



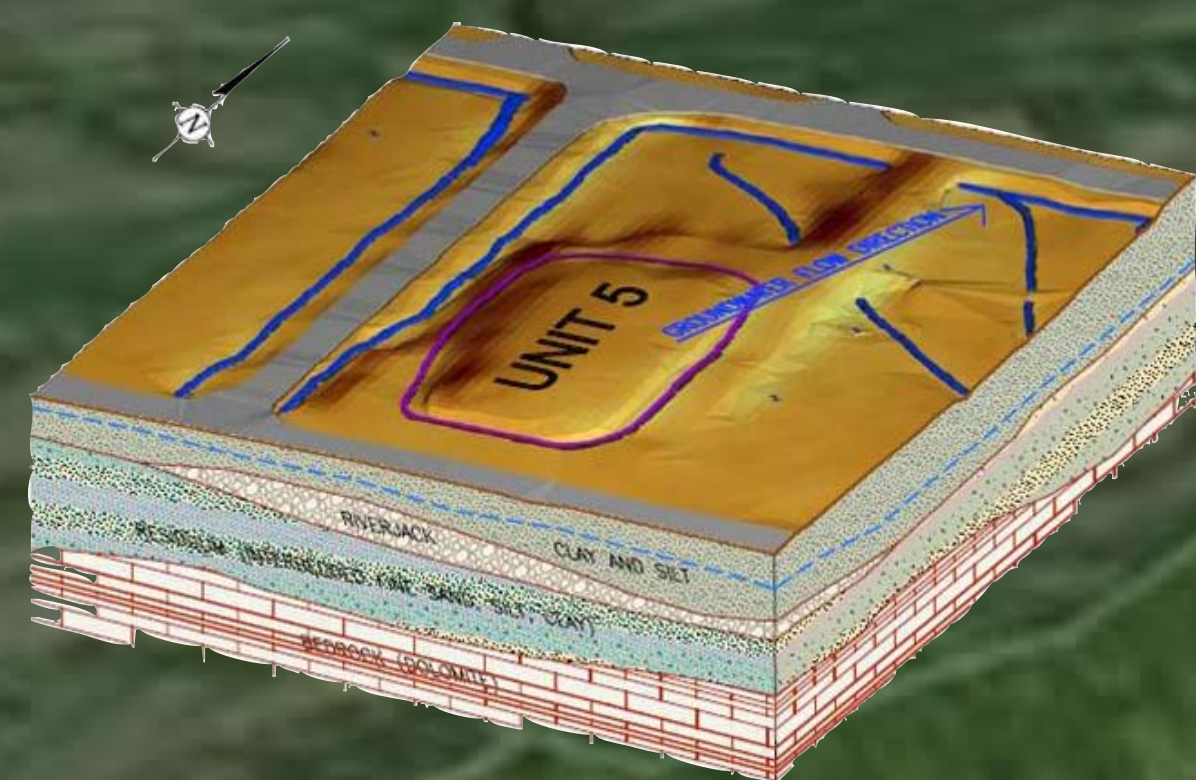
Radford Army Ammunition Plant



MAIN MANUFACTURING AREA

History

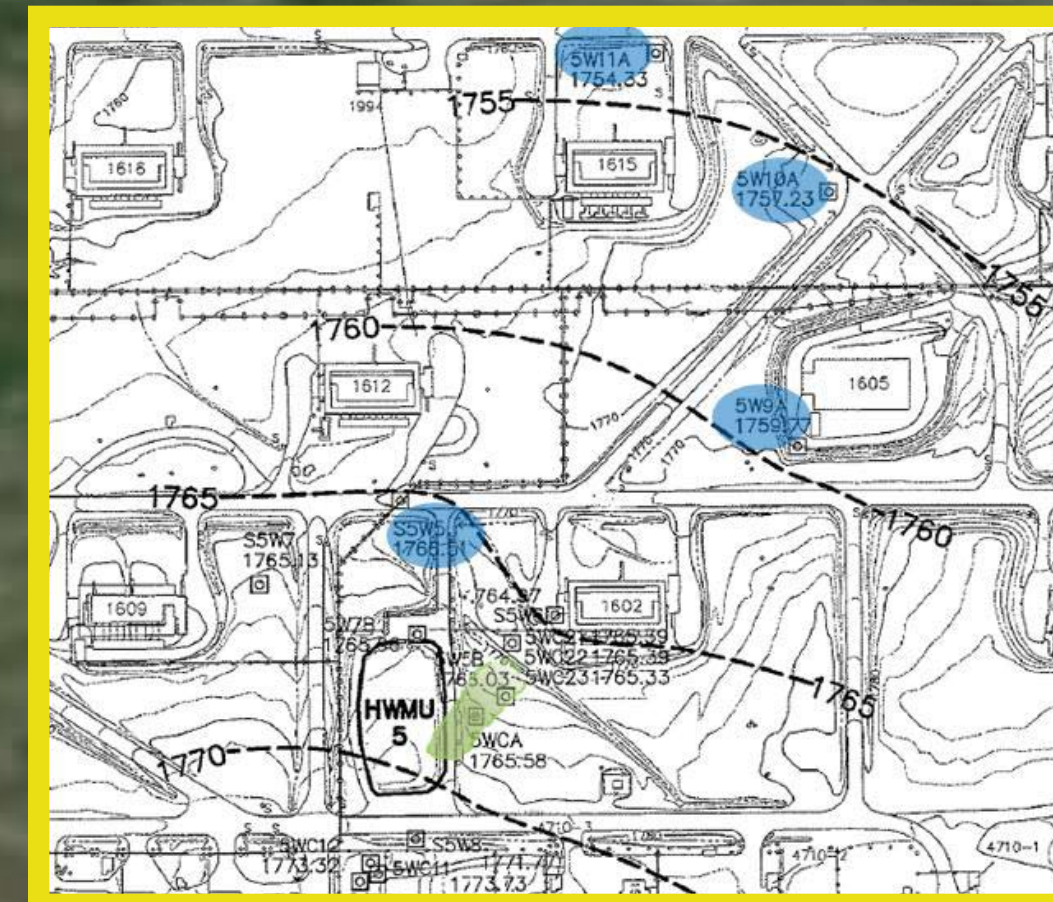
