RVAAP-44
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SITE DESCRIPTION

This AOC operated from 1941 to 1945 to produce primers for artillery projectiles. Load Line 11 was placed on standby in 1945. From 1951 to 1957, LL-11 was used to produce primers and fuzes.

The relative risk AOC evaluation was completed in 1998 by USACHPPM. The surface soil, groundwater and sediment pathways are considered complete. Five surface soil samples were collected from outside of the production buildings and analyzed for explosives and metals. The sampling locations were selected based on the production use. Emphasis was placed on those buildings that were used to produce and store explosives. One sediment sample was collected and analyzed for the same constituents. The sediment sample was collected from a drainage ditch running north from the load line. Data collected for RVAAP-26, Fuze and Booster Area Settling Tanks during the first RRSE, was used to score the groundwater pathway at the AOC. The subsurface soil used to estimate the groundwater pathway was collected adjacent to the settling tank immediately to the east of Building AP-3. Arsenic was detected in the sediment slightly above the RRSE ecological screening concentration. Lead was the only contaminant found in the surface soil with a maximum concentration of 11,000ppm.

STATUS

REGULATORY: CERCLA
RRSE: Medium
CONTAMINANTS: Explosives, Metals, VOCs
MEDIA OF CONCERN: Soil, Groundwater

PHASES	Start	End
PA	199802	199806
SI	199807	199807
RI	199910	200802
LTM	200810	201312

RC Expected: 200802

In 2001, the lead-lined sumps, lead contaminated sediments, and solvent contaminated soils were removed during an IRA in 2001. The Final IRA report was submitted in April 2004. Some of the sewer lines were also permanently plugged with grout to prevent migration of contaminants. The RI field work was conducted in FY01. The preliminary report was completed January 2005.

Note: No perchlorate was detected in the groundwater at or above the 4 ppb detection limit.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

This AOC will be transferred to OHARNG in FY09+.

The Final RI is scheduled for September 2005. Thermal treatment of buildings will be conducted. No remediation is expected. LTM consists of groundwater monitoring of ten wells for five years will follow and possible land use controls. OHARNG land use will be mounted training, with no digging.

Future use of the load lines by the OHARNG consists of mounted training with no digging allowed. The structures in the load lines must be removed to allow for this use. Some explosively

contaminated buildings are expected to require removal of explosive residue using a thermal decomposition (TD) process. To prepare for TD of the buildings, transite siding, paint chips, floor

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sweepings, mercury switches, PCB light ballasts, and other hazardous materials will be removed from the buildings where explosive hazards do not pose an unreasonable risk. USEPA must approve thermal decomposition of buildings containing paints with greater than 50 ppm PCBs. The length of time the agency will need is uncertain as the project must undergo a lengthy review process. The restoration program is not funding the TD. A RD/RA such as soil removal may be needed. LTM consist of groundwater monitoring of six wells for five years and land use controls. All foundations and footings (to 1 ft bgs) may be removed. Flushing and grouting or removal of the underground utilities will be done as needed (funding source to be determined).