



# Proposed Plan

## Site 45, Abandoned Drums

### U.S. Navy Announces the Site 45 Proposed Plan

#### Naval District Washington, Indian Head Indian Head, Maryland

October 2004

#### Introduction

This **Proposed Plan** recommends that no further action be taken to address the Abandoned Drums (Site 45) at Naval District Washington, Indian Head (NDWIH), in Indian Head, Maryland. The Plan provides the rationale for this recommendation based on all of the investigative activities performed at Site 45 to date, and explains how the public can participate in the decision-making process. The location of the NDWIH and Site 45 are shown on Figure 1.

The Department of the Navy (Navy) (the lead agency for the site activities) and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III (EPA) (support agency), in consultation with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) (support agency) issue this document as part of the public participation responsibilities under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 300.430(f)(2). Title 40 CFR 300 is known as the **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)**. This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the **Remedial Investigation (RI)** report and other documents contained in the **Administrative Record File** for this site.

The Navy and EPA, in consultation with MDE, will make a final decision on the **response action** for the Site after reviewing and considering all information submitted during the 30-day **public comment period** and may modify the preferred response action or select another action based on any new information or public comments. Therefore, community involvement is critical and the public is encouraged to review and comment on this Proposed Plan. After the public comment period has ended and the comments and information submitted during that time have been reviewed and considered, the Navy and EPA, in consultation with MDE, will document the action selected for the site in a **Record of Decision (ROD)**.

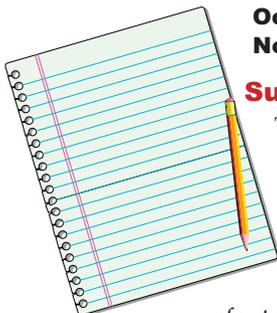
#### Mark Your Calendar for the Public Comment Period

##### Public Comment Period

**October 19, 2004 through  
November 17, 2004**

##### Submit Written Comments

The Navy, EPA, and MDE will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period. To submit comments or obtain further information, please refer to the insert page.

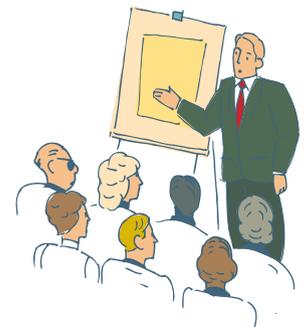


##### Attend the Public Meeting

**October 21, 2004, at 6:30 pm**

Indian Head Senior Center  
100 Cornwallis Square  
Indian Head, MD

The public comment period will include a public meeting during which the Navy, EPA, and MDE will provide an overview of the site, previous investigation findings, remedial alternatives evaluated, and the Preferred Alternative, answer questions, and accept public comments.



#### Location of Administrative Record

The Administrative Record is available for public viewing at the following location:

Naval District Washington, Indian Head  
General Library  
Building 620 (The Crossroads)  
101 Strauss Avenue, Indian Head, MD

Phone: 301.744.4747

Hours:  
M-F 9:00 am - 5:30 pm  
Sat/Sun closed

A glossary of specialized terms used in this Proposed Plan is attached. Words included in the glossary are indicated in **bold print** the first time they appear in the plan.

## Site History

Site 45 is a wooded area in the northwest-central portion of the NDWIH approximately 300 feet west of Site 44 (Soak Out Area). The site previously contained 21 empty, rusted 55-gallon drums and two overpack drums. The drums were rusted through in places and some appeared to have been cut and welded end-to-end in a manner similar to the drums that were used at Site 44. The origin and contents of the drums are not known with certainty. Based on historical information, it is likely that the drums were present at Site 45 during the same time as the soak out process was reported to have been actively used at Site 44. During the soak out process, a soak tank, which consisted of two 55-gallon drums welded together, was filled with solvent to remove propellant from rocket motor catapult tubes (Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity (NEESA), 1992). The solvent was believed to be Pennchem 901B, a polysulfide, nonflammable solvent containing mercaptan (NEESA, 1992). Thus, it is suspected that the abandoned drums originally contained a hazardous substance, probably solvent. Had the 21 55-gallon drums and two overpack drums been full when placed at the site, up to 1,300 gallons of liquid could have leaked to the underlying soil (Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake (EFA CHES), 2003). In 1995, the rusted remains of the abandoned drums were removed from the site and taken to the Scrap Yard as scrap metal.

