

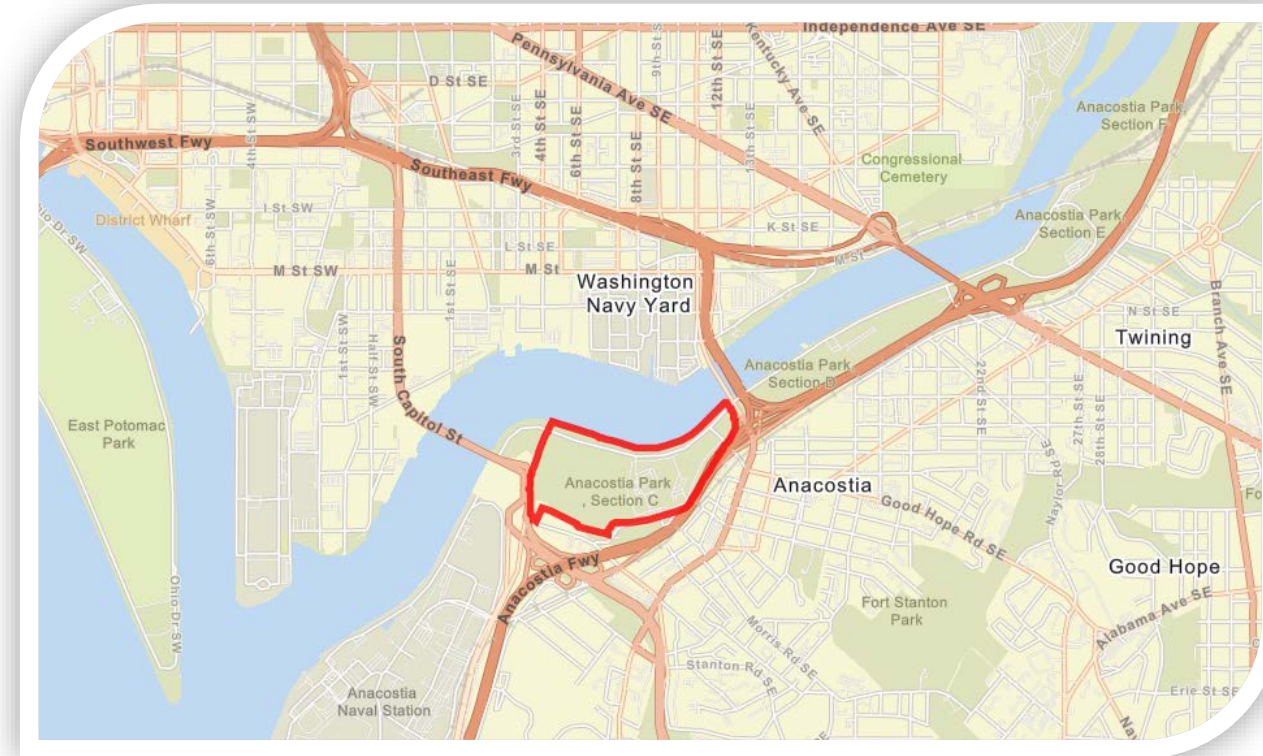
Poplar Point RI/FS Progress Briefing

Leadership Council for a Cleaner Anacostia River

September 9, 2021

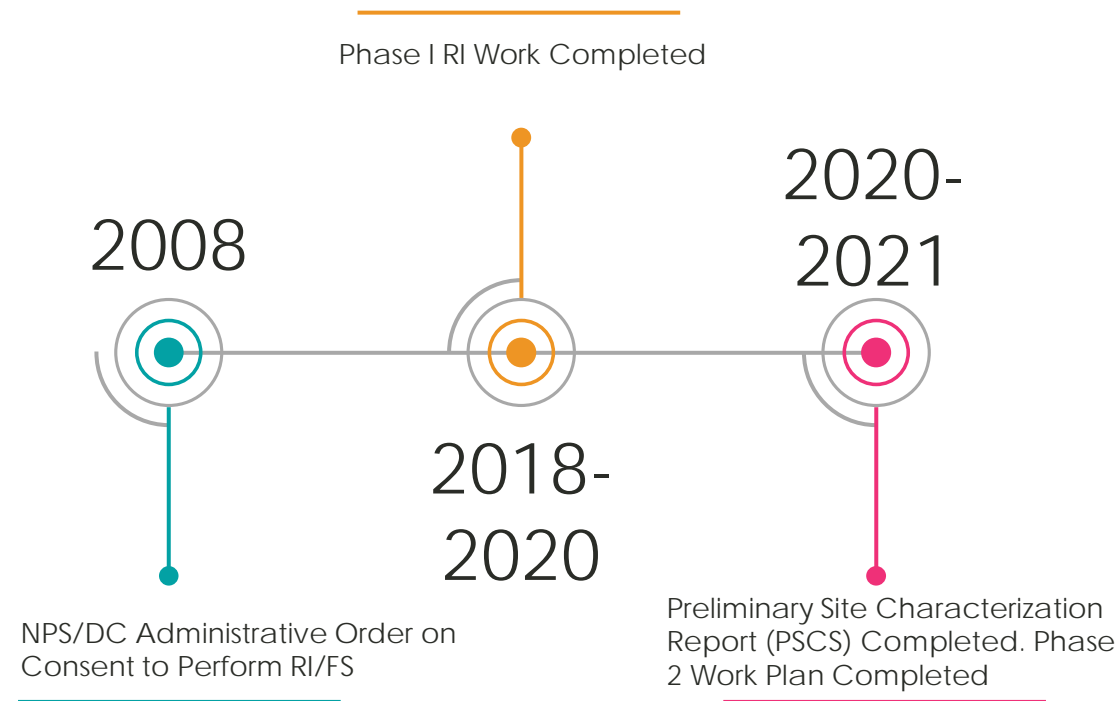
Overview

- In 2006, Congress enacted legislation (Public Law 109-396 commonly referred to as the DC Lands Act)
- Act directs the United States to transfer Poplar Point (Site) to the District of Columbia (District) with certain transfer requirements
