

USACE SPRING VALLEY FUDS PROJECT**AGENDA****Inter-Agency Partners Meeting**

Thursday, June 19th, 2014				[**Upcoming Meetings: August ?**]
TIME	TOPIC	DISCUSSION LEADER	PREPARATION	OBJECTIVE
9:15 - 9:30	Check-in / Review Ground Rules	J. Sweeney		Introductions of new attendees / Personal check-in / Review Ground Rules
9:30 – 10:30	4825 Glenbrook Road	B. Barber/Parsons		High probability work progress. Schedule review
10:30 – 10:45	BREAK			
10:45 – 10:55	Groundwater	T. Beckwith		Update
10:55 – 11:25	AOI Status	L. Reeser		Review the AOIs that still require AOI consensus memos
11:25 – 11:35	Open Issues and New Data	J. Sweeney		
11:35 – 11:45	Document Tracking Matrix for MMRP/HTW	L. Reeser/ Parsons	Partners Review	Review pending documents
11:45 – 11:55	Partners' Parking Lot	J. Sweeney	Partners Review	
11:55 – 12:05	Agenda Building	J. Sweeney		** Future Meeting Discussion
12:05	Adjourn	J. Sweeney		

Spring Valley Partnering Meeting
June 19, 2014
Spring Valley Trailer Conference Room

Name	Organization/Address	X
Allyn Allison	CEHNC	X
Sherri Anderson-Hudgins	CEHNC	
Thomas Bachovchin	ERT	
Brenda Barber	CENAB	
Todd Beckwith	CENAB	X
Bethany Bridgham	American University	X
Janelle Boncal	Parsons	
Sean Buckley	Parsons	X
Paul Chrostowski	CPF Associates, AU Consultant	
Tom Colozza	CENAB	
Jennifer Conklin	DDOE	
Kathy Davies	US EPA Region 3	
Dr. Peter deFur	Environmental Stewardship Concepts/RAB TAPP Consultant	
Diane Douglas	DDOE	
Bill Eaton	URS	
Brandon Fleming	USGS	
Alma Gates	RAB Member - Horace Mann Rep.	
Steve Hirsh	US EPA Region 3	X
Leigh Isaac	Environmental Stewardship Concepts	
Cynthia Mitchell	CENAB, Public Affairs	
Dan Noble	CENAB	X
John Owens	CENAB	

Randall Patrick	Parsons	X
Lan Reeser	CENAB	X
Amy Rosenstein	Risk Assessor (Independent Consultant)	
Sara Sanford	Environmental Stewardship Concepts	X
Allen Shapiro	USGS	
Don Silkkenbaken	Parsons	
Lattie Smart	ERT - Community Outreach Team	X
Jim Sweeney	DDOE	X
Andrea Takash	CENAB, Corporate Communication Office	
Cheryl Webster	CENAB	
Ethan Weikel	CENAB	
Nan Wells	ANC3D Commissioner	X
Maya Werner	ERT	X
Kellie Williams	CEHNC	
Laura Williams	Environmental Stewardship Concepts	X
Rebecca Yahiel	ERT - Community Outreach Team	X

Summary of June 19 Spring Valley Partnering Meeting

Consensus Decisions

- The Partners signed two AOI Consensus Memos: AOI 2 (Rick Woods Burial Area) and AOI 6 (Dalecarlia Impact Area)

Tuesday, June 19, 2014

Check-in

The Partners conducted their normal check-in procedure.

Former Spring Valley PM, Allyn Allison, USACE-Huntsville was attending in place of Sherri Anderson-Hudgins, who is on a temporary detail.

A. 4825 Glenbrook Road Remedial Action Update

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to discuss the recent activities at the 4825 Glenbrook Road site.

USACE-Baltimore and Parsons provided an update on the high-probability remedial activities in progress for the 4825 Glenbrook Road site.

High-Probability Excavation (Area F): Removal of high-probability soil continued in the southeast corner and northern footer area of Area F. The footers had to be removed under high probability under the first tent location.

To date (as of June 19, 2014), a total of 58 roll-offs of soil, 603 drums, and 12 roll offs of rubble have been removed. A total of 539 cubic yards of soil were removed from Area F. With only 425 cubic yards projected, the soil removal efforts are 126.8% complete for the first tent location.