## Site Characteristics

Site 45 is a small clearing approximately 60 feet in diameter located in a mixed hardwood and pine forest (Figure 2). This wooded area is surrounded by several clusters of industrial complexes. The site elevation is approximately 40 feet above mean sea level and the terrain slopes very gradually to the south. Southwest of the site is an emergent wetland which receives overland flow from the vicinity of Site 45 and areas to the west of Site 45.

The soil at Site 45 is extremely **heterogeneous**. In general, the site was underlain by a brown or orange silty sand, silt, or clay overlying sand with gravels or cobble. Beneath the sand/gravel/cobble layer

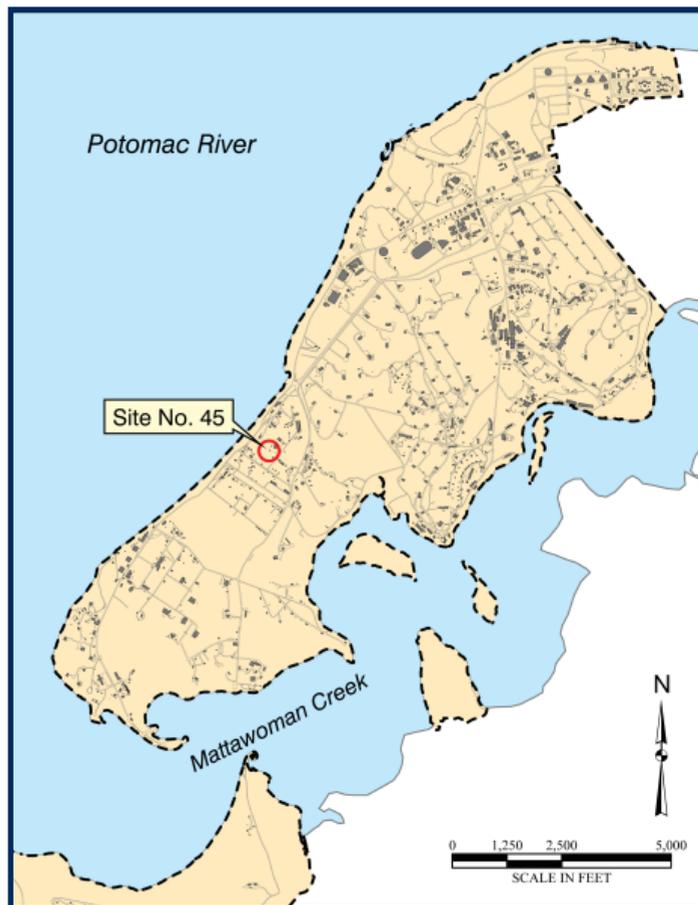


Figure 1 - NDWIH, Indian Head, MD

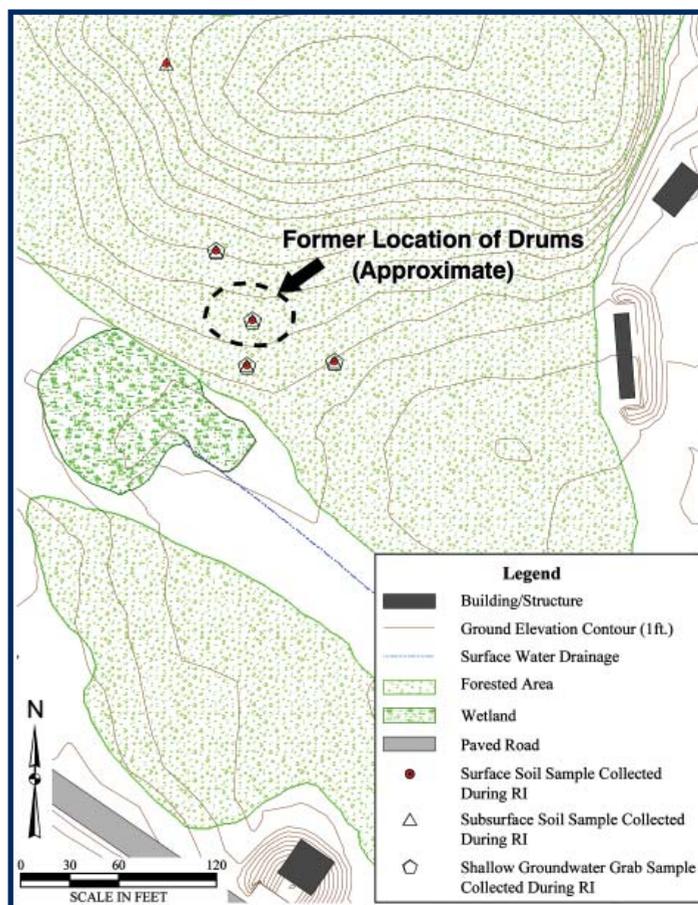


Figure 2 - Site 45 Map

appears to be a less-coarse sand layer. The **groundwater** beneath Site 45 is shallow, ranging in depth during the RI field work from 3.39 ft below the ground surface (bgs) to 5.57 ft bgs. The groundwater is recharged by precipitation that falls on the site and infiltrates the ground surface. Due to the gradual slope of the terrain and the vegetation, it is unlikely that much precipitation leaves the site as surface water runoff. Any surface water runoff present would flow south into the area of the emergent wetland. Based on the surrounding topography, the emergent wetland can also receive surface water runoff from areas to the west and southwest. It is likely that the shallow groundwater in the vicinity of Site 45 discharges into the emergent wetland.

### Investigation History

Several investigations were conducted at Site 45 between 1992 and 2003. Below is a chronological description of each of these investigations.

#### Supplemental Preliminary Assessment (PA)

In 1992, NEESA prepared a Supplemental PA to the Initial Assessment Study of 1983. In the Supplemental PA Report, Site 45 was identified as a site recommended for further work.

#### Site Inspection (SI)

An SI was performed in 1992 and documented in the 1994 Final SI Report, Phase II (Ensafe/Allen & Hoshall, 1994). During this investigation, 3 surface soil samples and 4 soil gas samples were collected. Carbon disulfide and dimethylphenol were each detected in only one of the surface soil samples and at concentrations less than the U.S. EPA Region III **Risk-Based Concentration (RBC)** screening levels. In addition, cadmium and cobalt were detected at concentrations slightly above **background conditions**. Low levels of total volatiles, xylene, and tetrachloroethene were detected in all four soil gas samples. All of the detected concentrations were below the U.S. EPA Region III RBC screening levels for air inhalation

