



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

IMND-MEA-PWE

May 21, 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR Restoration Advisory Board Members

SUBJECT: Minutes for the May 21, 2015 Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

1. The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting was held on May 21<sup>th</sup>, 2015, at 7:00 p.m. at the Marriott Courtyard located at 2700 Hercules Road, Annapolis Junction, Maryland, 20701. The next RAB meeting will be **Thursday, July 9<sup>th</sup>, 7 p.m.**, at the Marriott Courtyard, 2700 Hercules Road, Annapolis Junction, Maryland, 20701.

2. The following RAB members were present:

Mr. Mick Butler, Fort Meade Co-Chair  
Mr. Wayne Dixon, Community Member  
Mr. George Knight, Fort Meade Restoration Manager  
Mr. Martin Madera, Alternate Community Co-Chair  
Mr. Bob Stroud for Mr. John Burchette, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Mr. David Tibbetts, Community Co-Chair  
Ms. Kerry Topovski, Anne Arundel County Health Dept.

3. Members not present:

Mr. Rusty Bristow, Community Member  
Ms. Kellyann Few, Community Member  
Mr. Harry Neal, Community Member  
Mr. Howard Nicholson, Community Member  
Mr. Fred Tutman, Community Member

4. Others present were:

Mr. Ola Awosika	Parsons
Ms. Brooke Campanell	EA Engineering
Mr. Steve Cardon	Fort Meade BRAC (contractor)
Mr. John Cherry	ARCADIS
Mr. Dave Collins	CH2M Hill
Mr. Paul Giller	Plexus Scientific
Ms. Elisabeth Green	Maryland Department of the Environment
Mr. Joe Gross	Weston
Ms. Katrina Harris	Bridge Consulting Corp.

Ms. Emily Justice	CBI
Mr. Jerry Kashatus	URS/AECOM
Mr. Mark Magness	CBI
Ms. Erin McKinley	Fort Meade Environmental Division (contractor)
Ms. Dijon Rolle	Fort Meade Public Affairs Office

5. Announcements and Minutes:

a. Mr. Mick Butler welcomed everyone and invited all present to introduce themselves and sign in.

b. Mr. Tibbetts made a motion to approve the March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015 meeting minutes. The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted to approve the March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015 minutes.

6. Old Business:

Mr. Butler stated there was no old business or outstanding items and the Board concurred.

7. Oil Control Program Investigation at 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Chisholm Avenue:

a. Mr. Butler introduced Mr. Jerry Kashatus of URS/AECOM, an Army contractor.

b. Mr. Kashatus explained the site was one of the Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation sites he had discussed at the July 2014 Board meeting when he presented the Southeast Areas of Interest. He continued explaining the site is under the Oil Control Program because the main contaminants of concern are petroleum products.

c. Mr. Kashatus displayed photographs of the site, noting it is located in the southeastern corner of Fort Meade. He stated the site is currently a vacant lot at the intersection of 6<sup>th</sup> Street and Chisholm Avenue.

d. Mr. Kashatus discussed the site's history. He stated in February 2009, while a contractor was digging a trench for communication lines, they encountered some stained soils with a petroleum odor. He said the contractor followed procedures and contacted the Environmental Division who went out and collected some samples. Mr. Kashatus advised the samples showed petroleum products were present. He explained that Maryland Department of the Environment, not EPA, takes the lead regulatory role for this type of site. He noted the Army continued its investigation in 2009 with additional soil sampling and the installation of three temporary wells to collect groundwater samples. Mr. Kashatus displayed an aerial photograph showing the trench that was being dug at the time of the site's discovery, the area where the stained soils were identified, and the locations where the Army collected soil and groundwater samples.

e. Mr. Kashatus next discussed the soil and groundwater sampling results. He displayed charts highlighting results which exceeded the Maryland Department of the Environment action levels. He focused on soil samples 7, 8 and 11 which had the highest exceedances. He said the groundwater well with the highest volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and petroleum product exceedances was well number 1. He explained other compounds had been analyzed for and some were detected at concentrations below the action levels.

f. Mr. Kashatus said the next phase of the investigation occurred in December 2012 when additional soil and groundwater sampling and analysis was performed. He stated monthly well gauging of depth to groundwater was also conducted so groundwater flow maps could be developed, and it could be determined if there was any free product in these wells. Mr. Kashatus noted one well did contain free product. He also stated the groundwater sampling was done quarterly to account for any seasonal variations. He displayed an aerial photograph of where four groundwater monitoring wells were installed. Mr. Kashatus also displayed a cross section of the area where the groundwater monitoring wells were installed; he said he wanted to show the cross section because a thick clay layer was encountered during the investigation which varied in depth and separates what is believed to be perched water (above the clay layer) and the water table (below the clay layer).