The explanation for the average[*of what? – Frank B.*] is that the volume of rubble and concrete material removed was greater than expected. Also, the footer's large size and the need to jackhammer the rebar reinforcement impacted the schedule.

Findings to Date (Area F): No intact containers have been recovered since May 13th, 2014. A total of 547.5 pounds of glassware debris have been recovered, and all except one sample of this glassware has been cleared for headspace. That one uncleared sample of scrap glassware was collected on April 4th. Additionally, about 151 pounds of metallic debris have been cleared for headspace.

1,4-thioxane; 1,4-dithiane has continued to be detected. Mustard breakdown product was detected in disposal characterization and grab samples from the former debris area at grid -10, -10 in the southwest corner of the house. Soil excavation will continue to ensure all agent and ABP contaminated soil is removed.

Discussion – High-Probability Excavation Findings to Date

In response to Nan Wells, Parsons explained that the soil was put into drums and brought to Federal Property.

In response to EPA, Parsons confirmed that mustard breakdown products were found near the location of Test Pit 120.

Parsons noted that FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared) results on the intact containers identified 3 mustard-related compounds: lewisite, 2-chloroacetophenone, and chlorodiphenylarsine.

Parsons added that bleach, sulfuric acid, or coffee were also among the peaks of the FTIR Library analyses of the intact containers recovered from the first tent location. USACE cautioned that these detections were infrared spectra matching, rather than mass spectrometry data. Some of the liquids could not be identified.

Update on Dichloronaphthalene and Lewisite Air Monitoring Detection

Parsons followed up on the discussion about the on-site dichloronaphthalene mimicking lewisite on the MINICAMS from the April Partners meeting. ECBC could not recreate the MINICAMS event using their new dichloronaphthalene standard. This was probably due to many different and degraded chemicals mixed in the ground. They could only trigger the MINICAMS for lewisite when using high concentrations of dichloronaphthalene, and thus could not definitively confirm it was dichloronaphthalene.

In response to EPA, USACE explained the concentration needed to trigger the DAAMS was 100 parts per million. It is difficult to recreate field conditions in a lab.

USACE Huntsville explained that the DAAMS are used as confirmation for suspect chemicals, citing VX (nerve agent) as a case where they used a different kind of tube to exclude interference.

USACE noted that this system is not proof positive of a correlation. Additionally, it has been months since this interference has been last detected. Parsons confirmed that they will continue to follow procedure for three DAAMS ring-offs for any compound.

In response to EPA's inquiry on the soil analysis from that area, Parsons explained the challenge with grab samples that are positive for agent breakdown products (ABPs), is that they cannot be sent to a commercial lab. The confirmation samples do have a full chemical spectrum analysis for the volatile organic compounds (VOCs), tentatively identified compounds (TICs), and metals. If Parsons does collect another grab sample and it comes up clear for agent, then they will also analyze it for the full chemical spectrum.

Downwind Hazard Modeling for Drum Storage Area

Parsons followed up on the April Partners meeting's topic about modeling the potential downwind hazard of mustard and lewisite for the Federal Property's drum storage area. Lewisite was modeled to achieve the maximum, or most conservative, hazard area.

Based on the detections of mustard and lewisite, it was determined that there was approximately 9.87 grams of lewisite in 282 stored drums of soil. Assuming that all 9.87 grams of lewisite in the sealed barrels would evaporate in one minute, the maximum AEGL-2 distance would be four meters, which is well within the confines of the secured Federal Property.

The closest property boundary line to the drum storage area is 208 feet. To reach that distance would require drums of contaminated soil, equaling 220 grams of lewisite, in contrast to the 9.87 grams currently stored.

Discussion – Downwind Modeling and Drum Amounts

USACE speculated that 282 drums, totaling about 10 grams of Lewisite, would be about 5% of the amount needed to reach the closest property line. It would still be acceptable to have 20 times the number of drums currently on Federal Property.

4825 Glenbrook Rd. Schedule

Weather Delays: Parsons noted that the summer heat has shifted work to an earlier start time. This allows up to two Level B teams to do moderate work under the tent. Sampling, digging, and drilling is considered moderate work. This includes sampling the basement wall.

Debris Field and Footer: Parsons continues to encounter contamination deeper than anticipated at the debris field. Additionally, the footer was larger than expected. These schedule delays are being considered for recalibrating the schedule for the next two tent locations.

