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FINAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN NSWC INDIAN HEAD MD  
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RESOLUTION CONSULTANTS

# COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

## NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND



REVISED MAY 2014



**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
Naval Support Facility-Indian Head  
Indian Head, Maryland**

**FINAL**

Prepared for:



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Naval Support Activity South Potomac<sup>1</sup> has always been committed to ensuring that Naval Support Facility Indian Head (NSF-IH), Maryland is a safe and healthy place to work and live. In 1981, although not required by Federal law, the Navy began its own cleanup campaign to restore sites impacted by past operations to their original condition.

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) presents the public involvement program for the ongoing Installation Restoration (IR) Program studies at NSF-IH. The CRP is designed to create and foster an understanding of the community's perspective of the IR Program and to keep the community involved in and informed of the progress in the IR Program. The objective of the IR Program is to identify, assess, characterize, and clean up or control contamination from past waste disposal operations and material spills at Navy and Marine Corps activities.

The CRP has three objectives:

- To set up channels for communicating information to the public.
- To provide opportunities for citizens to express their concerns.
- To solicit input from the public.

The CRP identifies mechanisms to facilitate the communication of necessary technical information and concerns between NSF-IH and the public in an effort to help the community fully understand the progress and results of the investigation and future cleanup. The CRP is designed to support technical progress in the IR Program while providing a mechanism to meet the needs and concerns of the community. Because of this, the CRP is a dynamic document that is periodically reviewed and revised.

The CRP outlines the objectives of community relations activities and presents the techniques used to meet those objectives. This section is the introduction to the CRP. Section 2 includes a background of NSF-IH. Section 3 includes the community relations history. Section 4 details issues and concerns voiced by the community. Section 5 provides community relations objectives, techniques used to meet those objectives, and implementation of those objectives. Section 6 includes a schedule of community relations activities. Appendix A contains a list of acronyms and abbreviations. Appendix B is a list of

<sup>1</sup>On October 1, 2003, the installation management functions at the facility transferred from Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division to Naval District Washington (NDW). The installation was subsequently renamed as Naval Support Facility (NSF) Indian Head in November 2005 with the standup of Naval Support Activity South Potomac, a regional command of NDW charged with providing shore installation management for NSF Indian Head, Maryland and NSF Dahlgren, Virginia.



interested parties. Appendix C contains a sample community interview questionnaire. Appendix D contains Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Fact Sheets.



## 2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

### 2.1 OVERVIEW

Naval Support Facility Indian Head (NSF-IH) is a military facility located in northwestern Charles County, Maryland, 25 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. NSF-IH is comprised of approximately 3,500 acres divided between the Cornwallis Neck Peninsula, Stump Neck Annex, Bullitt Neck, Marsh Island, and Thoroughfare Island. NSF-IH has been active since 1890 and assumed its current name in 2005.

The “Main Area” is on the Cornwallis Neck Peninsula and is approximately 2,500 acres. The Stump Neck Annex is approximately 1,000 acres and is separated from the Main Area by the Mattawoman Creek (see Figure 2-1). Marsh Island, Thoroughfare Island, and Bullitt Neck are not on the National Properties List with the Main Area and Stump Neck Annex. Therefore, this CRP only addresses activities associated with the Main Area and Stump Neck Annex.

### 2.2 HISTORY

The predecessor of NSF-IH, also known as the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division (NSWC IHD, or the Division), was the U.S. Naval Proving Ground. Its function was to proof (i.e., test) all Navy guns. The history of the Division facility began in 1890 when all proofing activities were moved to the remote, rural locality of Indian Head.

NSWC IHD was established in 1890 on a 659-acre tract known as Cornwallis Neck. Within one year, an additional purchase of 222.75 acres, known as Mount Pleasant Farm, was made. The Stump Neck Annex properties, 1,084 acres known as Mason's Enlargement, were purchased in 1901. Presently, the former Division facility sits on approximately 2,500 acres, not including Stump Neck Annex.

Assigned the task of building this new proving ground for the Navy was young Ensign Robert Brooke Dashiell, US Navy. Though his stay in the area was brief, he contributed a unique resolve, determination, and farsightedness in designing and building a modern gun-proofing facility.

At the turn of the century, progress and developments in the scientific and engineering fields were mirrored in the changes occurring at the Division facility. Gun proofing was the Division facility's primary mission, but it was the research and manufacturing of smokeless powder that initially earned this facility its cornerstone in history. With the foresight and intelligence of chief chemist Dr. George W. Patterson



and chemist Dr. Walter W. Farnum, the Division facility burgeoned into a key developer and supplier of smokeless powder and the high explosive ammonium picrate.

Major changes occurred when America's participation in World War I ushered in a flood of additional work. During this period, the Naval Proving Ground established extensive propellant manufacturing, experimental programs, and test programs. In 1918, the installation was enlarged by the purchase of 1,160 acres of adjacent land, and a 13.8 mile railroad spur was laid from the Naval Proving Ground to the Pennsylvania Railroad junction at White Plains, Maryland.

During the early 1900s, when powder factory buildings were under construction, the Division was commanded by Lieutenant Joseph Strauss, later Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. World War I would benefit from his leadership as Rear Admiral Strauss. Shortly after the war, the installation actively participated in the development and manufacturing of flashless gun powder. During this period, it was under the command of Captain Harold R. Stark, later Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

The proofing of all Navy guns continued at the installation until 1921, when this function was moved to a Division facility-administered detachment at Dahlgren, Virginia. This change occurred because increased traffic on the Potomac made it difficult to get a clear period when the safety limits of the station were not exceeded. That same year, the installation was renamed the Naval Powder Factory, a title more descriptive of its main functions. In 1932, Dahlgren became a separate and independent facility.

For a brief period in the early 1920s, the Division facility was the home of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, a pioneer in modern rocket development. He spent three productive years working primarily on rockets and rocket propulsion. The installation was also the location of the National Defense Research Committee, Section H, which developed the bazooka for use by the Army's infantry in the 1940s.

World War II brought a resurgence of activity to the Naval Powder Factory. Never before had this facility produced so much smokeless, flashless, and reworked gun powder and Explosive "D" (ammonium picrate). New facilities were built and new products were manufactured. Fundamental research in rocketry and rocket propellant grains for bombardment rockets, bazookas, and air-to-ground anti-tank weapons began in 1940. A new Explosive "D" plant was completed in 1942, and the extrusion plant, with a new double-base product line, began operations in 1943.

Time and again during the war, the Naval Powder Factory was honored by the Secretary of the Navy with the Navy's "E" Pennant for Excellence in the production of naval ordnance. A message from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance dated November 6, 1945, reads, in part: "In the production of propellant



powders and explosives, the efforts and results of the Powder Factory have met the requirements beyond expectation. For this excellent four-year performance the Bureau expresses its sincere appreciation."

In 1945, the Naval Mine Disposal School, established in Washington D.C., and the newly established Naval Bomb Disposal School combined to form the Naval Ordnance Disposal Unit. In 1946 this unit relocated to Powder Factory. An important component of those schools was the Ordnance Investigation Lab located at the Stump Neck Annex, which was tasked to develop standardized procedures and tools for that core of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) professionals. The Navy was eventually assigned Joint-Service (Navy, Army, Air Force, Marine Corps) EOD responsibilities for explosive training as well as research and development, and would continue with this mission at the installation for nearly five decades.

Technological changes took place with the construction of a pilot plant facility in 1949. Named in honor of Dr. George W. Patterson, the installation's first powder expert and chief chemist, the Patterson Pilot Plant was responsible for the research and development of solid propellants for new rockets and guided missiles. Over the years, the installation has been responsible for many of the propulsion programs leading to the Standard Anti-Radiation Missile, Sidewinder, Anti-Submarine Rocket, and Zuni rocket.

The emergency of the Korean conflict contributed to advancing the installations' efforts in gun propellant research and production. Four additional manufacturing plants for nitroglycerin, cast propellants, cordite, and nitroguanidine were constructed. Again, a name change was instituted to more correctly identify the facility with its new mission in rocket and gun propellant development and production. In 1958, the installation became known as the Naval Propellant Plant. One of the highlights of the 1950s was the important production and testing work done at the installation for the propulsion system of the Polaris missile.

By the early 1960s, the installation had an underwater weapons program that had developed a new liquid monopropellant, Otto Fuel II, for the Mark 46, Mod 1, and Mark 48 torpedoes. By 1961, an on-line computer facility for ballistic evaluation was completed. The facility also produced the X-259 second-stage motor for the Athena rocket and the X-248 third-stage motor for the Scout missile, and it developed inert diluent and pneumatic mixing processes.

In 1966, the installation's name was changed to the Naval Ordnance Station. Its technical director, Joe L. Browning, foresaw the need for further expansion in engineering areas. No longer should the installation be limited to production work as its major function. A focus on engineering offered an opportunity for further growth in the capabilities of both its personnel and in its facilities. As a result of Mr. Browning's



diligent efforts and sagacity, the Naval Ordnance Station quickly evolved into an important engineering facility for propulsion systems.

In 1992, the installation became a part of Naval Sea Systems Command's newly formed Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) and was renamed as the Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division (NSWC IHD). As a result of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 1993 decision, NSWC IHD was established as the Navy's single-site, full-spectrum energetics center with the transfer of the Navy's principal research, development, test, and evaluation capability for explosives, components, and warheads technology from the White Oak Division to the Indian Head Division. The installation's new role was to provide expertise in the field of energetics not only to the other members of the NSWC but also to the other Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) Warfare Centers established in the underwater and air warfare areas.

On April 1, 1997, the Secretary of Defense's office recognized NSWC IHD with its highest awards for environmental excellence. The first award was the Department of Defense Environmental Quality Award for Industrial Installations. This award was judged in the areas of environmental compliance, environmental education, communication with environmental agencies, training, planning, environmental research and development, and waste management, recycling, and minimization. The second award was the Department of Defense Natural Resources Conservation Award for Small Installations. The judging criteria for this award included ecosystem management, land use management, forestry programs, fish and wildlife management, conservation education, and community relations. Both awards highlighted Indian Head's success in meeting its military mission while at the same time demonstrating its commitment and stewardship in environmental and natural resources protection.

An emphasis to improve the business processes at the NSWC IHD started in the mid-1990s and was furthered by the implementation of Total Quality Leadership philosophy. Emphasis on continuous improvement brought recognition to the Command. The Division facility earned U.S. Senate (Maryland) Quality Awards in 1994 and 1998. In 1994, the Division facility won the U.S. Senate Productivity Award for its efforts to improve processes, cut costs, and satisfy customers. Then, in 1998, the Command was presented with the Maryland Quality Silver Award. Senator Paul Sarbanes stated that this award "represents the highest standards of excellence." The Command also received the U.S. Vice President's Hammer Award in 1995 for reinventing the acquisition process.

Roger Smith, the technical director of NSWC IHD from 1989 to his untimely death in 1999, secured the strategic direction of the facility to be the National Center for Energetics (NCE). Although the NCE was a self-proclaimed title, several energetics functions were realigned to Indian Head, making the vision real.



In addition, some key technical achievements such as the development of the Distributed Explosive Technology were made during Smith's tenure.

After the realignment of the White Oak facility energetics research function to NSWC IHD, energetics consolidation included the stand-up of the Naval Ordnance Center (NOC) in 1998. The NOC, a tenant command, was established to improve ordnance logistics functions. Indian Head was selected as the NOC's home to capitalize on the vast ordnance knowledge base there. Within years of the NOC stand-up, four of its detachments were realigned to the NSWC IHD organization. The detachments, also referred to as the East and West Coast Departments, included two units in Concord, California, one in Seal Beach, California, and one in Earle, New Jersey. Today, the NSF-IH tenant command is known as the Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity (NOSSA).

The Cartridge and Propellant Actuated Device (CAD/PAD) Joint Program Office was also established at the installation in 1998. The joint program served to consolidate separate Air Force and Navy programs for sustaining CAD/PAD production and to play a role through the whole life cycle of the commodity.

Safety and the environment were touted as pillars necessary for the installation's success, so much so that the installation boasted that its investment in environmental compliance reached \$80M in 10 years (1990 - 2000). Every new facility designed or technology being pursued included measures for limiting the use of and exposure to hazardous chemicals, increased recycling, or pollution prevention. Examples of environmental technologies being developed were green energetic materials, continuous processing, and molten salt and confined burn waste disposal technologies.

Congress appropriated funds in 2000 to build a full-scale \$6.59M Continuous Processing Facility. The total investment in this facility, including the specialized twin screw extruder equipment, amounted to \$35M. Other facilities constructed in the following decade included 1) the Dr. Sigmund J. Jacobs Detonation Science Facility, also known as a "Bomb Proof"; 2) the CAD/PAD Manufacturing and Rework facility; 3) the Elizabeth L. Whitman Chemistry Laboratory, a mix, assembly, and cure facility; and 4) a new Creative Minds Child Development Center.

From 1990 to 2000, the NSWC IHD downsized from about 3,000 employees to 1,800. This 40 percent decrease was proportional to the downsizing of the Department of Defense (DoD). Overall, the DoD achieved this dramatic reduction by both Congress-prescribed budget cuts and military base closures as determined by the BRAC process. Locally, attrition accounted for most of the downsizing at the installation, but a Reduction in Force was eventually necessary and was implemented in 2000. Although



very few employees were actually involuntarily separated, several hundred employees took separation incentives or early retirements.

There were two main changes in the demographics of the workforce in 1999 to 2001: The workforce was aging and a major tenant command (the Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal) was leaving. Since the NSWC IHD had not recruited scientists and engineers in more than a decade, the majority of the workforce was mid-career, and many of the energetics experts were eligible for retirement. Mary Lacey, the command's executive director from 1999 to 2002, focused on maintaining an energetics capability at the command; this focus led to an aggressive recruiting, development, and retention plan called "Workforce 2010." Workforce 2010 included a very successful partnership with the University of Maryland, called the Center for Energetics Concepts Development. Academic partnerships with the U.S. Naval Academy and College of Southern Maryland were also growing and became more and more successful as a way to share intellectual capacity and expand learning in energetics.

