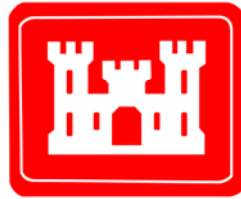


FINAL

**Proposed Plan
for the
Winklepeck Burning Grounds
Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
Ravenna, Ohio**

**Contract Number: W912QR-04-D-0019
Task Order 0008**

Prepared for:



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

**United States Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District**

Prepared by:



**Science Applications International Corporation
151 Lafayette Drive
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831**

December 2005

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOC	area of concern
BGS	below ground surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
COC	chemical of concern
FFS	focused feasibility study
HHRA	human health risk assessment
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
O&M	operations and maintenance
OHARNG	Ohio Army National Guard
Ohio EPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
RAO	remedial action objective
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDX	hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine
RI	remedial investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
RTLS	Ravenna Training and Logistics Site
RVAAP	Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
WBG	Winklepeck Burning Grounds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Proposed Plan identifies the Preferred Alternative for cleanup of the contaminated soils within the Winklepeck Burning Grounds (WBG) and provides the rationale for this preference. WBG is an area of concern (AOC) at the Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP), Ravenna, Ohio (Figure 1). The U. S. Army, in consultation with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA), issues this Proposed Plan for the remediation of contaminated soils at WBG, RVAAP, Ravenna, Ohio. The U. S. Army, in consultation with Ohio EPA, will select the final remedy for the AOC after reviewing and considering all information submitted during the 30-day public review period. The Proposed Plan provides the public with information necessary to participate with the U. S. Army and Ohio EPA in the selection of an appropriate response action. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on all alternatives presented in this Proposed Plan.

The U. S. Army is issuing this Proposed Plan as part of its public participation responsibilities under Section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and Section 300.430(f)(2) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 *Code of Federal Regulations* 300). The Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the Remedial Investigation (RI) Reports (USACE 1998, 2001, and 2004a), the Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) (USACE 2005), and other documents contained in the Administrative Record file for this AOC.

The U. S. Army encourages the public to review these documents to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the AOC and activities that have been conducted to date. All public comments will be considered by the U. S. Army and Ohio EPA before selecting the final remedy. Selection and implementation of the final remedy will also satisfy the requirements of the

Public Comment Period:

December 9, 2005 to January 8, 2006

Public Meeting:

The U. S. Army will hold an open house and public meeting to explain the Proposed Plan and the alternatives presented in the Focused Feasibility Study. Oral and written comments will also be accepted at the meeting. The open house and public meeting is scheduled for 5:00 pm, December 20, 2005, at the Newton Falls Community Center, 52 East Quarry Street, Newton Falls, Ohio 44444.

Information Repository:

Information used in selecting the Preferred Alternative is available for public review at the following locations:

Reed Memorial Library

167 East Main Street
Ravenna, Ohio 44266
(330) 296-2827

Hours of operation:

10AM - 8:45PM Monday - Friday

10AM - 5:45PM Saturday

Newton Falls Public Library

204 South Canal Street
Newton Falls, Ohio 44444
(330) 872-1282

Hours of operation:

9AM - 8PM Monday - Thursday

9AM - 5PM Friday and Saturday

12PM - 5PM Sunday

The **Administrative Record**, containing information used in selecting the Preferred Alternative, is available for public review at the following location:

RVAAP, Building 1037
8451 State Route 5
Ravenna, Ohio 44266-9297
(330) 358-7311
Fax: (330) 358-7314

Note: Access is restricted to RVAAP, but the file can be obtained or viewed with prior notice to RVAAP.

Ohio EPA Director's Final Findings and Orders, June 10, 2004.

