



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
4551 LLEWELLYN AVENUE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5000

IMND-MEA-PWE

May 5, 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR: Restoration Advisory Board Members

SUBJECT: MINUTES FOR THE MARCH 25, 2010 RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

1. The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting was held on March 25, 2010, at 7 p.m. in Building 1978, the Network Enterprise Center, formerly known as the Directorate of Information Management, main conference room. The next RAB meeting will be **Thursday, May 20, 2010, at 7 p.m. in the CPT John Smathers Reserve Center (Assembly Hall), Building 2118.**

2. The following RAB members were present:

Mr. John Burchette, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Mr. Mick Butler, Fort Meade Co-Chair
Mr. Paul Fluck, Fort Meade Restoration Manager
Ms. Laurie Haines, Army Environmental Command
Mr. Robert Morton, Community Co-Chair
Ms. Kerry Topovski, Anne Arundel County

Members not present:

Mr. Wayne Dixon, Community Member
Mr. Ed Dosek, Community Member
Mr. Howard Nicholson, Community Member
Mr. David Tibbetts, Community Member
Ms. Kathy Scott, Community Member

Others present were:

Ms. Summer Barkley	Fort Meade Public Affairs Office
Mr. Steve Cardon	Fort Meade BRAC
Mr. Walt Chahanovich	Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, Fort Meade
Mr. John Cherry	ARCADIS, Inc.
Mr. Markus Craig	Army, Base Realignment and Closure Office
Mr. Tom Crone	ARCADIS, Inc.
Mr. Brendan Daley	Fort Meade Environmental Division
Ms. Sarah Gettier	URS Corporation
Mr. Adam Gregory	Plexus Scientific
Mr. Bill Hudson	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Public Affairs
Mr. Dan LaHart	Anne Arundel County Public Schools
Mr. Tim Llewellyn	ARCADIS, Inc.
Mr. Ali Sadrieh	Plexus Scientific
Mr. Kurt Scarbro	Maryland Department of the Environment

Mr. Harry Sinclair	Community Member
Mr. Jim Styers	Architect of the Capitol
Ms. Denise Tegtmeyer	Malcolm Pirnie

3. Announcements and Minutes:

Mr. Bob Morton, community co-chair, called the meeting to order and asked each individual present to introduce themselves.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously adopted to approve the January 28, 2010 minutes as presented.

4. Outstanding Items:

Mr. Mick Butler and Mr. Morton confirmed there were no outstanding items.

5. Groundwater Contamination in Odenton Area/Interim Measures:

Mr. Butler introduced Ms. Denise Tegtmeyer from Malcolm Pirnie

Ms. Tegtmeyer reminded the Board members that the project area was a one-mile radius surrounding monitoring wells MW-125d/123s and MW-126d/124s [d=deep; s=shallow], as well as homes on Old Dairy Farm Road. She stated the project was initiated about a year ago as a result of high levels of volatile organic compounds being detected at the deep monitoring wells.

Ms. Tegtmeyer displayed a decision tree for the project. She stated a door-to-door survey had been conducted to locate private drinking water wells, well sampling had been scheduled where agreement had been obtained from property owners, and bottled water had been provided. She noted the wells would be sampled twice over a 60-day period.

Ms. Tegtmeyer stated there had been minimal new developments regarding the survey since the January visits conducted with EPA. She advised two additional surveys had been returned by mail in addition to the ones obtained in person during the January visits.

Ms. Tegtmeyer stated 75 wells had been confirmed as primary drinking water wells meaning the well was the property's sole source for drinking water. She noted data from the County indicated four additional wells could be primary drinking water wells, but the data had not yet been confirmed by the property owners. Ms. Tegtmeyer advised the survey also confirmed 17 wells were being used for purposes other than drinking water, and 24 properties were confirmed as not having a well on their property. Ms. Tegtmeyer displayed a map of the area showing these well survey results.

