Spring Valley Partnering Meeting
February 13, 2020
Spring Valley Project Federal Property Conference Room

Name	**Organization/Address**	
Allyn Allison	USACE - Huntsville	**X**
Brian Barone	DOEE	
Matt Beatty	Weston Solutions	
Todd Beckwith	USACE - Baltimore	
Kimberly Berg	USACE - Baltimore	**X**
Janelle Boncal	Parsons	
Sean Buckley	Parsons	**X**
Paul Chrostowski	CPF Associates, American University Consultant	
Ed Fisher	American University	
Chris Gardner	USACE – Corporate Communications Office	
John Gerhard	Weston Solutions	**X**
Ivanna Goldsberry	USACE - Baltimore	**X**
Whitney Gross	ERT – Community Outreach Team	**X**
Steven Hirsh	EPA – Region III	**X**
Bryan Hnetinka	Weston Solutions Project Manager	**X**
Holly Hostetler	ERT	**X**
Carrie Johnston	ERT - Community Outreach Team	**X**
Julie Kaiser	USACE	
David King	USACE - Baltimore	
Kevin Kingdon	Black Tusk Geophysics	
ZaKerra Lance	ERT - Community Outreach Team	**X**
Carlos Lazo	USACE, Government Affairs Liaison	
Caitlyn Martin	Weston Solutions	

Chris Moran	Weston Solutions	**X**
Dan Nichols	American University	
Dan Noble	USACE – Baltimore	**X**
Steven Norman	ECBC	
Randall Patrick	Parsons	**X**
Steve Rembish	Parsons Risk Assessor	
Tom Rosso	ECBC	
Todd Steelman	USACE – Site Operations Officer	
Amanda Sticker	USACE - Huntsville	**X**
Dave Tomlinson	DOEE	
Joe Vitello	EPA Region III	**X**
Amy Walker	USACE - Huntsville	

Summary of 13 February 2020 Spring Valley Partnering Meeting

Consensus Decisions

- None

13 February 2020 Action Items

- In response to a request from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Huntsville, Parsons confirmed that Parsons would send a copy of the Final Restoration Plan for 4825 Glenbrook Road to USACE Huntsville.
- USACE Baltimore will discuss the potential Partner meeting frequency change with DOEE.

Thursday 13 February 2020

A. 4825 Glenbrook Road

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to review the status of 4825 Glenbrook Road.

Dan Noble, USACE Baltimore will be the Acting Project Manager for Glenbrook Road until Julie Kaiser, USACE Baltimore returns from a detail in the USACE Philadelphia District.

Parsons provided a brief update on 4825 Glenbrook Road.

1. Recent Activities

- Prepared temporary soldier piles for future removal. The permanent soldier piles will include cement lagging.
- Prepared site for eventual intrusive work, including calibration of air monitoring equipment.

2. Excavation Approach

- Area 4 and associated soil approach:

  - Associated soils include soils in roll-offs associated with Area 4. These soils will be drummed because the soils have an odor associated with agent breakdown products (ABPs). While the soils may not have detections, the soils will be sent for incineration.
  - Same approach as original approach including extra perimeter Depot Area Air Monitoring System (DAAMS) and industrial monitors. Miniature Chemical Agent Monitoring System (MINICAMS) monitoring will be set up at the excavation location and drum-filling area.
  - The exception is that Lewisite (L) will be monitored by MINICAMS only at a downwind location to account for the potential interferent. This will provide some near-real-time monitoring for L.
- Grid -10, -90 and associated soil approach is unchanged. No need to account for interferent in this location.
- Confirmation soil data will be included in the Post-Removal Risk Reduction Summary. A detailed risk assessment will be included as an appendix to the document and the confirmation soil data will provide evidence that the metals concentrations are now within acceptable levels.

In response to questions from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region III, Parsons and USACE Baltimore confirmed that the air monitoring adjustment will be part of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)-49, rather than a work-plan addendum. SOP-49 will be provided to the regulators for review once SOP-49, combined with the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) plan, has been reviewed by USACE Baltimore.

3. Near and Mid-Term Schedule

- Complete excavation of Area 4 and Grid -10, -90.
- Drum soil from Area 4 and Grid -10, -90 associated roll-offs.
- Intrusive work is expected to begin February 24 and take 4 weeks to complete.
- Begin restoration of 4835 Glenbrook Road utilities.

