# Final Five-Year Review Report for Former Bay Head Road Annex IR Program Site 1

Former Naval Surface Warfare Center
Carderock Division
Annapolis Detachment
Annapolis, Maryland



# Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington

Contract Number N40080-16-D-0322 Contract Task Order 009

July 2020

#### FINAL FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

for

## FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX IR PROGRAM SITE 1

# FORMER NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER CARDEROCK DIVISION ANNAPOLIS DETACHMENT ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

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Contract Number N40080-16-0322 Contract Task Order 009

**July 2020** 

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

NAVY	FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SIGNATURE COVER	
FIVE-	YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM	vi
EXEC	UTIVE SUMMARYES	S-1
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-1
2.0	SITE CHRONOLOGY	2-1
3.0	BACKGROUND	3-1
	3.1 Physical Characteristics	3-1
	3.2 Land and Resource Use	
	3.3 Basis for Remedial Action	
4.0	REMEDIAL ACTIONS	
	4.1 System Operation/Operation and Maintenance	4-1
5.0	PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW	5-1
6.0	FIVE YEAR REVIEW PROCESS	
	6.1 Administrative Components	
	6.2 Community Involvement	
	6.3 Document Review	
	6.4 Data Review	
	6.5 Site Inspection	
	6.6 Public Records	
7.0	6.7 Interviews	
7.0	TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	
	, , ,	7-1
	7.2 Question B are the Exposure Assumptions, Toxicity Data, Clean-Up Levels, and Remedial Action Objectives Used at the Time of the Remedy Selection Still	
	Valid?	7 1
	7.2.1 Changes in Standards and to be Considered (TBCs)	
	7.2.1 Changes in Standards and to be Considered (TBCs)	7-1
	Characteristics	7_1
	7.3 Question C Has Any Other Information Come to Light That Calls into Question	7-1
	the Protectiveness of the Remedy?	7_1
	7.4 Technical Assessment Summary	
8.0	ISSUES	
0.0	8.1 Five-Year Review Issues and Recommendations	
9.0	PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT	
10.0	NEXT REVIEW	
11.0	REFERENCES	-
	-	-

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)**

#### **APPENDICES**

Appen Appen	ndix A Signature Deadline Extension ndix B Site Inspection Checklist ndix C Site Photographs ndix D Site Interviews	
TABL	ES	
2-1	Chronology of Site Events	2-2
FIGUF	RES	
3-2	Site Location MapSite Layout MapSite Features Map	3-7

8786 ii

#### LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFFF Aqueous Film Forming Foam

AOC Area of Concern

ARAR Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

BHRA Bay Head Road Annex

BRAC Base Realignment and Closure

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

COPC Contaminants of Potential Concern

CSF Cancer Slope Factor
CSM Conceptual Site Model

CTA Children's Theatre of Annapolis
DDD Dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethane
DDE Dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethylene
DDT Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane

DOD Department of Defense

EBS Environmental Baseline Survey

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERC Ecological Risk Characterization
FOST Finding of Suitability to Transfer
HHRA Human Health Risk Assessment

HI Hazard Index

H&S Environmental, Inc.

HQ Hazard Quotient

IR Installation Restoration
JMWA J.M. Waller Associates, Inc.

LUCs Land-Use Controls

MDE Maryland Department of the Environment

msl mean sea level

NAVFAC Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Navy Department of the Navy

NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NSWC Naval Surface Warfare Center

PA Preliminary Assessment

PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon

PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PFBS perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
PFCs perfluorinated compounds
PFOA perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS perfluorooctanesulfonic acid
RAO Remedial Action Objective

RAO Remedial Action Objective
RBC Risk-Based Concentration
RfD Reference Dose Factor
RI Remedial Investigation

#### (LIST OF ACRONYMS, CONTINUED)

ROD Record of Decision

RPM Remedial Project Manager

SI Site Inspection

µg/L micrograms per liter

USGS U.S. Geological Survey

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#### **Five-Year Review Summary Form**

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Site Name: Former Naval Surface Warfare Center - Carderock Division, Annapolis

Detachment (Former Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1)

**EPA ID:** MD3170000167

Region: 3 State: MD City/County: Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

**SITE STATUS** 

NPL Status: Non-NPL

Multiple OUs? Has the site achieved construction completion?

No Yes

**REVIEW STATUS** 

**Lead agency:** Other Federal Agency

If "Other Federal Agency" was selected above, enter Agency name: Department of the

Navy

Author name (Federal or State Project Manager): Mr. David Steckler, Remedial Project

Manager

Author affiliation: Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington

**Review period:** February 2015 – February 2020

Date of site inspection: September 11, 2019

**Type of review:** Statutory

Review number: 4

**Triggering action date:** February 12, 2015

Due date (five years after triggering action date): 12 May 2020 (due to 3-month

extension granted by MDE)

#### **Five-Year Review Summary Form (continued)**

#### Issues/Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:

The previous Five-Year Review concluded with the following recommendation: "The potential presence of PFOA and PFOS in groundwater should be evaluated prior to the next FYR." In response to that recommendation, the Navy conducted a remedial investigation (RI) at the former BHRA. The results are presented in the *Draft Final Phase 1 Remedial Investigation Report Former Burn Pad, Former Bay Head Road Annex, Annapolis, Maryland.* 

The 2020 RI report noted that "the only potentially unacceptable risk identified was for a hypothetical future resident, consuming groundwater as daily drinking water." The report also noted that "future actions are warranted to supplement the data generated and analyzed in this investigation, in particular for groundwater that was determined to be impacted due to historic releases in the former Burn Pad Area at the Site. Additional investigation activities will refine the conceptual site model (CSM), including defining the nature and extent of PFAS groundwater impacts. These activities should include the completion of additional sampling of on- and off-site groundwater through temporary or permanent (monitoring wells) sampling points. Following completion of the additional activities, in accordance with the CERCLA process, the CSM and risk assessment will be updated as part of a RI Addendum."

#### **Issue Category: Changed Site Conditions**

**Issue:** New information identified PFAS in groundwater at the site boundary.

**Recommendation:** Navy intends to conduct additional investigation activities to refine the conceptual site model (CSM), including defining the nature and extent of PFAS groundwater impacts and potential unacceptable risks.

Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Protectiveness	Party Responsible	Oversight Party	Milestone Date
No	Yes	Federal Facility	State	Ongoing

#### Sitewide Protectiveness Statement

The protectiveness statements for the former BHRA is summarized below.

1. Site 1 – Bay Head *Protectiveness Determination:* Due Date: Road Annex • Short-Term Protective NA

#### Protectiveness Statement:

The original remedy of ICs at the former BHRA is protective of human health and the environment. The final remedy is functioning as intended. With respect to the original site contaminants, the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, clean-up levels, and RAOs used at the time of the final remedy selection are still valid.

With respect to PFAS, the remedy at Site 1 is protective of human health and the environment in the short term. There is no drinking water exposure and the Code of Maryland Regulations prohibits the installation of new drinking water wells within 100 feet of a known source of contamination (COMAR 26.04.04.04). The Navy will continue evaluating options to achieve long-term protectiveness for the affected properties.

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Date

22 July 2020

U.S. Navy Base Environmental Coordinator,

**BRAC Program Office** 

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This document presents the findings of the Fourth Five-Year Review Report for the Installation Restoration (IR) Site 1, Former Bay Head Road Annex (BHRA), Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) — Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment located in Anne Arundel County in Annapolis, Maryland. The final remedy for the site consisted of an institutional control in the form of a deed restriction which prohibited permanent residential land use in order to protect human health.

The remedy of institutional controls (deed restriction prohibiting residential use) for the former BHRA is protective of human health and the environment in the short-term. The remedy is functioning as intended. The current and expected future land use as a public park is consistent with the institutional controls established for the site. However, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) identified in environmental media on- and off-site necessitate an additional land-use control, prohibiting the use of shallow groundwater as a drinking water source in the immediate vicinity of the groundwater plume.

The prior (2015) Five-Year Review identified a potential concern related to the former use of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) at the burn pad and in a laboratory that previously existed at the former BHRA. Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), the class of chemicals in AFFF, are considered emerging contaminants and their potential health risks are being examined by the United Stated Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Given the past use of AFFF at Site 1, the Navy completed a recent Remedial Investigation (RI) for PFAS on the BHRA property. The results are presented in the 2020 *Draft Final Phase 1 Remedial Investigation Report Former Burn Pad, Former Bay Head Road Annex, Annapolis, Maryland* (Navy, 2020).

