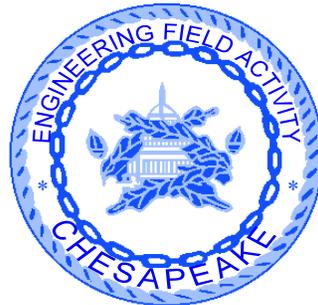


Community Relations Plan

Indian Head Division
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Indian Head, Maryland



Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake
Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Contract Number N62472-90-D-1298

Contract Task Order 0803

September 2002

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

**INDIAN HEAD DIVISION
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND**

**COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NAVY (CLEAN) CONTRACT**

**Submitted to:
Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake
1314 Harwood Street, SE
Washington Navy Yard, D.C. 20374-5018**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center (IHDIV-NSWC) has always been committed to ensuring that Indian Head is a safe and healthy place to work and live. In 1981, although not required by Federal law, the Navy began its own cleanup campaign to restore sites impacted by past operations to their original condition. This Community Relations Plan (CRP) presents the public involvement program for the ongoing Installation Restoration (IR) Program studies at IHDIV-NSWC, Indian Head, Maryland. The CRP is designed to create and foster an understanding of the community's perspective of the IR Program and to keep the community involved in and informed of the progress in the IR Program. The objective of the IR Program is to identify, assess, characterize, and cleanup or control contamination from past waste disposal operations and material spills at Navy and Marine Corps activities.

The CRP has three objectives:

- To set up channels for communicating information to the public.
- To provide opportunities for citizens to express their concerns.
- To solicit input from the public.

The CRP identifies mechanisms to facilitate the communication of necessary technical information and concerns between IHDIV-NSWC and the public in an effort to help the community fully understand the progress and results of the investigation and future cleanup. The CRP is designed to support technical progress in the IR Program while providing a mechanism to meet the needs and concerns of the community. Because of this, the CRP is a dynamic document that is periodically reviewed and revised.

The CRP outlines the objectives of community relations activities and presents the techniques used to meet those objectives. This section is the introduction to the CRP. Section 2 includes a background of IHDIV-NSWC. Section 3 includes the community relations history. Section 4 details issues and concerns voiced by the community. Section 5 provides community relations objectives, techniques used to meet those objectives, and implementation of those objectives. Section 6 includes community relations activities to date. Appendix A contains a list of acronyms and abbreviations, Appendix B is a list of interested parties, Appendix C contains a sample community interview questionnaire, and Appendix D contains Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Fact Sheets.



2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 OVERVIEW

IHDIV-NSWC is a military facility located in northwestern Charles County, Maryland, 25 miles southwest of Washington, D.C. The main facility occupies approximately 2,500 acres on the Cornwallis Neck Peninsula. It is bounded by the Potomac River to the northwest, west, and south, Mattawoman Creek to the south and east, and the town of Indian Head to the northeast (see Figure 2-1).

The mission of IHDIV-NSWC is as follows:

- Provide primary technical capability in energetics for all warfare centers through engineering, fleet and operational support, manufacturing technology, limited production, industrial base support, and secondary technical capability through research, development, testing, and evaluation for energetic materials, ordnance devices and components, and related ordnance engineering standards to include chemicals, propellants and their propulsion systems, explosives, pyrotechnics, warheads, and simulators.
- Provide support including special weapons support, explosive safety, and ordnance environmental support to all Warfare Centers, military departments, and the ordnance industry.
- Execute other responsibilities as assigned by Commander, Naval Surface Warfare Center.

2.2 HISTORY

The predecessor of IHDIV-NSWC, also known as the Division, was the U.S. Naval Proving Ground. Its function was to proof all Navy guns. The history of the Division began in 1890 when all proofing activities were moved to the remote, rural locality of Indian Head.

IHDIV-NSWC was established in 1890 on a 659-acre tract known as Cornwallis Neck. Within 1 year, an additional purchase of 222.75 acres, known as Mount Pleasant Farm, was made. The Stump Neck Annex properties, 1,084 acres known as Mason's Enlargement, were purchased in 1901. Presently, the Division sits on approximately 2,500 acres, not including Stump Neck Annex.



Assigned the task of building this new proving ground for the Navy was young Ensign Robert Brooke Dashiell, USN. Though his stay in the area was brief, he contributed a unique resolve, determination, and farsightedness in designing and building a modern gun-proofing facility.

At the turn of the century, progress and developments in the scientific and engineering fields were mirrored in the changes occurring at the Division. Gun proofing was the Division's primary mission, but it was the research and manufacturing of smokeless powder that initially earned this facility its cornerstone in history. With the foresight and intelligence of chief chemist Dr. George W. Patterson and chemist Dr. Walter W. Farnum, the Division burgeoned into a key developer and supplier of smokeless powder and the high explosive ammonium picrate.

Major changes occurred when America's participation in World War I ushered in a flood of additional work. During this period, the Naval Proving Ground established extensive propellant manufacturing, experimental programs, and test programs. In 1918, the Division was enlarged by the purchase of 1,160 acres of adjacent land, and a 13.8 mile railroad spur was laid from the Naval Proving Ground to the Pennsylvania Railroad junction at White Plains, Maryland.

During the early 1900s, when powder factory buildings were under construction, the Division was commanded by Lieutenant Joseph Strauss, later Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. World War I would benefit from his leadership as Rear Admiral Strauss. Shortly after the war, the Division actively participated in the development and manufacturing of flashless gun powder. During this period, it was under the command of Captain Harold R. Stark, later Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

The proofing of all Navy guns continued at the Division until 1921, when this function was moved to a Division-administered detachment at Dahlgren, Virginia. This change occurred because increased traffic on the Potomac made it difficult to get a clear period when the safety limits of the station were not exceeded. That same year, the Division was renamed the Naval Powder Factory, a title more descriptive of its main functions. In 1932, Dahlgren became a separate and independent facility.

For a brief period in the early 1920s, the Division was the home of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, a pioneer in modern rocket development. He spent 3 productive years doing primary work on rockets and rocket propulsion. The Division was also the site of work done by a group known as the National Defense Research Committee (NDRC), Section H, which developed the bazooka for use by the Army's infantry in the 1940s.



World War II brought a resurgence of activity to the Naval Powder Factory. Never before had this facility produced so much smokeless, flashless, and reworked gun powder and Explosive "D" (ammonium picrate). New facilities were built and new products manufactured. Fundamental research in rocketry and rocket propellant grains for bombardment rockets, bazookas, and air-to-ground anti-tank weapons began in 1940. A new Explosive "D" plant was completed in 1942, and the extrusion plant, with a new double-base product line, began operations in 1943.

Time and again during the war, the Naval Powder Factory was honored by the Secretary of the Navy with the Navy's "E" Pennant for Excellence in the production of naval ordnance. A message from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance dated November 6, 1945, reads, in part: "In the production of propellant powders and explosives, the efforts and results of the Powder Factory have met the requirements beyond expectation. For this excellent four-year performance the Bureau expresses its sincere appreciation."

Technological changes took place with the construction of a pilot plant facility in 1949. Named in honor of Dr. George W. Patterson, the Division's first powder expert and chief chemist, the Patterson Pilot Plant was responsible for the research and development of solid propellants for new rockets and guided missiles. Over the years, the Division has been responsible for many of the propulsion programs leading to the Standard Anti-Radiation Missile (ARM), Sidewinder, Anti-Submarine Rocket (ASROC), and ZUNI rocket.

The emergency of the Korean conflict contributed to advancing the Division's efforts in gun propellant research and production. Four additional manufacturing plants for nitroglycerin, cast propellants, cordite, and nitroguanidine were constructed. Again, a name change was instituted to more correctly identify it with its new mission in rocket and gun propellant development and production. In 1958, the Division became known as the Naval Propellant Plant. One of the highlights of the 1950s was the important production and testing work done at the Division for the propulsion system of the Polaris missile.

By the early 1960s, the Division had an underwater weapons program that had developed a new liquid monopropellant, OTTO Fuel II, for the Mark 46, Mod 1, and Mark 48 torpedoes. By 1961, an on-line computer facility for ballistic evaluation was completed. The facility also produced the X-259 second-stage motor for the Athena rocket and the X-248 third-stage motor for the Scout missile, and it developed inert diluent and pneumatic mixing processes.

In 1966, the Division's name was changed to the Naval Ordnance Station. Its technical director, Joe L. Browning, foresaw the need for further expansion in engineering areas. No longer should the Division be limited to production work as its major function. A focus on engineering offered an opportunity for further



growth in the capabilities of both its personnel and in its facilities. As a result of Mr. Browning's diligent efforts and sagacity, the Naval Ordnance Station quickly evolved into an important engineering facility for propulsion systems.

In recent years, the Division has developed unique technical expertise in the areas of electronic missile simulators and air-crew escape propulsion systems. It benefits from having a wide cross-section of rocket propulsion processing and engineering expertise.

A resulting product line is the station's cartridge-actuated device (CAD)/propellant-actuated device (PAD) program. These devices provide the various energy sources to perform the many functions required to eject and parachute air crews to safe recovery. They also provide the energy for a myriad of other functions, such as stores release, cable cutting, and inflation. The Division is the Department of Defense (DOD) manager for CADs and PADs. The CAD/PAD program is designed to eliminate duplication of effort within DOD.

In 1992, the Division became a part of the newly formed Naval Surface Warfare Center. As a result of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 1993 decision, the Indian Head Division was established as the Navy's single-site, full-spectrum energetics center with the transfer of the Navy's principal research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) capability for explosives, components, and warheads technology from the White Oak Division to the Indian Head Division. The Division's new role was to provide expertise in the field of energetics not only to the other members of the Center but also to the other Warfare Centers established in the underwater and air warfare areas. Today, the Indian Head Division is the only facility able to synthesize propellants and explosives from test tube to full-scale production. The outcome of this engineering work is a complete technical data package for new propulsion systems that permits competitive procurement from industry. The Division serves as the engineering authority and sets the guidelines for measuring the quality of commercially manufactured products. No other Department of Defense facility has this total energetics capability.

On April 1, 1997, the Secretary of Defense's office recognized IHDIV-NSWC with its highest awards for environmental excellence. The first award was the Department of Defense Environmental Quality Award for Industrial Installations. This award was judged in the areas of environmental compliance, environmental education, communication with environmental agencies, training, planning, environmental research and development, and waste management, recycling, and minimization. The second award was the Department of Defense Natural Resources Conservation Award for Small Installations. The judging criteria for this award included ecosystem management, land use management, forestry programs, fish and wildlife management, conservation education, and community relations. Both awards highlighted



Indian Head's success in meeting its military mission while at the same time demonstrating its commitment and stewardship in environmental and natural resources protection.