Through a command investment in 2001, NSWC IHD established a one-of-a-kind microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) Clean Room, designed specifically to further research MEMS technology applications in the ordnance world. The command received its first Advanced Concept Technology Project, a \$14M program to demonstrate a program called Advanced Technology Ordnance Surveillance, which combines MEMS and radio-frequency identification technology to remotely track the Navy's vast ordnance inventory in its myriad of locations and conditions.

In response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency organized a project with NSWC IHD, the U.S. Air Force, and the Department of Energy to identify, test, and integrate a new capability for tunnel defeat. The approach was to replace the current main charge (Tritonal) in the U.S. Air Force BLU-109 bomb. The bomb fill selected was NSWC IHD's newly developed explosive thermobaric composition, PBXIH-135. In just 60 days, NSWC IHD scaled up and manufactured more than 7,000 pounds of PBXIH-135. In summary, the command was responsible for the payload, booster design, scale-up, manufacture, and loading of the new BLU 118/B bomb. NSWC IHD's unsurpassed reputation in explosives development and ordnance manufacturing positioned the NAVSEA activity to rapidly deploy PBXIH-135 and transition it into a new weapon to support the warfighter in Operation Enduring Freedom.

On October 1, 2003, a new organization, Commander Navy Installations Command stood up to assume management of shore installations worldwide through Navy's regional command structure. At that time, installation management functions at the Indian Head facility transferred from NSWC IHD to Naval District Washington. The installation was subsequently renamed as Naval Support Facility Indian Head in November 2005 with the standup of Naval Support Activity South Potomac, a regional component of



NDW charged with providing shore installation management for the NSF-IH, Maryland and NSF Dahlgren, Virginia.

## **2.3 REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY**

Environmental studies at NSF-IH and all other naval facilities are conducted under the DoD Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The IRP was authorized by instruction from the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), OPNAVINST 5090.1, dated May 2, 1983, and Marine Corps Order P1100.8B, dated December 9, 1983. Funding to pay for these environmental studies is allocated for DOD sites under the Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) funds. The Munitions Response Program (MRP) was initiated in 2001 after Congress directed the DoD to identify and then prioritize its munitions response sites as part of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. The Department of the Navy's MRP is modeled after the IRP and is implemented using the process developed for cleanup under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) legislation.

Under the CERCLA program (see Figure 2-2), abandoned waste sites that potentially contained hazardous constituents undergo several phases of environmental study to determine the need for a remedy and, if necessary, the selection and implementation of the remedy for the site. The phases of investigation include the Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI), Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Record of Decision (RoD), and Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). CERCLA also provides for removal actions if a site poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment or if there is a known source of hazardous constituents. Table 2-1 provides a summary of the environmental investigations that have taken place at the facility.

There are 48 IRP sites, 10 MRP sites, and 15 Areas of Concern (AOCs) at the Main Area as well as 10 IRP sites, 21 MRP sites, and 10 AOCs located at Stump Neck Annex (see Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4). There is one additional MRP site located off the installation. For the Main Area of NSF-IH, four IRP sites and eight MRP sites currently are undergoing a Remedial Investigation RI/FS. One IRP site is undergoing a Site Screening Process (SSP) investigation. One MRP site is in the Remedial Design phase. One IRP site is in the RA or Interim Removal Action (IRA) phase. The various levels of investigations that will be performed on each site have been listed in a Federal Facility Agreement between the Navy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), signed on December 9, 2000. This agreement was negotiated with the EPA and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), and a copy was placed in the Information Repository.

Between 1990 and 2001, the sites at the Stump Neck Annex were managed under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Permit that provided for a process similar to



CERCLA for site investigation and remediation. However, in 1998 the EPA Region 3 made the determination that the Stump Neck Annex was included under the National Priorities Listing of NSF-IH. As a result of the finalization of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) between the Department of the Navy and EPA, the RCRA sites at the Stump Neck Annex are now included under the CERCLA program of the Main Area. Section 2.3.1 below describes the environmental history of the IR Program at the main area of the facility. Section 2.3.2 describes the environmental history of the Stump Neck Annex sites. Table 2-1 provides a list of all of the IRP/MRP sites and AOCs at the Main Area and the Stump Neck Annex.

### **2.3.1 NSF-IH Main Area**

#### **2.3.1.1 Initial Assessment Study (IAS) (Sites 1-29)**

The first IRP objective is to collect and evaluate data and historical evidence indicating the existence of hazardous constituents that might have contaminated the facility or that pose a health hazard on or off the facility. An Initial Assessment Study (IAS) was completed in 1983 for NSF-IH (NEESA, 1983). The IAS is the Navy's equivalent to the PA in the EPA's CERCLA process. The IAS examined 38 potential sites (Table 2-1). Three sites (Sites 5, 8, and 12) were recommended for further study based on the historical information. Two additional sites (Sites 6 and 25) were recommended for further study if the further investigation of Site 5 indicated the need. A Supplemental PA Report for NSF-IH was prepared in January 1992 (NEESA, 1992). The Supplemental PA evaluated an additional 17 sites (Sites 39 to 55). All but two sites (Sites 51 and 52) were recommended for further study.

A Confirmation Study (CS), the Navy equivalent of an EPA SI, was prepared in 1985. The CS involved the collection and analysis of samples from each site recommended for further study in the IAS. The purpose of the CS was to confirm the presence of suspected contamination at Sites 5, 8, and 12. The CS concluded that silver contamination was present at Site 5 but did not pose a threat to human health or the environment. Mercury contamination at Site 8 was also confirmed and was considered a potential threat to human health and the environment. Corrective action at Site 8 was recommended. No surface contamination was detected at Site 12. Slightly elevated concentrations of heavy metals were found at Site 12 but were not attributable to Site 12. Monitoring at Site 12 was recommended to detect the future impact of deeply buried contaminants, if any.

#### **2.3.1.2 Supplemental PA (Sites 39-55)**

As a follow-up to the Supplemental PA, an SI was conducted on Sites 39 through 50 and Sites 53, 54, and 55 in two phases. The Phase I SI (ENSAFE, 1992) focused on Site 42, Olsen Road Landfill. The Phase II SI (ENSAFE, 1994) focused on the remainder of the sites. Based on the results of the SI, all the



sites were recommended for further study to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify the appropriate remedial action required.

### **2.3.1.3 Additional Sites (56, 57, 66, 67, 69, and 70)**

Two additional sites, IR Sites 56 and 57 were discovered through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). At IRP Site 56, low levels of lead were found in Industrial Wastewater Outfall 87 during routine water sampling. At IRP Site 57, low levels of trichloroethylene were found in Industrial Wastewater Outfall 80 during routine water sampling. Both of these sites were high-priority sites since a known source and a known pathway to the environment exist.

Removal actions have been completed at Sites 5, 8, 56, and 57. The removal actions for Sites 5, 8, and 56 involved the excavation of contaminated soils to prevent transport of the contamination into the environment. Soils from Site 5 were contaminated with silver. These soils were used to reclaim a gravel borrow pit at Rum Point on the Stump Neck Annex. Soils from Site 8 were contaminated with mercury and were placed in the soil cover of a magazine, Building 606, at NSF-IH. The reason the soils from Sites 5 and 8 were permitted to be placed elsewhere at NSF-IH was because the soils were not considered hazardous waste as defined by the RCRA. In addition, moving these soils from the streambeds eliminated the potential for silver and mercury to enter the Mattawoman Creek. Soils from Site 56 were contaminated with lead and were sent off-site for disposal as hazardous waste in a permitted hazardous waste landfill. The removal action for Site 57 involved relining existing sewer pipes to reduce the infiltration of contaminated shallow groundwater into the sewer system. In May 2003, a Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC<sup>®</sup>) pilot study was performed at the site. The Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) was finalized in August 2005, and a removal action to address soil contamination at the site and the Final FS were completed in July 2006. The final ROD to move to RD/long-term monitoring (LTM) phase at Site 57 was signed in September 2007.

Site 66 was identified as an unregulated dump site in 2004, and after an SSP was completed, an SI began in February 2007. The SI Report was completed in November 2008 and Site 66 is currently in the RI/FS phase. Groundwater contamination was verified at Site 67 in 2006 and has been subject to various pilot studies, including in-situ groundwater treatment and monitored natural attenuation, under the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program. Site 67 is currently in the RI/FS phase. Site 69 was identified during pre-demolition sampling efforts for Building 1018 in January 2011 as a result of elevated perchlorate concentrations in soil. Site 69 is currently undergoing an SSP. Site 70 was identified while determining the extent of groundwater contamination in the vicinity of UXO 32-Scrap Yard and is currently undergoing an RI.



There are currently 66 active IR sites at NSF-IH (see Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4). The various levels of investigations that will be performed on each site have been listed in a Federal Facility Agreement between the Navy and the EPA, signed on December 9, 2000. This agreement was negotiated with the EPA and MDE, and a copy was placed in the Information Repository.

#### **2.3.1.4 Areas of Concern**

In addition to the 51 sites discussed above, 16 AOCs in the Main area are also being evaluated under the IRP. Fifteen AOCs were originally identified as RCRA solid waste management units (SWMUs), and they are currently inactive. These AOCs have undergone a desktop audit, which involves a thorough review and evaluation of all existing or easily obtainable documentation on the identified areas. Based on this evaluation, the Navy, EPA Region 3, and MDE decided which AOCs should proceed to the SSP and which AOCs will require no action and can be closed out. A summary of the desktop audit appears in Table 2-2. Notifications have been added to the table to indicate changes made on decisions to address the SWMUs since the desktop audit was conducted. AOC 31 was identified during pre-decontamination sampling efforts for Building 259 in January 2011 as a result of elevated metals and energetic concentrations in soil. AOC 31 is currently undergoing an SSP.

#### **2.3.2 Stump Neck Annex**

In November 1980, NSF-IH submitted a RCRA Part A permit application to the EPA for designation of specific Stump Neck operations as hazardous waste management facilities with interim status. On October 6, 1981, EPA advised Naval Explosive Ordnance Technology Center (now NAVVEODTECHDIV) that, pursuant to Section 3005 of RCRA regulations, the application did not demonstrate that the facility was required to have a permit under Section 3005 of the Act, and the application was returned. However, the EPA did issue an identification number (EPA I.D. No. MD4170090001), and the state of Maryland subsequently issued an interim permit (No. A223A).

##### **2.3.2.1 Initial Assessment Study (IAS) (Sites 30-38)**

The 1983 IAS of 38 sites at NSF-IH had identified nine sites (Sites 30 through 38). Sites 36 and 38 were addressed as site screening areas and continued under the SSP. The SSP provided for a second evaluation, including some additional sampling, to confirm the presence or absence of contamination at the sites and the evaluation of a need for further action. Final SSP Reports for both sites were completed in 2008. In 2011, Site 36 entered the Response Complete phase and began LTM. Site 38 is currently in the RI/FS phase. Sites 30 and 35 have been included in the MRP. Site 31 is an active range. The SSP fieldwork was completed at Site 37 in June 2011, and a No Further Action (NFA) (i.e., no action required) Decision Document was signed in November 2011. NFA has also been recommended for Sites 32, 33, and 34.



### **2.3.2.2 RCRA Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs)**

Because the facility was identified as a RCRA operating facility, the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments to RCRA authorized EPA to require corrective action for releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents from SWMUs and other AOCs. The first phase of the corrective action program, as established by EPA, is to conduct a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA). The RFA includes a preliminary review (PR) of all available relevant documents, and a visual site inspection. The EPA Office of RCRA Programs conducted a RCRA SWMU Investigation of the NAVEODTECHDIV at the NSF-IH and issued a final RFA in April 1990. The RFA identified 24 SWMUs at the Stump Neck Annex, nine of which were already identified in the previous CERCLA IAS.

In December 1990, EPA issued a RCRA Permit for Corrective Action (effective January 24, 1991 and expiring on January 23, 2001). Of the 24 SWMUs, six SWMUs were required by permit conditions to undergo further investigation. SWMU 1 had previously been designated as Site 38 during the IAS. Similarly, SWMUs 2 through 6 were assigned IR site numbers 58 through 62. The permit required Verification Investigations (VIs) at Sites 38, 60, and 62 and RCRA Facility Investigations (RFIs) at Sites 58, 59, and 61. A draft report for these investigations was completed in January 1998. More recently, Site 62 and SWMU 19 were moved to the MRP. Sites 58, 59, 60, and 61 have been designated as active ranges and will not be addressed under the IRP. As indicated above, Site 36 (SWMU 10) entered Response Complete in 2011 and is undergoing LTM, and Site 38 (SWMU 1) is currently undergoing a Remedial Action. SWMU 14 is currently in the RI/FS phase. SWMU 13 will be managed under RCRA. SWMU 16 is an active range. Additionally, NFA is planned for the remaining SWMUs.

Pursuant to the requirements of the RCRA Corrective Action Permit, NSF-IH notified the EPA Region 3 RCRA Programs Branch in 1991 of three additional SWMUs that were not originally identified in the RFA but warranted further investigation, SWMU 25 (Site 63), SWMU 26 (Site 64), and SWMU 27 (Site 65). These SWMUs were sites that became inactive with the relocation of the Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal School in 1998. The Navy completed a VI report on the three sites in June 1996. Currently, the Navy is addressing these three sites under the MRP.

In 1991, the Navy discovered a fourth SWMU (SWMU 30), which was associated with a dry well that was connected to a laboratory located in Building 2015. SWMU 30 along with nine of the 24 originally identified SWMUs (SWMUs 12 and 14 through 21) were evaluated under the IR Program as AOCs.

In 1992, NSF-IH notified EPA of two additional sites at the Stump Neck Annex, which later became SWMUs 28 and 29. Both of these units have been included in the MRP.



### **2.3.2.3 Areas of Concern**

All 12 of the Stump Neck AOCs were subjected to a desktop audit on November 28, 2001. The audit involved a thorough review of all existing or easily obtainable documentation/information on the identified areas. Based on this evaluation, decisions were made by the Project Managers as to which AOCs will proceed to the SSP and which AOCs will require no action and can be closed out. Table 2-3 provides a summary of the results of the audit. Notations have been added to the table to indicate changes made on decisions to address the SWMUs since the desktop audit was conducted.