The site inspection, document review, and site interviews performed for this Five-Year Review have not identified any information that would call into question the protectiveness of the remedy. However, the results of the 2020 RI suggest that an additional land-use control is needed to protect human health in the long-term.

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of the Fourth Five-Year Review, undertaken to determine whether the final remedy at the former Bay Head Road Annex (BHRA), IR Site 1, NSWC – Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland is short-term protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of these evaluations required every five years are documented in Five-Year Review reports.

The Navy prepared this Five-Year Review report pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) §121 and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). CERCLA §121 states:

If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each five years after initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. In addition, if upon such review it is the judgment of the President that action is appropriate at such site in accordance with section 104 or 106, the President shall take or require such action. The President shall report to the Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the results of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result of such reviews.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) clarified this requirement further in the NCP; 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §300.430(f)(4)(ii) states:

If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such actions no less often than every five years after the initiation of the selected remedial action.

A site inspection was conducted on September 11, 2019. This Five-Year Review was conducted in accordance with USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2001) and Navy policy (Department of the Navy, 2001c).

This is the fourth Five-Year Review for the former BHRA former NSWC Annapolis. The triggering action for this statutory review was the signing of the Third Five-Year Review Report on February 12, 2015. The Five-Year Review is required because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure.

The triggering action for this statutory review was the signing of the third Five-Year Review Report on February 12, 2015. The review is required because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. As of November 13, 2019, the signature deadline for this fourth Five-Year Review was extended to May 12, 2020 by letter from the Maryland Department of the Environment to the U.S. Navy (Appendix A). For the fifth (next) Five-Year Review, the signature date will revert to the previous triggering action date of February 12, 2015.

#### 2.0 SITE CHRONOLOGY

After World War II, the Army recognized the need for an air defense system capable of engaging high-speed, maneuverable targets. In 1945, the Army initiated a research and development program for the Nike I defensive missile system to protect major metropolitan areas and strategic military installations from aerial attack. During the mid-1950s, the Department of the Army purchased the parcel of land to be used as a Launch Area in the Nike Missile Defense System for the cities of Annapolis and Washington, DC.

The Bay Head Road Annex Launch Area, designated W-26 Nike Battery, was used by the Army for Nike missile defense operations from 1954 until 1969. Maintenance activities by the Army during that sixteen-year period required the storage, handling, and disposal of missile components and propellants as well as solvents, fluids, fuels, and other materials necessary for operations and maintenance. Hazardous materials and waste were commonly generated at Nike missile sites and often disposed of onsite.

Several former Nike missile site structural features remain onsite, including one former missile launching pad and separate fueling, generator, assembly, storage, and wastewater disposal areas. The missile launching pad consists of one concrete structure, approximately 17 feet deep, which was used to store the missiles.

After Nike Battery deactivation, the Facility was used by the Navy to conduct burn tests to determine heat resistant properties of materials for use onboard Navy ships. Materials were burned in a level concrete pad and analyzed for off-gas production and fire hazard potential. The Navy's operations at the Facility ended in the late 1990s. In 1999, the Children's Theatre of Annapolis (CTA) officially became a tenant from the Department of Defense (DOD) and used the former Navy buildings for set construction and storage.

At the time of the site inspection from the First Five-Year Review in March 2004, nearly all of the Facility had been developed, cleared of trees, and only a small portion remained covered in natural vegetation. Facility access was restricted by fencing, though access remained to areas formerly used by the Army and the Navy. Separate areas existed for recreational activities with two baseball fields, a picnic pavilion, and a restroom/locker room located in the southern portion of the Facility. A septic system was located between the ball fields. This septic system, which included drain and leaching fields, served the pavilion between the two baseball fields.

The first demolition of several former Navy buildings began in November 2006. In total, nine buildings, two former missile launching pads, the pavilion, septic field, burn pad, and evaporation pond have all been demolished and/or removed from the property. Specifically, two former missile launching pads have been covered to form a parking lot for the children's theater. The pavilion between the former baseball fields has been removed. The baseball fields and former septic field have been replaced by three soccer fields. Old fencing along the western boundary of the property has been replaced by new fencing. The soccer fields began development in Spring 2008 and were completed in September 2008. Permanent light structures were built in April 2009. A children's playground was constructed in April 2010.

In response to the findings of the previous Five-Year Review, the Navy conducted an RI beginning in 2016 and completed in 2020 with the publication of the draft final 2020 RI report.

The review period for this Fourth Five-Year Review Report is from February 2015 to February 2020. The date of the site inspection was September 11, 2019. Table 2-1 summarizes the site chronology.

#### **TABLE 2-1**

#### CHRONOLOGY OF SITE EVENTS FORMER NSWC ANNAPOLIS ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Event	Date
Bay Head Road Annex Launch Area, designated W-26 Nike Battery, was used by the Army for Nike missile defense operations	1954 - 1969
Property transferred from Army to Navy	1971
Navy conducted research related to burn testing	1972 – 1981
Property used as equipment/supply storage facility	1981 – 1985
Two Preliminary Assessment (PA) Reports were prepared for the Navy	1985 and 1990
Navy conducted a Site Inspection (SI) in accordance with the recommendations identified in the 1990 PA	1991
Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) was performed	1995
Children's Theatre of Annapolis becomes tenant of property	1999
Remedial Investigation (RI) was performed	2000
Record of Decision (ROD) completed and signed	2001
Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) completed and signed	2001
Facility transferred from the Department of Defense to Anne Arundel County	2004
First Five-Year Review Completed and Signed	2005
Demolition and removal of former Navy buildings began	2006
Construction of auditorium for the Children's Theatre of Annapolis completed	2008
Three soccer fields installed on property	2008
Permanent light structures installed for soccer fields	2009
Second Five-Year Review Completed and Signed	2010
Construction of a new children's playground and walking/bike path	2010
Third Five Year Review Completed and Signed	2015
Initiated PFAS RI	2016
Published draft Final RI report	2020
Fourth Five Year Review Completed and Signed	2020

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#### 3.0 BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The former Bay Head Road Annex site consists of a tract of land approximately 24 acres in size, located on the peninsula between the Magothy and Severn Rivers, less than two miles from the Chesapeake Bay. Figure 3-1 shows the location of the Bay Head Road Annex in relation to the surrounding area. The topographic relief across the property is approximately 15 feet, ranging from 13 to 28 feet above mean sea level (msl). The lowest elevations are in the northeast portion of the site, which borders an unnamed tributary to the Little Magothy River. The highest elevations are found in the eastern portion of the property centered on the three former missile magazines. The property is relatively flat but has a gradual decrease in grade to the northeast, coinciding with the unnamed tributary noted above. Two north-trending, shallow, grass-lined swales provide surface water drainage. The western swale encircles the former septic system and drains to the north where it intersects with an east- trending swale that discharges to the sodded area along the northern property boundary. The eastern swale is less pronounced and discharges both along the eastern and northeastern property boundaries.

The property is underlain by interbedded clay, silt, and sand, identified as the Talbot Formation (Department of the Navy, 2001b). Depth to groundwater varies from 16 feet in the southeast portion of the site to 9 feet in the northwest. Flow is toward the unnamed tributary at an estimated velocity of 0.48 feet per day (Department of the Navy, 2001b).

#### 3.2 LAND AND RESOURCE USE

Residential areas to the north and west surround the former Bay Head Road Annex. U.S. Routes 50 and 301 are located south of the site with undeveloped land, residential areas, and Sandy Point State Park to the east. Current land use at the property is recreational as a public park. There are three soccer fields used by youth athletic teams and permanent lighting structures around the fields. There are no residences on the property, nor are there plans for future residential use. Figure 3-2 shows a layout of the property using the aerial imagery from 2007. Figure 3-3 shows the aerial imagery with the property boundaries and several highlighted areas.

There are no permanent water bodies at the site. Surface water runoff from the site is directed to the storm water drainage system with discharge to the drainage basin of the Little Magothy River and ultimately to the Chesapeake Bay.

#### 3.3 BASIS FOR REMEDIAL ACTION

The need for remedial action at the former Bay Head Road Annex was based on site history, the nature and extent of contamination, and the results of human health and ecological risk assessments. Each of these is discussed in the following sections.

