



**Naval Air Station  
South Weymouth, MA  
Restoration Advisory Board  
Summary of RAB Meeting – February 9, 2006**



NAS South Weymouth Website: <http://nas-southweymouth.navy-env.com>

**1. INTRODUCTIONS/ APPROVAL OF PRIOR MEETING MINUTES**

Ms. Susan Jeghelian, MA Office of Dispute Resolution, and RAB meeting facilitator, opened the meeting at approximately 7:05 PM. She requested that all attendees, including RAB members, regulators, and audience members, introduce themselves. The sign-in sheet for the meeting is provided as Attachment A to this meeting summary. S. Jeghelian asked if everyone had time to read the meeting notes from the prior RAB meeting (December 2005) and asked for comments on them. S. Ivas suggested a modification to the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph of page 2: "the intermittent portion of the east branch of French's Stream runs through the FFTA." P. Marajh-Whittemore noted that Bob Loring's name was spelled incorrectly on page 5 and page 8. A corrected version of the December 2005 meeting minutes will be posted on the website.

S. Jeghelian reviewed the guidelines for the meeting. She reminded the participants when asking questions to wait to speak until they are acknowledged, to state their names and affiliations, and to speak into the microphone when they have questions.

The Agenda for the meeting and the Action Item Tracking List are provided as Attachment B to this meeting summary. S. Jeghelian then noted that in accordance with the agenda, the presentation (NAS South Weymouth EGIS) would be followed by the Updates and Action Items portion of the meeting.

**2. PRESENTATIONS**

S. Jeghelian introduced Dave Barney, Navy, who introduced the environmental geographic information system (EGIS) presentation. The following paragraphs summarize the presentation and include references to selected presentation slides in Attachment C. The complete presentation is available on the NAS South Weymouth web site: <http://nas-southweymouth.navy-env.com>.

Phoebe Call introduced herself and Andy Janocha, Tetra Tech NUS (TtNUS). P. Call would start the presentation with an explanation of the NAS South Weymouth EGIS, and then A. Janocha would give a demonstration of the system.

A geographic information system (GIS) is a computer-based tool used to display, manipulate, and analyze spatially referenced information. Query results can be displayed as a map or in tables using

ArcView, a GIS software package (Slide 2). TtNUS developed the EGIS as a tool for the Navy to manage environmental data at NAS South Weymouth. The NAS South Weymouth EGIS uses industry-standard software that has been customized for ease of use and for the specific requirements of environmental work at the Base. It has been designed so that non-GIS professionals can use the system with a minimum of training, while retaining full functionality for GIS professionals. The EGIS is intended to support the decision-making process during environmental investigations; it is not an automated decision-making system (Slides 3 through 5). The EGIS integrates environmental data with existing facility data and is periodically updated. The database supporting the EGIS contains only investigation data from the EBS, IR, and MCP programs. It does not contain data from maintenance actions and removals at this time. The EGIS is accessible either on a desktop or over the internet. The internet-based platform has a limited number of users allowed at one time. However, the desktop version requires the user to have the full suite of supporting programs already loaded on the machine (Slide 5).

Slides 6 through 8 indicate the various menus and displays for the NAS South Weymouth EGIS. The EGIS menu bar (Slide 6) contains most of the actions available for the general user and includes options to find and manipulate analytical data, spatial data, map labels, physical features, and EGIS output (maps, figures, and spreadsheets). One menu feature displays samples by media and site features visually, with the option to select separate layers to view (Slide 7). The analytical query tool is used to select analytical results for each media based on a number of options that can be selected (Slide 8).

The data comprising the EGIS has been collected through an extensive effort. Both hard-copy reports and various electronic files were used from the different contractors involved with investigation work at NAS South Weymouth. Contractors included EA/Stone & Webster and TtNUS/ENSR. Survey data, GPS, field logs, and figures were used for spatial data. Analytical results, sample depths, sample times, and other sample collection details are also included. Although data is continually added to the database, the EGIS is uploaded with the new data and re-compiled on an agreed-upon schedule (Slide 9).

P. Call introduced A. Janocha, who is a GIS professional in TtNUS's Pittsburgh office and is on the team working on the NAS South Weymouth EGIS. A. Janocha started the demonstration by explaining that he was using a desktop-installed version of the EGIS. Queries can be based on particular sites, media, or chemicals and are based on a point-and-click interface. The results can be refined against regulatory or other criteria.