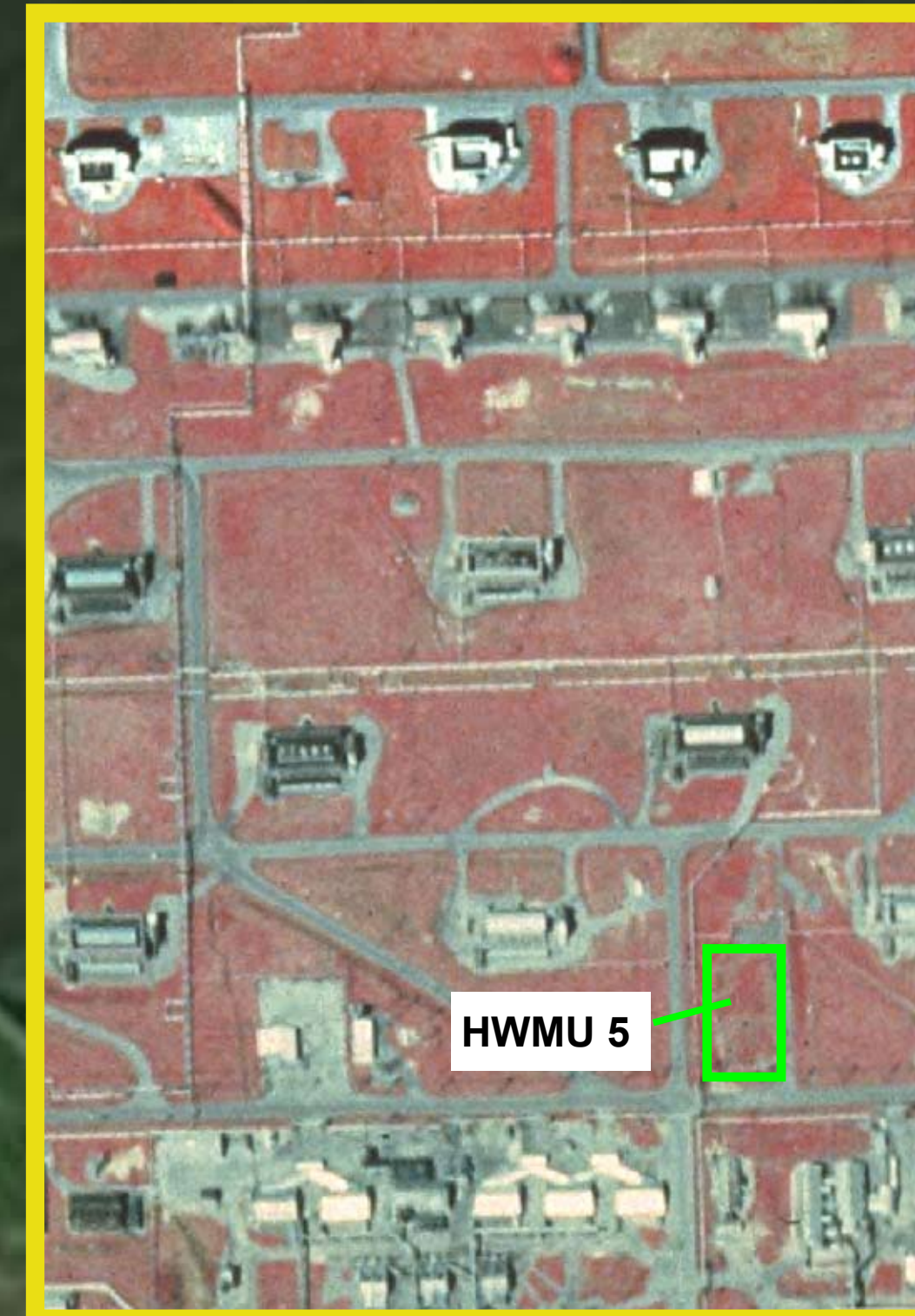
- Put into operation as an unlined impoundment in 1970
- Primarily used as an acid neutralization pond. Also received storm water and process wastewater.
- Liner placed in 1981
- Operation ceased in 1986
- Capped in 1989



