

**Spring Valley Partnering Meeting
December 18, 2007
Spring Valley Trailer Conference Room**

Name	Organization/Address	Tues., Dec. 18
Jorge Abud	American University	
Richard Albright	DCDOH	
Allyn Allison	CEHNC	
Tom Bachovchin	Parsons	X
Mark Baker	CENAB-PL	X
Jim Baron	CENAB-EN	
Thad Bergling	CENAB-EN	
Deepak Bhinge	Parsons	X
Frank Bochnowicz	CENAB-EN	
Bethany Bridgham	American University	X
Paul Chrostowski	CPF Associates, AU Consultant	
Tom Colozza	CENAB-EN	
Joyce Conant	CENAB-PA	
Maya Courtney	ERT	X
Kathy Davies	EPA	
Dr. Peter deFur	Environmental Stewardship Concepts/RAB TAPP Consultant	X
Diane Douglas	DCDOH	
Bill Eaton	URS	
Chris Evans	CENAB-EN	
Alma Gates	ANC3D Commissioner	X
John Gerhard	Weston Solutions, Inc.	
Steve Hirsh	US EPA Region 3	X
Demaree Hopkins	Weston Solutions, Inc.	X

Name	Organization/Address	Tues., Dec. 18
Ed Hughes	CENAB-EN	X
Carrie Johnston	ERT/Risk Communication Associates Intl	X
Patrick Leibach	Councilmember Cheh's office	X
Sarah Meyers	Parsons	
Dan Noble	CENAB-EN	X
Aubrey O'Fallon	Parsons	X
Lan Reeser	CENAB-EN	X
Mike Rehmert	Tech Escort	X
Billy Sanders	CENAB-EN	
Jennie Saxe	EPA Region 3	
Andy Schwartz	CEHNC	
Jim Sweeney	DDOE	X
Amy Walker	CEHNC	
Nan Wells	ANC3D Commissioner	X
CPT Drew White	CENAB-EN	X
Bruce Whisenant	CEHNC	X
John Williams	Weston Solutions, Inc.	

Consensus Decisions from December 18, 2007 Partnering Meeting

- o N/A

Action Items:

- o **Area of Interest Task Force – AOI 16** - Request from M. Baker to [D.C.](#) Department of the Environment ([DDOE](#)) to provide the attachments from the 2006 AOI report.
- o **Area of Interest Task Force – AOI 18** - USACE will attempt to align the sketch map to the topographical map. If EPA photographic interpretation assistance is needed, that will be possible.
- o **Area of Interest Task Force – AOI 23** - Mark Baker will review the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) WWI topographical map for the presence of railroad sidings.
- o **Area of Interest Task Force – AOI 23** - M. Baker will review the email from Tom Jacobus to see if the specific question regarding the railroad sidings was addressed.

- **Area of Interest Task Force – AOI 23** - USACE-Baltimore will ask T. Jacobus about any leaks, spills, or soil sampling data in the area near the railroad sidings.
- **Area of Interest Task Force** – The Partners will read the AOI reports and look at the supporting documentation and discuss possible courses of action at the next Partnering meeting.
- **Low-Probability Investigation – Glenbrook Road Test Pits and Arsenic Removal** – USACE-Baltimore will have Test Pit 49 soil sample analyzed for arsenic concentration.
- **Low-Probability Investigation – Glenbrook Road Test Pits and Arsenic Removal** – The Partners will ask the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) if the community meeting could be combined with the January RAB meeting.
- **Glenbrook Road Pit 3 Progress Update** – The American University representative will check to see if as-built drawings of the Pit 3 Glenbrook Road house exist.
- **Glenbrook Road Pit 3 Progress Update** – Parsons will provide the laboratory data to P. deFur for the TCLP analysis

Check-in

The Partners conducted their normal checking procedure introducing new attendees, completing personal check-ins, and reviewing the Partnering meeting ground rules. The agenda was adjusted to accommodate the schedules of the Partners and guests.

A. Document Tracking Matrix for Hazardous Toxic Waste (HTW)

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to review the comment due dates on the HTW reports and the status of the documents.

