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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
101 STRAUSS AVE
INDIAN HEAD MD 20640-5035

5090
Ser 046C/48
6 Mar 98

Mr. George Latulippe
Brown & Root Environmental
661 Andersen Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15220-2745

Dear Mr. Latulippe:

We are pleased that you were able to attend the Installation Restoration (IR) Program Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting on February 19, 1998, and are forwarding a copy of the meeting minutes to you. We are also forwarding a fact sheet entitled Technical Assistance for Public Participation for your information.

Community involvement is an integral part of our Activity's IR program. The residents of the town of Indian Head and surrounding communities play a key role in influencing the decisions made by the Navy. Your comments, questions, and ideas are always welcome as they strengthen our program and contribute to our ability to improve the environment.

If you have any comments or questions, you may contact Mr. Shawn Jorgensen on (301) 743-6745. In addition, you may FAX your comments/questions to (301) 743-4180 or submit them in writing to the address above, attention Code 046C.

Sincerely,

CHERYL D. DESKINS
Manager, Waste Management and
Prevention Division
By direction of the Commander

Encl:
(1) Minutes from RAB Meeting of 19 Feb 98
(2) Technical Assistance for Public Participation Fact Sheet

Copy to:
RAB Meeting Attendees
EFACHES (Code 181) (w/o encl)
ATSDR (J. Corkran)
NOAA (J. Henning)

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: February 19, 1998

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Member Participants:

Ms. Susan Adams (N)*
Mr. Elmer Biles (C)
Mr. Gary Davis (L)
Ms. Donna Lynch (S)
Mr. John McDevitt (C)
Mr. Brent Meredith (N)
Mr. Dennis Orenshaw (F)

RAB Members Not in Attendance:

Ms. Celia Carroll (C)
Ms. Lynn Covington (C)
Mr. Stephen Elder (L)
Mr. Charles Ellison (C)
Ms. Patricia Haddon (L)
Mr. Vincent Hungerford (C)*
Mr. Fred Pinkney (F)

Additional Attendees:

Ms. Sherry Deskins (N)
Mr. William Hudson (F)
Mr. George Latulippe (K)
Mr. Shawn Jorgensen (N)
Ms. Elaine Magdinec (N)
Ms. Lee Ann Sinagoga (K)
Mr. Steve Sorgen (NEHC)
Mr. Mark Yeaton (C,N)

* Co-Chair

C = Community
F = Federal Official
K = Contractor
L = Local Official
N = Navy Official
S = State Official
NEHC = Navy Environmental Health Center

ENCL (1)

Major Issues Discussed/Accomplished:

1. Meeting Introduction

Ms. Susan Adams of the Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center (IHDIV-NSWC) began the meeting by welcoming everyone. Ms. Adams then briefly described the explosive mishap that occurred on February 10, 1998, at Building 1026. Fortunately, no one was injured, and based on sampling and air modeling techniques, no health hazards or environmental impacts resulted from the incident. In fact, air emissions were similar to those that are released from cars and lawn mowers. An investigation into the incident is currently underway to determine the cause and provide corrective actions to ensure that an incident of this nature does not recur.

Ms. Adams then presented the meeting agenda, which is included as Attachment A.

2. IR Site 57 Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EECA)

Mr. Brent Meredith of the Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake provided a brief update on the current efforts being performed at IHDIV-NSWC. In particular, Mr. Meredith discussed the final EECA to perform a Removal Action at IR Site 57, Trichloroethylene (TCE). In summary, the EECA suggests rehabilitating the storm sewer system to prevent TCE from migrating to the Mattawoman Creek via Industrial Wastewater Outfall 80. The EECA further recommends that the extent of soil and groundwater contamination be determined during the upcoming Remedial Investigation work at this site. Copies of the EECA were provided to RAB members that attended the meeting.

A copy of Mr. Meredith's presentation is provided in Attachment B.

3. Risk Assessments

Mr. Steve Sorgen, an Environmental Health Scientist from the Navy Environmental Health Center (NEHC) in Norfolk, Virginia, provided an interesting and informative introduction to risk assessment. The next to last slide (Points to Remember) of Mr. Sorgen's presentation, a copy of which is provided in Attachment C, best summarizes the use of risk assessment. Some of the more important points to remember are: 1) risk assessment involves the use of many health protective assumptions, 2) risk assessment describes potential health risk to exposed individuals (it does not predict actual health effects that will occur), 3) risk

assessment is a decision making tool that can be used by regulatory agencies to ensure protection of human health and the environment, and 4) risk assessment is used to help set cleanup levels at sites.