An emphasis to improve the business processes at the Division started in the mid-1990s and was furthered by the implementation of Total Quality Leadership (TQL) philosophy. Emphasis on continuous improvement brought recognition to the Command. The Division earned U.S. Senate (Maryland) Quality Awards in 1994 and 1998. In 1994, the Division won the U.S. Senate Productivity Award for its efforts to improve processes, cut costs, and satisfy customers. Then, in 1998, the Command was presented with the Maryland Quality Silver Award. Senator Paul Sarbanes stated that this award "represents the highest standards of excellence." The Command also received the U.S. Vice President's Hammer Award in 1995 for reinventing the acquisition process.

Roger Smith, the technical director of IHDIV-NSWC from 1989 to his untimely death in 1999, secured the strategic direction of the facility to be the National Center for Energetics (NCE). Although the NCE was a self-proclaimed title, several energetics functions were realigned to Indian Head, making the vision real. In addition, some key technical achievements such as the development of the Distributed Explosive Technology (DET) were made during Mr. Smith's tenure.

Mr. Smith used the DET shallow water mine clearing weapon system as an example of the value of being the NCE. The system was developed and proven in a relatively short number of years because all the expertise and facilities required to develop the new weapon capability resided at Indian Head. The DET was a football-field-size net made of explosive detonating cord that could be neatly packed into a specially designed box. Multiple DET systems could be systematically staged on the deck of a Landing Craft Air Cushioned (LCAC) amphibious assault vehicle. The DET was deployed from its container with dual launched rocket motors. The DETs were fired into the sky and opened and fell systematically into the shallow littorals to explosively clear the way for Marines to go ashore.

After the realignment of the White Oak facility energetics research function to IHDIV-NSWC, energetics consolidation included the stand-up of the Naval Ordnance Center (NOC) in 1998. The NOC, a tenant command, was established to improve ordnance logistics functions. Indian Head was selected as the NOC's home to capitalize on the vast ordnance knowledge base there. Within years of the NOC stand-up, four of its detachments were realigned to the IHDIV-NSWC organization. The detachments, also referred to as the East and West Coast Departments, included two units in Concord, California, one in Seal Beach, California, and one in Earle, New Jersey. Today, the tenant is known as the Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity.



In 1998, the Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal departed, and 2 years later, the Marines Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) moved in with 373 active duty Marines. During the anthrax scares and attacks in Washington, D.C. after September 11, 2001, this specially trained unit was activated.

The CAD/PAD Joint Program Office was also established in 1998. The joint program served to consolidate separate Air Force and Navy programs for sustaining CAD/PAD production and to play a role through the whole life cycle of the commodity. Dennis Chappell was the head of the new CAD/PAD Joint Program Office.

Safety and the environment were touted as pillars necessary for Division success, so much so that the Command boasted that its investment in environmental compliance reached \$80M in 10 years (1990 - 2000). Every new facility designed or technology being pursued included measures for limiting the use of and exposure to hazardous chemicals, increased recycling, or pollution prevention. Examples of environmental technologies being developed were green energetic materials (GEM), continuous processing, and molten salt and confined burn waste disposal technologies.

Congress appropriated funds in 2000 to build a full-scale \$6.59M Military Construction (MILCON) Continuous Processing Facility. The total investment in this facility, including the specialized twin screw extruder equipment, is \$35M. Other facilities constructed in the past decade included 1) the Dr. Sigmund J. Jacobs Detonation Science Facility, also known as a "Bomb Proof"; 2) the CAD/PAD Manufacturing and Rework facility; 3) the Elizabeth L. Whitman Chemistry Laboratory, a mix, assembly, and cure facility; and 4) a new Creative Minds Child Development Center.

From 1990 to 2000, the Division downsized from about 3,000 employees to 1,800. This 40 percent decrease was proportional to the downsizing of the DOD. Overall, the DOD achieved this dramatic reduction by both Congress-prescribed budget cuts and military base closures as determined by the BRAC process. Locally, at the IHDIV-NSWC, attrition accounted for most of the downsizing, but a Reduction in Force (RIF) was eventually necessary and was implemented in 2000. Although very few employees were actually involuntarily separated, several hundred employees took separation incentives or early retirements.

There were two main changes in the demographics of the workforce in 1999-2001: The workforce was aging and a major tenant command (the Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal) was leaving. Since the Division had not recruited scientists and engineers in more than a decade, the majority of the workforce was mid-career, and many of the energetics experts were eligible for retirement. Mary Lacey,



IHDIV-NSWC executive director from 1999 to 2002, focused on maintaining an energetics capability at IHDIV-NSWC; this focus led to an aggressive recruiting, development, and retention plan called "Workforce 2010." Workforce 2010 included a very successful partnership with the University of Maryland, called the Center for Energetics Concepts Development (CECD). Academic partnerships with the U.S. Naval Academy and College of Southern Maryland were also growing and became more and more successful as a way to share intellectual capacity and expand learning in energetics.

Through a Command investment in 2001, the Division established a one-of-a-kind microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) Clean Room, designed specifically to further research MEMS technology applications in the ordnance world. IHDIV-NSWC received its first Advanced Concept Technology Project, a \$14M program to demonstrate a program called Advanced Technology Ordnance Surveillance (ATOS). ATOS combines MEMS and R-FID technology to remotely track the Navy's vast ordnance inventory in its myriad locations and conditions.

IHDIV-NSWC is known as a leader in the research for new insensitive munitions (IM), which render munitions less vulnerable to unplanned stimuli while preserving or improving field performance, safety, and reliability. Explosives research at Indian Head focused on discovering and developing new energetic materials that perform as required but are not sensitive to heat, friction, static electricity, cook-off, bullet and fragment impact, sympathetic detonation, or other hazards. IM provides greater safety for the United States and allied military personnel and protection of ship, aircraft, and military hardware. IHDIV-NSWC's unmatched record is 13 explosives qualified by the Navy and transitioned into 43 weapons in the past 10 years.

Throughout its 112-year history, in times of world conflict and war, IHDIV-NSWC has been relied on to solve the technical military problems of the warfighter. For example, when the United States engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, IHDIV-NSWC was challenged to develop a technical military solution for tunnel defeat of the enemy. Fortunately, as a National Center for Energetics, IHDIV-NSWC is continuously in a state of readiness; the activity is daily engaged in inventing new explosives and propellants, advancing the state of the art in manufacturing technology, and safely evaluating energetic products for the fleet. That laboratory readiness was recently called upon, when IHDIV-NSWC was asked to deliver a new thermobaric bomb designated as BLU 118/B.

In response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) organized a project with IHDIV-NSWC, the U.S. Air Force, and the Department of Energy to identify, test, and integrate a new capability for tunnel defeat. The approach was to replace the current main charge (Tritonal) in the U.S. Air Force BLU-109 bomb. The bomb fill



selected was IHDIV-NSWC's newly developed explosive thermobaric composition, PBXIH-135. PBXIH-135 offers effective blast and thermal effects, and it also passed all required tests to be designated as an Extremely Insensitive Detonating Substance (EIDS). EIDS explosives, although mass-detonating when properly boosted, are so insensitive that they are extremely unlikely to detonate in transit or in storage. In just 60 days, IHDIV-NSWC scaled up and manufactured more than 7,000 pounds of PBXIH-135. In summary, IHDIV-NSWC was responsible for the payload, booster design, scale-up, manufacture, and loading of the new BLU 118/B bomb. IHDIV-NSWC's unsurpassed reputation in explosives development and ordnance manufacturing positioned the NAVSEA activity to rapidly deploy PBXIH-135 and transition it into a new weapon to support the warfighter in Operation Enduring Freedom.

In 2002, Mary Lacey the IHDIV-NSWC executive director, was promoted to the position of Naval Surface Warfare Center technical director and Steve Mitchell became the acting executive director; the senior executive service (SES) selection process to select a permanent executive director is under way.

2.3 REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

Environmental studies at IHDIV-NSWC and all other Naval facilities are conducted under the DOD IR Program. The IR Program was authorized by instruction from the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), OPNAVINST 5090.1, dated May 2, 1983, and Marine Corps Order P1100.8B, dated December 9, 1983. Funding to pay for these environmental studies is allocated for DOD sites under the Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) funds.

The IR Program parallels the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (see Figure 2-2). Under the CERCLA program, abandoned waste sites that potentially contained hazardous constituents undergo several phases of environmental study to determine the need for a remedy and, if necessary, the selection and implementation of the remedy for the site. The phases of investigation include the Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI), Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Record of Decision (ROD), and Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). CERCLA also provides for removal actions if a site poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment or if there is a known source of hazardous constituents. Table 2-1 provides a summary of the environmental investigations that have taken place at the facility.

The first IR Program objective is to collect and evaluate data and historical evidence indicating the existence of hazardous constituents that might have contaminated the facility or that pose a health hazard on or off the facility. An Initial Assessment Study (IAS) was completed in 1983 for IHDIV-NSWC (NEESA,



1983). The IAS is the Navy's equivalent to the PA in the EPA's CERCLA process. The IAS examined 38 potential sites (Table 2-1). Three sites (Sites 5, 8, and 12) were recommended for further study based on the historical information. Two additional sites (Sites 6 and 25) were recommended for further study if the further investigation of Site 5 indicated the need. A Supplemental PA Report for IHDIV-NSWC was prepared in January 1992 (NEESA, 1992). The Supplemental PA evaluated an additional 17 sites (Sites 39 to 55). All but two sites (Sites 51 and 52) were recommended for further study.

A Confirmation Study (CS), the Navy equivalent of an EPA SI, was prepared in 1985. The CS involved the collection and analysis of samples from each site recommended for further study in the IAS. The purpose of the CS was to confirm the presence of suspected contamination at Sites 5, 8, and 12. The CS concluded that silver contamination was present at Site 5 but did not pose a threat to human health or the environment. Mercury contamination at Site 8 was also confirmed and was considered a potential threat to human health and the environment. Corrective action at Site 8 was recommended. No surface contamination was detected at Site 12. Slightly elevated concentrations of heavy metals were found at Site 12 but were not attributable to Site 12. Monitoring at Site 12 was recommended to detect the future impact of deeply buried contaminants, if any.

As a follow-up to the Supplemental PA, an SI was conducted on Sites 39 through 50 and Sites 53, 54, and 55 in two phases. The Phase I SI (ENSAFE, 1992) focused on Site 42, Olsen Road Landfill. The Phase II SI (ENSAFE, 1994) focused on the remainder of the sites. Based on the results of the SI, all the sites were recommended for further study to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify the appropriate remedial action required.

