



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

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

5090
Ser 046C/131
7 Jul 98

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

Dear Mr. Biles:

We are forwarding the minutes from the Installation Restoration (IR) Program Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting that was held on Thursday, June 18, 1998, enclosure (1).

The next RAB meeting is scheduled for Thursday, October 15, 1998, at the General Smallwood Middle School from 7:00 - 9:00 p.m. Please be sure to mark this date on your calendar if you have not already done so.

In addition, we are forwarding a copy of the final Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for IR Site 57, Trichloroethylene, to RAB members for your information. The selected Removal Action alternative is relining the pipe in the vicinity of Building 292, as discussed during the RAB meeting.

Other meeting attendees and interested parties can view a copy of the EE/CA at the Information Repositories, which are located at the following libraries:

Charles County Public Library
La Plata Branch
Charles & Garrett Streets
La Plata, MD 20646

Indian Head Division
Naval Surface Warfare Center,
General Library, Building D-40
101 Strauss Avenue
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035

5090
Ser 046C/131

If you have any additional comments or questions concerning these matters, you may contact Mr. Shawn Jorgensen on (301) 743-6745.

Sincerely,



SUSAN P. ADAMS
Head, Safety Department
By direction of the Commander

Encl:

- (1) Minutes from RAB Meeting of 18 Jun 98
- (2) Final EE/CA for IR Site 57

Copy to:

RAB Members
EFACHES (Code 181) (w/o encl [2])
Meeting Attendees (w/o encl [2])
Interested Parties (w/o encl [2])

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: June 18, 1998

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Member Participants:

Capt John Walsh (N)	Mr. Charles Ellison (C)
Ms. Susan Adams (N) *	Mr. John Fairbank (S)
Mr. Vincent Hungerford (C) *	Mr. John McDevitt (C)
Mr. Elmer Biles (C)	Mr. Robert Sadorra (N)

RAB Members Not in Attendance:

Ms. Celia Carroll (C)	Ms. Patricia Haddon (L)
Ms. Lynn Covington (C)	Mr. Dennis Orenshaw (F)
Mr. Gary Davis (L)	Mr. Fred Pinkney (F)
Mr. Stephen Elder (L)	

Additional Attendees:

Ms. Sherry Deskins (N)	Mr. Brent Meredith (N)
Ms. Elaine Magdinec (N)	Mr. Mark Yeaton (C,N)

* Co-Chair

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

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

ENCL (1)

everyone. Ms. Adams announced that Ms. Donna Lynch of the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) will be leaving the RAB. Mr. John Fairbank will be acting as the MDE representative. Mr. Brent Meredith of the Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake will be reassigned to another project and will be replaced by Mr. Robert Sadorra.

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

2. Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)

Mr. Robert Sadorra of the Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake (EFACHES) provided information on a new Department of Defense (DoD) program called Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP). The goal of the program is to enhance the public's ability to participate in the decision-making process by improving their understanding of overall conditions and activities. TAPP expenditures must not exceed an annual maximum of \$25,000 or 1% of the cost-to-complete, whichever is less. The lifetime maximum is \$100,000. A copy of Mr. Sadorra's presentation is provided in Attachment B.

3. Remedial Investigation Work Plan Implementation for Sites 47 and 53

Mr. Robert Sadorra of EFACHES announced that the work plan to investigate Sites 47 and 53 under the Remedial Investigation is complete but funding to start work has been cut. As a result, the effort will be postponed until the next fiscal year. If there are cost savings from other projects, then this effort may begin this year. A copy of Mr. Sadorra's presentation is provided in Attachment C.

4. Site 57 TCE at Building 292 Current Efforts

Mr. Brent Meredith of EFACHES discussed the current efforts at Site 57, TCE contamination at Building 292. The Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) was finalized on 20 Feb 1998. The EE/CA selected a storm sewer rehabilitation alternative as the preferred removal action. No significant comments were received during the public comment period.

A video survey of the storm sewer revealed many cracks, holes and structural damage. The removal action contractor, OHM, is reviewing the video survey and developing a work plan to rehabilitate the sewer. Despite the poor condition of the storm sewer, the pipes can be sliplined. We expect this effort to be completed by September 1998.

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

5. Installation Restoration Work Plan - Site 57

Mr. Brent Meredith then presented a brief summary of the work plan for Site 57. The draft work plan for Site 57 Remedial Investigation (RI) was received in March 1998. The scope of work is to evaluate soil, groundwater, surface water and sediments to determine the nature and extent of contamination. The RI will also include a baseline human health risk assessment and ecological risk assessment. The draft final work plan is to be submitted by the end of June 1998. The RI fieldwork is expected to begin in September 1998. A copy of Mr. Meredith's presentation is provided in Attachment E.

6. Remedial Investigation Findings For Sites 12, 39/41, 42, 44

Mr. Robert Sadorra presented the (RI) findings for Sites 12, 39/41, 42, and 44. Additional field sampling was completed in October 1997. The draft RI report was completed in May 1998. Currently the draft report is being evaluated and no decisions on initial assessments were made.

The contractor conducted a geophysical survey, drilled and logged six borings and completed an array of analytical tests on groundwater, surface water, surface soil and sediment samples at Site 12. Under current land use, potential risk to human health is minimal although data indicated possibility for ecological risk.

At site 39/41, additional groundwater, surface water, surface soil and sediment sampling were conducted, incorporating historical data from the Site Inspection (SI) report in 1994. Potential human health risks under current land use exceed guidelines for the full-time worker. There are currently no true full-time workers at the site. There is a current ecological risk from sediment and surface soils.

Additional RI sampling was done at Site 42, incorporating historical data from the SI report in 1994. Under current land use, potential risk to human health is minimal. Data indicates possibility for ecological risk, primarily from silver contamination in the swales.

Additionally, sampling at site 44 was conducted, supplementing the data from the 1994 SI report. All potential human health risks are within EPA guidelines.