Some surprising information provided by Mr. Sorgen is that 1 out of 2 males and 1 out of 3 females nationwide will develop cancer in their lifetime and 80 percent of the cancer is preventable through diet, exercise, etc. In addition, over 200 different types of cancer are in existence. When performing a risk assessment for a site, if the risk increases by 1 in 10,000, then additional action is necessary at that site. Therefore, if the risk of cancer increases from 0.5 to 0.5001, then a removal or remedial action is warranted. If the increase in risk is less than 1 in 1,000,000, then no additional work is necessary at the site. However, if the increase in risk at the site is between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 1,000,000, then additional work may be required depending on the characteristics of the site, including location of the site, chemicals at the site, and who would come in contact with the site.

4. Comments, Questions, and Answers

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

5. Conclusion

Ms. Susan Adams concluded the meeting by thanking all in attendance and presented the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on June 18, 1998, which is included as Attachment E. In addition, Ms. Adams stated that a tour of IR sites is scheduled for Thursday, April 30, 1998 at 5:00 p.m. Post-card reminders will be sent to RAB members and interested citizens prior to the tour and the meeting.

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

February 19, 1998

7:00 - 7:10	ARRIVAL/WELCOME Ms. Susan P. Adams Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center Head, Safety Department
7:10 - 7:20	IR SITE 57 ENGINEERING EVALUATION AND COST ANALYSIS Mr. Brent Meredith Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake Remedial Project Manager
7:20 - 8:45	RISK ASSESSMENTS Mr. Steve Sorgen Navy Environmental Health Center Industrial Hygienist Mr. David McConaughy Navy Environmental Health Center Department Head, Health/Risk Assessment
8:45 - 9:00	COMMENTS, QUESTIONS, AND ANSWERS
9:00	ADJOURN

Attachment A

Indian Head RAB

Brent Meredith, P.E.
EFA Chesapeake
2/19/98

Overview

- Current Efforts
- Site 57 Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)

Attachment B

Current Efforts

- Draft RI Report due in May for:
  - Site 12 - Town Gut Landfill
  - Sites 39/41 - Organics Plant/Scrapyard
  - Site 42 - Olson Road Landfill
  - Site 44 - Soakout Area
- RI Field Work expected to start in May for:
  - Site 47 - Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area
  - Site 53 - Mercury Contamination in Sewage System
- RI Workplan for Site 57 (TCE at Building 292) under development - draft due early March
- RI Field Work for Site 57 expected to start in July
- Converting Admin Record to CD-ROM

Site 57 - TCE at Building 292 Background

- TCE discovered in IW-80
- Bldg 292 used TCE for degreasing until 1989 and decanted TCE to drums located outside of building near Sewer Manhole (MH-1)
- Sampling in MH-1 revealed TCE contamination while upstream manholes had no contamination
- Soil Gas, Soil and Groundwater sampling confirmed elevated levels of TCE in the Soil and Groundwater

Site 57
Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis

- Brief analysis of removal alternatives for groundwater and soil
- Specifies Removal Action Objective - Eliminate TCE at IW-80
- Evaluate removal alternatives for effectiveness, implementability and cost-effectiveness
- Recommends a removal alternative to be implemented

EE/CA Groundwater Alternatives

- **No Action** - For comparison only
- **Storm Sewer Rehabilitation**
  - Eliminates infiltration and TCE in IW80
  - Sewer rehabilitation is readily implementable
  - Cost - $668,297
- **In Situ Air Sparging**
  - Eliminates TCE from groundwater prior to reaching sewer
  - Air sparging is implementable at the site
  - Cost - $1,895,773
- **Groundwater Extraction/Treatment/Discharge**
  - Eliminates TCE from groundwater prior to reaching sewer
  - Groundwater treatment is implementable at the site
  - Cost - $1,491,235

EE/CA Soil Alternatives

- **No Action** - For comparison only
- **In Situ Soil Vapor Extraction**
  - Pilot Study showed that SVE would be ineffective at site
- **Excavation, Onsite Thermal Treatment, Backfilling, Restoration**
  - Effective for secondary objective
  - Implementable at site
  - Cost - $2,974,000
  - Hot Spot removal Cost - $996,500
- **Excavation, Offsite Incineration, Backfilling, Restoration**
  - Effective for secondary objective
  - Implementable at site
  - Cost prohibitive - $20,636,000
  - Hot Spot removal Cost - $1,910,000