4. Tentative Long-term Schedule

- Winter 2020
  - Address Area 4 and Grid -10, -90 soil.
  - Begin restoration of utilities (water line and sewer line).
  - Continue final backfill.
- Spring/Summer
  - Final restoration of 4801 Glenbrook Road.
  - Final restoration of 4825 Glenbrook Road.

In response to questions from USACE Baltimore and EPA Region III, Parsons explained that the water and sewer lines will be restored to the same route as existed previously; the only difference will be that code requires a 10-foot variance between the water and sewer lines. The utilities will not cut across the buildable area.

In response to questions from USACE Huntsville, Parsons confirmed that the Final Restoration Plan for 4825 Glenbrook Road has been submitted to American University (AU). AU requested that a flat area be included in the elevation plan, but a flat area would not be possible without the addition of a new retaining wall. A new retaining wall was not part of the original agreement. USACE Baltimore and Parsons made efforts to accommodate AU's request with a flatter area on the property. USACE Baltimore has not yet received word that AU has accepted the Final Restoration Plan for 4825 Glenbrook Road.

In response to a request from USACE Huntsville, Parsons confirmed that a copy of the Final Restoration Plan for 4825 Glenbrook Road will be sent to USACE Huntsville.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore explained that it understands AU plans to use the house at 4835 Glenbrook Road for entertainment and fundraising events, and the property at 4825 Glenbrook Road to set up an event tent.

EPA Region III pointed out that since there was a Record of Decision (ROD), a Remedial Action Completion Report (RACR) is required at the end of the project.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, Parsons confirmed that Parsons plans to submit a RACR. The Post-Removal Risk Reduction Summary is the document meant to obtain the Partners' concurrence that the remedial goal has been reached before the site is demobilized.

In response to a question from USACE Baltimore, Parsons confirmed that the final data from the latest excavation will be added to the Post-Removal Risk Reduction Summary. The combined metals data will show that the Exposure Point Concentrations (EPCs) are within the parameters set forth in the ROD.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, Parsons explained that the data for arsenic (As) in the Post-Removal Risk Reduction Summary shows the As to be within acceptable levels. An analysis for As will be performed again after the final confirmation samples are added. The concentration levels of As in Area 4 are not expected to be above the acceptable level of 20mg/kg, indicating that the entire site is within acceptable levels.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore confirmed that AU is no longer contracting Paul Chrostowski, CPF Associates, as the American University Consultant, but may hire someone to review the summary reports.

B. 4835 Glenbrook Road

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to review the status of 4835 Glenbrook Road.

USACE Baltimore provided a brief update on 4835 Glenbrook Road.

USACE Baltimore sent a spreadsheet of the two rounds of soil vapor sampling data to the regulators. USACE Baltimore is seeking a comparison discussion of the sampling data and the path forward. Since Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) was not in attendance, a discussion and consensus might be reached via email or at the next meeting.

The team conducted approximately 50 or 60 soil sampling points down to saprolite in the basement of the house at 4835 Glenbrook Road. When the soil sampling was complete, the team set up approximately ten of the soil boring locations as vapor monitoring points. The vapor monitoring points were left to monitor soil vapor under the slab of the basement.

The first round of soil gas data was analyzed in September/October of 2018. ABPs were detected in the soil gas samples. The second round of soil gas data was analyzed in October/November 2019. The second round of soil gas samples showed no detections of ABPs in any of the vapor points. The absence of ABP detections may be due to the removal of ABP-contaminated soils against the foundation of the house before the second round of soil gas sampling. The contaminated soil against the foundation of the house may have been the source of the ABPs observed in the sub-slab vapor.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore confirmed that there are no detections of ABPs in the vapor point in the center of the house. This was the vapor point that had the highest detections in the first round of soil gas sampling.

If no ABP detections are found in the excavations of the north grid wall at 4825 Glenbrook Road and 4835 Glenbrook Road, the only remaining issue to discuss is that of the soil gas detections observed in the sub-slab vapor that were not detected in the second round of sampling. What is the consensus path forward? Does anything need to be done further? Can the project be considered complete?

There are still one or two soil gas monitoring locations that had detections for volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore explained that the detections for VOCs are only detections, and do not represent concentrations. The detections are weighted amounts because the soil vapor samplers are passive samplers. The samplers do not show how much volume of vapor is sampled.