Two additional sites, IR Sites 56 and 57, were discovered through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). At IR Site 56, low levels of lead were found in Industrial Wastewater Outfall 87 during routine water sampling. At IR Site 57, low levels of trichloroethylene were found in Industrial Wastewater Outfall 80 during routine water sampling. Both of these sites were high-priority sites since a known source and a known pathway to the environment exist.

Removal actions have been completed at Sites 5, 8, 56, and 57. The removal actions for Sites 5, 8, and 56 involved the excavation of contaminated soils to prevent transport of the contamination into the environment. Soils from Site 5 were contaminated with silver. These soils were used to reclaim a gravel borrow pit at Rum Point on the Stump Neck Annex of IHDIV-NSWC. Soils from Site 8 were contaminated with mercury and were placed in the soil cover of a magazine, Building 606, at IHDIV-NSWC. The reason the soils from Sites 5 and 8 were permitted to be placed elsewhere at IHDIV-NSWC was because the soils were not considered hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act



(RCRA). In addition, moving these soils from the streambeds eliminated the potential for silver and mercury to enter the Mattawoman Creek. Soils from Site 56 were contaminated with lead and were sent off-site for disposal as hazardous waste in a permitted hazardous waste landfill. The removal action for Site 57 involved relining existing sewer pipes to reduce the infiltration of contaminated shallow groundwater into the sewer system.

There are currently 65 active IR sites at IHDIV-NSWC (see Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4). The various levels of investigations that will be performed on each site have been listed in a Federal Facility Agreement between the Navy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), signed on December 9, 2000. This agreement was negotiated with the EPA and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), and a copy was placed in the Information Repository.

TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
PAGE 1 OF 12**



Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
1	Thorium Spill	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Thorium)	
2	Waste Crank Case Oil Applied to Torrence Road	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Oil)	
3	Nitroglycerin Explosion, Nitration Building Area	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	
4	Lloyd Road Oil Spill Sites	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Oil)	
5	X-Ray Building 731	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 Confirmation Study, Sept. 1985 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Silver)	Removal Action, Swale 1 completed January 1993; Swale 2, completed January 1995
6	Building 1349, Hypo Spill	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Silver)	Remedial Investigation ongoing
7	Building 682, HMX Spill	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	
8	Building 766, Mercury Deposits	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 Confirmation Study, Sept. 1985 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Mercury)	Removal Action, 1984 Removal Action, June - October 1994
9	Patterson Avenue, Oil Spill	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Fuel Oil)	



TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
 INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
 INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
10	Single-base Propellant Grains Spill	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	
11	Caffee Road Landfill	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 Draft RI, July 2001 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Metals) (VOC)	Remedial investigation ongoing
12	Town Gut Landfill	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 Confirmation Study, Sept. 1985 RI Report, Jul. 1999 FS Report, Jan. 2002	Soil cover over landfill Monitor Groundwater	None	
13	Paint Solvents Disposal Ground	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 Draft RI, July 2001 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Metals) (Solvents)	Remedial investigation ongoing
14	Waste Acid Disposal Pit	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Acid)	
15	Mercury Deposits in Manhole, Flourine Lab	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Mercury)	Remedial investigation ongoing
16	Laboratory Chemical Disposal	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Mercury)	Remedial investigation ongoing

TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
17	Disposal Metal Parts Along Shoreline	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 Draft RI, July 2001 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Metals) (VOC)	Remedial investigation ongoing
18	Hog Island	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Grits/Sludge from STP)	
19	Catch Basins at Chip Collection Houses	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Lead) (Copper)	
20	Single-base Powder Facilities	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (Explosives)	
21	Bronson Road Landfill	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 Draft RI, July 2001 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Metals)	Remedial investigation ongoing
22	NG Slums Burning Site	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (Explosives)	
23	Hydraulic Oil Spill Discharges From Extrusion Plant	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(VOC) (SVOC)	
24	Abandoned Drain Lines	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	
25	Hypo Discharge X-Ray Building No. 2	M	RI	IAS, May 1983 Draft RI, July 2001 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Silver)	Remedial investigation is ongoing
26	Thermal Destructor 2	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	



TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
 INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
 INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
 PAGE 4 OF 12**

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
27	Thermal Destructor 1	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	
28	Original Burning Ground	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (Explosives) (VOC) (SVOC)	
29	The Valley	M	SSA	IAS, May 1983 FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	
30	Stump Neck Impact Area	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	
31	Old Demolition Range	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	
32	Suspected Tool Burial Site	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, June 2002	Site screening process	(Metals)	
33	Scrap Metal Pit	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, June 2002	Site screening process	(Metals)	
34	Tool Burial Site	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, June 2002	Site screening process	(Metals)	
35	Torpedo Burial Site	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (Explosives)	
36	Inactive Disposal Site	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, June 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (Explosives)	

TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
37	Causeway	S	SSA	Draft Site Screening Process Report, June 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (VOC) (SVOC)	
38	Rum Point Landfill	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (VOC) (SVOC)	
39	Organics Plant	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 RI Report, Jul. 1999	Remedial investigation	(Explosives)	Currently undergoing a remedial investigation of the source of contamination
40	Palladium Catalyst in Sediments	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Palladium) (UDMH)	
41	Scrap Yard	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 RI Report, Jul. 1999 FS Report, Jan. 2002	Soil removal Clean concrete pad Groundwater monitoring	Arochlor-1260 Arsenic Chromium Lead	
42	Olsen Road Landfill	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final Phase I SI, July 1992 RI Report, Jul. 1999 FS, June 2002	Re-evaluate remedial alternative	Trichloroethene Arsenic Iron	



TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
 INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
 INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
43	Toluene Disposal Site	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Metals) (VOC) (SVOC)	
44	Soak Out Area	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 RI Report, Jul. 1999 FS Report, Jan. 2002 ROD, May 2002	No Action	None	
45	Abandoned Drums	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(VOC)	Before subsequent field activities, remove and dispose all drums Remedial investigation ongoing
46	Cadmium Sandblast Grit	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Cadmium) (Lead)	

TABLE 2-1

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
 INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
 INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
47	Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(VOC) (SVOC)	
48	Nitroglycerine Plant Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Explosives) (Metals)	
49	Chemical Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Mercury)	Remedial investigation ongoing
50	Building 103, Crawl Space	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Mercury)	Remedial investigation ongoing
51	Building 101, Dry Well	M		PA, January 1992 Draft Site Screening Process Report, June 2002	Site screening process	Unknown	
52	Building 102, Dry Well	M		PA, January 1992 Draft Site Screening Process Report, June 2002	Site screening process	Unknown	



TABLE 2-1
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
PAGE 8 OF 12

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
53	Mercury Contamination of the Sewage System	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Mercury)	Remedial investigation ongoing
54	Building 101	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Mercury)	Remedial investigation ongoing
55	Building 102	M	RI	PA, January 1992 Final SI Report, Phase II, March 1994 FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Mercury)	Remedial investigation ongoing
56	IW87 - Lead Contamination	M	RI	FFA, March 2002	Remedial investigation	(Lead)	Removal Action, May – October 1996
57	TCE Building 292 Area	M	RI	RI, Jul. 2002	Proceed with a feasibility study	Arsenic TCE	Removal Action, October – November 1998
58	Range 6 Burn Point	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives) (Metals)	
59	Chickamuxen Creek's Edge Site A	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives) (Metals)	

TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
PAGE 9 OF 12**



Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
60	Chickamuxen Creek's Edge Site B	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives) (Metals)	
61	Range 6	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives) (Metals)	
62	Air Blast Pond	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives) (Metals)	
63	Area 8	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives) (Metals)	
64	IED	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives) (Metals)	
65	IOD	S	SSA	FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives) (Metals)	
SWMUs 4 and 5	Underground Storage Tanks (Buildings 290/525)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 6	Used Battery Accumulation Area (Building 290)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 27	Waste Oil Storage Area (Goddard Power)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 38	Caffee Road Waste Oil Storage Area	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Investigate with Site 11 RI	Waste Oils	
SWMUs 40 – 46	Wastewater Collection/Treatment Tanks	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		



TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
 INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
 INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
 PAGE 10 OF 12**

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
SWMUs 47 –51	Spent Acid Storage/Treatment Tanks	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMUs 64 – 66	Wastewater Storage Tanks (Building 1596)	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 69	Temporary Dumpster for Explosive Scrap	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 70	Temporary Areas for Drummed Explosive Scrap	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 72	Oil/Water Separators	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 74	Unlined Overland Drainage Ditches	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Investigate further with limited sampling	Varies over the facility.	
AOC G	Sand-Blasting Sand Storage Area	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
AOC H	Drum at Fuel Storage Area	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 20	Safety Burn Point	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Conduct a remedial investigation	(Explosives)	
SWMU 21	Caffee Road Decontamination Burn Point	M	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Investigate along with the Site 11 remedial investigation	(Metals) (Fuel Oil) (Explosives)	

TABLE 2-1

**INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
PAGE 11 OF 12**



Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
SWMU 12	Waste Oil Storage Site	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 13	Pink Water Treatment Tank	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Manage under the RCRA program	(Explosives)	
SWMU 14	Photographic Lab Septic System	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Retain as an AOC pending further investigation	(Silver)	
SWMU 15	Spent Photographic Solution Storage	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 16	Thermal Treatment Tank	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Investigate along with the Site 58 remedial investigation	(Explosives)	
SWMU 17	Building 2015 – Chemical Lab Accumulation Area	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 18	Waste Pile	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		
SWMU 19	Disposal Area No. 1	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Investigate with Site 64 RI	(Explosives)	
SWMU 20	Disposal Area No. 2	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Investigate with Stump Neck SWMU 28	Unknown	
SWMU 21	Drum Storage Area	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	No Action		

