



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

INDIAN HEAD DIVISION  
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER  
101 STRAUSS AVE  
INDIAN HEAD MD 20640-5035

N00174.AR.000153  
NSWC INDIAN HEAD  
5090.3a

5090  
Ser 0952/130  
1 May 95

✓ Mr. Shawn Phillips  
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake  
Washington Navy Yard Building 212  
901 M Street SE  
Washington, DC 20374-5018

Dear Mr. Phillips:

We are forwarding the meeting minutes from the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting that was held at the General Smallwood Middle School on Thursday, April 6, 1995.

We would like to thank our guest speakers, Ms. Nancy Cronin and Mr. Bill Hudson from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mr. Frank Peters from the Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake (EFACHES) for providing interesting and informative presentations on the EPA's National Priority List (NPL) program and the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program.

It is with great pleasure that we welcome Ms. Kristene Tye, Project Engineer, Code 0952F, to our IR program team. Recently, Ms. Tye assumed Mr. Tom Symalla's responsibilities. Mr. Symalla accepted a promotion and is now working on IR issues on the Chief of Naval Operations staff. We wish Tom the best of luck in his new assignment and welcome Kristene to our IR team!

For those RAB members who were not in attendance, we are forwarding a copy of a letter dated February 16, 1995, from Mr. Elmer Biles and our response to the letter. These documents were distributed at the RAB meeting.

Some minor errors were discovered in the Community Relations Plan (CRP) that we forwarded to you in our letter of March 21, 1995. Therefore, we are forwarding the corrected pages to you. Please be sure to remove the incorrect pages and replace them with the corrected ones.

5090  
Ser 0952/130

To ensure consistent dissemination of information, we will document all questions and provide written response to you with copy to all RAB members. However, questions that are not directly related to the IR program should be sent to our Public Affairs Office (PAO) who will forward them to the appropriate organization within the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) for response.

You can write to PAO at the following address:

Indian Head Division  
Naval Surface Warfare Center  
ATTN: PAO, Bldg. 20  
101 Strauss Avenue  
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035

If you are requesting non-IR related documents, please follow the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). FOIA requires the following:

- a. The request must be written;
- b. Only documents can be requested, and they must be reasonably described;
- c. The request must reference FOIA;
- d. You must offer to pay for any fees or costs incurred from this request (please note that this cost will be waived if it is less than \$50).

As discussed in the meeting, we will be providing a tour of IR sites in lieu of the next RAB meeting, which is scheduled for Thursday, July 20, 1995. The tour is tentatively scheduled to begin at 6:00 p.m. and will last approximately two hours. We will forward a confirmation letter to you prior to the tour.

If you have any comments or questions concerning the enclosed documents or the IR program, you may contact Mr. Shawn Jorgensen or Ms. Kristene Tye on (301) 743-6745/6746. In addition, you may FAX your comments/questions to (301) 743-4180 or submit them in writing to the address above, attention Code 0952.

5090  
Ser 0952/130

For those community members on the RAB, please sign the return postcard, which states that you received this letter, and drop it in the mail. Once again, I would like to thank you for your participation on the RAB.

Sincerely,



SUSAN P. ADAMS  
Director, Environmental Division  
By direction of the Commander

Encl:

- (1) Meeting Minutes for RAB  
Meeting of 6 Apr 95
- (2) IHDIVNAVSURFWARCEN ltr 5090  
Ser 0952/115 of 4 Apr 95
- (3) Corrected Pages for CRP
- (4) Return Postcard (Community Members only)

Copy to:

RAB Members  
EFACHES (Code 181)  
EPA Headquarters (N. Cronin) (encl [1] only)  
EPA Region III (B. Hudson) (encl [1] only)

# INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM



INDIAN HEAD DIVISION,  
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER  
101 STRAUSS AVENUE  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND  
20640-5035



## RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING

Date of Meeting: April 6, 1995

### Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Member Participants:

Capt. W. J. Newton (N)	Ms. Marsha Atlee-Harley (C)
Ms. Susan Adams (N)*	Mr. Vincent Hungerford (C)*
Mr. Elmer Biles (C)	Mr. Kim Lemaster (S)
Mr. Gary Davis (L)	Mr. Dennis Orenshaw (F)
Mr. Charles Ellison (C)	Ms. Kristen Sprague (C)
Dr. Philip Giguere (C)	

\* Co-Chair

### RAB Members Not in Attendance:

Mr. Stephen Elder (L)	Ms. Patricia Haddon (L)
Mr. Bob Foley (F)	Mr. Shawn Phillips (N)

### Additional Attendees:

Ms. Christina Adams (N)	Mr. Shawn Jorgensen (N)
Ms. B. Bick (C)	Ms. Liz McIntyre (N)
Mr. Jeff Bossart (N)	Mr. Frank Peters (N)
Ms. Nancy Cronin (F)	Ms. Susanne Peters (C)
Ms. Sherry Deskins (N)	Mr. C. I. Phipps (C)
Mr. Bill Hudson (F)	Ms. Kristene Tye (N)
Mr. R. A. Jacques (C)	

C = Community  
F = Federal Official  
K = Contractor  
L = Local Official  
N = Navy Official  
S = State Official

ENCL (1)

## Major Issues Discussed/Accomplished:

### 1. Meeting Introduction

Ms. Susan Adams of the Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center (IHDIVNAVSURFWARCEN) began the meeting by presenting the meeting agenda and introducing the guest speakers: Ms. Nancy Cronin, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Headquarters; Mr. Bill Hudson, EPA Region III (Philadelphia); and Mr. Frank Peters, Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake (Navy). A copy of the agenda is included as Attachment A.

### 2. National Priorities List Overview

Ms. Nancy Cronin of the EPA discussed the Superfund process from site discovery through cleanup and monitoring. In addition, a brief, informative video was shown on the process. Ms. Cronin stated that the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) Scoring is a screening mechanism used by the EPA to determine possible risks at a site and whether a site needs further investigation. Four pathways of exposure are examined for HRS Scoring. These pathways include: groundwater, surface water, soil, and air. The maximum score a site can receive is 100. However, any site that receives a score of 28.5 or more is proposed for the NPL.

Ms. Cronin then mentioned there are three ways a site can be proposed for the NPL. The first and most common method is through HRS Scoring. The second method involves the state in which the site is located. The state may propose the site for the NPL based on its knowledge of the site. Finally, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) may issue a health advisory, based on information about the site, to include the site on the NPL. IHDIVNAVSURFWARCEN was proposed for the NPL based on HRS Scoring.