In response to a question from USACE Huntsville, USACE Baltimore confirmed that the soil samples in the basement had no detections.

USACE Huntsville noted that the VOC detections do not seem to be coming from the soil where the vapor is extracted but coming from somewhere else.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore explained that the indoor air of the house was not sampled. The indoor air could be sampled, but VOCs from the contribution of the house may interfere with the sampling, such as vinyl chloride.

In response to a question from USACE Baltimore, Weston Solutions confirmed that the VOC still detected in the soil gas sampling was chloroform.

The chloroform levels increased in the second round of soil gas vapor sampling. The chloroform level may be a true detection, a lab contaminate, or coming from the house. Chloroform was the only compound still detected in the soil gas. Chloroform was not a compound of concern from American University Experiment Station (AUES)-related activities.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore explained that the groundwater data from the area would have to be reviewed to determine if there were any VOCs detected in the groundwater. The ABPs are not in the groundwater. The focus for groundwater has been As and perchlorate. When a well is initially set up, the well is monitored for a range of compounds. If no concerning detections are found, the well is used to detect compounds in the groundwater known to be associated with the AUES.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore explained that 4835 Glenbrook Road is the only property where soil gas sampling has been performed, based on the concern from the ABP-contaminated soil found against the foundation of the house, since the house is built on soil, not on rock.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore explained that a radon (Rn) reduction unit is not installed in the house. An Rn reduction unit may be installed in the house if the regulators agree, but it is unclear what the installation of the unit would achieve.

The property at 4835 Glenbrook Road is part of the Site-Wide Decision Document (DD). There are no requirements in the Site-Wide DD for the house at 4835 Glenbrook Road, but because of what was observed when the team was working at 4825 Glenbrook Road, the decision was made to perform additional investigation in the house.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore explained that while AU is not likely to use the house at 4835 Glenbrook Road as a residence, AU would prefer to retain the ability to present the house for sale as a residential home. Since USACE Baltimore leased the house for an extended period of time for specific investigation and remediation, AU will likely demand some kind of documentation or letter from USACE Baltimore stating the house is now clear. USACE Baltimore will not send AU the documentation or letter unless the regulators agree.

USACE Huntsville pointed out that the letter would be limited to stating that USACE Baltimore believes there is no residual contamination associated with AUES in the house. Due to the presence of chloroform detections, the letter may not state that the house is clear of any VOC contamination.

In response to a question from USACE Huntsville, USACE Baltimore explained that the house was built in the early 1990s, at the same time as the house at 4825 Glenbrook Road. The houses were likely built with low-VOC-type construction materials. Over the years, VOCs may have been introduced into the house as a result of cleaning products, such as the use of sanitizers in a catering kitchen in the basement.

Parsons noted that chloroform is released in indoor air by vaporization from chlorinated tap water, pools, and spas; household bleach products; and office and household products manufactured using chloroform as a solvent.

USACE Baltimore will have the house at 4835 Glenbrook Road under lease through the summer, but by the end of summer USACE Baltimore intends to give the house back to AU. The Partners will need to discuss the qualitative sub-slab data and provide concurrence.

EPA Region III suggested that USACE Baltimore write up a document for the regulators to review and give concurrence.

USACE Baltimore confirmed that Clifford Opdyke, USACE Baltimore could write a Memorandum For Record that includes a statement that sampling data indicates the ABP contamination attributed to AUES has been addressed through the removal of the source material soils against the foundation of the house.

EPA Region III noted that the statement is based on one sample. Another round of sampling may be necessary.

USACE Baltimore confirmed another round of sampling is an option.

EPA Region III noted that an additional round of sampling conducted in the heat of summer would subject the sampling to different conditions than the previous rounds of sampling.

In response to a question from USACE Baltimore, Parsons confirmed that the first round of soil gas sampling was conducted in August 2018 and the second round of soil gas sampling was conducted in October 2019.

USACE Baltimore confirmed that a third round of sampling could be conducted in June or July.

C. Site-Wide Remedial Action (RA)

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to review the status of the Site-Wide Remedial Action.

Weston Solutions provided a brief update on the Site-Wide Remedial Action (RA).