g. Mr. Kashatus displayed aerial photographs showing the results of the 2012 sampling. He stated the soil boring sampling and analysis showed well 7 had the highest concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), with well 6 also showing elevated concentrations; he noted the two locations further north did not have elevated concentrations. He advised all of the soil borings were collected above the clay layer. Mr. Kashatus said the groundwater sampling found the highest concentrations at well 7. He noted the metals detected are naturally present in soil, so they were not a focus of the investigation.

h. Mr. Kashatus stated after well 7 was determined to have the highest concentrations from four rounds of groundwater sampling, four additional monitoring wells were installed in February 2015. Mr. Kashatus said surface soil samples were collected as surface soil had not been analyzed previously, and additional sub-surface soil samples also were collected. Mr. Kashatus displayed an aerial photograph showing the location of the new wells, as well as topography contours. He noted that while the contours seem to indicate groundwater flows to the north, the clay layer dips to the south and therefore the perched water on top of the clay layer flows to the southeast. He advised the wells screened below the clay also show groundwater flowing to the southeast, which follows the regional direction of groundwater flow. Mr. Kashatus advised the surface soil sampled did not show much in the way of elevated concentrations of any compounds; however, the sub-surface sampling found elevated concentrations of VOCs and petroleum products with locations 8 and 10 having the highest detections. He advised the last round of groundwater sampling continued to show the highest detections in 7, along with some elevated concentrations in 8, 10, and 11.

i. Mr. Kashatus said a few more months of gauging and a few more rounds of quarterly sampling need to be completed, but he would next be discussing the trends identified so far based on data gathered through March 2015. He discussed water elevations and the amount of

free product, noting both had variations. He explained the fluctuations were partially due to seasonality as well as how soon after a rainfall samples were collected.

j. Mr. Kashatus displayed the sampling data on aerial photographs and in charts. He discussed compounds detected which did not exceed any action levels; he noted petroleum products were detected which did exceed action levels. He discussed some possible trends but stated more data needs to be collected before any trends could be confirmed.

k. Mr. Kashatus said an important question is to determine where the petroleum products are coming from, and to help answer that question, historic aerial photographs were examined. Mr. Kashatus displayed several of the photographs; he said some theories included there could have been a spill of heating oil when barracks were at the site, vehicles may have been worked on at the site, or there could have been some type of surface spill. He said the investigation to date indicates it is a relatively small area that has been impacted.

l. Mr. Butler provided some additional history on the site discovery. He stated Fort Meade had decided to upgrade its communication lines to every building on post through concrete encased lines. He advised Fort Meade has also privatized underground utilities. He stated a requirement for any dig permit is to notify his office if the contractor encounters any unusual conditions such as stained soil, odor, debris, or waste and to stop work immediately. Mr. Butler said he and Paul Fluck went to the site in 2009 after they received the call and found the trench was open, the concrete ducts were in the trench, and the contractor was pouring concrete in the back of the trench where there was no stained soil. Mr. Butler advised that discussions ensued which concluded hot spots would most likely have to be excavated at a later time but would not be impacted by the concrete ducts.

#### 9. Range 17 – Trap and Skeet Soil Operable Unit Remediation Update:

a. Mr. Butler introduced Mr. Steve Cardon of the Fort Meade Legacy BRAC Program.

b. Mr. Cardon stated he had discussed the site with the Board in January, and tonight's presentation would be an update. Mr. Cardon displayed a list of the project team members and stakeholders.

c. Mr. Cardon displayed aerial photographs showing the location of the 20-acre site on former Fort Meade Property which was transferred to the Department of the Interior in the early 1990s and is now the Patuxent Research Refuge.

d. Mr. Cardon discussed the site history noting it was a former training range opened in the mid-1970s and operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service from 1991 until its closure in 1999. He noted the former activities have resulted in surface and sub-surface contamination by lead shot, metals (lead, arsenic, and antimony) and target clay pigeon fragments containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

e. Mr. Cardon displayed an outline of the site showing the locations of the lead and PAH contamination. He also displayed aerial photographs showing the concentrations of lead in the soil at various depths, noting the concentrations decrease deeper into the sub-surface.

f. Mr. Cardon showed a graphic of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process and reminded the Board this site is in the Remedial Design/Remedial Action phase with cleanup of the site targeted for completion by the end of 2016. He advised the action is a result of a Record of Decision signed in 2014 which documented the remedial goal for lead of 260 parts per million, which is an ecological screening criteria. He stated there were no remediation goals for arsenic, antimony and lead shot because these compounds are co-located with the lead contamination, so as the lead is cleaned up the other metals will also be cleaned up. Mr. Cardon added the Record of Decision also documented the remedial goal for PAHs in surface soil within the Decision Unit 1 and Decision Unit 4 boundaries as shown on the site outline. PAH-impacted soil to a depth of 12-inches below ground surface will be excavated and properly disposed.