- In 2008 an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent between D.C. and National Park Service (NPS)
- Orders a Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) be completed by the District



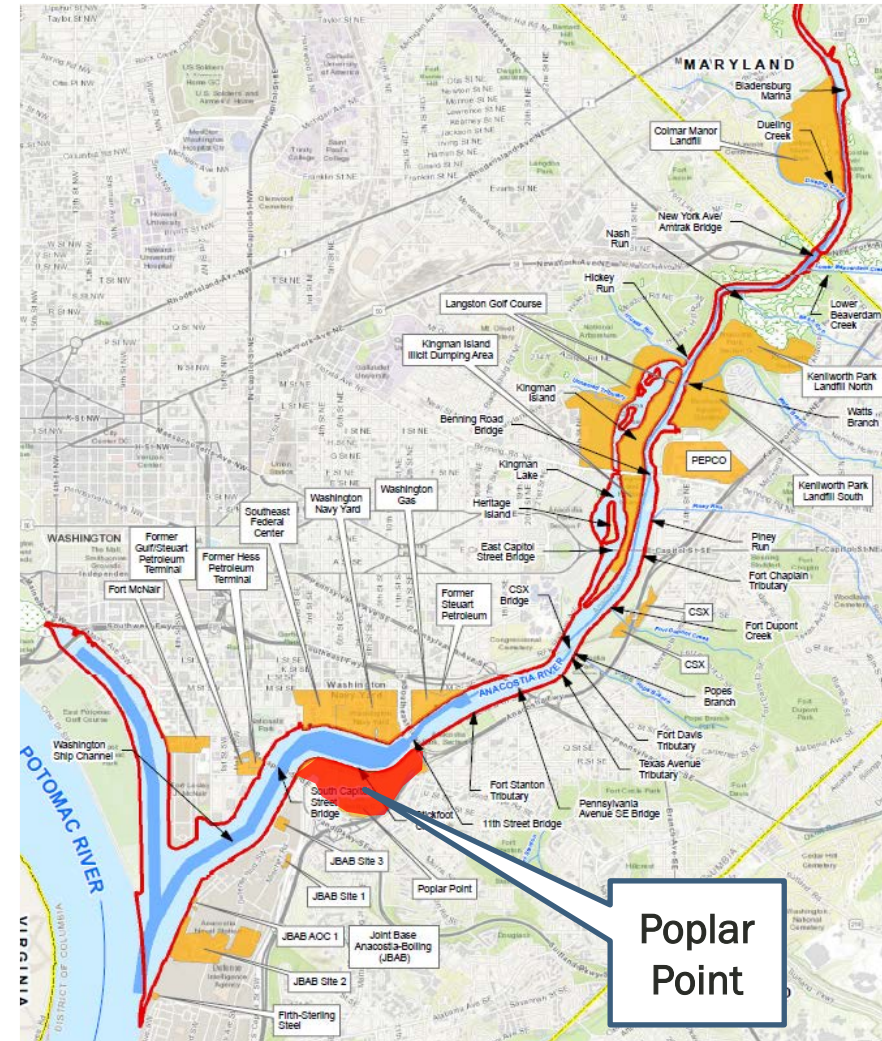
RI/FS Goals

- Identify the Nature and Extent of Hazardous Substances Released to the Property
- Identify the Risks to Human Health and the Environment
- Identify Remedial Alternatives