1. Public Safety Building (PSB)

a. Background

The former Public Safety Building (PSB) at AU was built as a fraternity house. In the past, soil excavation work was performed by Parsons up to the foundation in the back yard of the former PSB. When the work was completed, there were indications of laboratory glassware and munitions debris (MD) visible in the soil underneath the foundation. Since the foundation was in place, work was stopped until the building could be demolished by AU. The current project is to conduct excavations below the foundation to investigate the material found previously.

b. Recent Activities

- Benching of slope to facilitate safe operations underneath the foundation.
- During the benching work the team found two glassware bottles; one of them sealed, against the former PSB eastern cinder block wall, outside the wall above the PSB slab. The team also found a mortar tail fin, glass pipettes, and non-AUES glass items, such as soda bottles.

- Headspace of the sealed AUES glass bottle recovered on December 3 was negative for agent but was sent to ECBC for further testing. Testing was negative for chemical warfare agent (CWA), but indicated sulfur and chlorine residue that stained the inside of the sample bag.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, Weston Solutions confirmed that ECBC tested the glass bottle for all degradation products and found none. ECBC provided a complete report of the analysis. The bottle contained a small amount of brownish residue inside. There was no indication of chemical warfare materiel (CWM). Some sulfur dioxide was found, but ECBC did not have enough information to identify the dried chemical residue inside the bottle.

- Completed soil bench #5, the final soil bench.
- During the final benching, the team encountered a 24-inch diameter stormwater pipe and flowable fill at the northeast corner of the PSB foundation. The team sealed the pipe and will backfill around the pipe.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, Weston Solutions explained that the stormwater pipe was abandoned/not in use. As the team was working on soil bench #5 the pipe was uncovered. The pipe was sealed with flowable fill. To continue the benching work, the team removed a block of the flowable fill and a section of the pipe, sent the flowable fill and pipe section for disposal, and then re-sealed the opening of the storm water pipe. The team discussed the stormwater pipe with AU Utilities, since the stormwater pipe was not in AU's area plans. Weston Solutions tested the water for chlorine, the water was not chlorinated.

USACE Baltimore noted that Parsons installed the flowable fill during the previous excavation activities.

- Saw cut and removed the 4-inch PSB foundation concrete slab. A vapor barrier and 4 inches of pea gravel were uncovered below the slab, so the slab was not in contact with AUES-impacted soil. Since the concrete was not in contact with the contaminated soil, the concrete was sent for recycling.

In response to questions from EPA Region III, Weston Solutions and USACE Baltimore explained that the vapor barrier was plastic. The former PSB was built in the1950s – 1960s.

- The bottom rows of the cinder block wall that were in contact with the soil were removed, loaded into roll-offs, and headspace sampled. Headspace was negative for mustard (HD) and L, MT-08 results were negative for agent and ABPs. The roll-offs were sent to a landfill based on the characterization.
- Installed five groundwater sumps and pumps to control the water around the PSB foundation. Groundwater is at 3.5 feet below the slab. Once the excavation reaches below 3.5 feet, the site will be de-watered to continue excavation.
- Completed construction and set-up of the soil-sorting table.
- Began sub-slab soil excavation in Grid-E-2 at the northwest corner of the PSB foundation on January 27. Excavated, sorted, sampled, loaded, and transported soil to the Federal Compound to be held pending disposal characterization. An unexploded ordnance (UXO) Technician observes the excavator removing the soil, watching for indications of Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC). The soil is then placed onto a sorting table, to be sorted and screened by four UXO Technicians. Monitors for mercury (Hg) vapor and five gas monitors are set up in the sorting area.
- Working from west to east across the site grid by grid. Completed PSB Grids E-2 and F-2 to three feet below the slab, then Grid E-3 to 2 feet. Began work in Grid E-4 February 12.
- Since the site experienced two inches of rain, work is stopped just above groundwater to conduct excavations in dry conditions.
- Areas of dark brown soil in Grids E-2, E-3, and F-2 appear to have the highest concentrations of glassware. Recovered items include some MD and a sealed perfume bottle, between one to two feet below the surface.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, Weston Solutions explained that the excavation is required to extend one foot beyond no indication of glassware. The required depth in the original Scope of Work was eight feet below the surface. Saprolite is at approximately 10 to 12 feet below surface in this area based on the Geoprobe. At this time, the excavation is encountering less glassware as the vertical excavation goes deeper, and much less glassware as the excavation moves east.