As a final discussion, Ms. Cronin spoke of community involvement. Items pertaining to community involvement include: Community Relations Plans (CRP), Information Repositories, Administrative Records, Community Work Groups (CWG), and Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs). CRPs contain ways to keep the community informed about restoration activities, which are tailored to community needs based on interviews with community members. Information Repositories contain information on the sites and Administrative Records contain information and decision documents on the sites. TAGs assist community members in hiring a specialist to review the work performed at sites and interpret the data obtained. However, these grants cannot be used to perform additional sampling.

Ms. Cronin provided various handouts to the Navy to copy and make available to the community. The one-page handouts are included as Attachment B and a copy of Ms. Cronin's presentation is included as Attachment C. Two documents, Common Cleanup Methods at Superfund Sites (EPA 540/R-94/043) and Common Chemicals Found at Superfund Site (EPA 540/R-94/044) will be placed in the Information Repositories, along with additional brochures that the Navy received from the EPA. The Information Repositories are located at the IHDIIVNAVSURFWARCEN General Library, Building D-40, and the Charles County Public Library in LaPlata.

### 3. Navy's Installation Restoration Program

Mr. Frank Peters of the Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake provided information on the Navy's Chain of Command; the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program; the Department of Defense's funding process; the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA); and the ways that being on the National Priorities List will affect the IHDIIVNAVSURFWARCEN with respect to priority and funding.

A copy of Mr. Peters presentation is provided in Attachment D.

### 4. Comments, Questions, and Answers

Numerous comments were made and questions asked during the meeting. These comments, questions, and answers are provided in Attachment E.

### 5. Conclusion

Ms. Susan Adams concluded the meeting by thanking all in attendance. In addition, she asked the RAB members if they would prefer to have a tour of IR Sites at the next meeting. The members agreed. In addition, the community members in attendance that are not on the RAB were invited to attend the tour, providing there is enough room on the bus.

### 6. Future Schedule

Ms. Adams ended the meeting by stating that in lieu of the next RAB meeting, a tour of IR Sites will be scheduled for Thursday, July 20, 1995, tentatively beginning at 6:00 p.m. A letter will be sent to RAB members and interested parties confirming this schedule prior to the tour.

INDIAN HEAD DIVISION,  
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER  
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM  
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING  
AGENDA

April 6, 1995

- 7:00 - 7:05 INTRODUCTION  
  
Ms. Susan P. Adams  
Director, Environmental Division
- 7:05 - 8:05 NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL) OVERVIEW  
  
Ms. Nancy Cronin, Outreach and Special Projects  
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Headquarters  
  
Mr. Bill Hudson, Community Involvement Facilitator  
EPA Region III
- 8:05 - 8:20 NPL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
  
Ms. Nancy Cronin  
Mr. Bill Hudson
- 8:20 - 8:50 NAVY'S IR PROGRAM  
  
Mr. Frank Peters  
Engineering Field Activity, Chesapeake Division
- 8:50 - 9:00 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
  
Ms. Susan P. Adams
- 9:00 - 9:05 CONCLUSION  
  
Ms. Susan P. Adams

NOTE: The next RAB Meeting will be a tour of IR Sites and is  
scheduled for July 20, 1995.

Attachment A

## COMMON NPL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS\*

### HOW ARE SITES PLACED ON THE NPL?

Section 300.425 (c) of the NCP provides the following three mechanisms for placing sites on the NPL:

- The Hazard Ranking System (HRS); revised March 1991. Site must have an HRS score of at least 28.5
  - over 1,200 sites have been listed due to a score at or above 28.5
- State/Territory top-priority designation
  - 37 sites have been listed as State top-priorities
- A Health Advisory issued by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
  - 7 sites have been listed based on the ATSDR criteria

### WHAT DOES PLACEMENT ON THE NPL MEAN?

A site's placement on the NPL signifies that EPA believes the contamination at the site is great enough to spend Superfund money to achieve cleanup, if responsible parties are unwilling to assume the costs. EPA will seek out responsible parties to assume cleanup costs at the site.

### WHAT HAPPENS AFTER A SITE IS PROPOSED TO THE NPL?

After a site is proposed to the NPL in the Federal Register, EPA accepts public comments on the sites (typically for 60 days). The comment period provides the public the opportunity to review the site and alert EPA of any errors, or if additional information is available. EPA will address these comments and make any necessary score changes based upon these comments before a final NPL decision is made. Although an infrequent occurrence, comments have caused EPA to drop proposed sites in the past. EPA will list those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

In addition, after EPA makes a final NPL decision, the public has 90 days in which to sue EPA if they feel that the decision was in error. The cases are heard in the Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C.

### HOW LONG WILL THE SITE REMAIN ON THE NPL?

A site typically will remain on the NPL until all remedial construction and long-term treatment (for example, pumping of contaminated ground water) are complete, and will thus depend on the complexity of the sites. The average duration on the NPL from the start of the Remedial Investigation to the completion of the Remedial Action is 9.5 years. However, the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), which was fully implemented in FY 94, will speed up the Superfund process.

Under SACM, all sites discovered will be evaluated under a single assessment process in determining their threats and NPL eligibility. EPA may take early removal actions to mitigate the immediate threats to human health during the single assessment. Sites requiring longer-term remediation may be placed on the NPL while EPA is proceeding with remedial and

---

\*All Data as of December 31, 1994 unless otherwise noted.

removal actions. In addition, under SACM, EPA will begin Community Relations and Enforcement activities prior to listing. Early public education will keep communities apprised of all steps in the Superfund process and avoid time-consuming misunderstandings later in the process. Initiating Enforcement activities such as early searches for potentially responsible parties may expedite the negotiation process. This parallel approach of assessing sites is expected to shorten the current overall Superfund process by up to two years.

## **HOW MANY SITES ARE CURRENTLY PROPOSED TO OR ARE ON THE NPL?**

Of the approximately 38,750 potential hazardous waste sites known to EPA, 1,241 sites are currently on the NPL (1,087 in the General Superfund Section and 154 in the Federal Facilities Section). In addition, 55 are proposed to the NPL (47 in the General Superfund Section and 8 in the Federal Facilities Section). This number includes the 9 sites EPA proposed in the February 1995 rule. There are an additional 192 sites which are not on the NPL, but are being addressed as part of existing NPL sites.

## **WHAT HAPPENS TO SITES NOT LISTED ON THE NPL?**

Of the potential hazardous waste sites known to EPA, 25,321 have been designated as "No Further Remedial Action Planned" (NFRAP), meaning that current information indicates the site should not be placed on the NPL. The site is then referred to the State or other appropriate authority (including Superfund removal authority) for possible further action. As of January 1, 1995, 649 removals have been conducted at NPL sites, and 2,357 at non-NPL sites. An additional 3,015 of the inventory have been deferred to other Federal authorities for appropriate action.

