations and no contaminants were detected.

Remedial Action Objectives

During the feasibility study, Lockheed Martin developed Remedial Action Objectives based on the results of its investigations and risk assessments. These1 Tj0.3 (e)14.8 (l)13 (o)1.6 (p)-5.9 (e)-6.6 (d)]TJ0 -1.273 Td[(R)11.9 (e)-6.6 (m)4.3 H

Preferred Alternative

Lockheed Martin selected Alternative G-2 as the preferred approach to groundwater remediation at Greater Strawberry Point. Chemical concentrations in groundwater are sufficiently low that the addition of oxidation or bioremediation does not significantly affect the time taken to achieve the same remediation goals. Monitored natural attenuation (Alternative G-2) is estimated to take 40 years, versus 32 years for Alternatives G-3 and G-4. Alternatives G-3 and G-4 are also significantly more expensive (45-55% higher). Alternative G-2 is also ranked more favorably for sustainability because it has a smaller carbon footprint. For example, no intrusive activities and their associated energy consumption are involved with monitored natural attenuation.

The land-use controls proposed under Alternative G-2 include limiting land use to industrial purposes and prohibiting use of groundwater from the surficial aquifer for drinking water and industrial purposes. Land-use controls would also prevent residential use of the site. Environmental covenants would be recorded in the County land records to help ensure the effectiveness of these controls. Land-use controls would continue until groundwater contaminant concentrations are below residential remediation goals.

A site review would be required at least once every five years to evaluate the protectiveness of the remedy, review environmental laws and regulations in effect at the time of the review, review the effectiveness of the monitored natural attenuation, verify that the land-use controls are effective, and provide direction for further action. Groundwater monitoring will be ongoing during the periods between site reviews.

Lockheed Martin Corp

Kay Armstrong
PO Box 2687
Tybee Island, GA 31328