Next Steps

Comments will be provided as requested.

B. Document Tracking Matrix for Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to review the comment due dates on MMRP reports and the status of the documents.

C. 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 share any new data that have become available since the last Partnering meeting.

On Thursday December 13, two ANC Commissioners, a representative from Councilmember Cheh's staff and a staff member from the Mayor's office met with USACE at the Federal Property offices to discuss the project and the recent pause at the Pit 3 investigation site. On December 17, Councilmember Cheh, George Hawkins, and Jim Jones, the Tier 3 USACE-Baltimore Director met for a site visit. Time constraints limited the visit to the federal property trailers. Carrie Johnston noted that Councilmember Cheh would like to return for a Pit 3 investigation area site tour. A lot of interest was generated by the press release and work pauses.

USACE-Baltimore discussed the 52nd Court situation. The portion of the property which will contain the well has been detached legally. A separate deed and trust are still being sought. USACE-Baltimore plans to provide an update on the situation at the January Partnering Meeting. EPA offered to assist, as necessary.

USACE-Baltimore stated that it had been suggested that some of the geophysical and arsenic removal funds be used to complete the work at Glenbrook Road, if necessary. The Partners noted that a budget discussion should take place at the January meeting. Also, USACE-Baltimore stated that Mr. Addison Davis will meet with American University officials on January 4 to discuss the 2008 work effort at AU and various options and approaches.

D. Area of Interest Task Force (AOITF)

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to present an update on outstanding AOIs.

Five Area of Interest (AOI) reports were not finalized when the original task force members were available. The AOI 23 and 27 reports are close to being finalized. The remaining three AOIs, 16, 17 and 18 still have issues to be resolved before they can be closed out.

Peter deFur stated that the main difficulty with the three remaining AOIs is the number of differing perspectives. His assessment was that the issue with Major Tolman's Field is that the specific location and supporting documentation is lacking regarding the existence of the Railroad Sidings during WWI.

M. Baker reviewed the AOI Report List, as follows:

- AOI 16 – Westmoreland Circle Impact Area – This area was Zone 8 during the first investigation. No points of interest were identified. A 1922 aerial photograph shows ground scars. Rich Albright contends that the ground scars are from an impact area. In the same photograph, an area of known trenches is no longer visible. The real estate documentation states that the Army did not use the area. It is hard to imagine that the Army was blasting the home owner's (a woman) backyard with 4.5-inch howitzer shells containing chemicals. The AOI was originally proposed to be on Washington Aqueduct property, then it was moved to Westmoreland Circle. We surveyed and conducted intrusive investigations there in 1993 and did not find any intact ordnance items. Since then we have conducted several investigations in the area of Mill Creek. We did not find much of anything. The proposed location is in the triangle south of Massachusetts Avenue, Dalecarlia Parkway and north of Mill Creek. There are about six properties in the area that were on the arsenic non-time critical removal action list.

M. Baker responded to a question posed by USACE-Baltimore asking if there was an AUES report on the firing of chloropicrin shells. Mark said there were 4.5-inch howitzer shells with chloropicrin in them. The report says they shot 100 from four howitzers in a 7 to 11-minute span. It doesn't say they fired into a wooded area, but later in the report it says they walked into the woods with a mask and an hour later, the odor of the agent was still noticeable in the impact area. This area was an open farm field in 1918. All of the documentation is included in the reports.

P. deFur noted that the document states that 2,000 shells existed, 100 were fired and they went about 2,400 yards downhill into a wooded area. The starting point or the target area is unknown.

USACE-Baltimore stated that as it is written up, it is not the right spot.

M. Baker responded that that is his professional assessment, although other people have a different opinion. We know areas where there was a lot of soil disturbance in 1918 and you look at the same aerial photograph, and you can't tell where those trenches are. Digging a 6-foot trench 150 feet across disturbs a lot more soil than a shell blowing up on the surface.

USACE-Huntsville said that was logical. Chemical munitions don't usually have a very deep impact crater.

M. Baker stated that an AOI report was written in 2003 and rewritten in 2006. He requested the attachments from the 2006 report from the DDOE.