#### **History of Contamination**

Two Preliminary Assessment (PA) Reports were prepared for the Facility in 1985 and 1990 by the Navy. The PAs identified potential locations of contamination (e.g., missile assembly building, missile fueling and war heading area, transformer locations, magazine drainage area, septic system, possible disposal areas, etc.). Test results of soil and sediment sampling from the 1985 PA revealed low levels of toluene, a common degreasing solvent, and the pesticide Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and its breakdown products Dichloro-diphenyl-

dichloroethane (DDD) and Dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethylene (DDE) in several of the samples collected. The results of the 1985 groundwater sampling revealed low concentrations of oil and grease in one of the two samples collected. The 1990 PA concluded with recommendations for further evaluation in accordance with the Superfund Site Assessment process. Therefore, the former Bay Head Road Annex facility was officially established as IR Site 1, and a Site Inspection (SI) was scheduled under the Navy's IR program.

In 1991, the Navy conducted an SI in accordance with the recommendations identified in the 1990 PA to evaluate potential groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil contamination. The SI concluded that low levels of inorganic metals and organic contaminants were present in soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater at the site. The analytical results for metals in surface soil samples were compared with published background concentrations, and were reported at levels that did not exceed background ranges established by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The organics, specifically the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), were within ranges representative of urban areas; therefore, a Remedial Investigation (RI) was not recommended due to the low concentrations reported, and the lack of an active source of contamination.

A Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) was conducted in 1995, as the site was scheduled for closure under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) IV program. The purpose of the Phase I EBS was to assess the existing environmental information related to storage, release, treatment, or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products and to document the environmental condition of the property. The septic system located near the center of the site was identified in the EBS as an Area of Concern (AOC) due to the potential introduction of metals from the overflow of a thermal metal coating process used by the Navy. A further assessment was deemed necessary to determine the nature and extent of potential contaminants on site and if current and future exposures to the contaminants posed human and/or ecological risks based on the proposed recreational land use.

An RI was recommended in the 1995 EBS to further assess the septic system and the surrounding environment. The 2000 RI consisted of sampling surface and subsurface soil, sediment, and groundwater (EA Engineering, 2000). An assessment of the inactive septic system was also conducted, including collection of sludge and leaching well soil and water samples. Analytical sample results were compared to the EPA's Region III Risk-Based Concentrations (RBCs) and ecologically-based screening values. RBCs were developed using highly conservative exposure scenarios suggested by the EPA and the best available toxicological data. They represent conditions that are protective of human health. The ecologically-based screening values are designed to be protective of animal organisms.

More recently a RI was completed in 2020 to determine the nature and extent of PFAS contamination in environmental media and to quantify potential risks (Navy, 2020).

#### **Description of Contamination**

A number of preliminary human and ecological chemicals of potential concern (COPCs) were identified in the 2000 RI after screening the analytical results against the identified human and ecological risk screening criteria. Organic and inorganic compounds with concentrations that exceeded the human and ecological risk screening criteria were identified as COPCs and the corresponding sample locations were plotted on a site drawing. Since the highest chemical concentrations are typically found closest to the source, sample concentrations were evaluated with respect to location to identify potential source areas.

Consequently, two potential source areas with elevated human and ecological contaminants were identified: the bermed evaporation pond southwest of the former burn pad with PAHs as a concern

for humans, and the surface area in the vicinity of soil sample S-5 with pesticides as an ecological concern. Although elevated levels of some metals and PAHs in individual surface soil samples appeared to be greater than background concentrations (indicating they occurred as a result of site-related activities), no additional source areas were identified.

An evaluation of the potential fate and transport of contaminants was conducted by EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. (EA). Each contaminant was assessed for its potential for future migration by sediment and soil erosion and leaching from soil by precipitation. Contaminant migration was assessed for groundwater, surface water, and air. In summary, it was determined that contaminants could leach from soil and sediment, and surface water and groundwater could transport contaminants offsite. However, potential down gradient groundwater exposures were deemed low due to the low-level concentrations of the contaminants and the relative immobility of metals and pesticides in groundwater. Contaminant transport in air was not considered a significant pathway due to soil cover, soil type, and general high moisture content.

The recent 2020 RI identified PFAS in all environmental media at the former BHRA, originating at the former burn pad and migrating to the north and west via shallow groundwater.

#### **Summary of Human and Ecological Risks**

A Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) and Ecological Risk Characterization (ERC) were conducted as part of the 2000 RI to assess the human health and ecological risks that could result if the contamination at the site were not remediated. The HHRA was prepared to evaluate the magnitude of potential adverse effects on human health associated with current or future recreational and residential exposures to site-related chemicals. The ERC was conducted to characterize the potential threats to ecological receptors posed by contaminants at the site.

#### **Human Health Risks**

The site was evaluated for potential risks to people who used the site at the time of the assessment as well as people who may use the site in the future. Cancer and non-cancer risks were calculated based on current and future land use at the site, which is recreational. Potentially exposed population groups for the assessment included recreational users, community gardeners, maintenance workers, construction workers, and adult and child residents. The results of the assessment indicated that there were no unacceptable risks to any of these populations. It should be noted, however, that the residential scenario only included exposure to groundwater and did not include exposure to soil and sediment.

#### **Exposure Assessment**

Onsite and offsite recreational users (ages one to five and six to fifteen), community gardeners (children and adults), maintenance workers, construction workers, and adult and child residents (groundwater only) were the potential receptors evaluated in the risk assessment. No unacceptable cancer or non-cancer risks were calculated for the identified receptor populations based on reasonable maximum exposures.

#### **Toxicity Assessment**

Carcinogenic risk was calculated based on cancer slope factors (CSFs) developed by the EPA's Carcinogenic Assessment Group for estimating excess lifetime cancer risks associated with exposure to potentially carcinogenic chemicals. CSFs are multiplied by the estimated intake of a potential carcinogen, in mg/kg-day, to provide an upper-bound estimate of lifetime cancer risk associated with exposure at that intake level. The "upper-bound" reflects the conservative estimate

of the risks calculated from the CSFs. Using this approach makes under-estimates of the actual cancer risk highly unlikely. Cancer potency factors are derived from the results of human epidemiological studies of chronic animal bioassays to which animal-to-human extrapolation and uncertainly factors have been applied. No cancer risks in excess of the EPA identified acceptable range of 10<sup>-4</sup> through 10<sup>-6</sup> were identified for any receptor population evaluated.

The evaluation of non-carcinogenic effects is based on the Hazard Index (HI), which is the summation of the Hazard Quotients (HQs) for individual chemicals. The HQ is a comparison of chemical-specific chronic exposure doses with the corresponding protective doses derived from health criteria. EPA recommends that remedial actions may be warranted for sites where the HI is greater than 1.0. No non-cancer risks with an HI in excess of 1.0 were identified for any receptor population evaluated.

In summary, no unacceptable cancer or non-cancer risks were calculated for the identified receptor populations based on reasonable maximum exposures.

The 2020 (PFAS) RI compared validated soil, groundwater, sediment, and surface water sample results against human health screening levels for the following current and reasonable future land-use scenarios and receptors:

- Current/future recreational user (adult/child)
- Current/future outdoor (commercial/industrial) worker
- Future construction/excavation/utility worker
- Hypothetical future on-site resident (adult/child)

Findings of the 2020 human health assessment indicated that would be an unacceptable risk to a hypothetical future resident using groundwater underlying the site as a source of drinking water.

#### **Ecological Risk Characterization Results**

An ERC conforming to Steps 1 and 2 of the eight-step ecological risk assessment process for Superfund was completed to assess potential risks to ecological receptors from contaminant exposure. These steps included a screening-level problem formulation, ecological effects evaluation, exposure estimate, and risk calculation. The results indicated that ecological screening criteria were exceeded for maximum concentrations of seven metals including aluminum, antimony, cadmium, lead, manganese, silver, and zinc; the polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) Aroclor 1260; and pesticides 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, and 4,4'-DDT. When mean concentrations were used, six chemicals fell below the screening level, indicating that even slightly elevated analyte concentrations were not widespread at the site. Only the concentration of 4,4'-DDT indicated a potential problem. The highest concentration of 2.7 mg/kg was found at soil sample S-5, but it was an order of magnitude greater than the values at any other location. This indicated a point source problem that increased potential ecological risk. However, the overall ecological risks were minimal because the value only slightly exceeded the potential risk threshold. Also, the affected area in the vicinity of S-5 was small and represented minimal wildlife habitat. Down-gradient samples were collected and DDT concentrations were non- detectable. The 2000 RI revealed little evidence of significant DDT transport via surface water, groundwater, or air.

Therefore, based on these conclusions, no unacceptable ecological risk was identified.