HWMU-5

Geology

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



History

- Comprised of three lagoons that served the potable Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Power House No 2 since the 1950s
- 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
- Report will differentiate between historical and current use. Based on ongoing assessments No Further Action is being considered for the proposed remedy.
- Action, if needed, is to be complete by 2010

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

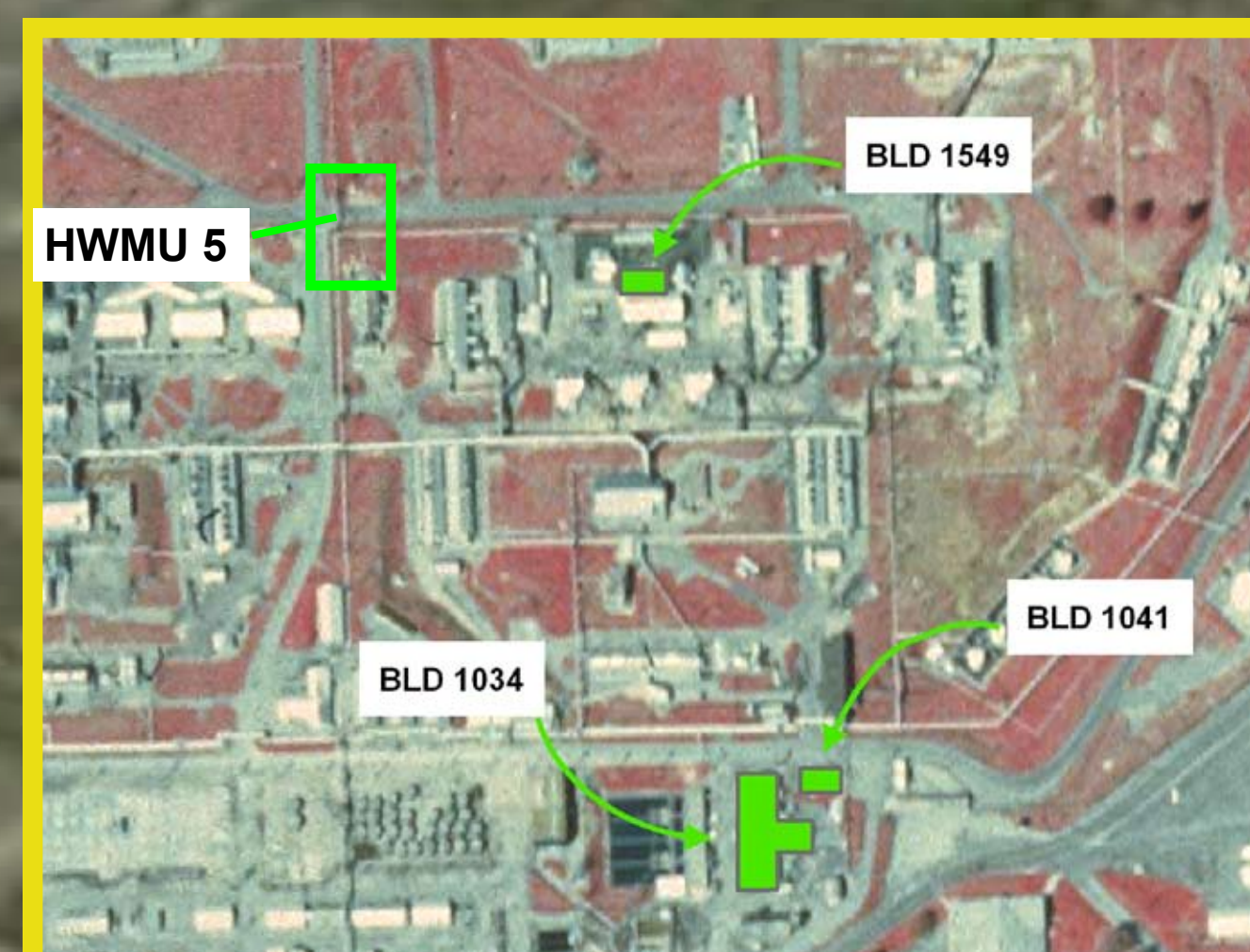
Investigation Findings

- 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
- Based on ongoing assessments Monitored Natural Attenuation is being considered for the proposed remedy

Buildings 1549, 1034, 1041 (RAAP-047)

History

- Building 1549: Maintenance Shop
- Building 1034: Electrical Shop; former Nitrocellulose Laboratory
- Building 1041: Scale Storage/Shop; involved former scale cleaning/degreasing
- Buildings have reported historic chlorinated solvent use however no releases were ever reported.



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 installed

AOC A

(RAAP-031)
Nitrocellulose Rainwater Ditch



Findings

- Site Screening Process identified dinitrotoluene and PCBs in soil greater than screening levels
- RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) is ongoing and will delineate dinitrotoluene and PCBs in soil
 - Initial sampling conducted in July 2008
 - Follow-on sampling will be conducted in December 2008
- No effects to groundwater are expected based on concentrations detected in soil
- On track to complete Corrective Action by March 2010

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

Results

Buildings 1549

- No detections above residential screening levels in soil, soil gas or groundwater

Buildings 1034 and 1041

- 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

- Soil - No detections above industrial screening levels
 - Isolated detection of PCBs at one location south of Building 1041 above residential screening level
- Groundwater – No detections above residential screening levels

Path Forward

- A RFI Report documenting the investigation will be submitted to the VDEQ in February of 2009
- Based on ongoing assessments No Further Action is being considered for the proposed remedy