He began the demonstration by showing all the soil sample locations at the facility. Each location may have hundreds of individual records associated with it, as each record is a single analytical result for one chemical. There are currently over 270,000 records in the analytical database. He then refined the search by selecting samples only collected from IR Site 8 (Abandoned Bladder Tank Fuel Storage Area).

Approximately 2,200 records were found out of an initial 135,000 soil records for the entire base. The map view also zoomed in to encompass only the selected samples. He then ran the results against the MCP S-1/GW-2 criteria. The program highlighted the single detection that exceeded the criteria. He noted that the sample query function can be used as a first step to sort out the data and determine which samples and locations require additional attention. In addition, the software can be used to create maps of the data for people with little GIS experience. Another feature of the GIS is the ability to manage documents on a site-by-site basis (the Site Manager). He selected a site using the Site Manager, which brought up a list of available documents and figures. The selected document appeared as an Adobe™ PDF.

S. Jeghelian asked if there were any questions on the presentation.

M. Byram asked if the public can use the EGIS. D. Barney replied that the Navy is hoping to set up a computer at the Caretaker Site Office (CSO) so that the public can come in and use the EGIS. He is waiting for equipment.

S. Ivas asked what platform the EGIS is running on. A. Janocha responded that the EGIS uses ArcView 3.X but TtNUS is planning on upgrading to the newest available software. He added that additional features (topographic contours, aerial photographs, vegetation) can be viewed as well. In response to a question, he stated that spatial data for the EGIS came from the facility itself and can be updated as new information becomes available.

D. Wilmot asked who did the programming for the EGIS. A. Janocha replied that the personnel in Pittsburgh did most of the customized programming based on industry-standard software, and added that the EGIS has evolved as users requested additional features. D. Wilmot asked how long the EGIS has been available. P. Call responded that TtNUS has been working with the EGIS for approximately 2 months. In response to further questions, she said that the software was developed by TtNUS under contract to the Navy for NAS South Weymouth. A. Janocha added that TtNUS has had a working version of the EGIS for several months, but that they had to do significant testing and processing to fit the data into the appropriate format and make sure all data were included. Navy consensus was that the database contains about 65-75 percent of the available NAS South Weymouth data at this time.

D. Wilmot asked if the Navy has contacted MADPH about the program. D. Barney replied that the program is still under development and he believes that MADPH already has access to a similar GIS system. However, the Navy is willing to share the information if requested by MADPH. D. Wilmot stated that the sharing of information between agencies was important and that the EGIS system could be expanded. He asked whether EPA also had access to this information, and B. Olson confirmed that it will.

D. Wilmot suggested that a layer be added to the EGIS indicating flight paths. Did the Navy have this information? P. Anderson stated that the Navy did have records of how often airplanes left and which runways were used, especially from noise surveys. B. Olson suggested that the flight path information would be of more interest to the MADPH.

M. Smart asked how long it would take to get computers set up in the CSO. D. Barney replied that it would probably take 3 to 6 months to get everything set up and reiterated that the EGIS shown in the demonstration still needs to be further refined. M. Smart suggested using SSTDC resources if resources prove difficult to acquire from the Navy. P. Call noted that the Navy selected a web-based delivery system which is set up with two seats, so that only two users at a time can use the system. The Navy may review the number of seats if this turns out to be a problem. B. Olson stated that there should be communication between the regulators, the Navy, and any other EGIS users to better understand the data and put the query results into perspective.

A. Malewicz asked if the removal areas are included in the EGIS system. P. Call reiterated that the removal data have not been added to the EGIS. The excavation outlines would need to be added as well as the confirmation data to give a full picture of the extent of excavation and what the post-excavation concentrations are. M. Leipert added that the EGIS under development for NAS South Weymouth will eventually be added to a Navy-wide database (Navy Installation Restoration and Information System, or NIRIS), which should be operational in the next 6 months.

A. Malewicz noted that the MADEP has a GIS for the state – did the Navy use that as a resource? The MADEP also worked with EPA to develop a GIS for Fort Devens. A. Janocha responded that the initial focus of the NAS South Weymouth EGIS was the query tool so that the Navy could better understand areas of contamination at NAS South Weymouth. Therefore, the spatial data was initially limited to what would provide context and support for the analytical data. Additional data layers can be added to the EGIS relatively easily. M. Byram asked if the upcoming watershed assessment or turtle information could be added to the EGIS. D. Barney responded that ENSR has turtle information in an earlier database and it would be possible to add to the EGIS. The Navy is planning on adding the results from watershed assessment and other investigation programs.

D. Wilmot asked if there is any information in the EGIS which would not be available to the public. D. Barney responded that the only information the Navy has withheld has been the turtle data, at the request of Mass. Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (NHESP or Natural Heritage) in order to keep the exact turtle locations safe. Everything else has already been made available in other formats.

In response to a question, P. Call stated that the EBS, IR, and MCP investigation program data are already in the EGIS. As additional data are collected, for example, from the upcoming Jet Fuel Pipeline and RI field events, it is validated and added to the analytical database. Periodically (probably every 6 months), the database will be uploaded into the EGIS. In response to another question, she clarified that TtNUS performs the data validation and database entry internally in TtNUS's Pittsburgh and Wilmington offices. A. Janocha added that the only site features that are changed by TtNUS are the site boundaries, which may change based on new analytical data.

### 3. UPDATES AND ACTION ITEMS

S. Jeghelian then reviewed the three action items listed on the Action Item Tracking List (see Attachment B) for this RAB meeting:

1. Provide copies of SSTTDC and Mayor Madden letters regarding the Small Landfill CAAA to M. Parsons – D. Barney stated that the letters had been provided as requested.
2. Provide information on vernal pools to M. Byram – S. Ivas stated that Mass. Natural Heritage had yet not certified the vernal pools identified by Normandeau Associates in 2001/2002 at NAS South Weymouth. SSTTDC had a meeting with Natural Heritage on January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2005. Thomas French of Natural Heritage had indicated at that meeting that he would let SSTTDC know about the status of the certification; however, SSTTDC has not heard back from him. S. Ivas urged the RAB members to call him about the status of the certification process. In any event, the SSTTDC wetlands regulations for the redevelopment will include a 100-foot buffer to protect any of the identified vernal pools even if they have not yet been certified.

L. Larrabee asked for a definition of “certified vernal pool”. S. Ivas responded that Natural Heritage has a particular method to determine the status of a vernal pool, using photos in the wet season and dry season, wildlife seen in the area, location, and additional data. The certification process takes 6 months to a year. Once the vernal pool is certified, it is added to the Mass. GIS OLIVER system ([http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/massgis\\_viewer/index.htm](http://maps.massgis.state.ma.us/massgis_viewer/index.htm)) and is available to the public.

In response to questions, S. Ivas stated that the NHESP is the only program that certifies vernal pools. If the vernal pools at NAS South Weymouth are not certified but were identified as certifiable, they will be protected with a 100-foot buffer regardless of the official designation. The buffer is a “no-touch” zone. Normandeau has already done the support work necessary to certify the vernal pools.

S. Ivas reiterated that he would encourage people to ask SSTDTC to take up the issue of certification with Natural Heritage. In addition, people can call Thomas French, the director, and Jon Regosin, who is the person who does the actual certification work. To his knowledge, the certification package was sent to Natural Heritage about 3 years ago. The certification would not affect the development.

K. Hayes asked if a map of the vernal pools at NAS South Weymouth could be provided. S. Ivas replied that the information is sensitive in order to protect the pools. There are approximately 18 to 20 certifiable vernal pools on the base. A. Malewicz clarified that the locations of the endangered species was sensitive, not the vernal pools. K. Hayes and D. Wilmot expressed concern that the SSTDTC was not pushing more for the certification. S. Ivas encouraged the public to contact the SSTDTC board to indicate that this is a priority concern for the public and to ask the board to act.

A. Malewicz noted that Natural Heritage is an independent organization and takes up the certification process on its own schedule. S. Ivas added that Natural Heritage has 60 days to respond to a request, but if the certification is not complete at that time, the development can go forward.

3. Distribute monthly Navy program status/administrative items update - D. Barney stated that there were copies of the January update available at the back of the room. [Note: this update will be posted on the Weymouth website.]

S. Jeghelian then asked each of the Leads to provide updates to the list of Update Items.

1. Administrative Actions – D. Barney stated that the 2005 BRAC did impact NAS South Weymouth's supporting agency, Engineering Field Activity Northeast (EFANE). The functions formerly performed by EFANE in Pennsylvania will be taken over by the Atlantic Division in Norfolk, Virginia. Several people from EFANE who have worked on NAS South Weymouth in various capacities and who have come up occasionally for RAB meetings (Lisa Yeutter, Al Haring, and Dave Barclift) are no longer assigned to NAS South Weymouth. In addition, Mark Krivansky and Mark Leipert will no longer be assigned to NAS South Weymouth. Brian Helland will be the new RPM for the Navy.