The 2020 (PFAS) RI included an evaluation of the validated soil, sediment, and surface water sample results for exposure pathways for plants, invertebrates, birds and mammals using the multi-tiered ecological risk assessment process. This resulted in the identification of the following pathways for further evaluation:

- Terrestrial birds and mammals PFOS in soil
  Aquatic-dependent birds and mammals PFOS and PFOA in surface water

Results of the subsequent evaluations concluded that these pathways are complete but insignificant, based on available screening levels.

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#### 4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION

The results of the human and ecological risk assessments completed for the former BHRA revealed no unacceptable levels of risk based on the identified industrial/commercial, recreational, and construction worker levels of exposure. A residential risk assessment for soil at the former BHRA was not evaluated. Given the exposure assumptions developed for the human health risk assessment, the primary remedial action objective was to prevent land use that may permit human exposures greater than those associated with recreational use. Under this remedy, an institutional control as a deed restriction prohibiting future residential development was implemented at the time of property transfer.

The ROD states in Section 9.1 that, "institutional controls will be implemented to restrict future use of the site to non-residential use. The deed restrictions will be detailed in the FOST." The covenant and restriction regarding permanent residential use that was incorporated into the transfer deed from the Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) [Department of the Navy, 2001c] states:

"Covenant and Restriction Regarding Permanent Residential Use:

GRANTEE is prohibited from using PREMISES for permanent residential purposes. GRANTEE hereby covenants, on behalf of itself, its successors, and its assigns, that no permanent residence shall be constructed or otherwise developed on the PREMISES and that no portion of the PREMISES shall be used as a permanent residence." (US Navy, 2001a.)

The ICs were verified in the transfer deed. Copies of the deed are on file at the Anne Arundel County Courthouse at the Department of Public Land Records.

The selected remedy protects human health by prohibiting future residential use, thereby limiting human exposure to contaminants present at the site.

The selected remedy is in full compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) and provides long-term effectiveness and permanence. The selected remedy poses no risk to the community during its implementation.

The remedial action is to be reviewed at least once every five years to re-evaluate site conditions, confirm the presence of ICs, and determine the need for further remedial action to protect human health.

#### 4.1 SYSTEM OPERATION/OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

There are no active remedial systems in operation at the BHRA Annapolis. The remedy is ICs. There have been no operation and maintenance costs incurred to date.

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#### 5.0 PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW

This is the Fourth Five-Year Review Report for the former BHRA. There have been no significant changes in property use since the previous Five-Year Review.

Issues identified during the first three Five-Year Reviews have been corrected or are no longer applicable; these include previously observed openings in fences surrounding the property and former missile area, and former missile hatch doors not being secured. Two of the three former missile silo hatch covers are no longer present and were paved over by the current property owner for the purpose of constructing the primary parking area for the theater and park. The hatch that remains, near Building 205, is enclosed by a locked fence and was secured and barred shut during the 2019 inspection.

Due to the finding of the third Five-Year review regarding the Navy's historic use of AFFF at the former BHRA, the Navy conducted a CERCLA RI at Bay Head Park, beginning in 2016. The objective of the investigation was to define the nature and extent of PFAS contamination in on- and off-site environmental media and to quantify the potential human health and ecological risks associated with PFAS impacts. The results of the RI are presented in the *Draft Final Phase 1 Remedial Investigation, Former Burn Pad, Former Bay Head Road Annex, Annapolis, Maryland* (Navy, 2020), which is available at:

https://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/brac\_bases/northeast/Former\_Naval\_Surface\_Warfare\_Center\_An napolis/documents.html. A summary is presented in Section 6.4.

There were no other issues identified during this Five-Year Review related to site operations or implementation of the remedy. The Navy is working closely with its state regulatory partner, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), as well as the Anne Arundel County Department of Environmental Health, regarding future efforts pertaining to PFAS impacts on- and off-site.

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#### **6.0 FIVE YEAR REVIEW PROCESS**

#### 6.1 ADMINISTRATIVE COMPONENTS

The USEPA and MDE were notified of the initiation of the Five-Year Review in August 2019. The NSWC Annapolis Five-Year Review team was led by Mr. David Steckler, the Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for the Navy. Ms. Linda Gustafson, the MDE RPM, participated in the review.

The following are components of the Five-Year Review:

- Community involvement
- Document review
- Data review
- Site inspection
- Five-Year Review report development and review

#### 6.2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A public notice was published in *The Baltimore Sun* newspaper on August 14, 2019 and the *Bowie Blade News* newspaper on August 15, 2019 that a Five-Year Review was being conducted for Former NSWC Annapolis, BHRA.

Upon completion of the Five-Year Review, notices will be sent to the same local newspapers indicating that the results of the review are available to the public at the location identified below:

U.S. Naval Academy Environmental Division Attn: Mr. Steve Godio Halligan Hall (Building 181) 181 Wainwright Road Annapolis, MD 21402 Phone: 410-293-1024 steven.godio@navy.mil

#### 6.3 DOCUMENT REVIEW

The Five-Year Review included a review of relevant documents. The documents reviewed included the following:

- EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. 2000. Remedial Investigation, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division-Annapolis Detachment, Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1, Annapolis, Maryland. Final prepared for Department of the Navy Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake. January.
- EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., 2001. Site Inspection Study, David Taylor Research Center, Bay Head Road Annex, Annapolis, Maryland. October.

- Department of the Navy, Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake, 2001. Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) – Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland. May.
- Department of the Navy, Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake, 2001. Record of Decision – Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1, Former Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland. March.
- Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington, 2005. Final Five-Year Review for Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1 – Former Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland. Completed by J.M Waller Associates. December 2004 (Navy signature May 24, 2005).
- Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington, 2010. Final Five-Year Review for Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1 – Former Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland. Completed by J.M Waller Associates. January 2010 (Navy signature March 4, 2010).
- Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington, 2010. Final Five-Year Review for Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1 – Former Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland. Completed by H&S Environmental. February 2015 (Navy signature February 12, 2015).
- Department of the Navy, 2020. Draft Final Phase 1 Remedial Investigation, Former Burn Pad, Former Bay Head Road Annex, Annapolis, Maryland. March.

#### 6.4 DATA REVIEW

The remedy for the former BHRA involved a deed restriction to prohibit land from residential use. No documentation was found to indicate the intended current and future use (i.e., commercial/industrial use) plans for usage and development have changed. As noted previously, the ICs currently in-place on the property prevent residential use of the property.

Past reports were reviewed to evaluate operational history and identify environmental information that has been published since the previous Five-Year Review. Since the last Five-Year Review, the Navy completed a RI in 2020 to assess environmental impacts related to PFAS, a group of chemicals in AFFF identified as an emerging contaminant. EPA defines an emerging contaminant as a chemical or material characterized by a perceived, potential, or real threat to human health or the environment or by a lack of published health standards (EPA, 2013). A contaminant also may be "emerging" because of the discovery of a new source or a new pathway to humans.

The initial effort consisted of sampling two shallow, nearby, private drinking water wells for PFAS compounds including perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS). PFAS were not detected in either sample at or above laboratory detection limits.

The next phase focused on the former BHRA and its immediate down gradient/downstream

environs. Sampling consisted of collecting in-situ "grab" groundwater from various depths, surface and subsurface soil, sediment, and surface water samples. PFOS and PFOA concentrations in groundwater ranged from non-detect, up gradient of the source to the low 10s of micrograms per liter ( $\mu$ g/L) near the former burn pad. The EPA's Lifetime Health Advisory level for combined PFOA and PFOS is 0.070  $\mu$ g/L. The presence of PFOS and PFOA in groundwater does not present a risk to park users or those immediately down gradient. The park and nearby community receive their water from the county and there is have no direct access to groundwater. There are a small number of nearby private drinking water wells; however, those wells are screened in the deep Magothy Aquifer, which is extremely unlikely to be impacted by any surficial contamination.

PFAS constituents were also detected at all soil sample locations within/around, and all sediment samples downgradient of, the former burn pad. For PFOS (the chemical present at the highest level in BHRA soils), a screening value of 1,300 μg/kg was applied. This screening level was calculated based on default residential exposure assumptions using USEPA's Regional Screening Level Calculator (https://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/chemicals/csl\_search, 2016). Detected concentrations, which ranged from 0.5 micrograms per kilogram (μg/kg) to 170 μg/kg total PFAS, were an order of magnitude lower than the risk-based screening level. Given that detected concentrations were below the conservative residential soil screening criteria, these soil/sediment results pose no current risk to current onsite users (including park/recreational users).

At the time of this fourth Five-Year Review, the Navy completed a comprehensive Phase I RI at the former BHRA (Navy, 2020). The document concluded by noting the following.

