Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant Restoration Program

Public Notification and Public Meeting Summary Packet for:

Proposed Plan for Sediment and Surface Water at Six Areas of Concern/Munitions Response Sites

(final version dated May 10, 2019)

Public Comment Period: Aug 12, 2019 to Sept 10, 2019
Public Meeting: August 29, 2019

Contract No. W912QR-15-C-0046

Prepared for:

US Army Corps of Engineers

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District

Prepared by:

leidos

Leidos
8866 Commons Boulevard, Suite 201
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant Restoration Program

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

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Public Notice

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Public Notice

For Immediate Release
Camp James A. Garfield
Environmental Office

Camp James A. Garfield Joint Military Training Center
Camp James A. Garfield Environmental Office — 1438 State Route 534 SW — Newton Falls, OH 44444
614-336-6136

Public meeting to be held Thursday, August 29, 2019 for Army National Guard Release of the Proposed Plans for Sediment and Surface Water at Six Areas of Concern/Munitions Response Sites

Ravenna – The Army National Guard, in consultation with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, submits for public review and comments the Proposed Plan associated with historical former activities at the former Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP) in Portage and Trumbull counties, Ohio.

Sediment and surface water have been evaluated at six areas of concern (AOCs) and munitions response sites (MRSs) within the former RVAAP in Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio. These AOCs/MRSs are being addressed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Proposed Plan presents the current status and information regarding the AOCs/MRSs. The Proposed Plan presents a recommendation of No Further Action.

On Thursday, August 29, 2019, a public meeting will be held at the Charlestown Town Hall, 6735 Rock Spring Road, Ravenna, Ohio 44266 beginning at 6:00 p.m., with an informal open house. Technical staff will be available to answer questions. At 6:30 p.m., the Army National Guard will briefly describe the assessment of the AOCs/MRSs, present the No Further Action recommendation, and then request verbal or written comments from the public. Written comments regarding these recommendations may also be submitted to the Army National Guard during the 30-day comment period from August 12 to September 10, 2019. All written comments should be addressed to Camp James A. Garfield Environmental Office; 1438 State Route 534 SW, Newton Falls, OH 44444 and must be postmarked no later than September 10, 2019.

In accordance with CERCLA, the No Further Action recommendation presented in the Proposed Plan is also presented in earlier remedial investigation (RI) report. All reports are now available for public review at the RVAAP Information Repository at the Reed Memorial Library (167 East Main Street, Ravenna) and the Newton Falls Public Library (204 South Canal Street, Newton Falls). The reports are also available online at the RVAAP Restoration Program public website, www.rvaap.org.

The final remedy for Sediment and Surface Water at the six AOCs/MRSs will be selected based, in part, on public comments. In coordination with Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the Army National Guard will select a final remedy after reviewing and considering all public comments submitted during the 30-day public comment period from August 12, 2019 to September 10, 2019. The Army National Guard encourages the public to review and comment on the recommendation presented in the document.

For more information or to participate in the review, please visit the RVAAP Restoration Program website (www.rvaap.org) or call Katie Tait at 614-336-6136.

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Affidavits

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NOTICE OF DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY

Proposed Plan for Sediment and Surface Water at Six Areas of Concern/Munitions Response Sites at the Former Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP)

The Proposed Plan for Sediment and Surface Water at Six Areas of Concern/Munitions Response Sites presents a recommendation of No Further Action and provides the rationale for these recommendations. The Proposed Plan is available for public review from August 12, 2019 to September 10, 2019.

The Proposed Plan is available at:

Newton Falls Public Library	Reed Memorial Library
204 South Canal Street	167 East Main Street
Newton Falls, Ohio 44444	Ravenna, Ohio 44266

The Proposed Plan is also available at: www.rvaap.org

Please join us for an OPEN HOUSE and PUBLIC MEETING.

The Army National Guard will host an informational open house and a public meeting to explain the recommendation in the Proposed Plan. Oral and written comments will be accepted at the meeting. Written comments may also be mailed to the Camp James A. Garfield Environmental Office, 1438 State Route 534 SW, Newton Falls, OH 44444. Comments will be accepted during the public comment period from August 12, 2019 to September 10, 2019.

The public meeting is scheduled for:	at:
Thursday August 29, 2019	Charlestown Town Hall
6:00 pm Open House	6735 Rock Spring Road
6:30 pm Public Meeting	Ravenna, OH 44266

For more information or if you need special accommodations to attend, please contact Katie Tait at 614-336-6186.

#224-1T-August 12, 2019 #4220

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF OHIO
TRUMBULL COUNTY SS: CONNIE PACEK

BEING DULY SWORN, UPON OATH STATES THAT SHE IS AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TRIBUNE CHRONICLE, (A DIVISION OF EASTERN OHIO NEWSPAPERS INC). A DAILY NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN THE CITY OF WARREN, COUNTY OF TRUMBULL, STATE OF OHIO AND OF GENERAL CIRCULATION IN THE CITY OF WARREN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO AND IS INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

THAT THE ATTACHED ADVERTISEMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE TRIBUNE CHRONICLE EVERY Monday FOR One CONSECUTIVE WEEKS AND THAT THE FIRST INSERTION WAS ON Monday THE 12th DAY OF August 2019

Connie Pacek

SWORN TO BEFORE ME AND SUBSCRIBED IN MY PRESENCE ON THIS 14TH DAY OF August 2019

NOTARY PUBLIC

LAWRENCE J. KOVACH, Notary Public
STATE OF OHIO
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES SEPTEMBER 23, 2022

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30 Record-Courier a newspaper printed and published in the city of Kent, and of General circulation in the County of Portage, State of Ohio, and personal knowledge of the facts herein stated and that the notice hereto annexed was Published in said newspapers for 1 insertions on the same day of the week from and after the 14th day of August, 2019 and that the fees charged are legal.

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Printers Fee: $115.20

Sworn to and subscribed before this 14th day of August, 2019.

Elizabeth McDaniel
Notary Public
Commission Expires June 19, 2021

Notice of Document Availability

Proposed Plan for Sediment and Surface Water at Six Areas of Concern/Munitions Response Sites at the Former Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP)

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Newton Falls, Ohio 44444

Reed Memorial Library
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Ravenna, Ohio 44266

The Proposed Plan is also available at: **www.rvaap.org**

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6:30 pm Public Meeting

at:

Charlestown Town Hall
6735 Rock Spring Road
Ravenna, OH 44266

For more information or if you need special accommodations to attend, please contact Katie Tait at 614-336-6136.