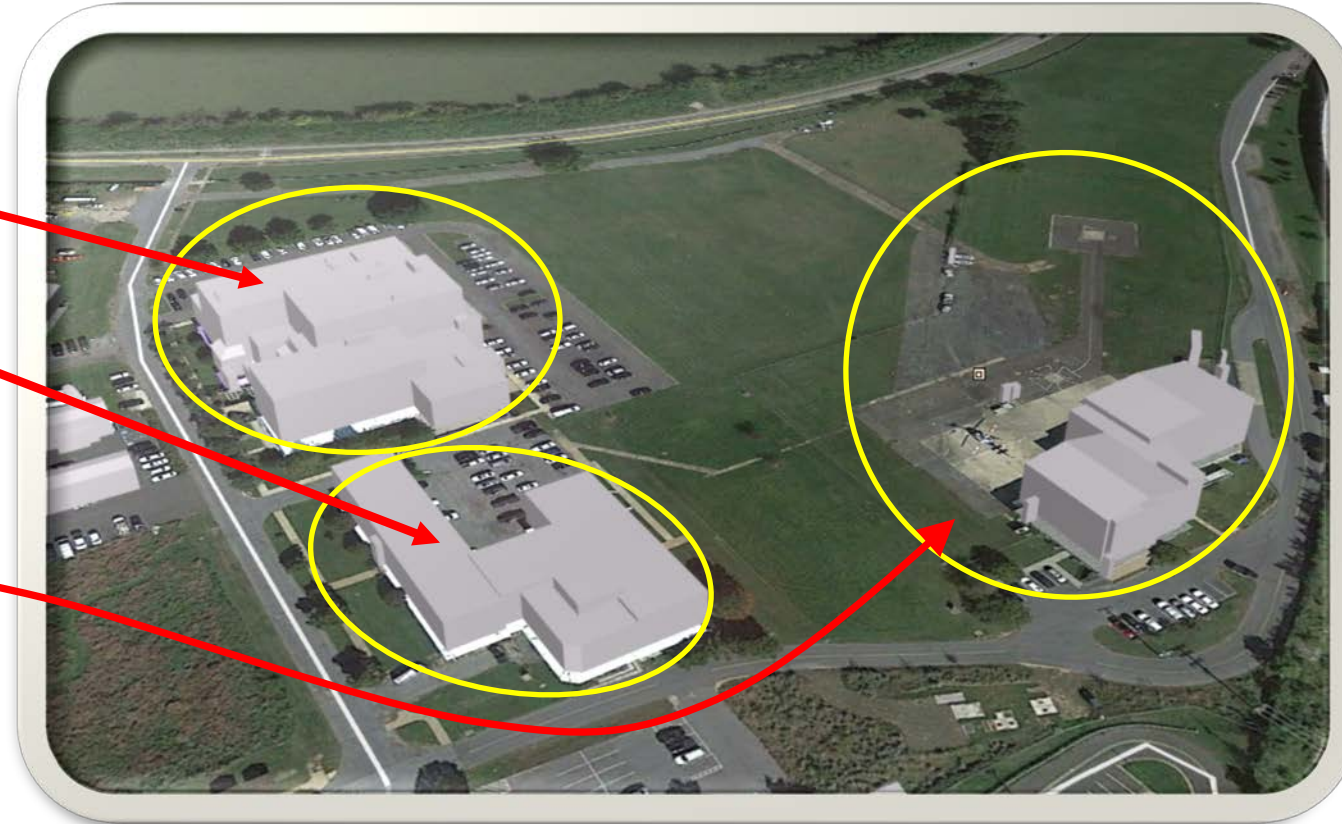
Poplar Point Location Within Anacostia Watershed