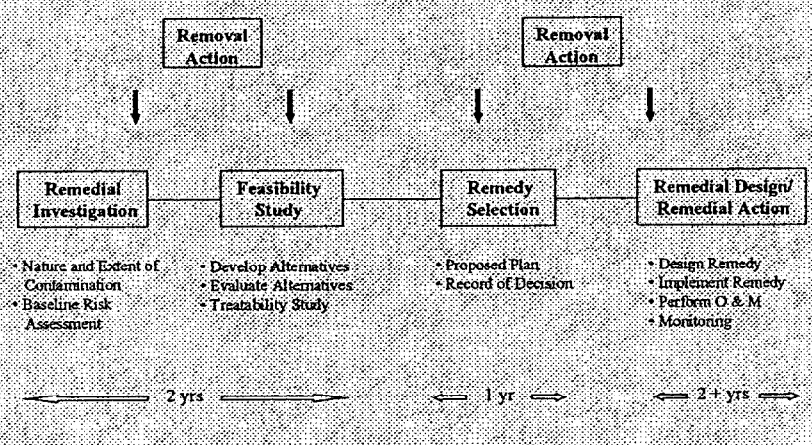
Selected Alternative

- **Storm Sewer Rehabilitation**
  - Meets Primary Objective of Removal Action
- **No Removal Action for soil**
  - While soil is a source for Groundwater, conducting a Removal Action for soil yields no reduction in contamination at IW-80 in the near term

Next Steps

- 30 day Public Comment Period for EE/CA
- Conduct Storm Sewer Rehabilitation this summer

CERCLA Process



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

February 19, 1998

General

Question: Where was Building 1026 located?

Answer: Building 1026 was located in the center of the base at the old Polaris plant.

Comment: The building was not located near any Installation Restoration sites.

Question: Will the Administrative Record on CD-ROM have search capabilities?

Answer: Yes. You will not only be able to search documents by key words; you will also be able to search the text in documents for individual words and phrases.

Question: When will the Administrative Record on CD-ROM be available?

Answer: The Administrative Record is currently being converted from paper copy to electronic copy. The CD-ROM should be available at the end of summer.

Comment: An Information Repository will be set up at the Potomac Branch of the Charles County Public Library when the CD-ROM becomes available. Until that time, only documents requiring public review will be placed in the Potomac Branch Library. However, complete Information Repositories are still located at the IHDIV-NSWC General Library and the La Plata Branch of the Charles County Public Library. The CD-ROM version of the Administrative Record will be placed at all three locations when completed.

Attachment D

IR Site 57 Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EECA)

Question: What is the quantity of soil involved in the Removal Action?

Answer: An estimate of over 7,000 cubic yards is used in the EECA, based on sampling data obtained to date.

Question: Concerning the alternative to remove the contaminated soil and treat it on-site, did you assume that clean fill will be used to replace the contaminated soil or that the same soil, once cleaned, would be returned to the site?

Answer: For cost purposes, we assumed that the same soil, once cleaned would be returned to the site. However, this soil is subject to delisting before it can be returned to the site.

Question: When will the risk assessment for this site be completed?

Answer: Approximately eight months after the field work begins, i.e., February 1999.

Question: What are the potential human health risks currently at the site?

Answer: There is a slight risk to workers. However, workers rarely walk on or near the area.

Question: What is the timeframe for work to be completed at this site?

Answer: The final EECA will be placed in the IR Information Repositories next week and a notice of availability of the EECA will be placed in the newspaper. Once this is done, a 30-day public comment period will begin. If no comments are received, then the Removal Action will begin within a few months.

Question: Who can comment on the EECA?

Answer: Anyone can comment on the EECA.

Question: Who at the base will comment on the EECA?

Answer: A copy of the EECA will be provided to the Public Works Department for comment.

Question: Is it a problem to do the Removal Action (RA) and Remedial Investigation (RI) fieldwork at the same time?

Answer: No. We do not intend to do any digging for the RA. We plan to reline the pipes and manhole, rather than replace them.

Comment: The cost estimated in the EECA was for replacing the manhole. The technology exists to reline the manhole, instead. This will prevent the generation of TCE contaminated water and soil, which would need to be disposed of as hazardous waste (costly).

Question: Will a contractor be performing the Removal Action?

Answer: Yes. OHM, a Remedial Action Contractor for the Navy, will be performing the Removal Action. OHM performed the Removal Actions at IR Sites 5 (Grain Manufacture and X-ray Building, Open Ditch Containing Silver), 8 (Mercury Deposits in Manhole, Biazzi Plant), and 56 (IW 87 Lead Contamination).

Question: How long will it take to complete the storm sewer rehabilitation?

Answer: The Removal Action is scheduled to take approximately two months.

Risk Assessment

Question: How do you determine the size of your site? If you double the size (for sampling purposes), you can decrease the average contaminant concentration of the entire site.