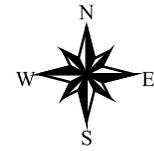
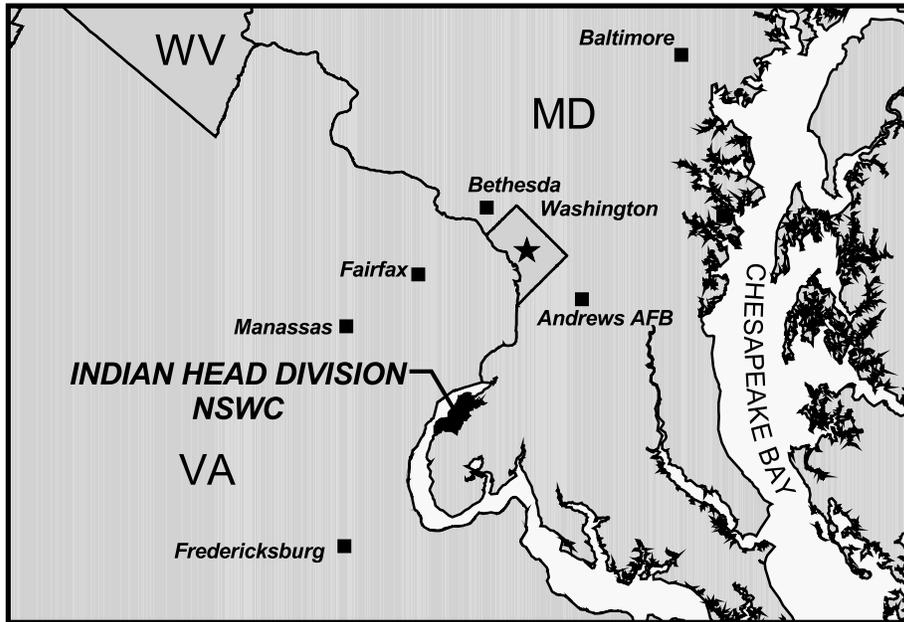


TABLE 2-1
INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
PAGE 12 OF 12

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) or Stump Neck (S)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern ¹ OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
SWMU 28	Old Skeet and Trap Range	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Investigate further with limited sampling	(Lead)	
SWMU 29	Pistol Range	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Retain as an AOC pending further investigation	(Lead)	
SWMU 30	Building 2015 Dry Well	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit Report, December 2001	Retain as an AOC pending further investigation	(Spent Laboratory Chemicals)	

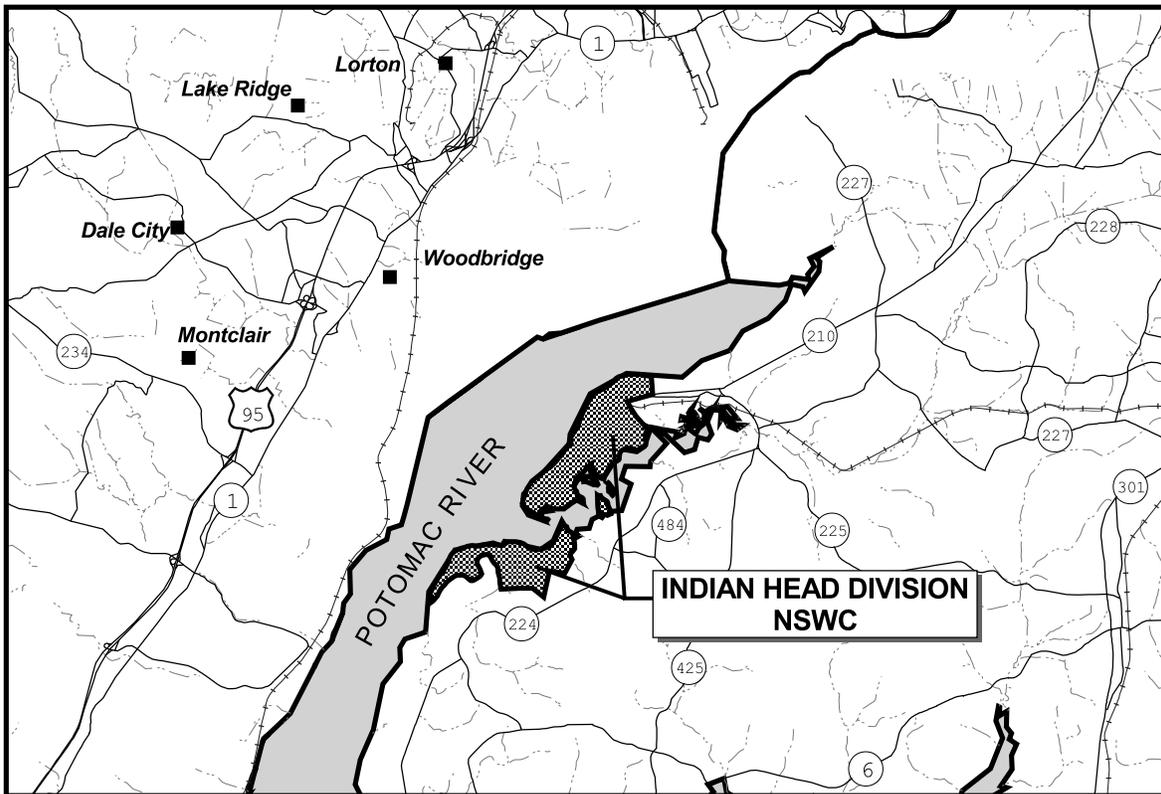
- BNA = Base-Neutral/Acid Extractables
- HBNQ = High Bulk Nitroguanidine
- IAS = Initial Assessment Study (Equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment)
- NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- PNC = Plastisol Nitrocellulose
- TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
- UDMH = Unsymmetrical Dimethylhydrazine
- VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds
- SVOC = Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

1 Based on Industrial Use Human Health Risk Assessment (applies to Sites 12, 39, 41, 42, 44, 57)



LEGEND

- City
- Highway
- Railroad
- River

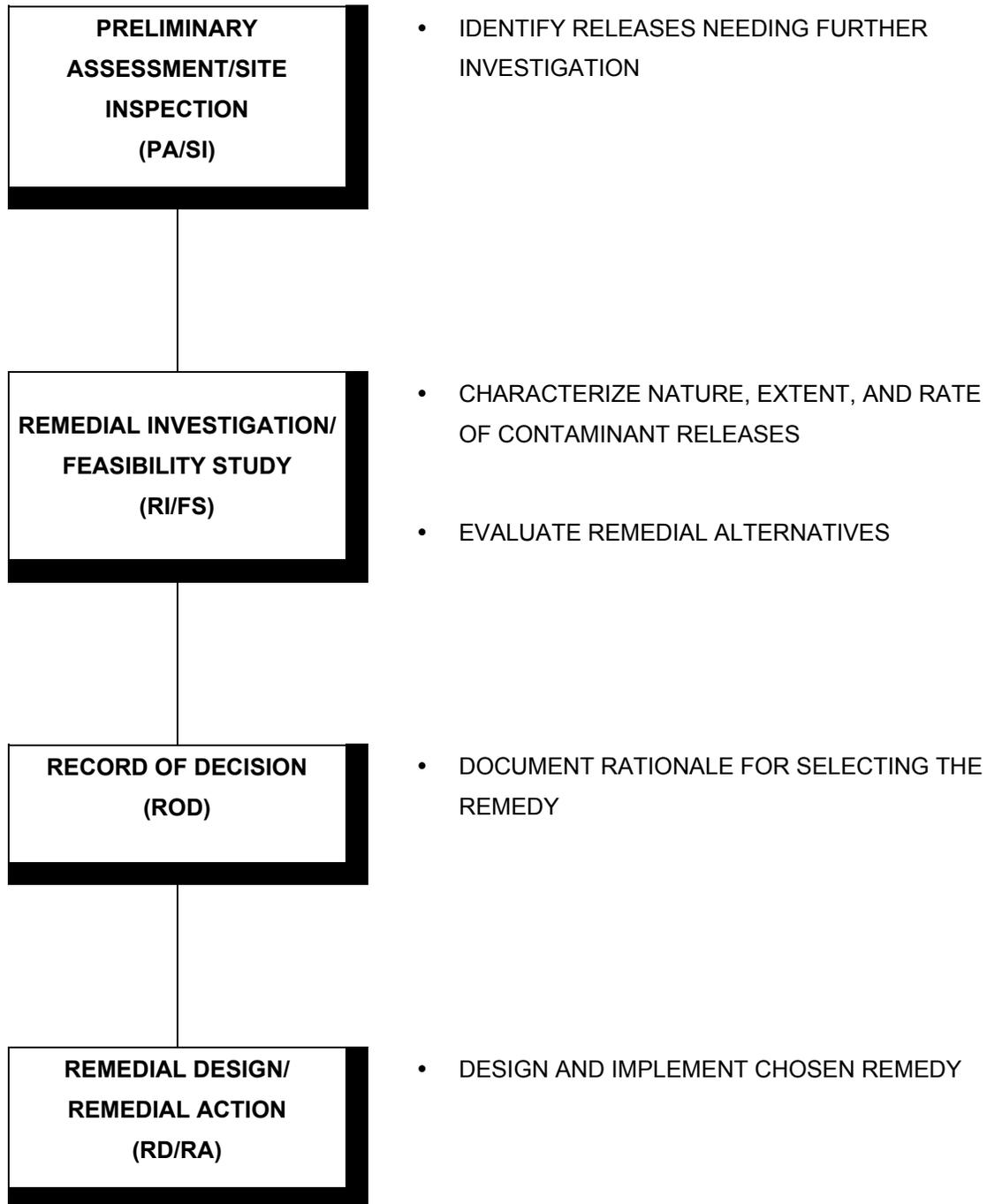


DRAWN BY J. LAMEY	DATE 8/2/01	 Tetra Tech NUS, Inc. FACILITY LOCATION MAP INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NSWC INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND	CONTRACT NUMBER 0525	OWNER NO. 0325
CHECKED BY G.JL	DATE 8/3/01		APPROVED BY G.JL	DATE 8/3/01
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA SCALE AS NOTED			APPROVED BY —	DATE —
			DRAWING NO. FIGURE 2 -1	REV 0