- The area included in the RI investigation is approximately 96 acres.
- Site is located in Anacostia Park and is NPS Jurisdiction
- Site is South of the Navy Yard and is bounded to the south by I-295 and Ward 8 Neighborhood



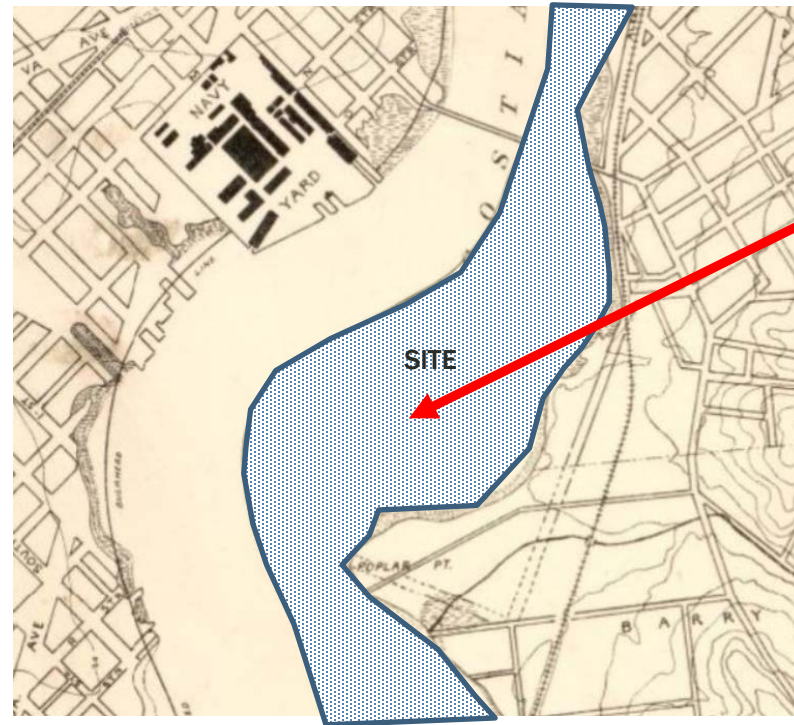
Poplar Point Current Facilities

- Site Includes United States Park Police (USPP) Anacostia Operations Facility
- NPS National Capital Parks-East Facility
- USPP Aviation Unit
 - All three must be relocated for property transfer
- In addition, 70 acres be maintained for park purposes in perpetuity



Brief Site History

The Site was created in part by the filling of tidal marshes along the Anacostia River between 1882 and 1927.