2.0 RVAAP AND AREA OF CONCERN BACKGROUND

RVAAP is a government-owned, contractor-operated facility located in northeastern Ohio within east-central Portage County and southwestern Trumbull County, about 1 mile northwest of the town of Newton Falls, and 3 miles east-northeast of the city of Ravenna (Figure 1). RVAAP was constructed in 1940 and 1941 for depot storage and ammunition assembly/loading and placed on standby status in 1950. Production activities were resumed during 1954 to 1957 and 1968 to 1972. Demilitarization activities, including disassembly of munitions and explosives melt-out and recovery, continued until 1992. The only activities still being carried out at RVAAP are environmental restoration, ordnance clearance and infrequent demolition of any unexploded ordnance discovered during investigation and remediation activities, and building decontamination and demolition.

WBG, designated as AOC # RVAAP-05, encompasses approximately 200 acres in the central portion of RVAAP (Figure 2). Historical operations at WBG included destruction of explosives from various types of munitions by open burning. In some instances, black powder and explosives were laid out along roads and burned. Burning is also known to have occurred along Road D. Prior to 1980, materials destroyed by burning included bulk explosives and explosives-contaminated burnable wastes (e.g., paper and cloth), propellants, black powder, sludge, sawdust from load lines, and domestic wastes. Small amounts of laboratory chemicals were burned during production periods. Metallic munitions fragments were allowed to remain on-site after burning, as were possible residual explosives. Waste oil (hydraulic oil from machines and lubrication oil from vehicles) was burned in the northeast corner of WBG until 1973.

Prior to 1980, burning was carried out in four earth-bermed burn pits, on gravel-covered or

bare soil burn pads, and sometimes on the roads. Although the exact number of burning pads within the AOC is not conclusively known, 70 known or suspected burning pads have been identified from historical drawings and aerial photographs.

After 1980, open burning was conducted in metal, refractory-lined trays within a 1-acre Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-permitted area at Burning Pad #37. Ash residues were drummed and stored in Building 1601, also a RCRA-permitted facility, on the west side of WBG pending proper disposition. The burn trays were decontaminated and removed from Burning Pad #37 in 1998 and closed under RCRA. Building 1601, a storage building, was also closed under RCRA. A former deactivation furnace located at Burning Pad #45 was transferred to CERCLA under the Ohio EPA Director's Final Findings and Orders.

WBG was identified as an AOC at RVAAP in the Preliminary Assessment (USACE 1996). It was the subject of a Phase I RI (USACE 1998), a Phase II RI (USACE 2001), and a Phase III RI (USACE 2004a). An FFS was completed in 2005 (USACE 2005).

3.0 AREA OF CONCERN CHARACTERISTICS

The AOC characteristics, nature and extent of contamination, and conceptual site model are based on the RIs conducted from 1998 through 2004 (USACE 1998, 2001, 2004a).

The topography at WBG is characterized by gently undulating contours that decrease in elevation from west to east with elevations varying from 1,084.9 to 993.2 ft above mean sea level. Surface water drainage flows from west to east to southeast across WBG. Sandy to silty soils and glacial sediments, except where disturbed by RVAAP activities, overlie bedrock at WBG. The general groundwater flow pattern mimics the topography and surface water drainage patterns. Shallow groundwater flow is toward Sand Creek, which is the primary stream draining the WBG area.

The contamination identified within WBG exists primarily within surface and subsurface soils up to 4 ft below ground surface (BGS). In total, 273 surface soil samples and 95 subsurface soil samples were collected and analyzed over the course of three phases of RI fieldwork and evaluated in the RI risk assessments and the FFS. Contaminants identified in soil included primarily explosive and propellant compounds, metals, and residual semivolatile organic compounds from burning of fossil fuels.

Groundwater samples were analyzed from 17 wells. Low concentrations of one or more explosives were found in 15 of the wells. Eight metals were detected above RVAAP facility-wide groundwater background values. Other organic compounds were detected sporadically among the monitoring wells. There were no detectable fuel-related semivolatile organics or polychlorinated biphenyls in any of the wells. The Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) is working to secure a potable water supply from public sources. Groundwater monitoring will be conducted under the facility-wide groundwater monitoring program.