A copy of Mr. Sadorra's presentation is provided in Attachment F.

7. Comments, Questions, and Answers

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

8. Conclusion

Ms. Susan Adams concluded the meeting by thanking all in attendance and presented the tentative agenda for the next RAB meeting on Thursday, October 15, 1998, which is included as Attachment H. Post-card reminders will be sent to RAB members and interested citizens prior to the meeting.

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

June 18, 1998

- 7:00 - 7:10 ARRIVAL/WELCOME
- Ms. Susan P. Adams
Director, Environmental Division
- 7:10 - 7:20 Technical Assistance for Public Participation
- Mr. Robert Sadorra, Remedial Project Manager
Engineering Field Activity, Chesapeake
- 7:20 - 7:30 Remedial Investigation Plans for IR Sites 47 and 53
- Mr. Robert Sadorra
- 7:30 - 8:00 IR Site 57 Update (Video Survey, RI Work Plan,
Removal Action)
- Mr. Brent Meredith, Remedial Project Manager
Engineering Field Activity, Chesapeake
- 8:00 - 8:40 Remedial Investigation Results for Sites 12, 39/41,
42, 44
- Mr. Robert Sadorra
- 8:40 - 9:00 COMMENTS, QUESTIONS, AND ANSWERS
- 9:00 ADJOURN



Technical Assistance for
Public Participation (TAPP) in
DoN's Environmental Restoration Program

**GUIDANCE FOR
COMMUNITY MEMBERS OF
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARDS**

*Robert Sadorra, RPM
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake*

1



TAPP - What is it?

- New DOD program - FY 98 initial implementation
- Technical Assistance for Public Participation is a program that can provide independent assistance in interpreting scientific and engineering issues with regard to the nature of environmental hazards and restoration activities at an installation.
- The goal of the program is to enhance the public's ability to participate in the decision-making process by improving their understanding of overall conditions and activities.

2



TAPP Funding

- **Funds come out of activity's ERN environmental project funds**
 - Not a grant or direct funding to the RABs
 - No separate allocation for the program
 - No competition with other activities for funding
-
-
-

3



TAPP Limits

- Current policy limits TAPP expenditures to an annual maximum of \$25,000 or 1% of the Cost-to-Complete, whichever is less and a lifetime maximum of \$100,000
 - Waivers may be granted at the discretion of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
-
-
-

4



1996 Natl. Defense Auth. Act Criteria for TAPP

- (1) The RAB demonstrates that the Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for overseeing environmental restoration at the installation do not have the technical expertise necessary for achieving the objective for which the technical assistance is to be obtained; or
-
-
-

6



1996 Natl. Defense Auth. Act Criteria for TAPP

- (2) The technical assistance--
- (a) Is likely to contribute to the efficiency, effectiveness, or timeliness of environmental restoration activities at the installation; and
 - (b) Is likely to contribute to community acceptance of environmental restoration activities at the installation.
-
-
-

6



Eligible Projects

- Interpretation of technical documents
- Review of proposed restoration technologies
- Participate in relative risk site evaluations
- Understand health and environmental implications of sites and cleanup strategies
- Training, as appropriate

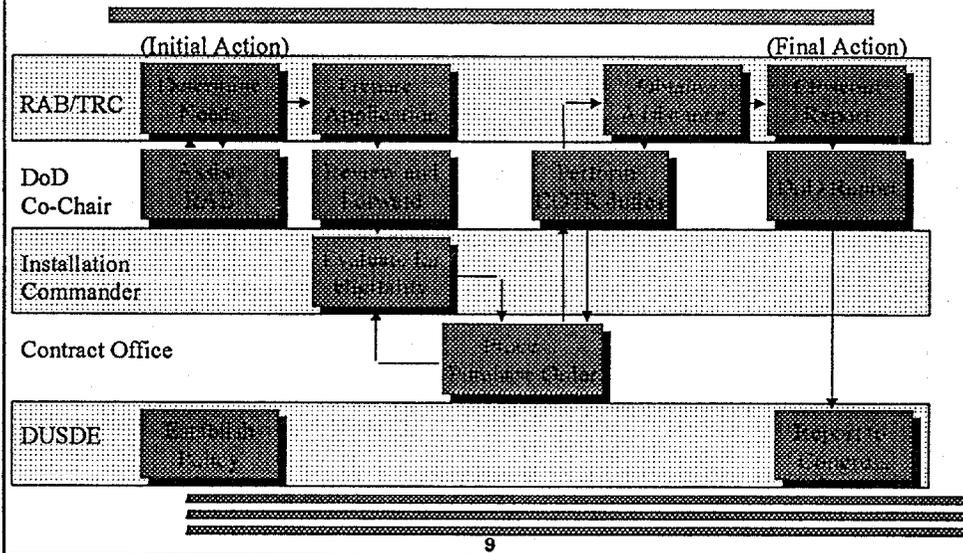


Ineligible Projects

- Political activity and lobbying
- Litigation or underwriting legal actions
- The generation of new primary data such as well drilling and testing
- Reopening final DoD decisions or conducting disputes with DoD
- Epidemiological or health studies, such as blood or urine testing
- Community outreach



The TAPP Process



The TAPP Request Form - Key Sections

- (3) - Certification of majority request
- (5) - RAB Point of Contact
- (8) - Project purpose and description
- (9) - Statement of eligibility
- (14 to 17) - Name of proposed provider and alternate proposed provider and qualifications



Acquisition of Assistance Provider

- **TAPP** applications can be submitted now - final rule was issued 2 February 1998
 - Acquisition/administration to be done by EFA Chesapeake to minimize administrative work by the RAB
 - Services acquired using purchase orders
 - Primarily for small business
-
-
-