Action Item- DDOE will provide the attachments from the 2006 AOI report.

USACE-Baltimore noted that a historical photograph shows Liven's gun tubes being fired.

EPA stated that they could have been salute guns. No one knows if they were used for ballistic testing.

M. Baker said there were two pictures in the collection. One shows eight men and a French 75-mm field gun in the trench somewhere on Camp Leach. That picture is from the American University archives, so it is most likely related to Camp Leach. A second picture shows a howitzer on a wooden platform with men working the gun. A label on the back of the second picture says it was taken at Lakehurst, NJ.

M. Baker responded to two questions from EPA who asked if munitions like the one in the photo had been found before and whether a consensus was made on the AOITF. M. Baker stated that one picture is pretty clearly a French 75 mm field gun and that the AOITF disagreed about the course of action to take.

USACE-Baltimore, P. deFur, and EPA discussed what action should be taken on this AOI. There was general consensus that the AOI should be closed out, but with the caveat that if more information surfaces in the future that provides a better idea of where the impact area was, it will be investigated. All geophysics has been completed in the proposed location and all the results of the project work have been done.

M. Baker suggested that the Partners read the reports and look at the supporting documentation and discuss possible courses of final action.

- AOI 17 – Hopeless Hollow's Burial Site/Courier Burial Site – This was originally located on the Aqueduct Property but was moved to the American University campus without explanation. Notes from 1921 say that permission was given to bury munitions on a remote part of the American University campus, which is where Glenbrook Road and Lot 18 are located. Someone from American University later speculated that munitions were buried in the side of a cliff or tunnel.

M. Baker said they already had a pit. It would be logical to fill the first pit and dig another one close by when the first was full.

Question from EPA – Is this another one where we will say we will close it out for now, and if we get further information, it could be investigated at that time?

P. deFur said that he believes that the munitions referred to are the Glenbrook Road pits.

EPA stated that it was hard to determine whether the contents of the pits equaled the \$800,000 mentioned in the report.

DDOE said that R. Albright said it cost \$.50 a pound to manufacture explosives, so it would be 1.6 million pounds of explosives.

M. Baker stated that it was R. Albright's belief that a burial site exists that has several tons of explosive materials.

EPA said that he didn't think R. Albright was reading the report correctly. It is his opinion that it is \$800,000 worth of materials.

USACE-Huntsville noted that on the government property books, everything has a cost associated with it. Is the property worth what the government paid for it? Probably not. The government may have invested this amount of money to research and develop these materials and on their books it is valued at \$800,000.

EPA suggested closing out AOI 17 because at least some of the Partners believe that the munitions referenced are those buried at Glenbrook Road. If new information becomes available, the investigation could be reopened, but for now, there is no where else to look.

M. Baker stated that the AOITF never agreed to the wording in some of the reports.

- AOI 18 – Major Tolman’s Field – USACE determined a location in 1993. R. Albright came up with a different location. T. Slonecker was to review the 1918 topographical map to see if he could reach a conclusion about the location.

P. deFur said this might be a specific GIS task that EPA could undertake.

M. Baker stated that the USACE suggested location is not perfect; the DDOE suggested location is also not perfect. He has looked at the Library of Congress maps to try to place it. A sketch map is included in the documentation. Maybe someone could look at it and align the topographical lines.

Action Item – USACE will attempt to align the sketch map to the topographical map. EPA photographic interpretation assistance is available, as needed.

- AOI 23 – Railroad Sidings – M. Baker said that a 1908 map shows a right-of-way for a rail line running through the Washington Aqueduct property that splits into the main line and two side lines. A 1940s map shows rail sidings. Some WWI documents state, “If there were railroads, we would ship this” The USACE research indicates the sidings were installed in the 1920s, the water treatment plant was built, and they started shipping chemicals to treat the water. We have asked T. Jacobus of Washington Aqueduct twice about the existence of any maps from that time period. We know that they conducted a file search. The map that is closest to the WWI timeframe shows the rail line, but it does not show sidings. We have several aerial photographs that show railroad sidings, but not from the WWI time period. The AOITF recommendation was to perform sampling to see if there were any residuals from WWI.