Since this is likely to be his last RAB meeting, Mark Leipert had some parting remarks and shared some of his reflections about his involvement with NAS South Weymouth. P. Marajh-Whittemore and A. Malewicz thanked M. Leipert for his years of service on behalf of the EPA and MADEP,

respectively. A. Malewicz asked about the transfer of historical and institutional site knowledge. D. Barney responded that he couldn't commit the people who are leaving to any official assistance in the future.

M. Smart asked what will happen to the RAB. Will the RAB be dissolved? D. Barney responded that the Navy will continue site clean-up and investigation, and as long as there is on-going environmental work, there will still be a RAB.

2. Coast Guard Buoy Facility Update – D. Barney stated that the Coast Guard and the regulators are continuing to work toward a record of decision (ROD) for the site.

3. IR Program Sites Update:

Tile Leach Field - D. Barney stated that the Navy is responding to regulator comments on the ROD, which is close to completion.

Rubble Disposal Area – The Navy has received comments on the final long-term monitoring plan and is working to resolve them.

West Gate Landfill – The Navy is waiting for SSTTDC's pump test results.

Basewide Assessment – Fieldwork was conducted in January. The Navy has installed piezometers; collected floc, surface water and sediment samples; and gauged approximately 150 monitoring wells to refine the basewide groundwater contour map.

Detailed discussions of the Basewide assessment continued throughout the IR Program update and have been compiled here:

M. Bromberg asked if more floc samples will be collected in the summer for the basewide assessment. D. Barney replied that a 2<sup>nd</sup> round of floc sampling will be scheduled. B. Olson added that EPA may take more samples next week and again in spring or early summer. In response to a question, he stated that floc is common to this region and he does not believe it is indicative of rust from buried metallic debris.

D. Wilmot and M. Bromberg stated that the Navy should be taking biological samples in Old Swamp River and the TACAN Outfall. D. Barney responded that the Navy has historical data from French's Stream and Old Swamp River and does not feel that the data indicates a need for more

biota sampling. Regarding French's Stream, the ditch was a dug trench that was not a good habitat to begin with. For the basewide assessment, the Navy would like to look at chemical analytical data first. The Navy is evaluating higher-trophic level organisms using risk assessments, which do not require additional tissue sample collection at this time. L. Larrabee added that she is especially concerned about Old Swamp River, as it is Weymouth's secondary water supply. D. Barney replied that the Navy has taken that fact into consideration.

Sewage Treatment Plant – The Navy will be on-site next week to do some preliminary work and will be doing soil and groundwater sampling soon.

Building 81 and Building 82 – The revised final RI work plan for Building 82 has been sent to the regulators for review; the Navy is reviewing the revised final Building 81 RI work plan internally and will send it to the regulators shortly.

Solvent Release Area – A very-low frequency (VLF) survey was conducted this week to characterize bedrock fractures in the area. The data from the survey will help the Navy to finalize the RI work plan.

Jet Fuel Pipeline – the first quarterly groundwater sampling results after the last injection are in, and all samples are below the MCP GW-1 criteria. The second sampling round will be in 2 weeks. M. Bromberg said he had read that rebound could happen years later. M. Leipert responded that in his experience at NAS South Weymouth, rebound starts very quickly. The last treatment application was done with a low water table, so the treatment could target the smear zone of contamination. D. Chaffin stated that once the full year of data is in, it will be reviewed to determine if additional monitoring is necessary.

Fire-Fighting Training Area – D. Barney mentioned the presentation at the last RAB meeting about the test pit activities. The analytical data from that work has been received and was used to develop the excavation plan. Based on comments received, the Navy is modifying how the site will look after completion. "Daylighting", or removing the culvert, is one of the options the Navy is considering. In response to a question, he stated that he believed the area was historically a wetland.

4. EBS Review Item Areas/Various Removal Action Update - M. Leipert discussed the following Areas of Concern:

AOC 8 – The closeout report and action memorandum, which will include all five rounds of excavation and confirmatory sampling, is in internal review and should be available soon. The Proposed Plan for AOC 8 will be combined with AOC 53.

AOC 55C – The Navy is planning on using geophysics in the spring to determine the extent of debris.