## **ARE THERE OTHER SITES THAT ARE EITHER NOT ON THE NPL OR HAVE NOT RECEIVED A NFRAP DESIGNATION?**

Of the potential hazardous waste sites known to EPA, 36,960 or 95.39% have had an initial assessment, and 1,785 still require one; 2,341 sites require a Site Inspection (SI), the second phase of assessment. Of the 17,819 sites that have had an SI, 4,644 or 26.06% require further evaluation to determine whether listing is warranted.

## **HOW MANY NPL SITES HAVE HAD ALL REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED?**

As of January 9, 1995, remedial construction has been completed at 282 sites, including 67 sites which have been deleted from the NPL.

## **IN ADDITION TO PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT, ARE ANY OTHER BENEFITS DERIVED FROM NPL SITES?**

Based on standard labor indices, EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have estimated that for every million dollars spent on Superfund construction (both Superfund lead and Responsible Party lead) 25 jobs are created in the marketplace. Thus economic benefits are also derived from NPL sites.

## **WHAT HAPPENS TO SITES THAT ARE PLACED ON THE NPL?**

Sites proposed and placed on the NPL undergo further study that is commonly called a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS). This is to fully define the contamination at the site and to determine what further activity is appropriate at the site. The RI/FS is an interactive process that is conducted concurrently. During the RI, field data is collected and analyzed to determine the problems posed by a site, as well as to support the identification of potential remedial actions. The FS process consists of the development and screening of remedial action alternatives and a detailed analysis of a limited number of the most promising options to establish the basis for a remedy selection decision. Upon completion of the detailed analysis, the FS report, along with the proposed plan to identify the preferred option, and the RI are issued for public review and comment. The results of this detailed analysis support the final selection of a remedy and provide the foundation for the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD is the crucial decision document that identifies the remedial cleanup action to be taken and the estimated cost for a site.



## Do you have questions about the Superfund Program?

- How are hazardous waste sites cleaned up?
- What is EPA's role?
- How does a site get discovered?
- Who is involved in cleaning up a site?
- How can I be involved in decision making?
- What steps are taken to clean up a site?

Announcing:

# Introduction to Superfund: A Public Awareness Course

This informal workshop is an overview of Superfund topics including the cleanup process, issues, dilemmas, and different viewpoints surrounding hazardous waste sites.

The focus of the workshop is on participant involvement and interactive learning through exercises where YOU decide how to clean up a hypothetical Superfund site.

The workshop takes approximately 3-4 hours to complete and is intended for anyone who is interested in learning about the Superfund process.

---

---

Regional Superfund employees can use it to educate community residents or local government officials living near hazardous waste sites.



Contractors and media can attend the workshop to familiarize themselves with the program.



Teachers can use the materials and adapt them to fit into the classroom.



---

---

For More Information, Contact:

**The Superfund Outreach and Special Projects Staff**

Nancy Cronin 703-603-9097

**"INTRODUCTION TO SUPERFUND:  
A PUBLIC AWARENESS WORKSHOP"**

**ORDER FORM**

The workshop materials will be available to the public in February 1995. If you are interested in purchasing a complete set of materials (The price of the workshop is undetermined at this time.), please fill out the order form and send it to:

US EPA  
OERR/OSPS  
ATTN: Nancy Cronin  
401 M St, SW (5201G)  
Washington, DC 20460

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

HOW DO YOU INTEND TO USE THE WORKSHOP? \_\_\_\_\_

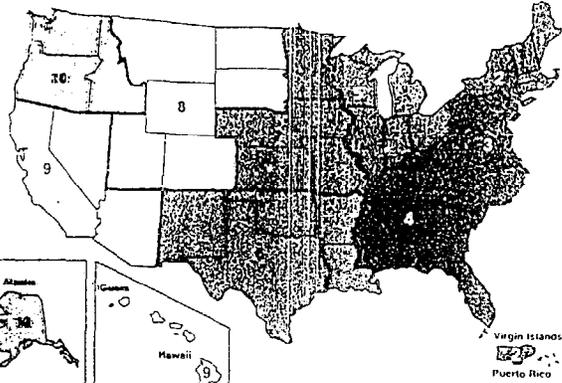
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT: Nancy Cronin of U.S. EPA Superfund Outreach & Special Project Staff for more information or questions at 703-603-9097.

## U.S. EPA Regions



National Response Center Hotline: 1-800-424-8802

## Site Discovery

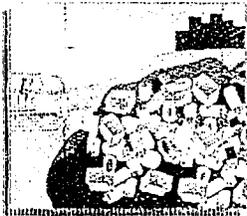
- Sites Can Be Discovered By:
  - Federal, State, and local agencies
  - EPA
  - You



Call National Response Center  
(1-800-424-8802) And/Or Notify  
State And Local Authorities

## How Do Sites Become Sites?

The following sources contribute to the accumulation of hazardous materials in our environment.



Municipal Landfills



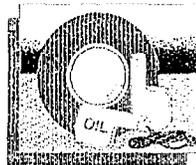
Improper Disposal Practices



Chemical and Petroleum Industries and Industrial Wastewater Discharges or Air Emission



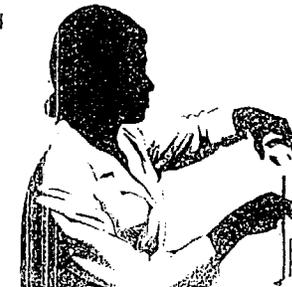
Accidents



Spills

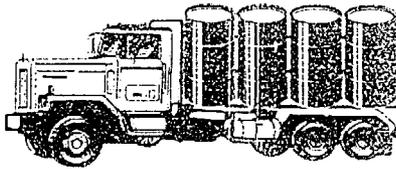
## Gathering Information

- Preliminary Assessment And Site Inspection Provide Information On Nature And Extent Of Hazard
- Some Sampling May Be Done
- Action Is Taken Based On Results



## Early Actions

- Sites Can Be Completely Cleaned Up Through Early Actions
- Early Actions Are Also Used At Long Term Sites
- EPA Is Increasing Its Use Of Actions



## The National Priorities List (NPL)

There Are Three Ways For A Site To Be Proposed For The NPL:

- A Site Receives A HRS Score At Or Above 28.5
- A Site Is Chosen As The State's Top Priority Site
- The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Issues A Health Advisory



## National Priorities List

### National Priorities List (NPL)

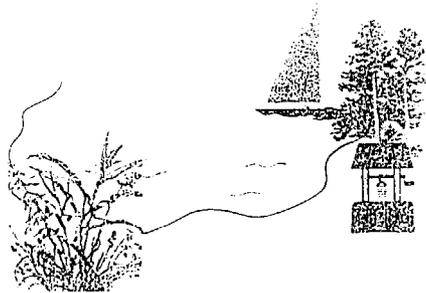
- Contains abandoned/inactive hazardous waste sites
- Sites must be studied further to determine cleanup action
- Public can comment on whether site should be placed on NPL