g. Mr. Cardon advised land-use controls for the soil will be in place after the remedial action is completed. He explained these land-use controls would prohibit disturbance of the soils without appropriate explosive ordnance disposal support and written approval of the Army and would prohibit residential development of the site without further evaluation of residential exposure risks. Mr. Cardon said residential development of the site is not anticipated. Ms. Kerry Topovski asked how the land-use controls are recorded and implemented. Mr. Cardon said the property was transferred by the Army to the Department of Interior with certain restrictions--no soil disturbance without unexploded ordnance clearance and no use of groundwater. He continued explaining the land-use controls have been incorporated into CERCLA documents such as the Record of Decision and a Land Use Control Remedial Design which documents the land-use controls in place and how they are maintained and monitored. Mr. Cardon said the CERCLA-required five-year review process includes not only determining the ongoing effectiveness of the remedy but that the land-use controls have been followed. Mr. Cardon explained there is also an agreement with the Patuxent Research Refuge that anyone who comes onto the Refuge has to go through an education program to become familiar with the potential presence of ordnance. Mr. Butler added that the Department of Interior is a signatory to the Federal Facilities Agreement and involved with decisions under the CERCLA process. Mr. Cardon reminded the Board that the Army has conducted unexploded ordnance surveys and removal actions on the Refuge.

h. Mr. Cardon displayed a list of the various work plans currently under development. He advised the next phase, site preparation and Munitions and Explosives of Concern investigation/removal, is anticipated to start in June and be completed in August. Mr. Cardon noted the third phase will be the excavation of the soil and disposing of it off-site which should be completed by the end of December 2015. He stated the site will be restored in the spring of 2016 and a closure report issued in June 2016.

10. Update on the Nevada Avenue Investigation:

a. Mr. Butler introduced Ms. Erin McKinley of Sundance Consulting to give an update on the Nevada Avenue investigation.

b. Ms. McKinley displayed an aerial photograph showing the study area. She reminded the Board groundwater monitoring wells have been sampled in the past and the data included in the final investigation report, as well as private wells sampled monthly at three residences. She discussed a table and chart showing monitoring results from the last 12 months through April 2015 for the three private wells. She stated the tetrachloroethene (PCE) results for March ranged from 1.0 to 1.4 parts per billion, April results were 1.2 to 1.5 parts per billion, and May results are pending.

c. Ms. McKinley advised a fact sheet is being developed that will summarize the investigation report's findings, conclusions, and recommendations. She said the fact sheet will be put on Fort Meade's environmental web page and sent out to the Board; it will be provided to the homes being sampled and nearby residents. Ms. McKinley said a copy of the fact sheet also will be sent to the Seven Oaks Community Association and the day care center on Blue Water Boulevard. She invited the Board to let her know of any other individuals or groups who should receive a copy of the fact sheet.

d. Ms. McKinley mentioned a problem in April with the spigot at one of the residences being sampled but noted a sample was collected in May. Mr. Butler asked Ms. McKinley to provide additional information about the spigot malfunction in case any of the regulatory agencies receive phone calls. Ms. McKinley explained it is a well with an outdoor spigot and she believes it was a mechanical valve issue.; Mr. Knight added that it is a rental property, and the current tenant has installed a temporary fix; the owner has asked the Army to install a permanent fix. In general, it is low-flow producing well which has stopped producing in the past and they have had to wait for the well to re-charge. She stated the sampling of the private wells will continue as will the provision of bottled water. Ms. McKinley advised the further source investigation recommended in the final Nevada Ave report will be performed under the new contracts currently being procured.

#### 10. Open Discussion/New Business:

a. Mr. Knight asked if the Board would be able to meet a week earlier in July, specifically July 9. The Board agreed to move the July meeting to July 9. Mr. Butler encouraged Board members to let him know of any topics they would like to see discussed at the July or future meetings

b. Mr. Knight advised the procurement process for the new contracts is moving forward, and the first request for proposals has been issued. Mr. Butler expressed his appreciation to his staff and other Army staff for their diligent work in getting new contracts in place, as well as the contractor community for their work in helping Fort Meade with the environmental program.

IMND-MEA-PWE

SUBJECT: Minutes for the May 21<sup>th</sup>, 2015 RAB Meeting

c. Mr. Butler advised that Mr. Howard Nicholson has submitted his resignation after many years of service beginning in 2001. A motion was made, seconded, and unanimously passed to officially recognize Mr. Nicholson's many years of dedicated service on the Fort Meade Restoration Advisory Board and to extend the Board's appreciation for his service.

d. The meeting was adjourned at 8:26 p.m.

MICHAEL P. BUTLER  
Chief, Environmental Division

CF:  
RAB MEMBERS  
FGGM GARRISON COMMANDER  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE