



US Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
BUILDING STRONG®

CERCLA Fact Sheet

FORMER NANSEMOND ORDNANCE DEPOT, FUDS

This fact sheet provides information about regulatory, technical, and other issues considered in decision-making within the Former Nansemond Ordnance Depot, or FNOD, Formerly Used Defense Site, or FUDS. This fact sheet discusses the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, or CERCLA, and the FUDS program.



CERCLA PROCESS

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on Dec. 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

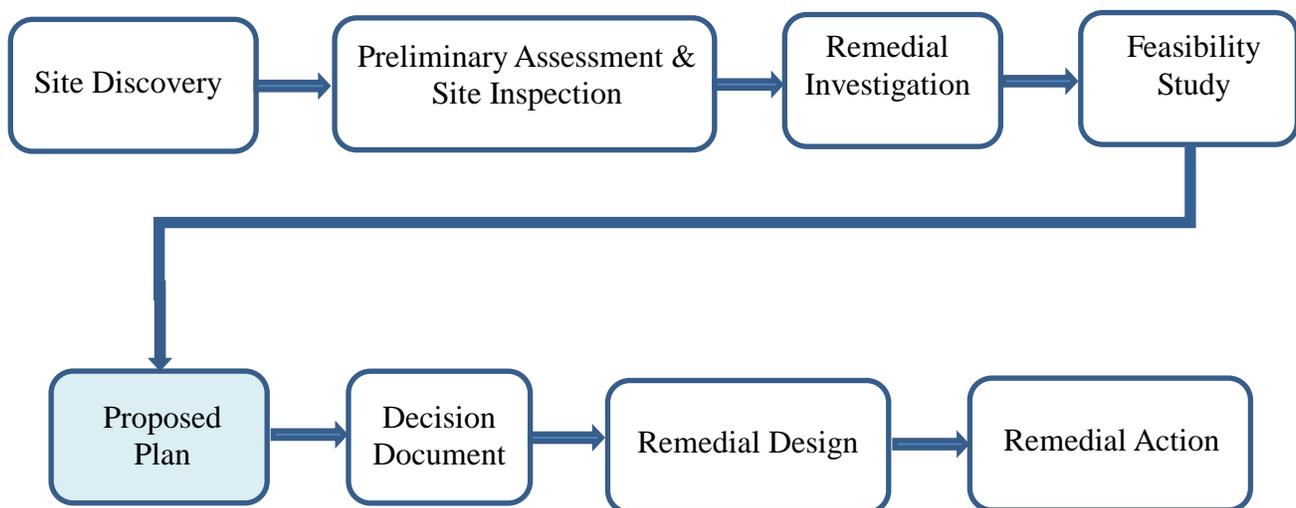
The CERCLA remedial process begins when a site is discovered. Once a site is discovered, the next step is a Preliminary Assessment and a Site Inspection, or PA/SI. This involves historical records reviews, field visits, and limited sampling to determine the likelihood of contamination and to identify possible contaminated sources. If contamination exists or a source is identified, then the project team conducts a Remedial Investigation, or RI. The remedial investigation involves more intensive sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. Once data is collected, a Risk Assessment is conducted as part of the RI to determine the

significance of the contamination in terms of human health and ecological impact. The results of the risk assessment assist in the development of remedial alternatives.

Following the Remedial Investigation, a Feasibility Study, or FS, is conducted to evaluate remedial alternatives, new technologies, and ultimately identify the most suitable solution. When evaluating remedial alternatives, project managers consider risk, compliance with federal and state regulations, ability to reduce the toxicity, mobility and volume of the contaminant(s), implementability of a remedial alternative, long-term effectiveness, short-term effectiveness, cost, state acceptance, and community acceptance. Project managers plan strategies to reduce or prevent risk by limiting or stopping exposure to contaminants.

Once the project team determines a recommended remedial alternative, a public notice is placed in a local paper and public comments are solicited at a public meeting presenting the Proposed Plan, or PP. Following a public comment period, the USACE will publish a Decision Document, or DD, that includes a description of the selected remedial alternative. If appropriate, the project team will prepare a Remedial Design, or RD, including engineering specifications for the remedial alternative, and conduct the Remedial Action, or RA, which involves construction and operation of the selected remedy.

The Horseshoe Pond, Impregnite Kit Area, and Area of Concern 22 projects are currently in the Proposed Plan phase of the CERCLA process.



FUDS

The USACE is responsible for environmental restoration of properties formerly owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Army. The USACE is committed to protecting human health and the environment and improving public safety by cleaning up these properties. Congress created the FUDS program in the mid-1980s. Under Army oversight, USACE executes the program pursuant to CERCLA. That work includes identifying eligible properties, investigating their condition and addressing any contamination by hazardous substances contamination that was the result of DoD activities.

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The scope and magnitude of the FUDS program are significant, with more than 10,000 properties identified for potential inclusion in the program. Information about the origin and extent of contamination, land transfer issues, past and present property ownership, and program policies must be evaluated before DoD considers a property eligible for Defense Environment Restoration Account, or DERA, funding under the FUDS program.

FNOD is located in Suffolk, Virginia, at the confluence of the Nansemond and James Rivers. FNOD historically consisted of approximately 975 acres and was acquired by the Department of the Army between 1917 and 1928 by various deeds, easements, permits, and Declarations of Takings. FNOD was used primarily as an Army ammunition depot.

FNOD was constructed and commissioned the Pig Point Ordnance Depot between November 1917 and December 1918 to store munitions and ship them overseas. Principal operations included the preparation of ammunition and components for permanent storage, painting and marking shells and containers, segregation of certain lots of ammunition, transference of powder charges from fiber to metal containers, salvaging munitions parts, and the inspection and disposal of unserviceable ammunition by defusing or burning.

On Aug. 9, 1929, Pig Point Ordnance Depot was renamed Nansemond Ordnance Depot. On April 9, 1945, FNOD was to be incorporated into the demobilization planning by the DoD Ordnance Department. FNOD was transferred to the Department of the Navy on Nov. 15, 1950, at which time it became known as the Marine Corps Supply Forwarding Annex. The Impregnite Kit Area was declared excess on June 13, 1960. FNOD was deactivated in 1960 and conveyed to the Beasley Foundation, which operated a boys' military school at the installation until 1968.

On Jan. 19, 1999, USEPA proposed to add FNOD to the National Priorities List, or NPL, (64 Federal Register No. 27, 2950). On July 22, 1999, USEPA placed FNOD on the NPL for private sites (64 Federal Register No. 140, 39878).

More information about CERCLA is available at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/> ; while more information about the USACE FUDS program is available at www.fuds.mil.