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PUBLIC MEETING

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Sign-in Sheet

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SIGN-IN SHEET

US Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District

Camp James A. Garfield Public Meeting – Proposed Plan for Sediment and Surface Water at Six Areas of Concern/Munitions Response Sites at the Former Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant

PLEASE PRINT

LOCATION: Charlestown Town Hall; Ravenna, OH **DATE: August 29, 2019** **TIME: 6:30 p.m.**

Name	Address/City/State/Zip	Phone	Email
Jed Thomas	[redacted]		
Nicholas Rogge			
HEATHER. ADAMS			
Nat Peters			
Katie Tait			
KEVIN SEDLAK			
Joseph Beutler			
Sharon Rogers			
Barb Tittle			

Presentation

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Proposed Plan for Sediment and Surface Water at Six Areas of Concern/Munitions Response Sites

Former Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio

Presented by:
Rupa Price - Leidos

August 29, 2019

Welcome!

Areas of Concern

- Six Areas of Concern addressing sediment and surface water:
  - Ramsdell Quarry Landfill/MRS Area 1
  - Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2
  - Erie Burning Grounds
  - Open Demolition Area No. 2
  - Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds
  - Block D Igloo MRS

  [Note: A Facility-Wide Remedial Investigation is currently underway for groundwater at all these sites. The decision for all site groundwater will be documented separately.

  Decisions related to soil (and dry sediment) at each site are have also been addressed through separate decision documents.]

Welcome!

Presentation Agenda

- Description of CERCLA
- CERCLA Site Evaluation
- Site Features
- Historical Operations
- Remedial Investigations
- Remedial Investigation Conclusions
- Public Participation
- Questions

What is CERCLA?

- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) was passed in December 1980 in response to the discovery of a large number of abandoned, leaking hazardous waste sites that posed a serious threat to both human health and the environment.
- CERCLA was designed to impose clean up and reporting requirements on the private sector, as well as federal facilities, by:
  - Identifying those sites where releases of hazardous substances had occurred or might occur, and pose a serious threat to human health and the environment;
  - Taking appropriate action to remedy those releases; and
  - Seeking those parties responsible for the environmental hazards to pay for the clean up activities.
- This phase of the CERCLA process is to seek input from the public on the recommendations.

CERCLA Site Evaluation

- For each site, we will discuss the investigations performed and summarize the following evaluations provided in the Remedial Investigation Report:
  - **Fate and transport assessment** - performed to determine if chemicals at the site may adversely impact groundwater.
  - **Human health risk assessment (HHRA)** - performed to determine if chemicals sediment or surface water pose unacceptable risk.
  - **Ecological risk assessment (ERA)** - performed to evaluate 1) if there are important or significant ecological resources at a site (e.g., wetlands, protected species) and 2) if chemical contamination requires an action to protect those resources.
- These assessments determine if a site can be used for:
  - Unrestricted (Residential) Land Use - The Army can use the site with no restrictions.
  - Commercial (Industrial) Land Use – The Army can use the site, but restrictions will be placed on the site.

Areas of Concern Location

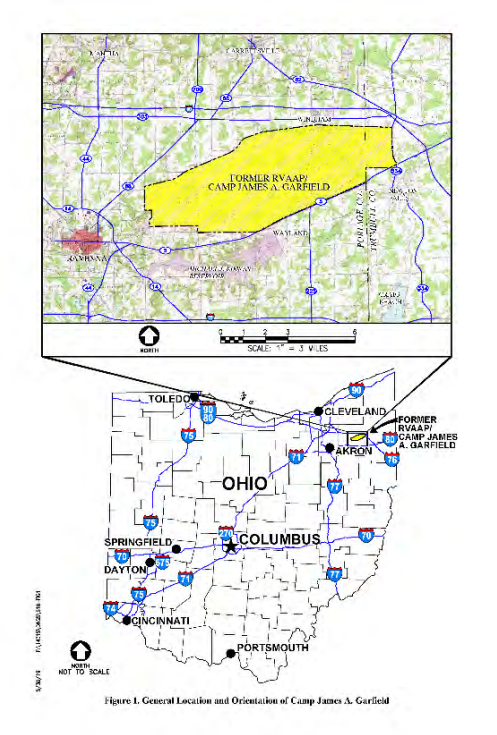


Figure 1. General Location and Orientation of Camp James A. Garfield

Refer to Handout, Figure 1

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1

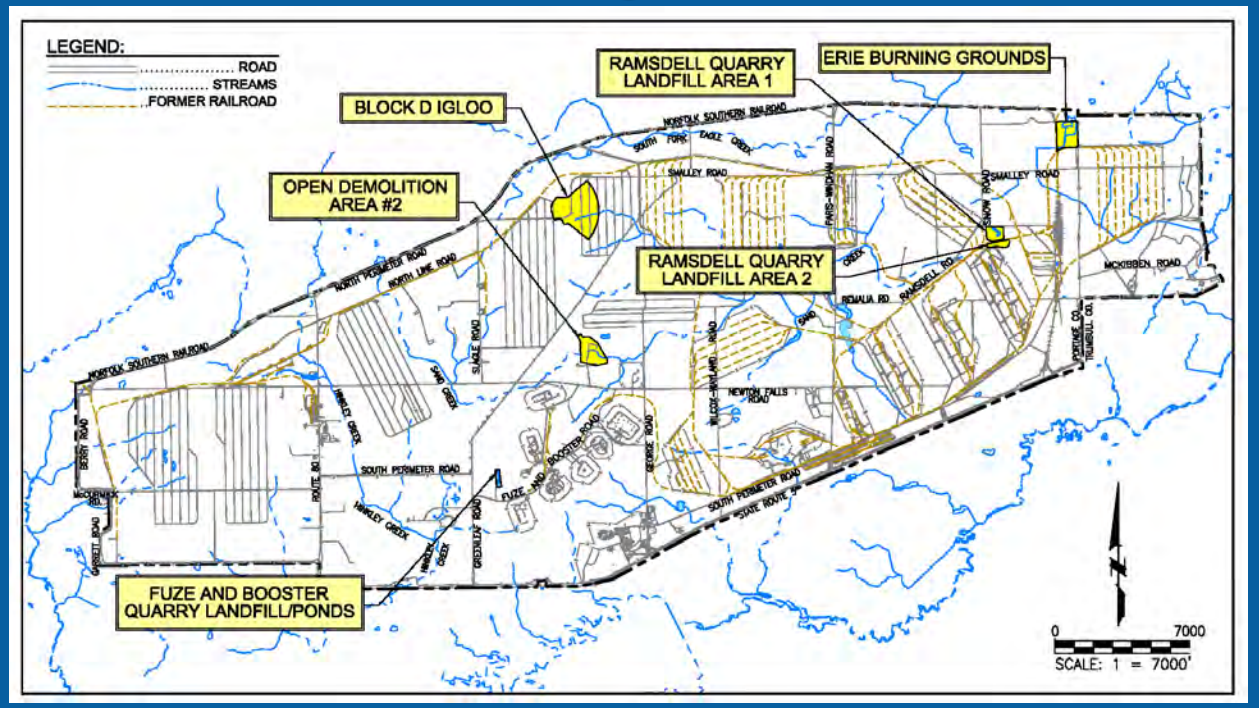
Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2

