



SPRING VALLEY FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE PROJECT
RAB Meeting

July 9, 2013
7:00 – 8:00 p.m.

UNDERCROFT MEETING ROOM
ST. DAVID'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
5150 MACOMB ST. NW, WASHINGTON, DC

Agenda

- 7:00 p.m. I. Administrative Items**
Co-Chair Updates
▪ Introductions, Announcements
Task Group Updates
- 7:05 p.m. II. USACE Program Updates**
Glenbrook Road
Groundwater Study
Site-Wide Spring Valley (Timeline)
- 7:40 p.m. III. Community Items**
- 7:45 p.m. IV. Open Discussion & Future RAB Agenda Development**
Upcoming Meeting Topics:
▪ (Suggestions?)
▪ Groundwater Study: April 2013 Sampling Results
▪ Report on Pre-2005 Human Health Risk Assessment Review (ERT)
▪ Community Relations Plan Update
▪ 4825 Glenbrook Road Health Consultation Update (ATSDR)
- Next meeting: September 10, 2013
- 7:50 p.m. V. Public Comments**
- 8:00 p.m. VI. Adjourn**

Spring Valley

Formerly Used Defense Site

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

July 9, 2013

“The USACE Mission in Spring Valley is to identify, investigate and remove or remediate threats to human health, safety or to the environment resulting from past Department of Defense activities in the area.”



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US Army Corps of Engineers
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Agenda Review

❖ Co-Chair Updates

- Introductions, Announcements

❖ USACE Updates

- Glenbrook Road
- Groundwater
- Site-wide efforts (Timeline)

❖ Community Items

❖ Open Discussion & Agenda Development

❖ Public Comments



Co-Chair Updates

Introductions



Co-Chair Updates

❖ Announcements

➤ Website Updates:

- Monthly Site-wide Project Update
- Weekly 4825 Glenbrook Rd Project Updates with photos
- April and May 2013 RAB meeting materials (agenda, presentation, and minutes)
- April Partnering meeting minutes (June meeting minutes to be posted at the end of July 2013)
- Spring Valley Project Timeline (July 2013 Version)



Task Group Updates



4825 Glenbrook Road

Update



4825 Glenbrook Road Site Preparation



The retaining wall demolition was completed in early June.



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4825 Glenbrook Road

Findings to Date

Item (Date found)	Picture	Location	Characterization	Head Spaced	Air monitoring / chemical detections	Final
75mm munitions debris item (May 7, 2013)		Behind backyard retaining wall	Empty debris item	YES, Cleared	NO	At Fed Property for disposal as waste
Sealed test tube (May 21, 2013)		Behind backyard retaining wall	Crystallized CN (tear gas), not a chemical agent	YES, Cleared	NO	APG/MD, Edgewood
Closed cavity item (pipe) (June 5, 2013)		Behind backyard retaining wall	Empty intact container	YES, Cleared	NO	At Fed Property for disposal as waste
Small pieces of lab glassware (Findings started May 7, 2013)		Behind backyard retaining wall	Assorted WWI lab glassware	YES, Cleared	NO	At Fed Property for disposal as waste



4825 Glenbrook Road

Findings to Date



On May 21, a heat sealed pipette was recovered. APG Edgewood determined on June 4 that it contained crystallized tear gas (CN), not chemical agent.



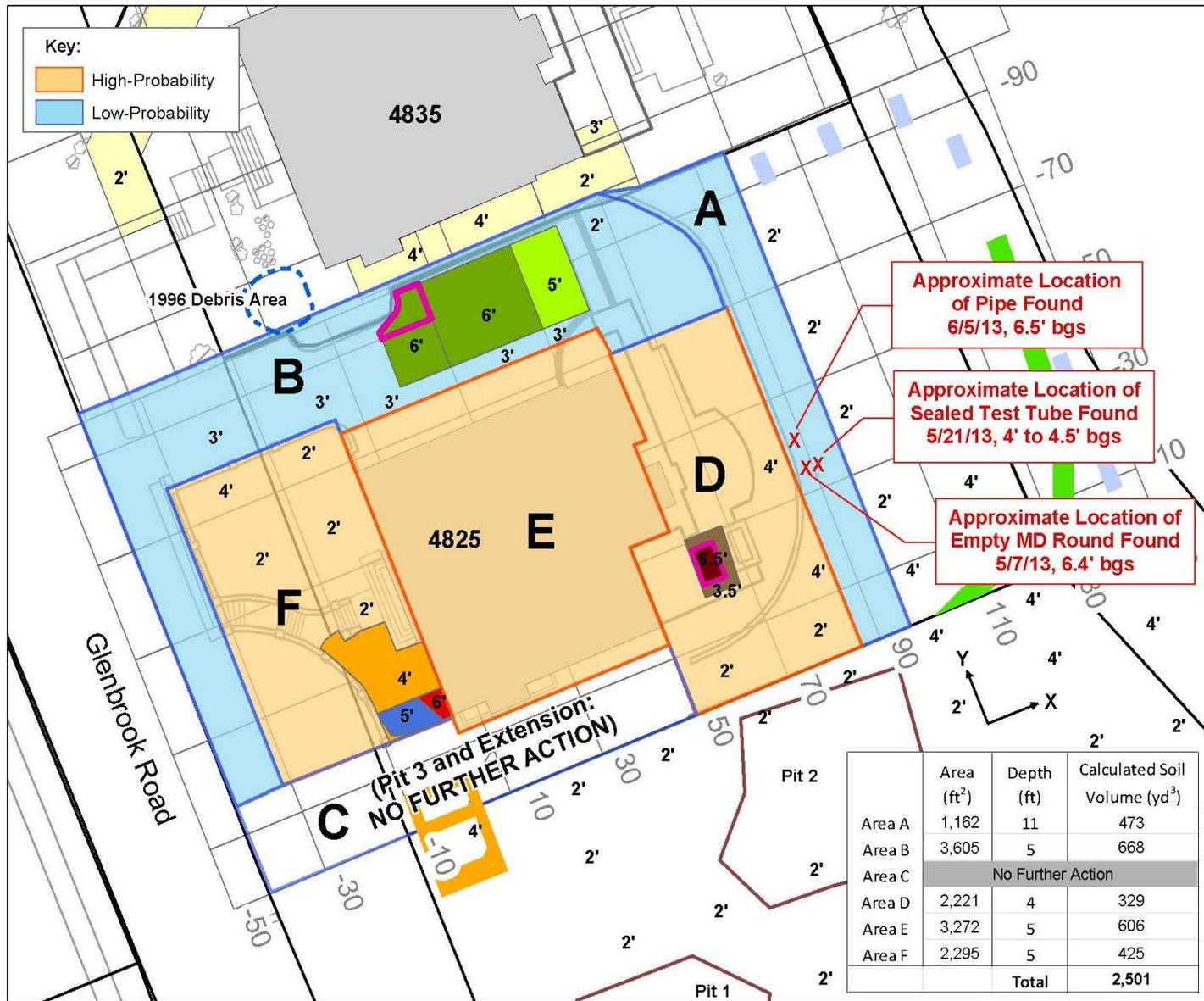
4825 Glenbrook Road Findings to Date

On June 5, the team encountered an empty closed cavity item (pipe) in the same vicinity that we encountered the 75mm munitions debris item. There were no air monitoring detections. The results of the headspace process by the Army lab indicated there was no residual chemical agent on the item.



Figure 1-3
Proposed Remedial Action
4825 Glenbrook Road

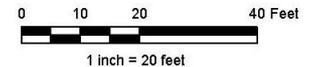
Spring Valley
Washington, D.C.



Legend

- Buildings
- Property Boundaries
- 20' Grid
- Pits 1 and 2
- Test Pit 23 (Burial Pit 3)
- Arsenic Exceedance to be Further Excavated
- Trench for Rerouted Sewer Line
- Additional Low Probability Investigation**
- Test Pits
- Arsenic Soil**
- Arsenic Grid Previously Removed [5'] (2009)
- Arsenic Grid Previously Removed [6'] (2009)
- Soil Excavation**
- Excavation Depth [3.5'] (2009)
- Excavation Depth [4'] (2010)
- Excavation Depth [5'] (2010)
- Excavation Depth [6'] (2010)
- Excavation Depth [6.5'] (2009)
- 1996 APEX Tree Removal (Debris Area) Perimeter
- Previously Excavated Arsenic: Adjacent Properties

Note:
Excavation depths shown from previous arsenic removal.