A facility-wide investigation of surface water at RVAAP (USACE 2004b) showed that surface water quality in Sand Creek adjacent to WBG was generally good to excellent, with few exceedances of Ohio Water Quality Standards. Study results indicate that no contamination was found in sediment within Sand Creek adjacent to WBG. Surface water monitoring may be conducted in the future if conditions warrant.

4.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF RESPONSE ACTION

The U. S. Army intends to transfer WBG to OHARNG following the removal of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) from designated areas and remediation of contaminated soils from the target array construction areas and firing points. MEC and some associated contaminated soils were removed under an approved U. S. Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board Explosive

Safety Submittal and associated project work plans (MKM 2004a, 2004b, 2005a, 2005b). Final grading, seeding, mulching, and road repair were completed in August 2005. These actions were completed under an accelerated schedule to meet the military mission requirements.

As part of the Ravenna Training and Logistics Site (RTL), OHARNG plans to construct a Mark 19 Grenade Machinegun Range, a target practice range, at WBG. Initial plans and design for range construction revealed that MEC was present in the areas needed for the project. To protect range construction and maintenance workers, soils contaminated with MEC and chemical contaminants needed removal. The target cleanup goals for chemical contaminants were developed in the FFS. During MEC removal actions, soil containing chemical contamination was removed consistent with the preferred CERCLA alternative described in Chapter 9 – Preferred FFS Alternative.

At the conclusion of MEC removal actions, confirmation sampling indicated that additional soil contamination above cleanup goals remained on-site. The soil within the line of sight for one of the target lanes is contaminated with RDX (hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,4-triazine) and semivolatile organics above levels that are considered safe for range construction workers and range maintenance personnel.

The preferred remedy addresses the remaining soil at WBG that contains contamination above risk-based cleanup goals based on the intended use as a Mark 19 Grenade Machinegun Range. The preferred remedy is consistent with past MEC and soil removal, and focuses on additional soil removal to protect range construction workers and future range maintenance personnel. The remedial action objective (RAO) is to prevent current and future exposure to soils contaminated above cleanup goals through excavation and disposal and through the implementation of land use controls to deter unauthorized access and limit the use of land and groundwater resources.

5.0 SUMMARY OF HUMAN AND ECOLOGICAL RISKS

A human health risk assessment (HHRA) was conducted to evaluate potential risks associated with current and predicted future exposures to soil contaminants at WBG (USACE 2005). OHARNG identified future land use for WBG as a target practice range. Therefore, the HHRA focused on health effects for a National Guard Range Maintenance Soldier as the most likely receptor on the range with the most frequency and for the longest duration. To give the most complete analysis, data collected from soil depths ranging from 0 to 4 ft were evaluated in the risk assessment. The Range Maintenance Soldier, however, is not expected to be exposed to soil at depths greater than 3 ft.

A National Guard Trainee would be present at RTLS for only 1 weekend per month and 2 weeks for annual training. National Guard Trainees would be present on the target practice range for only a fraction of the time that they are on RTLS. Therefore, the Range Maintenance Soldier scenario is more conservative and is protective of the National Guard Trainee. The chemicals of concern (COCs) identified in the HHRA for WBG are listed in Table 1. Total carcinogenic risk to a Range Maintenance Soldier from all COCs was calculated as 5.0E-05, indicating unacceptable risk. The chemical hazard index was less than 2.0E-01, indicating no unacceptable hazard.