Erie Burning Grounds

Open Demolition Area No. 2

Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds

Block D Igloo MRS



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Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1
Site Features

- Approximately 14 acres (7 acre MRS).
- Quarry bottom is ~40 feet below surrounding area.
- Closed landfill is U-shaped with a soil cover that is vegetated (~4 acres).
- Site perimeter is fenced.
- Bedrock in quarry bottom is either exposed or covered by a thin layer of soil.
- Ponds in quarry bottom are intermittent.
- Refer to Handout, Figure 2

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1
Historical Operations

- Quarry was in operation until 1941 – excavated sandstone and quartzite pebble conglomerate were used for road and construction ballast.
- 1946 to 1950s – Quarry bottom was used to thermally treat waste explosives from Load Line 1.
- 1941 to 1989 – Western and southern sections of the quarry were used for landfill operations.
- 1976 to 1989 – Solid waste materials were disposed in the landfill.
- 1978 to 1990 – State of Ohio permitted a portion of the quarry as a sanitary landfill.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1
IRP Investigations

- Site was investigated under both Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)
- IRP Investigations
  - 1998 Phase I Remedial Investigation
    - Surface soil and groundwater samples collected.
    - Contaminants of concern were identified in surface water and sediment using historical data.
    - Recommended proceeding to a Feasibility Study.
  - 2006 Feasibility Study
    - Assessed contaminated soil and dry sediment within quarry bottom.
    - Remedial alternatives developed to remediate contaminated soil and implement land use controls to prevent exposure.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1
Removal Action

- 2010 Soil/Dry Sediment Remedial Action
  - Included removal of 1,100 tons of contaminated soil from quarry bottom.
  - Installation of perimeter fencing to limit exposure to soil contaminants.
  - Wetlands were restored to an enhanced Modified Class 2 Wetland.
  - Land use controls were put in place.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1
MMRP Remedial Investigation

- MMRP Investigations – Ramsdell Quarry was divided into 2 areas, RQL MRS Area 1 and RQL MRS Area 2.
  - 2011 Remedial Investigation
    - Digital geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation of anomalies, underwater investigation of pond sediment.
    - No MEC/MD found.
    - No further investigation recommended.

- Refer to Handout, Figure 3 for location of RQL Area 1 and RQL Area 2.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1
Remedial Investigations

- 2016 Supplemental Remedial Investigation
  - Evaluated potential for human health and ecological COCs in surface water and sediment.
  - Collected additional samples to supplement findings of previous investigations.
    - Four sediment samples collected.
    - No surface water was present during the October 2016 sampling event; however, it was determined that adequate historical data allowed for characterization of the site.
  - In total 22 sediment samples and 11 surface water samples were used to evaluate Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1. Samples were analyzed for metals, explosives, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, cyanide, nitrate.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1
Remedial Investigations Conclusions

- Nature and extent of contamination is defined. No further sampling is required to characterize sediment or surface water at Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1.
- No further action is required to protect human health.
  - The HHRA did not identify sediment or surface water chemicals of concern (COCs) from previous Army activities requiring remediation under CERCLA to be protective of the Resident Receptor.
- No further action is required to protect ecological resources.
  - No risk was identified for important or significant ecological places or resources.
- No further action is required to protect groundwater.
  - Groundwater will continue to be evaluated under the Facility-wide Groundwater Monitoring Program.

The Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted (Residential) Land Use for sediment and surface water at Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2

Site Features

- Approximately 7 acres, south of RQL Area 1.
- Small, inactive soil borrow pit.
- Wooded area where munitions debris found previously.
- Approximately ½ acre of wetlands identified in the former soil borrow pit.
- Surface runoff flows east toward borrow pit during heavy rain events.
- Refer to Handout, Figure 4

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2
Historical Operations

- Minimal information is available regarding historical operations.
- It is suspected that this area was used as a disposal area for the munitions that were thermally treated at RQL Area 1.
- Area is remote and not easily accessible.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2
MMRP Investigations

- Site was investigated under the Military Munitions Response Program.
  - 2011 Remedial Investigation
    - Digital geophysical mapping and intrusive investigation of anomalies.
    - Two ISM surface soil samples were collected.
    - No MEC was found; however, MD was identified.
    - The risk assessments indicated there were no MC risks to human or ecological receptors.
    - Sediment and surface water in soil borrow pit and wetland area were not sampled.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2
IRP Investigations

- 2016 Supplemental Remedial Investigation
  - Collected samples to supplement findings of previous investigations.
    - Four sediment samples collected and analyzed for metals, SVOCs, nitrocellulose, explosives, propellants, PCBs, total organic carbon (TOC), and pH.
    - No surface water was present during the October 2016 sampling event.

Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2
Remedial Investigations Conclusions

- Nature and extent of contamination is defined. No further sampling is required to characterize sediment or surface water at RQL MRS Area 2.
- No further action is required to protect human health.
  - The HHRA did not identify sediment or surface water COCs from previous Army activities requiring remediation under CERCLA to be protective of the Resident Receptor.
- No further action is required to protect ecological resources.
  - No risk was identified for important or significant ecological places or resources.
- No further action is required to protect groundwater.
  - Groundwater will continue to be evaluated under the Facility-wide Groundwater Monitoring Program.

The Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted (Residential) Land Use for sediment and surface water at Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2.

Erie Burning Grounds
Site Features

- Approximately 35 acres.
- Access road surrounds the site.
- Three pairs of shallow trenches were connected to the original creek channel that flowed through the center of the site.
- Surface water drainage flows from north to southwest.
- Mostly inundated since early 1990s because of topography and beaver activity.
- Majority of site is wetland.
- Refer to Handout, Figure 5

Erie Burning Grounds
Historical Operations

- 1941 to 1951 – Open burning of explosives and related materials.
  - Materials included bulk, obsolete, non-specification explosives, propellants, and general materials in U.S. Army railcars used for transporting explosives.
- Aerial photographs depict open boxcars staged at the end of Track 49.
  - Presumably materials were tipped out of the cars on either side of the embankment to be burned.
- 1941 Engineering Drawings show a waste chute approximately 200 ft. north of Track 49. The chute leads to a designated burning area.

