

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

From approximately 1941 to 1971, building wash-down water and wastewater from the load line operations were collected in concrete sumps, pumped through sawdust filtration units and then discharged to a settling pond. Building wash-down water from the melt-pour buildings was also swept out through doorways onto the ground surrounding the buildings. The settling pond was an unlined triangular-shaped pond ~2 acres in size and 6 to 8 ft deep. Water from the impoundment was discharged to a surface stream that exited the installation. Contaminants of concern at this unit are explosive compounds and heavy metals (ex., lead, chromium, cadmium, and mercury). There is a high potential for releases from this unit to the soils, surface water/sediments and groundwater.

**STATUS**

**REGULATORY:** CERCLA  
**RRSE:** High  
**CONTAMINANTS:** Explosives, Metals, SVOCs, VOCs  
**MEDIA OF CONCERN:** Soil, Groundwater, Surface Water, Sediment

<b>PHASES</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>
PA .....	198802 .....	198804
SI .....	198906 .....	198906
RI .....	200010 .....	200603
RD .....	200406 .....	200603
RA(C).....	200406 .....	200610

**RC Expected: 200610**

A Phase I RI was completed in 1998. Explosives and metals were the most common soil contaminants. Organics, PCBs, propellants and pesticides were also detected. Low levels of some contaminants were found in the groundwater at this AOC. Fieldwork for a Phase II RI to further determine the nature and extent of the contamination was completed in 2001. The RI was completed summer 2004. The Preliminary Draft Focused Feasibility Study was submitted November 2004. Final Load Lines 1, 2, 3, 4 Remedial Goal Objectives were submitted in September 2004. The structures in the load line must be removed for future use by the OHARNG. Explosively contaminated buildings must desensitized using a thermal decomposition process. To prepare for thermal decomposition (TD) of the buildings, transite siding, paint chips, floor sweepings, mercury switches, PCB light ballasts, and other hazardous materials have been removed from the buildings where explosive hazards did not pose an unreasonable risk. U.S. EPA 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.

**CLEANUP STRATEGY**

This AOC will be transferred to OHARNG in FY07.

Final: All concrete wall and foundations and walkways may be removed depending on funding. Flushing and grouting or removal of the underground utilities may be done as needed. The source of funds for these actions needs to be determined. The PBC project will result in an interim remedy. Higher headquarters needs to resolve the status of the concrete slabs and sewers at this AOC. Additional investigations of the soils under the inaccessible portions of the buildings may be needed. Results of the investigations will be used to

## **RVAAP-09**

### **LOAD LINE 2 (PAGE 2 OF 2)**

determine if additional remedial action is needed to make the AOCs safe for training by the OHARNG. Costs are covered under Load Line 1 (RVAAP-08).

Future plans include completion of the RI/FS. Soil removal is proposed. Future land use by the OHARNG will involve armored vehicle maneuvering. Soils may be disturbed to a depth of four feet.

Currently, part of this area, known as Kelly's Pond, is used for permitted wetlands access for waterfowl hunting and trapping. Future end uses include using water for fire suppression, dust control, trapping and fishing.

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 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.