Discussion – Footer Excavation

EPA noted that determining the size of the footer ahead of time would be useful for scheduling and budgeting estimates. Parsons answered that disturbing the ground in any way in the high probability tent locations was intrusive and required to be done under the tent. They could evaluate the feasibility of using ground penetrating radar (GPR).

EPA recalled that USGS had previously done such a survey while looking for non-metallic water containers. USACE-Huntsville was not sure if the data would define the footer, but agreed it would be an element of information. USACE-Baltimore recalled USGS did GPR at Lot 18, running lines across 4825 Glenbrook Road and doing downhole and borings, suggesting the borings would have been done near the wall, inside corners and footer edges.

USACE reminded the Partners that there are other variables, such as handling, removing, and containerizing potentially contaminated concrete can push the schedule out.

Parsons affirmed that the presence of glassware would lead to an assumption of potential contamination, and the concrete would have to be broken up in 6" sq. chunks and placed into drums. The uncontaminated portions of the footer would be treated as regular rubble.

Parson said they would consider changing the timeframe to complete to removal of the footer or the full

portion of the retaining basement wall for the third tent move.

Parsons noted that they were going to continue to over-excavate the grid where the contamination has been found and remove the remaining front basement wall. Then they will do a final soil scrape at the depth coordinated with the geologists in order to collect the confirmation samples.

In response to EPA, Parsons explained that they would stay under the tent only if agent or breakdown products are noted in the analysis of the soil sample. Arsenic removal can be done during low probability operations.

In response to N. Wells, EPA explained that the house was mostly built, but still unoccupied, by early 1993.

Discussion – AU Athletic Field and Operation Scheduling

The assembly of the crane is schedule to take place from September 13-14. Once the crane is assembled, they will move the tent in three sections. The Shelter-in-Place (SIP) protocols will be suspended after confirmation sampling at the end of July.

Parsons confirmed that the AU athletics department can book events for September on the field, being mindful that the crane operation will impact the parking lot corridor.

AU acknowledged USACE's point that emergency access in the field will have to come from the opposite side of the field while the crane is in place.

AU assured USACE that though AU's ongoing steam line project will tear up portions near the roadway, it would not interfere with USACE's access.

Discussion –Tent Move

Parsons explained that the crane is wide and weighs about 120 tons.

Parsons clarified to N. Wells that the crane will be behind Glenbrook Road. It will reach over towards Glenbrook, instead of having to block off any part of Glenbrook Road for long periods of time.

Parsons explained that during the tent move, they will have to re-establish the entire site infrastructure, except for those things that are on the upper-level. The CAFS and the MINICAMS will stay in place. The PDS[define], the deacon tent, and the redress tent will be re-established at the front of the property.

USACE added that for part of the tent moving timeframe, field efforts will include low-probability excavation. Although, there cannot be any crane lifting activity while that low-probability excavation goes on, because the area is underneath where the cranes will be operating.

In response to EPA, USACE explained that the tent lifting will take one month, from mid-September to mid-October.

USACE-Huntsville added that the tent will be broken down into a few of pieces. The footer will be re-established, with one side elevated higher than the other side. Additionally, some bracing and blocking will have to be installed.

In response to EPA's question about setting aside time to retrain the crew before high probability restarts, Parsons explained that they are trying to avoid having the crew repeat all the training, after being out of the tent for three months. They have a very good team; and another pre-operational survey is not required. They will have to re-smoke test the tent once it is in place.

Discussion - Low Probability Schedule

Parsons pointed out in the schedule where it will take approximately ten days to finish the low-probability operations after the excavator is removed from the tent, in order to put the foundation I-beam that is the uphill side of the tent into position.

Parsons clarified for EPA that the low probability operations will be near the soldier pile where the inert 75mm and heat sealed test tube were found.

Parsons acknowledged to USACE that 10 days are assumed for digging under low probability.

In answering USACE's comment about the upcoming tent move schedule being more detailed and lengthy than the later schedules, Parsons said they plan to take all the lessons learned from the first tent location and apply it to the mass schedule{clarify what this mass schedule is or refers too} with greater detail.

In response to N. Wells, Parsons confirmed that they suspect some AUES items may be found under the back patio area, since items were found in a nearby test pit. The back patio was also near the crawl space.

In response to USACE, Parsons said that the newly revised schedule will be available in the next three weeks.

N. Wells asked if they still believed that there is nothing unexpected next door at 4835 Glenbrook Road, since it had the same builder. USACE replied that they did comparable testing on each property, but the significant disposal areas were found on 4825 Glenbrook Road, and not 4835 Glenbrook Road. The only reason they were looking at the footers at 4825 Glenbrook Road is because they were taking the house down. They will consider any further action on the 4835 Glenbrook Road property through the Site-Wide RI process.

USACE added that there was no correlation between the properties and that the builder just happened to build on top of a World War I debris field. The historical land use matches up with what they are finding at 4825 Glenbrook Road.

Discussion – Magnesium Arsenide Round Disposal

USACE has a draft ESD (Explanation of Significant Differences) being reviewed by the USACE-Baltimore Office of Counsel for the recovered magnesium arsenide round. Once approved, it will be sent to the Partners for review. USACE will also check with CMA[Definition] to see if they have heard back from the State of Maryland.

USACE confirmed that the draft would be "generic," meaning that if they find a munition that does not fit the action memo, off-site disposal of the munition may be an option.

The ESD allows USACE to give the round to CMA for research and development, including the development of a new remote sensing technology using different types of munitions for calibration of the instrument. After testing, CMA would eventually know how to destroy the munition safely.

In the past, researchers would try to verify the contents of a munition through instrumentation, then drill or expose the contents to verify the result. Exploding the munitions beforehand would not leave much of the contents to examine afterwards.

USACE mentioned if Maryland does not permit transporting the round, they could look into a commercial facility for its destruction, or other options.

In response to EPA's speculation about disposing it though acid digestion, USACE mentioned contracting Battelle as a possibility, but noted that because it has a arsenide fill, this method would generate arsine gas.

USACE summarized that CMA believes given their previous requests to Maryland, the munition would likely be permitted for transport for research purposes.

B. Groundwater Study Efforts

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to provide an update on ongoing and upcoming groundwater study efforts.

USACE provided a brief update on the status of upcoming groundwater study efforts.

Permit Status for Well MP-5: The permit issued by DC for the drilling of MP-5 restricts the operation to only non-rush hours, from 9am to 3pm. USACE will attempt to have this restriction lifted because setup and breakdown times would limit actual drilling time from 10am to 2pm.

Semi-Annual Sampling: The sampling event will start on Wednesday, June 25th, for 20 wells and 10 surface water locations. The sampling should take about a week and finish before July 4th, weather permitting. USACE proposed to narrow down the sampling locations further in the future.

The Kreeger Hall data was sent out to the Partners yesterday; these are preliminary March sampling results.

Groundwater Remediation Investigation: The Groundwater RI will take longer than the Site Wide RI and will likely be issued separately from the Site Wide RI. USACE also proposed to include groundwater data in the Site-Wide RI where it is relevant to soil issues.

Discussion – Permit Issues for MP-5

In response to DDOE's question about where the drilling schedule restrictions came from, USACE replied that they had only a name, not an organization, but believed it was from DDOT. USACE was going to work to revise the permit to remove the restrictions. Otherwise, it would take an extra week to do the drilling. Additionally, this would cause the crew to set up the borehole everyday, which could cause difficulty in maintaining a straight borehole.

Discussion – Semi Annual Sampling Event

USACE asked for comments from the Partners about narrowing down the sampling locations, because after 8 to 10 samplings, many of the well results have been consistently non-detect or low level detections for arsenic and perchlorate. USACE would prefer to focus on contaminants found at AU and Sibley Hospital.

EPA suggested an alternative: to take some of the wells out, and put others on an annual schedule. USACE will put a proposal together in order to decide before the next semi-annual sampling in December. USACE is planning a meeting on MP-5 with DDOE's and USEPA's groundwater experts.

Discussion – Groundwater RI

USACE proposed to include the groundwater data in the Site-Wide Remedial Investigation (RI) Report. It would provide a summary of the groundwater study and examine if anything left in the neighborhood's soil could potentially be a groundwater issue, or if anything in the groundwater may be indicative of a soil issue.

EPA added that this would be an SSL analysis of leachability, which typically has screening levels that are pretty conservative.

USACE replied they have actual groundwater data, citing the perchlorate contaminated groundwater findings at AU with no definitive source.

EPA concurred that with the available data, and agreed that USACE is close to understanding what the groundwater situation is and that it is all going to come down to issues like beneficial use policy.