## NPL Status (April 4, 1995)

Sites on Final NPL	1,234
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Superfund Section 1,080</li> <li>• Federal Facilities Section 154</li> </ul>	
Sites Proposed to the NPL	55
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Superfund Section 47</li> <li>• Federal Facilities Section 8</li> </ul>	
Total Number of Final and Proposed Sites	1,289
Sites on the Construction Completion List	290
Sites Deleted from Final NPL	75

## Hazard Ranking System

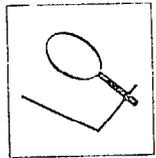
- 2 Identifies Possible Risks At A Site
- 2 Examines Four Pathways Of Exposure And Migration
  - Groundwater
  - Surface water
  - Soil
  - Air



## The Superfund Cleanup Process



Site discovery



Site Investigation



Site Remedy



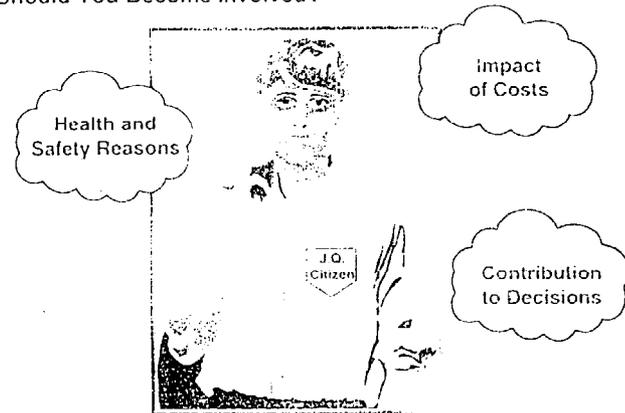
Site Cleanup



Site Operation and Maintenance

## Community Involvement

Why Should You Become Involved?



## Community Involvement

- Writing The Community Relations Plan Begins With Interviewing The Community



- Activities Are Tailored To The Communities' Needs

## Community Involvement

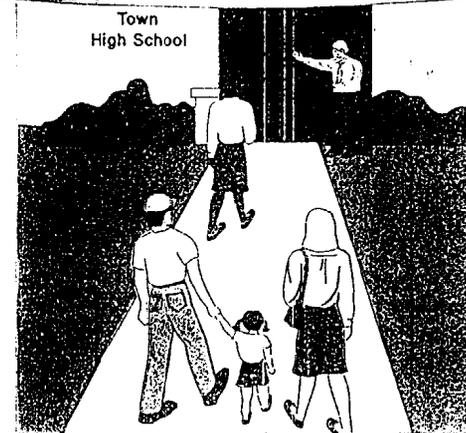
- Information About The Site And Community Involvement Activities Are Located In Information Repositories Near A Site
- The Administrative Record Contains Information About The Site And All Decision Documents



We Want You to Be Involved!



## A Community Meeting



## Community Involvement

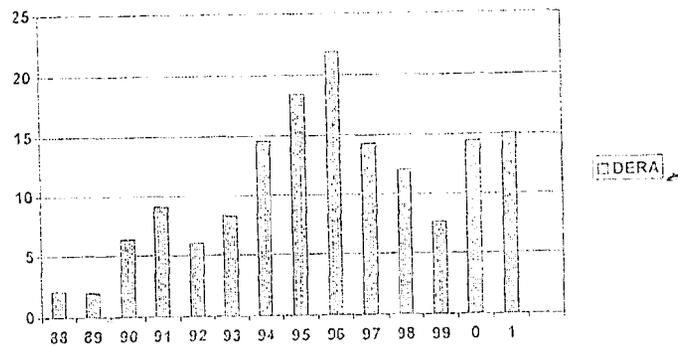
- Community Working Groups (CWG)
- Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs)



## EFA Chesapeake Funding Outlook

- Estimated Cost to Complete, FY96 on - \$251M
- Funded FY96 on - \$86M
- Funding peaks in FY96
- Sharp decrease in out years
- Only able to fund high priority actions
- Funding shortfall in FY95 - \$16M
- Not doing studies at non-NPL activities

## EFA Chesapeake Funding Levels



## CNO Funding Prioritization

- Fund projects with enforceable schedule
  - Projects in federal facilities agreement (NPL)
  - Underground storage tank releases (oil)
  - RCRA (solid waste) Corrective Action permits
- Fund projects to eliminate or control ongoing releases
  - Removal actions such as Sites 8 and 5
- Fund sites with high relative risk first

## Relative Risk Ranking

- Compare relative risks posed by sites
- High, medium or low
- Based on:
  - what has been released
  - how well it can travel (pathways)
  - population at risk - humans and environment (receptors)
- DoD is fine tuning the model
- RAB's will play role in final relative risk evaluation
- Some discretion with funding based on local concerns

## Effect of NPL Listing

- Increase in EPA oversight
  - EPA must agree with final remedy selection
- Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA)
  - Signed by Navy, EPA and Maryland if they wish
  - Procedure to follow to get to remedy selection
  - Contains penalties for late submission of some primary documents to EPA
  - Expect to complete in Spring of 1996

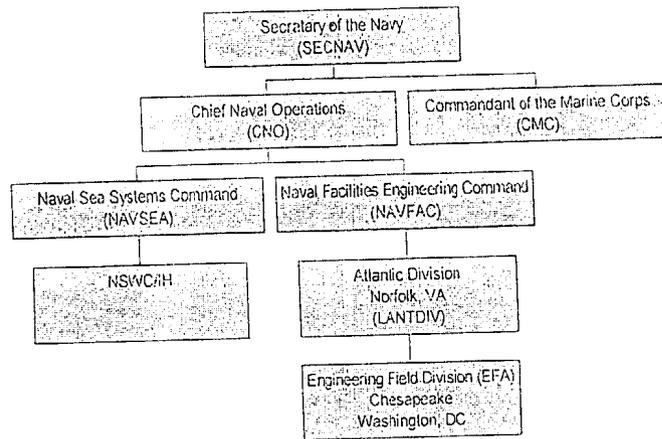
## Effect of NPL Listing (continued)

- Increase in funding priority
  - Work has enforceable schedule from FFA
- Increase in number of sites
  - based on previous EPA studies
  - based on study of historical aerial photos
- NSWC/IH work
  - Finish Remedial Investigations
  - Start investigations at new sites (dependent on Congressional action)

## Site Management Plans

- List all sites for investigation and cleanup
- Provide schedule for each site
- Becomes part of the FFA
- Updated each year to match funding levels from Congress
  - Antideficiency Act
  - We can not spend money we have not been appropriated by Congress