Erie Burning Grounds
IRP Investigations

- Site was investigated under both Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP).
- IRP Investigations
  - 1999 Phase I Remedial Investigation
    - Collected soil, sediment, and surface water samples.
    - Contaminants of concern were identified in soil, sediment, and surface water.
    - Recommended additional characterization.
  - 2003-2006 Phase II Remedial Investigation
    - Collected and evaluated surface soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater samples.
    - The HHRA indicated surface water did not require remediation. Only one COC was identified in wet sediment that required further evaluation for Unrestricted Land Use.
    - The ERA concluded that remediation of soil or sediment was not warranted and would cause more ecological damage than the contaminant reduction was worth.
  - In total, 114 sediment samples and 33 surface water samples were collected at the Erie Burning Grounds and analyzed for metals, explosives, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, cyanide, hexavalent chromium.

Erie Burning Grounds
MMRP Remedial Investigation

- MMRP Investigations
  - 2012 Remedial Investigation
    - Digital geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation of anomalies, and surface water and sediment sampling.
    - No MEC found; however, MD was encountered.
    - HHRA and ERA did not find any chemicals of concern.
    - No further investigation required.

Erie Burning Grounds
Remedial Investigations Conclusions

- 2016 Work Plan evaluated data related to the Erie Burning Grounds and concluded that no further action was required.
  - Previous sampling of wet sediment and surface water sampling during the Phase II RI and MMRP RI was comprehensive.
    - There aren't any data gaps between the IRP Phase II RI and the MMRP RI.
    - Sediment ISM samples collected during the 2012 MMRP RI are representative of the ponds in their entirety.
    - Results in sediment and surface water are consistent with the previous conclusions of soil and dry sediment. None of the media pose risks to likely human or ecological receptors.
  - No chemicals in surface water or sediment are present at concentrations great enough to pose any risk to human or ecological receptors.

The Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted (Residential) Land Use for sediment and surface water at Erie Burning Grounds.

Open Demolition Area No. 2
Site Features

- Approximately 35 acres.
- Gravel access roads.
- 2 above-ground earth covered magazines.
- Vegetated with native grasses surrounded by mature hardwood forest to the east, west and south.
- Surface water flows to perennially present Sand Creek, flowing west to east.
- Refer to Handout, Figure 6

Open Demolition Area No. 2
Historical Operations

- Since 1948, ODA2 was used to detonate large caliber munitions and off specification bulk explosives including primer elements, bombs, and various caliber munitions.
- 1981 to 1986 – Open burning area was used to thermally destroy sludge from the Load Line 6 Evaporation Unit.
- Munitions and ordnance components were buried onsite.
- White phosphorus was disposed on the south side of Sand Creek.
- Projectiles were fired into targets in 40 mm Prototype Testing Range.
- Due to the potential for MEC, ODA2 is currently managed as “restricted access,” and the area is closed to all normal training and administrative activities.

Open Demolition Area No. 2
IRP Investigations

- Site was investigated under both Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)
- IRP Investigations
  - 1998 Phase I Remedial Investigation
    - Assessed soil and sediment.
    - Determined that contaminants are not migrating away from ODA2 via surface runoff.
  - Phase II Remedial Investigation and Addendum
    - Assessed soil, surface water, and sediment.
    - The human health and ecological risk assessments concluded that no further action was required for soil and dry sediment.
  - 2016 Supplemental Remedial Investigation
    - Due to the existing sediment and surface water dataset, no additional surface water or sediment samples were required at ODA2. (Complete evaluation summarized in upcoming slides.)
    - In total 20 sediment samples and 66 surface water samples were used to evaluate ODA2. Samples were analyzed for metals, explosives, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, cyanide, and hexavalent chromium.

Open Demolition Area No. 2
MMRP Remedial Investigation

- MMRP Investigation
  - 2011 Remedial Investigation
    - Digital geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation of anomalies, and soil sampling for MC.
    - No human health risk to anticipated receptors.
    - Ecological risk present in surface soil.
    - Recommended evaluation in a feasibility study.

Open Demolition Area No. 2
Removal Actions

- Open Demolition Area No. 2 Removal Actions
  - 2009 Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) – Removed approximately 770 cy of material including soil and materials potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) from Rocket Ridge Area.
  - 2011 TCRA – Removed 488 cy of material including soil, MEC, MDAS, M19 series stabilizers, and rifle grenades from Rocket Ridge Area.
  - 2019 Removal Action - MEC and MPPEH materials were removed from ODA2.
  - Best management practices were implemented to ensure contamination was not released to the surface water or sediment.

Open Demolition Area No. 2
Remedial Investigations Conclusions

- Nature and extent of contamination is defined. No further sampling is required to characterize sediment or surface water at Open Demolition Area No. 2.
- No further action is required to protect human health.
  - The HHRA did not identify sediment or surface water COCs from previous Army activities requiring remediation under CERCLA to be protective of the Resident Receptor.
- No further action is required to protect ecological resources.
  - No risk was identified for important or significant ecological places or resources.
- No further action is required to protect groundwater.
  - Groundwater will continue to be evaluated under the Facility-wide Groundwater Monitoring Program.

The Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted (Residential) Land Use for sediment and surface water at Open Demolition Area No. 2.

Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds

Site Features

- Approximately 45 acres.
- Gravel access roads entering and going through the site.
- 3 man-made Quarry Ponds in the eastern portion of the AOC.
- Drainage ditch receives surface water discharge from the southern Quarry Pond via a culvert under the main access road in FBQ.
- Refer to Handout, Figure 7

Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds
Historical Operations

- 1945 to 1976 – Used for open burning and as a landfill.
- 1976 – Construction of Quarry Ponds.
  - The debris resulting from the open burning/landfilling activities were removed during construction of the Quarry Ponds.
  - The Quarry Ponds were constructed to receive spent discharge from one the former water plants.
- 1993 – Operations cease.

Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds
IRP Investigations

- Site was investigated under both Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)
- IRP Investigations
  - 2003/2004 Phase I/Phase II Remedial Investigation
    - Evaluated soil, groundwater, sediment, and surface water.
    - Contaminants of concern were identified in sediment and surface water.
  - 2003 Facility-wide Biological Water Quality Study
    - Assessed surface water and sediment from one of the Quarry Ponds.
    - Determined that surface water and sediment quality in the FBQ Pond was sufficient to not adversely impact the biological community.
  - 2006 Feasibility Study
    - Evaluated soil and dry sediment and recommended removal of contaminated sediment in drainage ditch.
    - Sediment removal conducted in 2010.

Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds
IRP Investigations

- 2010 Soil/Dry Sediment Remedial Action
  - Included removal of 184 tons of contaminated sediment from drainage ditch.
  - Six to ten inch stone was used to line excavated ditch.
  - Disturbed areas were reseeded and inspected until adequate vegetation growth.

Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds
MMRP Investigations

- MMRP Investigations
  - 2011 Remedial Investigation
    - Digital geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation of anomalies, underwater investigation of pond sediment, and sediment sampling for MC.
    - No MEC found; however, MD was encountered and recovered.
    - No munitions-related human health or ecological COCs were identified.
  - The Army selected a No Further Action alternative for FBQ under the MMRP.

Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds
IRP Investigations

- 2016 Supplemental Remedial Investigation
  - Due to extensive dataset, no additional surface water or sediment samples were required at Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds.
  - In total 59 sediment samples and 20 surface water samples were used to evaluate Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds. Samples were analyzed for metals, explosives, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, perchlorate, and hexavalent chromium.

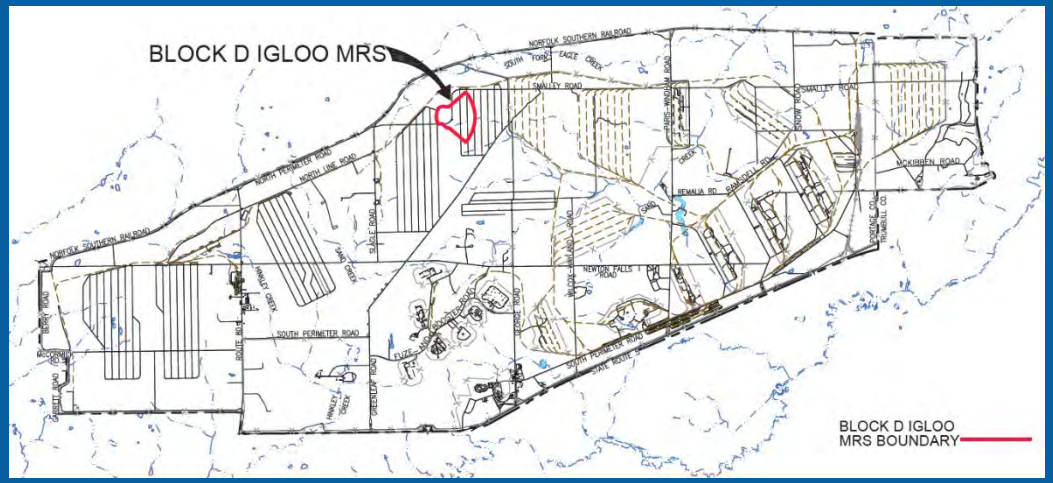
Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds
Remedial Investigations Conclusions

- Nature and extent of contamination is defined. No further sampling is required to characterize sediment or surface water at Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds.
- No further action is required to protect human health.
  - The HHRA did not identify sediment or surface water COCs from previous Army activities requiring remediation under CERCLA to be protective of the Resident Receptor.
- No further action is required to protect ecological resources.
  - No risk was identified for important or significant ecological places or resources.
- No further action is required to protect groundwater.
  - Groundwater will continue to be evaluated under the Facility-wide Groundwater Monitoring Program.

The Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted (Residential) Land Use for sediment and surface water at Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds.

Block D Igloo
Site Features

- Area within the suspected debris field from accidental explosion at Igloo 7-D-15 in 1943.
- Semi-circle with a 3,000-ft radius.
- Slab of Igloo 7-D-15 is the only remaining part of bunker.



- Surface water flows toward the southeast ~1,000 feet to an unnamed tributary to Sand Creek.
- Wetlands present at the site.
- Refer to Handout, Figure 8.

Block D Igloo
Historical Operations

- 1943 - Igloo 7-D-15 (“D” Block) accidentally exploded
  - The igloo was 60 feet long and constructed of reinforced concrete with a steel door.
  - The igloo was filled to 95% capacity at the time of the explosion.
  - The side walls of the igloo were sheared off at the footings during the explosion.
  - The igloo’s steel door was propelled 1,800 ft. to the east.

Block D Igloo
MMRP Investigations

- Site was investigated under the Military Munitions Response Program
  - 2011 Remedial Investigation
    - Instrument-assisted visual survey and intrusive investigation of subsurface anomalies.
    - MEC and MD were found at the site.
    - Soil samples were collected.
    - The HHRA and ERA concluded there were no chemical risks to human or environmental receptors.
  - Anticipated Remedial Action for Munitions
    - Instrument aided surface sweeps for munitions to be conducted with manual removal.
    - This includes saturated areas and wetlands within the MRS boundary.
    - No remedial action is required for chemical exposure.

Block D Igloo
Remedial Investigations Conclusions

- 2016 Work Plan evaluated data related to the unnamed tributary to Sand Creek within the Block D Igloo MRS.
  - The Work Plan concluded that no further action was required to address chemicals in the unnamed tributary to Sand Creek.
  - MEC and MD were not observed in this surface water body during the visual survey.
  - The HHRA and ERA concluded there were no chemical risks to human or environmental receptors.
  - The Army is planning additional munitions investigation and removal at the site under the MMRP.

The Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted (Residential) Land Use for sediment and surface water at the Block D Igloo.

Public Participation
Your Comments and Inputs are Appreciated!

- Public participation is an important component of remedy selection.
- The U.S. Army is soliciting input from the community as part of its public participation responsibilities under Section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).
- Written comments will be accepted until September 10, 2019.

Public Participation
Your Comments and Inputs are Appreciated!

- Provide written or verbal comments at this public meeting.
- Submit written comments by September 10, 2019 to the following addresses:

Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center
Environmental Office
Attn: Kathryn Tait
1438 State Route 534 SW
Newton Falls, Ohio 44444

E-mail address: kathryn.s.tait.nfg@mail.mil

Questions?

Court Reporter Transcript

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CAMP JAMES A. GARFIELD PUBLIC MEETING

PROPOSED PLAN
FOR SEDIMENT AND SURFACE WATER
AT SIX AREAS OF CONCERN/MUNITIONS
RESPONSE SITES

RAMSDELL QUARRY LANDFILL/MRS AREA 1,
RAMSDELL QUARRY LANDFILL/MRS AREA 2,
ERIE BURNING GROUNDS, OPEN DEMOLITION AREA
NO. 2, FUZE AND BOOSTER QUARRY LANDFILL/PONDS
AND BLOCK D IGLOO MRS

THE FORMER RAVENNA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
PORTAGE AND TRUMBULL COUNTIES, OHIO

Presented by:
Rupa Price - Leidos

PUBLIC MEETING
Thursday
August 29, 2019

Charlestown Town Hall
6735 Rock Spring Road
Ravenna, Ohio 44266

- - -

APPEARANCES:

Barbara Tittle, Facilitator

Rupa Price, Environmental Engineer
Leidos
8866 Commons Boulevard
Suite 201
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

Heather Adams, P.G.
Leidos
8866 Commons Boulevard
Suite 201
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087

Jed Thomas, PE, PMP
Environmental Engineer
Leidos
8866 Commons Boulevard
Suite 201
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
330/405-5802
Email: jed.h.thomas@leidos.com

ALSO PRESENT:

Ryan Laurich, Leidos
Nathaniel Peters, II, USACE
Sharon Robers, Leidos
Nicholas Roope, Ohio EPA
Kevin Sedlak, ARNG
Katie Tait, Ohio ARNG

- - -

MS. TITTLE: Good evening. Welcome to this public meeting. My name is Barbara Tittle. I am a private citizen from Kent, Ohio. And I am here tonight to serve as the meeting's facilitator.