Answer: The maximum average of the contaminant is used to assess the risk at a site. For example, although the average, or mean, of the contamination at a site is 8, the statistical average may be between 4 and 12. Therefore, 12 would be used in the risk assessment. In addition, hot spots can be determined directly from the sampling results, and the size of the site can be properly limited.

Question: With respect to the slide "Sources of Toxicity Information, " if items, such as the fact sheets produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) are not good for risk

assessment, why publish these documents? Is it to scare people?

Answer: These documents are useful in the health profession, which is why they are published. The first two sources on the list, Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) and Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST) are more useful for risk assessment because the information in these documents go through extensive peer review and are agreed upon by the groups that review it.

Question: Where does the 1 in 10,000 come from?

Answer: The federal courts required the EPA to determine a value of risk increase that would be protective of human health and the environment. The 1 in 10,000 and 1 in 1,000,000 were the values agreed upon by the EPA and the courts.

Question: Is it possible that you calculate a risk that is less than 1 in 1,000,000, but you are still above the Risk Based Concentration (RBC) and would be required to perform a removal action?

Answer: The RBCs are screening levels only and are very conservative. The risk calculated in a risk assessment is site specific. Therefore, if the risk were 1 in 1,000,000 at a site, then no further action would be required at that site.

Question: What is the confidence level of the data?

Answer: The confidence level is geared toward the 95 percentile.

Question: How do you determine the confidence of data for one evaluator versus another evaluator? Not everyone would sample in the same locations, with the same frequency of samples, using the same boundaries.

Answer: There is some variability from one risk assessor to another. However, regulatory agencies review the risk assessments, which brings some conformity to the process. In addition, many safety factors are built in to the risk assessment process to compensate for this type of variability.

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

June 18, 1998

1. **IR Site 57 Update**

2. **Background Sampling Results**

3. **Remedial Investigation Results**

REMINDER: **Site tour is tentatively scheduled for Thursday, April 30, 1998, 5:00 p.m.**

Attachment E

Fact Sheet: Technical Assistance for Public Participation

Technical Assistance for Public Participation is a new Department of Defense (DoD) program that provides a mechanism for community members of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) and Technical Review Committees (TRCs) to obtain technical assistance to help them understand and provide input into DoD's environmental restoration program.

The Department of Defense provides Technical Assistance to help TRCs and RABs better understand the scientific and engineering issues underlying an installation's environmental restoration activities.

Status

A final rule was published on February 2, 1998. During 1997, in preparation for the rule's publication, DoD trained over 100 of its employees from around the country in the TAPP process. RABs may now request this TAPP training through their DoD Co-Chair.

How Does TAPP Work?

The community members of RABs or TRCs decide on a task that will help them participate more effectively in the environmental restoration program at an installation and apply for assistance through the DoD Co-Chair. DoD takes care of the administrative end -- preparing a Statement of Work and procuring a technical assistance provider.

TAPP at a Glance

- Community members design project and aide in selection of provider.
- Government purchase orders procure technical assistance.
- Maximum of $25,000/year, or 1% of the total restoration cost, whichever is less. There is a limit, over the life of the restoration efforts, of $100,000.

The community members of the RAB or TRC may be called upon to support the procurement process by reviewing and providing comment on potential providers should more than one meet the established criteria. Because the TAPP program takes advantage of an accelerated procurement procedure using purchase orders, support should be available within a very short time of establishing the need.

What TAPP is...

A way for the government to obtain alternative support for those RABs and TRCs that desire technical assistance.

A means for RABs and TRCs to better understand the IRP.

A government program using purchase orders to obtain support for community members of RABs or TRCs

What TAPP is not...

A requirement for RABs or TRCs to abandon existing working relationships or methods of obtaining meaningful technical support.

A grant to RABs or TRCs, nor a blank check to use at their discretion.

A means for RABs or TRCs to perform sampling or other functions which should be carried out by the installation.

Eligible Projects

- ♦Document Reviews
- ♦Technology Assessments
- ♦Risk Assessment Review
- ♦Health Assessments
- ♦Certain Types of Training

Ineligible Projects

- ♦Political Activity/Lobbying
- ♦Generation of new data
- ♦Reopening DoD final decisions
- ♦Epidemiological or Health studies, such as blood or urine tests
- ♦Litigation or underwriting legal action
- ♦Community Outreach Efforts

How Can You Get Involved in a RAB?

Most installations that have cleanup programs also have established RABs. This is especially true at closing installations. For more information about forming or participating in a RAB, please contact the Public Affairs Office at your local installation or consult the Directory of Restoration Advisory Boards, available on the World Wide Web at:

http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/intro.html

For further information, please contact the DoD Environmental Cleanup Office at (703) 697-5372