# Navy Organization

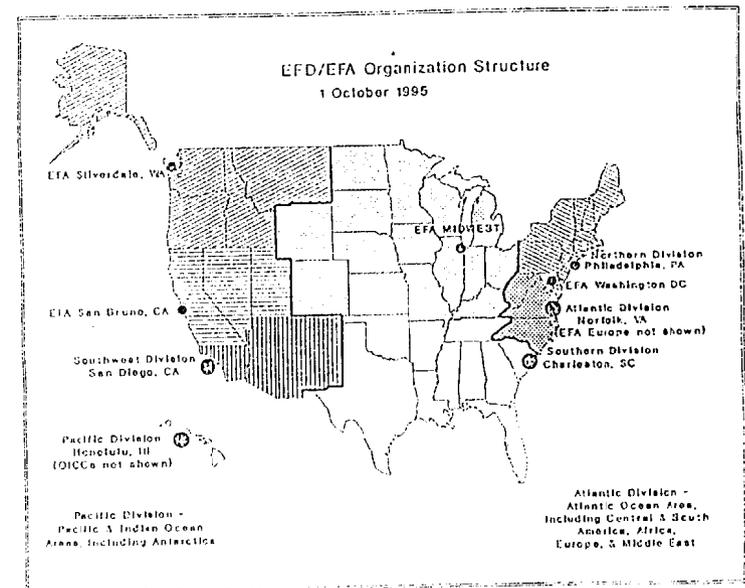


# DERA Program Administration

- Guidelines set by DoD every two years
  - eligible work
  - funding priorities
- Within Navy - NAVFAC is execution agency
- Work performed by local Engineering Field Divisions in support of each base
  - Consistent methods used throughout the Navy

# DoD IR Program

- Installation Restoration Program
  - Investigation and cleanup of past waste disposal/releases
- Defense Environmental Restoration Account
  - DERA
  - Line item in DoD annual budget as passed by Congress
  - Just for DoD site cleanup - past waste disposal/releases
  - Includes funds for studies, cleanups, and salaries



## EFA Chesapeake Organization

- Provide engineering support to bases in Maryland, DC and northern Virginia
- Major Departments
  - Design
  - Construction
  - Environmental
  - Contracts
- Environmental - Code 18
  - Each base has Remedial Project Manager (RPM)
  - NSWC/IH RPM - Shawn Phillips

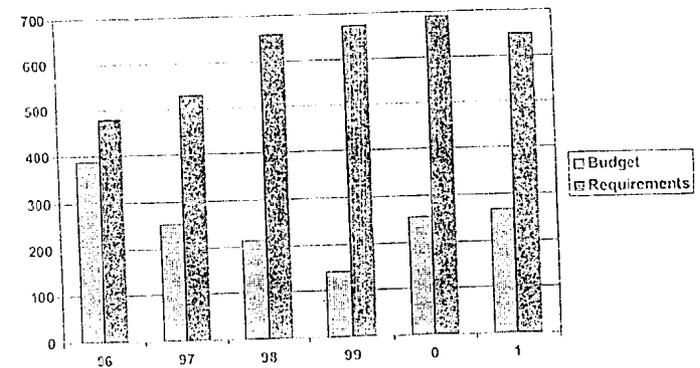
## DERA Budget Process

- Fiscal year (FY) starts October 1
- Prepare preliminary budget for next two years - now have FY96 and FY97
- Draft budget for next four years - through FY01
- Spring - prepare detailed budget for next year
- Reviewed by EPA and state
- Given target in summer, revise budget to meet
- Reviewed again by EPA and state
- Congress passes appropriation bill
- Funds divided between agencies by DoD
- We get new final target sometime in winter, after start of fiscal year
- May meet again with EPA and state to revise based on actual target
- Need to award all contracts before the end of the fiscal year

## DERA Funding Outlook

- Emphasis on cleanup - not study
  - Navy goal - 60% cleanup
- FY95 recession - still in Congress
  - House - \$150M
  - Senate - \$300M
  - May have settled at \$400M
- Congress skeptical of program - want quick results
- Funding levels going down
- Moving appropriation to service level
  - include as line in Army, Navy and Air Force budgets
  - not in overall DoD budget
  - gives greater control to each service

## Navy DERA Funding Levels



# INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM



INDIAN HEAD DIVISION,  
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER  
101 STRAUSS AVENUE  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND  
20640-5035



---

## RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING COMMENTS, QUESTIONS, AND ANSWERS

### National Priorities List (NPL) Overview

Question: What is the role of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at Superfund sites?

Answer: The EPA will review all work that has been done and provide comments.

Question: How long after a site is proposed for the NPL does it take to actually be placed on the NPL?

Answer: Typically within one year.

Question: What should Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center (IHDIV, NSWC) do during the waiting period before being placed on the NPL?

Answer: Continue doing what is currently being done, i.e., Installation Restoration Program and RAB meetings, etc.

Comment: Both Mr. E. Biles and Mr. D. Orenshaw agreed that proposal to the NPL does not indicate that the Navy is not doing a good job with the IR Program.

Question: What are the advantages to being on the NPL?

Answer: The site will be looked at more intensely. For Federal facilities, this does not necessarily mean more money for cleanup. In addition, being on the NPL allows for greater community involvement in the remediation process.

Comment: Ms. S. Adams stated that Mr. Frank Peters will discuss the advantages of being on the NPL within the Department of Defense (DOD).

Question: Why was IHDIV, NSWC proposed now? Does the EPA have a list of facilities that it is currently using to review sites?

Answer: The Federal Facility Docket is a list of all federally owned land that the EPA Site Assessment Group uses to evaluate sites. The EPA evaluates the facilities on the docket as resources and funding become available. Based on their review, some facilities will be dropped from further investigation while others will continue into the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) Scoring process.

Question: The Federal Register in which IHDIV, NSWC was proposed for the NPL mentioned a comment period concerning the proposal. What is the EPA looking for in terms of comments?

Answer: Whatever occurs to you as a resident or worker. This includes anything that you have experienced or any concerns or fears you may have regarding the cleanup operation. For example, you may have noticed that too many squirrels died in your backyard last winter. It is important to note that these concerns may or may not be related to site activity and therefore may or may not be valid.

More importantly, for private companies that are proposed to the NPL, the comment period gives the company an opportunity to disagree with the EPA regarding their proposal to the NPL.

### Navy's Installation Restoration Program

Question: Will the State of Maryland sign the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) between the EPA and IHDIV, NSWC?

Answer: No one is certain whether the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) will sign the FFA.

Question: Who can we write to request more funding for cleanup efforts?

Answer: You can write your representatives in Congress to request more Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding.

Miscellaneous

Question: How do you dispose of soil that is contaminated?

Answer: The soil is stabilized so the chemical contamination cannot get out. For example, the soil can be placed in concrete.

Question: When did the Chesapeake Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command change into the Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake?

Answer: Approximately two years ago during consolidation.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

INDIAN HEAD DIVISION  
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER  
101 STRAUSS AVE  
INDIAN HEAD MD 20640-5035

5090

Ser 0952/115

0 4 APR 1995

Mr. Elmer Biles  
ARARAT  
6315 Indian Head Highway  
Indian Head, MD 20640

Dear Mr. Biles:

I am writing in response to your letter of February 16, 1995. I had Mr. Shawn Jorgensen contact all of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) members when I learned of the proposal of our Activity to the National Priorities List (NPL), or Superfund. This was done to prepare RAB members to answer any questions that the community may have.

Many of the questions that you proposed in your letter will be answered at the next RAB meeting on April 6, 1995. However, I feel that it is very important to respond to your questions in this format, with copies sent to the other RAB members, in order to keep all RAB members informed of our procedures and policies.

In response to your first question, proposal of our Activity to the NPL will not affect the structure and workings of the RAB. The RAB will continue to review documents and provide their input, comments, and concerns related to Installation Restoration (IR) issues. In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was contacted prior to our first RAB meeting and was invited to attend. Unfortunately, due to lack of resources, the Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for the EPA was unable to attend. Typically, EPA RPMs only attend RAB meetings for facilities that are actually on the NPL. As you know, the listing of our Activity in the February 13, 1995, Federal Register was only a proposal to add our Activity to the NPL. However, based on the addition of similar Activities to the NPL, we feel that our Activity will eventually be added to the list.

You requested in your letter that we include the "Superfund Designation" as an agenda topic for the next RAB meeting. If you are referring to what the NPL is, why our Activity was proposed, and how it will affect us and the RAB, then your questions will be answered. You will notice on the agenda for the next RAB meeting, that two EPA personnel will be providing information

concerning the NPL. They will be able to answer any additional questions you have concerning the NPL.

In response to your questions concerning the report on IR Site 8 that was distributed with the meeting minutes from the last RAB meeting of January 26, 1995, the Northern Division (NORTHDIV) of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command is part of the IR process because of their contracting ability. NORTHDIV has a contractor on-line to perform environmental support. This contractor is Brown & Root Environmental, formerly Halliburton NUS. The contract vehicle is called the Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Navy, or CLEAN, contract. Using the CLEAN contract, in essence, reduces contracting time and eliminates the need to provide extensive background each time a task order, or project, is requested.

The Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake (EFACHES), an Activity of the Atlantic Division (LANTDIV) of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, actually approves designs, along with our Activity personnel. In addition, the Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC), which is a part of EFACHES and is located at our Activity, monitors and inspects construction work performed for the IR program. Furthermore, the RAB, like the previous Technical Review Committee, will continue to play a major role in reviewing these designs and providing their comments. As you know, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) is an active member of our RAB and they respond to our requests for document and design reviews, even if they have no comments.

If you have seen the Comprehensive Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, you will notice that Federal Facilities are considered the lead agency with respect to restoration issues. The Act also states that permits (i.e., approvals) are not required when conducting a CERCLA action. However, it has always been our policy to obtain approvals from the proper agencies before beginning any CERCLA action. For example, Soil and Sediment Erosion Control Plans are prepared and approval obtained from the MDE before beginning any CERCLA action. Also, work in wetlands requires approval from the Army Corps of Engineers before any wetlands can be disturbed. Once our Activity is placed on the NPL, it is my understanding that the EPA will also review and approve designs, plans, and permits.

The EPA promulgates the standards and procedures for controlling and disposing of the various chemicals or materials associated with any given spill site. These standards and procedures are provided in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Environment. Titles 29 and 49 of the CFR also govern worker health and safety and transportation issues, respectively. In addition, the MDE has been given primacy over numerous issues, such as hazardous waste, by the EPA using the procedures established in the CFR. These regulations are provided in the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR). All contracts that contain any issues involving the environment state that the regulations in CFR and COMAR must be followed to ensure the proper management and disposal of all waste generated from any construction project. Contractors are monitored by the ROICC office, my office, the EFACHES RPM, and the MDE to ensure that approved work plans, which contain regulatory requirements, are followed.

In response to your questions concerning groundwater monitoring, our Activity has numerous deep wells which tap into both the Patapsco and Patuxent aquifers. The wells that are used for drinking water are sampled for priority pollutants, a list of chemicals established by the EPA, per MDE regulations. To date, we have not found any chemicals in the drinking water from these wells in excess of safe drinking water standards.

Shallow monitoring wells were installed during the Site Inspection (SI): Phase I and Phase II. Although these reports are not currently in the repositories, they will be placed there in the near future. Low levels of various chemicals were discovered in some of the shallow water table wells. However, according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and proven during the SI, a clay layer, the Patapsco confining layer, exists under our Activity. This layer, which is approximately 100 feet thick, acts as a barrier between the shallow water table aquifer and the deeper Patapsco and Patuxent aquifers. During the SI, this confining layer was discovered at the laboratory area near Building 600, one of the highest elevations at our Activity, at approximately 30 feet below surface level. It was also discovered at approximately 12 feet below surface level at the Scrapyard.

In addition, the USGS has stated that the flow of shallow water table aquifers typically follows the contours of the land. Based on this information, the shallow groundwater will flow in two basic directions with Strauss Avenue, the highest land area, as a

dividing line. These flows are from Strauss Avenue northwest to the Potomac River and southeast towards the Mattawoman Creek.

Furthermore, the River and Creek act as barriers to the land across from them by intercepting the groundwater flow. Also, based on information obtained from the USGS, the town of Indian Head uses deep wells as a water supply. It is our understanding that no shallow wells are located immediately outside of our Activity.

Your suggestion to mark sites, aboveground, where materials have been relocated is a good idea, but takes away from the aesthetics of the areas. These locations (i.e., the Rum Point Borrow Pit and Magazine 606) have been added to our official facility drawings, showing their locations and contents. Before construction can begin at any site, these drawing must be reviewed. Therefore, we are very confident that these areas will remain undisturbed, as required.

We are following the guidelines of the IR Program, which is modeled after CERCLA, to determine which sites may have contamination and require sampling or restoration. We estimate that using a grid sampling approach to systematically analyze our entire industrial facility would cost over \$400 million. As you can see, this would be a costly endeavor and unrealistic to perform.

To answer your final question, fly ash from our boilers is sent off-site for disposal. This ash is used as a filler at New Allegheny, Inc., in Mount Storm, West Virginia. New Allegheny, Inc., is a strip mine from which coal was extracted.

I hope that I have sufficiently answered your questions. If you have any additional questions or comments, please do not hesitate

5090  
Ser 0952/115

to contact me or Mr. Shawn Jorgensen, of my staff, on (301) 743-6745/6746. It is truly a pleasure to have such environmentally conscious RAB members on-board.