This public meeting serves as one of several opportunities for public comment on the Army's proposed plan. I am responsible to ensure that everyone who wishes to is able to comment about the proposed plan and has the opportunity to do so.

However, before we get started, please take a moment to silence all of your electronic devices. Thank you.

There are emergency exits located at the entrance, back that way. And the restrooms are located to my right and behind me. So please help yourself to the refreshments.

This public meeting will present the Army's proposed plan for the sediment and surface water media at six sites within the Former Ravenna Army Arsenal Ammunition Plant.

These six sites are the Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area, Areas 1 and 2; the Erie Burning Grounds; the Open Demolition Area Number 2; the

Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill and Ponds; and the Block D Igloo.

Comments received from the public on the proposed plan will be considered when determining the final remedy that will be documented in the Record of Decision. The Record of Decision will include a Responsiveness Summary addressing public comments.

Tonight we have Kevin Sedlak and Katie Tait representing the Army, and Nick Roope representing the Ohio EPA. The Ohio EPA would like to make an opening remark.

MR. ROOPE: The Ohio EPA has reviewed the proposed plan and concurs with the remedy solution.

MS. TITTLE: Thank you, Mr. Roope.

In addition, we have a court reporter here to document tonight's meeting. Our presenter tonight is Rupa Price. Rupa is an Environmental Engineer from Leidos, which is a contractor for the Army. Rupa will present information regarding the six sites and the Army's proposed plan for these sites.

Following the presentation, we will open

the floor for your questions and comments.

Rupa?

MS. PRICE: Thank you, Barbara.

Good evening. Before we get started, I want to make sure that you are aware that there are some handouts out in the vestibule: There is a copy of the slide presentation, there is a list of acronyms and a packet of figures for your reference.

Tonight we are going to discuss the sediment and surface water at six Areas of Concern. Now, a little bit of background, though: The surface water and sediment at these particular AOC's were identified when the Army performed an inventory of CERCLA investigations to see if there were any sites that needed additional evaluation to reach a CERCLA decision for surface water and/or sediment, because they weren't being addressed as part of an existing contract.

So it is important to note that the groundwater at these sites are being investigated with a Facility-Wide Groundwater Investigation, and any decisions related to the groundwater will be addressed separately.

And, similarly, decisions related to soil and dry sediment at each of these sites are addressed through separate decision documents.

I will start out with a brief description of CERCLA, which sets the framework for investigating and cleaning up a site, and then I will dive into the site features, historical operations, Remedial Investigations and the conclusions for each site. I will also discuss the public participation associated with the final recommendation at these sites, and then we will open the floor to any questions that you may have.

So what is CERCLA? CERCLA is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act that was passed in December of 1980, because of the discovery of a large number of abandoned, leaking and hazardous waste sites that posed a serious threat to human health and the environment.

It was designed to identify sites where releases of hazardous substances had occurred and posed a serious threat to human health and the environment, taking appropriate action to remedy those releases and find the parties responsible

for the environmental hazards to pay for the clean up activities.

The overall CERCLA process is shown graphically on a poster in the back there. It is important to note that at this stage of the CERCLA process, we are looking for input from the public on the Army's recommendations for these sites.

For each site, I am going to discuss the investigations performed and summarize the results of a couple of the assessments. There is a Fate and Transport Assessment, a Human Health Risk Assessment and an Ecological Risk Assessment.

The Fate and Transport Assessment evaluated if the chemicals in the sediment could adversely affect the groundwater. The Human Health Risk Assessment determined if chemicals in the sediment or surface water posed an unacceptable risk to future users at the site. And the Ecological Risk Assessment assessed if there are any important or significant ecological resources at the site, and if chemical contamination requires an action to protect those resources.

And then all of these assessments help

determine if the site requires remediation, and if that site can be used for Unrestricted Land Use, which allows the Army to use the site with no restrictions; or if the site can be used for Commercial Industrial Land Use, which allows the Army to use the site, but there may be some restrictions put in place.

On this side, you can see the location of the Former Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, or as it is known now as Camp James A. Garfield within the State of Ohio. And then in the bottom right figure, you see the locations of our six Areas of Concern. And they are also Figure 1 in your handout.

The first site I am going to talk about is the Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1. I will probably refer to it as RQL Area 1. It is a site that is approximately 14 acres. Where the quarry bottom is, it is about 40 feet below the surrounding area. There was a landfill, it is closed now, that was in the south and west sections of the quarry. Currently there is a soil cover and vegetation on top of the landfill. The site is fenced. And there are intermittent ponds at the quarry bottom. You

can see a map of RQL Area 1 in Figure 2 of your handout.

The quarry was in operation until 1941. The excavated material was used for road and construction ballast. From 1946 to the 1950s, the quarry bottom was used to thermally treat explosives from Load Line 1. From 1941 to 1989, the western and southern sections of the quarry were used for landfill operations. From 1976 to 1989, solid waste materials were disposed in the landfill. And from 1978 to 1990, the State of Ohio permitted a portion of the quarry as a sanitary landfill.

Now, RQL Area 1 was investigated under two separate programs; the Installation Restoration Program, or IRP, and the Military Munitions Response Program, or MMRP.

For the IRP Investigations, it included a Phase I Remedial Investigation where surface soil and groundwater samples were collected. Contaminants of concern were identified in surface water and sediment using historical data. So the Remedial Investigation recommended proceeding with a Feasibility Study.

The Feasibility Study assessed contaminated

soil and dry sediment at the quarry bottom. The remedial alternatives were developed to remediate the contaminated soil and implement land use controls to prevent exposure.

So in 2010, there was a Sediment Remedial Action -- or Soil and Dry Sediment Remedial Action, which included the removal of 1,100 tons of contaminated soil from the quarry bottom; installing perimeter fencing; restoring some wetlands and implementing land use controls.

Under the MMRP, there was also a Remedial Investigation that included digital geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation of anomalies, underwater investigation of pond sediment where no MEC or munitions debris were found. So the Remedial Investigation recommended no further investigation.

And here, in this photo, you can see there is an Unexploded Ordnance Technician using a magnetometer to detect metallic anomalies.

So in 2016, a Supplemental Remedial Investigation focusing on surface water and sediment was conducted to evaluate the potential for human health and ecological Chemicals of Concern in surface water and sediment.

During the Remedial Investigation, four additional sediment samples were collected. However, when those surface water samples were planned, there was no surface water present during the sampling event, but it was determined that we had enough data to be able to characterize the site.