#### Remedial Investigation (RI)

The RI included the collection and analysis of five surface soil samples, five subsurface soil samples, and four shallow groundwater samples. Of these samples, one surface soil sample and one subsurface soil sample were collected from a location upslope from Site 45 in order to obtain **site-specific background** information. All samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), explosives, and metals.

With regard to metals, the groundwater samples were analyzed for total metals (unfiltered) and dissolved metals (filtered).

Four VOCs and five SVOCs were detected in the soil samples but at concentrations substantially less than one-thousandth of the corresponding U.S. EPA Region III RBC screening level, indicating that these chemicals do not pose a threat to human health. One explosive, nitrocellulose, was detected in the soil samples. An RBC value for nitrocellulose is not available. Based on the toxicity information available, nitrocellulose appears to be relatively non-toxic. In addition, at the detected concentrations the nitrocellulose does not pose an explosion hazard. It was determined that the nitrocellulose detected at Site 45 does not pose a threat to human health.

Metals were detected in the surface soil and subsurface soil samples. For the surface soil samples, a number of metals were present at concentrations greater than background conditions. For example, iron concentrations in the surface soil where the drums had been previously abandoned were substantially higher than the background concentration, indicating that iron from the steel drums had leached into the soil. Although the previously abandoned drums caused some metals **contamination** of the surface soil, the data indicate that this contamination tended to remain in the vicinity of the former drum location. The subsurface soil data indicate that the contamination in the surface soil has not migrated downwards.

No explosives and no VOCs were detected in the shallow groundwater. One SVOC, diethyl phthalate, was detected at concentrations less than one-thousandth of the U.S. EPA Region III RBC for drinking water, indicating that this chemical posed no threat to human health. Metals were detected in the filtered and unfiltered samples, but at concentrations consistent with background conditions. The data indicate that the drums previously abandoned at Site 45 have not adversely affected the quality of the underlying groundwater.

### Principal Threats

There are no principal threats in any of the media at Site 45. Principal threats are explained in the box on the next page.

