

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 exceedance areas were to be 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 two of the three structures identified in the SDA. The selected groundwater remedy consisted of continued operation of the groundwater treatment systems, including the North Boundary Containment System to treat the groundwater plume in the northern portion of the SDA and the Northwest Boundary Containment System to treat the groundwater plume originating in the southern portion of the SDA. Lake levels were to be maintained to prevent the groundwater plume from entering the South Lakes, including Lake Mary. 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 SDA of the On-Post OU. Specifically, the comments requested 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 design for the Miscellaneous Southern Tier Soils, Miscellaneous RMA Structure Demolition, Phase I, and Confined Flow System Well Closure 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 (six 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 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 Miscellaneous Southern Tier Soil project, completed in 2000, remediated eight areas including one partially located in the SDA. A total of 1,054 bank cubic yards (bcy) of soil presenting a risk to human health was disposed in the hazardous waste landfill. Another 134 bcy of soil presenting a risk to biota was disposed in the Basin A consolidation area. The Miscellaneous Structures Demolition and Removal Project Design, Phase I required the demolition of the structures and foundations; removal and disposal of the 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. During the design process, the two structures in the SDA slated for demolition were determined to have been previously demolished.

The North and Northwest Boundary Containment Systems will continue to operate long-term to treat the groundwater below the SDA which

continues to have contaminants above regulatory standards. Monitoring of the groundwater aquifer for the North and Northwest Boundary Containment Systems 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, one in the SDA, 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 32 monitoring wells within the SDA are part of the long-term, site-wide monitoring plan. Four wells located within a 100-foot strip of land in the northern part of the SDA to be transferred to local government will be closed. Substitute wells will be used to monitor inside the new RMA boundary.

In 2001, an evaluation of existing water quality data below Lake Mary identified naturally occurring conditions that have prevented the South Plants contaminated groundwater plume from entering the lake. Therefore, there is no need to artificially maintain the water level in Lake Mary. This minor change to the ROD was documented in the Lake Mary Fact Sheet (2003).

Use of the groundwater below the SDA 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 SDA 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 SDA 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

In addition to the 2001 evaluation for Lake Mary, four studies have been conducted since the signing of the ROD on June 11, 1996, that are relevant to the deletion of the SDA. 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