The only potentially unacceptable risk identified was for a hypothetical future resident, consuming groundwater as daily drinking water. Future actions are warranted to supplement the data generated and analyzed in this investigation, in particular for groundwater that was determined to be impacted due to historic releases in the former Burn Pad Area at the Site.

Additional investigation activities will refine the CSM, including defining the nature and extent of PFAS groundwater impacts. These activities should include the completion of additional sampling of on- and off-site groundwater through temporary or permanent (monitoring wells) sampling points. Following completion of the additional activities, in accordance with the CERCLA process, the CSM and risk assessment will be updated as part of a RI Addendum."

#### 6.5 SITE INSPECTION

An inspection of the site was conducted on September 11, 2019. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy and to document that the ICs applied to the site are currently in place and effective.

The site was being used for recreational purposes as park athletic fields and for the Children's Theater of Annapolis building. There was no evidence of residential buildings or residential activities on the site. Appendix B contains the Site Inspection Checklist. Photographs taken during the site inspection are included in Appendix C.

As discussed in Section 5, the issues identified in the 2004 Five-Year Review site visit were reviewed during the 2019 site visit. Access to the former missile silo area is prevented by a fence, and the hatch to the silo was secured. Based on the site inspection, no significant issues or deficiencies were identified. No residential developments are present on the site, and no activities were observed that would violate the institutional controls for the site.

#### 6.6 PUBLIC RECORDS

Land Records for Anne Arundel County are available digitally for public viewing on the county website, and digital land records set are obtained through the State of Maryland's online land records database, MDLANDREC (<a href="www.Mdlandrec.net">www.Mdlandrec.net</a>). The land record volumes (deeds, land use agreements, assignments, etc.) kept by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County are maintained and indexed on MDLANDREC.net. A search was performed on MDLANDREC.net for the deeds and associated land use records for the site on November 5, 2019 the availability of these records was confirmed at the Anne Arundel County Clerk of the Circuit Court office in Annapolis, Maryland.

Transfer of the subject parcels from the United States of America to Anne Arundel County Maryland is recorded in Deed Book 15301, pp. 652-667, dated September 3, 2003. Section 7 of Enclosure 1 to the Deed (Covenants and Restrictions) includes the prohibition of future use of the property for residential purposes. The deed for the transferred property includes a "Notice of Environmental Condition" and incorporates by reference the environmental reports related to the site (e.g., the EBS, ROD, FOST, etc.). However, it should be noted that these environmental reports, incorporated by reference, are not recorded in the county's land records and are not available at the Clerk of the Circuit Court office. The grantee, Anne Arundel County, acknowledged receipt of these records by its executed acceptance of the deed. Any instrument recorded for future transfer of the property would be required to incorporate or reference the original covenant at a minimum, as well as subsequently identified environmental covenants and restrictions, if any.

The Anne Arundel County Department of Public Works indicated that the subject property uses municipal water. As such, any future request for a permit for water supply well installation at the facility would not be issued. There are no water supply wells on the former BHRA.

#### 6.7 INTERVIEWS

As part of the Five-Year Review process, interviews were conducted with key personnel, including representatives from the Navy and MDE. A representative for a current property tenant, the Children's Theater, declined to respond to an interview questionnaire. Copies of the interviews are contained in Appendix D. Responses in general were favorable and did not call into question the effectiveness of the remedy for the former BHRA.

#### 7.0 TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

## 7.1 QUESTION A: IS THE REMEDY FUNCTIONING AS INTENDED BY THE DECISION DOCUMENTS?

The review of documents, applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs), risk assumptions, and the results of the site inspection indicate that the original remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD, with respect to the original site contaminants. The ICs placed on the site to prohibit residential development are in effect. The property is designated for recreational use by the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning. In summary, the institutional controls are functioning as intended in preventing exposure to potential site-related contaminants at levels that may pose a risk to human health.

Future actions will be taken to address hypothetical future risk from PFAS is shallow groundwater.

# 7.2 QUESTION B: ARE THE EXPOSURE ASSUMPTIONS, TOXICITY DATA, CLEAN-UP LEVELS, AND REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES (RAOS) USED AT THE TIME OF THE REMEDY SELECTION STILL VALID?

With respect to the original site contaminants, the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, and RAOs used for the remedy selection are still valid for the purposes of this five-year review. As reported in the 2015 Five-Year Review, the non-carcinogenic risks associated with iron and vanadium (based on the latest RfD values) would be slightly higher than that calculated during the 2001 RI. However, institutional controls have been implemented and maintained as part of the remedy to prevent unacceptable exposure to soils impacted by these COCs.

However, the results of the 2020 PFAS RI indicate a change in the exposure assumption. A hypothetical future resident, using groundwater as a drinking source would be exposed to an unacceptable risk. This risk is partially mitigated by the Code of Maryland Regulations, which prohibits the installation of new drinking water wells within 100 feet of a known source of contamination (COMAR 26.04.04.04).

### 7.3 QUESTION C: HAS ANY OTHER INFORMATION COME TO LIGHT THAT CALLS INTO QUESTION THE PROTECTIVENESS OF THE REMEDY?

The site inspection, document review, and interviews have identified no other information that would call into question the current protectiveness of the original remedy. However, the presence of PFAS in groundwater may necessitate an additional land-use control (LUC).

#### 7.4 TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

According to the information presented herein, the final remedy is functioning as intended by the ROD. There have been no changes in the physical condition of the site or site use (current or expected future land use) that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy. As long as the ICs using deed restrictions to prohibit residential use remain in-place and are followed, risk levels to humans should remain within acceptable levels under current use.

However, the presence of PFAS in groundwater may necessitate an additional LUC to ensure long-term protectiveness.

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#### 8.0 ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 8.1 FIVE-YEAR REVIEW ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The table below summarizes any issues and related recommendations identified as a result of completing this Five-Year Review.

#### Issues/Recommendations

#### OU(s) without Issues/Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:

The previous Five-Year Review concluded with the following recommendation: "The potential presence of PFOA and PFOS in groundwater should be evaluated prior to the next FYR." In response to that recommendation, the Navy conducted a remedial investigation at the former BHRA. The results are presented in the 2020 *Draft Final Phase 1 Remedial Investigation Report Former Burn Pad, Former Bay Head Road Annex, Annapolis, Maryland.* 

The 2020 RI report noted that "the only potentially unacceptable risk identified was for a hypothetical future resident, consuming groundwater as daily drinking water." The report also noted that "future actions are warranted to supplement the data generated and analyzed in this investigation, in particular for groundwater that was determined to be impacted due to historic releases in the former Burn Pad Area at the Site. Additional investigation activities will refine the conceptual site model (CSM), including defining the nature and extent of PFAS groundwater impacts. These activities should include the completion of additional sampling of on- and off-site groundwater through temporary or permanent (monitoring wells) sampling points. Following completion of the additional activities, in accordance with the CERCLA process, the CSM and risk assessment will be updated as part of a RI Addendum."

#### Issue Category: Changed Site Conditions

**Issue:** New information identified PFAS in groundwater at the site boundary.

**Recommendation:** Navy intends to conduct additional investigation activities to refine the conceptual site model (CSM), including defining the nature and extent of PFAS groundwater impacts and potential unacceptable risks.

Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Protectiveness	Party Responsible	Oversight Party	Milestone Date
No	Yes	Federal Facility	State	Ongoing

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#### 9.0 PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

#### **Protectiveness Statement(s)**

#### **Protective Remedies:**

The original remedy of ICs at the former BHRA is protective of human health and the environment. The final remedy is functioning as intended. With respect to the original site contaminants, the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, clean-up levels, and RAOs used at the time of the final remedy selection are still valid.

With respect to PFAS, the remedy at Site 1 is protective of human health and the environment in the short term. There is no drinking water exposure and the Code of Maryland Regulations prohibits the installation of new drinking water wells within 100 feet of a known source of contamination (COMAR 26.04.04.04). However, to achieve long-term protectiveness, the Navy intends to work with the affected landowners to implement a land-use control prohibiting the use of shallow groundwater.

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#### 10.0 NEXT REVIEW

The next Five-Year Review for the former NSWC Annapolis will be completed within five years of the original triggering action date of this report, or February 12, 2025.

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#### 11.0 REFERENCES

EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., 1991. Site Inspection Study, David Taylor Research Center, Bay Head Road Annex, Annapolis, Maryland. October.

EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. 2000. Remedial Investigation, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division-Annapolis Detachment, Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1, Annapolis, Maryland. Final prepared for Department of the Navy Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake. January.