### **2.3.3 Additional Munitions Response Program Sites**

In 2005, the Navy completed a PA for MRP sites identified in the range inventory. This included seven sites on the Main Area, 16 sites on the Stump Neck Annex, and five Water Area Munitions Study sites (Figures 2-5 and 2-6). For the water sites, two are located at the Main Area (UXO 19 and UXO 33), two are at the Stump Neck Annex (UXO 18 and UXO 27), and one is off-installation (UXO 31). Some sites already existed as IRP sites under the FFA and were moved to the MRP. The PA for the MRP sites recommended that the five sites previously not included in the IRP (UXO 1, UXO 2, UXO 4, UXO 5, and UXO 10) be included in the SI for the MRP sites.

As a result of the SI, UXO 22 and UXO 29 were found to need NFA, and an NFA Decision Document was signed for each site in February 2011 and October 2011, respectively. Sites UXO 14, UXO 15, UXO 16, UXO 17, and UXO 25 are considered SSP sites. The remainder of the MRP sites were recommended to proceed to the RI/FS phase.

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1	Thorium Spill	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 SSP, 2009 EE/CA, 2010 AM, 2011	Soil Removal	Thorium	Removal action in progress.
2	Waste Crank Case Oil Applied to Torrence Road	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2006 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Mar 2006. Site Closed.
3	Nitroglycerin Explosion, Nitration Building Area	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2004 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Feb 2005. Site Closed.
4	Lloyd Road Oil Spill Sites	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SPP, 2004 SMA, 9/2012 DD, 2006	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Mar 2006. Site Closed.
5	X-Ray Building 731	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 Confirmation Study, 9/1985 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action		NFA signed Jan 2004. Site Closed.
6	Building 1349, Hypo Spill	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 RI, 2004 IRA Report, 2008 PP, 2009	No further action	None	2008 Interim Removal Action resulted in no further action which is documented in the ROD. Site Closed.



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7	Building 682, HMX Spill	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 SSP, 2005 DD, 2005	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Dec 2005. Site Closed.
8	Building 766, Mercury Contamination	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 Confirmation Study, 9/1985 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2005 EE/CA, 2011 AM, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Removal Action, 1984 Removal Action, June - Oct 1994. Action Memo finalized July 2012. Closed.
9	Patterson Avenue, Oil Spill	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2004 DD, 2004 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Review of sample results obtained for closure of nearby UTSS lead to signing of Decision Document Oct 2004. Site Closed.
10 / UXO 9	Single-base Propellant Grains Spill Area	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 RI WP, 2013	Remedial Investigation - MEC	Nitrocellulose (NC) propellant grains	Included as MRP Site UXO 9. RI in progress.
11	Caffee Road Landfill	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 Draft RI, 7/2001 FS, 2008 PP, 2008 ROD, 2009 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	LTM	Metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) from disposal and burning of bulk metals items	Final Construction Report submitted July 2012. LTM in progress.

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12	Town Gut Landfill	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 Confirmation Study, Sept. 1985 RI Report, 7/1999 PP, 2001 FS Report, 1/2002 SMA, 9/2012	LTM	Construction debris, including scrap metal, empty cans, and drums containing paint and varnish residue, demolition debris, such as asphalt, concrete, and rubble (Chemical waste)	LTM in progress.
13	Paint Solvents Disposal Ground	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 Draft RI, 7/2001 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Kerosene, mineral spirits, lacquer thinners, and solvents.	ROD signed Sept 2004.
14	Waste Acid Disposal Pit	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2004 SMA, 9/2012 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011 RA, 2012	Institutional Controls	Waste acid and other chemicals	Institutional controls remain onsite due to the known network of underground pipes that may contain mercury.
15	Mercury Deposits in Manhole, Fluorine Lab	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2004 SMA, 9/2012 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011	Institutional Controls	Mercury, lead, and oil/grease	Institutional controls remain onsite due to the known network of underground pipes that may contain mercury.
16	Laboratory Chemical Disposal	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2004 SMA, 9/2012 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011	Institutional Controls	Acids, amines (RNH <sub>3</sub> ), cyanide compounds, metals, and chlorinated and nonchlorinated solvents.	Institutional controls remain onsite due to the known network of underground pipes that may contain mercury.



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17	Disposal Metal Parts Along Shoreline	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 Draft RI, 7/2001 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 FS, 2008 PP, 2009 ROD, 2010	LTM	Rocket motor casings, shipping containers, empty drums, solvents, and various metal parts.	LTM in progress.
18	Hog Island	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2006 DD, 2006 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Aug 2006. Site Closed.
19	Catch Basins at Chip Collection Houses	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2009 EE/CA, 2010 AM, 2011 DD, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed June 2012. Site Closed.
20	Single-base Powder Facilities	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Suspended polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Decision Document signed Feb 2005. Site Closed.
21	Bronson Road Landfill	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 Draft RI, 7/2001 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 FS, 2006 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011 RA, 2012	LTM	Solid waste including various quantities of pain sludges, asbestos, barium sulfate, zinc, and lead.	LTM in progress.
22 / UXO 6	NG Slums Burning Site	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Nitroglycerin slums	Currently designated as MRP Site UXO 6. An RI will begin when funding is available.

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23	Hydraulic Oil Spill Discharges From Extrusion Plant	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 SSP, 2006	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Mar 2006. Site Closed.
24	Abandoned Drain Lines	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2004 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Acid water and nitrocellulose (NC) white water	Decision Document signed April 2007. Site Closed.
25	Hypo Discharge X-Ray Building No. 2	M	RI	IAS, 5/1983 Draft RI, 7/2001 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Silver from spent fixer and developer	ROD signed Sept 2004. Site Closed.
26	Thermal Destructor 2	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2006 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Hydrazine fuel and unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (UDMH)-contaminated water	Decision Document signed Sept 2006. Site Closed.
27	Thermal Destructor 1	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2009 EE/CA, 2010 AM, 2011 DD, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed June 2012. Site Closed.
28 / UXO 8	Original Burning Ground	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 EE/CA, 2006 IRA, 2008 FS, 2010 PP, 2013 ROD, 2013	LTM	Smokeless powder and zinc	LTM in progress.



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29 / UXO 11	The Valley	M	SSA	IAS, 5/1983 FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012 RI WP, 2013	Remedial Investigation	Exploded ordnance	Phase II RI fieldwork in progress.
30 / SWMU 22 / UXO 10	Stump Neck Impact Area	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Exploded ordnance	SI recommended RI for MEC and no further action for MC. RI will begin when funding is available.
31 / SWMU 23 / UXO 7	Old Demolition Range	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 DD, 2005 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Shrapnel and casings from detonation of explosives	No Action Decision Document signed Oct 2005 – co-located with active range.
32 / SWMU 11	Suspected Tool Burial Site	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, 6/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Beryllium-copper alloy	No Action Decision Document signed June 2003. Site Closed.
33 / SWMU 7	Scrap Metal Pit	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, 6/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Metal parts of mines, torpedoes, and other explosive-inert items	No Action Decision Document signed Oct 2004. Site Closed.
34 / SWMU 8	Tool Burial Site	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, 6/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Beryllium-copper alloy	No Action Decision Document signed June 2003. Site Closed.
35 / SWMU 9 / UXO 12	Torpedo Burial Site	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Torpedoes and associated hardware (Fuses)	RI in progress.

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36 / SWMU 10	Closed Landfill	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, 6/2002 FS, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	LTM	Inert metal casings, mines, bombs, and torpedoes	LTM in progress.
37 / SWMU 24	Causeway	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, 6/2002 SMA, 9/2012 SSP Report, 2008 FS, 2010 Phase II SSP, 2007 DD, 2011	No Further Action	Metals VOC SVOC	No Action Decision Document signed Nov 2011. Site Closed.
38 / SWMU 1	Rum Point Landfill	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012 SSP, 2008 FS, 2012 PP, 2012	Soil removal	Metals VOC SVOC	RD in progress.
39	Silver Release to Sediments	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 RI Report, 7/1999 ROD, 2005 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Elemental silver (Silver nitrate, dinitropropanol, ethylene dichloride, methyl chloride, formaldehyde, unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine [UDMH], and nitroguanidine [NQ].)	ROD signed Sept 2005. Site Closed.
40	Palladium Catalyst in Sediments	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Palladium	Desktop Evaluation signed Apr 2004. Site Closed.



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41 / UXO 32	Scrap Yard	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 RI Report, 7/1999 FS Report, 1/2002 SMA, 9/2012 RA, 2011 PP (Soil & Sediment), 2013 ROD, 2013	Institutional controls	Arsenic, iron, lead, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	ROD remedy is for industrial usage
42	Olsen Road Landfill	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final Phase I SI, 7/1992 RI Report, 7/1999 FS, 6/2002 PP, 2005 ROD, 2005 SMA, 9/2012	LTM	Trichloroethene Arsenic Iron	LTM in progress.
43	Toluene Disposal Site	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2005 SMA, 9/2012 RI, 2013	FS	Acetone and toluene	RI/FS in progress.
44	Soak Out Area	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 RI Report, 7/1999 PP, 2001 FS Report, 1/2002 ROD, 5/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	An unknown nonflammable solvent, believed to be Pennchem 901B, a polysulfide solvent containing mercaptan.	ROD signed Sept 2002. Site Closed.

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45	Abandoned Drums	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 ROD, 2005 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Sept 2006. Wetlands area down gradient addressed separately by SSP started in Apr 2004. Site Closed.
46	Cadmium Sandblast Grit	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Oct 2004. Site Closed.
47	Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2008 PP, 2012 SMA, 9/2012 ROD, 2013	RA-O and LTM of groundwater	Mercuric nitrate, barium sludge, and solvents	ROD submitted June 2011. RA-O in progress.
48	Nitroglycerine Plant Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Explosives Metals	Decision Document signed Oct 2004. Site Closed.
49	Chemical Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2004 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011 RA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Institutional controls	Waste chemicals, solvents, and mercury	Institutional controls remain onsite due to the known network of underground pipes that may contain mercury.



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50	Building 103, Crawl Space	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2004 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011 RA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Institutional Controls	Elemental mercury and possibly other chemicals	Institutional controls remain onsite due to the known network of underground pipes that may contain mercury.
51	Building 101, Dry Well	M		PA, 1/1992 Draft Site Screening Process Report, 6/2002 DD, 2003 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Unknown	No Action Decision Document signed June 2003. Site Closed.
52	Building 102, Dry Well	M		PA, 1/1992 Draft Site Screening Process Report, 6/2002 DD, 2003 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Unknown	No Action Decision Document signed June 2003. Site Closed.
53	Mercury Contamination of the Sewage System	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2004 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011 RA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Institutional controls	Mercury	Institutional controls remain onsite due to the known network of underground pipes that may contain mercury.

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54	Building 101	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2004 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011 RA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Institutional controls	Mercury and asbestos	Institutional controls remain onsite due to the known network of underground pipes that may contain mercury.
55	Building 102	M	RI	PA, 1/1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, 3/1994 FFA, 3/2002 FS, 2004 PP, 2010 ROD, 2011 RA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Institutional controls	Mercury and asbestos	Institutional controls remain onsite due to the known network of underground pipes that may contain mercury.
56	IW87 - Lead Contamination	M	RI	FFA, 3/2002 SSP, 2004 DD, 2006 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	Decision Document signed Sept 2006. Site Closed.
57	TCE Building 292 Area	M	RI	RI, 7/2002 FS, 2006 PP, 2007 ROD, 2007 RD, 2009 RA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	RA-O and LTM of groundwater	TCE	RA-O in progress.
58 / SWMU 2	Range 3 Burn Point	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	Currently active range and will not be addressed	Unknown explosives, waste ash, and petroleum	RFI/VI Report completed Jan 1998. No further action decision recommended.



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59 / SWMU 3	Chickamuxen Creek's Edge Dump Site A	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	Currently active range and will not be addressed	Unknown	RFI/VI Report completed Jan 1998. No further action decision recommended.
60 / SWMU 4	Chickamuxen Creek's Edge Site B	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	Ineligible for further action.	Unknown	No Action Decision Document signed Oct 2005. Co-located with active range.
61 / SWMU 5	Range 6	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 SMA, 9/2012	Currently active range and will not be addressed	Explosives	RFI/VI Report completed Jan 1998. Recommended FS or land use restrictions.
62 / SWMU 6 / UXO 1	Air Blast Pond	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Explosives include Pentolite, HBX1, HBX2, and C4 Propellant	Recommended RI for MEC and no further action for MC. RI will begin when funding is available
63 / SWMU 25 / UXO 2	Area 8	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	MEC/MC Remedial Investigation	Explosives	Recommended RI for MEC and no further action for MC. RI will begin when funding is available
64 / SWMU 26 / UXO 4	IED	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	MEC/MC Remedial Investigation	Explosives, silver nitrate	RI in progress.
65 / SWMU 27 / UXO 5	IOD	S	SSA	FFA, 3/2002 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Feasibility study	Inert ordnance and inert training aids	RI in progress.
66	Turkey Run Disposal Area	M		SI, 2008 RI, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Feasibility Study	Unknown	Final RI Report submitted Feb 2012. Additional investigation recommended.

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67	Hog-out Facility	M		Pilot Study, 2005 Tech Memo, 2011 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial investigation	Perchlorate	RI in progress.
69	Building 1018	M		SMA, 9/2012 SSP WP, 2013	SSP	Perchlorate	SSP in progress.
70	Groundwater Contamination Along Waterworks Way	M		UFP-SAP WP, 2013	Remedial Investigation	TCE	RI in progress.
SWMUs 4 and 5	Underground Storage Tanks (Buildings 290/525)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Waste oil from equipment maintenance	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 6	Used Battery Accumulation Area (Building 290)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Used batteries	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 27	Waste Oil Storage Area (Goodard Power Plant)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Waste oil	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 38	Caffee Road Waste Oil Storage Area	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Waste oil	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002. Addressed under Site 11.
SWMUs 40 – 46	Wastewater Collection/Treatment Tanks (Moser Plant)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Slightly acidic explosive residue	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMUs 47 – 51	Spent Acid Storage/Treatment Tanks (Moser Plant)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Spent acid	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMUs 64 – 66	Wastewater Storage Tanks (Building 1596)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Water contaminated with hydrazine fuel	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 69	Temporary Accumulation Dumpsters for Explosive Scrap	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Explosive scrap	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.