- In addition to the vapor barrier and pea gravel layer, there was also a clay layer below the pea gravel. No AUES materials were found in the clay layer.
- The excavation will extend to the previous excavation conducted by Parsons.

In response to a question from Weston Solutions, USACE Baltimore and Parsons confirmed that the fabric encountered in the excavation previously conducted by Parsons is stone 'burrito-wrapped' in geotextile material. At that time, the soil was too wet to be compacted, so the fabric-wrapped stone was installed. The soil was then compacted above the stone. This meant that only the top approximately two feet was compacted soil, above approximately six to seven feet of stone.

- All items were monitored for organic and Hg vapor and sent for HD and L headspace analysis. Initially each item was sent for analysis immediately, but because of the large amount of glassware found, the glassware is batched to be sent for analysis. There have been no detections of HD or L in the headspace samples.
- The team found two MD items: an M2 grenade in Grid E-2 and a 75 mm half nose projectile in Grid E-3.
- The Houbigant perfume bottle with a metal cap found in the excavation headspaced negative and is currently at the ECBC trailer.

c. PSB Planned Tasks

- Excavate and remove the sub-slab soils until there is no evidence of AUES items. Will excavate one extra foot to confirm. Evidence suggest the glassware may extend further north beyond Grid E-3. Check and document the extent of AUES items in the sidewalls – do they extend beyond the PSB foundation footprint?
- Collect eight floor and eight sidewall verification samples for CWA, ABP, and Spring Valley Formerly Used Defense Site (SVFUDS) analyte list. Confirm results meet the clean-up goals.
- Backfill excavation with material from approved fill source. Re-sampled the fill source and awaiting results.
- Re-connect the water line to Jack Child Hall and protect the sanitary sewer. Backfill slope benching with clean PSB soil stored at the Federal Compound.
- Install topsoil, grass-seed the area, remove the temporary road, and work with AU to implement restoration plan. AU provided a short-term restoration plan to include re-grassing and installation of small trees.

d. PSB Schedule

- Continue sub-slab soil excavation with UXO Technician support and soil screening in 1-foot lifts down to top of groundwater. Move west to east, grid-by-grid. Started Grid E-4 February 12.
- Begin groundwater draw-down using sumps, as required below three feet.
- Excavate deeper intervals once the groundwater is drawn down.
- Current schedule estimate: PSB demolition and excavation work to take approximately eight to nine weeks in February, March, and April; followed by site restoration activities.

2. Residential Properties Update

a. Recent Activities

Since the last Partners meeting in early December, 13 additional homeowners approved landscape plans for removal of vegetation in preparation for geophysical surveys. One of the challenges of this portion of the project is obtaining homeowner landscape plan approval for the needed coverage on each property.

- Property Availability - 25 new properties have approved landscape plans/are available for geophysical surveys.
- Vegetation Removal/Blind Seeding - vegetation removal and blind seeding completed at 15 properties (began on 12/02/19).
- Geophysical surveys - There are two phases to the geophysical surveys:
  - Dynamic Survey - the dynamic survey detects all anomalies based on metallic signatures collected from below ground, then creates a list based on the surveys. Dynamic surveys completed at 14 properties (began on 12/05/2019).
  - Cued Survey - a stationary survey over each identified anomaly that further analyzes the data to determine the excavation list. Cued surveys completed at eight properties.
- No intrusive investigations have been conducted since the last Partner meeting, so there are no excavation results to present or discuss.
- Intrusive investigations - the team is scheduled to begin investigating at approximately eight to ten properties in late February, and the properties are expected to be complete by late February/early March.
- A total of 34 residential properties and four Federal/City lots have been completed to date. Excavation results packages have been approved for the 34 residential properties.