Provider Minimum Qualifications

- A technical assistance provider must possess the following credentials:
 - Demonstrated knowledge of hazardous or toxic waste issues and/or laws.
 - Academic training in a relevant discipline (e.g., biochemistry, toxicology, environmental sciences, engineering, law).
 - Ability to translate technical information into terms understandable to lay persons.
-
-
-

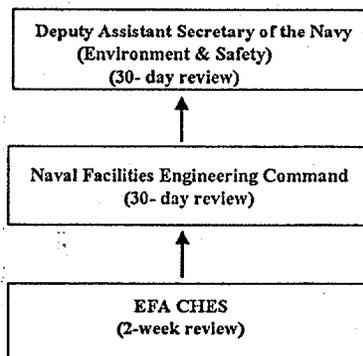


Key Elements of the TAPP process

- Installation Commander approves the TAPP Project
 - The project will benefit the program
 - The necessary assistance can not be provided by the Navy's available resources
- Community agrees on the scope of work
- Community agrees on an assistance provider



The Appeals Process





What's Next

- Start your discussions on requirements where you may want to use TAPP funding
 - Advise EFA CHES when you want to have a presentation on the acquisition process for the assistance provider(s)
 - Program POC is your Navy Co-chair
 - Other questions to: Rob Sadorra, ERN Project Manager. (202) 685-3275
-
-
-



Remedial Investigation Work Plan Implementation

Site 47 - Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area

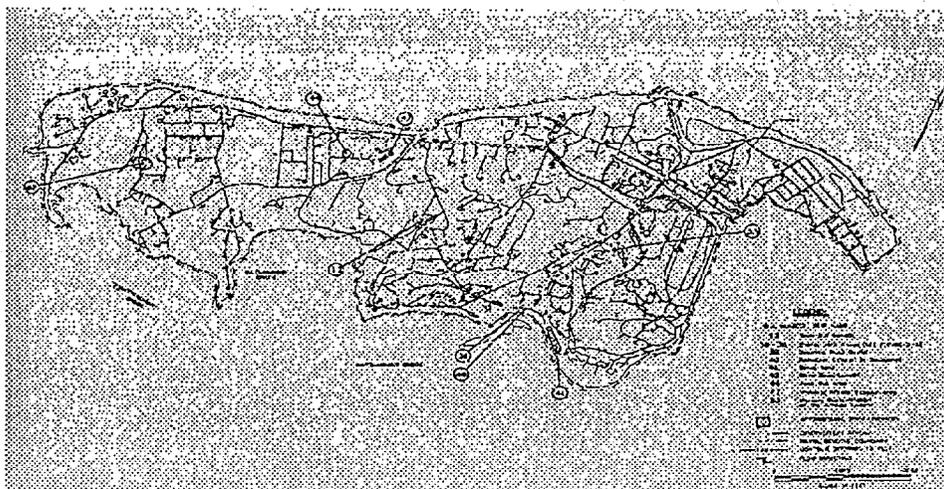
Site 53 - Mercury Contamination in the Sewer
System

Robert Sadorra, RPM
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake

1



Site Location Map



2

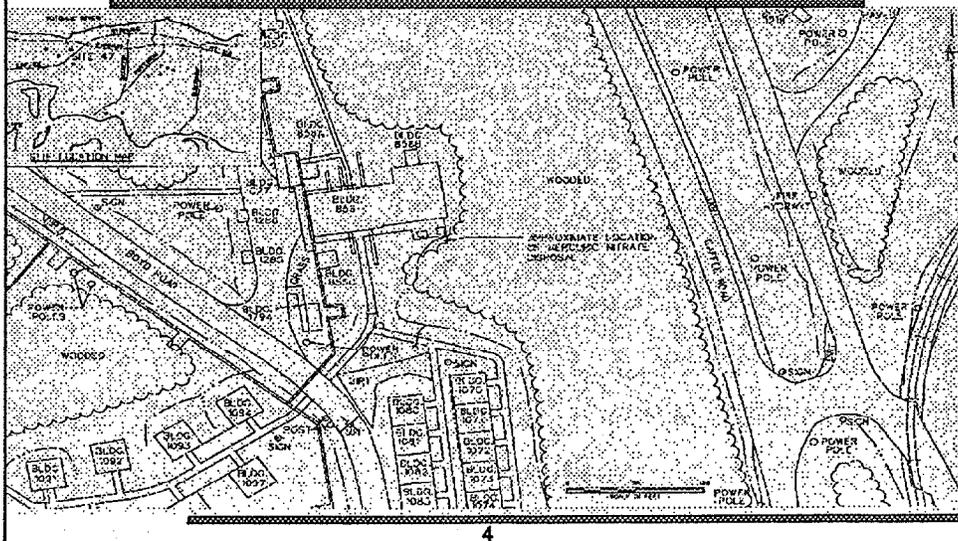


Implementation Plan

- Work plan to investigate the sites under an RI is complete
- Field work was planned to begin by the end of this summer
- EFA Chesapeake just received a budget cut for this FY
- As a result, this effort may be postponed until next FY
- Funding may become available as a result of cost savings from other projects in which case the project will be awarded this year



Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area Site Map



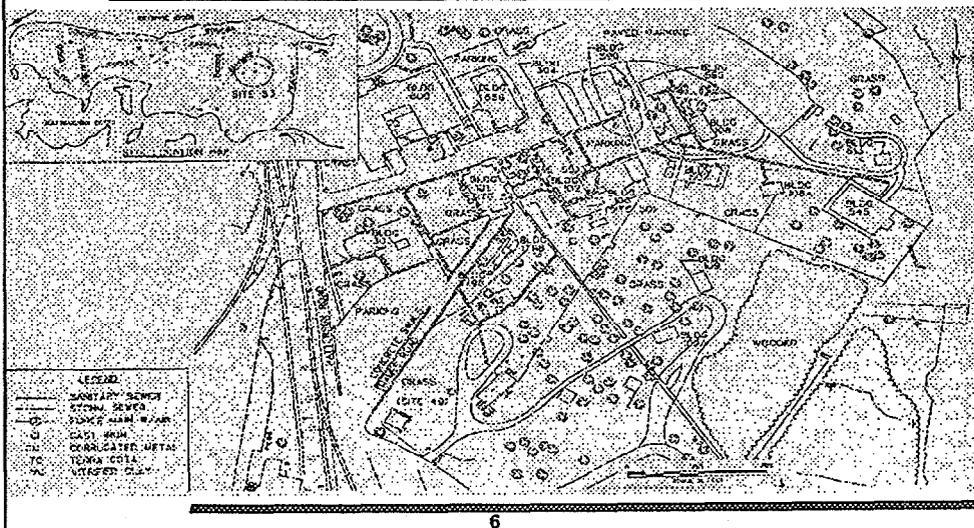


Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area Site Description

- Mercuric Nitrate was disposed in an area approximately 24 square feet
- The area was covered with limestone chips to provide a neutralizing base disposal area for the spent catalyst
- Procedure was carried out between 1957 and 1965
- Future investigation will include additional surface soil, sediment and groundwater sampling of the site



Mercury in the Sewage System Site Map





Mercury in the Sewage System Site Description

- Site consists of the sewage system for the general laboratory area in the northeastern part of the Activity
 - From 1909-1986, mercury was reported to be loss down the sink in Bldg. 102 laboratory in significant quantities
 - Laboratory sinks were without mercury traps
 - Additional quantities may have been lost by other labs in that area



Mercury in the Sewage System Site Description

- In 1969 10 pounds of mercury were recovered from a manhole south of Bldg. 103
- In 1989 1 pound of mercury was recovered from a manhole east of Bldg. 102
 - Other manholes were investigated. No visible mercury was detected
 - Since then traps have been installed and lines were blocked off with sand bags
 - Manholes are now under regular inspection



Mercury in the Sewage System Site Description

- Future Investigation will include a phased approach:
 - Record search to identify layout of the sewer system
 - Review of a video survey of the sewers to identify locations of potential exfiltration
 - Data Comparison of previous environmental sampling
 - Development of a sampling plan to address the need for additional investigation



Site 57 TCE at Building 292 Current Efforts

*Brent Meredith P.E., RPM
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake*



Site 57 - TCE at Building 292 Overview

- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
- Removal Action Status
- Remedial Investigation Workplan



Site 57 Background

- TCE discovered in IW-80
- Bldg 292 used TCE for degreasing until 1989 and decanted TCE to drums located outside of building near Storm 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 EE/CA

- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis finalized on 20 Feb 1998
- EE/CA selected Storm Sewer Rehabilitation as the preferred Removal Action
- Public Comment period ended on 31 Mar 1998 - No significant comments received
- Currently implementing EE/CA recommendation

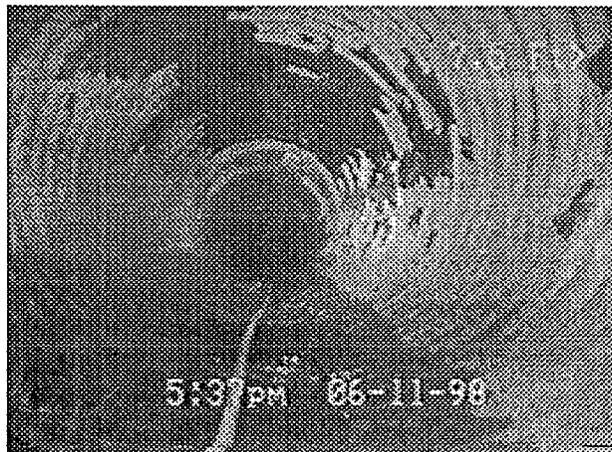


Site 57 Removal Action

- Implementing RA through Remedial Action Contractor, OHM
- Completed Video Survey of Storm Sewer to evaluate its condition
 - In general, storm sewer is in poor condition in the site area
- OHM is currently reviewing the video survey and developing a workplan to rehabilitate the storm sewer