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SWMU 70	Temporary Areas for Drummed Explosive Scrap	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Explosive scrap	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 72	Oil/Water Separators	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Waste oil	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 74	Unlined Overland Drainage Ditches	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No further action	Varies over the facility.	Ditches considered problematic have and will be addressed during investigations of them specifically or along with adjacent sites.
AOC G	Sand-Blasting Sand Storage Area	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Heavy metals	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
AOC H	Drum at Fuel Storage Area	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Unknown	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
AOC 31	Building 259	M	AOC	SMA, 9/2012	SSP UFP-SAP Work Plan – Aug 2012	Metals and energetics	Created AOC 31 to evaluate new site.
SWMU 20 / UXO 20	Safety Thermal Treatment Point	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation - MEC/MC	Explosives and flammable waste	RI in progress.
SWMU 21	Coffee Road Decontamination Burn Point	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Metals Fuel Oil Explosives	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002. Addressed under Site 11.
SWMU 12	Waste Oil Storage Site	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Waste oil	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 13	Pink Water Treatment Tank and Associated Trenches	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	Manage under the RCRA program	TNT, RDX, and various explosives	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.

**TABLE 2-1  
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY  
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND  
PAGE 15 OF 18**



Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Current Status
SWMU 14	Photographic Lab Septic System	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SI, 2009 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Silver Sodium Thiosulfate Hydroquinone	RI in progress.
SWMU 15	Spent Photographic Solution Storage	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Silver, sodium thiosulfate, and hydroquinone	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 16	Thermal Treatment Tank	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	Currently active range and will not be addressed	Explosives and explosive-contaminated items	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 17	Building 2015 – Chemical Lab Accumulation Area	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Waste enamel, epoxy compound, capicure EH-30, and a resinous chlorinated paraffin (chlorowax 40)	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 18	Waste Pile	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Unknown	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 19	Disposal Area No. 1	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	Investigate with Site 64 RI	Inert material	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 20	Disposal Area No. 2	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	Investigate with Stump Neck SWMU 28	Unknown	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 21	Drum Storage Area	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Unknown	Desktop Audit Decision Document – Jan 2002.
SWMU 28 / UXO 15	Old Skeet and Trap Range	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 PA, 2005 SI, 2012 EE/CA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Interim Removal Action	Lead	Action Memorandum submitted June 2012 – on hold and will be completed when funding is available.



**TABLE 2-1  
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY  
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND  
PAGE 16 OF 18**

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Current Status
SWMU 29 /UXO 17	Pistol Range	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SI, 2012 EE/CA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Interim Removal Action	Lead	Action Memorandum submitted June 2012 – on hold and will be completed when funding is available.
SWMU 30	Building 2015 Dry Well	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, 12/2001 SSP, 2006 DD, 2006 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	No Action Decision Document signed Sept 2006. Site Closed.
UXO 13	FDR Skeet Range	M		PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Lead, PAHs	RI will begin when funding is available
UXO 14	Marine Rifle Range	S		PA, 2005 SI, 2012 EE/CA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Interim Removal Action	Lead and other munitions constituents such as antimony, arsenic, copper, nickel, and lead styphnate/ lead azide	Action Memorandum submitted June 2012 – on hold and will be completed when funding is available.
UXO 16	Rum Point Skeet Range	S		PA, 2005 SI, 2012 EE/CA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Interim Removal Action	Lead, antimony, arsenic, copper, zinc, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Action Memorandum submitted June 2012 – on hold and will be completed when funding is available.
UXO 18	Battle Range Firing Area	S		SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Explosives and metals	Recommended existing Danger Zone on NOAA maps be expanded to include potential impact area from UXO 33.
UXO 19	Igniter Area	M		SI, 2010 IRA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Land Use Controls	Explosives, lead styphnate	Final Explosive Safety Submission – June 2012

**TABLE 2-1  
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY  
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND  
PAGE 17 OF 18**



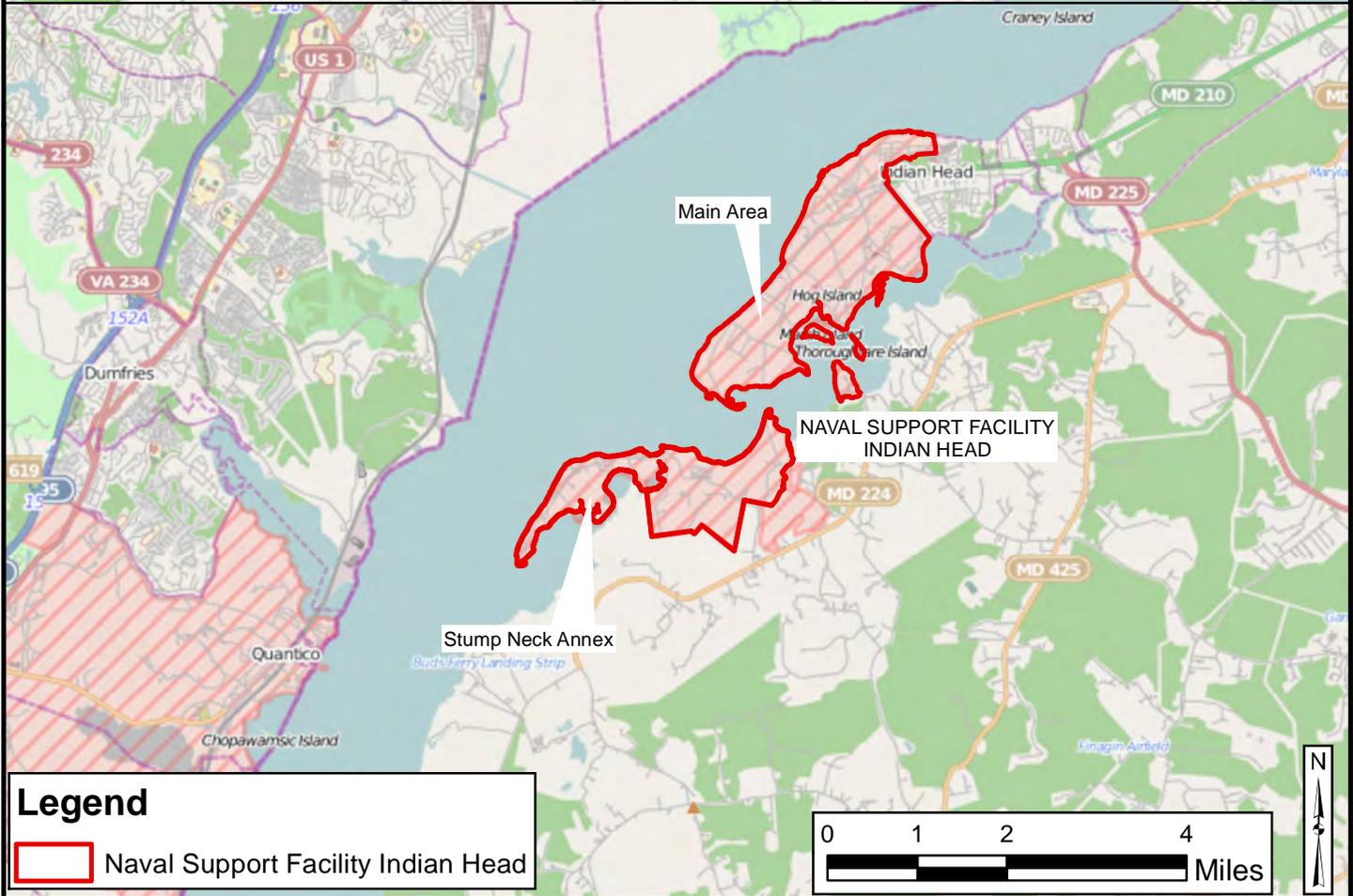
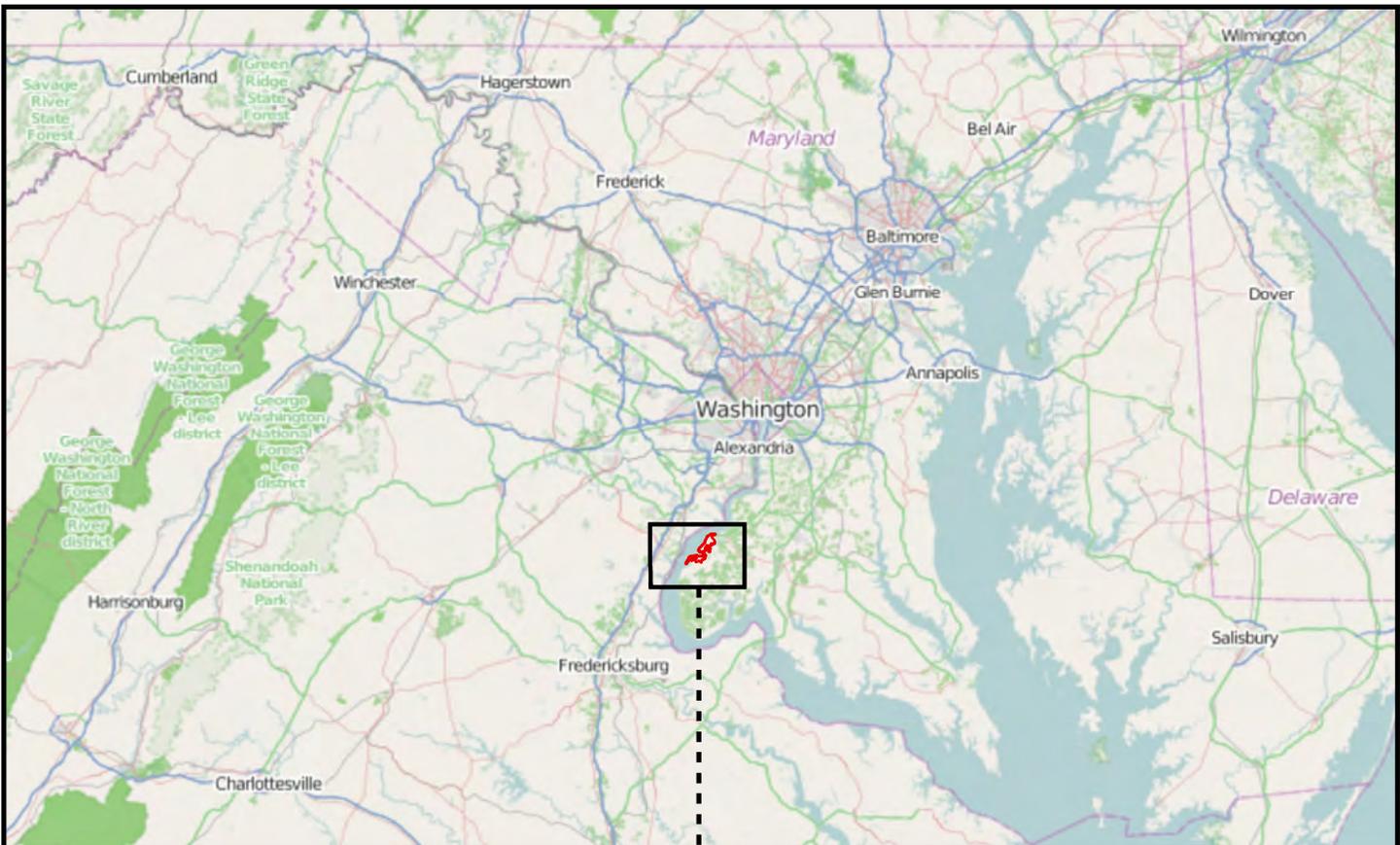
Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Current Status
UXO 21	Test Area 1	S		PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	TNT and TNT breakdown products	RI in progress.
UXO 22	Test Area 2	S		PA, 2005 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	Constituents from ordnance testing/training	Decision Document signed Feb 2011. Site Closed.
UXO 23	Torpedo Casing Disposal Area	S		SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Metals Munitions Constituents	Recommended RI for MEC and no further action for MC. RI will begin when funding is available
UXO 25	Roach Road Rifle Range	S		PA, 2005 SI, 2012 EE/CA, 2012 SMA, 9/2012	Interim Removal Action	Lead	Action Memorandum submitted June 2012 – on hold and will be completed when funding is available.
UXO 26	The Valley Impact Area	S		PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Munitions Constituents	Recommended RI for MEC and no further action for MC. RI will begin when funding is available
UXO 27	Sonar Training Area	S		SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	TNT, explosives residuals, and metals	Recommended existing Danger Zone on NOAA maps be expanded to include potential impact area from UXO 33.
UXO 28	EOD School Demo Area	S		PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Metals TNT Explosive residuals Tetryl	Recommended RI for MEC and no further action for MC. RI will begin when funding is available
UXO 29	Southwestern Pistol Range	M		PA, 2005 SI, 2010 DD, 2011 SMA, 9/2012	No Further Action	None	No action Decision Document signed Oct 2011. Site Closed.



**TABLE 2-1  
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY  
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND  
PAGE 18 OF 18**

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Current Status
UXO 30	Gate 3 Burning Ground	M		PA, 2005 SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Flares, pyrotechnics, solid fuse boosters, bulk explosives, small arms ammunition	RI will begin when funding is available
UXO 31	Pope's Creek	S		SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	TNT	Recommended existing Danger Zone on NOAA maps be expanded to include potential impact area from UXO 33.
UXO 33	Water Impact Area	M		SI, 2010 SMA, 9/2012	Remedial Investigation	Explosives, black powder, smokeless powder, brown powder, emmensite, joveite, wet gun cotton, randite, and thorite	Initially identified as UXO 24 and redesigned as UXO 33. Recommended existing Danger Zone on NOAA maps be expanded.