An ecological risk assessment was also conducted in March 2005 to evaluate potential risks associated with exposures by ecological receptors to contaminants at WBG (USACE 2005). Although ecological risks exist, they are relatively small for vegetation and small mammals. Potential remedial actions for human health would further reduce these relatively small ecological risks. No unique ecological resources are found at WBG. There is plentiful high-quality habitat adjacent to the target practice range for wildlife seeking new home ranges. No off-AOC contaminant migration has occurred that would impact ecological receptors. For these reasons, no cleanup goals were

Table 1
Chemicals of Concern and Cleanup Goals for a Range Maintenance Soldier for Soil at WBG^a

<u>COC^b</u>	<u>Cleanup Goals (mg/kg)</u>
<i>Explosives</i>	
RDX	617
<i>Semivolatile Organics</i>	
Benzo(a)pyrene	7.5
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	7.5
Benzo(a)anthracene	75
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	75
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	75

^aSoil from 0 to 4 ft below ground surface is addressed under the Mark 19 Grenade Machinegun Range scenario.

^bTotal carcinogenic risk to a Range Maintenance Soldier from all COCs was calculated as 5.0E-05, indicating unacceptable risk. The chemical hazard index was less than 2.0E-01, indicating no unacceptable hazard.

COC = Chemical of concern.

RDX = Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,4-triazine.

developed and no remediation is warranted for protection of ecological receptors.

6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

A RAO was developed for the COCs. The RAO references risk-based cleanup goals that are considered protective of human health under current and reasonably anticipated future use scenarios. At WBG, the RAO is to prevent the Range Maintenance Soldier's current and future exposure to direct dermal contact with soil contaminated with explosives and semivolatile organics above the risk-based cleanup goals. Soils to be cleaned up under this Proposed Plan extend to a maximum depth of 4 ft BGS because future land use will not require disturbance of soils below that depth. Table 1 presents the risk-based cleanup goals.

Results of soil analyses were compared to these cleanup goals. At certain locations, COC concentrations exceeded cleanup goals. The higher concentrations of RDX were found at

four sampling locations within and near former Burning Pads #66 and #67 (Figure 2). One soil sample was located in the 0 to 1-ft BGS interval immediately to the north of former Burning Pad #66. Two soil samples were located within former Burning Pad #67 in the 0 to 1-ft interval and one to the west of former Burning Pad #67 in the 0 to 2-ft interval. Fuel-related semivolatile organics were found south of former Burning Pad #61 in soil located in the 2- to 4-ft BGS interval. No COCs were detected above cleanup goals in any of the remaining soil samples.

At the conclusion of the MEC removal, confirmation sampling at Pads #61 and #67 indicated that soil contaminated with semivolatile organics and RDX, respectively, above the cleanup goals remains on the AOC. About 3,000 yds³ of material must be removed over and above the amounts calculated in the FFS.

7.0 SUMMARY OF FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY ALTERNATIVES

The following general response actions were considered in the FFS for remediation of RDX- and semivolatile organic-contaminated surface soils at WBG:

- No action,
- Institutional actions,
- Excavation actions
- Beneficial re-use actions, and
- Disposal actions.

The technologies/process options screened under each general response action were selected for their ability to remove or reduce RDX and semivolatile organic contaminants in soil. Because the AOC soils contain chemical contamination above the cleanup goals, the technologies/process options were evaluated for their applicability to remove or reduce contaminants in the shortest timeframe. Cost and logistical benefits gained through coordinated MEC removal and chemical contamination remediation activities were evaluated during implementation of the technologies.

Technologies selected under these general response actions were combined into the following two alternatives for detailed analysis. Costs are estimated for each alternative.

7.1 Focused Feasibility Study Alternative 1 – No Action

Cost: \$0

NCP and U. S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance requires a No Action alternative. It provides an assessment of the consequences of taking no remedial response. The No Action alternative is used as a baseline for comparison with other alternatives. For this alternative, no action would be taken to reduce the hazards present at the AOC to potential human or ecological receptors. There would be no reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated soil. Because chemical contamination remains in place, a future risk exists that a Range Maintenance Soldier could come into contact with soil contaminated with RDX and semivolatile organics above risk-based cleanup goals.