FIGURE 2-2

**CERCLA PROCESS
INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NSWC**



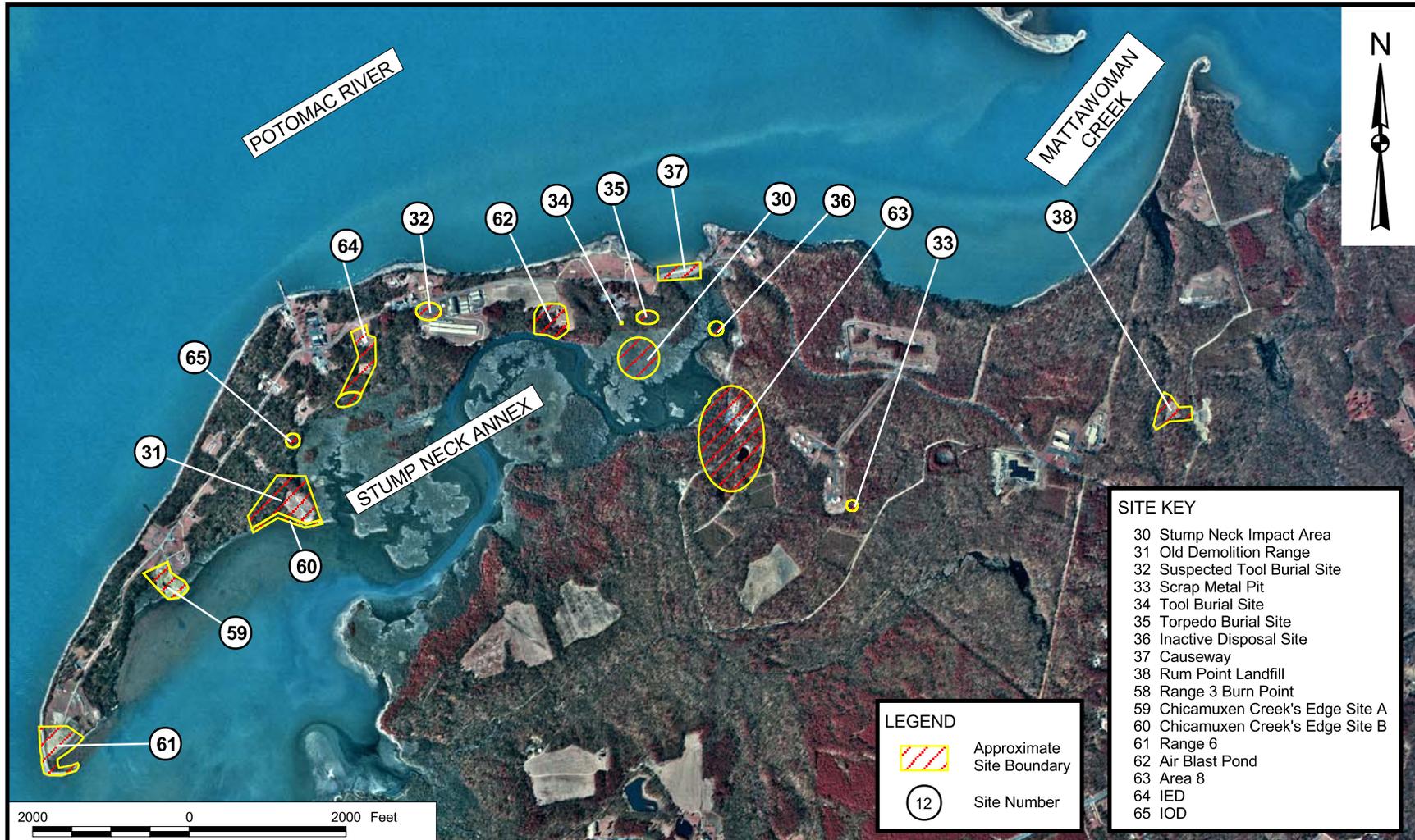


- SITE KEY**
- 1 Thorium Spill
 - 2 Waste Crank Case Oil Applied to Torrence Road
 - 3 Nitroglycerin Explosion, Nitration Building Area
 - 4 Lloyd Road Oil Spill Sites
 - 5 X-Ray Building 731
 - 6 Building 1349, Hypo Spill
 - 7 HMX Spill, Slurry Mix Building 682
 - 8 Mercury Contamination From Building 766
 - 9 Patterson Avenue Oil Spill
 - 10 Single-base Propellant Grains Spill
 - 11 Caffee Road Landfill
 - 12 Town Gut Landfill
 - 13 Paint Solvents Disposal Dumping Ground
 - 14 Waste Acid Disposal Pit
 - 15 Mercury Deposits in Manhole, Fluorine Lab
 - 16 Laboratory Chemical Disposal
 - 17 Disposed Metal Parts Along Shoreline
 - 18 Hog Island
 - 19 Catch Basin at Chip Collection House (1051)
 - 20 Single-base Powder Facility
 - 21 Bronson Road Landfill
 - 22 NG Slums Burning Site
 - 23 Hydraulic Oil Spill Discharges from Extrusion Plant
 - 24 Abandoned Drain Lines
 - 25 Hypo Discharge X-Ray Building No. 2
 - 26 Thermal Destructor 2
 - 27 Thermal Destructor 1
 - 28 Original Burning Ground
 - 29 The Valley
 - 39 Organics Plant
 - 40 Silver and Palladium Catalyst in Sediments
 - 41 Scrap Yard
 - 42 Olsen Road Landfill
 - 43 Toluene Disposal Site
 - 44 Soak Out Area
 - 45 Abandoned Drums
 - 46 Cadmium Sandblast Grit
 - 47 Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area
 - 48 Nitroglycerine Plant Disposal Area
 - 49 Chemical Disposal Pit
 - 50 Building 103, Crawl Space
 - 51/54 Building 101, Dry Well/Building 101
 - 52/55 Building 102, Dry Well/Building 102
 - 53 Mercury Contamination of the Sewage System
 - 56 IW87 - Lead Contamination
 - 57 TCE Building 292 Area

- LEGEND**
- Approximate Site Boundary
 - Site Number



DRAWN BY K. PEILA CHECKED BY GJL COST/SCHEDULE-AREA SCALE AS NOTED	DATE 7/26/02 DATE 7/26/02 MAIN AREA SITE LOCATION MAP IHDIV - NSWC, INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	CONTRACT NUMBER 4019 APPROVED BY GJL APPROVED BY DRAWING NO. FIGURE 2 - 3	OWNER NUMBER DATE 8/8/02 DATE REV 0
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DRAWN BY K. PEILA CHECKED BY G.JL COST/SCHEDULE-AREA SCALE AS NOTED	DATE 7/26/02 DATE 7/26/02	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	CONTRACT NUMBER 4019	OWNER NUMBER —
		STUMP NECK ANNEX SITE LOCATION MAP IHDIV - NSWC, INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND	APPROVED BY G.JL	DATE 8/8/02
			APPROVED BY —	DATE —
			DRAWING NO. FIGURE 2 - 4	REV 0



3.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS BACKGROUND

The Community Relations Program for the IHDIV-NSWC IR Program began with the development of a CRP in November 1989. The CRP is a formal plan for community relations activities at IHDIV-NSWC. It is designed to create opportunities for public involvement in the IR Program by identifying community relations activities to promote involvement and by giving citizens the opportunity to learn about IHDIV-NSWC and the ongoing IR Program. The CRP is dynamic to reflect the technical progress of the IR Program while being responsive to the needs and concerns of the community. Because of this, IHDIV-NSWC periodically reviews and revises the CRP to reflect new technical information and progress.

Following the development of the CRP, information repositories were established at the LaPlata Branch of the Charles County Public Library and the IHDIV-NSWC General Library (Building 620). However, since the events of September 11, 2001 and because of limited available space, the LaPlata Branch of the Charles County Public Library no longer houses the information repository for the IR program at IHDIV-NSWC. The information repositories are files containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and community relations materials pertaining to the IR Program activities at IHDIV-NSWC. Documents generated as a result of the IR Program are available for public review.

Another important aspect of the IHDIV-NSWC community relations effort was the establishment of a Technical Review Committee (TRC) in accordance with requirements of the IR Program. The TRC actively participated in the development of work scopes for studies and provided technical reviews and comments during the execution of the studies and the selection of remedial technologies. TRC members included representatives from the U.S. Navy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maryland Department of the Environment, Charles County Health Department, Charles County Planning and Growth Management, Indian Head Waste Water Treatment Plant, and representatives from the Indian Head community. IHDIV-NSWC has now expanded community participation by converting the TRC into a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB serves as an outgrowth of the TRC concept by providing a more comprehensive forum for discussing environmental cleanup issues and acting as a mechanism for RAB members to provide input reflective of the broader community's concerns.



4.0 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

This CRP was developed to better understand and address community's issues, concerns, and community's informational needs as they relate to IHDIV-NSWC. Information received during RAB meetings and community interviews was incorporated into the CRP. The Environmental Office, in conjunction with the Public Affairs Office, reviews and revises the CRP periodically in response to changes in community relations needs and technical progress. Environmental cleanup at IHDIV-NSWC has progressed since the CRP was last issued; therefore, this revision addresses the changes in environmental site cleanup status and community relations activities.

Community interviews were conducted in September 1994 and February and March 2002. To assist the Environmental Office and Public Affairs Office with the review and revision of the 2002 CRP, Section 4.1 provides a recap of the concerns expressed by those interviewed in 1994. The complete summary of the community interviews conducted in 1994 is contained in the CRP issued in 1995.

Section 4.2 provides a summary of the interviews completed in 2002. Questions asked during the 2002 community interviews are arranged into the following categories: general awareness, level of concern, information needs, and level of involvement. A sample community interview questionnaire is provided in Appendix C.

4.1 1994 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW RECAP

Thirteen people were interviewed in 1994; only two interviewees indicated any depth of knowledge of both past and present operations at IHDIV-NSWC. Many of those interviewed in 1994 mentioned an August 1994 magazine explosion as the principal issue that had captured the public's interest about the facility. On the issue of environmental cleanup, a few addressed the question directly and expressed the view that the facility has been doing everything it can to deal with the contamination created by past operations. Several interviewees wanted to be sure that the cleanup was being done correctly. One interviewee noted that the facility had received several environmental awards and this distinction should be publicized to provide the public some level of comfort. Additional concerns included the following:

- The "burn point" (Strauss Avenue Thermal Treatment Point) creates concern for people boating on the Potomac River.
- Concern was expressed about the possibility that the facility might be decommissioned, a situation that would seriously impact the entire area's economy.



- Concern was expressed that, if the facility was not a more consistent and responsible neighbor, both in addressing contaminants present and in recognizing adjacent residential land use, the community support necessary to prevent its closure would not be forthcoming. Further, interviewees expressed concern that the facility needs to be more proactive in ensuring there is an adequate buffer between its property and other (residential) interests.
- The facility needs to re-establish a solid connection to the community and educate it about the facility's mission.
- Interviewees expressed concern for the long-term impact of the facility on the quality and quantity of the area's groundwater supply.
- Additional concerns were expressed for the health and safety of the students and staff in proximity to the facility; the proliferation of *Hydrilla* in Mattawoman Creek; the general health of Mattawoman Creek; and assurance that no drums of hazardous waste are buried on IHDIV-NSWC.

4.2 2002 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

The questions asked and the responses given during the 2002 community interviews were compiled into summary format and are presented below. This summary is intended to present generalized issues and concerns, rather than reiterate specific comments.