Sincerely,



SUSAN P. ADAMS  
Director, Environmental Division  
By direction of the Commander

Encl:

(1) E. Biles ltr  
of 16 Feb 95

Copy to:  
RAB Members



~~Route 2, Box 161R~~ 6315 Indian Head Hwy.  
Indian Head, Maryland 20640

Ms. Susan P. Adams, Director  
Environmental Division  
Indian Head Division  
Naval Surface Warfare Center  
101 Strassus ave.  
Indian Head, MD 20640

February 16, 1995

Dear Ms. Adams:

Thank you for the minutes relating to the RAB meeting of January 26. I was surprised to learn from Mr. Jorgensen that Indian Head has been placed on the Super Fund list by EPA. What impact, if any will, this have on the structure and workings of the RAB? Has EPA been invited to participate in the RAB meetings in the past? Will they be invited to participate in the future? Is it possible to include the "super fund designation" as an agenda topic for the April 6 meeting?

I have several questions relating to the report on Site 8 that were distributed with the minutes.

1. The report indicates the contract for the restoration program associated with site 8 was issued by the Northern Division of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Does this organizational unit have responsibility to approve design, monitor, inspect and have final authority on environmental decisions of this type. Does any state agency get involved in the final inspection process? What about EPA?

2. What organizational unit within the federal government promulgates the standards and procedures for controlling and disposing of the various chemicals or materials associated with any given spill site? Do the procedures used by the contractors conform to these guidelines? Who is responsible for the monitoring?

3. In response to Captain Newton's question relating to the solubility of lead at this (site 8) site Mr. Philips stated the lead containing soil is mostly sandy(page 3). If the leachate contained enough lead to make the soil which will be removed a hazardous waste I would like to know what tests if any have been done on the chemical content of the ground water at the site? In the area we have water which is used from shallow wells ( usually at a depth of 25-35 feet), and the deeper drilled wells which tap either the Patapsco or Patuxent aquifers. It is good that we check and monitor the effect of run off on the various streams but we should be equally diligent to monitor and protect our ground water.

Other Comments

For materials that are relocated to other sites either at Stump Neck or at Indian Head I strongly urge that markers, above ground, designate the perimeter of these sites and in addition the location and characteristics of these sites should be catalogued and retained with

ENCLOSURE

the location of under ground cable and utility lines by the NSWC's engineering or public facility office.

It is my understanding from the initial briefing we received that the sites identified result from a composite of documentation available in the files or from recollections of employees or former employees as to what they recall from earlier years. Has any systematic analysis been done throughout the industrial area by a grid sampling approach to identify other sites? If not has such been considered?

On a slightly different topic--Fly Ash ( also known as Pozzolan). There is concern being raised by some in the county regarding the location and safe storage of fly ash. I would assume the Navy must have some disposal procedure for fly ash since I assume it is generated as a byproduct of the coal fed generation plant. Does the Navy store it locally or dispose of it off site? If off site is it within Charles County?

Call me if you have any questions regarding the above. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Elmer S. Biles  
283 6298

INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

Update Number 1  
1 May 1995

Please follow the directions below to remove obsolete pages listed under the column "Remove Pages" and insert the updated pages listed under the column "Insert Pages."

Insert this instruction sheet after page iii.

ALL PAGES ARE INCLUSIVE

<i>Section</i>	<i>Remove Pages</i>	<i>Insert Pages</i>
2	2-9 through 2-12	2-9 through 2-12
5	5-3 through 5-4	5-3 through 5-4
App. C	C-1 through C-2	C-1 through C-2
App. E	E-1 through E-2	E-1 through E-2

**TABLE 2-1**  
**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY**  
**INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER**  
**INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND**



Site No.	Site Name	Preliminary Assessment (PA) or Initial Assessment Study (IAS)	Site Inspection (SI) or Confirmation Study (CS)	Recommendation from IAS/CS or PA/SI	Contaminants of Concern*	Comments
1	Thorium Spill	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
2	Waste Crank Case Oil Applied to Torrence Road	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
3	Nitroglycerin Explosion, Nitration Building Area	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
4	Lloyd Road Oil Spill Sites	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
5	X-Ray Building 731	IAS, May 1983	Confirmation Study, Sept. 1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No further investigation unless future changes in land use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Silver</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal Action, Swale 1 completed 1993; Swale 2, completed January 1995</li> </ul>
6	Building 1349, Hypo Spill	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
7	Building 682, HMX Spill	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
8	Building 766, Mercury Deposits	IAS, May 1983	Confirmation Study, Sept. 1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate a 5-year mercury monitoring program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mercury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal Action, Initiated June 1994</li> </ul>
9	Patterson Avenue, Oil Spill	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
10	Single-base Propellant Grains Spill	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
11	Caffee Road Landfill	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
12	Town Gut Landfill	IAS, May 1983	Confirmation Study, Sept. 1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metals</li> </ul>	
13	Paint Solvents Disposal Ground	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
14	Waste Acid Disposal Pit	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
15	Mercury Deposits in Manhole, Flourine Lab	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
16	Laboratory Chemical Disposal	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
17	Disposal Metal Parts Along Shoreline	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
18	Hog Island	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	

**TABLE 2-1**  
**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY**  
**INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER**  
**INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND**  
**(Continued)**



2-10

Site No.	Site Name	Preliminary Assessment (PA) or Initial Assessment Study (IAS)	Site Inspection (SI) or Confirmation Study (CS)	Recommendation from IAS/CS or PA/SI	Contaminants of Concern*	Comments
19	Catch Basins at Chip Collection Houses	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
20	Single-base Powder Facilities	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
21	Bronson Road Landfill	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
22	NG Slums Burning Site	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
23	Hydraulic Oil Spill Discharges From Extrusion Plant	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
24	Abandoned Drain Lines	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
25	Hypo Discharge X-Ray Building No. 2	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
26	Thermal Destructor 2	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
27	Thermal Destructor 1	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
28	Original Burning Ground	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
29	The Valley	IAS, May 1983	Not Applicable	No further investigation	Not Applicable	
30-38	Stump Neck Annex	IAS, May 1983	These sites are being addressed as part of the Stump Neck Annex permit under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)			
39	Organics Plant	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional investigation to assess the nature/extent of sediment contamination</li> </ul>	Elemental silver and possibly silver nitrate, dinitropropanol, ethylene dichloride, methyl chloride, and formaldehyde	
40	Palladium Catalyst in Sediments	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional study at Site 39 should overlap discharge point at Site 40 to better define extent of contamination</li> <li>Analyze Mattawoman Creek sediments for palladium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palladium</li> <li>Sediments; UDMH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No further investigation is recommended</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2-1  
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY  
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND  
(Continued)**