7.2 Focused Feasibility Study Alternative 2 – Chemical Contamination Removal Concurrent with MEC Removal

*Estimated Implementation Cost: \$1.2 million
30-year Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
Cost: \$156,000*

Under this alternative, areas designated for MEC removal as part of the target practice range construction were expanded to include excavation of soil containing chemical contaminants above cleanup goals. Because soils exceeding cleanup goals are within or adjacent to (<30 ft) areas subject to the MEC removal action, excavation of these soils became part of the MEC contractor's scope of work. Excavation of soil exceeding cleanup goals was addressed at the same time as the MEC removal activities. Based on RI data, contaminated soils exceeding cleanup goals were excavated to maximum depths of 4 ft. RI data indicated that a total of 34 yds³ of soil surrounding five sample locations exceeded cleanup goals and required excavation.

At the completion of MEC removal actions in August 2005, additional soil (about 3,000 yd³) above cleanup goals was encountered. Under this Proposed Plan, the preferred alternative is to remove this additional soil.

Due to past activities at WBG, areas to be excavated will be surveyed and cleared of potential MEC prior to removing chemical contamination. This process will include clearing vegetation, geophysical surveys and visual inspections, excavation by layers, and removal of metal debris from the soil. Soil with contamination greater than cleanup goals will be segregated and managed separately from soil with chemicals less than cleanup goals. After completing the excavation, samples will be collected from the bottom and sides of the excavation for comparison against the cleanup goals. Any additional soil with contaminants exceeding cleanup goals will be further excavated and screened. Once screened and stockpiled, soil will be characterized by collecting multi-increment samples from the stockpile. Soils with contaminants below cleanup goals may be beneficially used as backfill in the excavation, and soils with contaminants above cleanup goals will be disposed off-site at an approved disposal facility. Any remaining space in the excavations will be backfilled using clean soil.

The U. S. Army and OHARNG will develop and implement land use controls to deter unauthorized access and to protect human receptors. Five-year reviews of the remedial action will be conducted until land use controls are no longer needed.

The cost to implement the alternative is estimated at \$1.2 million. The 30-year O&M cost for implementation, including land use controls, is estimated at \$156,000. Remedial costs are estimated for a 30-year period. However, land use controls and incurred costs may be necessary for longer than 30 years.

8.0 EVALUATION OF FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives were evaluated with respect to the nine comparative analysis criteria, as outlined by CERCLA (Table 2). The nine criteria are categorized into three groups: threshold criteria, primary balancing criteria, and modifying criteria. These criteria are as follows:

Threshold Criteria – must be met for the alternative to be eligible for selection as a remedial option.

1. Overall protection of human health and the environment.
2. Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements.

Primary Balancing Criteria – used to weigh major trade-offs among alternatives.

3. Long-term effectiveness and permanence.
4. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment.
5. Short-term effectiveness.
6. Implementability.
7. Cost.

Modifying Criteria – may be considered to the extent that information is available during development of the feasibility study, but can be fully considered only after public comment on this Proposed Plan.

8. State acceptance.
9. Community acceptance.

The comparative analysis evaluates the relative performance of Alternative 2 with respect to each of the nine criteria. Identifying the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative, relative to one another, helps identify the relative strengths of the preferred alternative. These strengths, combined with risk management decisions made by the U. S. Army and Ohio EPA, as well as input from the community, will serve as the basis for selecting the remedy.

Table 2
CERCLA Evaluation Criteria

Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment – considers whether or not an alternative provides adequate protection and describes how risks posed through each pathway are eliminated, reduced, or controlled through treatment, engineering controls, or institutional controls.

Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements – considers how a remedy will meet all the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements of other federal and state environmental statutes and/or provide grounds for invoking a waiver.

Long-term Effectiveness and Performance – considers the magnitude of residual risk and the ability of a remedy to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time once cleanup goals have been met.

Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment – considers the anticipated performance of the treatment technologies that may be employed in a remedy.

Short-term Effectiveness – considers the speed with which the remedy achieves protection, as well as the potential to create adverse impacts on human health and the environment that may result during the construction and implementation period.