Ms. Tegtmeyer summarized the drinking water well sampling to date, noting it had been initiated in June 2009. She stated of the 75 confirmed drinking water wells, 57 had been sampled during the first round of sampling and 53 had been sampled during the second round. She explained some owners had been unresponsive to requests for scheduling the sampling, some have agreed but not been home when the sampling team arrived, and some owners have

declined to participate. Ms. Tegtmeier displayed a map showing the drinking water wells sampling status.

Ms. Tegtmeier reviewed the results of the drinking water well sampling noting that one location showed a detection above the Maximum Contaminant Level [standard set by EPA] for tetrachloroethene (PCE). She explained the data goes through a validation process and then the results are shared with the homeowner. She stated the one exceedance was detected in September and February, and the resident has been supplied with bottled water. She noted the property is on Nevada Avenue and is cross-gradient from monitoring wells MW-125d and MW-126d. She advised monthly sampling had been initiated for that property, as well as two adjacent properties.

Ms. Tegtmeier discussed the bottled water program, noting that some owners have requested removal of the bottled water once their sampling reports have shown no detections. She noted the bottled water delivery would be discontinued only if requested by the resident.

Ms. Tegtmeier reviewed the next steps to be taken with the project. She noted certified letters are going to be sent to properties where wells have not yet been confirmed. She explained the letters would request the owners decline participation in writing and acknowledge the Army would not continue to approach them regarding participation in the survey or sampling. Ms. Tegtmeier stated the second round of sampling would be scheduled as necessary and bottled water supply would continue. She noted once all the final results are received reports would be prepared and submitted to the Army.

Ms. Tegtmeier provided a list of web sites where more information could be found.

Mr. Morton asked when Ms. Tegtmeier anticipated rescheduling sampling for properties where there has been scheduling difficulties. Ms. Tegtmeier responded that if the owner has participated in the first round of sampling, the second round would be performed 60 days later. She stated if they owner has not yet participated, they are welcome to contact the Army and request sampling, but the Army's next anticipated contact would be the certified letters previously discussed. Ms. Tegtmeier noted the Army does not have phone numbers for many of the residences. Mr. Morton asked what legal recourse may exist if the owners do not respond to the letters, and Ms. Kerry Topovski noted there is no legal obligation on the part of the owners to participate.

6. Performance-Based Acquisition II Sites:

Mr. Butler introduced Mr. John Cherry of ARCADIS.

Mr. Cherry stated an introductory presentation had been given in the fall of 2009 on ARCADIS' performance-based contract. Mr. Cherry said he would update the Board on what has occurred since that time as well as ongoing work. Mr. Cherry noted there is a list of acronyms and abbreviations on the back of the hard copy of his presentation for reference.

Mr. Cherry advised the ARCADIS contract includes eight sites, seven on Fort Meade plus the Phoenix Military Reservation in Baltimore County. Mr. Cherry showed a map with the site locations.

Mr. Cherry reviewed the objectives for 2010 noting they are looking to move four sites to completed Remedial Investigation Reports and four sites to completed Feasibility Studies. Mr. Cherry stated the team continues to work with the regulators through frequent meetings to help meet these objectives.

Mr. Cherry stated he anticipated frequent updates to the Restoration Advisory Board as well as continuing to work with stakeholders and adjacent property owners. Mr. Cherry said community outreach was a particular focus for the contract, and the team would be available to provide updates upon request.

Mr. Paul Fluck added that outreach was extremely important to the Army as they want their neighbors and effected community to be part of the information sharing process. He noted public outreach would be essentially an ongoing activity--before work begins, during work activities, and after the completion of significant activities. He stated meetings would be conducted at various locations and invited suggestions as to possible meeting locations.

Mr. Cherry discussed the Operable Unit 4 and Lower Patapsco Aquifer sites located in the southeast corner of the installation. He said the contract objective is to achieve a Record of Decision for Operable Unit 4 and to identify the source areas for the contamination in the Lower Patapsco Aquifer. He added the contract also contains an option which the Army can exercise to continue to the remedy in-place phase.