4.2.1 General Background

The interviews for this CRP were conducted during February and March 2002. Twenty interviews were held, involving 5 women and 15 men. Interviewees were selected by the IHDIV-NSWC Public Affairs Office based on past knowledge of members of the public who had expressed interest in the activities at the facility.

One person interviewed for the 2002 CRP revision works but does not live in the area. Three people have lived in the area for 5 years or less. Four people have been residents for 5 to 30 years. Twelve people have lived in the area for more than 30 years and consider themselves Charles County natives.

Eight interviewees have never been employed by IHDIV-NSWC. Two interviewees have been employed as civilian workers at the facility, and five interviewees have one or more family members who have been



or are currently employed in some capacity at the facility. Five interviewees stated that both they and family members had been or are currently employed by IHDIV-NSWC.

When asked about IHDIV-NSWC's performance as a neighbor, 12 people stated that the facility had been an excellent neighbor over the years. Five interviewees rated the facility's relationship with the county and the town of Indian Head as good. Three individuals rated the facility as a fair to poor neighbor. Several of those interviewed felt that the relationship between IHDIV-NSWC and the community had been good to excellent for a number of years, but the relationship had declined dramatically in the past couple of years.

4.2.2 General Awareness

Of the 20 individuals interviewed, 6 indicated that they were very knowledgeable about both past and present operations at the facility. These interviewees either had worked at IHDIV-NSWC or were intimately involved with local committees in support of the facility and community. Twelve interviewees felt they were familiar with the facility's mission, explaining that IHDIV-NSWC makes ordnance. Several of those interviewees also understood that the facility performs research and development. Two interviewees indicated that they had no knowledge of activities conducted at IHDIV-NSWC.

Thirteen of those interviewed understood that environmental cleanup activities are necessary and are occurring at IHDIV-NSWC. However, only eight interviewees could identify specific sites targeted for cleanup activities. These eight were aware of the sites through a variety of sources, including contacts with the Naval Energetics Technology Alliance (formed in 1995 as a special interest group in support of IHDIV-NSWC), the RAB, and work performed at IHDIV-NSWC.

4.2.3 Level of Concern

During the interview process, individuals were asked to express their concerns about the environmental studies and cleanup being conducted at IHDIV-NSWC. More than half of the interviewees responded that they did not have any concerns. These individuals indicated that the Navy is taking the proper action to address environmental problems identified at the facility. One individual was more concerned about the waste plant at Mattawoman Creek polluting the creek than about the environmental cleanup at IHDIV-NSWC. Two interviewees indicated that they thought the Navy is doing a good job with the environmental cleanup activities. One interviewee discussed the level of effort and amount of money being spent on cleanup and indicated that the cleanup goals for IHDIV-NSWC may be too stringent.



Several interviewees indicated that they thought the facility should provide more information to the public about the cleanup in general. They indicated that it is important to keep the county and the community informed because this information is used to keep investments flowing into IHDIV-NSWC and the community. Two interviewees stated that cleanup information near the location of homes or businesses that are for sale is important because property owners are required to disclose environmental information about the property before the sale. The interviewees suggested the facility develop a pamphlet discussing cleanup at IHDIV-NSWC. Local realtors could provide this pamphlet to people relocating to the area. One interviewee suggested the facility be more proactive about providing information to the public and suggested the use of a Speakers Bureau. The speakers could make presentations about environmental cleanup and other activities occurring at the facility at local civic and business meetings in order to keep the public abreast of current issues.

Several interviewees expressed concern about general environmental cleanup. One interviewee indicated concern that the Navy should keep hazards away from the general public. Some interviewees did not know how IHDIV-NSWC disposed of chemicals, propellants, or wastes generated at the facility. The interviewees expressed concern about this lack of knowledge. Interviewees were also concerned about chemical spills polluting the Potomac River or Mattawoman Creek and contamination of the soil and water associated with these spills. Several interviewees talked about Mattawoman Creek as a “premiere fishing area,” providing income from fishermen and tourists to the local economy. The individuals indicated that it is important to protect and preserve wildlife in the area from contamination of the soil and water. Other interviewees expressed concern about health-related effects and illnesses caused by damage to soil and water in the area. One of these individuals also was concerned about the high cancer rate in Charles County relative to the rest of the state of Maryland.

Interviewees indicated that the potential for IHDIV-NSWC to be identified on the upcoming BRAC list attracts the attention of the local community and businesses. People would like the facility to remain open because it is one of the larger employers in the area. In addition, activity at IHDIV-NSWC impacts local businesses and the community by providing additional jobs and income. Because of the impact the facility has on local businesses and the community, several interviewees expressed the importance of the facility working with the town of Indian Head and Charles County to keep local jobs and businesses viable.

A few interviewees also mentioned the impact that the change of command has on the ongoing relationship between the town and the facility. Several individuals indicated that different commands have been oriented toward fostering a “good relationship” with the town of Indian Head and local



businesses. They indicated their disappointment that the current command is not oriented in this fashion, especially in light of September 11, 2001, and the potential for BRAC listing.

Several interviewees mentioned that “explosions” at the facility attract attention, especially when they break windows in nearby homes or businesses. Several other individuals indicated their concern about transporting materials for IHDIV-NSWC on Route 210, which goes through the town of Indian Head. In addition, hazards associated with this mode of transportation, such as improper placarding of transported materials or spills, cause concern for some individuals.

A number of interviewees expressed pride in the new products developed at IHDIV-NSWC in support of the recent efforts in Afghanistan. Several interviewees discussed the effects of September 11, 2001, on IHDIV-NSWC, including the increased security and importance of the facility. Other individuals mentioned the recent arrival of the U.S. Marines and were concerned that the facility might become a target during the war effort.

One interviewee expressed concern about having been unable to speak with someone at the facility when seeking specific information about environmental activities at the facility.

4.2.4 Information Needs

When asked about the information repositories (the locations where documents generated about IHDIV-NSWC cleanup are available for public review), only four of those interviewed knew about them. The existing repositories are listed in Appendix B. Suggestions were made for additional information repository locations, including the public libraries located in the Bryans Road and Waldorf areas.

In response to the question regarding how people in the area receive most of their information about environmental cleanup conducted at IHDIV-NSWC, 13 individuals indicated that they receive information by word of mouth from others. Several interviewees indicated that the *Maryland Independent and Gazette* newspapers provide articles about IHDIV-NSWC activities. Additional methods of obtaining information about cleanup at the facility included contacts made at local business meetings (such as the Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland meetings, Town Hall Meetings, Charles County Chamber of Commerce meetings, and Western Charles County Business Association meetings); direct contact with the IHDIV-NSWC Public Affairs Office; “State of the Division” messages; articles in the *Flash Point* (the facility’s newsletter); and presentations made at RAB meetings. One interviewee stated that updates received from Congressman Steny H. Hoyer (Fifth Congressional District of Maryland) have also kept him abreast of ongoing activities at IHDIV-NSWC.



When asked how people would prefer to receive information about environmental cleanup at IHDIV-NSWC, most interviewees responded that the articles in the local newspaper and the *Flash Point* were good sources of information. Several interviewees indicated that the Web site (<http://www.ih.navy.mil>), regular updates mailed to their homes, personal visits from facility representatives, and large public meetings also would be useful ways to stay updated about environmental cleanup at the facility. Less frequently suggested sources of information included fact sheets, the information repositories, small neighborhood meetings, and contact through electronic mail.

The interviewees made several suggestions to get information out to the community, including having a representative from the facility on the Charles County Chamber of Commerce. One interviewee suggested taping RAB meetings and broadcasting them on the local cable access channel provided by the local cable television provider (Comcast Corporation). One interviewee said that IHDIV-NSWC no longer makes personal visits or telephone calls to key individuals in the community. This interviewee feels that these visits and telephone calls are an important part of fostering relationships between the facility and the local community. Another interviewee encouraged IHDIV-NSWC to conduct and announce tours of the facility and to create a place where the local community can come to IHDIV-NSWC and use the facilities, such as the golf course, library, and swimming pool.

In response to a question about what method works best for getting information to the Indian Head community, the majority of interviewees felt that publishing articles in the local newspaper (*Maryland Independent*) is the most effective. However, interviewees suggested a variety of communication techniques, including providing regular updates by mail; using the information repository; conducting small neighborhood meetings; using word of mouth; broadcasting announcements on local radio stations; publishing articles in the local *Gazette* newspaper, in the Southern Maryland insert to the *Washington Post*, or in the town of Indian Head newsletter; issuing announcements through local churches; and providing information at town meetings.

When asked how they would get a question or an issue resolved with the facility, many of the interviewees stated that they would use multiple techniques to get the information they needed. The majority of interviewees said they would contact the IHDIV-NSWC Public Affairs Office. Several others stated that they would ask a neighbor, friend, or relative; call the facility main telephone number; or talk with someone currently working at the facility. Others said they would call the Indian Head Town Hall, contacts on the Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland, or the County Commissioner or other elected officials.



4.2.5 Level of Involvement

All interviewees were asked if they would like to become involved in the facility cleanup activities through participation on the RAB. Twenty-five percent (five interviewees) said they would like to participate on the RAB. Only one-half of the interviewees were aware of the existence of the RAB. Thirteen interviewees asked to receive more information about the RAB, and 14 requested that their names be placed on the mailing list to receive information about facility cleanup activities.



5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES, TECHNIQUES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of all community relations efforts is to foster open communication among the government, the public, and other responsible and interested parties. A goal of the CRP is to build two-way communication between the community and the Navy in an effort to

- Inform the public regarding the progress of planned and ongoing actions at the site.
- Communicate the results of investigations and risk assessments when available.
- Receive feedback from the public as to their specific concerns and information needs.
- Provide the public with the opportunity to comment on and participate in addressing technical decisions associated with the site.

A format of open communication serves to lessen and resolve conflicts, to keep the residents informed of the investigation progress, and to assist in the remediation decision-making process for the site.

5.2 TECHNIQUES

Community relations programs require the use of appropriate communication methods that are tailored to educate the public about the remedial investigations. The techniques that are implemented are governed by program requirements and/or policy issues defined by the decision-maker. In developing an effective community relations strategy for IHDIV-NSWC, several techniques are appropriate.

5.2.1 Key Point-of-Contact

The Public Affairs Office (PAO) is the key point-of-contact with the community for IHDIV-NSWC. The PAO is responsible for ensuring that inquiries regarding the progress of the environmental investigations, remedial actions, and other decisions regarding the IR process are responded to in a timely and accurate manner. The PAO disseminates information to the public regarding environmental restoration activities and coordinates all technical queries with the Environmental Office of the Activity. The PAO's address and phone number are provided in Appendix B.