EPA suggested reviewing the USGS WWI topographical map for the presence of the railroad sidings.

Action Item – M. Baker will review the USGS WWI topographical map for the presence of the railroad sidings.

DDOE suggested asking the remaining AOITF members to attend future meetings and discuss the resolution of the remaining AOIs.

EPA suggested reviewing the email from T. Jacobus to see if the specific question regarding the railroad sidings was addressed.

Action Item – M. Baker will review the email from T. Jacobus to see if the specific question regarding the railroad sidings was addressed.

EPA said that the area is near the Dalecarlia Reservoir. If we can’t find a location in 1918, there is not much to be done. We could sample the railroad siding.

EPA said that the question for Tom was not only were the railroad sidings there in 1917, but also have there been any leaks, spills or soil sampling data in the area near the railroad sidings?

Action Item – USACE-Baltimore will ask T. Jacobus about any leaks, spills, or soil sampling data in the area near the railroad sidings.

Action Item – USACE-Baltimore may talk to T. Jacobus, or may go to the Aqueduct to review information about sampling at the current railroad line location.

Tasker – USACE-Baltimore will attempt to determine what is on the map.

- AOI 27 – Third Circular Trench – The origin of this was R. Albright.

EPA asked whether there is a third trench. M. Baker said in his opinion, no, in R. Albright's opinion, yes. The proposed location is outside the 485-acre perimeter of the area the Army has documented for the AUES.

M. Baker responded to a question from EPA asking why R. Albright thinks there is another set of trenches. M. Baker said the evidence for this is R. Albright looked at aerial photographs and drew circles. When the Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)'s C&O Canal reviewed the same photographs, they did not identify any features. Terry and I looked at additional photographs at Fort Leonard Wood and did not see any other trenches. The proposed location is on the other side of McArthur Blvd. on the Maryland side of the Washington Aqueduct property.

EPA stated we could consider doing geophysics.

M. Baker said apparently someone did a soil boring and smelled a solvent.

USACE-Baltimore said the horseshoe mound is in the 1927 aerial photograph.

USACE-Baltimore, M. Baker and EPA discussed whether the pictures should be shown to T. Jacobus to see if anything was evident on the photograph. EPIC looked at this previously and did not find anything. EPA suggested that the Partners could provide direction to T. Jacobus about what to look for in the archives.

USACE-Baltimore completed a tasker to draft a consensus statement regarding the future of the AOITF. The document will be distributed to the Partners.

M. Baker said he will provide a timeline in the AOI summary report to the Partners describing what the AOITF were asked to find, what actions they took, and the results.

USACE-Baltimore stated that the email response to R. Albright's comments regarding the 52nd Court soil sampling is ready to send. He requested a Partner review of the adequacy of the responses. A goal of the January meeting will be to sign the consensus statement regarding the AOITF and response to comments.

M. Baker said he had the latest version of the AOITF map available for review. The map was agreed to a year ago, although some things were a bit off. When it is revised, it will be the latest version of the map. It is still a working document.

USACE-Baltimore said the mechanism for updating the map may shift to Parsons or to the USACE-Huntsville geographic information system (GIS) group.

Next Steps

The Partners will read the AOI draft reports and look at the supporting documentation and discuss possible courses of action at the next Partnering meeting.

E. Low-Probability Investigation - Glenbrook Road Test Pits and Arsenic Removal

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to present an update on the test pit activities.

Parsons presented an update of the activities to date. A total of 22 test pits in the rear of the Glenbrook Road property were excavated and backfilled as of December 12. The test pits ranged in depth from 8 to 12.3 feet below ground surface (bgs). Potential AUES glassware was identified in 9 test pits and the access route north of Test Pit 17. All glassware and soil samples collected around the glassware were headspaced clear for sulfur mustard (HD) and Lewisite (L) by Depot

Ambient Air Monitoring System (DAAMS) thermal desorbing tubes. No air monitoring detects were triggered.

A **Test Pit Location Map** of the **Glenbrook Road Test Pits** was shown. Two test pits remain near the arsenic grids. They will be excavated together at the end of the project.