Scale: 1:245
Created By: Parsons
File: 20120301 4825 Glenbrook Road HI.Lo Areas-Finds.mxd
Date: 3/01/2012
Figure Number: 1-3
Page Number: -

PARSONS



	Area (ft ²)	Depth (ft)	Calculated Soil Volume (yd ³)
Area A	1,162	11	473
Area B	3,605	5	668
Area C	No Further Action		
Area D	2,221	4	329
Area E	3,272	5	606
Area F	2,295	5	425
Total			2,501

4825 Glenbrook Road Findings to Date



Additional cleared lab glassware was recovered from May 7 to May 17. All the glassware that was encountered has been non-detect for agent, plus there were no air monitoring detections.



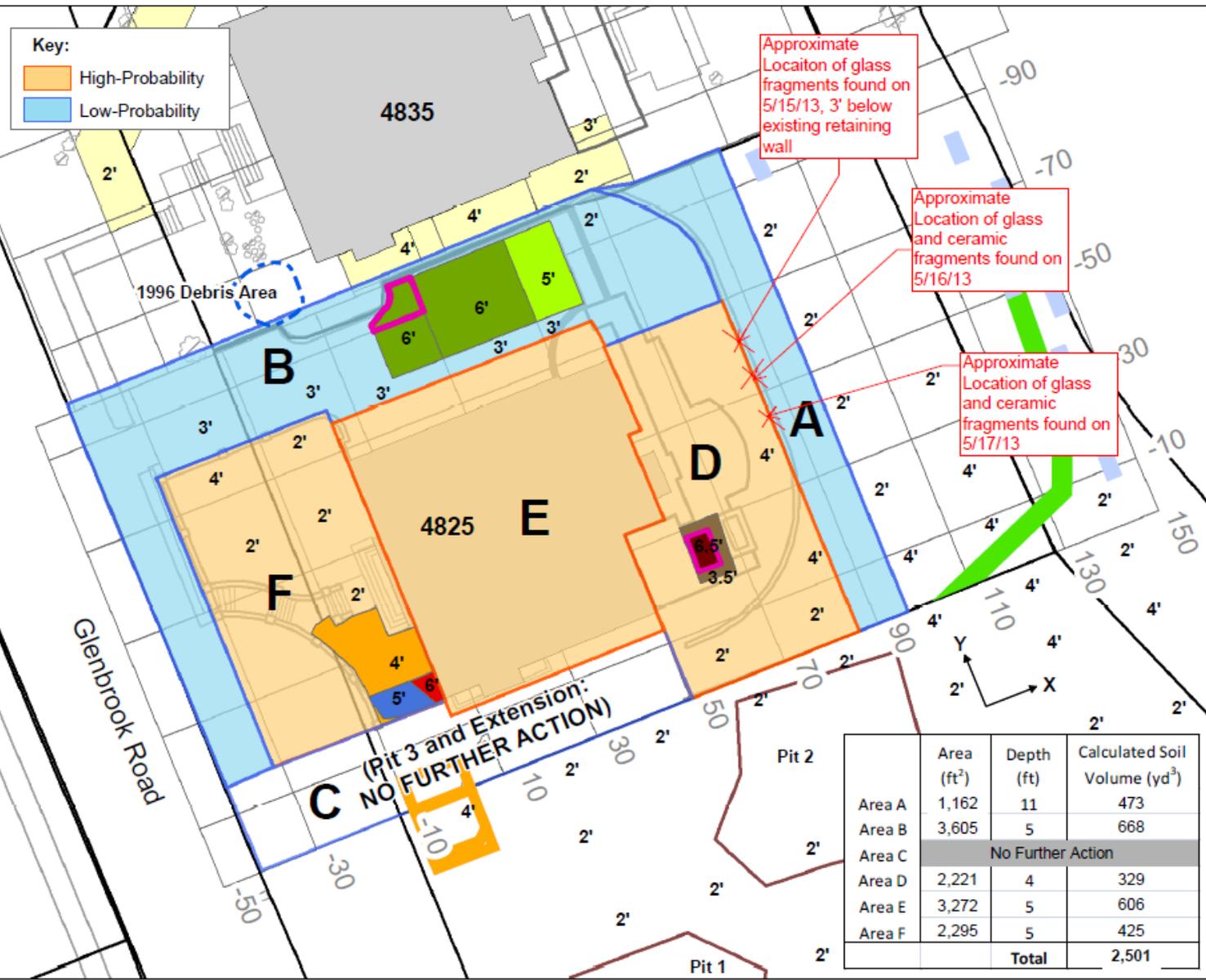


Figure 3-1
Proposed Remedial Action
4825 Glenbrook Road

Spring Valley
 Washington, D.C.

Legend

- Buildings
- Property Boundaries
- 20' Grid
- Pits 1 and 2
- Test Pit 23 (Burial Pit 3)
- Arsenic Exceedance to be Further Excavated
- Trench for Rerouted Sewer Line
- Additional Low Probability Investigation
- Test Pits

Arsenic Soil

- Arsenic Grid Previously Removed [5'] (2009)
- Arsenic Grid Previously Removed [6'] (2009)

Soil Excavation

- Excavation Depth [3.5'] (2009)
- Excavation Depth [4'] (2010)
- Excavation Depth [5'] (2010)
- Excavation Depth [8'] (2010)
- Excavation Depth [8.5'] (2009)

- 1996 APEX Tree Removal (Debris Area) Perimeter
- Previously Excavated Arsenic Adjacent Properties

Note:
 Excavation depths shown from previous arsenic removal.

0 10 20 40 Feet
 1 inch = 20 feet

Area	Area (ft ²)	Depth (ft)	Calculated Soil Volume (yd ³)
Area A	1,162	11	473
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 Page Number: -

PARSONS

4825 Glenbrook Road

Site Preparation



Moving clean fill soil from basement

**Completed pad for
CAFS and minicams**



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CAFS and minicam installation



Engineering Control Structure (ECS) Construction



Engineering Control Structure (ECS) Construction





**Engineering
Control Structure
(ECS)
Construction:
To be completed
in mid-July**

Sequestration Update

A final decision has been made regarding the sequestration impact on USACE.

- Up to 11 days of furlough may be required. The District Commander has decided to postpone high probability excavations until the furlough is completed or lifted.



4825 Glenbrook Road

Schedule Update

✓ December 2012 through May 2013

Site Preparation/ Initial Low Probability Work

- Test pits in backyard and re-locating utilities
- Install soldier piles to support embankments



→ May 2013 through September 2013

ECS Set Up, High Probability training, and Pre-Operational Exercises

September 2013 through June 2014

High Probability Excavation

July 2014 through September 2014

Final Low Probability Excavation

September 2014 through December 2014

Site Restoration



4825 Glenbrook Road



Major Milestones:

- Monday, August 12, 2013 we will begin on-site training.
- On August 28 and August 29, 2013 the Huntsville Survey and Department of Army Pre-Operations Survey.
- Monday, September 23, 2013 is the planned date to begin High Probability operations.



Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) Investigation Underway

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers continues with the investigation regarding the post-AUES development of certain properties, focusing on 4825 Glenbrook Rd., 4835 Glenbrook Rd., and the Public Safety Building at 4400 Massachusetts Avenue.

- The Corps is seeking information regarding the development of these properties, and encourages those who have information about this matter to contact the PRP investigation contractor:

Watermark, Inc. [**Toll free number: (866) 383-7327**].

- **Jon Owens**, Assistant District Counsel for USACE Baltimore:
(410) 962-3385



Groundwater



Update

Groundwater

During July, the USACE field team will perform an additional sampling event at two locations: monitoring wells (PZ-4 S&D) on the AU campus, and at the Sibley Hospital Sump.



Spring Valley FUDS Restoration Advisory Board

Community Items



Spring Valley FUDS Restoration Advisory Board

REMINDER: 2013 RAB meetings schedule changed

Remaining meetings in 2013:

September 10 & November 12

Upcoming Agenda Items

- Suggestions?
-
- Groundwater Study: April 2013 Sampling Results – TBD
 - Report of Pre-2005 Risk Assessment Review (ERT) – TBD
 - Community Relations Plan Update – TBD
 - 4825 Glenbrook Road Health Consultation Update (ATSDR) – Public draft for review tentatively by May 2014.



Spring Valley FUDS Restoration Advisory Board

- **Public Comments**
- **Wrap-Up**



**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Spring Valley Joint Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
St. David's Episcopal Church
Minutes of the July 9, 2013 RAB Meeting**

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Dan Noble	Military Co-Chair/USACE, Spring Valley MMRP Manager
Greg Beumel	Community Co-Chair
Mary Bresnahan	Community Member
Ralph Cantral	Community Member
Kathleen Connell	Community Member
William Krebs	Community Member
Lee Monsein	Community Member
Tom Smith	Community Member
John Wheeler	Community Member
Linda Argo	At Large Representative – American University
Dr. Peter deFur	Environmental Stewardship Concepts/RAB TAPP Consultant
Steve Hirsh	Agency Representative – US Environmental Protection Agency Region III
James Sweeney	Agency Representative – District Department of the Environment
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS NOT PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Mary Douglas	Community Member
Paul Dueffert	Community Member
Lawrence Miller	Community Member
Malcolm Pritzker	Community Member
George Vassiliou	Community Member
Alma Gates	At Large Representative – Horace Mann Elementary School
ATTENDING PROJECT PERSONNEL	
Brenda Barber	USACE, Spring Valley Project Manager
Clem Gaines	USACE, Public Affairs
Carrie Johnston	Spring Valley Community Outreach Program Manager
Rebecca Yahiel	Spring Valley Community Outreach Program

Jessica Bruland	ERT
HANDOUTS FROM THE MEETING	
I. Final Agenda for the July 9, 2013 RAB Meeting II. Army Corps of Engineers Presentation III. Spring Valley FUDS Timeline, 1999 – 2013, 11x17	

AGENDA

Starting Time: The July 9, 2013 RAB meeting began at 7:01 PM.

I. Administrative Items

A. Co-Chair Updates

Greg Beumel, Community Co-Chair, opened the meeting. He turned the meeting over to Dan Noble.

Dan Noble, Spring Valley Project Manager and Military Co-Chair, welcomed the group. He reviewed the evening's agenda. He mentioned that the sequester furloughs for USACE began this week and will continue through September. (Details of furlough impacts were shared later during the meeting.)

B. Introduce Guests

No introductions were made.

C. General Announcements

D. Noble announced that recent website updates include the April and May 2013 RAB minutes and associated materials, along with the April 2013 Partnering minutes. The June 2013 Partnering minutes will tentatively be posted at the end of July 2013. Additionally, recent website updates include the monthly site-wide project update, along with the weekly remediation progress updates for the 4825 Glenbrook Road site, and associated photographs as appropriate.

D. Noble mentioned that a downloadable electronic copy of the most recent (July 2013) version of the Site-Wide Spring Valley FUDS Timeline will be posted on the Spring Valley project website.

D. Task Group Updates

No task group updates were presented.

II. USACE Updates

B. Barber, Spring Valley Project Manager, provided a brief status update on the current low-probability schedule, tentative high-probability schedule, and progress to date for 4825 Glenbrook Road.

D. Noble, Spring Valley Project Manager and Military Co-Chair, provided brief status updates on the groundwater investigation and the Site-Wide Spring Valley FUDS Timeline from 1993 through 2013.

A. Military Munitions Response Program

4825 Glenbrook Road

[This section is a summary of completed schedule components provided for Readers of this meeting summary. This information was not presented at this meeting.]

Completed Documents: Finalized 4825 Glenbrook Road CERCLA-related documents are posted on the Spring Valley project website and are also available at the Information Repository at the Tenley-Friendship Branch Library. These documents include the Decision Document, which formally selects Alternative 5 (removal of the house and cleanup to residential standards providing for unrestricted future use of the property) as the cleanup alternative for the 4825 Glenbrook Road site. These documents also include the Demolition and Disposal Plan, which describes the removal and disposal of the 4825 Glenbrook Road house and associated debris.

Finalized documents also include the 4825 Glenbrook Road Remedial Design and Remedial Action Work Plan (which includes the Public Protection Plan), which describes the intrusive activities designed to achieve remedial objectives, including details of high-probability excavation engineering controls and safety procedures. (Details of this plan were shared with the RAB and the community at the October 2012 Joint RAB/Community meeting, with updates provided at the January and February 2013 RAB meetings.)

Demolition Phase: House demolition was completed in late November 2012, after the Thanksgiving holiday. Remaining house structural components are limited to the basement foundation walls and floor. The site is currently secured with fencing, and a fall protection system was installed to minimize worker safety risks at the site. (Details of this effort were shared with the RAB and the community at the January 2013 RAB meeting.)

Site Preparations for Low Probability Work: USACE completed site preparations for low probability investigative and remedial action work in January 2013. (Details of this effort were shared with the RAB and the community at the January and February 2013 RAB meetings.)

Low Probability Soil Removal Completed To Date: The first phase of the low probability effort began on January 28, 2013 and was completed in February 2013. This effort consisted of excavating a small portion of the front sidewalk, followed by confirmation sampling and restoration. (Details of this effort were shared with the RAB and the community at the February 2013 RAB meeting.)

The second low probability effort began on February 19, 2013 and was completed in early March 2013. This effort consisted of excavating all remaining backyard test pits to competent saprolite. No evidence of AUES-related debris, visible soil staining, or air monitoring detections of chemicals of potential concern were observed during this effort. (Details of this effort were shared with the RAB and the community at the March 2013 RAB meeting.)

The last initial low probability soil removal effort began on March 25, 2013 and was completed in mid-April 2013. This effort consisted of relocating a sewer utility and a water utility that could interfere with implementation of remedial activities at the site. The water utility was situated above ground along the adjacent Koreans' property, and the sewer line was situated below grade. No evidence of AUES-related debris, visible soil staining, or air monitoring detections of chemicals of potential concern were observed during this effort. This effort was completed concurrently with the initial high-probability site preparations described below. (Details of this effort were shared with the RAB and the community at the April 2013 RAB meeting.)

(Remaining low probability efforts (second phase) include a small portion of the driveway and a small portion of the backyard behind the retaining wall, and are scheduled following completion of high-probability efforts.)

Presentation Summary

Site Preparations for High-Probability Work Completed to Date: As described at the March through May 2013 RAB meetings, completed efforts include installation of a temporary fence along the

4825/4801 Glenbrook Road property boundary, a temporary construction fence along the 4825/4835 Glenbrook Road property boundary, and soldier piles. Site access from the AU campus was maintained via stairs extending up the steep backyard slope, where controls are in place to minimize erosion.

[Details of the soldier pile (which is similar to sheet pile) were described at the May 2013 RAB meeting, and are included here for reference. Soldier pile is an engineered wall that holds back soil and stabilizes slopes that are adjacent to deeper excavation areas such as the house foundation. This wall provides protection to workers during high-probability excavations. This effort consisted of auguring holes into the ground, in which I-beams were placed vertically and then anchored in concrete. During the upcoming high-probability excavation later this summer, boards (lagging) will be placed between the I-beams to retain the sidewalls of the excavation. Additionally, some of the I-beams will serve as a portion of the protective tent frame that supports the Engineering Control Structure (ECS).]

Additional site preparations completed since the May 2013 RAB meeting include demolition of the aboveground portion of the backyard retaining wall (completed in early June). This will contribute to the necessary space and support for installation of the ECS. The resulting retaining wall material and clean fill soil were moved onto the basement footprint and then moved offsite. No additional subsurface soil was removed during initial low-probability efforts, which concluded in late June 2013.

Two major milestones for site preparations were also accomplished via a large crane. The purpose of initial crane work (from AU's campus) was to offload and install the Chemical Agent Filtration System (CAFS), support equipment, and noise abatement controls. The ECS support equipment (CAFS and MiniCAMS) was installed on the new completed pad on a flat excavated area in the backyard. The purpose of subsequent crane work (from the former house basement) was to facilitate construction and installation of the ECS, also referred to as the protective tent.

Site Preparations for High-Probability Work Remaining to be Completed: Upcoming site preparations for high-probability work include remaining ECS construction, which will tentatively be completed in mid-July. Fabric will be placed over the completed 60-foot by 60-foot tent, and the final selected fabric color is tan with white trim to minimize disruption to the immediate neighborhood. (The protective tent will be moved twice, for a total of three tent locations, to provide full coverage of the entire high-probability excavation area.) Additionally, sound suppression equipment will be installed around the CAFS and MiniCAMS, pending suitable weather. High-probability excavation is currently scheduled to begin this fall.

Findings to Date: To date, a total of 3 items were recovered along with small pieces of laboratory glassware and ceramic fragments. All items were situated directly behind the backyard retaining wall and were recovered under low-probability excavation protocols. Items included an empty 75 mm munitions debris (MD) item, which was described in detail at the May 2013 RAB meeting, followed by a heat-sealed pipette (test tube) and an empty closed-cavity item (pipe).

The protective steps that were taken to ensure the safety of the workers and the community are similar to those described at the May 2013 RAB meeting (for the empty 75 mm MD item), and are as follows:

1. All work activities at the site were immediately stopped and low-probability safety protocols were put in place. All protocols worked as intended, and at no time were the workers or the community at risk. No air monitoring detections of chemicals of potential concern were observed throughout these incidents.
2. An Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal team (Tech Escort) and the DC Municipal Police were contacted immediately after each item was encountered. Tech Escort arrived on site and analyzed the contents. Both items were cleared for headspace.
3. The sealed test tube contained crystallized tear gas (CN). All tests for the presence of chemical agent were negative. The item was retained at the Army laboratory for storage until it can be

disposed of as waste. The project team proceeded with low-probability excavation to support soldier pile installations and retaining wall demolition.

4. The closed-cavity pipe was empty and does not contain liquid fill or explosives, and all tests for the presence of residual chemical agent were negative; this classifies the item as an empty intact container. The item was transported to the Federal Property for storage until it can be disposed of as scrap. Low-probability excavation was temporarily suspended due to sequester furloughs and the potential for encountering additional debris items along the retaining wall. The remainder of Area A will be addressed, along with the remaining low-probability excavation areas, following completion of high-probability excavations.
5. All glassware debris that was encountered were also cleared for headspace, and tested negative for chemical agent contamination. This debris was categorized as assorted World War I laboratory glassware pieces. All glassware debris was transported to the Federal Property for storage until they can be disposed of as scrap.

The locations of these items (midway across the property, in close proximity to each other, at approximate depths ranging from 4 to 6.5 feet below ground surface) and the glassware (spread out further along the retaining wall but generally midway across the property) were shown on plan view diagrams of the backyard low probability excavation. Photographs of the items and categorized glassware, associated safety protocols, and recovery locations were also shown.

Tentative Schedule (Next Steps)

All site preparation and remedial action dates from this point forward are tentative and will be determined pending resolution of any remaining issues.

Site Cleanup: The tentative remedial action schedule was recently updated to reflect the revised cleanup time frame and currently extends from late November 2012 (the completed demolition phase) through December 2014. This schedule is subject to change pending resolution of any remaining issues and any findings of concern at the site.

- Site preparations for high-probability work began in March 2013, concurrently with completion of the initial low probability effort. Completed preparations include water and sewer utility relocation efforts, installation of soldier piles to support soil embankments, removal of the backyard retaining wall, and installation of engineering controls support equipment. The site preparations will be completed, tentatively, by late Summer 2013.
- The remaining site preparations for high-probability work include completion of ECS construction, tabletop exercises, and equipment testing to ensure that all equipment functions properly. These activities are currently underway, with exercises and testing scheduled to begin in late Summer 2013.
 - **Major Milestone:** On-site training exercises with the remedial effort contractor (Parsons) and site support personnel will tentatively begin in mid-August 2013. [August 12, 2013]
 - **Major Milestone:** USACE Huntsville's Center of Expertise (CX) and the Department of the Army (DA) will conduct two pre-operational surveys. These efforts are similar to the training exercises mentioned above and are designed to ensure that the remedial effort contractor (Parsons) is fully prepared to conduct high-probability excavations. Both surveys will tentatively be conducted in late August 2013. [August 28 and 29, 2013]
 - **Major Milestone:** High-probability excavation is currently scheduled to begin in late September 2013. The planned start date of Monday, September 23, 2013 is subject to change pending resolution of any remaining issues and any findings of concern at the site.

- High-probability excavation is currently scheduled for late September 2013 through early Summer 2014.
- Remaining low probability removal actions in Areas A and B (including the driveway and a small portion of the backyard) are scheduled for late Summer 2014 following completion of the high probability excavations.
- Site restoration is tentatively scheduled for Fall 2014. The project team anticipates turning the remediated and restored property over to the property owner (AU) in December 2014.

RAB Site Tour: A site tour for RAB members will be offered prior to the start of high-probability excavation, at a time when all engineering controls are in place and fully functional. This site tour is proposed for the evening of September 10, 2013, in lieu of the planned September RAB meeting. This would maximize opportunities for RAB members to attend the site tour without having to fit it into their schedules during a separate time and/or date. [Further RAB discussion of this topic was held later during the meeting.]

Sequestration Update

(Potential impacts of upcoming sequester furloughs associated with government budget issues were briefly described at the March 2013 RAB meeting, and briefly discussed at the April and May 2013 RAB meetings.)

Formal notification was received regarding impacts of sequestration on USACE (specifically, on remedial action progress at the 4825 Glenbrook Road site). The Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of the Army (DA) made the final decision.

A total of 11 furlough days are required for USACE, and have been implemented as of early July 2013. The furlough period will extend through the end of the current fiscal year (FY). Specifically, USACE personnel will be on furlough during one day per week, along with very strict restrictions on working overtime as well as very stringent limitations on performing high-probability excavation activities. For these reasons, the USACE Baltimore District Commander decided to postpone high-probability excavations until the furlough period is lifted or completed. The tentative remedial action schedule has been reviewed and adjusted accordingly. All planned training and pre-operational exercises can still be accomplished in late Summer 2013 under these furlough guidelines.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) Investigation Update

USACE and their contractor Watermark, Inc. continue to pursue information regarding the development of three properties (4825 Glenbrook Road, 4835 Glenbrook Road, and the Public Safety Building on AU's campus at 4400 Massachusetts Avenue). Details of this investigation and contact information were provided at recent RAB meetings.

Question from Allen Hengst, Audience Member – Were all of the AUES-related items found by accident while auguring holes into the soil, instead of during intrusive investigation?

B. Barber clarified that the 75 mm MD item was recovered while auguring a hole during soldier pile installation. The remaining items were found while excavating soil directly behind the backyard retaining wall under low-probability safety protocols.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – What is the MiniCAMS?

B. Barber explained that the MiniCAMS air monitoring equipment is used to monitor three locations within the filtration system (the inlet, the mid-bed, and the exhaust) to detect any evidence of chemical agent in the air and to determine whether any airborne chemical agent has penetrated through the CAFS filter.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – So this instrument is not an actual camera? What does the “CAMS” portion of the name refer to?

B. Barber replied that CAMS stands for Chemical Agent Monitoring System.

Question from Tom Smith, RAB Member – What is the current schedule for the end of the furlough?

B. Barber replied that the last day of the furlough is scheduled for late September 2013. High-probability excavation is planned to begin the following Monday, on September 23, 2013).

Question from Nan Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Will members of the public be welcome at the site tour event?

B. Barber clarified that the 4825 Glenbrook Road site tour is designed specifically for the RAB members and interested representatives from the Advisory Neighborhood Commission (ANC).

Comment from A. Hengst, Audience Member – If you are not holding a RAB meeting that is open to the public in September, then the community does not have the opportunity to ask questions until the November 2013 RAB meeting. There will be a four-month period without a public meeting.

T. Smith responded that the RAB would like some time to process the suggestion of holding the RAB site tour in lieu of a standard RAB meeting.

B. Barber further clarified that she did not say there would not be a public meeting until November 2013. Scheduling the RAB site tour in lieu of the September 2013 RAB meeting is an option that was offered to their RAB for their consideration, but this decision has not been formally made.

Comment from A. Hengst, Audience Member – If the RAB agrees to hold a private meeting, instead of a public meeting, I will openly share my complaints with the community, including the newspaper.

T. Smith explained that he shares this concern, and requested that the RAB be given time to consider and discuss the options.

B. Barber emphasized the importance of continuing to post weekly site progress updates that will be available to the public. Additionally, the project team will remain easily accessible through contact information for the Community Outreach team, so the public would still have a forum to ask questions and receive responses.

Question from T. Smith, RAB Member – Where on tonight’s meeting agenda will the RAB be provided with time to discuss this suggestion?

B. Barber replied that this discussion would be held during the upcoming agenda items portion of the meeting. The purpose of mentioning this suggestion was to allow the RAB to start thinking about the topic and forming their opinions.

Question from T. Smith, RAB Member – Has there been any further discussion on how the 4825 Glenbrook Road site will be used following completion of site restoration?

B. Barber replied that USACE held a site tour for AU earlier today, and several of Linda Argo’s colleagues attended. The purpose of this tour was to share site progress to date, but major restoration items were also mentioned for their consideration. AU did not indicate their preference for future residential versus non-residential site use, and at this point they have not discussed plans with respect to how the restored site will look. Currently they are focused on site grading and potential impacts on the neighboring resident (AU President Kerwin), and there are many cleanup and remediation topics that will be addressed.

Question from T. Smith, RAB Member – So the final site use decision will not affect site restoration plans?

B. Barber explained that the site will be restored for residential use, which includes the strictest standards, but AU will determine the final site use.

Question from T. Smith, RAB Member – Can you share their current opinions on the plans to restore the site for residential use?

B. Barber replied that to date, AU has primarily focused on general restoration concerns, protection of the neighboring property (where AU President Kerwin resides) during upcoming high-probability excavation, and distributing timely information to the AU campus community. Although AU has not directly addressed their preferences for future site use, they are very familiar with the planned site restoration activities, and throughout the planning process they have understood that the property will be restored to satisfy residential standards. USACE is familiar with the requirements of these residential standards. AU's future site use decisions are not contingent upon the residential restoration standards.

Comment from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – AU President Kerwin recently mentioned the possibility of using the site as a meeting space.

B. Barber replied that a number of potential uses have been voiced, and she was not aware of the recent suggestion mentioned by N. Wells.

Question from Mary Bresnahan, RAB Member – I recall discussing one suggestion with the RAB approximately one year ago. AU had applied for a permit to construct multi-use housing at the site, but their request was denied.

Linda Argo, At Large Representative for American University, commented that she is not familiar with any permit applications associated with the 4825 Glenbrook Road site that would have been submitted during her involvement with AU.

Carrie Johnston, Spring Valley Community Outreach Program Manager, shared her recollection that the RAB discussed a permit for building a guesthouse at the site.

M. Bresnahan acknowledged that she might have misused the specific term 'permit application.' In response to several brief RAB member questions, M. Bresnahan clarified that the permit application focused on several housing units and was turned down by the DC government. A private neighborhood meeting was held at a Glenbrook Road property to discuss this topic, and was attended by an AU representative who answered residents' questions.

John Wheeler, RAB Member, added that he does not recall the referenced meeting.

Comment from Kent Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner – A similar scenario occurred at the Wesley Theological Seminary, which was divided into four lots.

T. Smith added that these four lots were designated for single-family residential purposes within the Wesley campus plan, and were not identified for cleanup purposes.

M. Bresnahan clarified that she is certain that a multi-use site was discussed by the surrounding residents with respect to the 4825 Glenbrook Road site. One of the neighbors who attended has since moved out of the neighborhood.

T. Smith noted that if a guesthouse permit application was submitted, AU would have been required to obtain a special exception for zoning purposes.

J. Wheeler added that instead of multi-use, such as a mixed commercial and residential property, M. Bresnahan might have meant a multi-unit property.

Clarification from D. Noble, Spring Valley Project Manager and Military Co-Chair – The only permit applications for the 4825 Glenbrook Road site that he is aware of during the past year were submitted by USACE, which has submitted several permits for this address.

L. Argo added that she can state unequivocally that AU has not applied for any site use permits at this address.

T. Smith noted that he does not recall any permits associated with this site being presented to or discussed by the ANC [for whom he serves as an ANC Commissioner].

M. Bresnahan suggested that Bethany Bridgham from AU's Office of General Counsel might be able to shed some light on this topic. The neighborhood meeting that she described may have occurred slightly longer ago, perhaps two years, but she clearly recalls a group of residents that discussed the potential effects of how the 4825 Glenbrook Road property was planning to be used across the street from them.

Question from Audience Member – Can you tell us more about the actual chemical agent detection technology that will be used at the site? Who makes it, and how does it work? What is it capable of detecting and what is it unable to detect?

B. Barber described the chemical agent filtration system (CAFS), which is operated by chemical agent specialists from the U.S. Army's Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center. This system is designed to monitor conditions at the excavation site (for the purpose of protecting worker and public safety) by recording any chemical detection filtered and processed by the carbon filters.

B. Barber also described the MiniCAMS, which are gas chromatographs (commercially manufactured by companies such as Hewlett-Packard and PerkinElmer). This instrument provides near real time air monitoring, which means that every few minutes the instrument collects a sample of the surrounding air and analyzes it for the presence of chemical agent. No one other than the military is looking for the presence of these chemicals at cleanup sites, so the U.S. Army (specifically ECBC) developed their own methods and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that specify how the instrument should be used and how to identify specific chemical agents. The analytical techniques are based on standard analytical chemistry.

Question from Audience Member – I am aware that the U.S. Army initially experimented with approximately 1,600 chemicals. Roughly 1,200 chemists working in the largest U.S. laboratory during WWI conducted these activities. I realize that many tests were conducted by pouring chemicals into the ground, and some chemicals will dissipate in air and water while others will remain in the environment. How well does the equipment detect all of the chemicals that may be present?

B. Barber and D. Noble explained that the instrument's ability to detect chemicals is a function of analytical chemistry requirements, where the project team must know beforehand what they are specifically looking for. Currently, air-monitoring analyses are performed for a list of approximately 6 to 8 chemical agents, as agreed upon by USEPA and DDOE.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Can we get a list of the chemicals that you look for?

D. Noble explained that the requested list of chemical agents is included in the site-specific work plan, which is posted on the Spring Valley project website and thus publically available.

N. Wells thanked D. Noble for the information.

Question from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner – I have several questions, some of which were previously answered at the May 2013 RAB meeting, regarding the items recovered in Area A. Where and how deep were these items recovered, and were they encountered in fill soil? How deep did you excavate during the backyard low-probability investigations?

B. Barber replied that the three items and miscellaneous glassware were encountered between 4 feet and 6 feet deep on average, and were situated directly behind the backyard retaining wall. The area containing these items was primarily characterized by fill, which extends to saprolite at an approximate depth of 12 feet behind the retaining wall. To date, only portions of the retaining wall and associated soil necessary for protective tent preparation and installation have been removed in Area A. This was necessary to create

the initial 1:1 slope behind the retaining wall, so that the ECS support equipment pad could be constructed, and to install soldier pile, so that the second ECS location would provide sufficient support and stability.

B. Barber added that the previously completed low-probability test pits in the backyard were excavated to competent saprolite, which ranged from 6 to 10 feet below ground surface.

Comment from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner – Earlier you stated that low-probability excavation in Area A had been completed.

B. Barber clarified that this refers to all low-probability work that will be conducted prior to high-probability excavation. The remaining low-probability excavation and below-ground retaining wall removal in Area A will be completed following all high-probability excavation areas.

Question from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner– Can you briefly describe the portion of the retaining wall seen in the site progress photograph shown tonight?

B. Barber explained that the photograph shows a piece of the retaining wall after the brick face was removed. She confirmed that this is the backyard garden wall.

D. Noble added that the field crew member in the photograph is standing behind the retaining wall.

Question from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner– How much deeper will you excavate in this area?

B. Barber replied that the remaining low-probability soil excavation behind the retaining wall would extend approximately 6 to 8 feet deep, depending on the depth where competent saprolite is encountered. This Area A 10-foot buffer will be completed during the final low probability effort, immediately following completion of high-probability excavation in the third tent location (the basement footprint).

Question from Audience Member – So the protective tent will be shifted two more times?

B. Barber explained that the tent would be moved twice after completion of the initial tent location. The first tent move will encompass the backyard, including the back porch area and the crawl space underneath the sunroom, while the final tent move will encompass the basement footprint, where the floor will be removed and the underlying soil will be excavated.

Question from Mary Bresnahan, RAB Member – So the proposed RAB site tour would be held just before high-probability operations are scheduled to begin?

B. Barber replied that this is correct.

Question from Dr. Peter deFur, RAB TAPP Consultant – I understand that the PRP investigation focuses on the list of three properties of interest. Does this investigation also include the entire site, in the event that someone wishes to share information related to Spring valley neighborhood properties other than those specifically called out by USACE and Watermark, Inc?

B. Barber replied that the PRP contractor's request for information focus specifically on the three properties of interest.

D. Noble clarified that the public is certainly welcome to share something of interest with respect to other Spring Valley FUDS properties.

Question from Dr. Peter deFur, RAB TAPP Consultant – To rephrase my question, would information on 52nd Court, the Sedgwick trenches, and other Spring FUDS areas of concern would still be of interest to Jon Owens, Assistant District Counsel for USACE Baltimore.

B. Barber and D. Noble confirmed that any relevant site information will be welcomed and taken under consideration, but the official PRP request specifically focuses on the three properties noted above.

Question from T. Smith, RAB Member – Do you not have access to Public Safety Building construction information from AU?

B. Barber clarified that AU provided all available information, but additional information is desired because there were multiple building owners and renovators prior to the building's sole ownership by AU.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Was the Public Safety Building previously used as a fraternity house?

B. Barber confirmed this based on her understanding of the building's history.

Comment from D. Noble, Spring Valley Project Manager and Military Co-Chair – As a result of the PRP investigation, USACE recently received an interesting document whose contents we would like to share with the RAB. This document consists of an interview transcript, several pages long and focused on the 4825 and 4835 Glenbrook Road properties, which was simultaneously provided to USACE, DDOE, USEPA, and the property owner (AU). The anonymous individual who submitted the transcript claims to have conducted a recent interview with a worker who supposedly participated in construction of the two Glenbrook Road houses during the 1992 time frame.

D. Noble summarized the contents of the interview transcript. The worker shared his recollections of what he observed at both properties during house construction. He stated that environmental conditions at both properties were very similar, and AUES-related debris was observed at both sites. He claimed that AUES-related debris is buried underneath both houses. He also claimed that the developer was simultaneously working at a third property in the neighborhood. Excess soil from the 4825 and 4835 Glenbrook Road properties was transported to this third property to serve as necessary backfill, but this soil was removed from the property due to objections about the soil odor and the final destination is unknown. This transcript provides documentation that will be useful for the PRP investigation.

Question from Kathleen Connell, RAB Member – What is USACE planning to do with the interview transcript?

D. Noble replied that the transcript was turned over to the PRP investigation contractor, who will pursue any associated information that may be helpful. The worker names identified in the transcript will be tracked down, and all of the developer's residential project permits will be reviewed to determine where the discarded soil may have been taken.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – Isn't searching the archives the typical way of investigating the history of properties? Did DC keep property construction archives from the 1992 timeframe?

D. Noble replied that he believes the property construction archives are available in hard copy format, but perhaps not digitally, so the PRP contractor will review this documentation.

Question from M. Bresnahan, RAB Member – The interview did not mention where the third house was located?

D. Noble replied that the worker did not recall the property address. He did provide a set of directions starting from the Glenbrook Road properties, but when the directions are matched up with a current map of the Spring Valley neighborhood, the directions do not lead anywhere that makes sense.

Question from M. Bresnahan, RAB Member – Was the third address located in the Spring Valley neighborhood, where homes were built during the 1991 and 1992 time frame?

D. Noble confirmed that according to the interview transcript, the worker claimed that the developer's third property was situated in the same general area of the neighborhood, and contained either a house being built or perhaps undergoing major renovation.

Question from T. Smith, RAB Member – Did the building contractor perform renovations or just construction?

M. Bresnahan replied that she is fairly certain the building contractor performed both types of activities. She added that many residential properties were built during the time frame of interest.

D. Noble added that the residential construction permits would be reviewed to help identify the third property.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – Were the two residential properties referenced in the letter part of the initial Spring Valley investigation?

D. Noble replied that both Glenbrook Road properties have been part of the Spring Valley FUDS since the project began in 1993.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – Does this letter refer to two additional properties of interest? Was anything ever found at these properties?

G. Beumel clarified that the two properties referenced in the letter are the current 4825 Glenbrook Road site and the neighboring 4835 Glenbrook Road property.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – Are you currently searching for the third property referenced in the letter?

D. Noble confirmed this.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – How many workers have been interviewed to date? Unless someone brought this information to you, and the U.S. Army did not conduct the interview themselves.

D. Noble confirmed that her clarifying statement is correct.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – Who were the interviewees?

D. Noble explained that the interview was submitted with a request for privacy. Although he does know the identity of the interviewer, USACE has chosen to respect the request for privacy, and the name of the interviewer will not be shared at this time. The identity of the interviewee is not provided in the transcript.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – So this interview was conducted recently, and not at time of the findings during house construction.

D. Noble confirmed that the interview was conducted in March 2013, according to the transcript.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Is there a specific reason that the site workers have never been interviewed by the U.S. Army?

D. Noble replied that he is not aware of a specific reason, other than the fact that the site workers have not made themselves available to be interviewed. The workers have not come forward with information, and at this time the U.S. Army does not know the workers' identities.

Question from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner – Based on this new information, at what point will the parties involved consider expanding the 4825 Glenbrook Road cleanup effort to include the neighboring 4835 Glenbrook Road property? We already know that arsenic-contaminated soil is situated underneath the retaining wall along the boundary between the two properties.

D. Noble explained that the soil on the 4835 Glenbrook Road side of the property boundary has already been tested and does not contain arsenic.

Comment from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner – We know that in 1996 the mover encountered a glass container filled with chemicals at the 4835 Glenbrook Road property. At least three of these bottles were found.

D. Noble confirmed that at least one bottle containing chemicals was found at the property in 1996, but he personally has not read the associated contractor report. He can check the report to confirm that three bottles were recovered.

Question from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner – At some point during the remaining Spring Valley project efforts, will the Partners meet to consider expanding the remedial investigation to include 4835 Glenbrook Road?

D. Noble explained that at some point, the Partners will discuss the transcript contents and make a decision on whether further actions are needed based on this information.

D. Noble emphasized the importance of understanding that a significant volume of work has already been completed at 4835 Glenbrook Road. All site-specific documents associated with this property are currently publically available, with the exception of the most recent document, which will be finalized and made available at the Information Repository at the Tenley-Friendship Branch Library this week. These documents include a substantial work plan that describes how the property investigation was conducted, a standalone site-specific risk assessment that evaluates the investigation results, and an engineering report that describes all of the findings at the property.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Are these 4835 Glenbrook Road documents available on the project website?

D. Noble replied that at least two of the three reports are available as hard copies at the Information Repository. USACE would need to check whether these reports are available online.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Do you intend to put these documents online?

D. Noble replied that these documents can certainly be posted on the project website if they are not already available.

Comment from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner – The investigation work completed at 4835 Glenbrook Road property was not as extensive as the investigation activities and remedial efforts at the 4825 Glenbrook Road site.

D. Noble confirmed this.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – As a follow-up to an earlier inquiry, the interview transcript indicates that MD items were observed underneath both houses at these two addresses (4825 and 4835 Glenbrook Road).

D. Noble clarified that the interviewee stated that debris was present underneath both houses.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – Have you collected soil borings or otherwise checked underneath the 4835 Glenbrook Road house footprint?

D. Noble replied that soil borings were collected and analyzed.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – Can you confirm that nothing of concern was found in the soil borings?

D. Noble replied that this is correct. He added that nothing was found in the neighboring 4825 Glenbrook Road soil borings, either, but the basement slab will be removed soon to provide certainty of whether any AUES-related items are present underneath the house.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – Were the 4835 Glenbrook Road soil borings laid out in a similar pattern to the 4825 Glenbrook Road soil borings, with four corner borings and one in the center?

D. Noble confirmed that a total of five soil borings were collected at 4835 Glenbrook Road. One boring was collected at each corner of the house, just outside of the house footprint, and the center boring was the only one collected within the house footprint.

B. Groundwater Investigation

[Previous groundwater study efforts were described at the November 2010 RAB meeting as well as various earlier RAB meetings. Additional planned groundwater study efforts were described at the May 2011 RAB meeting as well as various subsequent RAB meetings. Recently completed and upcoming groundwater study efforts were summarized at the January 2012 through May 2013 RAB meetings.]

Semi-annual Sampling: As described at the March through May 2013 RAB meetings, selected existing groundwater monitoring wells and surface water monitoring locations will be sampled twice annually for the next few years. These locations include a total of 20 shallow and deep wells and a total of 10 surface water locations. During these sampling events, USACE field sampling crews are present in the neighborhood along with Community Outreach.

The first semi-annual sampling event was completed in mid-May 2013, as part of the extended 2013 groundwater monitoring program. (Details were provided at the May 2013 RAB meeting.)

An additional sampling event will be performed by the USACE field team in mid-July 2013. The purpose of this effort is to collect additional groundwater data from PZ-4S/D at AU's campus and the Sibley Hospital Sump, where the highest perchlorate detections were historically observed. This is based on a recent agreement with the Spring Valley Partners, who requested that USACE sample these two locations at a slightly higher frequency than the other wells.

Results of the April/May and July 2013 sampling events will be shared with the RAB as early as September 2013, pending receipt and validation of laboratory analytical data tentatively during late Summer 2013.

Question from Mr. Davis, Audience Member – Has there been any work conducted to determine the source and the cause of the perchlorate contamination in both wells?

D. Noble confirmed that a significant amount of work has been conducted to investigate the source of perchlorate in Spring Valley groundwater.

Question from Mr. Davis, Audience Member – Have you found any useful information?

D. Noble explained that the specific perchlorate source has not been identified. To date the project team has determined that the AU campus perchlorate seems to be originating from the portion of campus that was historically used as a laboratory area for the AUES. Based on historical documentation, perchlorate and other chemicals were used at the American University Experiment Station (AUES) during World War I, and it is quite possible that the perchlorate in groundwater originated from the laboratory use of perchlorate during that time frame. At the Sibley Hospital sump area, it is less clear how perchlorate ended up in the groundwater.

