

The Corps'pondent



A newsletter by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for
Spring Valley Project area residents

2016 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Schedule

The Spring Valley Restoration Advisory Board meets on the second Tuesday of every odd month at 7 p.m. throughout the year. Meetings are open to the public and are held in the Undercroft Room at St. David's Episcopal Church, 5150 Macomb Street NW, Washington, D.C.

RAB meetings are scheduled to be held the following evenings in 2016:

January 12
March 8
May 10
July 12
September 13
November 8

Copies of the minutes and presentations of the monthly meetings are placed in Spring Valley's information repositories at the Tenley Friendship Library and the project website:

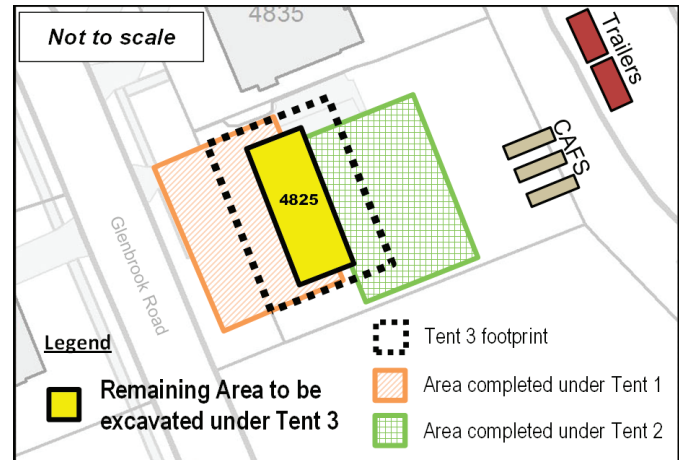
www.nab.usace.army.mil/SpringValleyRAB

January 2016 -- Vol. 17, No. 1

Glenbrook Road in 2016: High Probability Operations to Begin in the Third and Final Tent

In early January, our crews returned to work on the final stages of setting up the Engineering Control Structure (ECS) and related support equipment at 4825 Glenbrook Road. This is to prepare for the last phase of high-probability operations, which will include demolition

of the former house's remaining foundation, and excavation of the soil beneath it. Barring unforeseen winter weather delays, we will restart high probability operations at the end of January, and expect to be



Map showing the footprint of the third and final tent location.

completed by next winter 2016/2017. Then, we will focus on the remaining low probability clean-up areas, with site restoration anticipated to be completed by summer 2017.

(See Glenbrook Road on page 2)

Tent 1 Removal Summary

- 16 roll-offs of rubble
- 226 drums of rubble
- 684 cubic yards of soil
- 547.5 pounds of glass*
- 39 intact glass containers
- 151 pounds of metal debris*
- 5 75mm munitions debris items
- 1 Mark IV adapter/booster
- 1 75mm shrapnel round, no explosives
- 1 4.7" projectile, no explosives

(Roll-offs contain 20 cubic yards of material each)

Tent 2 Removal Summary

- 19 roll-offs of rubble
- 226 drums of rubble
- 910 cubic yards of soil
- 58 pounds of glass*
- 0 intact glass containers
- 5 intact 75mm munitions debris items
- 1 intact cylinder metallic item with bleach
- 2 4.7" projectiles deemed as safe (empty)

* Cleared headspace analysis

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To be added to our email list please email Rebecca Yahiel with the Community Outreach Team at rebecca.e.yahiel@usace.army.mil.

Spring Valley Website: www.nab.usace.army.mil/Home/SpringValley

Baltimore District Commander & District Engineer Col. Ed Chamberlayne
Project Managers Dan Noble, Brenda Barber and Todd Beckwith
Public Affairs Specialist Christopher Gardner

Groundwater Remedial Investigation Update

Our regulatory Partners (Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Energy and Environment) and Dr. Peter deFur, our independent Technical Assistance for Public Participation Program (TAPP) consultant, are reviewing the Draft Final Groundwater Remedial Investigation (RI) report. Once their comments are received, the team will review and respond to the Partners' comments and finalize the Groundwater RI report.

The Groundwater RI report will provide a summary of the groundwater investigation findings to include a review of all the data collected to determine the nature and extent of groundwater contamination in Spring Valley from past Army activities. The Groundwater RI will also include a Human Health Risk Assessment, which will evaluate risk to human health using different potential exposure scenarios for groundwater, including the potential future use of

groundwater as a drinking water source. As a reminder, Spring Valley groundwater is not currently used as a drinking water source, but for comparison purposes, groundwater contaminant concentrations are compared to drinking water standards and advisories established by the EPA.

Once the Groundwater RI report is finalized, the document will be available on our project website and is expected to be presented at a RAB meeting in 2016.

(Glenbrook Road continued from page 1)

This third ECS location, generally referred to as Tent 3, will cover most of the original footprint of what used to be the house at 4825 Glenbrook Road (see map on page 1). Crews will methodically remove all parts of the former basement floor, as well as all layers of the foundation. If debris and/or potentially contaminated soils associated with past activities of the Army's American University Experiment Station that operated in the area around the time of World War I are encountered, our expert team will handle them in accordance with our established procedures.

Our high probability operations began under Tent 1 from September 2013 to July 2014, and we recently completed work under Tent 2, which was performed from November 2014 to October 2015. To date, our crews have removed more than 600 pounds of glass, 39 intact glass containers, 151 pounds of metal debris, 10 75mm munitions debris items and various other munitions-related items.