EPA, 1997. Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Process for Designing and Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments. Interim Final. EPA 540-R-99-006. Edison, NJ.

EPA, 2001. Comprehensive Five-Year Review Guidance, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, EPA-R-01-007. June.

EPA, 2013. Emerging Contaminants INTERNET Web Site. From https://www.epa.gov/fedfac/emerging-contaminants-and-federal-facility-contaminants-concern.

Department of the Navy 2001a. Navy/Marine Corps Policy for Conducting Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Statutory Five-year Reviews. November.

Department of the Navy, 2001b. Record of Decision (ROD), Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1, Former Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland. May.

Department of the Navy, 2001c. Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST), Naval Surface Warfare Center-Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland. March.

Department of the Navy, 2005. Final Five- Year Review Report for Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1 – Former Naval Surface Warfare Center – Carderock Division, Annapolis Detachment, Annapolis, Maryland. Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington. May.

Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington, 2010. Final Five-Year Review Report for Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1 – Former Naval Surface Warfare Center – Carderock Division (prepared by Agvig-CH2MHill). May.

Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Washington, 2015. Final Five-Year Review Report for Bay Head Road Annex, IR Program Site 1 – Former Naval Surface Warfare Center – Carderock Division (prepared by H&S Environmental). February.

Department of the Navy, 2020. Draft Final Phase 1 Remedial Investigation Report Former Burn Pad, Former Bay Head Road Annex, Annapolis, Maryland. March.

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## APPENDIX A SIGNATURE DEADLINE EXTENSION



Larry Hogan, Governor Boyd K. Rutherford, Lt. Governor

Ben Grumbles, Secretary Horacio Tablada, Deputy Secretary

November 13, 2019

Mr. Paul F. Burgio
Department of the Navy
Base Realignment and Closure
Program Management Office East
4911 South Broad Street.
Washington Navy Yard, 20374

RE: Former Bay Head Road Annex – 2020 Five Year Review Extension Request

Dear Mr. Burgio:

The Federal Facilities Installation Restoration Program of the Maryland Department of the Environment has reviewed your request to extend the signature due date of the 2020 Five Year Review for the Bay Head Annex site to May 12, 2020. The request is approved, with the caveat that the signature due date of the next Five Year Review for this site will revert back to February 12, 2025.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (410) 537-4238.

Sincerely,

Linda Bustagson

Remedial Project Manager

Federal Facilities Installation Restoration Program

cc: Mr. David Steckler, Remedial Project Manager, NAVFAC Washington Mr. Ira May, Chief, Federal Assessments and Remediation Division

## APPENDIX B SITE INSPECTION REPORT

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 1 OF 15

I. SITE INFORMATION					
Site name: Former NSWC Annapolis	Date of inspection: September 11, 2019				
Location and Region: Annapolis, MD	EPA ID: NA				
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: NAVFAC Washington	Weather/temperature: Sunny, 89°F				
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply)  □ Landfill cover/containment □ Access controls □ Groundwater containment □ Institutional controls □ Groundwater pump and treatment □ Surface water collection and treatment □ Other					
Attachments:   Inspection team roster attached	☐ Site map attached				
II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)				
1. <b>O&amp;M site manager</b> NA  Name  Interviewed □ at site □ at office □ by phone  Problems, suggestions; □ Report attached					
2. O&M staff NA  Name  Interviewed □ at site □ at office □ by phone  Problems, suggestions; □ Report attached	Title Date Phone no				

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 2 OF 15

Agency	Department of the Na	vy		
Contact	Dave Steckler	RPM	09/11/19 202-3	665-0241
	Name	Title	Date	Phone no.
Problems;	suggestions; ⊠ Report atta	ched (See Appendix C) N	No problemsnoted	
Agency	MDE			
Contact	Linda Gustafson	RPM	Name	Title
		Date	Phone no.	
Problems;	suggestions; ⊠ Report atta	ched (See Appendix C) N	No problemsnoted	
Agency				
Contact	—			
D 11	Name	Title	Date	Phone i
	suggestions: IXI Renort atta			
riobienis,	suggestions, 🖭 report atta	ched		
	suggestions, 🖾 Report utu	cned		
Agency				
				Phone n
Agency Contact	Name	Title	Date	Phone n
Agency Contact		Title	Date	Phone n
Agency Contact	Name	Title	Date	Phone n
Agency Contact Problems;	Name Suggestions; □ Report attac	Title ched	Date	Phone n
Agency Contact Problems;	Name	Title ched	Date	Phone n
Agency Contact Problems;	Name Suggestions; □ Report attac	Title ched	Date	Phone n
Agency Contact Problems;	Name Suggestions; □ Report attac	Title ched	Date	Phone n
Agency Contact Problems;	Name Suggestions; □ Report attac	Title ched	Date	Phone n
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Agency Contact Problems;	Name Suggestions; □ Report attac	Title ched	Date	Phone n

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 3 OF 15

	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS & RECORDS VERIFIED (Check all that apply)				
1.	O&M Documents  ☐ O&M manual ☐ As-built drawings ☐ Maintenance logs Remarks	☐ Readily available☐ Readily available	□ Up to date ⊠ N/ □ Up to date ⊠ N/ □ Up to date ⊠ N/	'A	
2.	Site-Specific Health and Safety P  ☐ Contingency plan/emergency re Remarks	sponse plan   Readily av	ailable □ Upto date ailable □ Upto date	⊠N/A ⊠N/A	
3.	O&M and OSHA Training Reco		ole	⊠N/A	
4.	Permits and Service Agreements  ☐ Air discharge permit  ☐ Effluent discharge  ☐ Waste disposal, POTW  ☐ Other permits  Remarks	☐ Readily availab ☐ Readily availab ☐ Readily availab ☐ Readily available	ole	⊠ N/A ⊠N/A ⊠N/A ⊠N/A	
5.	Gas Generation Records Remarks	•	☐ Up to date 図N/.	A	
6.	Settlement Monument Records Remarks_	□ Readily availab		⊠ N/A	
7.	Groundwater Monitoring Record Remarks		ole	⊠N/A	
8.	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks_	☐ Readily availab	ole	⊠N/A	
9.	Discharge Compliance Records  ☐ Air ☐ Water (effluent) Remarks	□ Readily availab		⊠N/A ⊠N/A	
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs Remarks	□ Readily availab	ele	⊠N/A	

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 4 OF 15

	IV. O&M COSTS □ Applicable ⊠ N/A					
1.	O&M Organization  State in-house PRP in-house Federal Facility in-house Other					
2.	O&M Cost Records  □ Readily available □ Up t □ Funding mechanism/agreement Original O&M cost estimate  Total annual co	in place				
	Date         Date           From         To           Date         Date           From         To           Date         Date	Total cost  Total cost  Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached ☐ Breakdown attached			
	From         To           Date         Date           From         To           Date         Date	Total cost  Total cost	☐ Breakdown attached ☐ Breakdown attached			
3.	Unanticipated or Unusually Hig Describe costs and reasons:					
	V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS   Applicable □ N/A					
A. Fen	cing					
1.	Fencing damaged Loca Remarks	ation shown on site map	☐ Gates secured 区N/A			
B. Oth	er Access Restrictions					
1.	Signs and other security measur Remarks	es	own on site map ⊠N/A			

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 5 OF 15

C. Insti	tutional Controls (ICs)				
1.	Type of monitoring (e.g., Frequency Responsible party/agency	forcement s not properly implemented s not being fully enforced self-reporting, drive by)			
	Name	e Ti	tle	Date Phone	no.
	Reporting is up-to-date Reports are verified by the	ne lead agency		<ul><li>☐ Yes ☐ No</li><li>☐ Yes ☐ No</li></ul>	⊠N/A ⊠N/A
	Violations have been rep	n deed or decision docum orted stions: □ Reportattached	nents have been	met ⊠Yes □ No □ Yes ⊠ No	
2.	Adequacy Remarks	☑ ICs are adequate			□ N/A
D. Gen	eral				
1.		☐ Location shown on sit		vandalism evident	
2.	Land use changes on sit Remarks Industrial land-u	e ⊠ use consistent with remedy			
3.	Land use changes off sin Remarks				
		VI. GENERAL SITE C	ONDITIONS		
A. Road	ds □ Applicable	⊠ N/A			
1.	Roads damaged Remarks	☐ Location shown on sit	te map   Ro	ads adequate	⊠N/A