Implementability – considers the technical and administrative feasibility of a remedy, including the availability of materials and services needed to implement the chosen solution.

Cost – considers capital costs and operation and maintenance costs associated with the implementation of the alternative.

State Acceptance – indicates whether the state concurs with, opposes, or has no comment on the preferred alternative.

Community Acceptance – will be addressed in the Record of Decision following a review of the public comments received on the remedial investigation report, focused feasibility study report, and the Proposed Plan.

The No Action alternative would provide no protection of human health or the environment from the AOC contaminants beyond current conditions. No effort would be taken to prevent or minimize human or ecological exposure to contaminated soil. As WBG is converted to a target practice range, concentrations of contaminants in soil could pose future risk to the Range Maintenance Soldier.

Alternative 2 will be protective of the soldier over the long term and will also reduce risks to ecological receptors that occupy or visit the AOC. Excavation and disposal of soil at approved facilities will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local rules, laws, and regulations. Excavation will permanently and reliably remove the contaminated soil from the AOC within a short time. Excavation and disposal can be easily implemented. Incidental MEC removal actions can be quickly implemented for the remaining contaminated soils, if needed. Implementing and enforcing land use controls will deter access to the AOC and limit land use to the target practice range. Alternative 2 provides the best balance of trade-offs among the alternatives with respect to the CERCLA evaluation criteria.

9.0 PREFERRED FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY ALTERNATIVE

The U. S. Army, in consultation with Ohio EPA, is recommending chemical contamination removal concurrent with MEC removal be implemented as the remedial action at WBG. Contaminated soil exceeding cleanup goals for RDX and semivolatile organics will be excavated. The soils will be screened to remove metal debris, sampled to confirm excavation limits and stockpile characteristics, and disposed either on-site as backfill (beneficial re-use) or off-site at an approved facility.

Based on the available risk information, soil removal under this preferred alternative will achieve the project's RAO, which is to attain acceptable risk to a Range Maintenance Soldier who is subject to direct dermal contact with soils contaminated with RDX and semivolatile

organics. In addition, low risks to ecological receptors will be further reduced. The preferred alternative will be protective of human health and the environment and will attain risk-based cleanup goals.

Using engineering controls, personal protective equipment, erosion and sediment controls, and proper waste-handling practices will mitigate short-term effects during construction. Implementing and enforcing long-term institutional controls will effectively deter access to the AOC.

10.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

10.1 Community Participation

Public participation is an important component of remedy selection. The U. S. Army and Ohio EPA are soliciting input from the community on the preferred alternative. The comment period extends from December 9, 2005 to January 8, 2006. This period includes a public meeting at which the U. S. Army will present the Proposed Plan as agreed to by Ohio EPA. The U. S. Army will accept both oral and written comments at this meeting.

10.2 Public Comment Period

The 30-day comment period is from December 9, 2005 to January 8, 2006, and provides an opportunity for public involvement in the decision-making process for the proposed action. All public comments will be considered by the U. S. Army and Ohio EPA before selecting the final remedy. The public is encouraged to review and comment on this Proposed Plan. During the comment period, the public is encouraged to review documents pertinent to WBG. This information is available at the Information Repository and online at www.rvaap.org.

To obtain further information, contact the RVAAP Facility Manager.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Reed Memorial Library

167 East Main Street
Ravenna, Ohio 44266
(330) 296-2827

Hours of operation:

10AM - 8:45PM Monday - Friday

10AM - 5:45PM Saturday

Newton Falls Public Library

204 South Canal Street
Newton Falls, Ohio 44444
(330) 872-1282

Hours of operation:

9AM - 8PM Monday - Thursday

9AM - 5PM Friday and Saturday

12PM - 5PM Sunday

10.3 Written Comments

If the public would like to comment in writing on the Proposed Plan or other relevant issues, please deliver comments to the U. S. Army at the public meeting or mail written comments (postmarked no later than January 8, 2006).