Mr. Cherry pointed out the location of Operable Unit 4 on a map and noted it is near Odenton, the Closed Sanitary Landfill, and Architect of the Capitol. He pointed out two off-site wells where there have been detections of carbon tetrachloride which triggered the interim measures discussed previously by Ms. Tegtmeyer. He stated the ARCADIS contract will follow-up the interim measures, particularly addressing the potential off site receptors. Mr. Cherry said the goal is to delineate the groundwater plumes and contamination in that area, correlate any contamination to Operable Unit 4, look for potential sources, and evaluate those sources.

Mr. Cherry stated two supplemental remedial investigation phases are in progress. He explained Phase I is comprised primarily of shallow All the FFA Project Managers have contacted me and indicated that 4 Aug 2010 at 1:00 p.m. works, so if possible please lock that date and time in borings and membrane interface probes. Mr. Cherry continued explaining that by shallow he means 50 to 100 feet below ground surface. He stated Phase II will consist of deep rotonomic borings, similar to technology used at the DRMO site. He noted these investigations will help groundwater plume delineation and refinement of the conceptual site model.

Mr. Cherry displayed a picture of the cone penetrometer vehicle and the types of data obtained from this technology. He noted the data is real time and provides an indication of the contamination in the subsurface as well as geology and stratigraphy information. He explained the technology is fully self-contained, with rods being pushed through the center of the truck so

the operation is very clean and efficient. He continued explaining that it is a hydraulic process, and the decontamination of the rods occurs when they are pulled out of the ground. Mr. Cherry noted that the same technology will be used at the Manor View site because it is such a clean and efficient technology.

Mr. Cherry displayed a photograph of the rotasonic drilling technology being used at the Patuxent Research Refuge. He explained this drilling technique allows for continuous four-inch cores from the surface to depth, thus providing the ability to log soil continuously and understand what the subsurface looks like. He added that the technology also allows for multiple depth groundwater sampling which provides information on the vertical aquifer profile. Mr. Cherry noted the collection of real time data allows for quick communication with the regulators and possible additional actions taken while the field crew is mobilized.

Mr. Cherry displayed and discussed cross sections of the site geology. He explained the cross section covered about two miles from Operable Unit 4 to the installation boundary. He stated the Lower Patapsco Aquifer outcrops at Operable Unit 4, meaning it is present at the surface; the Mid Patapsco clay and Upper Patapsco are two other geologic formations in this area. Mr. Cherry pointed out the areas being studied during the Phase 1 and Phase 2 investigations with Phase 2 drilling going down to the Arundel clay layer.

Mr. Cherry discussed the schedule for Operable Unit 4 noting that Phase 1 work is underway and should be completed in April 2010 with Phase 2 gearing up with work plan submittals in April and the work finishing in May 2010. He noted the objective is to have a final remedial investigation/feasibility study by October 2010 and a final proposed plan by April 2011.

In response to a question from Mr. Butler, Mr. Cherry stated the distance between the deepest existing well and the top of the Arundel clay is about 60 feet.

Mr. Cherry next discussed the Manor View Dump Site stating the objective for this site is to remove methane producing wastes above the lower explosive limit and address contaminated soils and groundwater.

Mr. Cherry reminded the Board of the ongoing methane monitoring being conducted at the Manor View Dump Site which is near the elementary school and the military housing area which had been evacuated. He stated that the delineation of the waste showed municipal solid waste generating the methane appears to be in the northwest corner of the waste mass with the remaining waste appearing to be inert construction and demolition debris.

Mr. Cherry said the next step is to refine the conceptual site model and the understanding of the distribution of methane generating wastes. He noted they would be using the cone penetrometer rig and membrane interface probe to help delineate the lateral and vertical extent of the waste and obtain a better understanding of the methane migration pathways.

Mr. Cherry said the cone penetrometer rig would be used for about 20 borings. Mr. Cherry showed the approximate location of the borings. He explained the borings would provide an understanding of the different types of waste and soils. He continued explaining that temperature would be looked at to determine where in the landfill waste is being generated; he

noted this is similar to a home compost pile which heats up as waste decomposes. He stated that detecting methane and higher relative temperatures together help define where methane generating wastes are located. The presence of methane without elevated temperatures suggests the methane migrated from another location. Mr. Cherry stated this information is crucial to designing a permanent solution.