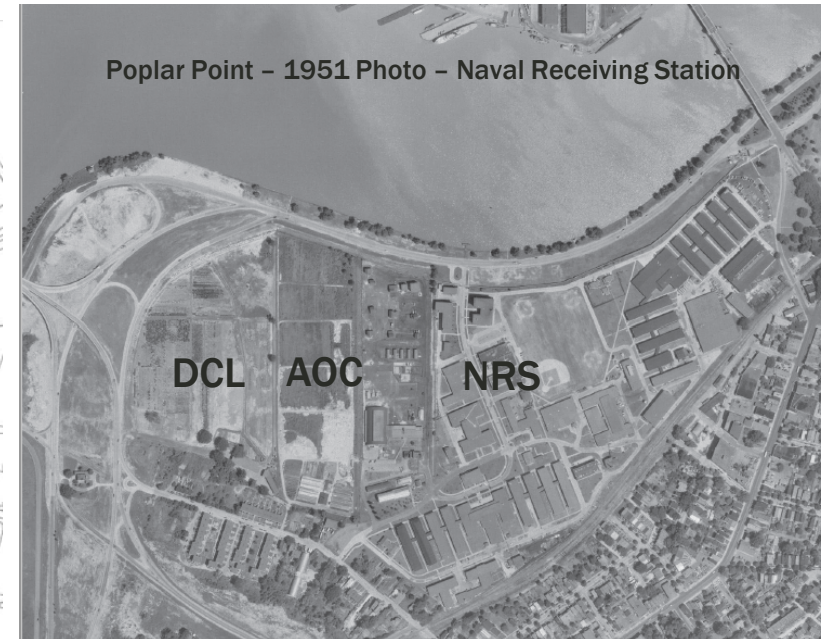
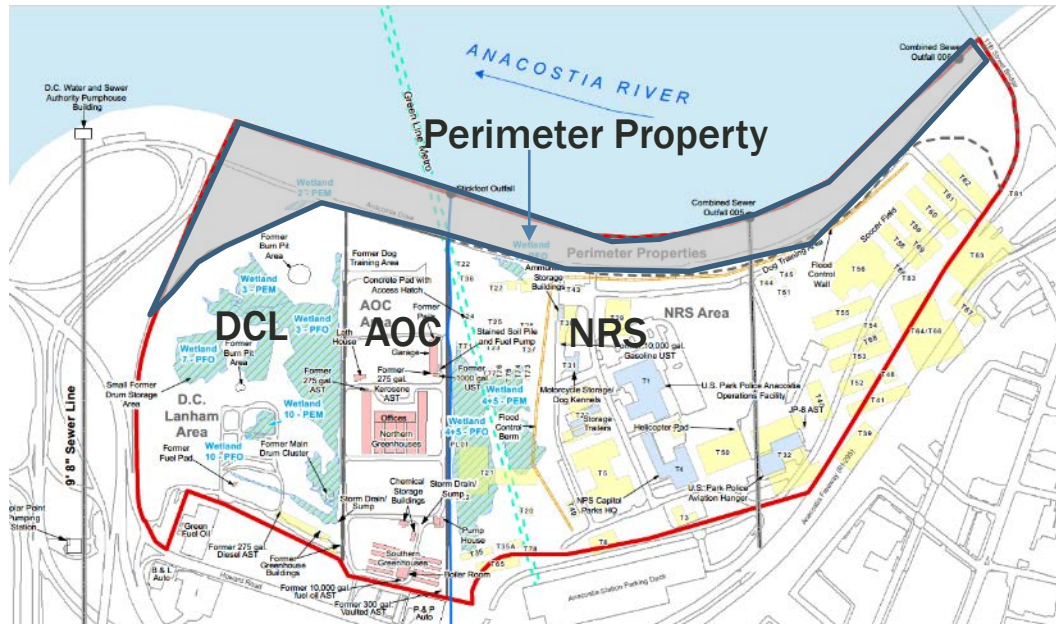


Fill Area

Brief Site History (Continued)

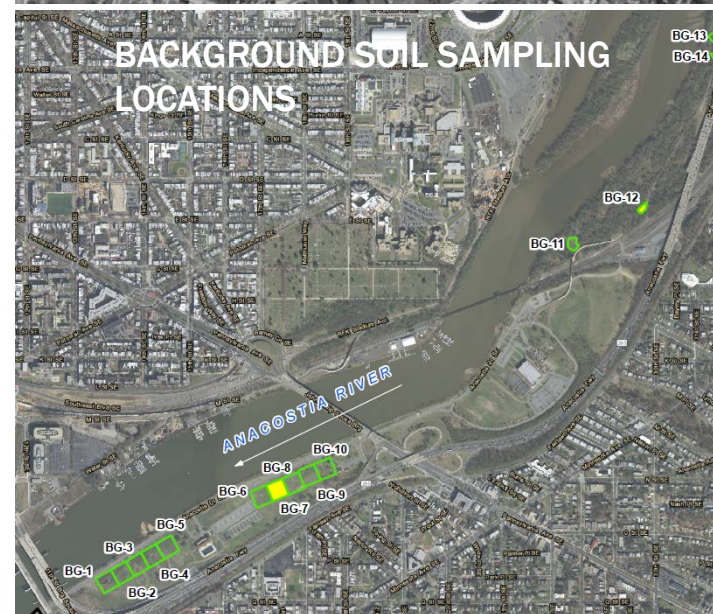
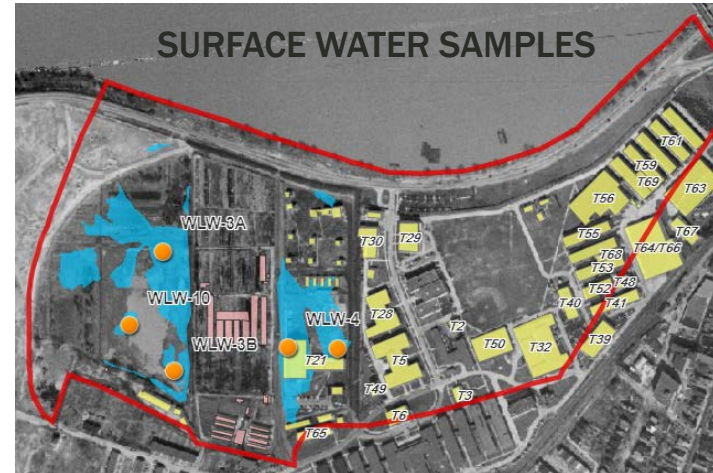
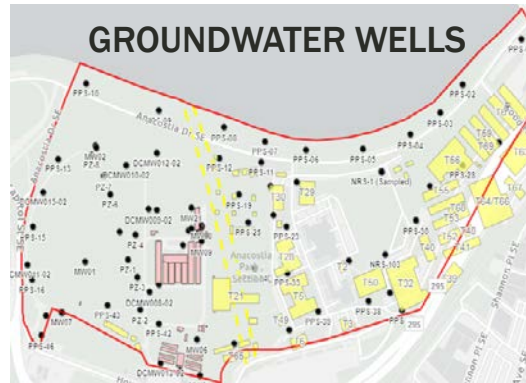
- 110-acre Site BUT the RI is only in 96-Acres (Red Outline Below)
- Divided into four parcels
- Architect of the Capitol (AOC)
- District of Columbia's Lanham Tree Nursery (DCL)
- Naval Receiving Station (NRS) from the 1940s through the 1960s. Between 1959 and 1980, the Navy either demolished or transferred the remaining buildings located at the NRS to NPS.
- Perimeter Property (Other Park Land)