In response to USACE, EPA replied they did not know if there is a great advantage to having one RI or two, except that there is overhead involved with each proposed plan and the community involvement. It would be more efficient to do both RIs together, unless it is too complicated.

USACE projected that, in time, the writing schedules for the Feasibility Study or Proposed Plan for groundwater and Site-Wide could be on the same track again, but not likely the RI. EPA suggested that they can have two separate RIs that go into one proposed plan.

USACE agreed that they can evaluate the schedules for both RIs, and consider bringing them together in the proposed plan stage.

USACE noted that they may put more information into the Site-Wide RI about the groundwater study than originally thought. However, there will still be a complete groundwater RI. There will be enough information in the Site-Wide RI to make decisions site-wide in terms of soil removal, etc.

C. AOI Status

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to present a status overview of Areas of Interest consensus memos and review the AOIs that still require AOI consensus memos.

USACE provided progress updates of Areas of Interest, which includes 6 pending consensus memos, of which 2 were presented at the meeting for signing.

AOI-5: 4825/4835 Glenbrook Road is believed to be the only incomplete AOI. It has a signed consensus memo that says USACE will investigate it to the satisfaction of the stakeholder.

AOI-2: Rick Woods Burial Pit is considered complete, with a completed geophysical survey at Dalecarlia Woods and has a consensus memo pending to be reviewed and signed at this meeting.

AOI-6: Dalecarlia Impact Area has a completed geophysical survey and has a consensus memo pending to be reviewed and signed at this meeting.

AOI-8: Possible Graded Area was identified for additional AUES sampling. The sampling showed no exceedances and is considered complete, with consensus memo pending.

AOI-12: Livens Battery Impact Area, shown as a target area in the Range Fan, has a completed geophysical survey and a pending consensus memo.

AOI-17: “The \$800,000 Burial Pit” is believed to have been located at the Glenbrook Road burial pits, and has been investigated to the satisfaction of USACE and has a pending consensus memo.

AOI-22 & 24: Antimony and Mercury detection areas. The supplemental sampling that the consensus memo called for was completed and the results will be in the Site-Wide RI.

AOI-26: The 4801 Glenbrook Road Pit has had all investigations and removals for arsenic and anomalies completed and needs a closeout memo prepared and signed.

AOI-2 review:

The Rick Woods Burial Pit was located south of the Range Fan in Dalecarlia Woods. In 1984, Mr. Woods, a Civil War relic hunter, recovered 55 munitions from the area. GPS coordinates were taken of these areas during Mr. Woods’ multi-agency site visit in 2005. The AOI Task Force recommended additional investigation of this area. Geophysical investigations completed in 1994 at the adjacent area (AOI-6) found a partially filled Livens smoke round, and munition debris from two expended 75mm projectiles. The Partners agreed to conduct a geophysical investigation of the entire 62-acre Dalecarlia Woods area,

including AOI-2. Fifty anomalies and 4 MD items were recovered during the 2011 investigations. Soil sampling indicated no exceedances. No further action was recommended.

Discussion – AOI-2 Closeout Memo

In response to EPA, USACE confirmed that no further geophysical investigation was recommended. Everything that could be done was done, which excluded the steep slopes. The Partners signed the closeout memo as presented.

AOI-6 review:

The Dalecarlia Impact Area is between the Dalecarlia Reservoir and the Dalecarlia Parkway at the terminus of the AUES range fan. Arsenic soil sampling was performed in 2001 and grid sampling in 2002. Arsenic soil removal was completed in 2011, and the geophysical investigations were done in 1994 and 2001.

The 1994 geophysical investigation identified 370 anomalies in the Dalecarlia Woods area, then known as Zone 9. A Livens projectile partially-filled with smoke agent, along with MD of two expended 75mm projectiles, were found.

The AOI Task Force recommended additional investigation. Soil removal activities found no MEC or CWM. In addition to the 1994 geophysical investigation, a 2006 Wide Area Assessment concluded that no obvious area of concentrated anomalies would likely be present.

In 2009, the Partners agreed to a geophysical investigation of the entire 62 acre Dalecarlia Woods area. A total of 427 anomalies were detected within the AOI-6 area resulting in the recovery of one MD item and multiple Civil War MD items.

No further additional geophysical surveying is recommended for AOI-6, and no further action is recommended.