Question from Dr. P. deFur, RAB TAPP Consultant – Didn't perchlorate have a medicinal or therapeutic use at one time?

D. Noble confirmed this, but is it not known whether medicinal perchlorate would have originated from Chile.

Question from Dr. P. deFur, RAB TAPP Consultant – Perchlorate in Spring Valley groundwater originated from Chile, correct?

D. Noble confirmed that both perchlorate plumes (the Sibley Hospital sump and the AU campus) were derived from imported Chilean nitrate.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – Why will the PZ-4 well and the Sibley Hospital Sump be sampled again in July 2013, in addition to the samples collected during the April 2013 semi-annual sampling event?

D. Noble explained that USACE was asked to sample those particular locations at a greater frequency than the other locations.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – Can you briefly characterize the sampling results from April 2013? Were they consistent with past sampling results, or were they higher or lower?

D. Noble replied that he has not seen the sampling results yet.

C. Spring Valley Project Timeline (1993 - 2013)

D. Noble, Spring Valley Project Manager and Military Co-Chair, presented a brief update on the revised July 2013 version of the Spring Valley Project Timeline, from the initial efforts in 1993 to the current FY2013 efforts.

Background: The purpose and contents of this timeline were described in detail at the May 2013 RAB meeting. In summary, the Spring Valley project can be viewed as a series of initiatives undertaken at different time periods during the past 20 years; some of these initiatives resulted in field work efforts or reaching important administrative decisions. These project elements or initiatives were displayed on a draft project timeline, which provides a broad overview of project accomplishments and highlights substantial documents. The timeline serves to remind everyone of the project scope, degree of effort, and number of initiatives that have been completed over the past twenty years.

Revised Timeline: The July 2013 version of the timeline incorporates RAB and audience feedback received at the May 2013 RAB meeting.

- With respect to the 2001–2012 site-wide arsenic sampling and removal, the language was clarified to state that of the 1,600 Spring Valley properties that were sampled for arsenic, a total of 178 properties required some form of cleanup. The successful and unique phytoremediation effort was also added to the timeline.
- Minor changes included a couple of corrected dates that were pointed out as inaccurate.
- At this time, documents produced prior to 1993 will not be included on the timeline.
- The timeline is now dated with the version (July 2013) in small font on the bottom corner of the page. This will prevent confusion among multiple versions as the timeline is further refined.

The July 2013 version of the timeline was updated yesterday (July 8, 2013) and was shared with the RAB as a one-page handout for their reference. These handouts will also be available at future RAB meetings.

As mentioned earlier during the meeting, a link to a downloadable PDF version of the timeline will be posted on the Spring Valley project website and made available to the public.

III. Community Items

No primary community items were scheduled.

Update on the 3700 Block of Fordham Road Property

[This discussion was held during the beginning of the Open Discussion portion of the meeting and was moved here as a community topic of interest to the RAB and the audience.]

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Can you provide an update on the status of the Fordham Road property where investigation is desired? Are you currently coordinating with the homeowners, and do you expect to be able to complete this effort?

D. Noble confirmed that arsenic removal and anomaly removals at the 3700 block of Fordham Road property are still tentatively scheduled for Fall 2013, pending receipt of right of entry.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – What is the relationship between USEPA, USACE, and the homeowners? Can USEPA request or require property access, or take the residents to court and force property access, so that the soil and anomaly removals can be completed?

D. Noble replied that USACE can certainly ask for USEPA's assistance, and were prepared to do so just before the homeowner responded to recent communication efforts. Currently, USACE is following the standard right of entry process and communicating with the property owner.

Steve Hirsh, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III, added that there have been large gaps between successful communication attempts. Earlier during the right of entry process, USACE asked USEPA for assistance because they had not heard from the property owner in 6 months.

D. Noble emphasized that USACE is engaged in an ongoing effort to complete efforts at the Fordham Road property. Progress updates will be shared with the RAB and the community as soon as the soil removal and the anomaly removals have been scheduled.

Comment from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Given the evidence, it seems that it is very important to address this property, and it must be done even if court authority is required in order to do so.

Comment from J. Wheeler, RAB Member – There is no guarantee that USACE will be able to obtain a court order for the purpose of accessing the property. The presiding judge would have to agree with the rationale for requesting property access.

IV. Open Discussion and Agenda Development

A. Next Meeting: Tuesday, September 10, 2013

Upcoming meetings will be held in November 2013 and January 2014.

RAB meetings are not held in even numbered months.

B. Future Agenda Topics

- Groundwater Study: April 2013 Sampling Results (September or November 2013)
- Update on the ATSDR Health Consultation for 4825 Glenbrook Road (TBD)
- Report by ERT on Site-Wide RI Report Human Health Risk Assessment (TBD)
- Update on the Community Relations Plan for the Spring Valley FUDS (TBD)
- Overview of the Public Communication Process During High Probability Finds (September 2013)

D. Noble provided a brief update on one future agenda topic. This information was previously shared at the May 2013 RAB meeting.

ATSDR Health Consultation for Glenbrook Road: The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) continues to prepare the Health Consultation for 4825 Glenbrook Road. The draft submission time frame for Spring Valley Partner review is uncertain, but ATSDR does still intend to allow a public comment period for the document's contents. Based on recent communication with ATSDR, the public comment period is tentatively scheduled to begin in May 2014.

C. Open Discussion

G. Beumel asked if there were any additional agenda topics the RAB wishes to discuss.

No additional RAB comments or questions were shared.

G. Beumel summarized a proposed change in the upcoming RAB meeting schedule.

RAB Site Tour of 4825 Glenbrook Road: USACE has proposed scheduling the RAB tour for the 4825 Glenbrook Road site) on September 10, 2013, just before the start of high-probability excavation. This site tour could replace the scheduled meeting. As a result, the next RAB meeting could be scheduled for November 12, 2013.

The purpose is to ensure that RAB members are available to attend the site tour if they wish, instead of having to make a separate effort to attend a site tour on a different date and/or time. This will not postpone timely presentations, as the September 2013 RAB meeting would have consisted of general updates on the 4825 Glenbrook Road site preparations, potential sequestration impacts if anything has changed, and possibly the recent groundwater sampling results.

Objections voiced so far have focused on limiting access to project information and associated questions, comments, and discussions.

Suggestion from K. Connell, RAB Member – Could we schedule the site tour at 6:00 PM, followed by the September 2013 RAB meeting at 7:00 PM? This seems to be a conciliatory approach without requiring the RAB's presence on two separate evenings.

D. Noble, B. Barber, and M. Bresnahan all noted that some of the information presented during the tour and at the meeting would be redundant.

Comment from K. Connell, RAB Member – It seems that if you accommodate the community's request for information, it does not require much more effort to repeat the small amount of information presented during the site tour. As an educator I can tell you that repetition is not a bad idea and is good for memory.

Comment and Question from M. Bresnahan, RAB Member – I think that holding the site tour followed by the RAB meeting is overkill. When the weekly reports are made available to the public, our comments from the site tour could be included. These reports are accessible to everyone, right?

B. Barber confirmed this.

M. Bresnahan added that the public would still have the opportunity to communicate with the project team and ask questions. She expressed the opinion that the community would not be shut out.

Comment from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Speaking as a public official, I feel excluded by this proposed schedule.

Comment from A. Hengst, Audience Member – When communication with the project team is conducted privately, we are unable to listen and respond to the answers provided to other members of the public. Tonight's meeting includes 10 members of the public and 10 RAB members, representing an equal amount of interest, and the September RAB meeting will likely be attended by more audience members than RAB members.

M. Bresnahan emphasized the recent dramatic increase in communication opportunities for RAB members and the public. The weekly progress reports are wonderful and are complementary to the RAB meetings, and the RAB site tour comments can be included and shared with the public in the next report, prior to high-probability excavation.

A. Hengst responded that although he agrees with the value of e-mails and weekly progress updates posted on the project website, back-and-forth discussion is very important and provides opportunities for the community to hear each other's questions and answers.

Comment from T. Smith, RAB Member – I think that it is helpful for the RAB to be able to discuss these issues and questions. Personally, I am particularly interested in learning more about the public communication support associated with high-probability excavation. There may be another way to learn

and discuss information other than a formal meeting with an agenda, but both the community and I are interested in hearing discussion of these topics.

T. Smith also noted that he shares K. Connell's viewpoint that it is not a good idea to schedule a four-month period without providing opportunities to the community for their input.