Glenbrook Road Test Pits Tracking Update (progress since 11/21/07)

- 11/26/07 – Cultural debris (metal pipe, soda and beer bottle fragments, beer cans, wiring conduit, metal, bricks, and asphalt) was found.
- 12/6/07 – Cultural debris (porcelain, china, plastic, metal, and soda bottle fragments) was found.
- 11/26-11/27/07 – Potential AUES glass tubing and fragments were collected at 3' bgs; soil and glass were headspaced clear. Cultural debris (metal, foam, soda and liquor bottle fragments, wiring conduit, china fragments, terracotta pipe and polyvinyl chloride [PVC] pipe) was found.
- 12/10-12/11/2007 – Potential AUES glass fragments were found at 4.5' bgs (part of the neck of clear glass container with a 2" diameter opening) and at 9.5' bgs (glass tubing fragment near two rubber stoppers). The Project Delivery Team (PDT) approved continuing work in the Exception Mode after the find at 4.5' bgs. Soil samples and glass samples headspaced negative for agent.
- 11/05/07 – Suspect glass fragments and a ceramic fragment were found at 2' bgs. After soil and glass **headspaced clear**, PDT approved returning to excavation.
- 11/28/07 – Restarted the excavation and found a glass bottle and cap. The bottle contained clear liquid. Technical Escort (TE) packaged the bottle for transport. The Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) analysis was 'non-detect' for CA/ABPs. The gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) scan showed primarily the solvent toluene. No further analysis is required.
- 12/03/07 – PDT approved returning to complete the excavation. A glass fragment found at 9.5' bgs was cleared for headspace.
- 12/12/07 – Cultural features (PVC piping and electrical conduit) were found.

Photographs were shown of the **Potential AUES-Related Material**. An intact liquid-filled bottle was found at Test Pit 56. It was sent to ECBC and found to contain pure solvent, toluene. It was evaluated by the archeologist and was thought to have been manufactured after 1920. It had a screw-on cap.

Glenbrook Road Test Pits – Test Pit 49

On 12/13/07, Test Pit 4835-49 in the rear patio was excavated to 8' bgs (1 inch into sapolite). A Schonstedt instrument was used to do a final screen on the pit walls. A reading occurred in the northeast corner of the excavation, at approximately 4 to 6' bgs. Additional soil was removed from the wall. A Livens projectile was found along with other metal items. The contingency plan was initiated. The field team initially identified the item as closed cavity, but TE assessed the round had a hole, but also some liquid inside. The air monitoring sensors did not detect any concerns. ICAM, which is an instrument similar to PID, and M8 paper were used to detect possible agent prior to packing. ICAM is a gross level instrument for agents such as mustard, lewisite, and nerve agents. The ICAM was negative on the round and the M8 paper was negative for liquid. There was no agent present. The liquid looked like water coming out of the round. TE

packaged and transported the item to the Federal Property. The item has caps on both ends. It will be X-rayed on 12/18/07 to determine any contents.

A liquid sample was sent to Edgewood for low level extraction. No agent/ABPs or ricin were detected. The unknown liquid analysis data is pending from ECBC and expected on 12/18/07. The soil sample collected near the Livens was headspaced on-site and came back negative. Intrusive operations are expected to resume on 12/18/07 after PDT approval.

A **photograph** was shown of a **reactor vessel**. The crew was removing this item when the Livens with the hole rolled out from the side wall. It weighs about 30 lbs empty, 60 lbs full (of water). The data from ECBC said it had traces of benzene, a volatile organic compound (VOC), and was primarily aqueous. We will try to determine whether this test pit is a small waste pit or is on the fringe of a larger burial pit.

In response to a question from EPA asking if there were other test pits planned for the patio area USACE-Huntsville said that any geophysical testing on the surface in the area is masked because of the wire screen for the patio. USACE-Baltimore said we will pursue other test pits in the patio area and pursue any that get a ring off.