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 6 OF 15

B. Oth	er Site Conditions		
	Remarks		
	VII. LANDFI	ILL COVERS □ Applicable ☑N/	'A
A. Lar	ndfill Surface		
1.	Settlement (Low spots) Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map Depth	☐ Settlement not evident
	TOMATKS		
2.		☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Depths	☐ Cracking not evident
	Remarks		
	_		
3.	Erosion Areal extent	☐ Location shown on site map Depth	☐ Erosion not evident
	Remarks		
4.	Holes	☐ Location shown on site map	☐ Holes not evident
т.	Areal extent	Depth	I Troics not evident
	Remarks		
5.	Vegetative Cover ☐ Gras Γ Trees/Shrubs (indicate size and Remarks	locations on a diagram)	shed
6.	Alternative Cover (armored roc Remarks	k, concrete, etc.)	
7.	Bulges Areal extent Remarks	☐ Location shown on site map Height	☐ Bulges not evident

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 7 OF 15

8.	Wet Areas/Water Damage	☐ Wet areas/water damage	not evident
-	☐ Wet areas	☐ Location shown on site m	
	☐ Ponding	☐ Location shown on site m	
	□ Seeps	☐ Location shown on site m	
	☐ Soft subgrade	☐ Location shown on site m	
	Remarks	<u> </u>	
9.	Slope Instability ☐ Slides	I Location shown on site m	nap    No evidence of slope
9.	Slope instability 🗀 Slides	instability	Two evidence of slope
	Areal extent	•	
	Remarks		
	-		
B. Ben	11		
			landfill side slope to interrupt the
		elocity of surface runoff and in	ntercept and convey the runoff to a
	lined channel.)		
1.	Flows Bypass Bench	☐ Location shown on site m	nap 🔲 N/A or okay
	Remarks		
2.	Bench Breached	☐ Location shown on site m	nap □ N/A or okay
	Remarks		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
3.	Bench Overtopped	☐ Location shown on site m	nap
	Remarks		
C. Lete	down Channels	ĭ N/A	
		rol mats, riprap, grout bags, or	gabions that descend down the steep
	side slope of the cover and will a	llow the runoff water collected	by the benches to move off of the
	landfill cover without creating er	osion gullies.)	
1.	Settlement	cation shown on site map	☐ No evidence of settlement
		Depth	
	Remarks		
2.	Material Degradation □ Lo	cation shown on site map	☐ No evidence of degradation
	Material type	Areal extent	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
	Remarks		
3.	Erosion	cation shown on site map	☐ No evidence of erosion
	Areal extent	Depth	
	Remarks	1	

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 8 OF 15

4.	Undercutting ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ No evidence Areal extent ☐ Depth ☐ Popth ☐ Depth	of undercutting
5.	Obstructions Type □ No obstructions □ Location shown on site map Areal extent Size Remarks	
6.	Excessive Vegetative Growth  ☐ No evidence of excessive growth ☐ Vegetation in channels does not obstruct flow ☐ Location shown on site map  Remarks  Areal extent  Remarks	
D. Cov	over Penetrations □ Applicable ⊠ N/A	
1.	Gas Vents ☐ Active ☐ Passive ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks	☐ Good condition
2.	Gas Monitoring Probes  ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
3.	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill)  ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks_	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
4.	Leachate Extraction Wells  ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Evidence of leakage at penetration ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks_	☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
5.	Settlement Monuments ☐ Located ☐ Routinely surveyed Remarks	□ N/A

### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 9 OF 15

E. Gas	Collection and Treatment	☐ Applicable	⊠ N/A
1.	☐ Good condition	☐ Thermal destruction☐ Needs Maintenance	☐ Collection for reuse
2.	Remarks	Γ Needs Maintenance	
3.	☐ Good condition	☐ Needs Maintenance	adjacent homes or buildings)  □ N/A
F. Cov	er Drainage Layer	☐ Applicable	X N/A
1.	Outlet Pipes Inspected Remarks	☐ Functioning	□ N/A
2.		☐ Functioning	□ N/A
G. Det	ention/Sedimentation Pond	ls	⊠ N/A
1.	☐ Siltation not evident	entDep	oth
2.	Erosion Areal ext ☐ Erosion not evident Remarks	-	
3.	Outlet Works Remarks	□ Functioning □ N/A	
4.	Dam Remarks	□ Functioning □ N/A	

# APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 10 OF 15

H. Ret	aining Walls	☐ Applicable	ĭ N/A	
1.	Deformations Horizontal displacement_ Rotational displacement_ Remarks			☐ Deformation not evident ement
2.	Degradation Remarks	☐ Location show	vn on site map	☐ Degradation not evident
I. Perin	neter Ditches/Off-Site Dis	charge	☐ Applicable	⊠ N/A
1.	Siltation			ation not evident
2.	Vegetative Growth  ☐ Vegetation does not im Areal extent Remarks	Type		□ N/A
3.	Erosion Areal extent Remarks			☐ Erosion not evident
4.	Discharge Structure Remarks			
	VIII. VERTI	CAL BARRIER	WALLS	Applicable ⊠ N/A
1.	Settlement Areal extent Remarks			☐ Settlement not evident
2.	Performance Monitorin  ☐ Performance not monit Frequency Head differential Remarks	cored		dence of breaching

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 11 OF 15

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES $\square$ Applicable $\boxtimes$ N/A					
A. Gro	oundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines □ Applicable ⊠N/A					
1.	Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing, and Electrical  ☐ Good condition ☐ All required wells properly operating ☐ Needs Maintenance ☐ N/A  Remarks					
2.	Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances  Good condition  Needs Maintenance Remarks					
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment  ☐ Readily available ☐ Good condition ☐ Requires upgrade ☐ Needs to be provided  Remarks					
B. Sur	face Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines   Applicable   N/A					
1.	Collection Structures, Pumps, and Electrical  ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs Maintenance Remarks					
2.	Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances  Good condition  Needs Maintenance  Remarks					
3.	S. Spare Parts and Equipment  ☐ Readily available ☐ Good condition ☐ Requires upgrade ☐ Needs to be provided Remarks					

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 12 OF 15

C.	<b>Treatment System</b>	☐ Applicable	⊠ N/A		
1.	☐ Air stripping ☐ Filters ☐ Additive (e.g., chelative of surface of the surf	Oil/v  ation agent, flocculen  Nece perly marked and fundence log displayed and ridentified water treated annually water treated annually	water separation oon adsorbers  t)  ds Maintenance actional		
2.	Electrical Enclosures  N/A G  Remarks	ood condition	☐ Needs Maintenance		
3.		ood condition	☐ Proper secondary con		Maintenance
4.		ood condition	☐ Needs Maintenance		
5.	☐ Chemicals and equi	ood condition (esp. r pment properly store		□ Need	•
6.	Monitoring Wells (pu ☐ Properly secured/loc ☐ All required wells to Remarks_	cked	medy) ctioning	mpled	☐ Good condition☐ N/A
D.	Monitoring Data □ A	pplicable 🗵 N/A			
1.	Monitoring Data  ☐ Is routinely submitted	ed on time	☐ Is of acceptable of	uality	
2.	Monitoring data sugge ☐ Groundwater plume		ned □ Contaminant con	centrations	s are declining

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 13 OF 15

Applicable	⊠ N/A	
unctioning		☐ Good condition ☐ N/A
ì	remedy) Functioning	remedy)

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 14 OF 15

	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS
Α.	Implementation of the Remedy
	Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.).
	Institutional controls prohibiting residential development were added to the Deed and no evidence of such activities was noted during conduct of the site inspection.
B.	Adequacy of O&M
	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.
	NA

#### APPENDIX B FORMER BAY HEAD ROAD ANNEX ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND PAGE 15 OF 15

C.	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems
	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs, that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future.
	NA
D.	Opportunities for Optimization
	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy.
	NA

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#### **APPENDIX C**

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS, SEPTEMBER 11, 2019



Children's Theatre of Annapolis Building – East View



Former Burn Pad area, facing east.



Former Navy Building 215, facing south.



Former Navy Building 218, facing east.



West Soccer Field (Former Septic Field), facing west.



Former Navy Building 202, facing west. Former burn pad area beyond fence.



South end of Former Navy Building 211, theater building in background.



Buildings 205 and 216-abandoned.