} 1920's - 1993



Phase I RI Work Completed

- Sampled 7,680 individual surface soil/sediment locations to form composites
- Sampled subsurface soil in 16 areas of potential release
- Sixty-five wells sampled



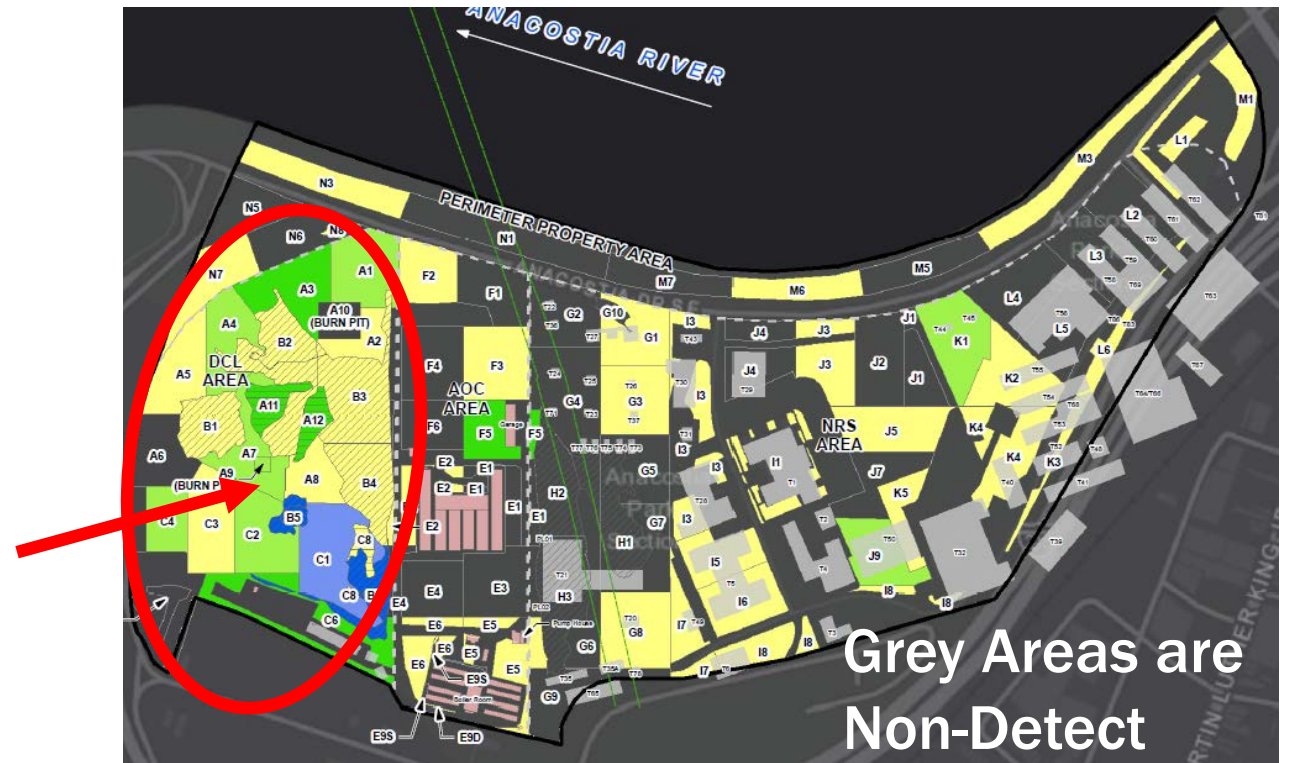
- Wetland surface water sampled (where present)
- Background soil sampled
- Background groundwater data acquired from Pepco Benning Yard RI data