So in total, 22 sediment samples and 11 surface water samples were analyzed for metals, explosives, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, cyanide and nitrate to evaluate the RQL Area 1.

The Supplemental Remedial Investigation concluded that the nature and extent of contamination for surface water and sediment is defined, so no further sampling will be required. No further action was required to protect human health, because during the Human Health Risk Assessment, no chemicals of concern were identified in the surface water or sediment.

No further action is required to protect ecological resources. And no further action is required to protect groundwater.

So the Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain

Unrestricted Land Use for sediment and surface water at Ramsdell Quarry Landfill Area 1.

The next site is Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2, or RQL Area 2. This is an approximately 7 acre site south of RQL Area 1. And if you look at Figure 3 on your handout, you will see where the sites are in relation to each other.

There was a small, inactive soil borrow pit. There is a wooded area where munitions debris has been found. There is a small wetland within the former soil borrow pit. And surface runoff flows east towards the borrow pit during heavy rain events. And there is a map -- Figure 4 is a map of the site.

There is very little information available regarding the historical operations. But it is suspected that the area was used as a disposal area for the munitions that were thermally treated at RQL Area 1. But the area is remote and it is not easily accessible.

Under the MMRP -- this site was investigated under the MMRP. There was a Remedial Investigation conducted that included digital geophysical mapping and intrusive investigation

of anomalies, and two surface soil samples were collected. And the results indicated that no MEC was found, but munitions debris was encountered.

The risk assessments indicated that there were no chemical risks to human or ecological receptors. But it should be noted that sediment and surface water in the soil borrow pit and wetland area were not sampled.

So in 2016, the Supplemental Remedial Investigation did collect samples from RQL Area 2. There are four additional sediment samples that were collected and analyzed for metals, SVOCs, nitrocellulose, explosives, propellants, PCBs, total organic carbon and pH. But similar to RQL Area 1, surface water was not present at the time of the investigation.

The Supplemental Remedial Investigation concluded that the nature and extent of contamination for surface water and sediment is defined, so no further sampling is required. No further action is required to protect human health, because no chemicals of concern were identified during the Human Health Risk Assessment in the surface water or sediment.

No further action is required to protect

ecological resources. And no further action is required to protect groundwater.

So the Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted Land Use for sediment and surface water at Ramsdell Quarry Landfill MRS Area 2.

Our next site is the Erie Burning Grounds. It is an approximately 35 acre site with an access road surrounding it. There were three pairs of shallow trenches that were connected to an original creek channel that flowed through the center of the site. The surface water drainage flows from north to southwest. And the site has been mostly inundated since the early 1990s due to the topography of the area, as well as beaver activity. And as a result, a majority of the site is considered a wetland. The map of the Erie Burning Grounds is available as Figure 5 in your handout.

From 1941 to 1951, open burning of explosives and related materials took place at the Erie Burning Grounds. Some of these related materials included bulk explosives, propellants and general materials that were in Army railcars that were used for transporting explosives.

There are some aerial photographs that depict open boxcars staged at the end of Track 49, which is shown on the figure. And it is assumed that the materials were tipped out of the cars on either side of the embankment to be burned.

There are also 1941 Engineering Drawings that show a waste chute north of Track 49 that leads to a designated burning area.

This site was also investigated under both the IRP and MMRP. The IRP Investigations included a Phase I Remedial Investigation where soil, sediment and surface water samples were collected. And contaminants of concern were identified in all three media.

So the Phase I RI recommended additional characterization, which was done in a Phase II Remedial Investigation, where surface soil, sediment, surface water and groundwater samples were collected and evaluated.

The Human Health Risk Assessment indicated that surface water did not require remediation. However, there was one chemical of concern identified in wet sediment that required further evaluation for Unrestricted Land Use.

The Ecological Risk Assessment concluded that remediating the soil or sediment wasn't warranted and would actually cause more ecological damage than the contaminant reduction was worth.

So in total, 114 sediment samples and 33 surface water samples were analyzed for metals, explosives, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, cyanide and hexavalent chromium for the Erie Burning Grounds.

Under the MMRP, there was a Remedial Investigation conducted that included digital geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation of anomalies and surface water and sediment sampling. No MEC was found. However, MD -- munitions debris was encountered.

The Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments did not find any chemicals of concern. And the Remedial Investigation concluded that no further investigation was required.

In 2016, during a Work Plan Analysis, the Erie Burning Grounds data was evaluated, and the Work Plan concluded that no further action was required. And this was based on previous

sampling of the sediment and surface water during the Phase II RI and the MMRP RI, in determining that that was a comprehensive investigation, and that there weren't any data gaps between the Phase II RI and the MMRP RI.

And, furthermore, no chemicals in surface water and sediment are present at concentrations high enough to pose any risk to human or ecological receptors.

So the Army, in coordination with the Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted Land Use for sediment and surface water at the Erie Burning Grounds.

The next site is Open Demolition Area Number 2, which I will refer to as ODA2. The site is approximately 35 acres and has gravel access roads throughout. There are two above-ground earth covered magazines on site, but a lot of the site is vegetated with native grasses and surrounded by mature hardwood forest. Surface water flows to Sand Creek. And the map is available for ODA2 as Figure 6 in your handout.

Since 1948, ODA2 was used to detonate large caliber munitions and bulk explosives. From 1981

to 1986, the open burning area was used to thermally destroy sludge from the Load Line 6 Evaporation Unit. Munitions and ordnance components were buried on site.

White phosphorus was disposed on the south side of Sand Creek. And projectiles were fired into targets in the 40 millimeter Prototype Testing Range. So due to the potential for MEC, ODA2 is currently managed as a restricted access site. And the area is closed off to all normal training and administrative activities.

This site was also investigated under both the IRP and MMRP. For the IRP Investigations, it included a Phase I Remedial Investigation which assessed soil and sediment. And the determination that was made was that contaminants are not migrating away from ODA2 via surface runoff.

A Phase II Remedial Investigation and Addendum assessed soil, surface water and sediment. And the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments concluded that no further action was needed for soil and dry sediment.

So in 2016, the Supplemental Remedial Investigation was conducted. And because of the

existing sediment and surface water data, no additional surface water or sediment samples were required.

A total of 20 sediment samples and 66 surface water samples that were analyzed for metals, explosives, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, cyanide and hexavalent chromium were used to evaluate ODA2.

A Remedial Investigation was also conducted under the MMRP. And it included digital geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation of anomalies and soil sampling for munitions constituents.

No human health risk to the anticipated receptors was found. Ecological risk was present in the surface soil, so the result was a recommendation for evaluation in a Feasibility Study.