The Partners signed the consensus memo.

EPA commented that the flag pulling incident resulted in a criminal investigation which involved the DOD, and that charges were filed. An individual has recently requested all this investigation's releasable files from the DOJ, including all of the EPA responses.

D. Open Issues and New Data

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to share issues not on the agenda for possible placement on a future agenda and to share new data that became available since the last Partnering meeting.

Open issues were brought forward as brief status updates.

Status Update – Nebraska Ave. Parking Lot (AU East Campus Project)

DDOE received a letter from ANC Commissioner Kent Slowinski about the AU parking lot located at the corner of New Mexico and Nebraska Avenue, where AU plans to build another resident hall. This area includes AOI-20 (Slonecker-Johnson Ground Scars). K. Slowinski alleged that the parking lot was never sampled for the AUES chemical list. The letter was copied to other agencies, including the Natural Resources Administration. The Natural Resources Administration explained that all sediment would be protected and no contaminated soil, if any, would leave the site.

K. Slowinski further requested DDOE hold on approving building permits until the site is fully characterized using the AUES chemical list. DDOE noted that the ground scars in this area were investigated via a trench investigation and no AUES-related items were found during the investigations. Following the trench investigations, AOI-20 was closed in early 2010. DDOE explained that because

AOI-20 had been closed out, it is not considered part of the Spring Valley FUDS project and that it will be handled like any other ordinary construction project in Washington D.C.

DDOE was approached later by the Water Quality Division (WQD) with information about the four District monitoring wells, which all tested clean except for one that found mercury. The WQD was to arrange a meeting with AU's contractors to determine what caused the mercury finding and whether they should further characterize the site.

If the site needs to be further characterized, DDOE's Site Remediation Program will request to do a full site characterization be performed. DDOE would have to decide whether to do a basic or full characterization of metals and SVOCs, or additional sampling using the AUES chemical list. DDOE has not made that decision yet, but considers it a construction project issue, and no longer a Spring Valley FUDS project issue.

While unable to speculate where the one spot of mercury came from, DDOE acknowledged EPA's comment that the single mercury reading could be a bad sample, and may decide to resample the well in question.

AU added that ANC Commissioner Tom Smith, who represents Westover Place Residents, requested a meeting about the East Campus Project. At a subsequent community meeting, which was attended by USACE, P. Chrostowski presented an assessment of the well data, which found nothing of concern. AU commented that due to P. Chrostowski's conclusions, the mercury finding was unexpected. DDOE conceded that they did not know what mercury screening standards were being used.

ANC Commissioner Nan Wells commented that ANC's concerns about the new campus buildings and extended basements may also affect, or be affected, by groundwater issues. DDOE responded that they had no additional information on the matter at this time.

USACE noted that during their meeting with Westover Residents on the June 6th, USACE emphasized that the aerial photography revealed only ground scars at AOI 20, which could have been caused by some other activity. The scars could have been from previous construction elsewhere on the property, such as a lay-down area for temporarily stored piles of dirt. Disturbed soil, which is characteristic of possible AUES activities, was not found in the area investigated by USACE.

N. Wells asked for confirmation, and information, on the four groundwater monitoring wells on East Campus. DDOE responded they did not have any information yet.

N. Wells added that other community members believed there was never any testing in that area. DDOE explained there was no reason to test because it was determined that the area was not part of the SV FUDS boundary. DDOE could offer no explanation yet about the mercury findings there, but it will be looked into further.

N. Wells commented that this construction is a major project and it is important to know what is there because of the dormitories. AU added that there will be academic buildings there as well.

USACE pointed out that mercury is not exclusively a military substance and is used for a lot of things. However, mercury was present at AUES laboratories.

EPA commented that mercury is not usually seen in groundwater. DDOE agreed that it is uncommon to see mercury in groundwater, but there is a possibility that the mercury detection was a false positive.

Status Update – Fordham Road

USACE has approached the two neighbors of the Fordham Road property about the arsenic contaminated grids detected along the shared property lines.

Both neighbors have signed ROEs to allow USACE to conduct delineation sampling along their fence

lines to determine if the detected contamination is on their property as well.

In response to EPA, USACE explained that they learned that 4 feet along the Fordham Road property northern fence line actually belonged to the neighbor, who gave the information. This was confirmed through a review of a previous property line survey performed in conjunction with geophysical investigation activities. USACE attempted to communicate with the Fordham Road property owner about this issue, but received no response.

