
COMPLIANCE RESTORATION PROGRAM (CRP) SITES

Joint Base Andrews

February 2013

BACKGROUND

The following Environmental Compliance (EC) sites under the Compliance Restoration Program (CRP) require investigation.

SWMU 56 is Former Civil Engineering Storage Yard, Building 3459. Building 3459, where pesticides were reportedly mixed, was demolished in 1994. Construction material along with paint thinners, asphalt, and non-polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) transformers were stored at the asphalt paved storage yard near Building 3459. Subsurface soil sampling conducted on 10 and 12 June 2009 detected various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, total petroleum hydrocarbons-diesel range organics (TPH-DRO), and TPH-gasoline range organics (TPH-GRO). Groundwater sampling conducted in 2011 detected low levels of VOCs, SVOCs, TPH, and pesticides, although no compounds were detected above the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) or the USEPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs).

OWS 3640 is Oil Water Separator Site 3640. The 5000-gallon concrete vessel utilized as an oil water separator was removed in 1992. Contaminated soil was observed during the removal and some stained soil was excavated. Post-excavation samples revealed residual TPH contamination above Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) action levels.

SWMU 66 (formerly known as D-5) is a Hardfill Area located near AOC-27 Disposal Pit #3 and the eastern portion of LF-07. The site has an approximate area of 8 acres and reportedly operated from the 1960s to 1970s as a disposal area for construction debris. Site Investigations were completed in 1996, 2005, and 2007. SVOCs and metals were found to exceed ecological screening values in soil.

CS-C503 is 50-foot by 500-foot stormwater retention pond located at the intersection of Arnold Avenue and North Perimeter Road. The retention pond contains PCB, and TPH-contaminated sediment. An electrical substation is located within 500 feet of the retention pond, however, it is not thought to be the source of PCBs at CS-C503 because the stormwater from this area is directed to a separate storm sewer system.

SWMU 75 is Water Tower, Building 4614. A Public Health Assessment performed in 2001 (October 2001 U.S. AF Institute for Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH) Risk Analysis (IERA) Evaluation of Lead in Soil at Bldgs. 3589 and 4614, Andrews AFB) confirmed lead in soil resulting from the 1991 confirmed sandblasting of the tower. Multiple samples collected around the water tower and in the adjacent playground found lead above the 400 mg/kg Housing and Urban Development (HUD) standard. 148 tons of lead-impacted soils were excavated in a removal action during December 2002-January 2003 at the playground area and confirmation samples were less than 210 mg/kg. The water tower was removed in 2012. A Time Critical Removal Action is underway to remove lead impacted soil from beneath the former tower in the first half of 2013.

SWMU 69 is a former fire training area presently under the Military Family Housing Area. The one-acre site was used in the 1960s as a fire training area, burning clean fuel within a bermed area, and fires were reportedly extinguished with protein foam. Soil sampling detected TPH-GRO and TPH-DRO and groundwater sampling detected TPH-GRO, TPH-DRO, and numerous VOCs.

SWMU 12 is Former 550-Gallon Waste Oil UST listed as MDE Oil Control Program (OCP) Case Number 95-0531. A 1000-gallon fiberglass replacement tank of the original 550-gallon tank was removed in November 1996. A small pocket of free product was found in the excavation, although the tank had no visible perforations. A March 2007 field investigation was performed and an August 2008 report indicated that various VOCs, SVOCs, and metals were considered to be potential contaminants of concern. A soil and groundwater investigation was completed in January and June 2010. No Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPCs) were identified for soil based on the human health risk screening evaluation. VOCs, chlorinated compounds, and benzene were detected in groundwater. Additional investigation activities were recommended to identify the source of groundwater contamination, to delineate the lateral extent of the detected VOCs, to confirm the localized groundwater flow, and determine the migration direction of the plume.

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CB-C501 is the Historic Base Chapel No. 2, Building 3715. The Chapel is surrounded by mowed grass and a cemetery. During repainting of the exterior portions of the building in approximately 2009, the building was most likely prepared for repainting by scraping off any loose or flaking paint material. The original paint material may have been lead-based. Soil samples collected around the Chapel in April 2010 detected lead concentrations above the MDE non-residential soil standard. An EE/CA, along with a revised SLERA, was prepared for the site and submitted for CERCLA Tier 1 Partnering Team review in December 2012. A removal action is planned at this site in the fall of 2013 to remove lead contaminated soil above the MDE residential soil standard of 400 ppm, with a 300 ppm in-field screening level.

SWMU 76 is Water Tower, Building 3589. The water tower was sandblasted during the fall and winter of 1990-1991. Analysis of the removed paint showed lead levels above 20% (200,000 mg/kg). A Public Health Assessment performed in 2001 (October 2001 U.S. AF Institute for Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH) Risk Analysis (IERA) Evaluation of Lead in Soil at Bldgs. 3589 and 4614, Andrews AFB) indicated one elevated lead sample, however, it was determined that there were limited samples collected and further characterization was needed. Samples collected in February 2011 detected lead concentrations above the MDE non-residential soil standard. The water tower was removed in 2012. A Time Critical Removal Action is underway to remove lead impacted soil from beneath the former tower in the first half of 2013.

PERFORMANCE-BASED APPROACH

A Performance-Based Remediation (PBR) Contract was awarded in August 2011 to investigate the 10 CRP sites listed above. Under this contract, a Phase I Remedial Investigation (RI) will be completed at SWMU 56, OWS 3640, SWMU 66, and CS-C503. The Phase I RI will consist of a sampling and reporting effort equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) as defined by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) (minus Hazard Ranking Score (HRS)) plus a Conceptual Site Model defining exposure pathways. A RI will be completed at SWMU 69 and SWMU 12. Site Closure will be obtained at CB-C501, SWMU 75, and SWMU 76.