- AM = Action Memo
- DD = Decision Document
- EE/CA = Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
- FFA = Federal Facilities Agreement
- IAS = Initial Assessment Study (Equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment)
- RA-O = Remedial Action Operation
- RI = Remedial Investigation
- SMA = Specific Memorandum of Agreement
- SMP = Site Management Plan
- SSP = Site Screening Process
- UFP-SAP = Uniform Federal Policy – Sampling and Analysis Plan
- VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds
- SVOC = Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
- WP = Work Plan



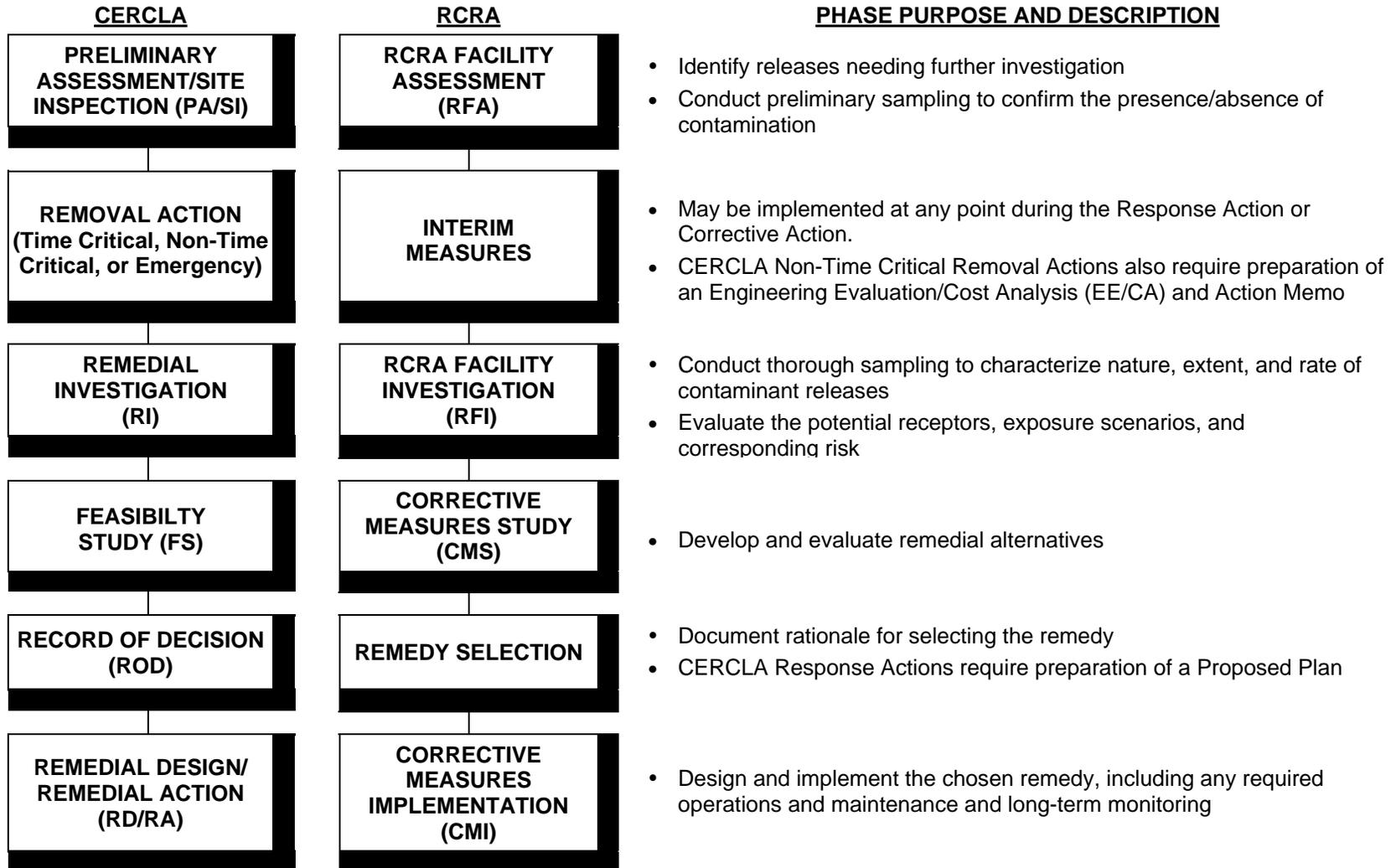
CONTRACT NO N62470-11-D-8013		TASK ORDER JU02	
DESIGNED BY B. Perrigo	DRAWN BY B. Perrigo		DATE May 2014
CHECKED BY G. Quimby	SCALE 1" = 2 miles		SHEET 1 of 1
Figure2-1_Facility Location Map.mxd			

Naval Support Facility Indian Head

FIGURE 2-1  
Facility Location Map  
Indian Head, MD



**FIGURE 2-2  
CERCLA AND RCRA PROCESSES  
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND**





**TABLE 2-2  
SUMMARY OF DESKTOP AUDIT FOR AREAS OF CONCERN (AOCs) – MAIN AREA  
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND**

<b>AOC</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Decision</b>
Main Area SWMUs 4 and 5	Underground Storage Tanks (Buildings 290/525)	No action required
Main Area SWMU 6	Used Battery Accumulation Area (Building 290)	No action required
Main Area SWMU 27	Waste Oil Storage Area (Goddard Power)	No action required
Main Area SWMU 38	Coffee Road Waste Oil Storage Area	Investigate with Site 11 Remedial Investigation
Main Area SWMUs 40-46	Wastewater Collection/Treatment Tanks	No action required
Main Area SWMUs 47-51	Spent Acid Storage/Treatment Tanks	No action required
Main Area SWMUs 64-66	Wastewater Storage Tanks (Building 1596)	No action required
Main Area SWMU 69	Temporary Dumpster for Explosive Scrap	No action required
Main Area SWMU 70	Temporary Areas for Drummed Explosive Scrap	No action required
Main Area SWMU 72	Oil/Water Separators	No action required
Main Area SWMU 74 <sup>(1)</sup>	Unlined Overland Drainage Ditches	Retain as an AOC pending further investigation
Main Area AOC G	Sand-Blasting Sand Storage Area	No action required
Main Area AOC H	Drum at Fuel Storage Area	No action required
Main Area SWMU 20 <sup>(2)</sup>	Safety Thermal Treatment Point	Conduct a Remedial Investigation
Main Area SWMU 21	Coffee Road Decontamination Burn Point	Investigate with Site 11 Remedial Investigation

**Notes:**

AOC – Area of Concern

SWMU – Solid Waste Management Unit

(1) After the initial desktop audit was finished, the Indian Head Installation Restoration Team (IHIRT) signed a concurrence letter for no further action at this AOC.

(2) This SWMU has been transferred to the Munitions Response Program (MRP).

**TABLE 2-3  
SUMMARY OF DESKTOP AUDIT FOR AREAS OF CONCERN (AOCs) – STUMP NECK ANNEX  
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND**

<b>AOC</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Decision</b>
Stump Neck SWMU 12	Waste Oil Storage Site	No action required
Stump Neck SWMU 13	Pink Water Treatment Tank	Manage under the RCRA program
Stump Neck SWMU 14 <sup>(1)</sup>	Photographic Lab Septic System	Retain as an AOC pending further investigation
Stump Neck SWMU 15	Spend Photographic Solution Storage	No action required
Stump Neck SWMU 16 <sup>(2)</sup>	Thermal Treatment Tank	Investigate with Site 58 Remedial Investigation
Stump Neck SWMU 17	Building 2015 – Chemical Lab Accumulation Area	No action required
Stump Neck SWMU 18	Waste Pile	No action required
Stump Neck SWMU 19 <sup>(3)</sup>	Disposal Area No. 1	Investigate with Site 64 Remedial Investigation
Stump Neck SWMU 20 <sup>(3)</sup>	Disposal Area No. 2	Investigate with Stump Neck SWMU 28
Stump Neck SWMU 21	Drum Storage Area	No action required
Stump Neck SWMU 28 <sup>(3)</sup>	Old Skeet and Trap Range	Investigate with the Site Screening Process
Stump Neck SWMU 29 <sup>(3)</sup>	Small Arms Range (Pistol Range)	Retain as an AOC pending further investigation
Stump Neck SWMU 30 <sup>(4)</sup>	Building 2015 Dry Well	Retain as an AOC pending further investigation

**Notes:**

AOC – Area of Concern

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

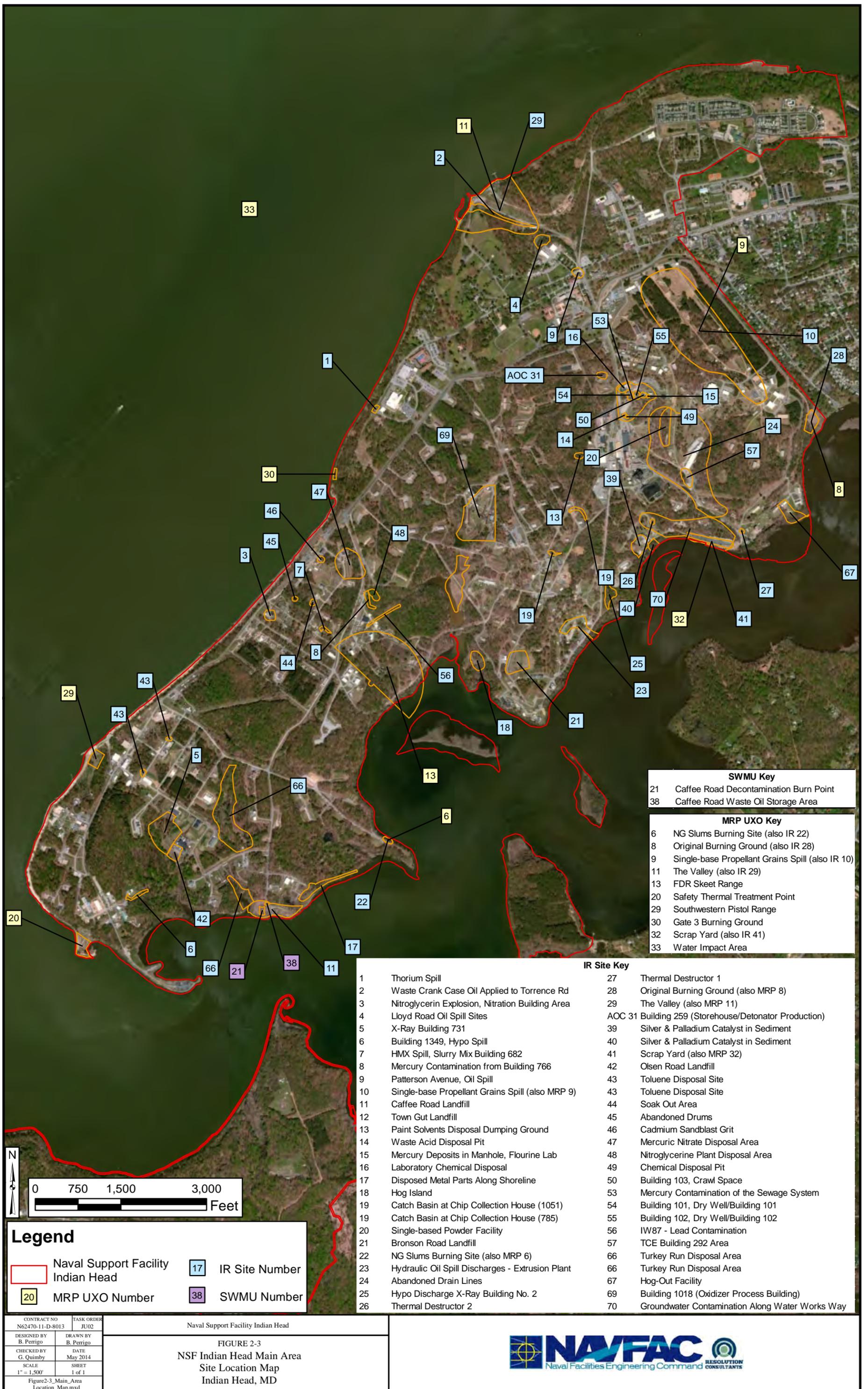
SWMU – Solid Waste Management Unit

(1) Currently undergoing a Remedial Investigation.

(2) Designated as an Active Range and will not be addressed under the Installation Restoration (IR) Program.

(3) SWMUs that have been transferred to the Munitions Response Program (MRP).

(4) No Further Action Required.



SWMU Key	
21	Coffee Road Decontamination Burn Point
38	Coffee Road Waste Oil Storage Area

MRP UXO Key	
6	NG Slums Burning Site (also IR 22)
8	Original Burning Ground (also IR 28)
9	Single-base Propellant Grains Spill (also IR 10)
11	The Valley (also IR 29)
13	FDR Skeet Range
20	Safety Thermal Treatment Point
29	Southwestern Pistol Range
30	Gate 3 Burning Ground
32	Scrap Yard (also IR 41)
33	Water Impact Area

IR Site Key	
27	Thermal Destructor 1
28	Original Burning Ground (also MRP 8)
29	The Valley (also MRP 11)
AOC 31	Building 259 (Storehouse/Detonator Production)
39	Silver & Palladium Catalyst in Sediment
40	Silver & Palladium Catalyst in Sediment
41	Scrap Yard (also MRP 32)
42	Olsen Road Landfill
43	Toluene Disposal Site
43	Toluene Disposal Site
44	Soak Out Area
45	Abandoned Drums
46	Cadmium Sandblast Grit
47	Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area
48	Nitroglycerine Plant Disposal Area
49	Chemical Disposal Pit
50	Building 103, Crawl Space
53	Mercury Contamination of the Sewage System
54	Building 101, Dry Well/Building 101
55	Building 102, Dry Well/Building 102
56	IW87 - Lead Contamination
57	TCE Building 292 Area
66	Turkey Run Disposal Area
66	Turkey Run Disposal Area
67	Hog-Out Facility
69	Building 1018 (Oxidizer Process Building)
70	Groundwater Contamination Along Water Works Way

1	Thorium Spill
2	Waste Crank Case Oil Applied to Torrence Rd
3	Nitroglycerin Explosion, Nitration Building Area
4	Lloyd Road Oil Spill Sites
5	X-Ray Building 731
6	Building 1349, Hypo Spill
7	HMX Spill, Slurry Mix Building 682
8	Mercury Contamination from Building 766
9	Patterson Avenue, Oil Spill
10	Single-base Propellant Grains Spill (also MRP 9)
11	Coffee Road Landfill
12	Town Gut Landfill
13	Paint Solvents Disposal Dumping Ground
14	Waste Acid Disposal Pit
15	Mercury Deposits in Manhole, Flourine Lab
16	Laboratory Chemical Disposal
17	Disposed Metal Parts Along Shoreline
18	Hog Island
19	Catch Basin at Chip Collection House (1051)
19	Catch Basin at Chip Collection House (785)
20	Single-based Powder Facility
21	Bronson Road Landfill
22	NG Slums Burning Site (also MRP 6)
23	Hydraulic Oil Spill Discharges - Extrusion Plant
24	Abandoned Drain Lines
25	Hypo Discharge X-Ray Building No. 2
26	Thermal Destructor 2

Legend	
	Naval Support Facility Indian Head
	MRP UXO Number
	IR Site Number
	SWMU Number

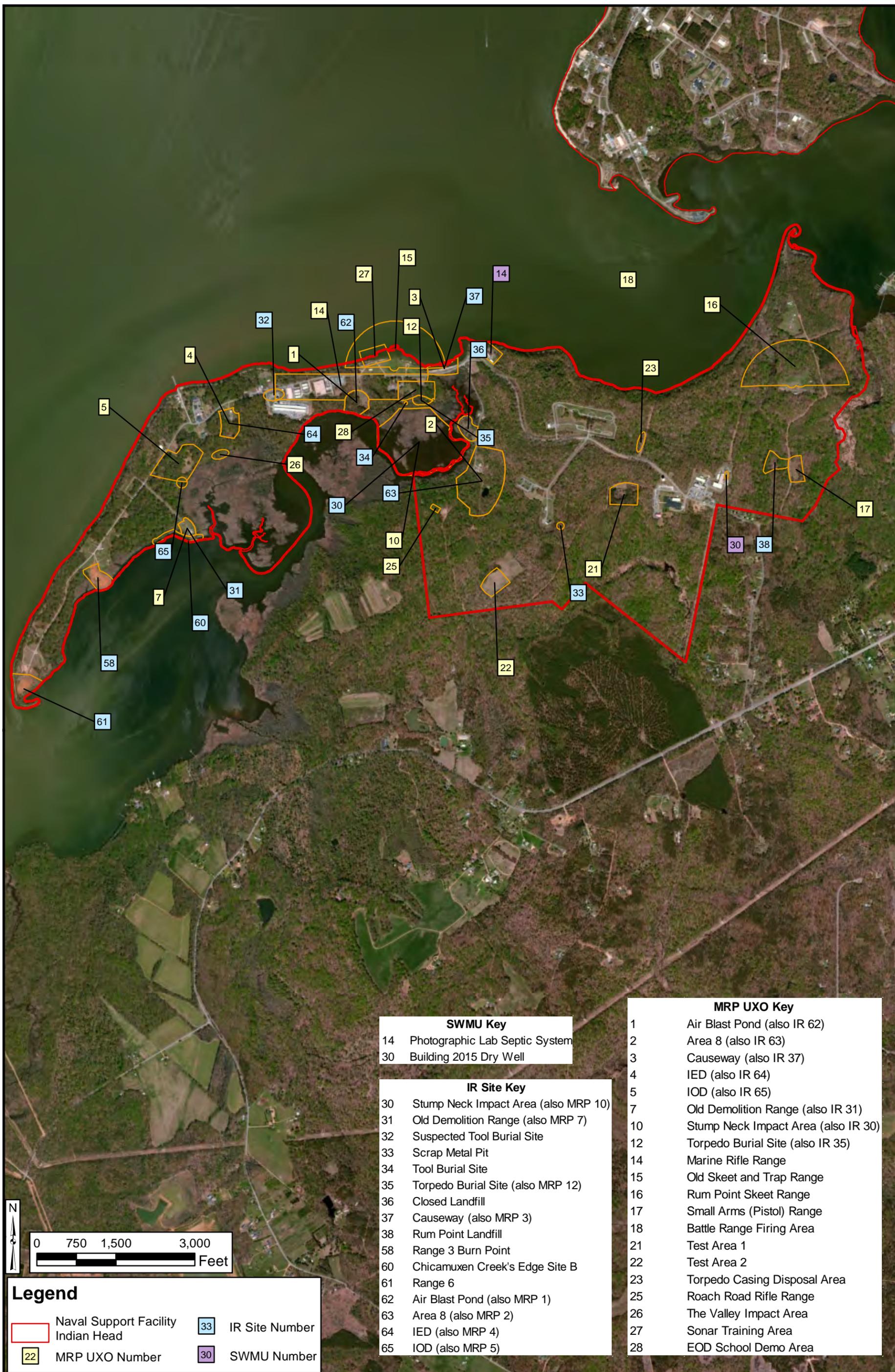


CONTRACT NO N62470-11-D-8013	TASK ORDER JU02
DESIGNED BY B. Perrigo	DRAWN BY B. Perrigo
CHECKED BY G. Quimby	DATE May 2014
SCALE 1" = 1,500'	SHEET 1 of 1
Figure2-3_Main_Area Location_Map.mxd	

Naval Support Facility Indian Head

FIGURE 2-3  
NSF Indian Head Main Area  
Site Location Map  
Indian Head, MD

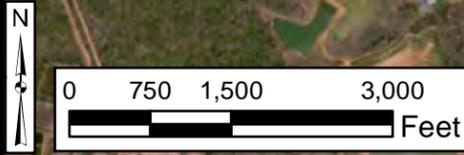




SWMU Key	
14	Photographic Lab Septic System
30	Building 2015 Dry Well

IR Site Key	
30	Stump Neck Impact Area (also MRP 10)
31	Old Demolition Range (also MRP 7)
32	Suspected Tool Burial Site
33	Scrap Metal Pit
34	Tool Burial Site
35	Torpedo Burial Site (also MRP 12)
36	Closed Landfill
37	Causeway (also MRP 3)
38	Rum Point Landfill
58	Range 3 Burn Point
60	Chicamuxen Creek's Edge Site B
61	Range 6
62	Air Blast Pond (also MRP 1)
63	Area 8 (also MRP 2)
64	IED (also MRP 4)
65	IOD (also MRP 5)

MRP UXO Key	
1	Air Blast Pond (also IR 62)
2	Area 8 (also IR 63)
3	Causeway (also IR 37)
4	IED (also IR 64)
5	IOD (also IR 65)
7	Old Demolition Range (also IR 31)
10	Stump Neck Impact Area (also IR 30)
12	Torpedo Burial Site (also IR 35)
14	Marine Rifle Range
15	Old Skeet and Trap Range
16	Rum Point Skeet Range
17	Small Arms (Pistol) Range
18	Battle Range Firing Area
21	Test Area 1
22	Test Area 2
23	Torpedo Casing Disposal Area
25	Roach Road Rifle Range
26	The Valley Impact Area
27	Sonar Training Area
28	EOD School Demo Area



Legend			
	Naval Support Facility Indian Head		IR Site Number
	MRP UXO Number		SWMU Number

CONTRACT NO N62470-11-D-8013	TASK ORDER JU02	Naval Support Facility Indian Head
DESIGNED BY B. Perrigo	DRAWN BY B. Perrigo	<p align="center">FIGURE 2-4 NSF Stump Neck Annex Site Location Map Indian Head, MD</p>
CHECKED BY G. Quimby	DATE May 2014	
SCALE 1" = 1,700'	SHEET 1 of 1	
Figure2-4_Stump_Neck Location_Map.mxd		





### 3.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS BACKGROUND

The Community Relations Program for the installation's IRP began with the development of a CRP in November 1989. The CRP is a formal plan for community relations activities at NSF-IH. It is designed to create opportunities for public involvement in the IRP (and also the MRP by its inclusion in the IRP) by identifying community relations activities to promote involvement and by giving citizens the opportunity to learn about NSF-IH and the ongoing IRP. The CRP is dynamic to reflect the technical progress of the IRP while being responsive to the needs and concerns of the community. Because of this, NSF-IH periodically reviews and revises the CRP to reflect new technical information and progress.

Following the development of the CRP, an information repository was established at the Indian Head General Library (Building 620). The information repositories are files containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and community relations materials pertaining to the IRP activities at NSF-IH. Documents generated as a result of the IRP are available for public review. For additional information, an administrative record is available online using the following link: <http://go.usa.gov/DyQF>

Another important aspect of the NSF-IH community relations effort was the establishment of a Technical Review Committee (TRC) in accordance with requirements of the IRP. The TRC actively participated in the development of work scopes for studies and provided technical reviews and comments during the execution of the studies and the selection of remedial technologies. TRC members included representatives from the U.S. Navy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maryland Department of the Environment, Charles County Health Department, Charles County Planning and Growth Management, Indian Head Waste Water Treatment Plant, and representatives from the Indian Head community. The installation has now expanded community participation by converting the TRC into a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB serves as an outgrowth of the TRC concept by providing a more comprehensive forum for discussing environmental cleanup issues and acting as a mechanism for RAB members to provide input reflective of the broader community's concerns.



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## **4.0 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

This CRP was developed to better understand and address community's issues, concerns, and community's informational needs as they relate to the NSF-IH IRP. Information received during RAB meetings and community interviews was incorporated into the CRP. The Environmental Office, in conjunction with Naval Support Activity South Potomac's Public Affairs Office, reviews and revises the CRP periodically in response to changes in community relations needs and technical progress. Environmental cleanup at NSF-IH has progressed since the CRP was last issued; therefore, this revision addresses the changes in environmental site cleanup status and community relations activities.

Community interviews were previously conducted in September 1994 and February and March 2002. To assist the Environmental Office and Public Affairs Office with the review and revision of the current CRP, Section 4.1 provides a recap of the concerns expressed by those interviewed in 1994 and 2002. The complete summaries of the community interviews conducted in 1994 and 2002 are contained in the CRPs issued in 1995, 2003, and 2005.

Section 4.2 provides a summary of the interviews completed in 2013 that were conducted to facilitate preparation of the current CRP. Questions asked during the 2013 community interviews are arranged into the following categories: general location and background, concern, information resources and needs, awareness, and level of involvement. A sample community interview questionnaire is provided in Appendix C.

### **4.1 PREVIOUS INTERVIEW SUMMARIES**

#### **4.1.1 1994 Community Interview Recap**

Thirteen people were interviewed in 1994; only two interviewees indicated any depth of knowledge of both past and present operations at the installation. Many of those interviewed in 1994 mentioned an August 1994 magazine explosion as the principal issue that had captured the public's interest about the facility. On the issue of environmental cleanup, a few addressed the question directly and expressed the view that the installation has been doing everything it can to deal with the contamination created by past operations. Several interviewees wanted to be sure that the cleanup was being done correctly. One interviewee noted that the installation had received several environmental awards and this distinction should be publicized to provide the public some level of comfort. Additional concerns included the following:



- The "burn point" (Strauss Avenue Thermal Treatment Point) creates concern for people boating on the Potomac River.
- Concern was expressed about the possibility that the installation might be decommissioned, a situation that would seriously impact the entire area's economy.
- Concern was expressed that, if the installation was not a more consistent and responsible neighbor, both in addressing contaminants present and in recognizing adjacent residential land use, the community support necessary to prevent its closure would not be forthcoming. Further, interviewees expressed concern that the installation needs to be more proactive in ensuring there is an adequate buffer between its property and other (residential) interests.
- The installation needs to re-establish a solid connection to the community and educate it about the installation's mission.
- Interviewees expressed concern for the long-term impact of the installation on the quality and quantity of the area's groundwater supply.
- Additional concerns were expressed for the health and safety of the students and staff in proximity to the installation; the proliferation of *Hydrilla* in Mattawoman Creek; the general health of Mattawoman Creek; and assurance that no drums of hazardous waste are buried on the installation.

#### **4.1.2 2002 Community Interview Recap**

Twenty interviews were conducted in 2002. Interviewees were selected by the Public Affairs Office based on past knowledge of members of the public who had expressed interest in the activities at the installation. Only two people indicated that they had no knowledge of activities as most interviewees or their families have worked at the facility in some capacity. Most felt that the relationship between NSF-IH and the community had been good to excellent for a number of years, but had declined dramatically in the past couple of years. Most also felt that the Navy was taking the proper action to address environmental problems but some did not know and were concerned with the lack of knowledge. Additionally most did not know where information repositories were and felt better communication with the community was necessary. Though they received information about NSF-IH through a wide variety of media sources interviewees had many more suggestions as to how to better communicate including having a representative from the facility on the Charles County Chamber of Commerce, broadcasting taped RAB



meetings on local television, and conducting tours of the facility. Additional concerns included the following:

- Interviewees were concerned about chemical spills polluting the Potomac River or Mattawoman Creek (a “premiere fishing area”), the contamination of the soil and water associated with these spills, their impact on wildlife, and the health-related effects and illness caused by this
- There was a concern about the high cancer rate in Charles County relative to the rest of the state of Maryland.
- NSF-IH is one of the larger employers in the area and activity at NSF-IH impacts local businesses and the community by providing additional job and income, and there is concern about it shutting down.
- Several other individuals indicated their concern about transporting materials for NSF-IH on Route 210, which goes through the town of Indian Head because as it is some “explosions” on base break windows of nearby homes or businesses.
- One interview expressed concern about having been unable to speak with someone at the facility when seeking specific information about environmental activities at the facility.

## **4.2 2013 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS**

As part of preparation of this revision of the CRP, a community survey was developed with support from the Naval Support Activity South Potomac (NSASP) Public Affairs Office (PAO). The survey was made available to the public on-line from 31 May 2013 through 31 August 2013. Advertisements of the on-line survey were published in the *Maryland Independent* and *Washington Post, Southern Maryland Edition* and paper copies of the survey were distributed during the Navy’s Community Relations (COMREL) meetings in May and August. The questions asked and the responses received during the 2013 community survey were compiled into summary format and are presented below. This summary is intended to present generalized issues and concerns, rather than reiterate specific comments from the received responses.

### **4.2.1 General Location and Background of Participants**

The survey for this CRP was conducted online between May 31, 2013 and August 31, 2013. Eighty-three people participated in the survey, and 73 (88%) of the participants resided in Charles County at the time of the survey. Forty-six participants have resided in the area for 15 years or more, 20 people have lived in the area for 5 to 15 years, 8 people have lived in the area between 2 and 5 years, and 8 participants have been in the area for less than two years.



Out of the 83 participants, 50 (61%) worked at NSF-IH at the time of this survey, 32 (39%) were not employed by NSF-IH, and 1 person failed to answer the question. Forty-four percent of participants not employed by NSF Indian Head provide goods or services to the installation through their place of employment.

#### **4.2.2 General Concerns**

When asked about concern regarding the environment, 45 participants (54%) indicated that they were not concerned about NSF-IH base operations impacting the environment. Of the 46% who expressed a concern, twenty-two participants were concerned about current potential impacts to the environment, and 24 people were concerned primarily with impacts that may have occurred in the past.

When asked what general environmental issues mattered most to the community, thirty participants (38%) noted that they were most concerned about the prevention of environmental pollution, degradation, and habitat loss. Fifteen (19%) were most concerned about the preservation of local natural resources and the protection of wildlife. Twelve (15%) were most concerned with potential impacts to local outdoor recreation and natural history. Forty four participants (55%) had no significant concerns on current environmental topics.

#### **4.2.3 Information Resources and Needs**

Survey participants were also asked about public and community participation, and major sources of local news and issues. Fifty-eight people (70%) indicated that they do not participate in organized public or local meetings, or school and community organizations. When asked which forms of media were mostly used to gain knowledge of local news and issues, 60% of the survey responders favored both the local printed newspaper and local television news reports. The third most popular resource was local radio, indicated by 43 participants (52%). Thirty eight responses (46%) indicated NSF-IH newsletters and publications were used to stay informed of local community news and issues. There was a trend in on-line media resources for other methods used to stay informed as demonstrated from the following results: on-line newspapers (40%), town/local municipality websites (30%), and email updates/blogs (27%).

Fifty-seven people (69%) responded that they were in favor of obtaining periodic updates regarding NSF-IH environmental topics and restoration activities via the media forms mentioned above.

#### **4.2.4 Awareness**

The 2013 survey also asked questions regarding community awareness of the Navy's environmental commitments and programs. Sixty-one participants (73%) noted that they were aware of the Navy's commitments to stewardship of the environment and being a good neighbor to the community. Forty-nine participants (59%) stated that they were aware of the Navy's encouragement of the public to participate in



its environmental restoration program, though sixty participants (75%) did not think that their fellow community members were aware of the program. When asked if the Navy is doing a good job at communicating environmental restoration activities to the public, 43 participants (52%) responded they did not know, 22 (27%) responded yes, and 17 (2%) responded that no. Sixty-seven survey participants (81%) were unaware of the existence of the RAB.

#### **4.2.5 Level of Involvement**

Survey participants were asked about their projected level of involvement with future NSF-IH public meetings. Fifty-one participants (62%) noted they would prefer to only receive published information about environmental topics, instead of attending public meetings. Nineteen people (23%) indicated that they would prefer to attend public meetings to obtain information. The survey results indicate that the evening hour timeframe (5:00PM – 8:00PM) is the most favorable to potential public meeting attendees.



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## **5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES, TECHNIQUES, AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 OBJECTIVES**

The objective of all community relations efforts is to foster open communication among the government, the public, and other responsible and interested parties. A goal of the CRP is to build two-way communication between the community and the Navy in an effort to

- Inform the public regarding the progress of planned and ongoing actions at the site.
- Communicate the results of investigations and risk assessments when available.
- Receive feedback from the public as to their specific concerns and information needs.
- Provide the public with the opportunity to comment on and participate in addressing technical decisions associated with the site.

A format of open communication serves to lessen and resolve conflicts, to keep the residents informed of the investigation progress, and to assist in the remediation decision-making process for the site.

### **5.2 TECHNIQUES**

Community relations programs require the use of appropriate communication methods that are tailored to educate the public about environmental restoration. The techniques that are implemented are governed by program requirements and/or policy issues defined by the decision-maker. In developing an effective community relations strategy for NSF-IH, several techniques are appropriate.

#### **5.2.1 Key Point-of-Contact**

The PAO is the key point-of-contact with the community for NSF-IH. The PAO is responsible for ensuring that inquiries regarding the progress of the environmental investigations, remedial actions, and other decisions regarding the IR process are responded to in a timely and accurate manner. The PAO disseminates information to the public regarding environmental restoration activities and coordinates all technical queries with the Environmental Office of the Activity. The PAO's address and phone number are provided in Appendix B.



### 5.2.2 Local Community and Media Communications Techniques

Techniques to provide information to the public include the following:

- Fact Sheets/Brochures. Fact sheets, written by the NSF-IH Environmental Office, present technical and/or enforcement information, announce public meetings, Record of Decision signings, and provide background information to the public prior to a meeting. For the fact sheets and brochures to be an effective method for communicating this type of information to the public, all information must be clear, concise, and easily understood. Fact sheets are distributed to individuals on the mailing lists.
- Information Repository. An information repository is maintained by NAVFAC to ensure that copies of all public documents, including administrative records, technical reports, and fact sheets pertaining to the site, are readily available to interested parties. An information repository is established at the Indian Head General Library (see Appendix B). An administrative record is also available online via the following link: <http://go.usa.gov/DyQF>
- Mailing List. An internal mailing list is established and maintained by the NSF-IH Environmental Office to identify persons interested in environmental restoration activities. Those on the list include RAB members, local and state officials, and facility personnel. Other interested individuals wishing to be added to the mailing list should state so in writing and submit their name, title, address, and phone number to the PAO key point-of-contact listed in Appendix B. Individuals on the mailing list will receive notices of community meetings and additional information upon request.
- Public Notices/News Releases. Public notices and news releases are published in local newspapers to announce major environmental restoration activities and formal public participation events, such as public hearings and public comment periods. This information will be sent to the *Maryland Independent*.
- Responsiveness Summary. Responsiveness summaries document oral and written public input submitted at public meetings, at public hearings, or during a public comment period. These summaries, developed by the NSF-IH Environmental Office, provide a clear record of community concerns about the IR Program for consideration in planning future community relations activities and the approach to environmental activities. These summaries will be part of the final Record of Decision, which will be made available to the public in the information repository.
- Community Relations (COMREL) Council – The COMREL, headed by the NSASP PAO, was formulated in 2008 as a vehicle to implement a consistent and efficient communications avenue between the Navy and the local civilian community. The COMREL meets quarterly in various



locations throughout the Maryland/Virginia area to discuss environmental, as well as economic, cultural, and recreational topics, associated with Navy operations. COMREL meetings are open to the public and attendees typically include Navy personnel, local government officials, business and civic leaders, and regional environmental and conservation groups.

### **5.2.3 Community Surveys**

Community surveys are intended to identify environmental topics of interest and concerns within the community regarding the environmental restoration process, and obtain suggestions on how the Navy can continue to promote community involvement in a convenient and effective manner. These surveys will be conducted during subsequent updates of this CRP. The decision to conduct additional surveys as events and cleanup actions occur will be made by the NSF-IH Environmental Office with input from the NSASP PAO.

### **5.2.4 Public Meetings**

Public meetings, both formal and informal, 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 a Proposed Remedial Action Plan. 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 NSF-IH Environmental Office is responsible for organizing all RAB and public meetings.

### **5.2.5 Restoration Advisory Board**

A RAB, formerly the TRC, was established at NSF-IH. The purpose of the RAB is to act as a forum for discussion and exchange of information among the Navy, regulatory agencies, and the community on environmental restoration topics; to 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, MDE, EPA, Charles County Health Department, Charles County Planning and Growth Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Indian Head Waste Water Treatment Plant, and community representatives and is co-chaired by one representative each from the community and NSF-IH. The RAB meets twice per year or on an as-needed basis; meetings are announced in the *Maryland Independent*. Meeting minutes are made available to interested parties. Fact



sheets describing the activities and responsibilities of the RAB and RAB members are included as Appendix D. The following is a summary of the RAB meetings and other key public meetings that have occurred since the previous version of this CRP was issued.

Activity	Date
RAB Meeting (Meeting #36) .....	October 20, 2005
RAB Meeting (Meeting #37) .....	February 16, 2006
RAB Meeting (Meeting #38) .....	June 14, 2006
RAB Meeting (Meeting #39) .....	October 19, 2006
RAB Meeting (Meeting #40) .....	February 21, 2007
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Site 57 .....	February 21, 2007
RAB Meeting (Meeting #41) .....	June 21, 2007
RAB Meeting (Meeting #42) .....	October 18, 2007
RAB Meeting (Meeting #43) .....	February 21, 2008
RAB Meeting (Meeting #44) .....	June 19, 2008
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Site 11 .....	September 18, 2008
RAB Meeting (Meeting #45) .....	October 16, 2008
RAB Meeting (Meeting #46) .....	February 19, 2009
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Sites 6 and 17 .....	February 19, 2009
RAB Meeting (Meeting #47) .....	June 18, 2009
RAB Meeting (Meeting #48) .....	October 15, 2009
RAB Meeting (Meeting #49) .....	April 15, 2010
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Site 36 and Lab Area .....	April 15, 2010
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Site 21 .....	July 1, 2010
RAB Meeting (Meeting #50) .....	October 14, 2010
RAB Meeting (Meeting #51) .....	April 14, 2011
RAB Meeting (Meeting #52) .....	October 13, 2011
RAB Meeting (Meeting #53) .....	April 12, 2012
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Site 47 .....	April 12, 2012
RAB Meeting (Meeting #54) .....	October 11, 2012
RAB Meeting (Meeting #55) .....	April 4, 2013
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Sites 28, 38, and UXO 32 .....	August 21, 2013
RAB Meeting (Meeting #56) .....	October 24, 2013
RAB Meeting (Meeting #57) .....	April 24, 2014



## 6.0 SCHEDULE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Table 6-1 provides a summary of when the community relations activities outlined in Section 5.0 will be performed during future environmental restoration activities.

**TABLE 6-1  
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITY SCHEDULE  
NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD  
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND**

Activity	Frequency
Fact Sheets/Brochures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As needed throughout each phase of the CERCLA process<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
Information Repository	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continually throughout each phase of the CERCLA process<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>
Mailing List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continually updated, as needed</li> </ul>
Public Notice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior to each meeting involving the public, as outlined below</li> <li>When soliciting comments on an investigation plan or report</li> <li>Prior to the implementation of a Time-Critical Removal Action</li> </ul>
News Release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following any significant development during a CERCLA Remedial Response, a RCRA Corrective Action</li> <li>At the discretion of the NSF-IH Environmental Office or NSASP PAO for any other issues involving the public</li> </ul>
Public Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At key milestone phases of a CERCLA Remedial Response or a RCRA Corrective Action at the discretion of the NSF-IH Environmental Office or NSASP PAO</li> <li>As needed, a Public Meeting will be held to solicit comments on a Proposed Plan</li> </ul>
Responsiveness Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following receipt of public comments submitted at public meetings, public hearings, or during public comment periods</li> </ul>
RAB Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-annually</li> </ul>
COMREL Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly</li> </ul>
Community Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During each future revision of this CRP</li> </ul>

**Notes:**

(1) Refer to Figure 2-2.



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## REFERENCES

- DON (Department of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations), 1998. Environmental and Natural Resources Manual, OPNAVINST 5090.1B, Change 1, February.
- Tetra Tech, Inc., 2012. Final Site Management Plan, Fiscal Year 2012 – 2013, Environmental Restoration Program, Naval Support Facility Indian Head, Indian Head, Maryland, prepared for NAVFAC Washington, September.
- USEPA, 2005. Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, EPA 540-K-05-003, April.
- USEPA, 1990. Planning for Sufficient Community Relations, OSWER Directive 9230.0-08, March 7.
- USEPA, 1990. Role of Community Interviews in the Development of a Community Relations Program for Remedial Response, OSWER Directive 9230.0-15, June 15.
- USN/EPA (U.S. Department of the Navy/ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III), 2000. Federal Facilities Agreement Under CERCLA Section 120, Administrative Docket Number: III-FCA-CERC-018, December 9.



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## **APPENDIX A**

### **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AM	Action Memo
AOC	Area of Concern
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAD	Cartridge-Actuated Device
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
COMREL	Community Relations
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CS	Confirmation Study
DD	Decision Document
DoD	Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ER,N	Environmental Restoration, Navy
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IR	Installation Restoration
IRA	Interim Removal Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LTM	Long Term Monitoring
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MEMS	Microelectromechanical Systems
MRP	Munitions Response Program
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NCE	National Center for Energetics
NFA	No Further Action
NOC	Naval Ordnance Center
NOSSA	Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSASP	Naval Support Activity South Potomac
NSF-IH	Naval Support Facility Indian Head
NSWC	Naval Surface Warfare Center
NSWC IHD	Naval Surface Warfare Center Indian Head Division



OPNAV	Chief Naval Operations
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAD	Propellant-Actuated Device
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PP	Proposed Plan
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
SMA	Specific Memorandum of Agreement
SMP	Site Management Plan
SSP	Site Screening Process
SVOC	Semi Volatile Organic Compound
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TRC	Technical Review Committee
VI	Verification Investigation
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WP	Work Plan



## **APPENDIX B**

### **LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES**



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## LIST OF CONTACTS & INTERESTED PARTIES

### A. Navy Points of Contact

Mr. Jerron Hayes  
Public Affairs Officer  
Naval Support Activity South Potomac  
6509 Sampson Rd. Ste. 217  
Dahlgren, VA 22448-5108  
(540) 284-0129

Mr. Jeffrey Bossart  
Site Environmental Program Director  
Naval Support Activity South Potomac  
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Ms. Allison Cantu  
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Mr. Joseph Rail  
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Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
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Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5018  
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### B. U.S. Senate

Mr. Ben Cardin  
SH-509 Hart Senate  
Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510-2002  
(202) 224-4524

Ms. Barbara A. Mikulski  
SH-709 Hart Senate  
Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510-2003  
(202) 224-4654

### C. House of Representatives

Mr. Steny H. Hoyer  
1705 Longworth House  
Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515-2005  
(202) 225-4131

### D. Maryland Legislature

Ms. Sally Jameson  
Maryland House of Delegates  
House Office Bldg, Room 427  
6 Bladen Street  
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991  
(410) 841-3337

Mr. Peter Murphy  
Maryland House of Delegates  
House Office Bldg, Room 426  
6 Bladen Street  
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991  
(410) 841-3247

Mr. C.T. Wilson  
Maryland House of Delegates  
House Office Bldg, Room 307  
6 Bladen Street  
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991  
(410) 841-3325



E. Town Officials

Mr. Dennis Scheessele, Mayor  
4198 Indian Head Highway  
Indian Head, MD 20640  
(301) 743-5511 ext. 105

Mr. Ed Rice, Vice Mayor  
4198 Indian Head Highway  
Indian Head, MD 20640  
(301) 743-5511 ext. 106

Mr. Randy L. Albright, Councilman  
4198 Indian Head Highway  
Indian Head, MD 20640  
(301) 743-5511 ext 107

Mr. Ryan L. Hicks  
Town Manager  
4198 Indian Head Highway  
Indian Head, MD 20640  
(301) 743-5511 ext 104

F. County Officials

Mr. Mark Belton  
Charles County Administrator  
P.O. Box 2150  
200 Baltimore St.,  
La Plata, MD 20646  
(301) 646-0550, (301)870-3000

Ms. Candice Kelly, President  
Charles County Commissioner  
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Mr. Reuben Collins  
Charles County Commissioner  
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Ms. Debra Davis, Esq.  
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Mr. Ken Robinson  
Charles County Commissioner  
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Mr. Bobby Rucci  
Charles County Commissioner  
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La Plata, MD 20646  
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G. Federal Agencies

Mr. John Burchette  
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(215) 814-3378

Mr. Fred Pinkney  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
(410) 573-4519

H. State Agencies

Mr. Curtis DeTore  
Remedial Project Manager  
Maryland Department of the Environment  
Federal/NPL Superfund Division  
1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 625  
Baltimore, MD 21230-1719  
(410) 537-3791



## I. Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members

(\* RAB Co-Chair)

Mr. Elmer Biles  
6315 Indian Head Highway  
Indian Head, MD 20640  
(301) 283-6298

Mr. Mark Williams  
Environmental Health Division  
Charles County Health Department  
4545 Crain Highway, P.O. Box 1050  
White Plains, MD 20695-1050  
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Ms. Karen Wigger  
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## J. Newspapers

Ms. Angela Breck, Editor  
Maryland Independent  
7 Industrial Park Circle  
Waldorf, MD 20602  
(301) 645-9480

Mr. Rick Boyd, Editor  
The Enterprise  
P.O. Box 700  
Lexington Park, MD. 20653  
(301) 862-2111

Mr. Rob Perry, Editor  
The Calvert Recorder  
P.O. Box 485  
Prince Frederick, MD. 20678  
(410) 535-1234, (301) 855-1029

## K. Document Repository Location

Naval Support Facility, Indian Head  
General Library  
Building 620 (The Crossroads)  
4163 N. Jackson Rd.  
Indian Head, MD 20640-5117  
(301) 744-4747

### Hours of Operation:

Mon-Fri 9:00 am - 5:00 pm  
Sat-Sun Closed



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**APPENDIX C**  
**COMMUNITY SURVEY**

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Naval Support Activity South Potomac (NSASP) invites installation employees and members of the Indian Head community to complete this brief, 18-question survey questionnaire to express your interests, questions or concerns regarding the Naval Support Facility (NSF) Indian Head Environmental Restoration Program. The NSF Indian Head environmental restoration team is currently updating the facility's Environmental Restoration Community Relations Plan (CRP), and survey responses will be documented and evaluated confidentially in the CRP. Your input is valuable and can help facilitate future measures to improve environmental restoration communications and community interaction (e.g., informational meetings or published updates). This survey and related community involvement activities undertaken by the Navy are intended to promote awareness regarding environmental topics and activities at NSF Indian Head. If you have not heard of the NSF Indian Head Environmental Restoration Program but are interested in this topic, your participation in the survey is important.

This survey will be available online (<http://fluidsurveys.com/s/nsf-indian-head-community-relations-plan-survey/>) for a period of 90 days, between May 31, 2013 and August 31, 2013, for public input. It should take about 10 minutes to complete, and all submitted responses will remain confidential. If you prefer not to complete the survey online, please complete the attached survey questionnaire and return it today to the secured collection box at the location where it was obtained.

Questionnaire: (Please check only one response unless otherwise instructed.)

1. In which county do you currently reside (check one):
  - a.  Charles
  - b.  Prince George's
  - c.  Calvert
  - d.  St. Mary's
  - e.  Anne Arundel
  - f.  King George
  - g.  Stafford
  - h.  Prince William
  - i.  Other

2. How long have you lived in the area?
  - a.  Less than 2 years
  - b.  2 to 5 years
  - c.  5 to 15 years
  - d.  15 or more years
  
3. Do you work at NSF Indian Head?
  - a.  Yes (If yes, and you think your co-workers or neighbors would be interested in this survey, please let them know how they can participate.)
  - b.  No
  
4. If you are employed but answered no to question #3, does your place of employment provide goods or services to NSF Indian Head, its employees or military members of the Indian Head Naval community?
  - a.  Yes (If yes, and you think your clientele or colleagues would be interested in this survey, please let them know how they can participate.)
  - b.  No
  
5. Do you currently or have you ever had concerns about NSF Indian Head's past or present operations, including base construction, traffic, etc. negatively impacting the landscape, natural habitat, or wildlife?
  - a.  Yes (if yes, you may check one or both below)
    - i.  Currently concerned
    - ii.  Concerned in past
  - b.  No - Not concerned
  
6. Do you have significant concerns about the following environmental topics; enough to express your concerns to the public or find others who share similar concerns? For each topic, check only if you would be interested in learning more or discussing the topic in a public forum; otherwise check no. (Note the term "local" below refers to the local area surrounding the NSF Indian Head installation.)

Possible concerns:

- I.  Local natural resource preservation and wildlife protection?
- II.  Local outdoor recreation and natural history?
- III.  Local environmental pollution, degradation, or habitat loss?
- IV.  No concerns.



7. Do you currently participate in organized public or local meetings, including school or community organizations?
- a.  Yes
  - b.  No
8. Which of the following media formats/communications do you utilize regularly (and more than once per month) to stay informed about local community news and issues? (check all that apply)
- a.  Printed newspaper (local municipality)
  - b.  Local television news reports
  - c.  Local radio
  - d.  NSF Indian Head newsletters and publications
  - e.  Public meetings
  - f.  Town/local municipality website
  - g.  Online newspaper (local municipality)
  - h.  Public bulletin boards (town hall or library)
  - i.  Electronic mailing list (email updates) or blog
  - j.  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_
  - k.  None of the above. I do not obtain current information about news or issues affecting my community.
9. Please indicate (with a letter) which response from the preceding question represents your preferred method of receiving news and information regarding local issues:
- \_\_\_\_\_
10. Are you interested in obtaining periodic updates regarding NSF Indian Head environmental topics and environmental restoration activities via the preferred media format indicated in your response to #9?
- a.  Yes
  - b.  No, I am not interested in this information
11. Are you aware that the Navy has made specific commitments to stewardship of the environment, and to being a good neighbor to the community?
- a.  Yes
  - b.  No

12. Are you aware that the Navy encourages the community to participate in its environmental restoration program?
- a.  Yes
  - b.  No
13. Do you think other members of your community are aware of this?
- a.  Yes
  - b.  No
14. Do you think NSF Indian Head is currently doing a good job communicating environmental restoration activities with the public/local community?
- a.  Yes
  - b.  No (If no, please provide comments/suggestions for improvement in Question #18 below.)
  - c.  Don't know
15. Have you ever heard of the NSF Indian Head Restoration Advisory Board, made up of government, citizen, agency, and interest group representatives who conduct biannual environmental restoration public meetings?
- a.  Yes
  - b.  No
16. Would you attend public (in-person) meetings to obtain information and responses to your questions and concerns related to environmental topics specific to the NSF Indian Head Environmental Restoration program?
- a.  Yes. I prefer to have a live forum to address these topics.
  - b.  No, I prefer to receive published information only.
  - c.  No, I am not interested in these environmental topics as they relate to NSF Indian Head.
17. If you were to attend a public (in-person) meeting, at what time of the day would you most likely attend?
- a.  Morning (8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.)
  - b.  Afternoon (12:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.)
  - c.  Evening (5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.)
  - d.  No preference



18. Do you have any comments or suggestions on improving environmental restoration or other communications from NSF Indian Head? Please describe:

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Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey. Optional: If you answered yes to question #16, feel free to write your name and email address (or mailing address) below and you will be added to the mailing list to be notified of future meetings. This information will not be shared with anyone other than the Navy personnel responsible for arranging the meetings. Please tear off the next page and keep it for your records.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ (or postal address)

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**APPENDIX D**  
**RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD FACT SHEETS**

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# INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM



NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD

3972 WARD ROAD, SUITE 101

INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

20640



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## RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB)

### FACT SHEET

#### Background

Naval Support Activity South Potomac has always been committed to ensuring that Naval Support Facility Indian Head is a safe and healthy place to work and live. In 1981, although not required by Federal law, the Navy began its own cleanup campaign to restore sites impacted by past operations to their original condition. This program ultimately became known as the Navy Installation Restoration (IR) program.

As part of the Navy's IR Program, a Technical Review Committee (TRC) was formed at IHDIV, NSWC in 1991, to inform members of our local community about the cleanup of former operating sites and to solicit their opinions and concerns with these issues. The TRC served as a forum to discuss problems with restoration efforts, and more importantly, to discuss concerns and obtain workable solutions that were satisfactory to all members of the TRC.

In 1994, the Department of the Navy expanded community participation by converting TRCs into Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs).

#### What is a RAB?

The RAB is a group established to allow individuals the opportunity to give advice to NSF Indian Head on their restoration program and to act as a focal point for the exchange of information between the installation and the Indian Head community. The RAB is intended to bring together community members who reflect the diverse interests of the area, enabling the early and continued two-way flow of information, concerns, values, and needs between the community and the installation.

The RAB works in partnership with NSF Indian Head on cleanup issues and related matters.

RABs do not make decisions on environmental restoration activities, but provide information, suggestions, and community input to be used by IHDIV, NSWC in making decisions on actions and proposed actions involving releases or threatened releases and cleanups of former operating sites.

#### How the RAB was Established

The RAB was established from the TRC by:

- \* Expanding the TRC to include additional community representatives;

- \* Establishing Co-Chairs, one from the community and one from the installation; and
- \* Opening meetings to the public.

### **Responsibilities of a RAB**

The RAB shall:

- ☞ Conduct regular meetings, open to the public, at convenient times and locations;
- ☞ Keep meeting minutes, make them available to interested parties, and announce their availability in a local newspaper;
- ☞ Develop and use a mailing list of names and addresses of interested parties who wish to receive information on the cleanup program;
- ☞ Provide a forum for individual members to give advice and make recommendations on environmental restoration issues to the NSF Indian Head (RABs will not vote on issues or make recommendations as a body); and
- ☞ Establish a procedure for public participation.

# ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS



NAVAL SUPPORT FACILITY INDIAN HEAD

3972 WARD ROAD, SUITE 101

INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

20640



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## RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEMBERSHIP

### FACT SHEET

#### RAB Membership Requirements:

RAB members should live or work in or near the Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center. To ensure opinions about environmental restoration reflect diverse interests within the local community, RAB membership should include, but is not limited to:

- \* Local residents and community members
- \* Local reuse committees
- \* Current TRC members
- \* Local officials/agencies
- \* Business community
- \* School districts
- \* IHDIV, NSWC employees/residents
- \* Local environmental groups/activities
- \* Civic/public interest organizations
- \* Religious community
- \* Other regulatory agencies
- \* Labor organizations
- \* Local homeowners' organizations
- \* Navy and State environmental agencies

The majority of RAB members should be from the local community in keeping with the goal of increased public involvement.

Once selected, RAB members will be provided initial orientation to enable them to perform their duties.

#### Responsibilities of RAB Members:

RAB members are expected to:

- ◆ Identify and review project requirements
- ◆ Provide comments on actions and proposed actions involving releases or threatened releases at IHDIV, NSWC from past operations
- ◆ Review documents and provide timely comments
- ◆ Recommend priorities among sites or projects
- ◆ Identify applicable standards
- ◆ Review budget information
- ◆ Attend RAB meetings. If a member fails to attend two consecutive meetings, he/she may be asked to relinquish his/her membership
- ◆ Report back to organized groups to which they belong or represent and serve as a conduit for information flow to and from the community
- ◆ Serve in a voluntary capacity for two years
- ◆ Be available to community members and groups to facilitate the exchange of information and/or concerns between the community and the RAB

### Responsibility of the RAB Community Co-Chair

The RAB Community Co-Chair shall:

- ☞ Ensure that community issues and concerns related to environmental restoration/cleanup are discussed
- ☞ Assist IHDIV, NSWC in communicating technical information in understandable terms
- ☞ Assist in passing on information to the public
- ☞ Coordinate with NSF Indian Head to prepare and distribute meeting agendas prior to each RAB meeting
- ☞ Work with the Navy Co-Chair to review and distribute RAB meeting minutes