

SPA along the Colorado Highway 2 border. These plumes originate in the South Plants manufacturing area—which is primarily contaminated with benzene, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and trichloroethylene; and the historic basins located in the northwest area of the RMA/NPL Site—which is primarily contaminated with dieldrin, chloroform, and DIMP (a byproduct of nerve agent production).

A feasibility study (FS) was finalized in October 1995, and a proposed plan prepared and presented to the public in October 1995. On June 11, 1996, the On-Post Record of Decision (ROD) was signed by the Army, EPA, and the State of Colorado. The ROD required the excavation and consolidation of soil presenting a risk to human health, as well as munition debris, in a state-of-the-art hazardous waste landfill to be built within the On-Post OU; and excavation of debris and soil presenting a risk to biota and placement of those soils in the Basin A consolidation area which is located in the central portion of the RMA/NPL Site. The excavated human health exceedence areas were backfilled with on-post borrow material and revegetated. Unexploded ordnance was to be transported off-site for detonation or other demilitarization process, unless the unexploded ordnance was unstable and must be detonated on-site.

The remedy for structures included the demolition of thirteen of the seventeen structures identified in the SPA. Four of the seventeen structures had no contamination history and were not identified for demolition by the ROD.

The selected groundwater remedy consisted of continued operation of the groundwater treatment systems, including the ICS to treat the Motor Pool and Rail Yard plumes and the Northwest Boundary Containment System to treat the South Plants plumes. Additionally, wells which had the potential to provide a cross-contamination pathway from the contaminated, upper groundwater aquifer to the deeper, confined aquifer were to be closed. The ROD also required continued use restrictions for the property.

Community Involvement

Since 1988, each of the parties involved with the Arsenal cleanup has made extensive efforts to ensure that the public is kept informed on all aspects of the cleanup program. More than 100 fact sheets about topics ranging from historical information to site remediation have been developed and made available to the public. Following

the release and distribution of the draft Detailed Analysis of Alternatives report (a second phase of the FS), the Army held an open house for about 1,000 community members. The open house provided opportunity for individual discussion and understanding of the various technologies being evaluated for cleanup of the RMA/NPL Site.

The Proposed Plan for the On-Post OU was released for public review on October 16, 1995. On November 18, 1995, a public meeting was held, attended by approximately 50 members of the public, to obtain public comment of the Proposed Plan. As a result of requests at this meeting, the period for submitting written comments on the plan was extended one month, concluding on January 19, 1996. Minimal comments were received on the alternatives presented for the projects in the SPA of the On-Post OU. Specifically, the comments requested that excavation of the western tier landfills be “complete,” that the health and safety of nearby communities be protected from air emissions during excavation and demolition activities, that additional treatment capabilities or modification of the existing water treatment systems be considered, and that potential dioxin contamination of the entire RMA/NPL Site be evaluated.

The designs for the Miscellaneous Structures, Confined Flow System Well Closure, and each of the soil projects were provided to the public for a thirty calendar day review and comment period at both the 30 percent and 95 percent design completion stages (twelve separate public comment periods). Each design was also presented at the monthly meeting of the RMA Restoration Advisory Board, composed of community stakeholders, regulatory agencies, the Army, Shell Oil Company, and the USFWS. No comments regarding the excavation/demolition approach or the proposed health and safety controls for each project were received.

Upon completion of the thirty calendar day public comment period for this NOIDp, EPA Region 8 in consultation with the State and the Army, will evaluate each comment and any significant new data received before issuing a final decision concerning the proposed partial deletion.

Current Status

The Toxic Storage Yards Soil project, completed in 2000, consisted of three separate cleanup areas including one in the SPA. A total of 4,400 bank cubic yards (bcy) of soils presenting a risk to human health was removed from this SPA area and disposed in the on-site

hazardous waste landfill. Chemical agent screening was conducted during the soil excavation and soil ripping activities and three groundwater monitoring wells were closed. The Miscellaneous Southern Tier Soil project, completed in 2000, remediated eight areas including three in the SPA. A total of 12,649 bcy of soil presenting a risk to human health and 8 bcy of debris were excavated from the three areas within the SPA and disposed in the hazardous waste landfill. Another 3,325 bcy of soil presenting a risk to biota was disposed in Basin A. This project also included the demolition of one structure, Building 863, which was also disposed in Basin A.

The Existing (Sanitary) Landfill—Section 4 project, completed in 2000, consisted of five separate areas which are all in the SPA. A small amount of asbestos containing material and 11,975 bcy of soil presenting a human health risk was disposed in the hazardous waste landfill. A total of 40,260 bcy of trash and debris was disposed in Basin A. Ten intact drums containing high concentrations of styrene were sent to an offsite facility for disposal in accordance with hazardous waste regulatory requirements. The Burial Trenches Soil Remediation project, completed in 2002, remediated thirty-five areas including five in Section 4 of the SPA. All soil presenting a risk to human health, munition debris and related soil, and asbestos containing material was disposed in the on-site hazardous waste landfill. All other material with lesser degrees of contamination, *e.g.*, asphalt pavement, general construction debris and trash, was disposed in the Basin A consolidation area.

Demolition and removal of nine of the thirteen structures slated for removal was completed as part of the Miscellaneous RMA Structure Demolition and Removal—Phase I project completed in 2002. This project consisted of the demolition of the structures and foundations; removal and disposal of structures and foundations, substations, debris piles, roads and parking areas; removal and disposal or recycling of underground storage tanks, structural steel and other metal components; backfilling and grading; and revegetation of the excavated areas. Of the four remaining structures, one was demolished as part of the Miscellaneous Southern Tier Soil project, two had been demolished prior to remedial action, and one structure has been retained for continued operations of the RMA/NPL Site.

The Northwest Boundary Containment System will continue to