b. Deliverables

- Property Specific Data Summary (PSDS) Reports - compilation of PSDS Reports for upcoming intrusive investigations is ongoing. Two (2) Draft Final PSDS Reports delivered to USACE Baltimore, DOEE, and EPA Region III; one more Draft Final PSDS Report will be delivered today (February 13). The goal is to deliver all ten (10) Draft Final PSDS Reports to USACE Baltimore, DOEE, and EPA Region III before excavations begin.
- Remedial Action Property Summary (RAPS) Memos - RAPS Memos document the results of the excavation phase. Six (6) Draft Final RAPS delivered to USACE Baltimore, DOEE, and EPA Region III since the last Partner meeting. Ten (10) Draft Final RAPS delivered to date. Two (2) RAPS have been finalized and delivered to the respective property owners.
- Root Cause Analyses (RCAs)/Field Variance Forms (FVFs) - No new FVFs. Two (2) RCAs are currently being prepared. One (1) to address a Man-Portable Vector (MPV) failed sensor function test and one (1) to address vegetation removal practices. Further discussion on the 2 RCAs will occur after USACE Baltimore has reviewed and approved.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, Weston Solutions explained that if an anomaly cannot be re-acquired when the team returns to the location of the anomaly, an investigation is initiated. The team excavates the location down to the depth indicated by the MPV. Historically, the MPV has been very accurate. The investigation will extend 30 cm around the target location and down to the target depth. If the anomaly is still not found, the investigation will extend another 15 cm beyond the target depth and expand the excavation to 40 cm in diameter. At that point, if no metal anomalies are found with a White's All metal detector or Schonstedt, the UXO Technicians, UXO Quality Control Specialist (UXO QCS), and USACE Baltimore inspect the excavation. If no anomalies are found, the excavation is filled in and the target is considered 'no-contact'. Occasionally, the team noted nearby property features, such as a stair railing two feet away, that the team suspects may have caused interference to the detection equipment. Some of the reported no-contacts were not MPV selections but were selected by the G-858 data.

The intention in the fall at the beginning of the project was to select anomalies deeper than the capability of the MPV. The team found that, in the four grids in the woods at the start of the project, the team found

no anomalies at all in more than 60 percent of the targets selected by the G-858. Weston Solutions wrote an FVF to discontinue using the G-858 to select individual anomalies. The no-contact reports include the initial properties where the G-858 was still in in use for selecting individual anomalies. At those properties the MPV did not select the same targets.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore confirmed that Weston Solutions' No-Contact procedure is acceptable to the USACE Baltimore geophysicist.

USACE Huntsville noted that USACE Huntsville sometimes encounters no-contacts when the teams return to re-acquire a target.

Black Tusk reviews the MPV results and writes validation comments for targets as part of the anomaly resolution analysis. Black Tusk will alert Weston Solutions if there is a target in the data that should have been found but has not been found yet. If Black Tusk could not find an MPV target signature in the classification library, then the no-contact result does not come as a surprise.

c. Discussion of RCAs

In response to a question from EPA Region III, Weston Solutions explained that there were no new FVFs, but recent events triggered two new RCAs to determine the cause and the corrective actions necessary to prevent the events from happening again:

- In late January, an MPV failed a sensor function test. Data was collected at a property during the day, and when the data analyst processed the data later that night it was discovered that the MPV failed a sensor function test. A sensor function test is performed by placing a spike ball on the equipment to produce a response within a certain variance of the known response of the spike ball. The test performed during the day is compared to a reference file for the spike ball. The reason for the variance outside of the allowable tolerance was the reference file used to compare the response was the wrong reference file. A specific reference file is needed for every MPV head and coil configuration. Reference files are slightly different because the spike ball on each of the cued coils is in a slightly different location, so the reference files are slightly different for each unit. The team uses three MPV units in rotation to allow for maintenance and repair of the MPVs.

In response to a question from USACE Baltimore, Weston Solutions confirmed that the team re-collected the data on the property. It took a few days to figure out the problem with the failed variance. In the meantime, the team re-collected the data and ran the sensor function test with the correct reference file.

- The second RCA occurred on Monday, February 10, this week. A property owner made a special landscape removal request for a certain area of the property. During vegetation removal, the team typically removes items with the roots included so re-vegetation is not impeded by root balls. The homeowner requested that the root balls in a certain area be left in place and cut flush with the ground surface. The team was aware of this request. Each property is walked with the landscaper and each item to be removed is flagged to make clear which items are to be removed and which items will stay in place. The specific area was discussed with Weston Solutions' site manager, the president of the landscaping company, and the landscaping company site lead. It was suggested that a flag of a different color be used for the special request, but the team only used two flagging colors; one for removal items and one for items to be trimmed. A third color was not used, but the team understood the landscaper knew what needed to be done. Vegetation removal began at the property early last week. Rain caused a delay and the team returned to work on Monday (February 10) after being away for a few days. The team re-started vegetation removal operations and discussed the specific area again. Some of the items marked to be cut flush were removed, including the root balls. The homeowner was not pleased. Weston Solutions performed an internal investigation to determine the cause and is in the process of finalizing the RCA. Going forward, the team will have four colors of flagging available at all times to