Mr. Butler stated his understanding is that there is potential waste present in the playground area that would have to be removed, but this was not evident on Mr. Cherry's graphic showing the boring locations. Mr. Cherry confirmed Mr. Butler's understanding is not completely confirmed yet, and the borings will help confirm this assumption.

Mr. Cherry reviewed the schedule for Manor View. He stated the pre-design field work (cone penetrometer work) would be done within the next week followed by the completion of a feasibility study towards the end of the summer. He stated the next objective is to have a final proposed plan by January 2011 and to start the excavation in December 2011.

Mr. Fluck added that the field work had been advanced in the schedule so it could be done during the school's spring break to minimize any disruption. Mr. Fluck expressed the Army's appreciation for Mr. LaHart's cooperation and assistance with coordinating the work to be performed near the school.

Ms. Kerry Topovski asked for confirmation that appropriate safety measures would be in place at the time of the excavation. Mr. Cherry confirmed there would be extensive discussion of the excavation with the community and stakeholders, and the safety measures would be reviewed in detail prior to the work beginning.

Mr. Cherry next discussed the Former Pesticide Shop which was used to store and mix pesticides. He stated extensive work had already been completed to document environmental impacts to surface and subsurface soil. He explained the planned field work would focus on additional groundwater delineation and installing additional monitoring wells to replace the temporary monitoring points which cannot be re-sampled. He noted some exceedances of the pesticide, chlordane, had previously been detected so additional sampling will be conducted for pesticides as well as volatile organic compounds and metals. Mr. Cherry stated that the timetable for this site is to have a final remedial investigation and feasibility study by the fall of 2010, with the feasibility study likely recommending removal of soil with high levels of pesticides and any groundwater action to be determined based on results from the additional sampling.

Mr. Cherry next updated the Board on the Closed Sanitary Landfill Site. He explained the contract objectives for this site are remedy in-place for groundwater and response complete for soil issues. Mr. Cherry stated the landfill has an extensive monitoring program in place; since it is a closed landfill there is monthly gauging of the wells and semi-annual sampling of shallow and deep wells. Mr. Cherry said an issue identified during the remedial investigation phase is benzene detection in shallow groundwater near the property boundary. He stated the levels detected are in the 10 of parts per billion range, compared to the standard of 5 parts per billion. He noted no one is drinking the groundwater, however it may be moving onto the nearby train maintenance yards. Mr. Cherry said a work plan is being developed to install approximately 10

shallow borings in this area. He advised right of entry forms are being worked out with the train maintenance yard. He stated the groundwater samples would be analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes, as well as arsenic. He continued explaining that based on results from the borings; several monitoring wells might be installed. Mr. Cherry reviewed the schedule noting that the right-of-entry agreements should be in place by May, the semi-annual landfill sampling event is scheduled for April, and the benzene delineation investigation should be finished in May. He advised the final feasibility study is expected to be delivered in October 2010.

Mr. Cherry next discussed the Former Mortar Range, noting this 291-acre former munitions site was in the center of the installation on the current golf course. He advised extensive investigations have been conducted at the site, and no live munitions, only practice rounds, have been found at the site. Mr. Cherry noted additional remedial investigation soil sampling had been completed in January, and no explosives or propellants had been detected. He stated a draft remedial investigation report will be submitted to EPA in April 2010.

Mr. Harry Sinclair asked for an explanation of a sanitary landfill. Mr. Butler responded that the landfill would contain municipal and industrial waste, not hazardous waste. Ms. Topovski added that such landfills typically contain household waste. Mr. Sinclair asked Mr. Butler if the landfill had a liner, and he responded that the liner is part of the cap.

Ms. Topovski asked whether the remedial investigation or other reports would discuss off-site construction of private wells. She stated the County is requiring that wells be installed in the Lower Patapsco Aquifer to avoid radium; however, the carbon tetrachloride detected in this aquifer through Fort Meade's sampling is a concern to the county. Mr. Butler responded that once the Army has all the data, the feasibility study will address protecting downgradient potential receptors--current and future--which will include private wells.