AOC 3, 13, 15, 100 – The Navy is working on responses to regulator comments on the draft ROD, which should be finalized soon.

AOC 4A, 14, 55D, 83 – The next proposed plan will be for these four AOCs. AOC 4A is the air traffic control tower septic system, AOC 14 is the stained area at the railroad tracks near the water tower, AOC 55D is a wetland north of Trotter Road, and AOC 83 was the former 90-day hazardous material storage area. Risk assessments have been performed for all four AOCs.

M. Bromberg noted that there was a piece of debris near AOC 53. M. Leipert stated that the debris would be addressed as solid waste, which is a separate EBS review item area (76). Solid waste in each area will be dealt with under the FOST that parcel is associated with. The debris in question is a piece of farm equipment.

Small Landfill – The Navy received a letter from SSTTDC, the Mayor of Weymouth and the Board of Selectmen for Rockland regarding managing the landfill in place; the Navy also received comments from MADEP. The Navy will award a contract to complete the work once the comments are resolved. D. Barney added that it is not clear when work at the Small Landfill will happen, although there is money budgeted for it this year. M. Bromberg asked if it would be possible to consolidate the Small Landfill with the West Gate Landfill (WGL). D. Barney responded that consolidation was a good suggestion. The Navy hasn't considered that option, because the WGL work is being held up by other considerations, such as the pump test, and the Navy would prefer to cover and stabilize the Small Landfill as soon as possible.

5. MADEP/MCP Release Areas Update – D. Chaffin stated that he had nothing to add.
6. FOST/FOSL/CDR Update – FOST III and FOST IV have been on the shelf. Both have to be re-evaluated and may need to be reissued for comments. The previous comments on the FOSTs will be addressed in responsiveness summaries. At this time, more areas can be added to FOST IV because additional removals were conducted after the draft FOST IV was submitted for review.

7. SSTITDC Update – S. Ivas stated that the tasks associated with the pumping test can be completed now that basewide sampling is done. In the fall, SSTITDC installed an 8-inch pumping well, and several monitoring wells and piezometers. SSTITDC needs to install 3 v-notch weirs in the west branch of French’s Stream, collect 2 weeks of surface water and groundwater data, conduct the 5-day pumping test, and then collect post-test samples and water level information. If water levels in the wells near the southern end of the WGL begin to decrease, the test will be stopped and re-evaluated. Once the pump test is complete, the data will be modeled to determine safe yield in drought conditions and delineate the area of contribution. The data should be ready for presentation in May or June.

M. Bromberg stated that he believes the pump test should be done in drought conditions and that he does not trust models used to extrapolate the data, especially considering that the pump test will be conducted during a period of high water levels. S. Ivas suggested checking with DEP, which approved the pump test method and modeling. He also suggested a book (Water in Environmental Planning) as a good reference for the various models used.

Several questions were asked regarding where the discharge from the pump test would go and if the discharge would be tested. S. Ivas responded that the water would be discharged to the wetland and in turn to the west branch of French’s Stream. The towns are aware of the discharge. He offered to show the work plan to interested parties. The pump test discharge will be tested during the test as described in the work plan, which has been approved by MADEP. The discharge testing will be performed to verify the groundwater concentrations. The expected groundwater contaminants consist of low levels of iron and manganese. SSTITDC has no reason to suspect other contaminants (including MTBE, a chemical noted in a question). M. Leipert noted that the discharge from a smaller-scale pump test was analyzed and did not contain any additional contaminants. A. Malewicz suggested that M. Bromberg contact the MADEP water group for more information regarding the modeling used for the pump test.

#### Possible Topics for future RAB Meetings

S. Jeghelian asked if there were any suggestions for topics to discuss for the next RAB meeting. There was an active discussion regarding a change in meeting frequency to quarterly or bi-monthly. Given the limited number of topics in the immediate future, it was agreed to hold the next RAB meeting in May. The schedule for additional meetings will be determined at the May RAB meeting.

The following meeting topics were set:

- May 11 – SSTDC pump test results (if results are available by that time)
- MDPH presentation, which may be done separately from the RAB meetings

Conclusion/Next Meeting

The meeting concluded at approximately 9:15 pm. The next monthly RAB meeting was set for Thursday, May 11, 2006.