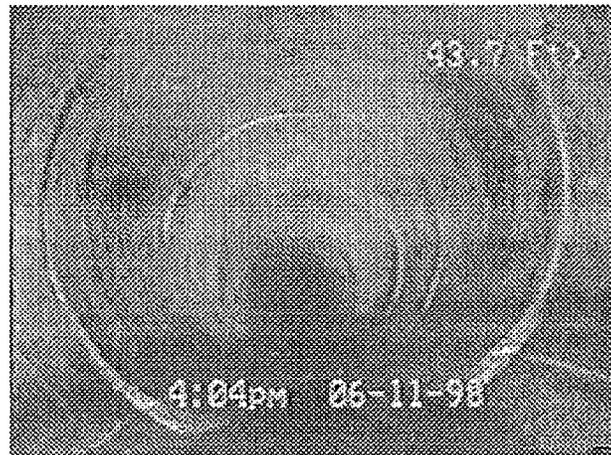


Video Survey Results





Video Survey Results

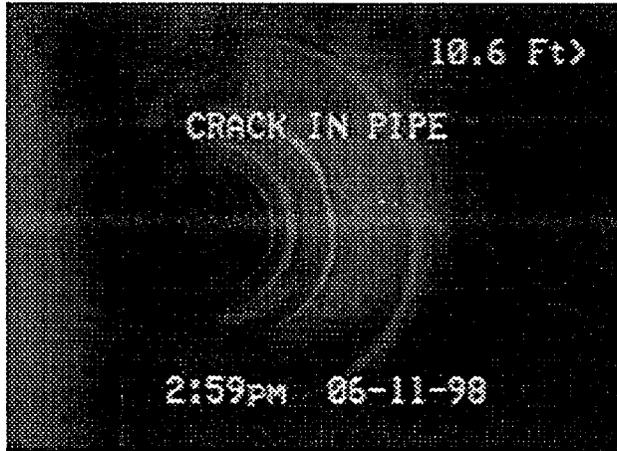


Video Survey Results

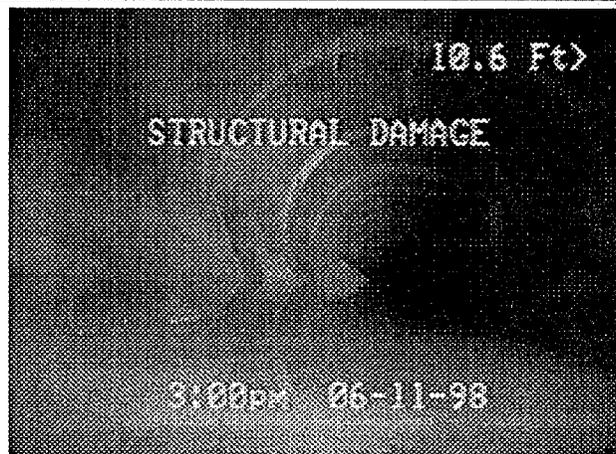




Video Survey Results

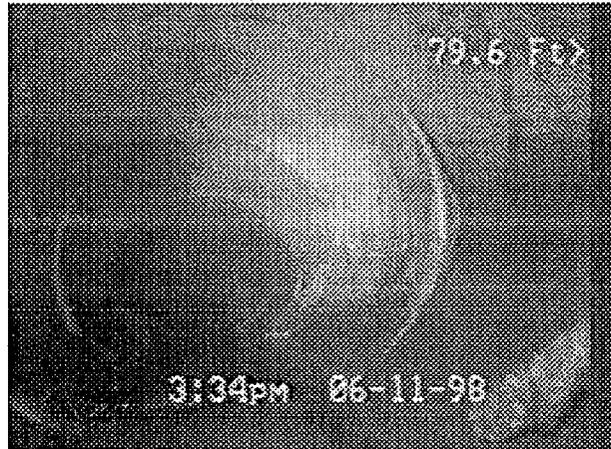


Video Survey Results





Video Survey Results



Site 57 Removal Action

- Initial indications are that, in spite of the poor condition of the sewer, the pipes can be sliplined
- Rehabilitation is expected to be complete by Sep 1998



Site 57 Remedial Investigation Workplan

- Draft Workplan received in March 1998
 - Draft Workplan reviewed by Navy, EPA and MDE
 - Scope of Work is to evaluate soil, groundwater, surface water and sediments to determine nature and extent of contamination
 - RI will also include Baseline human health risk assessment and ecological risk assessment
 - Draft Final Workplan to be submitted by end of June 1998
-
-
-



Site 57 Remedial Investigation Field Work

- RI field work will commence after approval of Final Workplan
 - RI field work is expected to begin in Sep 1998
-
-
-



Remedial Investigation Findings

Site 12 - Town Gut Landfill
Site 39 / 41 - Organics Plant / Scrap Yard
Site 42 - Olson Road Landfill
Site 44 - Soak Out Area

Robert Sadorra, RPM
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake



Introduction

- Additional field sampling was completed October 1997
 - The samples were sent for lab analysis and a draft RI report was completed in May 1998
 - The report evaluated the analytical results with extensive human health and ecological risk assessments
-
-



Introduction

- **Risk Assessments**

- Under CERCLA, decisions are based on potential risk
- Evaluate Potential Receptor Groups and Pathways
 - current/future maintenance workers
 - current/future recreational users
 - current/future full-time employees
 - future construction workers
 - current/future adolescent trespassers
 - hypothetical future residents
- From the analytical data, screen for chemicals of concern which may effect those receptors
- Generate risk calculations under accepted models to quantify a possible risk
- Draw conclusions and make decisions



Introduction

- The draft RI report is based on an initial assessment and will undergo further evaluation

Navy

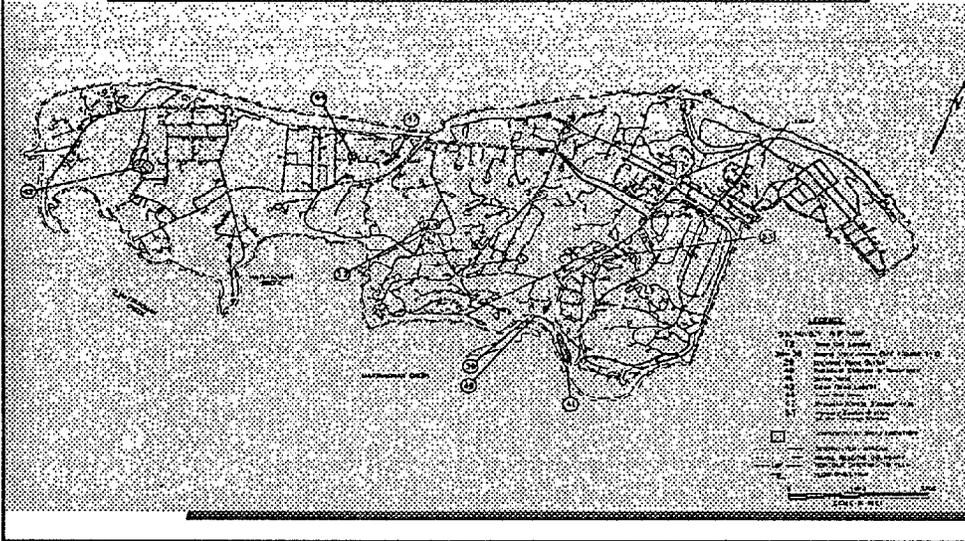
- NEHC review of human health assessments
- Fish and Wildlife review of ecological assessments