Site No.	Site Name	Preliminary Assessment (PA) or Initial Assessment Study (IAS)	Site Inspection (SI) or Confirmation Study (CS)	Recommendation from IAS/CS or PA/SI	Contaminants of Concern*	Comments
41	Scrap Yard	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional investigation to assess the nature/extent of sediment contamination</li> <li>Quarterly groundwater sampling program</li> <li>Additional investigation to assess the nature/extent of soil/groundwater contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sediments; BNA, UDMH, HBNQ, PNC</li> <li>Groundwater; trichloroethylene, heptachlor epoxide, endosulfan II</li> <li>Soils; VOCs, BNA, metals, TPH</li> <li>Polychlorinated biphenyls</li> </ul>	
42	Olson Road Landfill	PA, January 1992	Final Phase I SI, July 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install groundwater monitoring wells, characterize soil for leachate potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unknown</li> </ul>	
43	Toluene Disposal Site	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional investigation to assess the nature/extent of soil contamination</li> <li>Additional soil gas survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Toluene</li> <li>Soils; VOCs, BNAs, metals, TPH</li> </ul>	
44	Soak Out Area	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly groundwater sampling program</li> <li>More comprehensive field investigation to determine nature/extent of contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Groundwater; chlorinated solvents</li> <li>Soils; TPH, acetone, BNAs</li> <li>Pennchem 9018</li> </ul>	
45	Abandoned Drums	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze soils for volatiles and semivolatile organic compounds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VOCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before subsequent field activities, remove and dispose all drums</li> </ul>
46	Cadmium Sandblast Grit	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional soil sampling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soils; cadmium, lead</li> </ul>	
47	Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional investigation to determine nature/extent of soil contamination</li> <li>Install shallow monitoring wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soils; VOC, BNAs, silver</li> </ul>	

**TABLE 2-1**  
**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY**  
**INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER**  
**INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND**  
**(Continued)**



2-12

Site No.	Site Name	Preliminary Assessment (PA) or Initial Assessment Study (IAS)	Site Inspection (SI) or Confirmation Study (CS)	Recommendation from IAS/CS or PA/SI	Contaminants of Concern*	Comments
48	Nitroglycerine Plant Disposal Area	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	• Additional investigation to assess the nature/extent of soil contamination	• Unknown	
49	Chemical Disposal Area	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	• Additional investigation to assess soil contamination	• Unknown	
50	Building 103, Crawl Space	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	• Additional investigation to assess the nature/extent of soil contamination	• Mercury, sulfuric acid	
51	Building 101, Dry Well	PA, January 1992	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	• None	
52	Building 102, Dry Well	PA, January 1992	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	• None	
53	Mercury Contamination of the Sewage System	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	• Recover free product (mercury) from sewers	• Mercury	
54	Building 101	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	• Additional study to assess an appropriate removal method	• Elemental mercury	
55	Building 102	PA, January 1992	Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994	• Additional study to assess an appropriate removal method	• Mercury	
56	IW87 - Lead Contamination				• Lead	Contamination detected during routine water sampling under NPDES
57	TCE Building 292 Area				• Trichloroethylene	Contamination detected during routine water sampling under NPDES

BNA = Base-Neutrals/Acid Extractables (Semivolatile Organic Compounds)  
HBNQ = High Bulk Nitroguanidine  
IAS = Initial Assessment Study (Equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment)  
NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

PNC = Plastisol Nitrocellulose  
TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons  
UDMH = Unsymmetrical Dimethylhydrazine  
VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds

**NOTE:** See Fact Sheets in Appendix B for complete site information.



- **Fact Sheets/Brochures.** Fact sheets, written by the Environmental Division, present technical and/or enforcement information, serve to announce public meetings, and provide background information to the public prior to a meeting. Fact sheets/brochures are an effective method for communicating this type of information to the public. It is necessary for all information to be clear, concise, and easily understood.

#### **5.2.4 Community Interviews**

Meetings with local government officials, residents living near the site, other concerned and interested citizens, and representatives from local organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, and other civic and environmental associations provide information to the IHDIV-NSWC on community needs and concerns. A total of 13 interviews were conducted during September 1994 to update the Community Relations Plan. The decision to conduct additional interviews as events and cleanup actions occur will be made by the Public Affairs Office with input from the Environmental Division.

#### **5.2.5 Public Meetings**

Public meetings, both informal and formal, are used to inform the community about ongoing site activities and findings, and to discuss and receive citizen feedback on proposed courses of action. Meetings are usually held in association with milestones in the response process, such as the release of technical reports. Public meetings are announced in advance via press releases, newspaper notices, and direct mailings to the mailing list. In addition, small informal meetings (workshops) to keep key groups and citizens informed of site activities are held as appropriate. The Public Affairs Office, in conjunction with the Maryland Department of Environment, is responsible for meeting logistics. The Environmental Division provides technical support, as required.

#### **5.2.6 Restoration Advisory Board**

A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), formerly the Technical Review Committee (TRC), was established at IHDIV-NSWC. The purpose of the RAB is to: act as a forum for discussion and exchange of information between the Navy, regulatory agencies and the community on environmental restoration topics; provide an opportunity for local community members to review the progress and participate in the decision-making process by reviewing and commenting on actions and proposed actions involving the site; and to serve as an outgrowth of the TRC concept by providing a more comprehensive forum for



discussing environmental cleanup issues and serving as a mechanism for RAB members to give advice as individuals.

The RAB includes representatives from the Navy, the Maryland Department of Environment, the Environmental Protection Agency, Charles County Health Department, Charles County Planning and Growth Management, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Indian Head Waste Water Treatment Plant, and community representatives and is co-chaired by a representative each from the community and IHDIV-NSWC. The RAB meets three or four times per year or on an as needed basis; those meetings will be announced in the Maryland Independent and the LaPlata Ledger. Meeting minutes will be made available to interested parties. Fact Sheets describing the activities and responsibilities of the RAB and RAB Members are included as Appendix E.

#### **5.2.7 Environmental Education**

An array of events will be planned to provide a community forum to educate the public concerning the environment and environmental investigations and provide the public an opportunity to discuss the subject matter on an informal, one-on-one basis with the decision-maker. ECOFAIRS are an example of the type of event that is used to disseminate information to the public. Additional methods include technical demonstrations that show the public how specific investigations (e.g., well drilling) or remedial activities are being conducted.

#### **5.2.8 Periodic Site Tours**

The Public Affairs Office will schedule periodic tours of the Activity, focusing on active environmental cleanup areas, to educate the surrounding community about the Activity and its environmental restoration program.