**Naval Air Station South Weymouth  
Weymouth, MA  
Restoration Advisory Board  
RAB Meeting Agenda**



**9 February 2006**

**Conference Center on Shea Memorial Drive**

**7:00 PM**

<i>Agenda Items</i>	<i>Item Lead</i>	<i>Projected Time</i>
<b>1. Introduction, Review of Meeting Notes</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	7:00 - 7:15
<b>2. Environmental Geographic Information System</b>	<b>Navy</b>	7:15 - 7:45
<b>3. Updates and Action Items</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	7:45 - 8:15
<b>4. Questions, Agenda Items, Next Meeting</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	8:15 - 8:30

**Facilitator:** Massachusetts Office of Dispute Resolution: Susan Jeghelian

**Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members:**

**Abington:** James Lavin, (Alternate: Steve Ivas); Phil Sortin (Alternate: Beth Sortin)

**Hingham:** no current representation

**Rockland:** no current representation

**Weymouth:** James Cunningham (Community Co-Chair); Ken Hayes; Verna Hayes  
Dan McCormack; Steve White

**Navy:** Dave Barney (Navy Co-Chair); (Alternate: Mark Leipert)

**EPA:** Patty Marajh-Whittemore (Alternate: Pamela Harting-Barrat)

**MA DEP:** David Chaffin (Alternate: Ann Malewicz)

**BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) Points of Contact:**

**Navy:** Dave Barney, BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC)/EFA Northeast Remedial Project Manager (617) 753-4656  
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**MA DEP:** David Chaffin, Environmental Engineer, Federal Facilities (617) 348-4005  
Email: david.chaffin@state.ma.us

**EPA:** Patty Marajh-Whittemore, Remedial Project Manager, Federal Facilities Section (617) 918-1382 Email: whittemore.patty@epamail.epa.gov

**NAS South Weymouth Website:** <http://nas-southweymouth.navy-env.com>



## Naval Air Station South Weymouth Restoration Advisory Board Action Item Tracking List

### 9 February 2006 – Next RAB Meeting



<i>Action Item</i>	<i>Item Lead</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
<b>ACTION ITEMS</b>		
Provide copies of SSTTDC and Mayor Madden letters re: Small Landfill CAAA to M. Parsons	D. Barney	Next RAB
Provide information on vernal pools to M. Byram	T. Fancher	Next RAB
Distribute monthly Navy program status/administrative items update	D. Barney	January
<b>UPDATES</b>		
RAB Administrative Actions	D. Barney	Each RAB
MA DEP Update	D. Chaffin	Each RAB
Coast Guard Buoy Facility Update	R. Marino	Each RAB
IR Program Sites Update	D. Barney	Each RAB
MCP Release Areas Update	M. Leipert	Each RAB
EBS Review Item Areas/ Various Removal Action Update	M. Leipert	Each RAB
FOST/FOSL/CDR Update	D. Barney	Each RAB
SSTTDC Update	J. Lavin/ S. Ivas	Each RAB
<b>COMPLETED ITEMS</b>		
Small Landfill CAAA Update (12/05)		
Distribute monthly Navy program status/administrative items update (12/05)		
Provide details of RDA contractor's upcoming work (10/05)		
Provide details about SSTTDC's unescorted access policy (10/05)		
Provide turtle activity update (8/05)		
Check where upcoming RAB meeting times are posted (8/05)		
Distribute monthly Navy program status/administrative items update (8/05)		
Provide RDA construction cost, cap design life, address safety issues (6/05)		
Provide copies of DoD directive regarding environmental issues (6/05)		
Provide DEP Small Landfill letter to M. Parsons and S. Ivas (6/05)		
Distribute monthly Navy program status/administrative items update (5/05)		
Provide Vortech system O&M handout to Navy (3/05)		
Provide a paper copy of SMP schedule to J. Cunningham (3/05)		
Provide completion date of draft base-wide assessment report (3/05)		
Post summarized version of DDA on SSTTDC Website (12/04)		
Check on seating capacity for Conference Center (12/04)		
Update RAB on BRAC conference (12/04)		
Check on analytical data from RIA 112 storm drain maintenance actions (12/04)		
Provide list of sites for L. Larrabee (12/04)		
Navy and consultant evaluate alternatives for reporting data on several metals for D. Wilmot (12/04)		
Provide sample ESCA from another Navy site to Mary Parsons/B. Sortin (12/04)		
Provide copy of EPA's June 14 Letter to Navy to M. Parsons		
Provide copy of Navy's June 24 Letter to SSTTDC to M. Parsons		
Provide data on RIA 4B surface water and sediment		
Provide analytical results for several metals to Dave Wilmot		