Comment from K. Connell, RAB Member – The September 2013 RAB meeting would be valuable even if no community members attend and no questions are asked, because the value is derived from providing the opportunity for interested members of the public to ask questions and discuss topics. This meeting is especially significant because it closely coincides with the high-probability cleanup at the 4825 Glenbrook Road site. She added that she might feel differently if the meeting were not scheduled shortly before the high-probability excavation begins.

Suggestion from K. Connell, RAB Member – The site tour could be held at 6:00 PM, followed by the September RAB meeting, assuming that two months notice is sufficient time to adjust individual schedules.

B. Barber mentioned the importance of scheduling the RAB tour before the meeting to ensure sufficient daylight is available, for safety purposes.

Ralph Cantral, RAB Member, added that he supports this idea, which adds a small amount of time to the evening instead of a separate trip.

S. Hirsh noted that RAB members who are able to attend the site tour at 6:00 can do so, followed by a short time buffer, and then the meeting could begin at 7:30 PM.

Dr. P. deFur suggested that questions and answers can be shared, and the meeting can adjourn once everyone has had the opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Comment from K. Connell, RAB Member – It is important for RAB members to share their views on public topics in a public forum. As RAB members, we should be live up to this model of public transparency and soliciting discussion and offering our dues, as these are part of the RAB process.

Suggestion from Audience Member – I can understand the decision to limit the number of general public attendees during the site tour. During this age of social media, would it be possible and acceptable to visually record the site tour? It could be shared with community members who expressed interest but could not attend due to scheduling or site restrictions, and then the site tour contents could be opened up for discussion.

[No response to this suggestion was noted.]

Suggestion from T. Smith, RAB Member – I would like a better understanding of the time frame in which AUES-related findings at the site are communicated to Spring Valley residents under high-probability excavation conditions. If the protocol is already in writing and you could direct me to this protocol, it would be appreciated. If the protocol is not already written and available, then I hope this topic will be discussed at the September RAB meeting and/or site tour.

Clem Gaines, USACE Public Affairs, replied that a public communications plan was developed to ensure that the project team provides as much information as possible to the public. The overall communication strategy is to make the project team fully available to the RAB and the public, day or night, to answer questions about site activities. Weekly updates on site progress include relevant photographs and data, and information is provided both on the project website and via e-mail. When high-probability excavation starts, the team will provide particular information related to those activities.

C. Gaines emphasized that he is available to answer questions, and although USACE personnel are impacted by furloughs, the Community Outreach team can provide information even on furlough days.

Suggestion from T. Smith, RAB Member – I am particularly interested in learning about the communication process when an item is recovered and how much time elapses before the findings are shared with the community. Specifically, how long does it take to communicate to residents that you have encountered an unexpected item? I previously asked this question with respect to the low-probability excavations, and received helpful answers from D. Noble and B. Barber, and now I would like to understand this time frame with respect to high-probability excavations.

T. Smith added that he was initially concerned that low-probability findings took over 24 hours to be communicated to the public, but he now understands why this is the case, based on the protocols that have been established. This information is helpful, and he expressed the opinion that the community is also entitled to know more about the public communication process in the event of an AUES-related finding.

William Krebs, RAB Member, added that different public notification protocols are used when a chemical release is detected upon encountering an item versus the recovery of an item without any chemical detection.

B. Barber explained that the USACE Baltimore District Commander has authorized the site personnel and the project team to operate under specific protocols. In the event of a finding of concern that poses no immediate risk to the community, certain individuals (such as the property owner and specific project stakeholders) are informed almost immediately. For others, the notification time frame adheres to specific requirements that account for security concerns.

T. Smith responded that the specific notification process should be shared with the RAB and the community, especially as the 4825 Glenbrook Road site cleanup transitions into high-probability.

J. Wheeler agreed that an overview of the public communication process would be helpful, particularly because the community often does not learn of items containing explosives until they are stored offsite.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – Will informational flyers or other take-home information be posted at the 4825 Glenbrook Road site? Is this type of information needed?

C. Gaines and B. Barber explained that this type of information has not been provided previously. The focus is on electronic communication, like website postings and e-mail. Safety is the number one priority for the site crews and the surrounding neighborhood. When an item is found, the team goes through a specific evaluation and analytical process, and information about the item is shared with the community.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – Will you provide contact information to passersby, such as a sign posted with the request to please contact USACE Baltimore with any questions?

D. Noble replied that during the previous high-probability effort, similar signs were posted. After a couple of weeks the nearby residents requested that we take them down because they were not officially part of the public protection plan. Signage is not included in the current plan either.

Question from K. Connell, RAB Member – Why did the signs disturb them? I see no difference between informational signs and for sale signs.

D. Noble replied that he is not sure, but USACE honored the residents' requests to remove the signs.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – How are you coordinating with AU on notifying the community of the high-probability effort? It appears that AU has removed their webpage that links to Spring Valley project updates, and I am unable to find anything associated with the site cleanup on the AU website aside from the general story of the Spring Valley project. Is AU working with USACE to provide information to the students? This is a very large group of people, so how is this being managed?

L. Argo replied that the AU administration has a communications plan in place. Details of AU's communication strategy and their previous experience with such tasks were previously shared at the May 2013 RAB meeting. The current communications plan is similar but is managed by a different set of AU staff, and AU communicates regularly with USACE regarding this and many other topics.

L. Argo further explained that outreach to students, faculty, and staff will begin approximately three weeks before the high-probability start date. Providing this information at an earlier date is not preferable for two reasons. The high-probability start date has repeatedly been delayed due to sequestration and other schedule delays. Also, the campus community changes significantly between the summer and the fall, and AU wishes to target the community members who will be present during high-probability excavation. Additionally, a small portion of the campus is within the Shelter in Place (SIP) zone, including Watkins Hall, and this portion of campus will receive specific SIP information in addition to the basic information shared with the rest of the campus.

Comment from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – Students and other campus community members move around a lot.

L. Argo acknowledged this and noted that AU communicates important information to their students via many outlets, including residence halls and classrooms and specific classes held in Watkins Hall, which lies within the SIP zone. AU is familiar with segmenting the campus population into different target areas and different target groups, so that the right information can be shared with the right people and so that the necessary protective precautions can be put into place.

Question from N. Wells, ANC3D Commissioner – This strategy only targets the people in those buildings.

L. Argo clarified that this is not the case. Instead, the high-probability excavation information will be shared with the entire campus, and targeted information will be provided to specific portions of the population to ensure that the necessary preparatory and protective information is shared with the appropriate buildings.

Question from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner and Former RAB Member – Will you provide the same information to the parents of incoming freshman students?

L. Argo replied that information would not be distributed to the parents of these students because they are not present on campus and are not considered part of the campus community. Questions about the Spring Valley project are often asked at freshman orientation during the summer, due to project awareness from the news and other media sources. However, AU does not plan to reach out to the parents of incoming freshman any more than they would to the parents of continuing students. All campus visitors during the high-probability cleanup will receive relevant information, and given how long the high-probability excavation is projected to continue, this information will be provided to the campus community and visitors during the next year or more of cleanup activities at the site.

Question from Audience Member– Could you share with us your name and your role at AU?

L. Argo replied that she currently serves as AU's Assistant Vice President for External Relations and Auxiliary Services. She is part of the AU administration team that has dealt with the Spring Valley FUDS issue for many years. Many of these team members have been involved with the project since 1993, and come from offices including the administration, risk management, legal counsel, and facilities maintenance, while her own role is relatively new.

Question from Audience Member– Do you live in the Spring Valley neighborhood?

L. Argo replied that she lives on Arizona Avenue, just on the other side of Spring Valley but still within the overall community.

Comment from G. Beumel, Community Co-Chair – The consensus seems to be that the RAB site tour will be held on September 10, 2013 immediately followed by the September 2013 RAB meeting, and the public communication topic suggested by T. Smith will be added to the list of future agenda topics.

B. Barber added that the site tour logistics would be distributed to the RAB members to ensure an easy and efficient parking scenario, because Glenbrook Road does not provide space for everyone to park individually at the 4825 Glenbrook Road site.

Question from K. Slowinski, ANC3D Commissioner – Will the media be invited to attend the RAB site tour?

B. Barber and D. Noble replied that the site tour would not be open to the media or the public.

Comment from Audience Member – I do not think there is ever a substitute for community interaction. People often come up with their own comments and questions based on what other individuals ask or share with the group. This format is also richer for the community in terms of understanding the information and the context in which it is presented. It is great to be able to read project information and project updates, but a lot of details are lost in the process, and this method of sharing information is not the same as a meeting and discussion attended by many different people.

V. Public Comments

No additional public comments or questions were shared.

G. Beumel thanked everyone for attending.

VI. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 8:12 PM.