EPA

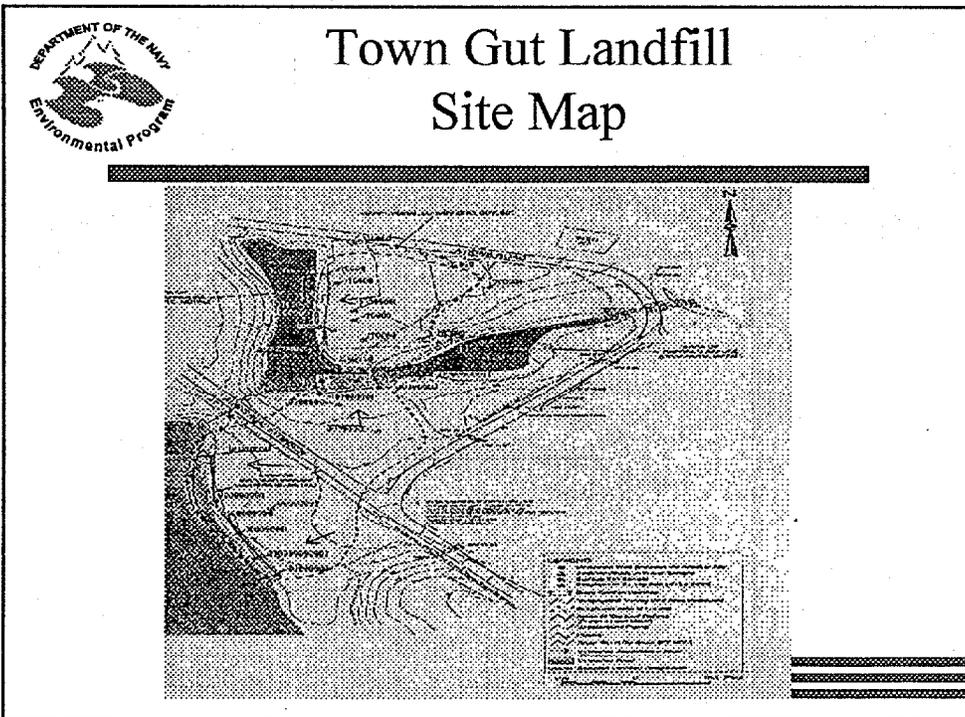
- Review of human health assessments
- BTAG review of ecological assessments
- No decisions will be made on these initial assessments until the report has been thoroughly evaluated



Site Location Map



Town Gut Landfill Site Map





Town Gut Landfill Site Description

- Approx. 2 acres on southwestern side of the Activity
- Partially bound by ponds that receive runoff from the site
- Used between 1968 and 1980 to dispose of primarily landscaping waste, fill material, rubble, and construction debris
- Possible chemical waste including paints and varnishes



Town Gut Landfill Site Characterization

- Conducted geophysical survey immediately south of Atkins Road and east of nearby pond
 - Survey indicates presence of buried metal objects, concluding that landfilling did occur in that area
- Drilled and logged six borings, each completed as a groundwater monitoring well
- Analytical analysis of environmental samples
 - six groundwater five surface soil
 - six surface water six sediment
- VOCs, SVOCs, metals, explosives



Town Gut Landfill Nature and Extent

- **Surface water:**
 - Two pesticides detected at relatively low concentrations and a few metals (arsenic, iron, manganese, and mercury) exceeding ambient water quality criteria
 - Suggest minimal impact on surface water quality
 - **Groundwater:**
 - Two VOCs detected at high concentrations at one well
 - Four pesticides (each found in single samples) at low concentrations
 - Several metals exceeding background for the Activity
-
-
-



Town Gut Landfill Nature and Extent

- **Surface Soils and Sediment**
 - Several SVOCs detected in surface soil samples
 - Same list of SVOCs detected in sediment samples at concentrations 10 to 20 time greater than surface soils
 - Some pesticides were detected in most or all surface soil and sediment samples
 - Nitrocellulose detected in one surface soil and four sediment
 - Several metals over background levels in surface soil and sediment
-
-
-



Town Gut Landfill Conclusions and Further Action

- Under current landuse, potential risk to human health is minimal. Risk should be reevaluated if plans evolve for modifying landuse
- However, data indicates possibility for ecological risk.
- **Further Actions:**
 - EPA BTAG review to evaluate the ecological risk assessment
 - Navy's review by NEHC and Fish and Wildlife
 - Conduct a feasibility study to evaluate possible alternatives to mitigate unacceptable risks



Organics Plant/Scrap Yard Site Description

- **Organics plant:**
 - Consists of the point of discharge into Mattawoman Creek of an outfall pipe from Bldg. 497 from 1961 to 1965
 - Accidental releases of acetal/formal, silver, dinitropropanol, ethylene dichloride from an improperly closed valve
- **Scrap Yard:**
 - From 1960 to 1988, electrical transformers were stored at the northwestern end of the site prior to disposal
 - In 1981, 17 transformers identified as either PCB contaminated or PCB containing
 - Additionally, lead batteries were stored on site



Organics Plant/Scrap Yard Nature and Extent

- Groundwater and surface water
 - Analytical data indicates minor impact on groundwater quality and surface water quality in the creek
 - TCE found above MCL (drinking water standard) in 2 groundwater samples taken directly inside the yard
 - One sample was taken from standing water inside the yard (not in the creek) resulting in a high PCB detect
 - Subsurface soils
 - Data also indicated minimal impact on subsurface soils
 - some low detects of pesticides, high iron and copper
-
-
-



Organics Plant/Scrap Yard Nature and Extent

- Surface Soil
 - Several SVOCs detected
 - Pesticides detected sporadically in low concentrations
 - Widespread PCB contamination, high concentrations of Aroclor
 - Nitrocellulose in 2 samples and Nitroguanidine in over half
 - Several metals, particularly lead and arsenic, above background
-
-
-