### Scope And Role Of The Action

This Proposed Plan addresses the evaluation of the preferred alternative of no further action for Site 45

only, and does not include or directly impact any other sites at the facility. Initially, the emergent wetland southwest of the former location of the abandoned drums was considered part of Site 45, and the site investigation included the collection of surface water samples and sediment samples from this wetland. However, the sampling results indicated that the potential contamination associated with the former abandonment of the drums had not affected the emergent wetland. Therefore, the emergent wetland was removed from Site 45 and will be investigated as a separate site not addressed by this Proposed Plan.

As described in following sections, no human health or ecological risks were identified that require further action at this site.

## Summary Of Site Risks

This section summarizes the results of the baseline risk assessment for Site 45. A baseline risk assessment evaluates the potential for contamination at a site to pose an adverse effect to human and ecological **receptors** if no action is taken to clean up the site. A detailed discussion of the Site 45 risk assessment can be found in the *Final Remedial Investigation Report, Sites 6, 39, and 45, Naval District Washington, Indian Head, Maryland* (HydroGeoLogic, April, 2004). To summarize, there is minimal potential for the low concentrations of chemicals at Site 45 to adversely affect people, plants, and animals.

### Human Health Risks

A comparison of the shallow groundwater concentrations to the U.S. EPA Region III tap water RBCs demonstrated that the chemicals present in the groundwater did not pose a threat to human health if the shallow groundwater was used as a potable water supply. Based on this comparison, the baseline human health risk assessment did not need to evaluate exposure to the shallow groundwater.

A baseline human health risk assessment was performed to determine the current and future human health effects of the chemicals in the soil at Site 45. The receptors evaluated in the risk assessment included:

- For current uses - adolescent and adult trespassers/visitors, and industrial workers.
- For future uses - adult and child residents, adult and adolescent trespassers/visitors, industrial workers, and construction workers.

## What is a “Principal Threat”?

The National Contingency Plan establishes an expectation that EPA will use treatment to address “principal threats” posed by a site wherever practicable [40 CFR Section 300.430 (a)(1)(iii)(A)]. The “principal threat” concept is applied to the characterization of “source materials” at a **Superfund** site. A source material is material that includes or contains hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that act as a reservoir for migration of contamination to groundwater, surface water, or air, or act as a source for direct exposure. Contaminated groundwater generally is not considered to be a source material; however, non-aqueous-phase liquids (NAPLs) in groundwater may be viewed as a source material. Principal threat wastes are those source materials considered to be highly toxic or highly mobile that generally cannot be reliably contained or would present a significant risk to human health or the environment should exposure occur. The decision to treat these wastes is made on a site-specific basis through a detailed analysis of the alternatives using the nine remedy selection criteria. If through this analysis, a treatment remedy is selected, then this selection is reflected in the Record of Decision, which will include a finding that the remedy uses treatment as a principal element.

**Chemicals of potential concern (COPCs)** were identified in the initial screening of site chemicals against screening values based on the U.S. EPA Region III RBCs. The Site 45 COPCs were aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, iron, and manganese for current exposure to soil, and aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, iron, manganese, and thallium for future exposure to soil. Because of the conservatism inherent in the screening process, the identification of COPCs does not necessarily mean that a potential for risk exists. As described in the box on human health risk assessment, after COPCs are identified the potential for risk is quantified. At Site 45, exposure to the soil under both current and future land uses results in cancer risks in the middle to lower end of the EPA target risk range ( $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-4}$ ). The **target organ hazard indices (HIs)** calculated for the different receptors demonstrate no potential for a non-cancer health impact. For an explanation of the human health risk assessment process, please see the text box on page 5.

The maximum cancer risk calculated in the baseline human health risk assessment was  $2.9 \times 10^{-5}$  for the hypothetical future resident. The only chemical which contributed to this risk was arsenic. The arsenic concentrations observed at the site were consistent with the concentrations detected during the facility-wide background study, indicating that the arsenic present at Site 45 is likely due to natural conditions. The maximum target organ HI calculated for the Site 45 soils was 0.97 for exposure of a construction worker to iron during excavation activities. An HI

## What is Human Health Risk and How is it Calculated?

A human health risk assessment estimates “baseline risk.” This is an estimate of the likelihood of health problems occurring if no cleanup action were taken at a site. The Navy undertakes a four-step process to estimate baseline risk at a site:

### Step 1: Analyze Contamination

### Step 2: Estimate Exposure

### Step 3: Assess Potential Health Dangers

### Step 4: Characterize Site Risk

**In Step 1**, the Navy looks at the concentrations of contaminants found at a site as well as past scientific studies on the effects these contaminants have had on people (or animals, when human studies are unavailable). Comparisons between site-specific concentrations and concentrations reported in past studies help the Navy to determine which contaminants are most likely to pose the greatest threat to human health.