High probability operations under Tent 2 came to an end in October, when it was officially confirmed by the Corps of Engineers geologist that the crews had reached



Crews utilize the crane on its first day at the Glenbrook Road project site to lift some of the crane's own equipment and extension parts that arrived by flatbed truck. The small crane is essential for lifting and relocating the ECS and heavy support equipment, in preparation for the third and final phase of high-probability removal operations.

competent saprolite and/or solid bedrock throughout the Tent 2 excavation area. Site workers then began to focus on transitioning the site to support the final tent location. This started with the decontamination of equipment used, which included wiping down the inside of the tent before it could be unlaced and taken down. In mid-November, crews arrived with a crane able to lift the three sections of the ECS and related site equipment. Each ECS location requires a new operations layout, which involves moving our operations' support structures and equipment, as well as constructing new equipment pads to support the equipment sheds. The efforts of lifting and moving the ECS frames and equipment continues in January as we focus on getting

everything in place for a safe and efficient operation under Tent 3.

To keep up with our progress, check out our weekly Glenbrook Road project updates posted every Friday on the USACE Spring Valley Project web site. You can also sign up on the website or call our Community Outreach Team at 410-962-0157, to receive our monthly site-wide project update emails.

Site-Wide FS Being Finalized, Draft Proposed Plan in Works

The Draft-Final Feasibility Study (FS) was sent to our regulatory partners (Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Energy and Environment) and Dr. Peter deFur, our independent Technical Assistance for Public Participation Program (TAPP) consultant for review. The Spring Valley team responded to various submitted comments and the FS is scheduled to be finalized this month. The Final Spring Valley FS will be located on our project website.

The purpose of the FS is to develop, screen, and evaluate alternatives to achieve possible remedial action objectives addressing any unacceptable human health risks in or potential unacceptable explosive hazards identified in the Final Remedial Investigation Report, which was finalized June 2015 (*see table below*). As a reminder, the locations, referred to as exposure units (EU), where unacceptable human health risks in soil were identified are the Spaulding Captain Rankin Area (SCRA), and Southern American University (AU). The

areas associated with unacceptable explosive hazards include impact areas, static test fire areas and possible munition disposal pits. The areas cover about 100 properties in the neighborhood.

The FS was presented at the November 2015 RAB meeting. To see the presentation and minutes from this meeting, please see “RAB and Community Meeting Packages” on project website here: www.nab.usace.army.mil/SpringValleyRAB

Viable alternatives will be presented for public review in the Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan will summarize the cleanup alternatives evaluated in the Feasibility Study to address the risks identified within the Spring Valley FUDS, and identify the Army’s preferred cleanup alternative. This plan will be released to the public for a form Public Comment period after the document has been reviewed by our regulatory Partners and consensus is reached.

(See Feasibility Study on page 4)

Table 5.2: Summary of Detailed Analysis of Remaining Explosive Hazards Remedial Alternatives

	Screening Criterion	Alternative 3: Full DGM Coverage, Remove All Anomalies	Alternative 4: Full DGM Coverage, Remove Selected Anomalies	Alternative 5: DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove All Anomalies	Alternative 6: DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove Selected Anomalies
Threshold	Overall Protection of Human Health and Environment	●	●	●	●
	Compliance with ARARs	●	●	●	●
Balancing	Long-Term Effectiveness	●	◐	◐	◐
	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility and Volume Through Treatment ¹	●	◐	◐	◐
	Short-Term Effectiveness	◐	◐	●	●
	Implementability	◐	◐	●	●
	Technical Feasibility	◐	◐	●	●
	Administrative Feasibility	◐	◐	●	●
	Availability of Materials and Services	●	●	●	●
	Cost ²	\$230,000 / property	\$225,000 / property	\$197,500 / property	\$192,500 / property
Modifying ³	State Acceptance	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Community Acceptance	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

● Favorable (‘YES’ for threshold criteria) ◐ Moderately Favorable ○ Not Favorable (‘NO’ for threshold criteria)

¹ – For MEC, this criterion addresses volume of MEC. The through treatment preference is met for anomalies removed in that they are rendered safe (no longer ‘contaminants’) prior to disposal.

² – Costs are based on a generic individual property that had no previous DGM/anomaly removal investigations. Details are provided in Appendix B.

³ – The Modifying criteria of state and community acceptance are ‘To Be Determined’ following review and input from these parties.

The above chart (Table 5.2 from the draft Site-Wide Feasibility Study) shows the remediation alternatives that were analyzed against the EPA’s nine screening criterion established to address CERCLA requirements and technical and policy considerations. The criteria are grouped in three major categories: Threshold, Balancing, and Modifying. The Threshold criteria include: protection of human health and the environment; and compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs). If an alternative fails either of the Threshold criteria, as in the case of the ‘no further action’ and ‘land use controls’ alternatives, then it cannot be further considered as a remediation alternative.

Alternative 6 was determined to be the most favorable alternative to achieve the Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs). It is protective of human health and the environment, is compliant with ARARs, and will meet the RAOs in the shortest amount of time. However, the formal selection of the preferred alternative will be proposed and documented in the Proposed Plan, and subject to acceptance from our regulatory partners and the community.



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(Feasibility Study continued from page 3)

A Public Meeting will be held during the 30-day Public Comment Period, which begins once the Proposed Plan (PP) is released. The Public Meeting will be an opportunity for the citizens to formally and/or informally voice further opinions and concerns, and

to direct questions to USACE and the partners about the proposed alternatives for Remedial Action in Spring Valley. The Public Meeting is expected to take place early in the spring of 2016.

Communicating with Different Stakeholders

Rebecca Yahiel of the Spring Valley Community Outreach Team provides an overall briefing on the Spring Valley Formerly Used Defense Sites project to a room full of Washington D.C.-area realtors on Thursday November 19, 2015. Many of the realtors were not familiar with the details of the Spring Valley FUDS project or the remedial efforts that have gone on there in past years. The briefing was part of the Corps of Engineers' continued efforts to encourage two-way communication with various stakeholders about the ongoing Spring Valley project.