Phase I RI Findings

Surface Soil/Sediment: Areas of pesticide, arsenic, and PCB contamination – Main risk drivers

Pesticides and arsenic contamination most pronounced in the DCL in surface soil/sediment

Technical Chlordane in Surface Soil



PRELIMINARY – FOR
DISCUSSION ONLY

Phase I RI Findings (Continued)

Subsurface Soil: Two burn pits confirmed with elevated contamination (PAHs, metals, pesticides).

Almost all other locations have exceedances of screening levels for certain chemicals (commonly polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and metals)

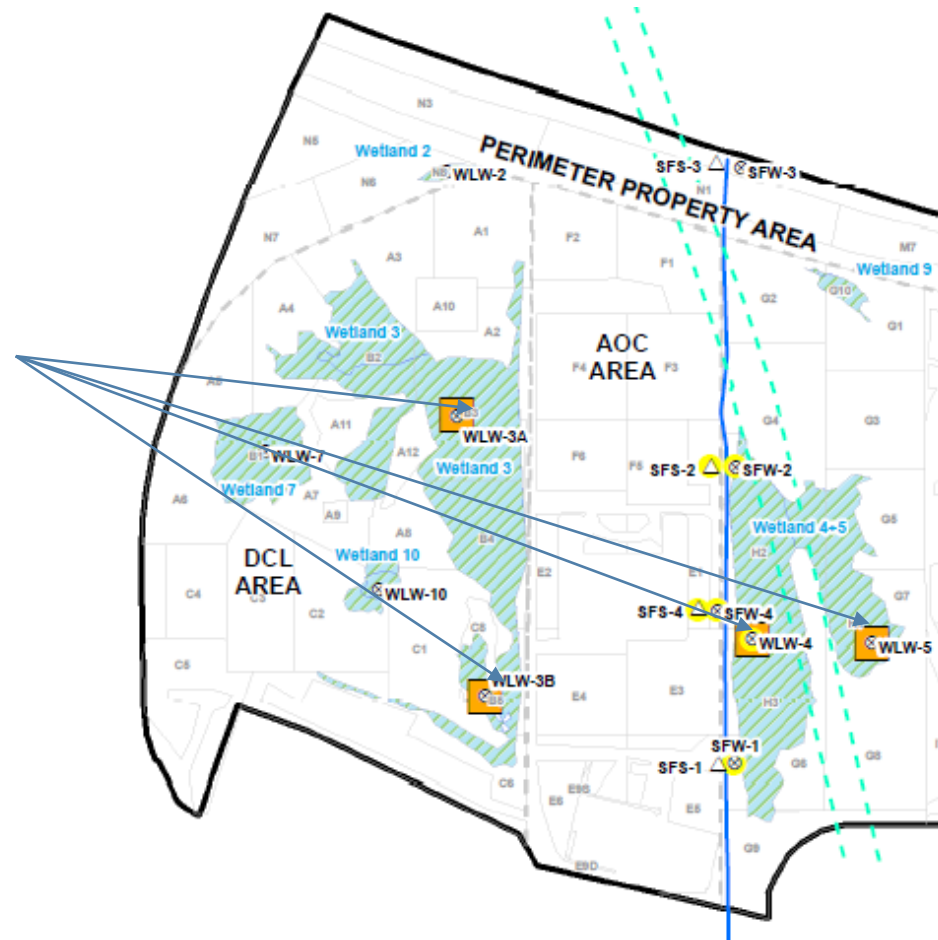
Former Burn Pits



Phase I RI Findings (Continued)

Surface Water: Contamination consisting mostly of metals, pesticides, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were found

Contamination is bounded on the site



Phase I RI Findings (Continued)

