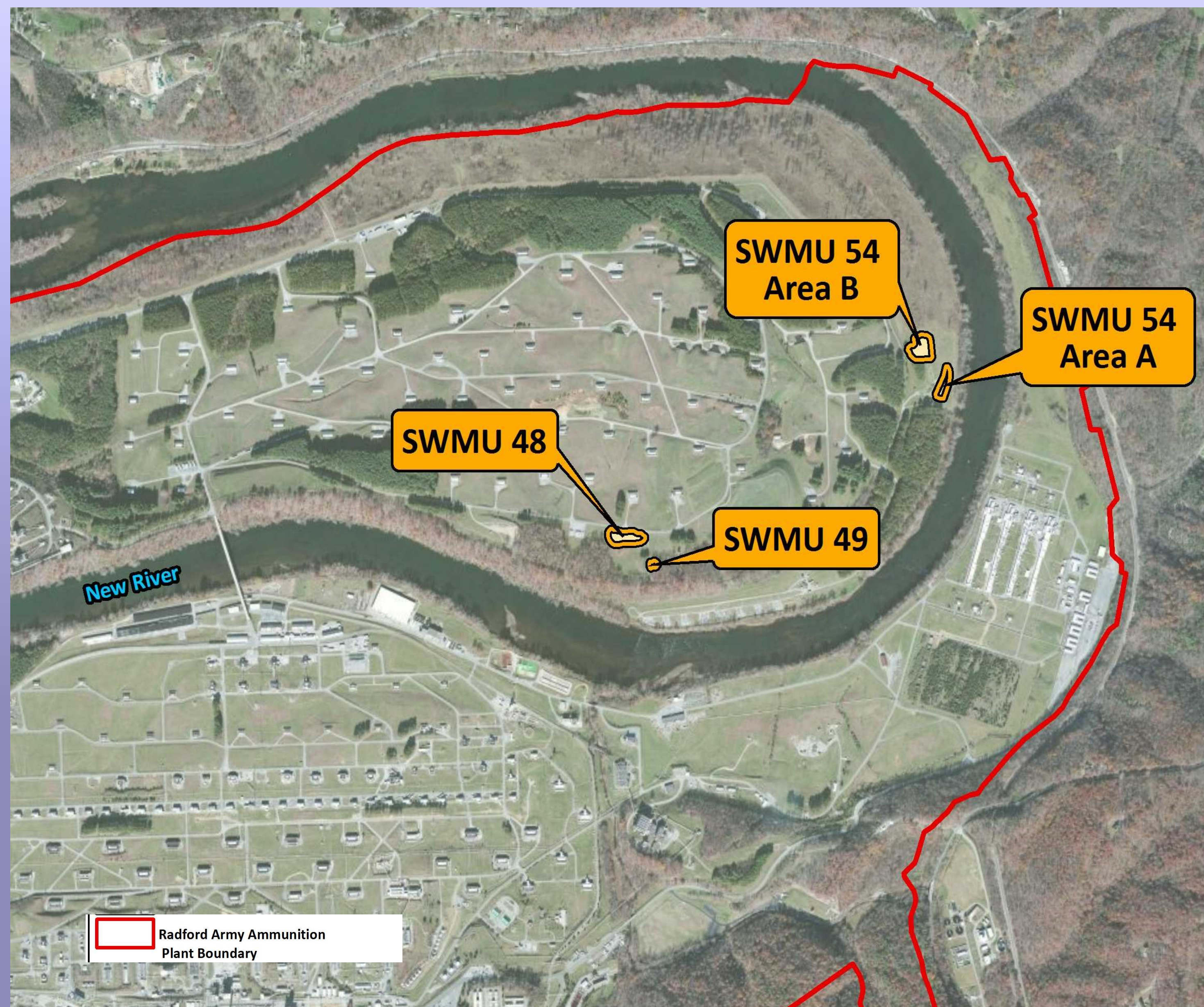




Monitored Natural Attenuation Monitoring at SWMU 48/49 and SWMU 54



SWMU 48 – Oily Water Burial Area and SWMU 49 – Red Water Ash Burial No. 2

- Sites are adjacent to each other
 - SWMU 48 consists of two unlined trenches where an estimated 200,000 gallons of oily wastewater was reportedly disposed.
 - SWMU 49 consists of small clearing adjacent to direct road.
- Areas are considered combined study area due to some degree of cross disposal.
- Several previous investigations conducted at SWMU 48/49, including a RCRA Facility Investigation (2014) by Shaw.
 - Developed Corrective Measures Objectives and Remedial Goals for chemicals of concern (CT and TCE)
- Monitored Natural Attenuation currently being performed at site.
 - 15 groundwater wells sampled in January 2015 for CT, TCE, and MNA indicators to provide baseline analysis data; report being finalized.

SWMU 54 – Propellant Burning Ash Disposal Area

- Consists of two non-contiguous disposal areas.
- Excavation of soil, off-site disposal, and MNA of groundwater selected as primary remediation process to achieve corrective measures objectives.
- Approximately 12,678.65 tons of soil contaminated with explosives and metal removed from disposal areas in October 2010.
- Monitored Natural Attenuation currently being performed at site on quarterly basis; Years 1 through 3 complete.
 - 14 groundwater wells sampled during Quarters 1 through 9 for explosives, perchlorate, and MNA indicators.
 - Latest data indicates limited biodegradation of explosives is occurring at 3 down gradient wells; perchlorate concentrations detected below the remediation goal and showed steady decline in concentrations.
 - Sampling reduced to 3 down gradient wells and 1 upgradient during Quarters 10 through 12 for explosives, perchlorate, MNA indicators, and RDX degradation products.
 - Year 3 Report recommended continued quarterly monitoring of 3 down gradient wells and 1 upgradient well.