

operate long-term to prevent migration of groundwater plumes offsite. However, monitoring of the groundwater below the SPA indicates that contamination in the groundwater has been below all regulatory standards since 1993. The ICS extraction wells have met the ROD shut-off criteria and were shut down on October 1, 1997. Extraction wells for the Motor Pool IRA also met shut-off criteria in March 1998; therefore, the ICS facility was demolished and removed as part of the Miscellaneous Structures project on May 7, 2002. A treatment system was constructed at the Rail Yard to more directly treat the contaminated groundwater associated with the Rail Yard. The Rail Yard IRA and Treatment System, and Motor Pool IRA are not associated with the SPA. Monitoring of the groundwater aquifer for the Northwest Boundary Containment System and that previously treated through the ICS extraction wells has been incorporated into the sitewide monitoring program, as required by the ROD.

The Confined Flow System Well Closure project was completed in 2000. A total of 51 wells, six in the SPA, which extended into the deeper, confined flow aquifer were closed. Closure was accomplished by overdrilling the well casing and installing a grout plug. An additional 134 monitoring wells within the SPA are part of the long-term, site-wide monitoring plan.

Use of the groundwater below the SPA and surface water for potable drinking purposes is prohibited by the FFA, Public Law 102-402, and the ROD; and will continue to be prohibited even after the SPA is transferred to the U.S. Department of Interior or units of local government. Additional prohibitions imposed by the FFA, Public Law 102-402, and the ROD include the use of the

SPA for residential, industrial, and agricultural purposes, and for hunting or fishing for consumptive purposes.

The Army is responsible for ongoing monitoring and maintenance associated with groundwater wells located on land to be transferred to the Department of Interior within the SPA. The conduct of long-term groundwater monitoring required by the ROD is delineated in the Final Interim Rocky Mountain Arsenal Institutional Control Plan.

Post-ROD Investigations

Since the signing of the ROD on June 11, 1996, three studies have been conducted that are relevant to the deletion of the SPA. The Summary and Evaluation of Potential Ordnance/Explosives and Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel Hazards at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal (2002) was conducted in response to the unexpected discovery of six M139 bomblets as part of the Miscellaneous Structures—Phase I project in the Section 36 Boneyard (central portion of the RMA/NPL Site). Using state-of-the-art computer imaging, mapping technology, and software capability which had not existed previously, a comprehensive RMA-wide evaluation for the potential presence of ordnance and explosives as well as recovered chemical warfare materiel hazards was completed. The evaluation identified six additional areas for remedial action (none in the SPA) and concluded that the future discovery of additional sites with ordnance/explosives or recovered chemical warfare materiel hazards is highly unlikely.

In 2001, EPA conducted a four-part Denver Front Range Dioxin Study which determined that the concentration of dioxins at most of the RMA/NPL Site, including the SPA, is not statistically different from values observed in open space and agricultural areas within the Denver Front Range area. Therefore

there is no significant health risk from dioxin in soils to future Refuge workers, volunteers, or visitors.

As required by the ROD, a Terrestrial Residual Ecological Risk Assessment was completed in 2002. This report concluded that no significant excess terrestrial residual risks will remain after the ROD-required cleanup actions for soil, including additional areas of excavation and tilling identified as part of remedial design refinement as required by the ROD, are completed.

Based on the extensive investigations and risk assessment performed for the SPA of the RMA/NPL Site, there are no further response actions planned or scheduled for this area. Currently, no hazardous substances remain at the SPA above health-based levels with respect to anticipated uses of and access to the site, which are limited under the FFA, Public Law 102-402, and the ROD. Because the SPA is subject to these restrictions on land and water use, it will be included in the RMA-wide five-year reviews. There are no operation and maintenance requirements for the remedies implemented at the SPA. All completion requirements for the SPA of the On-Post OU have been achieved as outlined in OSWER Directive 9320.2-09A-P.

EPA, with concurrence from the State of Colorado, has determined that all appropriate CERCLA response actions have been completed within the SPA of the RMA/NPL Site to protect public health and the environment and that no further response action by responsible parties is required. Therefore, EPA proposes to delete the SPA of the On-Post OU of the RMA/NPL Site from the NPL.

Dated: July 16, 2003.

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-P