EPA asked whether the test pit procedure should change in the patio area as a result of the recovery of two items that are AUES-associated and because the geophysics doesn't work well in this area. Parsons replied that we are planning to remove all material seen, then use the Schonstedt to determine if there are any other anomalies in the area. The Schonstedt works properly once it is below the level of the metal screening and concrete of the patio.

Glenbrook Road Test Pits Confirmation Sampling Update

Additional confirmation samples were collected on 12/12/07 from the northern extension of the grid (-90, 50) to complete the delineation, and from the southern extension of the grid (-150, 50) to delineate the extent (results pending). Additional confirmation samples for other grids will be collected at a later date.

EPA asked if there was any data on arsenic under the patio. USACE-Baltimore said a soil sample was collected in Test Pit 49 and headspaced clear. It could be sent on for arsenic analysis. American University said they would like to see it tested.

Action Item – USACE-Baltimore will send the Test Pit 49 soil sample for arsenic analysis.

Glenbrook Road Test Pits Completion Rate

Parsons is continuing to measure their progress at the test pits. The total number of test pits planned is 114. The number includes the test pits at both Glenbrook Road properties. The planned rate of completion is 5 test pits per week. The rate includes excavation and backfill/compaction. The planned duration of intrusive effort is 26 weeks. That includes 3 weeks of shutdown.

The total number of weeks of intrusive effort completed is 8.9 weeks (as of December 14, 2007). The number of test pits completed is 22. The current rate of completion is 2.6 test pits/week. The estimated project duration at the current rate is 47 weeks. Ways to increase the test pit completion rate are being evaluated.

Glenbrook Road Test Pits Revised Field Schedule

Parsons said the revised field schedule has not changed from last month.

USACE-Huntsville and EPA responded to a question from Nan Wells, ANC Commissioner who asked why the digs at both sites closed down and how were the questions resolved. USACE-Huntsville said the decisions to stop work at both properties were independent of each other. Based on the work plan, any time an intact item is found, test-pitting stops until that item is fully

assessed. The livens initially looked as if it were intact, but when the hole was found, it allowed the field team to assess its contents. We now know that it was filled with water. Once the test results confirmed this, the decision was made to start up again. At the Pit 3 investigation site, the most stringent safety precautions are already in place.

The Partners discussed holding a community meeting with Patrick Leibach from Councilmember Cheh's office. The goal of the community meeting will be to answer questions and provide communication about the precautionary shutdown and the schedule for the next year or year and a half. The Materials Assessment Review Board (MARB) packet was signed and forwarded, so information regarding the tentative schedule should be available in time for the meeting.

Carrie Johnston noted that key questions for residents within the shelter-in-place circle concern safety and the schedule.

Action Item - The Partners will ask the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) if the community meeting could be combined with the January RAB meeting.

F. Glenbrook Road Pit 3 Progress Update

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to present an update of the Pit 3 activities.

Glenbrook Road Burial Pit 3 Summary of Intrusive Effort

The intrusive effort started on October 29, as planned, then the intrusive effort was suspended on December 5, 2007. Preliminary information from the MARB indicated that one closed cavity round is possibly explosively configured and PINS preliminary data results said it is likely arsine filled. The intrusive effort was suspended until the final MARB report is received, which is expected this week. ECBC said that the report has been signed and will be sent to the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety (USATCES) and will be distributed from there.

USACE-Huntsville presented further details on the MARB process. The MARB is a 10-member board made up of personnel from organizations such as TE, PM Nonstockpile, ECBC, and the Idaho National Environmental Engineering Laboratory. The MARB assesses containers and munitions.

The item was examined by TE, which determined it was safe for transport and storage. It was sent to the interim holding facility (IHF) for X-ray and PINS examination. It contains no fuze, but might contain a burster. It is the burster that is in question by the MARB.

An X-ray of the multiple round container (MRC) with a lid was **pictured**. The container is visible with the round inside it, and the liquid line was pointed out.

