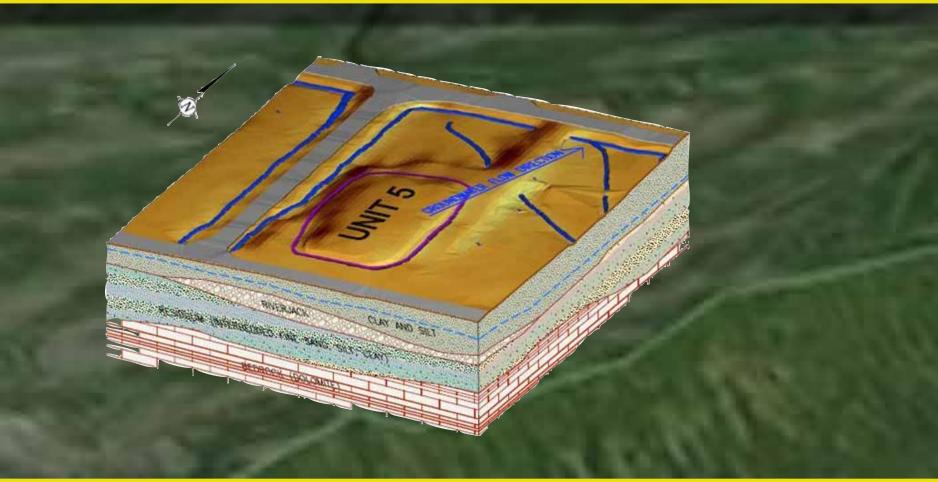


Radford Army Ammunition Plant



History

- Put into operation as an unlined impoundment in 1970
- Primarily used as an acid neutralization pond. Also received storm water and process wastewater.
- Liner placed in 1981
- Operation ceased in 1986
- Capped in 1989



Investigation Findings

- TCE present in soil and shallow groundwater at low levels
- Maximum detected concentration in soil is 120 ppb
- Current maximum concentration in shallow groundwater is 11 ppb
- Area of TCE impact in groundwater confined to within 140 feet of HWMU 5
- Permit is being modified to include the Corrective Action Plan to implement Monitoried Natural Attenuation

HWMU-5

Geology

- Limestone/dolomite bedrock covered by weathered and alluvial deposits
- Ground occurs in the unconsolidated material at approximately 15 to 20 ft
- Groundwater generally flows to the northeast

MAIN MANUFACTURING AREA







History

- Comprised of three lagoons that served the potable Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Power House No 2 since the
- Power House No. 2 discharged ceased in 1980s
- Received water carrying fly and bottom ash
- Currently receives filter water backwash from WTP

Investigations Completed

- RFI completed in July 2007
- Data Gap groundwater sampling conducted in 2008
- RFI Addendum was submitted in
- No Further Action based on unrestricted residential land use has been recommended

SWMU-31

(RAAP-026) Coal Ash Settling Lagoons



Findings

- Potential risks to human health under current land use (commercial / industrial) are within or less than USEPA target risk range
- Low potential for ecological impacts associated with surface water and sediment in primary lagoon; however, risk is minimized due to small area that is affected (~0.11 acres)
- Ecological risk drivers in sediment were very low levels of dioxin and DDT
- Ecological risk drivers in surface water were aluminum, barium, iron, lead, endosulfan II, endrin and pyrene
- Concentrations of constituents in soil are within background levels or less than residential screening levels
- Concentrations of compounds detected in groundwater are less than MCLs or within background levels
- Data Gap groundwater sampling confirmed that benzo(a)pyrene is not present in groundwater

Buildings 1549, 1034, 1041

No detections above residential screening levels in soil, soil

Soil Gas - TCE and chloroform were detected in soil gas.

Chloroform is related to leaking water supply lines

TCE concentrations were less than screening levels

except at one location east of Building 1041

Findings

Buildings 1549

gas or groundwater

Buildings 1034 and 1041

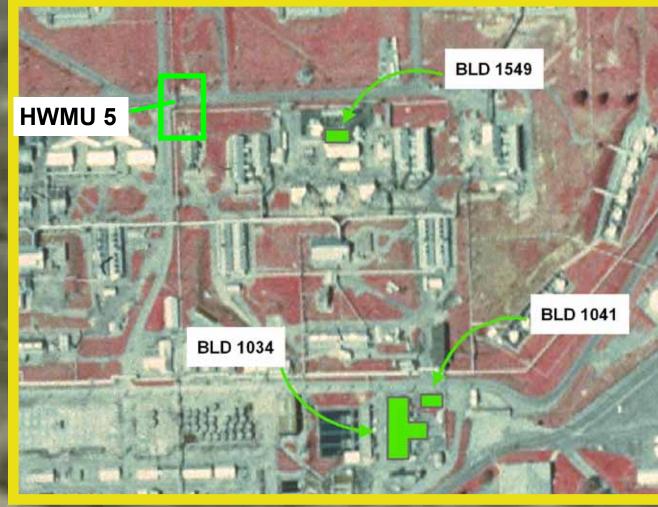
Building 1549: Maintenance Shop

Nitrocellulose Laboratory

- Building 1034: Electrical Shop; former
- Building 1041: Scale Storage/Shop; involved former scale cleaning/degreasing
- Buildings have reported historic chlorinated solvent use however no releases were ever reported

RCRA Facility Investigation

- RFI initiated in 2008
- RFI followed EPA Triad approach and involved frequent stakeholder interaction (Army, EPA, VDEQ, RAB)
- Soil gas, soil and groundwater samples collected



- Soil No detections above industrial screening levels
- Groundwater No detections above residential screening levels

Path Forward

- RFI Report was submitted in April of 2009
- No Further Action based on unrestricted residential land use is recommended

History

- Former unlined surface drainage ditch identified in the mid 1980s
- Listed for site screening in the 1990s by which time a concrete swale had been

Nitrocellulose Rainwater Ditch



Findings

- Site Screening Process identified dinitrotoluene and PCBs in soil greater than screening levels
- RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) was conducted in 2008 to delineate dinitrotoluene and PCBs in soil
- No effects to groundwater are expected based on concentrations detected in soil
- Dinitrotoluene and PCBs are limited to surface soil in small area, capped by a concrete stormwater conveyence

Path Forward

- RFI Report was submitted in April of 2009
- No Futher Action based on unrestricted residential land use is recommended

