

**MD-88
Prince George's County**

1942	Camp Springs Army Air Field established.
1947	Renamed Andrews Air Force Base.
1988	TCE contaminated groundwater discovered at Brandywine DRMO.
1992	Removal of contaminated soils at FT-04.
1994	Removal of PCB-contaminated soils at Brandywine DRMO.
1996	Installation of groundwater extraction system at Brandywine DRMO.
1999	Andrews Air Force Base and the Brandywine DRMO facility are placed on the NPL.
2001	Andrews AFP receives greater funding following the first senior executive partnering meeting.

**ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE
Camp Springs, Maryland
(National Priorities List Site)**

Site Location

Andrews Air Force Base (AAFB) is in Camp Springs, MD, approximately 15 miles southeast of Washington, D.C. The 4,300-acre main base includes the runways; aircraft support facilities and the administrative, housing and recreational facilities. Remote facilities include the Brandywine Receiver site, consisting of 1,640 acres and an associated 5-acre housing annex, the 8-acre Brandywine Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), and the Davidsonville Receiver site, consisting of 863 acres and an 8-acre housing annex. Land use immediately surrounding the Base is primarily residential and commercial.

Site History

The facility was established in 1942 as the Camp Springs Army Airfield and it was renamed Andrews Air Force Base in 1947. Since its establishment in 1942, the facility has been used to support the operations of several aircraft types including fighters, bombers, cargo and passenger aircraft. In addition, the facility supports several administrative operations including the headquarters for several Air Force commands. In 1977, the Air Force significantly

reduced flight operations to emphasize administrative operations. The facility continues to serve as the home of the Presidential air fleet, including Air Force One.

The sites that have been identified for evaluation because of possible contamination include old landfills and disposal areas, fire-training areas, a DRMO storage yard, a radioactive waste burial site and a former dry cleaner. The ongoing investigations have identified volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatiles, and inorganics in the groundwater; VOCs, semivolatiles, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and inorganics in the soil; and pesticides and VOCs in the surface water and sediment.

Environmental Investigations

Since 1984, AAFB has participated in the Department of Defense's Installation Restoration Program. In 1985, a Phase I Records Search identified eight Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites that required further investigation. Additional sites and areas of concern have been identified, for a total of 31 sites and areas of concern. In 1987, AAFB contracted with HAZWRAP (Dames and Moore) to conduct Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies (RI/FS) of the areas identified in the Phase I Records Search.

During the RI/FS, trichloroethylene (TCE)-contaminated groundwater and PCB-contaminated soil were encountered at the Brandywine DRMO. Removal of the contaminated soil was completed in 1994. In 1996, the Air Force installed a pump-and-treat system to address the TCE-contaminated groundwater, which had migrated off-site and could potentially affect residential wells. The Air Force installed the system as a removal action under its CERCLA authority. In 1998, the Air Force and the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) reached agreement on the substantive requirements for this action and the system has been approved for operation. Based on the TCE-contaminated groundwater and the PCB-contaminated soil, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) placed the Brandywine DRMO on the National Priorities List (NPL) in May 1999.

In response to a Notice of Violation (NOV) from the MDE/Oil Control Program in 1992, the Air Force conducted an action at Fire Training Area 04 (FT-04). The action included the removal of the oil-water

separator and contaminated soil from the burn pit and the leaching pond. In addition, about 12 gallons of free petroleum product were removed from the groundwater table using three extraction wells installed in the burn pit area. The NOV was rescinded by the Oil Control Program on June 14, 1994. In 1995, the Air Force installed an enhanced soil vapor extraction system to address residual soil and groundwater contamination. In October 1996, the MDE's Waste Management Administration issued a Complaint and Order to the Air Force concerning requirements related to the soil vapor extraction system. The Air Force and MDE jointly signed a letter resolving this issue on May 6, 1999. The soil vapor extraction system operated as a Pilot Study for one year, and the report evaluating the effectiveness of the system has been prepared by the Air Force.

In 1995, a RI was conducted for Landfills LF-06 and LF-07 and the Air Force concluded, without State involvement, that "No Further Action" was appropriate. The Air Force constructed a golf course in an area that encompasses LF-07. The Air Force conducted a RI at Leroy's Lane Landfill (LF-05) in 1992. A draft FS was submitted in 1996.

Current Status

The EPA placed both Andrews Air Force Base and the Brandywine DRMO on the NPL in May of 1999. The Air Force began formal partnering with the project managers from EPA and MDE in August 1999; Prince George's County Health Department subsequently joined the partnering process in October of that year. In 2001, the partnering process was expanded to include senior Air Force and environmental officials, including the Secretary of the Environment for the State of Maryland.

In coordination with MDE and EPA, the Air Force initiated additional RI work at LF-05 and Brandywine DRMO in 2000. The MDE, EPA and Prince George's County Health Department have approved the RI Work Plans for the Brandywine DRMO and the Leroy's Lane Landfill. In addition, the pilot study at FT-04 was completed in 2000.

Future Activity

Remedial Investigation fieldwork at the Brandywine DRMO and Leroy's Lane Landfill, is expected to take place early in 2002.

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