Organics Plant/Scrap Yard Nature and Extent

- Sediment
 - Several SVOCs also detected in sediment samples
 - Some low concentrations of pesticides
 - PCBs were not detected in sediment
 - Nitrocellulose found at much higher levels than in surface soils. Nitroguanidine found at much lower levels and with less frequency than in surface soils.
 - Metals found to be lower in sediment, however, there were notable detects of silver and mercury
-
-
-



Organics Plant/Scrap Yard Conclusions and Further Action

- Potential human health risks under the current landuse exceed guidelines for the full-time worker scenario
 - Currently there are no true full-time worker at the site
 - All other exceedances are possible future scenarios
 - Current ecological risk from sediment and surface soils
-
-
-



Olson Road Landfill Site Description

- Approximately 2 acre area
- Visible debris includes construction rubble (asphalt and concrete), unlabeled cans and drums, wooden pallets and branches
- Used for disposal of solid waste between 1982 and 1987
- Hazardous waste disposal can not be confirmed



Olson Road Landfill Site Characterization

- Incorporated historical data from SI report 1994
 - 77 soil samples from borings
 - 7 groundwater
 - 7 surface soil samples
 - 4 surface water
 - 8 sediment
- Additional RI sampling
 - 3 surface soils
 - 5 groundwater
 - 6 sediment
 - 4 surface water



Olson Road Landfill Nature and Extent

- Soils and groundwater appear to be characterized by very localized areas of contamination
 - Surface soils
 - Toluene detected in 2 samples, and dichlorobenzene and methylphenol detect in one sample on the northeastern side of the landfill
 - Some SVOCs detected at relatively low concentrations from three sampling points near the southeastern portion of the landfill
 - All contaminants are below EPA industrial and residential risk based screening levels
-
-



Olson Road Landfill Nature and Extent

- Subsurface soils
 - One VOC was detected consistently in soils and also in the sediment
 - Several other SVOCs were detected less frequently. They were detected mainly in four samples in the northwestern portion of the landfill
 - Several pesticides and metals were also found throughout subsurface samples
 - Only exceedances of industrial screening levels are marginal exceedances of arsenic and iron
-
-



Olson Road Landfill Nature and Extent

- Groundwater
 - TCE and some of its degradation products were found in one well suggesting the presence of a hotspot of TCE
 - With this exception, VOCs and SVOCs were detected in low concentrations in groundwater samples
 - Elevated concentrations of several metals were found in all monitoring wells of the landfill
 - Surface water
 - Similar metals were found from surface water samples in the swales as well
-
-
-



Olson Road Landfill Nature and Extent

- Sediment
 - Few VOCs and SVOCs detected in sediment samples
 - Sporadic detection of low level pesticides
 - Some elevated metals including silver, arsenic, iron, cadmium and sodium
-
-
-



Olson Road Landfill Conclusions and Further Action

- Under current landuse, potential risk to human health is minimal. Risk should be reevaluated if plans evolve for modifying landuse
 - However, data indicates possibility for ecological risk, primarily a result of silver concentrations in the swales
-
-
-



Olson Road Landfill Conclusions and Further Action

- Silver contamination is a result of activities from Site 5, the X-Ray Building
 - Discharged silver contaminated waste water into nearby drainage swales which eventually run adjacent to Olson Road
 - Removal actions conducted in 1992 and 1995 to remove contaminated sediments in those swales. The removal stopped at the northern end of the landfill.
 - The remaining swales would be addressed with the landfill
-
-
-



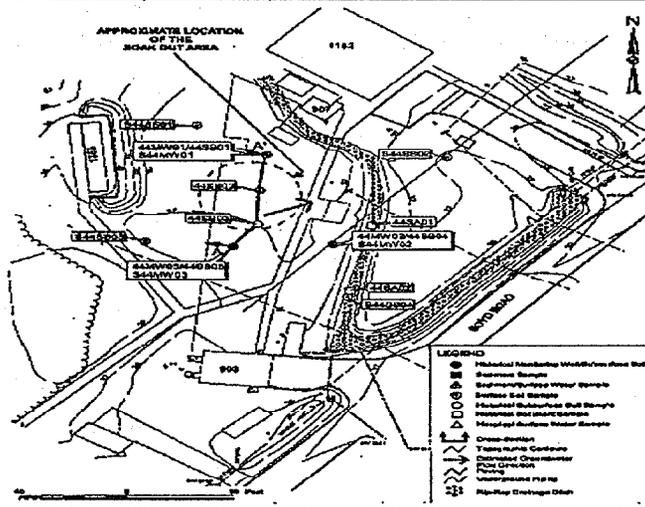
Olson Road Landfill Conclusions and Further Action

- **Further Actions:**

- EPA BTAG review to evaluate the ecological risk assessment
- Navy's review by NEHC and Fish and Wildlife
- Conduct a feasibility study to evaluate possible alternatives to mitigate unacceptable risks



Soak Out Area Site Map





Soak Out Area Site Description

- Located between Bldgs. 903 and 907
 - Late 1960s and early 1970s, a soak-out tank was used to remove propellant from rocket motor tubes
 - Tanks were filled with a nonflammable solvent
 - Dirty rocket motor tubes were dipped into the solvent and allowed to soak for 2 or 3 days
 - An unknown amount of solvent was spilled as the tubes were lifted out of the solvent
-
-
-



Soak Out Area Site Characterization

- Incorporated historical data from SI report 1994
 - 15 soil samples
 - 2 sediment
 - 6 groundwater from 3 monitoring wells
 - Additional RI sampling
 - 4 surface soils
 - 3 groundwater samples from the existing wells
-
-
-



Soak Out Area Nature and Extent

- Analytical data for soil, groundwater, and sediment suggest historic activities had minimal long-term impact
- Few organic compounds were found in any media. Three SVOCs were detected in low concentrations in one subsurface soil sample. TCE was also found in low concentration in the one groundwater sample.
- Nitrocellulose was in 3 of 4 subsurface samples
- Some metals exceeded Activity background concentrations but were within the range of background for natural Maryland soils



Soak Out Area Conclusions and Further Action

- For all scenarios examined, all potential human health risks are within EPA guidelines
- **Further Actions:**
 - No further action is warranted for the site under the current landuse
 - EPA BTAG review to evaluate the ecological risk assessment
 - Navy's review by NEHC and Fish and Wildlife

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

June 18, 1998

Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)

Question: Is the funding of the TAPP not to exceed 1% of the total cost per RAB over the life of the RAB?