5.2.2 Local Community and Media Communications Techniques

Techniques to provide information to the public include the following:

- Fact Sheets/Brochures. Fact sheets, written by the Environmental Office, present technical and/or enforcement information, announce public meetings, record of decision signings, and provide background information to the public prior to a meeting. For the fact sheets and brochures to be an effective method for communicating this type of information to the public, all information must be clear, concise, and easily understood. Fact sheets are distributed to individuals on the mailing lists.
- Information Repository. An information repository is maintained by the Activity's Environmental Office to ensure that copies of all public documents, including administrative records, technical reports, and fact sheets pertaining to the site, are readily available to interested parties. An information repository is established at the IHDIV-NSWC General Library (see Appendix B).
- Mailing List. An internal mailing list is established and maintained by the Activity's Environmental Office to identify persons interested in the site investigation activities. Those on the list include RAB members, local and state officials, and facility personnel. Other interested individuals wishing to be added to the mailing list should state so in writing and submit their name, title, address, and phone number to the Public Affairs Office key point-of-contact listed in Appendix B. Individuals on the mailing list will receive notices of community meetings and additional information upon request.
- Public Notices/News Releases. Public notices and news releases are published in local newspapers to announce major environmental restoration activities and formal public participation events, such as public hearings and public comment periods. This information will be sent to the *Maryland Independent*.
- Responsiveness Summary. Responsiveness summaries document oral and written public input submitted at public meetings, at public hearings, or during a public comment period. These summaries, developed by the Environmental Office, provide a clear record of community concerns about the IR Program for consideration in planning future community relations activities and the approach to environmental activities. These summaries will be part of the final Record of Decision, which will be made available to the public in the information repository.



5.2.3 Community Interviews

Interviews with local government officials, residents living near the site, other concerned and interested citizens, and representatives from local organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and other civic and environmental associations provide information to IHDIV-NSWC about community needs and concerns. A total of 13 community interviews were conducted in September 1994 and 20 interviews were conducted in February and March 2002 to update the CRP. The decision to conduct additional interviews as events and cleanup actions occur will be made by the Public Affairs Office with input from the Environmental Office.

5.2.4 Public Meetings

Public meetings, both formal and informal, are used to inform the community about ongoing site activities and findings and to discuss and receive citizen feedback on proposed courses of action. Meetings are usually held in association with milestones in the response process, such as the release of technical reports. Public meetings are announced in advance via press releases, newspaper notices, and direct mailings to the mailing list. In addition, small informal meetings (workshops) to keep key groups and citizens informed of site activities are held as appropriate. The Environmental Office is responsible for organizing all RAB and public meetings.

5.2.5 Restoration Advisory Board

A RAB, formerly the TRC, was established at IHDIV-NSWC. The purpose of the RAB is to act as a forum for discussion and exchange of information among the Navy, regulatory agencies, and the community on environmental restoration topics; to provide an opportunity for local community members to review the progress and participate in the decision-making process by reviewing and commenting on actions and proposed actions involving the site; and to serve as an outgrowth of the TRC concept by providing a more comprehensive forum for discussing environmental cleanup issues and serving as a mechanism for RAB members to give advice as individuals.

The RAB includes representatives from the Navy, MDE, EPA, Charles County Health Department, Charles County Planning and Growth Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Indian Head Waste Water Treatment Plant, and community representatives and is co-chaired by one representative each from the community and IHDIV-NSWC. The RAB meets three or four times per year or on an as-needed basis; meetings are announced in the *Maryland Independent*. Meeting minutes are made available to interested parties. Fact sheets describing the activities and responsibilities of the RAB and RAB members are included as Appendix D.



5.2.6 Environmental Education

An array of events provide a community forum to educate the public concerning the environment and environmental investigations and provide the public with an opportunity to discuss the subject matter on an informal, one-on-one basis with the decision-maker. ECOFAIRS are an example of the type of event that is used to disseminate information to the public. Additional methods include technical demonstrations that show the public how specific investigations (e.g., well drilling) or remedial activities are being conducted.

5.2.7 Periodic Site Tours

The Public Affairs Office schedules periodic tours of the IHDIV-NSWC, focusing on active environmental cleanup areas, to educate the surrounding community about the IHDIV-NSWC and its environmental restoration program.



6.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES TO DATE

The community relations activities conducted to date for IHDIV-NSWC's IR Program are presented in this section of the CRP. It is important to note that the CRP and community relations schedule are dynamic; both are updated as necessary to respond to changing community concerns and ongoing progress in the IR Program.

IHDIV-NSWC COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Activity	Date
Technical Review Committee/Membership Letter (Expansion)	June 1991
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #1).....	July 1991
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #2).....	October 1991
Establish Information Repositories	October 1991
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #3).....	February 1992
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #4).....	May 1992
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #5).....	August 1992
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #6).....	November 1992
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #7).....	February 1993
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #8).....	September 1993
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #9).....	January 1994
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #10)	May 1994
Public Meeting (Solicit RAB Members)	July 1994
Technical Review Committee Meeting (Meeting #11)	August 1994
Community Interviews (13 interviews)	September 1994
RAB Training.....	December 1994
RAB Meeting (Meeting #1, Open to Public)	January 26, 1995
RAB Meeting (Meeting #2).....	April 6, 1995
RAB Meeting (Meeting #3).....	July 20, 1995
RAB Meeting (Meeting #4).....	October 19, 1995
RAB Meeting (Meeting #5).....	January 18, 1996
RAB Meeting (Meeting #6).....	April 18, 1996
RAB Meeting (Meeting #7).....	July 18, 1996
RAB Meeting (Meeting #8).....	October 17, 1996
RAB Meeting (Meeting #9).....	February 20, 1997
RAB Training.....	May 29, 1997
RAB Meeting (Meeting #10)	June 19, 1997
RAB Meeting (Meeting #11)	October 16, 1997
RAB Meeting (Meeting #12)	February 19, 1998



IHDIV-NSWC COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Activity	Date
RAB Meeting (Meeting #13)	April 30, 1998
RAB Meeting (Meeting #14)	June 18, 1998
RAB Meeting (Meeting #15)	October 15, 1998
RAB Meeting (Meeting #16)	February 18, 1999
RAB Meeting (Meeting #17)	June 17, 1999
RAB Meeting (Meeting #18)	October 21, 1999
RAB Meeting (Meeting #19)	February 17, 2000
RAB Meeting (Meeting #20)	June 15, 2000
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Site 12	January 23, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #21)	October 19, 2000
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Sites 41 and 44	February 20, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #22)	February 15, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #23)	June 21, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #24)	October 25, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #25)	February 28, 2002
RAB Meeting (Meeting #26)	June 20, 2002



REFERENCES

DON (Department of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations), February 1998. Environmental and Natural Resources Manual, OPNAVINST 5090.1B, Change 1.

ENSAFE/Allen & Hoshall, July 1992. Final Site Inspection Report Phase I, Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center.

ENSAFE/Allen & Hoshall, March 1994. Final Site Inspection Report, Phase II, Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center.

NEESA (Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity), May 1983. Initial Assessment Study of Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland.

NEESA (Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity), January 1992. Preliminary Assessment Report, Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland.

TtNUS (Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.) 2002. Site Screening Process Report for Site 32 – Suspected Tool Burial, Site 33 – Scrap Metal Pit, Site 34 – Tool Burial, Site 36 – Closed Landfill, Site 37 – Causeway, Site 57 – Building 101 Dry Well, and Site 52 – Building 102 Dry Well, Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head, Maryland, June.

USN/EPA (U.S. Department of the Navy/ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III), 2000. Federal Facilities Agreement Under CERCLA Section 120, Administrative Docket Number: III-FCA-CERC-018, December 9.

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARM	Anti-Radiation Missile
ASROC	Anti-Submarine Rocket
ATOS	Advanced Technology Ordnance Surveillance
BNA	Base-Neutral Acid
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAD	Cartridge-Actuated Device
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CS	Confirmation Study
DET	Distributed Explosive Technology
DOD	Department of Defense
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EIDS	Extremely Insensitive Detonating Substance
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ER,N	Environmental Restoration, Navy
FS	Feasibility Study
GEM	Green Energetic Materials
HBNQ	High Bulk Nitroguanidine
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IHDIV-NSWC	Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center
IM	Insensitive Munitions
IR	Installation Restoration
LCAC	Landing Craft Air Cushioned
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MEMS	Microelectromechanical Systems
MILCON	Military Construction
NCE	National Center for Energetics
NDRC	National Defense Research Committee
NOC	Naval Ordnance Center
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OPNAV	Chief Naval Operations
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAD	Propellant-Actuated Device



PAO	Public Affairs Office
PNC	Plastisol Nitrocellulose
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RD	Remedial Design
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIF	Reduction in Force
ROD	Record of Decision
SES	Senior Executive Service
SI	Site Inspection
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TQL	Total Quality Leadership
TRC	Technical Review Committee
UDMH	Unsymmetrical Dimethylhydrazine
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

APPENDIX B

LIST OF INTERESTED PARTIES



LIST OF CONTACTS & INTERESTED PARTIES

A. Navy Points of Contact

Ms. Christina Adams (Public Affairs Office)
Corporate Communications Director
Indian Head Division,
Naval Surface Warfare Center
101 Strauss Avenue, Bldg. 20
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035
(301) 744-6505

Mr. William Bohli
Safety Department Head
Indian Head Division,
Naval Surface Warfare Center
101 Strauss Avenue, Bldg. 482
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035
(301) 744-6507

Ms. Cheryl Deskins
Waste Management and Prevention Division
Indian Head Division,
Naval Surface Warfare Center
101 Strauss Avenue, D-327
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035
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Mr. Shawn Jorgensen
Remedial Project Manager
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Ms. Heidi Morgan
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Mr. Jeff Morris
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Department of the Navy
Engineering Field Activity-Chesapeake
1314 Harwood Street, SE
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5018
(202) 685-3279

B. U.S. Senate

Mr. Paul S. Sarbanes
SH-309 Hart Senate
Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-2002
(202) 224-4524

Ms. Barbara A. Mikulski
SH-709 Hart Senate
Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-2003
(202) 224-4654

C. House of Representatives

Mr. Steny H. Hoyer
1705 Longworth House
Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-2005
(202) 225-4131

D. Maryland Legislature

Mr. Thomas McLain Middleton
Maryland Senate
13290 Cedar Hill Place
Waldorf, MD 20601

Mr. Thomas E. Hutchins
Maryland House of Delegates
P.O. Box 9, Chapel Point Road
La Plata, MD 20646