In July, USACE will collect the delineation samples to determine the size of those three grids. If the sample analyses show high arsenic levels, then they will schedule the soil removal efforts with the homeowners.

USACE explained the delineation sampling plan: Primary confirmation samples will be collected to establish the minimum excavation limits. Contingency samples will also be collected for later use, in the event a primary sample shows an arsenic concentration above 20 ppm. Primary confirmation samples will include the grid floor to a depth of 12 inches and 24 inches, as well as the sidewalls of the original grid to a depth of 6 inches.

USACE asked the Partners for a concurrence on the sampling plan. USACE clarified that the grids are 10x10, at least on the north side. USACE ideally wants the grids to be 10 x 10 x 1 foot, although this is a departure from their usual sampling depth, in order to preserve the ability to hand excavate.

USACE added that the grid on the northern side of the property had surface sample arsenic readings above 60 ppm. The southern grids had surface sample arsenic readings around 100 ppm.

In response to EPA's question, USACE plans to dig the grid floor another foot if the four side walls or floor samples show arsenic above 20 ppm. The samples will be sent to the lab to be incrementally analyzed. This has been done in past grid extensions, where USACE collected the grid extension every 5 feet and collected 3 or 4 feet, but if the first sample was under 20 ppm, the subsequent samples were not analyzed.

EPA was interested in the floor samples because they are a departure of what USACE has done before. EPA recommended analyzing the 24 inch sample to make sure it is clean as well. If the second sample is done and both are clean, they concurred that excavation to one foot would be acceptable.

USACE and DDOE concurred with EPA's suggestion, and USACE offered to send them a copy of the work plan.

In response to EPA's concern about how many trees and workers were involved, USACE said there was some concern about the two southern grids. These were near some of the Fordham Road property owner's longtime and cherished plantings. The northern grid has just small plants and trees which hopefully will be left in place.

E. Document Tracking

USACE completed its initial internal review of the Site-Wide RI preliminary draft, and generated comments that were sent back to ERT. ERT is in the process of addressing those comments and editing the Site-Wide RI.

USACE will share the preliminary draft final document with the CX and the Army chain because they would like the Army to see USACE's recommendations before the document is sent to the Partners. Responses to comments on the draft are expected back from ERT by the end of July. The Partners will tentatively see it in late summer.

F. Partners Parking Lot

The “Partners Parking Lot” is an informal list designed to assist the Partners in tracking ideas, collaborations, research and tasks. The list is not a formal document specifying actions that must be taken.

The Parking Lot list was reviewed and updated.

Discussion – 4825 Glenbrook Road Chemical Safety Submission Progress:

AU is evaluating the restoration map and the schedule update they received from USACE.

USACE would like to know if AU would like them to leave the soldier piling in place on the back hillside. Piling will remain along the 4801 property line for slope stabilization. Parsons added that the wooden lagging will be replaced with cement and covered with grass.

Parsons recalled one finding that occurred during the removal of the house construction. Parsons discovered that the construction was performed contrary to expected standards, allowing for soil gas migration pathways not previously assumed. These pathways include areas between the separate cement slabs in the basement and garage, which are over gravel and bare dirt. The partition wall between the garage and basement did not have a foundation or a tight seal.

USACE clarified to EPA that, due to the house’s construction, chemicals found in the soil could have migrated upward into both the garage and house. EPA, Parsons, and USACE agreed that ATSDR should be informed of the recent air detections of the dichloronaphthalene, rather than waiting to submit it with the final data reports.

USACE explained that they set up a conference call with ATSDR, USACE-Huntsville, and Public Health Command. USACE is evaluating whether to request that ATSDR delay their report on 4825 Glenbrook Road until the excavation work is complete in order to ensure the report includes all chemical identified including the two additional chemicals; magnesium arsenide and dichloronaphthalene.

F. Agenda Building

The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, August 19, 2014.

Discussion – Upcoming Meeting

The Partners expressed interest in seeing the Glenbrook Road site once the ground under the first tent is scraped clean to saprolite. Parsons explained that they will backfill the area under the first tent before moving it onto the second location. However, the area will still be exposed without backfill in late August. The Partners agreed to August 19th for the next meeting.

G. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 12:06 PM.