The munition found at Pit 3 Glenbrook Road may contain arsine gas, which could be liquified in the round. The MARB said the possible burster may have explosives in it. Without a fuze, our Ordnance and Explosives (OE) experts say there is no mechanism for the round to detonate. The explosives that are potentially in the burster are the question. We stopped work to re-evaluate our Maximum Credible Event (MCE). We are still in the evaluation process. The possible presence of arsine gas inside the munition does not change the MCE because we have the engineering controls and public protection already in place. The work plan already made these provisions for an explosive release of mustard. It was noted that the round looks identical to the items that went to Battelle previously for acid destruction in 2003.

USACE-Baltimore and USACE Huntsville responded to a question from EPA asking if the MARB was looking at the round differently. USACE-Baltimore said DDESB was very specific in their approval memorandum for the original CSS, and if an explosively configured chemical munition were found, we would be outside our safety submission and would be required to resubmit an amendment.

EPA asked whether other closed cavity empty rounds also had burster wells. USACE-Baltimore said the historical evidence we have documents that they came 'factory-cast' and preloaded with explosives in the burster.

USACE-Huntsville stated that we could probe all the way down to the bottom of this shell because the well is broken. AUES was an R&D facility and they were experimenting with different-sized bursters to explode the round without consuming the arsine gas.

P. deFur said that typically at the AUES, they had to uncharge it or procure it from a different source or order the factory to produce some without a charge.

USACE-Huntsville and USACE-Baltimore responded to a question from P. deFur who asked what constitutes an 'explosive' to the Army. USACE-Huntsville said that even one gram of explosive material would cause a munition to be classified as explosive. USACE-Baltimore noted that this is a very conservative standard.

TE, USACE-Baltimore and USACE-Huntsville responded to a question from Nan Wells, ANC Commissioner, asking about the makeup of the explosive. TE stated that the explosive could be as much as 35 grams or 1¼ oz. of tetrol or a 50/50 mix of tetrol/TNT. USACE-Baltimore said that the fuze initiates the tetrol, which explodes, breaking open the shell, and the agent comes out. USACE-Huntsville stated that it could also have been used for firing with explosives attached to the outside of the round. As soon as it is breached, the liquid will turn into gas almost immediately.

USACE-Baltimore said that the approval memorandum states, "if explosively configured chemical munitions are discovered at Spring Valley FUDS or if packing material inside the 7 x 27 MRC exceeds the 6-inch packing material height limit, an amendment to this site plan must be submitted to DDESB for approval." If MARB tells us it is explosively configured, we need to submit the safety changes to DDESB through USATCES. If DDESB approves, we can start to excavate again under an approved revised Chemical Safety Submission (CSS). We don't have an approved revised CSS right now.

P. deFur asked if the MARB would rule it explosively configured only if they could confirm that it was filled. USACE-Baltimore responded by stating that if the MARB can't confirm that it is filled, they will err on the side of caution.

EPA asked why an explosively configured arsine round was out of the scope. USACE-Huntsville responded by saying that the scoped assumed a release from a non-explosively configured arsine round which had a greater downwind distance than that of an explosively configured mustard round.

USACE-Huntsville said USATCES is reviewing the amendment and will forward it to DDESB very soon.

N. Wells asked when *The Northwest Current* published its article and said, "the MCE assumed the instantaneous release of arsine from a non-explosive chemical projectile," was that correct? She wants to be sure she is giving people accurate information. Is it correct to say is that USACE had previously found an explosively configured chemical projectile, but the MCE has to be changed to deal with an explosively configured arsine round?

USACE-Huntsville said that yes we found the same type of item with mustard as a filler at Test Pit 23. MARB classified it as probably an explosively configured round, although it did not have a fuze. We conceded that it was probably an explosively configured mustard round and agreed to operate under that assumption. The ECS is based on previously finding that munition.

USACE-Baltimore said that in the Sitewide Work Plan, the MCE with the greatest distance is from a non-explosively configured arsine round.

C. Johnston stated that it is correct that we have not found a chemical-filled munition with a burster and fuze intact, ready to fire. Some of the press releases became confusing because we could not say what we found.

N. Wells said we need to be very clear with the public. The public should be assured that USACE is communicating accurately with them.

P. deFur agreed, but said it is difficult.

EPA said there is no simple way to be concise and clear in a brief article or press release. There is a significant difference between the levels of detail and comprehension expressed in an article and that possible in a technical report.