7. Base Realignment and Closure: Trap and Skeet Range

Mr. Butler introduced Mr. Steve Cardon, BRAC Environmental Coordinator for Fort Meade.

Mr. Cardon stated he would be providing the Board with an update on remedial investigation activities at the Trap and Skeet Range 17 and showed the site location on a map. He noted it is part of the Patuxent Research Refuge and part of the environmental restoration program associated with BRAC.

Mr. Cardon showed some aerial photographs of the site depicting the existing structures on the property--the trap houses and the high and low houses.

Mr. Cardon showed an aerial photograph of the site with an overlay of the lead shot fall range which was used to develop the conceptual model for soil sampling locations. He pointed out the ground contours, the trap range shot ball extent, and the skeet range shot ball extent. Mr. Cardon showed the area where the maximum concentration of lead shot is located.

Mr. Cardon provided a brief overview of the site background noting it was part of the 8,398 acres transferred to the Department of the Interior in late 1991. He stated the Fish and Wildlife

Service and EPA took screening samples and developed an ecological risk assessment in 2004 and determined data gaps existed including the need to further clarify the extent and range of lead shot, arsenic and antimony in soils, and groundwater impacts. Mr. Cardon advised the remedial investigation underway will result in a feasibility study, followed by a proposed plan and record of decision. He said the remedial action would be based upon the results of the ecological and human health risk assessments. Mr. Cardon noted the key project milestones are to have a remedy in-place and the response complete by fiscal year 2011.

Mr. Cardon displayed a chart showing a summary of the soil sampling results from the ecological risk assessment performed by the Fish and Wildlife Service and EPA. He stated they collected 74 lead XRF samples and 15 off-site lab analytical samples. He noted the maximum detection of lead in the soil was 44,000 parts per million (ppm), the maximum detection for antimony was 340 ppm, the maximum detection of arsenic was 220 ppm, and the maximum detection for lead shot was 2,946 counts per square foot. He stated no groundwater samples were collected as part of the ecological risk assessment.

Mr. Cardon displayed a graphic of the XRF results which showed the maximum extent of contamination is where the trap and skeet ranges converge.

Mr. Cardon discussed an aerial photograph from the 2004 lead shot investigation, where nine samples and one reference sample were collected. He noted the maximum concentration was 2,946 counts per square foot in the center of the ranges.

Mr. Cardon discussed the reason for conducting the remedial investigation which is underway, as well as the objective and purpose. He noted the remedial investigation is required by CERCLA, but more importantly Fort Meade's Environmental Restoration Program thinks it is the right thing to do because metals (primarily lead and arsenic) have been released into the environment at elevated concentrations. He stated the objective of the remedial investigation is to further characterize the site with regard to the occurrence and distribution of soil and groundwater contamination and assess the associated ecological and human health risks. Mr. Cardon said the purpose is to compile all the data into a feasibility study which will identify and estimate the costs for implementing the remedial actions to adequately control the risks.

Mr. Cardon reviewed the remedial investigation tasks starting with project planning and scoping; noting that the work plan was submitted [to the Regulators] in October 2009. He said for the community relations aspects of the project, the Board will continue to be kept informed during all phases. He noted the field investigation task is underway. Mr. Cardon said soil samples were collected in November 2009, followed by the collection of groundwater samples in March 2010. He advised data evaluation is underway with the integration of new data with the old data to update the understanding of the contamination in the soil and groundwater. Mr. Cardon said the next step would be to develop contaminants of potential concern, compare these to screening levels, and then prepare contour maps to show distribution. He stated the next step would be to assess the ecological and human health risk based on all the data. Mr. Cardon said the final remedial investigation report is scheduled for August 2010.

Mr. Cardon reviewed the preliminary results from the recent soil sampling; he advised samples were collected at the surface to 3 inches deep, 3 inches to 6 inches deep, 6 to 9 nine

inches deep, and 9 to 12 inches deep to look for any leaching through the soil that may have occurred as a result of rain water infiltration. Mr. Cardon noted there were high concentrations of lead (130,000 ppm), antimony (2,700 ppm), and arsenic (1,900 ppm) in the surface to 3 inch interval. He said the lead shot was high as well at 5,194 counts per square foot. He noted the levels detected dropped off as samples were collected deeper.