#### **APPENDIX D**

**2019 FIVE-YEAR REVIEW INTERVIEWS** 

	<b>Interview Contact</b>	<u>Title</u>	Response Received
1.	Mr. David Steckler	NAVFAC Washington RPM	Yes
2.	Ms. Linda Gustafson	MDE RPM	Yes
3.	Mr. Mark Garrity	Parks Administrator Anne Arundel County	Yes
4.	Mr. Jason Kimmel	Operations Manager Childrens' Theater of Annapolis	No

#### **Bay Head Road Annex Five-Year Review Interview Information**

Date of Interview	February 6, 2020
Interviewee Name	Linda Gustafson
Title	Remedial Project Manager
Organization	Maryland Department of the Environment
Address	1800 Washington Blvd., Suite 625 Baltimore, Maryland 21230
Phone	410-537-4238
Email	<u>Linda.Gustafson@maryland.gov</u>
Person conducting Interview (if applicable)	
<b>Type of Interview Method</b>	email

#### **Interview Questions**

#### **Background Information:**

1. What is your overall impression of the project? (General sentiment)

Response – Investigative work is ongoing with no problems to report

as of this time.

2. What effects have site operations had on the surrounding community?

Response – Because we are investigating the nature and extent of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at this site, due to their emerging contaminant status more interest from the community is anticipated with regard to our findings; however, as of this time I am not aware of any adverse impacts to the community.

3. Are you aware of any community concerns regarding the site or its operation and administration? If so, please give details.

Response – I am not aware of any community concerns regarding the Former Bay Head Annex site.

4. Are you aware of any events, incidents, or activities at the site such as vandalism, trespassing, or emergency responses from local authorities? If so, please give details.

Response – I am not aware of any of the above-mentioned events/incidents occurring at this site.

5. Do you feel well informed about the site's activities and progress?

Response – My Navy counterpart, David Steckler, contacts me with updates as events occur. A draft Remedial Investigation (RI) is currently under Navy review. A public meeting is planned to occur in April to inform the community of its findings.

1

6. Do you have any comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's impact on the community?

Response – No.

#### **State and Local Considerations:**

7. Have there been routine communications or activities (site visits, inspections, reporting activities, etc.) conducted by your office regarding the site? If so, give purpose and results.

Response – My last site visit was in November 2017, as the team was scoping the RI investigation. My Navy counterpart and I keep in touch via email and phone regarding updates to site activities/investigations.

8. Have there been any complaints, violations, or other incidents related to the site requiring a response by your office? If so, please give details of the events and results of the responses.

Response – I have not been contacted with any complaints, violations or other related site incidents to date.

9. Have there been any changes in regulations or clean up levels since implementing the remedy that may affect the site?

Response – No enforceable standards/Maximum Contaminant Levels for PFAS have been promulgated by the USEPA or MDE to date, but are anticipated at some point in the future.

#### Performance and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Problems:

10. Is the remedy functioning as expected? How well is the remedy performing?

Response – Outside of the discovery of PFAS in soil, surface- and groundwater due to past fire-training activities (currently under investigation), the current remedy is performing as intended.

11. Is there a continuous on-site Operations and Maintenance (O&M) presence? If so, please describe staff and activities. If there is not a continuous on-site presence, describe staff and frequency of site inspections and activities.

Response – No.

12. Have any problems been encountered which required, or will require, changes to this remedial design or this Record of Decision(ROD)?

Response – Yes – as mentioned above, PFAS has been detected at the site due to historical fire-training activities and is currently in the RI phase, with potential for changes to the existing remedial design and/or Record of Decision.

13. Do you have any comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the project's operations and site management?

Response – The Navy and MDE are collaborating on the ongoing PFAS investigation and are preparing to share the findings of the RI (currently in the draft stage) with the community within the next few months.

#### **Bay Head Road Annex Five-Year Review Interview Information**

Date of Interview	24 September 2019
Interviewee Name	David Steckler
Title	Remedial Project Manager
Organization	Department of the Navy
Address	1314 Harwood Street SE, Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374
Phone	202.365.0241
Email	david.steckler@navy.mil
Person conducting Interview (if applicable)	
<b>Type of Interview Method</b>	Written

#### **Interview Ouestions**

#### **Background Information:**

1. What is your overall impression of the project? (General sentiment)

Response – It is moving forward appropriately.

2. What effects have site operations had on the surrounding community?

Response – Past operations have resulted in the release of PFAS to environmental media.

3. Are you aware of any community concerns regarding the site or its operation and administration? If so, please give details.

Response – None.

4. Are you aware of any events, incidents, or activities at the site such as vandalism, trespassing, or emergency responses from local authorities? If so, please give details.

Response – No.

5. Do you feel well informed about the site's activities and progress?

Response-Yes.

6. Do you have any comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's impact on the community?

Response - No.

#### **State and Local Considerations:**

7. Have there been routine communications or activities (site visits, inspections, reporting activities, etc.) conducted by your office regarding the site? If so, give purpose and results.

Response - None.

8. Have there been any complaints, violations, or other incidents related to the site requiring a response by your office? If so, please give details of the events and results of the responses.

Response – None.

9. Have there been any changes in regulations or clean up levels since implementing the remedy that may affect the site?

Response – PFAS was recently identified as an emerging contaminant.

#### Performance and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Problems:

10. Is the remedy functioning as expected? How well is the remedy performing?

Response - Yes.

11. Is there a continuous on-site Operations and Maintenance (O&M) presence? If so, please describe staff and activities. If there is not a continuous on-site presence, describe staff and frequency of site inspections and activities.

Response – No.

12. Have any problems been encountered which required, or will require, changes to this remedial design or this Record of Decision(ROD)?

Response – The presence of PFAS will require a future record of decision.

13. Do you have any comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the project's operations and site management?

Response – No.

#### **Bay Head Road Annex Five-Year Review Interview Information**

Date of Interview	alantia
Interviewee Name	9/20/19 Mark Garrity
Title	Parks Administrator
Organization	Anne Arundel County
Address	1 Harry S. Truman Parkway
	Annapolis, Maryland 21409
Phone	410-222-7867
Email	rpgarr00@aacounty.org
<b>Person conducting Interview</b>	
(if applicable)	
Type of Interview Method	email Questionaire

#### **Interview Ouestions**

#### **Background Information:**

1. What is your overall impression of the project? (General sentiment)

Response - Extremely successful.

2. What effects have site operations had on the surrounding community?

Response - Expanded use by citizens.

3. Are you aware of any community concerns regarding the site or its operation and administration? If so, please give details.

Response - No

4. Are you aware of any events, incidents, or activities at the site such as vandalism, trespassing, or emergency responses from local authorities? If so, please give details.

Response - 2018 - Teenage boy committed surcide.

Response - 2017 - Vandals spray painted buildings

2016 - Whapun persons damaged turf with ATV's - minor damage

5. Do you feel well informed about the site's activities and progress?

Response - Yes

6. Do you have any comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the site's impact on the community?

The site continues to have a positive impact on the community Response 
providing recreational, athletic and cultural activities for all ages.

State and Local Considerations:
7. Have there been routine communications or activities (site visits, inspections, reporting activities, etc.) conducted by your office regarding the site? If so, give purpose and results.
Response - Maint evance in spections and repairs Circ repairment of the parking lot 2015-Federal Lands to Parks Report to National Park Serv 8. Have there been any complaints, violations, or other incidents related to the site requiring a response by your office? If so, please give details of the events and results of the responses.
8. Have there been any complaints, violations, or other incidents related to the site requiring a response by your office? If so, please give details of the events and results of the responses.
Response – No
9. Have there been any changes in regulations or clean up levels since implementing the remedy that may affect the site?
Response – NO
Performance and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Problems:
10. Is the remedy functioning as expected? How well is the remedy performing?
Response - Yes - Quite well
11. Is there a continuous on-site Operations and Maintenance (O&M) presence? If so, please describe staff and activities. If there is not a continuous on-site presence, describe staff and frequency of site inspections and activities.
staff and activities. If there is not a continuous on-site presence, describe staff and frequency of site inspections and activities.  There is not a continuous on-site presence by County staff. Staff performances and start presence by County staff. Staff performances are presence by County staff. Staff performances because of staff and frequency of staff performances are presence by County staff. Staff performances are presence by County staff. Staff performances are presence by County staff. Staff performances are presented by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence, describe staff and frequency of site inspections and activities.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff. Staff performances by County staff. Staff performances by County staff and frequency of staff performances by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and frequency of staff performances.  There is no tale continuous on-site present and tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and tale continuous on-site presence by County staff and tale continuous on-site presence
12. Have any problems been encountered which required, or will require, changes to this remedial design or this Record of Decision(ROD)?
Response - No

13. Do you have any comments, suggestions, or recommendations regarding the project's operations and site management?

Response –  $N_0$