USACE-Huntsville stated that we stopped work to evaluate the MCE to see if it changes anything we are doing. Our amendment says it will not make any change to our work plan because there is no greater risk.

DDOE said “at no time has the public been at greater risk” should go into every press release.

N. Wells said the article says it is the first time they have found an explosively configured round in 14 years.

USACE-Baltimore said this is the first time they have found this type of round.

USACE-Huntsville and USACE-Baltimore responded to a question from Patrick Leibach who asked why USACE had to go back for an assessment. USACE-Huntsville said that they are operating under a stop work order for any possible explosively configured chemical round. USACE-Baltimore said they would have had to go back to the MARB for any explosively configured chemical round.

P. Leibach asked what USACE would be permitted to say if a mustard round were found.

EPA asked whether USACE would have to go back to the MARB if they find a mustard round that might be explosively configured. USACE-Huntsville said no, because it is within the MCE, and they have four MCEs in the Sitewide Work Plan that apply to different areas and possible items found.

EPA noted that the best case scenario is that USACE will go back to work after Christmas. EPA noted that a press release could be sent out that gives the date when USACE will go back to work and announces the date of the public meeting.

C. Johnston concurred. The general community assumption is that USACE would be working if it were safe, so therefore one infers that it is unsafe to work inside the ECS at the moment.

N. Wells said that she received no calls as a result of the press release or article.

C. Johnston said that she had about 12 calls and emails, mainly from those residents in the shelter-in-place area and people buying houses in the area. It appears to have had no impact on sales, based on recent sale prices and feedback from local realtors.

EPA suggested that Councilmember Cheh be asked if she has an opinion about the community meeting. P. Leibach agreed to ask her.

Parsons presented the following information about progress at the site:

Approximately 330 drums, totaling about 66 cubic yards (CY) of soil have been excavated from Pit 3. The drum samples were cleared for on-site headspace and low level extraction for agent/ABPs and ricin. Composite samples were then taken to GPL for Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Process (TCLP) analysis. TCLP data were received on all 330 drums. They were all non-hazardous.

P. deFur requested the laboratory data results for the TCLP soil sampling from Parsons.

Two roll-off containers (120 drums) were shipped off-site to the landfills. All drums will be unloaded into roll-off containers this week. Three roll-off containers will be sent off-site this week. As of December 5, 2007, six non-munitions-related scrap items were found, including glass stoppers, a chunk of black tar/asphalt, a glass fragment and glass stopper, and a pipe with an end cap. Thirteen munitions debris items were found; all were open cavity 75-mm rounds. Several closed cavity items have been found. The items were assessed by TE as closed cavity, and were transported by TE to the Federal Property IHF area for X-ray and Portable Isotopic Neutron Spectroscopy (PINS) (as required). The items are in various stages of assessment. They are currently stored at the Federal property.

Photographs were shown of soil excavation, removal of a retaining wall, and items found from November 21 through November 30.

A **Photograph** was shown of a footer found on November 26.

A **Photograph** from November 30 was shown of the shoring that must be installed in accordance with the Work Plan when we go below 4 feet, and must be extended as we go down.

The possibility of the excavation extending beneath the house was discussed.

Action Item - The American University representative will check to see if as-built drawings of the 4825 Glenbrook Road house exist.

G. Status of Residential Non-Time Critical Removal Action (NTCRA)

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to present an update on ongoing activities.

USACE-Baltimore reviewed Severson's progress on the arsenic removal activities. Severson will augment their crews starting in 2008 to try to finish all of the residential soil removal properties by 2009.

USACE-Baltimore and C. Johnston will review the next group of comfort letters and forward them to EPA for signature.

Next Steps

Starting in January, Severson will focus on maximizing its removal efforts, using additional crew to complete the effort in 2009.

H. Taskers Tracking

The goal of this segment of the meeting is to review and update the taskers.

The taskers were reviewed and updated.

I. Agenda Building

Allyn Allison will chair the meeting to be held on Thursday, January 17, 2008. The February meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 26, 2008.

J. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 2:20 p.m.