Mr. Cardon said since no groundwater sampling had been conducted in the past, four temporary piezometers were installed and samples collected. He advised the preliminary ground water results show levels below screening levels, actions levels, and EPA's maximum contaminant levels.

8. Pershing Elementary School:

Mr. Butler introduced Mr. Paul Fluck.

Mr. Fluck referred to a presentation he had given several months earlier where he discussed that sometimes during construction projects crews find something that was not anticipated. He said when this occurs the Army has to respond quickly, determine what environmental laws apply, and proceed accordingly. He stated such a situation had arisen recently.

Mr. Fluck advised there were plans to demolish an old school and rebuild a larger school in place to better service the needs of the community. Mr. Fluck displayed an aerial photograph of the site taken in July 2009, showing the school after demolition and site regrading. Mr. Fluck pointed out the general location of the new school and the athletic fields. He advised that during ground-breaking activities, there was some discolored soil with some ash, some wood, and some organic material reported to Fort Meade's Environmental Division. He continued explaining that when the contractor began excavation more discolored soil was found. Mr. Fluck said the approximate amount of discolored soil removed and stockpiled is 5,000 yards. He noted no trash or other type of debris has been reported.

Mr. Fluck said the current objective is to remove the stockpile as quickly as possible as the contractor needs to access the soil beneath the stockpile for use at the site. He advised the stockpile was tested for a range of compounds, and results showed some concentrations of diesel range organics in the range of 300 ppm. Mr. Fluck said this triggered the decision to remove the soil as soon as possible from the site from Pershing Elementary to an appropriate location on-post. He explained that there is no indication of contamination that would be of the nature covered by CERCLA [Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act]. Mr. Fluck said Fort Meade plans to move the soil to the Closed Sanitary Landfill site; while this location is closed, Fort Meade can temporarily store material at the site. He advised that Fort Meade had solicited an amendment to its permit from the State of Maryland requesting use of the Closed Sanitary Landfill for temporary storage. Mr. Fluck showed a graphic of the proposed storage location and the driving route. He advised the soil would be moved by truck and that it would take about 250 truckloads to move all the soil over approximately two weeks.

Mr. Fluck stated that, as is typical with an area proposed for construction, geotechnical borings are advanced to determine what type of material is at the site so the designers and engineers can plan accordingly. He advised 20 geotechnical borings were taken at the site, and

the Environmental Division has requested they analyze for arsenic at a few locations. He said arsenic is generally ubiquitous at Fort Meade and usually found at background levels; if elevated levels are found, it is usually associated with industrial activities. He noted at this site arsenic was detected in the range of 2 to 3 ppm in three borings. Mr. Fluck stated that during additional grading work, another layer of discolored soil was found. He explained samples were collected and analyzed, and the results were positive for dioxins and furans but only in the parts per trillion range; all other compounds tested for were non-detect. Mr. Fluck continued explaining that when organic material, such as wood, is burned in the presence of some type of chlorine decaying material such as PVC pipe, dioxins and furans may result. He referred to information available on EPA's web site on dioxins and furans that reports they are also ubiquitous in the environment and probably some level of concentration is everywhere.

Mr. Fluck said to do the right thing, with the possibility of dioxins and furans present although only detected at the parts per trillion range, more data was needed. Mr. Fluck said Fort Meade went back out to the pit and advanced geoprobe borings to the base of the pit to verify all debris and material had been removed. He advised the samples were collected from 20 to 25 feet below the existing grade at that time. He said the soil sample analysis was positive for dioxins and furans, but all were in the parts per trillion range. Mr. Fluck stated all the data was provided to EPA who did some risk calculations and decided the levels were not high enough to be actionable. He reminded the Board that the soils where the dioxins and furans were found are about 25 feet below the existing grade. Mr. Fluck said in order to further evaluate what was removed from the pit, Fort Meade collected 10 soil samples from equally spaced locations throughout the soil stockpile. He stated the results had been received the previous day, and the conclusion was that what is present in the stockpile is equivalent to what was found at the bottom of the pit. Mr. Fluck said the conclusion is that there does not appear to be a problem at the site.