Answer: Yes, there also is a limit of \$100,000 per Activity over the life of the program.

Question: Must the RAB as a majority agree on the TAPP application?

Answer: No, community members must agree on the application.

Question: What precipitated this?

Answer: The Department of Defense has some highly controversial facilities, which are complicated and contaminated. TAPP was developed to allow the community the opportunity to get technical assistance in order to understand the efforts used to decontaminate the facility. It is similar to the EPA's Technical Assistance Group (TAG) that was formed to provide support at non-NPL DoD sites.

Question: How can we inform the community that TAPP is available?

Answer: Community outreach must be supported not only through the RAB but also through a positive campaign of information such as a summary of the clean-up effort at the repositories or a brochure. Perhaps Chris Adams of the Public Affairs Office could arrange a brochure on the IR Program available to the general public.

Remedial Investigation Work Plan Implementation

Question: How much money is being allocated?

Answer: \$97,000 for each remedial investigation. The work may be postponed to October/November timeframe due to budget cuts.

Question: What was the chemical reaction between the mercuric nitrate and the limestone chips at the mercuric nitrate disposal area, site 47?

Answer: Mercuric nitrate was dissolved in 90% nitric acid and poured over limestone chips in order to neutralize the acid. The mercuric nitrate remained on the chips.

Question: If a video survey is taken at site 53 and there is evidence of exfiltration of mercury into the soil, will the soil sampling be extensive along the length of pipe?

Answer: Yes it may be but we will have to determine that through the RI.

Question: Where is the outfall located from site 53?

Answer: Past the site 57 area near building 292, then down toward the Pelletized Nitrocellulose Plant near building 436.

Comment: Most of the drain lines from IR Site 53 have been connected to the Sewage Treatment Plant. A drain line from only one building (Building 502) in the IR Site 53 area still discharges non-contact cooling water and equipment washdown water to the Industrial Wastewater (IW) Outfall, IW80.

Question: How long will it take to get a draft report?

Answer: Approximately one year.

Site 57, TCE at Building 292 Current Efforts

Question: How hot is the water that is used to slipline the sewer system?

Answer: 150°F but the water is extracted so it will not be discharged into the outfall.

Question: Will sliplining fill the holes in the pipe?

Answer: The large holes will be filled with sand prior to lining but the resin will seal small cracks and holes.

Question: How thick will the lining be?

Answer: 1/4 - 1/2 inch thick.

Question: Are they going to line the manholes?

Answer: Yes, a cementation product will be used to line the manholes.

Question: Will there be a void space between the pipe and the slipline sock, causing a pocket of contaminants to fill the void?

Answer: The sock will cure in place forming a seal around the inside of the pipe. This technology is effective and commonly used. It will prevent TCE infiltration into the sewer. We will still have to assess TCE migration from other means than the storm sewer.

Installation Restoration Work Plan - Site 57

Question: Which outfalls are you testing?

Answer: IW 80 and 40

Question: Is funding secure?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Will the sampling at the outfall be conducted at one time or over a length of time?

Answer: The sampling will take place at one time but it will include the water and the sediments at or near the outfall.

Remedial Investigation Findings

Question: Does MDE review the risk assessments?

Answer: Yes, under normal conditions, the program manager will review.

Question: Was there any change in the 1998 data from the data gathered in 1994 for site 39/41?

Answer: No significant changes. Just trying to define the areas of contamination.

Question: What do you do if there is no toxicity information?

Answer: We carry that information as a concern in the risk assessment.

Question: Does the NSWC, Indian Head Natural Resources office monitor fish and wildlife?

Answer: Yes, but on a broad scale. The Natural Resources office monitors deer health and is conducting an aquatic study but not to the extent of an ecological study.

Question: Are we looking for perchlorate contamination at the Organics Plant?

Answer: Perchlorate contamination is a new issue since it has been found in drinking water at other DoD facilities. Drinking water samples for perchlorate testing will be taken this year. Copies of the results will be provided to MDE as requested by Mr. Fairbank.

Question: Were any samples taken from drums at the Olson Road Landfill?

Answer: No, just from around the surrounding soil.

Question: What was the concentration of TCE?

Answer: 5,000 parts per billion (ppb) of TCE in groundwater.

Question: In the Town Gut Landfill, were the metal objects detected in the ground penetrating radar (GPR) drums or perhaps metal fences?

Answer: The GPR only detected metal objects. It did not distinguish the type of metal object. Perhaps the EPIC study would reveal the type of metal object.

Question: When will the final report come out?

Answer: It will be approximately five months for the draft final. We will place the draft final into the repository.

Question: Will we have a project ready to work on if end of the year money is available?

Answer: Yes. Sites 47 and 53 are next on the priority list.

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

October 15, 1998

- 7:00 - 7:10 ARRIVAL/WELCOME
Ms. Susan P. Adams
Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center
Head, Safety Department
- 7:10 - 7:50 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION PLANS FOR IR SITE 57
Mr. Robert Sadorra
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake
Remedial Project Manager
- 7:50 - 8:40 IR SITE 57 REMOVAL ACTION
Mr. Robert Sadorra
- 8:40 - 9:00 COMMENTS, QUESTIONS, AND ANSWERS
- 9:00 ADJOURN