accommodate special requests for items to be removed. The team will be more diligent about ensuring that everyone on the vegetation removal teams clearly understand what is communicated at the morning safety tailgate meeting. Weston Solutions will exercise more oversight, especially concerning homeowner special requests.

In response to a question from USACE Baltimore, Weston Solutions confirmed that the RCA does not have any impact on the Advanced Geophysical Classification (AGC) survey but is meant to improve community relations.

D. Groundwater Feasibility Study (FS)

The goal of this segment of the meeting was to review the status of the Groundwater Feasibility Study.

USACE Baltimore provided a brief update on the Groundwater Feasibility Study.

Todd Beckwith, USACE Baltimore discussed the next round of groundwater sampling with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The next round of groundwater sampling will occur in late April/early May. T. Beckwith will provide suggestions to USGS for wells that do not need to be sampled again and submit a proposed groundwater sampling plan to the regulators in approximately 30 days.

E. Open Issues and New Data

1. Discussion of Partner Meeting Frequency

USACE Baltimore noted that if the PSB and Glenbrook Road projects are completed by the end of March, the Partners might discuss changing the Partner meetings to a quarterly schedule at the next Partners meeting in April. Meeting six times per year may not be necessary for the remaining projects.

EPA Region III discussed the potential Partners meeting frequency change with Joe Vitello, new EPA Region III Representative and agreed that meeting four times per year may be preferable. Meetings by phone are an option as well; phone meetings could be alternated with in-person meetings. J. Vitello will need to be briefed on Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings; Weston Solutions will provide J. Vitello a brief on AGC.

USACE Baltimore will discuss the potential Partner meeting schedule change with DOEE.

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore confirmed that the 92 Properties and the Groundwater projects will be the only remaining projects once Glenbrook Road and the PSB are completed. The Groundwater project is paused at the FS stage and needs to move forward to a Decision Document. USACE Baltimore has a Draft Proposed Plan that was never accepted by the Partners. Once a Proposed a Plan is accepted, a public comment period will be held for the Proposed Plan and then the Groundwater project can move on to the Decision Document.

In response to a question from Joe Vitello, EPA Region III, Steve Hirsh, EPA Region III and USACE Baltimore explained that the drop in As levels in the groundwater wells is likely due to the removal of large amounts of As-contaminated soil from across the street 100 feet away.

2. EPA Presentation to the RAB

EPA Region III was not able to find someone from EPA Region III to talk to the RAB about the potential Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) change for perchlorate. Representatives from EPA would not be able to answer questions about the MCL until the decision has been made.

EPA Region III will give a general presentation on the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process and a short update on perchlorate.

In response to a suggestion from ERT Community Outreach Team, EPA Region III confirmed that after EPA determines the MCL for perchlorate, EPA Region III could give a presentation on the perchlorate MCL to the RAB. He suggested that the Outreach Team include a note to the RAB when the agenda is sent out for the upcoming meeting that EPA Region III could provide an update on the MCL but not go into more detail.

3. Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)/Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) Consultant:

In response to a question from EPA Region III, USACE Baltimore explained that a TAPP advisor has not been hired yet. USACE Baltimore is working to obtain a waiver for the prospective company that the RAB prefers. The company is graduating from the 8a program next month. If the waiver is not granted, USACE Baltimore will not be able to contract the company since the company will not be part of the 8a program.

4. Steve Hirsh, EPA Region III retiring May 1 after 41 years in Federal service.

S. Hirsh has worked on the Spring Valley FUDS project since 1993 and has attended hundreds of Partner meetings. The Partners thanked him for his service.

F. Future Agenda Items

1. Groundwater
2. 4825 Glenbrook Road/4835 Glenbrook Road
3. Site-Wide RA
4. TAPP Consultant

G. Agenda Building

The next meeting was scheduled for Thursday, April 23, 2019.

H. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 11:42.