**In Step 2**, the Navy considers the different ways that people might be exposed to the contaminants identified in Step 1, the concentrations that people might be exposed to, and the potential frequency and duration of exposure. Using this information, EPA calculates a “reasonable maximum exposure” (RME) scenario that portrays the highest level of human exposure that reasonably could be expected to occur.

**In Step 3**, the Navy uses the information from Step 2, combined with information on the toxicity of each chemical, to assess potential health risks. The Navy considers two types of risk: cancer risk and non-cancer risk. The likelihood of any kind of cancer resulting from a site is generally expressed as an upper-bound probability, for example, a “1 in 10,000 chance.” In other words, for every 10,000 people that could be exposed, one extra cancer may occur as a result of exposure to site contaminants. An extra cancer case means that one more person could get cancer than would normally be expected to from all other causes. For non-cancer health effects, the Navy calculates a “**hazard index (HI)**.” The key concept here is that a “threshold level” (represented as a hazard index of less than or equal to 1) exists below which adverse, non-cancer health effects are no longer predicted.

**In Step 4**, the Navy determines whether site risks are great enough to cause health problems for people at or near the site. The results of the three previous steps are combined, evaluated, and summarized. The Navy adds together the potential risks from the individual contaminants to determine the total risk resulting from the site.

equal to or less than one indicates no potential for an adverse non-cancer health effect.

In summary, the risk assessment for the future residential scenario indicates that no unacceptable health threats (both cancer and non-cancer) are posed to people by exposure to the chemicals present at Site 45. Therefore, it is the Navy’s, the EPA’s, and the MDE’s current judgment that no further action is necessary to protect human health from chemicals in the soil at Site 45.

## Ecological Risks from Soil

The Navy also conducted an ecological risk assessment (Steps 1-3A)(U.S. EPA, 1997) at the site, including an evaluation of the risks to plants and animals. For an explanation of the ecological risk assessment process, please see the text box on this page. Based upon the ecological evaluation, chemicals in the soil at the site pose minimal risk to ecological receptors.

Four metals, aluminum, chromium, iron, and vanadium, were identified as **chemicals of potential ecological concern**. The presence of aluminum, chromium, and vanadium was due to natural conditions. Iron was present at concentrations above the background level due to the rusting of the drums that

## What is Ecological Risk and How is it Calculated?

An ecological risk assessment evaluates the potential adverse effects that human activities have on the plants and animals that make up ecosystems. The ecological risk assessment process follows a phased approach similar to that of the human health risk assessment. The risk assessment results are used to help determine what measures, if any, are necessary to protect plants and animals.

Ecological risk assessment includes three steps:

### Step 1: Problem Formulation

The problem formulation includes:

- Compiling and reviewing existing information on the site habitat, plants, and animals that are present
- Evaluating how the plants and animals may be exposed
- Identifying and evaluating area(s) where site-related chemicals may be found
- Evaluating potential movement of chemicals in the environment
- Evaluating routes of exposure (for example, ingestion)
- Identifying receptors (plants and animals that could be exposed)
- Identifying exposure media (soil, air, water)
- Developing how the risk will be measured for all complete pathways (determining the risk where plants and/or animals can be exposed to chemicals)

### Step 2: Risk Analysis

The second step of the ecological risk assessment is risk analysis, in which potential exposures to plants and animals are estimated and the concentrations of chemicals at which an effect may occur are evaluated.

### Step 3: Risk Characterization

The third step in the ecological risk assessment is risk characterization, in which all of the information identified in the first two steps are used to estimate the risk to plants and animals. Also included is an evaluation of the uncertainties (potential degree of error) that are associated with the predicted risk evaluation and their effects on the conclusions that have been made.

had been formerly abandoned at Site 45. Based on the source of the iron (rusted drums), it is likely that the iron is in the form of an iron oxide. Iron oxides are of lower toxicity than the form of iron used to develop the **ecological soil screening level**. In addition, the elevated iron concentrations are confined to only the soil formerly occupied by the drums. The iron has not migrated away from this small area. For these reasons, it was determined that the iron contamination present in the soil poses minimal risk to ecological receptors.

## Preferred Alternative

The Navy, with the support of EPA and MDE, is proposing no further action as the preferred alternative for Site 45. Based upon the results of investigations conducted at Site 45, the Navy, EPA, and MDE have determined that the site does not pose an unacceptable risk to people, plants, and animals. Therefore, no alternative other than the no further action alternative was evaluated. Under the no further action alternative, no response action will be performed at the site, resulting in no remedy schedule, no capital cost estimation, and no annual operation and maintenance. The Navy may modify the preferred alternative or select another alternative if public comments or additional data indicate that another alternative will yield a more appropriate result.

## Community Participation

The Navy, EPA, and MDE provide information regarding the cleanup of the NDWIH to the public through public meetings, the Administrative Record file for the site, the **information repository**, and announcements published in the newspaper. The Navy, EPA, and MDE encourage the public to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the site and the CERCLA activities that have been conducted at the site.

The 30-day public **comment period** is October 19, 2004 through November 17, 2004. The public meeting will be held Thursday, October 21, 2004 at 6:30 pm at the Indian Head Senior Center, 100 Cornwallis Square, Indian Head, Maryland [phone # 301-743-2125]. The location of the Administrative Record and Information Repository are also provided on Page 1 of this Proposed Plan.

Minutes of the public meeting will be included in the Administrative Record file. All comments received

during the public meeting and comment period will be summarized and responses will be provided in the **Responsiveness Summary** section of the ROD. The ROD is the document that will present the selected remedy and will be included in the Administrative Record file.

Written comments can be submitted via mail, email, or fax and should be sent to the following addressee:

**Ms. Tara Landis, Public Affairs Officer**  
Naval District Washington, Indian Head  
101 Strauss Avenue, Building 1601  
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035  
Phone: 301-744-4627  
FAX: 301-744-6743  
Email: LandisTS@ih.navy.mil

For further information, please contact:

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Baltimore, MD 21230-1719  
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FAX: 410-537-4133  
Email: cdetore@mde.state.md.us

## References

EFA CHES, 2003. *Site Management Plan for Installation Restoration Program, Indian Division Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, Maryland.*

Ensafe/Allen & Hoshall, 1994. *Final Site Inspection Report, Phase II. Indian Head Division Naval Surface Warfare Center.*

HydroGeoLogic, Inc., 2004. *Final Remedial Investigation Report for Sites 6, 39, and 45, Naval District Washington, Indian Head, Indian Head, Maryland.*

NEESA, 1992. *Preliminary Assessment, Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division, Indian Head, Maryland.*

U.S. EPA, 1997. *Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Process for Designing and Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments. Interim Final. EPA/540/R-96/028.*

## Glossary of Terms

**Administrative Record File:** A record that includes all information considered and relied on in selecting a remedy for a site.

**Background conditions:** The concentrations of chemicals or elements that are representative of naturally-occurring conditions or that may be attributable to historic, widespread human activity.

**Chemicals of Potential Concern:** Many chemicals detected at a site are present at concentrations that pose no risk to humans. In order to reduce the number of calculations necessary for the human health risk assessment, the maximum concentration of each detected chemical is compared to a screening value determined to be protective of human health (such as the RBC). Those chemicals with a maximum concentration that exceeds the screening value are identified as chemicals of potential concern, and are evaluated in detail in the quantitative risk assessment.

**Chemicals of Potential Ecological Concern:** Chemicals of potential ecological concern are the ecological equivalent of COPCs. Chemicals of potential ecological concern are initially identified by comparing the maximum detected concentration to a soil screening level and the maximum chemical intake to a no observed adverse effect level.

**Comment period:** A time for the public to review and comment on various documents and actions taken, either by the Navy, EPA, or MDE. A minimum 30-day

comment period is held to allow community members to review the Administrative Record file and review and comment on the Proposed Plan.

**Contamination:** The presence of a chemical that is due to prior human activity, such as waste disposal or accidental releases. A metal is not considered to be a contaminant unless the site concentrations exceed what would be expected from the background conditions.

**Ecological Soil Screening Level:** Concentration of a chemical conservatively considered to be protective of ecological receptors not exposed via the food chain.

**Feasibility Study (FS):** A document that identifies site cleanup criteria, identifies the different approaches that may be used to clean up the site, and evaluates these cleanup approaches.