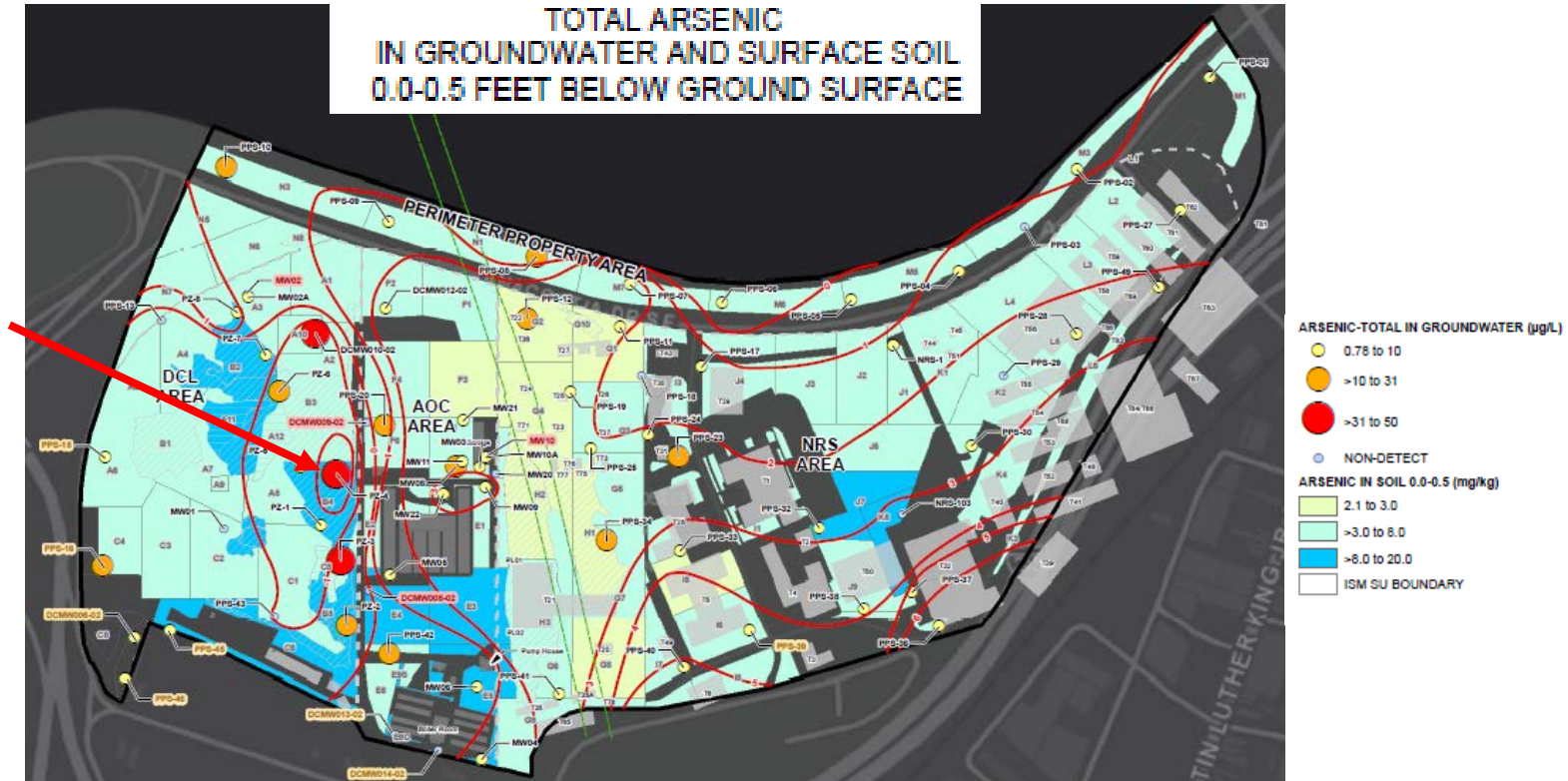
Groundwater: Sampling was performed once during dry conditions

Primary contaminants include arsenic and dioxins



Phase I RI Findings (Continued)

Groundwater: Highest arsenic in groundwater in the DCL wetlands – close to or coincident with elevated arsenic in surface soil



**PRELIMINARY – FOR
DISCUSSION ONLY**

Phase 2 RI Scope

Data Gaps Include:

- Undetermined extent of surface and subsurface soil contamination
- Extent of groundwater contamination

Phase 2 Scope Includes:

- Surface and subsurface soil sampling
- Well installation
- Well Sampling



Next Steps

Activities included in Order on Consent

Activities not included in Order on Consent