Mr. Fluck said in an attempt to do the right thing and not as required by any law, Fort Meade was taking some precautionary measures because of the nature of the construction project being an elementary school. He noted they will be employing engineering controls when moving the stockpile from the school to the landfill, using dust suppression technologies such as wetting; the trucks will be covered and will follow a specific route; and, the soil will be screened for the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons at the landfill to segregate potential problematic soil for eventual disposal decisions.

Mr. Fluck said the schedule anticipates mobilizing to the site this week, preparing the landfill site with silt fence and other erosion controls measures, making some road improvements, and constructing a stand for collecting a grab sample for the hydrocarbon test as the trucks arrive. He stated the actual hauling of the soil is anticipated to begin towards the end of the month.

Mr. Fluck said Fort Meade plans to take additional samples and test for arsenic beneath the soil stockpile. He stated the sampling is being done as a precaution since this is the primary location of source material for the final grading of the site. Mr. Fluck said if there are any problems with the soil, Fort Meade will take appropriate action.

Mr. Fluck emphasized that while this not a CERCLA release, the Army is being judicious and deliberate to ensure the school can be built in a timely fashion and individuals using the school will be protected.

Mr. Butler stated that Fort Meade converted from heating oil tanks to natural gas about ten years ago. He said Fort Meade removed more than 550 tanks, with the State monitoring the removal and sampling activities. Mr. Butler said when he came to Fort Meade in 2004, there was only one active cleanup site at the Troop Boiler Plant. He reminded the Board that during the time of the tank removals, soil was not excavated down to the level of clean dirt. He stated, therefore, when there are excavation activities around buildings where tanks were removed, it is possible to encounter petroleum contaminated soil that the State has authorized to stay in place as long as it is not disturbed. He noted once the soil is excavated, Fort Meade then needs to test the soil and properly dispose of it.

9. Manor View Site Gas Recovery System Update:

Mr. Butler introduced Adam Gregory of Plexus Scientific.

Mr. Gregory advised that monitoring of the methane plume continues at the Manor View Site. He noted there were no new developments to report. He stated the monitoring continues to show methane where detected in the past, and the methane has not migrated across the road from the evacuated homes. Mr. Gregory mentioned data from MP-42 and MP-43 could not be obtained due to snow. Mr. Gregory discussed some low-level sporadic hits but noted there was nothing unusual to report. Mr. Gregory said they would be working with ARCADIS to transition the site to them for monitoring.

10. Increasing RAB Membership:

Mr. Fluck displayed a graphic of the current Board meeting location and a proposed new location. He noted that there have been discussions at the last few meetings about an initiative to increase the Board's membership; however, a critical factor is moving to a new location which will accommodate more people.

Mr. Fluck said the proposed new location is the 99th Reserve Training Center. He said a number of other locations were visited and considered but were not viable. He noted he has begun working with the appropriate leadership for the center to facilitate its use for Board meetings. He noted the center has some security needs that need to be met such as having everyone sign in and out to have an accurate accounting for security reasons. Mr. Fluck said he hoped to have the location confirmed in time for the next Board meeting and would send an e-mail as soon as the location is set.

Mr. Butler added that advertising for new Board members will hopefully begin in a few weeks as soon as the new location is confirmed. He said if current members are willing, he might refer any interested individuals to current members to answer questions about being a Board member. He said it is possible there may be some new community members at the next meeting.

Mr. Fluck reminded everyone that there were Restoration Advisory Board fact sheets and community interest forms on the back table that could be taken and shared with any interested community members.

11. New Business/Open Discussion:

The Board agreed upon May 20, 2010 as the date for the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:42 p.m.



MICHAEL P. BUTLER
Chief, Environmental Division
Directorate of Public Works

DISTRIBUTION:
1-Each member
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