There were several removal actions conducted at ODA2. In 2009, there was a Time Critical Removal Action of approximately 770 cubic yards of material, which included soil and material -- materials potentially presenting an explosive hazard, or MPPEH, from the Rocket Ridge Area.

In 2011, another TCRA, or Time Critical

Removal Action, was performed and removed 488 cubic yards of material including soil and MEC items.

And then recently, another Removal Action was conducted at ODA2, and MEC and MPPEH materials were removed. And it is important to note that best management practices were implemented during all of these removal actions to make sure that contaminants weren't released to the surface water or sediment.

So the Supplemental Remedial Investigation concluded, again, that nature and extent of the contamination in surface water and sediment is defined, and no further sampling is required. No further action is required to protect human health, because the Human Health Risk Assessment did not identify sediment or surface water chemicals of concern from previous activities.

No further action is required to protect ecological resources. And no further action is required to protect groundwater.

So the Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted Land Use for sediment and surface water at Open Demolition Area Number 2.

Our next site is the Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds. It is an approximately 45 acre site with gravel roads going into and through the site. There are three man-made Quarry Ponds in the eastern portion of the Area of Concern, and a drainage ditch that receives surface water discharge from the southern Quarry Pond with a culvert under the main access road. And, again, this map is provided in the handout as Figure 7.

From 1945 to 1976, this site was used for open burning and as a landfill. And then in 1976, the Quarry Ponds were constructed to receive spent discharge from one of the former water plants. And during the construction, the debris resulting from the open burning and landfilling activities was removed. In 1993, the operations were ceased.

The site was also investigated under both the IRP and MMRP. The IRP Investigations included a Phase I and Phase II Remedial Investigation that evaluated soil, groundwater, sediment and surface water. And contaminants of concern were identified in the sediment and surface water.

In 2003, a Facility-wide Biological Water Quality Study assessed the surface water and sediment from one of the Quarry Ponds and determined that the surface water and sediment quality in the Pond was sufficient to not adversely affect the biological community.

There was a Feasibility Study conducted that evaluated alternatives for soil and dry sediment, and recommended the removal of contaminated sediment in a drainage ditch. And that sediment removal was conducted in 2010, as you can see here. It included the removal of 184 tons of contaminated sediment from the drainage ditch before restoring the site.

There was a Remedial Investigation conducted under the MMRP. And that included digital geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation of anomalies, underwater investigation of pond sediment and sediment sampling for munitions constituents.

No MEC was found, but munitions debris was encountered and recovered. There were no munitions-related human health or ecological chemicals of concern identified. And the Army selected a No Further Action alternative for the

site under the MMRP.

In 2016, a Supplemental Remedial Investigation focusing on surface water and sediment was conducted. And because of the extent of dataset that already existed, additional surface water and sediment samples weren't required.

In all, 59 sediment samples and 20 surface water samples were analyzed for metals, explosives, pesticides, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, perchlorate and hexavalent chromium to evaluate the Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/Ponds.

As a result, the Supplemental RI concluded that the nature and extent of contamination in the surface water and sediment is defined. And no further sampling is required. No further action is required to protect human health, because chemicals of concern were not identified in sediment or surface water.

No further action is required to protect ecological resources. And no further action is required to protect groundwater.

So the Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted Land Use for sediment and surface

water at Fuze and Booster Quarry Landfill/ Ponds.

Our last site is the Block D Igloo. This is an area within a suspected debris field from an accidental igloo explosion in 1943. The site is a semi-circle with a 3,000 foot radius. And the slab of the igloo is the only remaining part of the bunker.

Surface water flows towards the southeast about 1,000 feet to an unnamed tributary to Sand Creek and is a permanent surface water feature there. Wetlands are present at the site. And the map is provided for you as Figure 8 in your handout.

So in 1943, Igloo 7-D-15 ("D" Block) accidentally exploded. It was a 60 foot long igloo constructed with reinforced concrete and a steel door. And the igloo was at 95 percent capacity when the explosion occurred. The side walls of the igloo were sheared off at the footings during the explosion, and the steel door was propelled 1,800 feet to the east.

This site was investigated under the MMRP. There was a Remedial Investigation conducted that included an instrument-assisted visual survey and

intrusive investigation of subsurface anomalies. Both MEC and munitions debris were found at the site and soil samples were collected.

The Human Health Risk Assessment and the Ecological Risk Assessment concluded that there were no chemical risks to human or environmental receptors. However, this -- the site is still being actively investigated. And a Remedial Action for Munitions is anticipated and would include instrument aided surface sweeps for munitions and manual removal.

This would also include areas that are saturated and wetlands within the Block D Igloo, but no remedial action is required for chemical exposure.

The 2016 Work Plan evaluated data related to the unnamed tributary to Sand Creek and concluded that no further action was required to address the chemicals in the unnamed tributary to Sand Creek. MEC and munitions debris were not observed during the visual survey in the tributary.

And the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments concluded that there were no chemical risks to human or environmental receptors.

However, as I mentioned earlier, the Army is planning additional munitions investigation and the removal of at the site under the MMRP.

So the Army, in coordination with Ohio EPA, is recommending no further action to attain Unrestricted Land Use for sediment and surface water at the Block D Igloo.

As I indicated earlier, public participation is an important component of remedy selection at these sites. The Army is requesting your input and will accept written comments until September 10th.

With that, I turn it over to Barb.

MS. TITTLE: Thank you, Rupa.

So you can ask questions tonight, or you can provide written or verbal comments at this meeting or after this meeting, and you can submit them to Ms. Tait at the Environmental Office at the Camp Garfield Military Training Center. And her address is there if you wish to note that for future use.

Otherwise, if anyone has any questions at this time, please stand up, let us know what your name is and where you are from, and we will try to find an answer to your question.

And I will ask one more time. If anyone has any questions, just let us know.

Seeing no questions, I will therefore adjourn the meeting. Thanks so much for coming tonight.

(Thereupon, the public meeting was concluded at 7:03 p.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF OHIO,)
) SS:
SUMMIT COUNTY,)

I, Jerri Lynn Wheat, a Stenographic Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that these proceedings were taken by me and reduced to Stenotypy, afterwards prepared and produced by means of Computer-Aided Transcription and that the foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the proceedings so taken as aforesaid.

I do further certify that these proceedings were taken at the time and place in the foregoing caption specified, and were completed without adjournment.

I do further certify that I am not a relative, employee of or attorney for any party or counsel, or otherwise financially interested in this action.

I do further certify that I am not, nor is the court reporting firm with which I am affiliated, under a contract as defined in Civil Rule 28(D).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office at Akron, Ohio, on this 9th day of September, 2019.

Jerri Lynn Wheat, Stenographic Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires April 8, 2023.

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WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENTS

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No written comments were received during the public notification period.

No oral comments were provided during the public meeting or during the public notification period.

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