**Groundwater:** Water beneath the ground surface that fills spaces between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel to the point of saturation. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in quantities sufficient for drinking water, irrigation, and other uses. Groundwater may transport substances that have percolated downward from the ground surface as it flows towards its point of discharge.

**Hazard Index (HI):** A measure of whether exposure to a chemical has the potential to cause a non-cancer, adverse health effect in a human.

**Heterogeneous:** Having substantial variations in nature and composition.

**Information Repository:** A file, available to the public, containing information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding an NPL site. This file is usually maintained in a place with easy public access, such as a public library. Interested members of the public should contact the Public Affairs Officer to gain access to the information repository.

**National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP):** The purpose of the NCP is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

**Proposed Plan:** A public participation requirement of SARA in which the lead agency summarizes the preferred cleanup strategy and rationale for the public. The Proposed Plan actively solicits public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

**Receptor:** An individual, either a human, plant or animal, which may be exposed to a chemical present at the site.

**Remedial Investigation (RI):** An in-depth study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site and to evaluate whether the chemicals present at the site pose a risk to human health and the environment.

**Record of Decision (ROD):** An official public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at NPL sites. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns. The ROD explains the remedy selection process and is issued by the Navy following the public comment period.

**Response Action:** As defined by Section 101(25) of CERCLA, means removal, remedy, or response action, including related enforcement activities.

**Responsiveness Summary:** A summary of written public comments received by the lead agency during a comment period and the responses to these comments prepared by the lead agency. Oral comments provided during the public meeting are included in the Responsiveness Summary if the commenter provides his/her comment on the written comment form.

The Responsiveness Summary is an important part of the ROD, highlighting for the decision-maker the community concerns.

**Risk-Based Concentration (RBC):** Chemical concentrations that are conservatively protective of human health.

**SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Legislation that reauthorized CERCLA, strengthened EPA's mandate to focus on permanent solutions and to involve the public in the decision-making process, and strengthened EPA's enforcement authority.

**Site-specific Background:** In order to provide additional information, samples are collected from areas adjacent to a site but thought to be unaffected by the previous use of the site. The purpose of collecting these samples is to identify whether a site was affected by human activities not related to the prior site use.

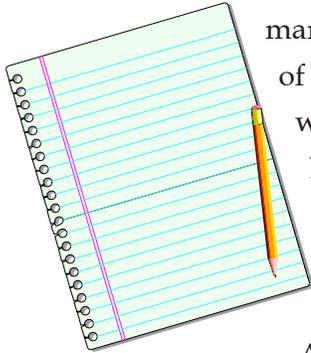
**Target Organ Hazard Index (HI):** A measure of the potential for the chemicals present at the site to cumulatively cause an adverse effect to a particular organ, such as the liver or the kidneys.



**Mark Your Calendar for the Public Comment Period**

**Public Comment Period  
October 19 - November 17, 2004**

**Submit Written Comments**



Written comments must be post-marked no later than the last day of the public comment period, which is November 17, 2004.

Based on the public comments or on any new information obtained, the Navy may modify the Preferred

Alternative. The insert page

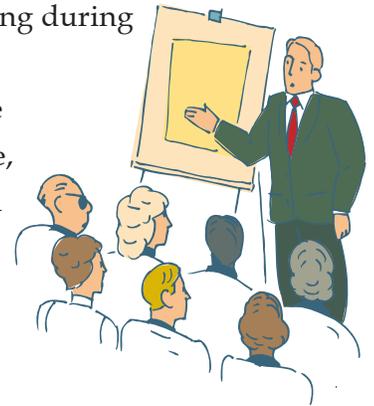
of this Proposed Plan may be used to

provide comments, although use of the form is not required. If the form is used to submit comments, please fold page, seal, add postage where indicated, and mail to addressee as provided.

**Attend the Public Meeting  
October 21, 2004 at 6:30 p.m.**

Indian Head Senior Center  
100 Cornwallis Square  
Indian Head, MD 20640

The public comment period will include a public meeting during which the Navy, EPA, and MDE will provide an overview of the site, previous investigation findings, remedial alternatives evaluated and the Preferred Alternative; answer questions; and accept public comments on the Proposed Plan.



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Place stamp here

Ms. Tara Landis  
Public Affairs Officer  
Naval District Washington, Indian Head  
101 Strauss Avenue, Building 1601  
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035