

Interactive Sediment Remedy Assessment Portal (ISRAP): A Tool to Facilitate Design of
Long-term Remedial Monitoring Strategies

Victoria J. Kirtay, Bart Chadwick, Heather Halkola, and Cheryl Kurtz
Environmental Sciences Branch 71750, SPAWARSYSCEN San Diego, CA
Jason Conder, ENVIRON Corporation, Irvine, CA
Victor Magar, ENVIRON Corporation, Chicago, IL
Alan MacGregor, ENVIRON Corporation, Denver, CO

As Department of Defense (DoD) contaminated sediment sites move toward remedy implementation, a uniform approach for the design and implementation of long-term sediment monitoring programs is needed. Such an approach should ensure that long-term monitoring is clearly tied to remedial action objectives and that clear exit criteria are established to facilitate timely and cost-effective site closure while protecting human health and the environment. Though several resources identify general monitoring needs and approaches for sediment sites and specific details concerning monitoring tools, there is no current framework that links remedy-specific and goal-specific monitoring needs with appropriate monitoring tools and approaches. In support of the need for such a framework an Interactive Sediment Remedy Assessment Portal (ISRAP) is under development that will provide remedy-specific recommendations for sediment monitoring programs. A key component of the ISRAP is an online, interactive matrix that will help remedial project managers (RPMs) focus on key issues associated with site-specific monitoring needs and facilitate a comparison of effective monitoring tools. It is envisioned that the ISRAP will be useful to RPMs at a variety of stages in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process, but will be particularly useful in understanding and planning for monitoring needs following remedy implementation at contaminated sediment sites. The web-based nature of the tool will enable the matrix content to be adapted and updated to keep pace with the evolving nature of sediment remediation practices and sediment monitoring approaches, and will enable a technical peer-review by members of the sediment monitoring community.