Mr. Samuel C. Linton
Maryland House of Delegates
P.O. Box 110, Holly Springs Road
Nanjemoy, MD 20662

Mr. Van T. Mitchell
Maryland House of Delegates
6538 Ellenwood Drive
La Plata, MD 20646



E. Town Officials

Mr. Warren A. Bowie, Mayor
4198 Indian Head Highway
Indian Head, MD 20640

Mr. Ed Rice, Councilman
4198 Indian Head Highway
Indian Head, MD 20640

Mr. Dennis J. Scheessele, Councilman
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Indian Head, MD 20640

Mr. Ron Young
Interim Town Manager
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F. County Officials

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Mr. Murry Levy, President
Charles County Commissioner
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La Plata, MD 20646

Mr. Bob Fuller
Charles County Commissioner
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

Mr. Jim Jarboe
Charles County Commissioner
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

Mr. Danny Mayer
Charles County Commissioner
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

Mr. Al Smith
Charles County Commissioner
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La Plata, MD 20646

G. Federal Agencies

Mr. Dennis Orenshaw (3HS13)
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1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
(215) 814-3361

Mr. Fred Pinkney
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 573-4519

H. State Agencies

Mr. Curtis DeTore
Remedial Project Manager
Maryland Department of the Environment
Federal/NPL Superfund Division
1800 Washington Boulevard
Suite 625
Baltimore, MD 21230-1719
(410) 537-3791



I. Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members

* RAB Co-Chair

Mr. Elmer Biles
6315 Indian Head Highway
Indian Head, MD 20640
(301) 283-6298

Mr. Wayne McBain
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* Mr. Vincent Hungerford
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Indian Head, MD 20640
H (301) 743-7453
W (703) 739-5890



J. Newspapers

Ms. Angela Breck, Editor
Maryland Independent
7 Industrial Park Circle
Waldorf, MD 20602
(301) 645-9480

Mr. Tom Lansworth, Editor
Washington Post
Southern Maryland Extra
100 N. Oak Avenue
La Plata, MD 20646
(301) 934-1134

K. Document Repository Location

INDIV-NSWC General Library
Indian Head Division,
Naval Surface Warfare Center
101 Strauss Avenue, Bldg. 620
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035
(301) 744-4747

Hours of Operation:

Mon-Fri 9:00 am - 5:30 pm
Sat-Sun Closed

APPENDIX C

**INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
SAMPLE COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE**



INDIAN HEAD DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Date and Time: _____

Name of Interviewee: _____

Address: _____

Interviewers: _____

Interviewer: Introduce all those present at the interview and their titles/purpose. Please explain the purpose of the interview process: information gathering, to ascertain the community's issues and concerns about IHDIV-NSWC and ongoing environmental investigations and what will be done with this information after the completion of the interview process. This is a good time to explain the Installation Restoration Program and how the interviews fit into the process.

I. General Background:

1) How long have you lived in the area?

_____ years

2) Have you or any member of your family ever worked for IHDIV-NSWC?

<u>Interviewee</u>		<u>Family Member</u>
_____	Military employee	_____ Military employee
_____	Civilian employee	_____ Civilian employee
_____	Contract employee	_____ Contract employee

3) Based on your past experience, how would you characterize IHDIV-NSWC as a neighbor?

_____ Excellent
_____ Good
_____ Fair
_____ Poor



II. General Awareness:

1) How well do you understand the kind of work that goes on at IHDIV-NSWC?

_____ No knowledge
_____ Knowledgeable (Explain):

2) Are you aware of the environmental cleanup being conducted at Indian Head?

_____ No (Discuss cleanup program, go to III below)
_____ Yes

3) Are you aware of a specific site cleanup being conducted at Indian Head?

_____ No (Go to III below)
_____ Yes (Ask 3.a through 3.c)

3.a) What is your understanding of the nature of the problem at the _____ site?

3.b) What is your primary concern about this site?

3.c) Where did you learn about this site?

III. Level of Concern:

1) What are your current concerns about the environmental studies and cleanup being conducted at the IHDIV-NSWC?

2) What kinds of issues about the IHDIV-NSWC have attracted the most attention?



IV. Information Needs:

1) Were you aware that two information repositories have been set up in your area?

_____ Yes
_____ No

Interviewer: Inform the interviewee of the two locations of the information repositories: IHDIV General Library (Building 620) and the Charles County Public Library in La Plata. Explain what type of documents can be found in the repository.

2) How do you presently get information about the IHDIV-NSWC and/or the ongoing environmental investigations?

3) How would you like to receive additional information on the IHDIV-NSWC environmental program?

- _____ Regular updates mailed to your home
- _____ Site and restoration fact sheets
- _____ Visit the information repository
- _____ Personal visit/telephone call from IHDIV-NSWC
- _____ Articles in the local newspaper
- _____ Articles in the base newspaper (*Flash Point*)
- _____ Articles in the Town of Indian Head newsletter
- _____ Small neighborhood meeting
- _____ Large public meeting
- _____ Email
- _____ Website (<http://www.ih.navy.mil>)
- _____ Other (please describe) _____

3.a) In your opinion, what method works best in the Indian Head community?
(See above list)



4) If you had a question or an issue to raise about IHDIV-NSWC, what would you do?

- Ask a neighbor, friend or relative
- Contact the Town Hall
- Contact the County Commissioner's office or other elected officials
- Contact the IHDIV-NSWC Public Affairs Office
- Contact the IHDIV-NSWC main number listed in the telephone directory

4.a) Who at this office would you contact?

V. Level of Involvement

1) Were you aware of IHDIV-NSWC's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)?

- Yes
- No

Interviewer: Explain the purpose of the RAB and the requirements to become a RAB member.

2) Would you like to get involved in the RAB process at IHDIV-NSWC?

- Yes
- No

3) Would you like to receive information on the RAB?

- Yes
- No

4) Would you like your name and address added to the mailing list?

- Yes
- No



VI. Referrals

- 1) Since the community's involvement is an important part of IHDIV-NSWC's Installation Restoration Program/environmental cleanup program, can you think of anyone else whom you think we should talk with, add to the mailing list, or interview?

VII. Final Question

- 1) If there is one thing I would like to tell the IHDIV-NSWC Commander, it is

APPENDIX D

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD FACT SHEETS

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM



INDIAN HEAD DIVISION,
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
101 STRAUSS AVENUE
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
20640-5035



RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) FACT SHEET

Background

The Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center (IHDIV, NSWC) has always been committed to ensuring that Indian Head is a safe and healthy place to work and live. In 1981, although not required by Federal law, the Navy began its own cleanup campaign to restore sites impacted by past operations to their original condition. This program ultimately became known as the Navy Installation Restoration (IR) program.

As part of the Navy's IR Program, a Technical Review Committee (TRC) was formed at IHDIV, NSWC in 1991, to inform members of our local community about the cleanup of former operating sites and to solicit their opinions and concerns with these issues. The TRC served as a forum to discuss problems with restoration efforts, and more importantly, to discuss concerns and obtain workable solutions that were satisfactory to all members of the TRC.

In 1994, the Department of the Navy expanded community participation by converting TRCs into Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs).

What is a RAB?

The RAB is a group established to allow individuals the opportunity to give advice to the IHDIV, NSWC on their restoration program and to act as a focal point for the exchange of information between IHDIV, NSWC and the Indian Head community. The RAB is intended to bring together community members who reflect the diverse interests of the area, enabling the early and continued two-way flow of information, concerns, values, and needs between the community and IHDIV, NSWC.

The RAB works in partnership with the IHDIV, NSWC on cleanup issues and related matters.

RABs do not make decisions on environmental restoration activities, but provide information, suggestions, and community input to be used by IHDIV, NSWC in making decisions on actions and proposed actions involving releases or threatened releases and cleanups of former operating sites.

How the RAB was Established

The RAB was established from the TRC by:

- * Expanding the TRC to include additional community representatives;
- * Establishing Co-Chairs, one from the community and one from IHDIV, NSWC; and
- * Opening meetings to the public.

Responsibilities of a RAB

The RAB shall:

- ☞ Conduct regular meetings, open to the public, at convenient times and locations;
- ☞ Keep meeting minutes, make them available to interested parties, and announce their availability in a local newspaper;
- ☞ Develop and use a mailing list of names and addresses of interested parties who wish to receive information on the cleanup program;
- ☞ Provide a forum for individual members to give advice and make recommendations on environmental restoration issues to the IHDIV, NSWC (RABs will not vote on issues or make recommendations as a body); and
- ☞ Establish a procedure for public participation

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM



INDIAN HEAD DIVISION,
NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER
101 STRAUSS AVENUE
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
20640-5035



RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEMBERSHIP FACT SHEET

RAB Membership Requirements:

RAB members should live or work in or near the Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center. To ensure opinions about environmental restoration reflect diverse interests within the local community, RAB membership should include, but is not limited to:

- * Local residents and community members
- * Local reuse committees
- * Current TRC members
- * Local officials/agencies
- * Business community
- * School districts
- * IHDIV, NSWC employees/residents
- * Local environmental groups/activities
- * Civic/public interest organizations
- * Religious community
- * Other regulatory agencies
- * Labor organizations
- * Local homeowners organizations
- * Navy and State environmental agencies

The majority of RAB members should be from the local community in keeping with the goal of increased public involvement.

Once selected, RAB members will be provided initial orientation to enable them to perform their duties.

Responsibilities of RAB Members:

RAB members are expected to:

- ◆ Identify and review project requirements

- ◆ Provide comments on actions and proposed actions involving releases or threatened releases at IHDIV, NSWC from past operations
- ◆ Review documents and provide timely comments
- ◆ Recommend priorities among sites or projects
- ◆ Identify applicable standards
- ◆ Review budget information
- ◆ Attend RAB meetings. If a member fails to attend two consecutive meetings, he/she may be asked to relinquish his/her membership
- ◆ Report back to organized groups to which they belong or represent and serve as a conduit for information flow to and from the community
- ◆ Serve in a voluntary capacity for two years
- ◆ Be available to community members and groups to facilitate the exchange of information and/or concerns between the community and the RAB

Responsibility of the RAB Community Co-Chair

The RAB Community Co-Chair shall:

- ☞ Ensure that community issues and concerns related to environmental restoration/cleanup are discussed
- ☞ Assist IHDIV, NSWC in communicating technical information in understandable terms
- ☞ Assist in passing on information to the public
- ☞ Coordinate with IHDIV, NSWC to prepare and distribute meeting agendas prior to each RAB meeting
- ☞ Work with the Navy Co-Chair to review and distribute RAB meeting minutes