POINT OF CONTACT AND WRITTEN COMMENTS

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant Facility Manager

Building 1037
8451 State Route 5
Ravenna, Ohio 44266-9297
Office: (330) 358-7311
Fax: (330) 358-7314

10.4 Public Meeting

The U. S. Army will hold an open house and public meeting on this Proposed Plan on December 20, 2005, at 5:00 pm, in the Newton Falls Community Center, 52 East Quarry Street, Newton Falls, Ohio, 44444 to accept comments. This meeting will provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposed action.

Comments made at the meeting will be transcribed. A copy of the transcript will be included in the Record of Decision (ROD) Responsiveness Summary, a document that summarizes the U. S. Army's responses to comments received during the public comment period. The ROD will be added to the RVAAP Administrative Record and information repositories.

10.5 U. S. Army Review of Public Comments

The U. S. Army will review the public's comments as part of the process in reaching a final decision on the most appropriate action to be taken. The U. S. Army's final choice of action will be documented in the ROD.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE

RVAAP

Building 1037, Conference Room
8451 State Route 5
Ravenna, Ohio 44266-9297
(330) 358-7311
Fax: (330) 358-7314

Note: Access is restricted to RVAAP, but the file can be obtained or viewed with prior notice to RVAAP.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Administrative Record: a collection of documents, typically reports and correspondence, generated during site investigation and remedial activities. Information in the Administrative Record represents the information used to select the preferred alternative. It is available for public review at RVAAP, Building 1037; call (330) 358-7311 for an appointment.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): a federal law passed in 1980, commonly referred to as the Superfund Program. It provides liability, compensation, cleanup, and emergency response in connection with the cleanup of

inactive hazardous substance release sites that endanger public health or the environment.

Chemical of Concern (COC): site-specific chemical substance that potentially poses significant human health or ecological risks. COCs are typically further evaluated for remedial action.

Ecological receptor: a plant, animal, or ecosystem exposed to an adverse condition.

Focused Feasibility Study (FFS): a feasibility study that evaluates the remedial alternatives for a specific portion of a CERCLA site or a limited number of remedial technologies based on types of contaminants and prior studies for similar sites and contaminants.

Human receptor: a hypothetical person, based on current or potential future land use, that may be exposed to an adverse condition. For example, a Range Maintenance Soldier is considered the human receptor in this Proposed Plan.

National Contingency Plan (NCP): abbreviation for the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. It is compiled of regulations that implement CERCLA and address responses to hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants.

Record of Decision (ROD): legal record signed by the U. S. Army and Ohio EPA. It describes the cleanup action or remedy selected for a site, the basis for selecting that remedy, public comments, responses to comments, and the estimated cost of the remedy.

Remedial Investigation (RI): CERCLA investigation that involves sampling environmental media, such as air, soil, and water, to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to calculate human health and environmental risks that result from the contamination.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): a federal law that addresses the handling of hazardous waste.

Responsiveness Summary: a section of the ROD where the U. S. Army documents and responds to written and oral comments received from the public about the Proposed Plan.

Risk Assessment: an evaluation that determines potential harmful effects, or lack thereof, posed to human health and the environment due to exposure to chemicals found at a CERCLA site.

REFERENCES

MKM (MKM Engineers, Inc.) 2004a. *Explosive Safety Submission for the MEC Survey and Munitions Response of Winklepeck Burning Grounds, Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio*, Contract No. GS-10F-0542N, ORD#W52H09-04-F-5120, Revision 3, August.

MKM 2004b. *Phase I Density Survey After-Action Report, Winklepeck Burning Grounds, Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio*, Contract No. GS-10F-0542N, ORD#W52H09-04-F-5120, September.

MKM 2005a. *Work Plan for Phase II MEC Clearance and Munitions Response at Winklepeck Burning Grounds, Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ravenna, Ohio*, Contract No. GS-10F-0542N, ORD#W52H09-04-F-5120, January, Revision 1.

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FIGURES

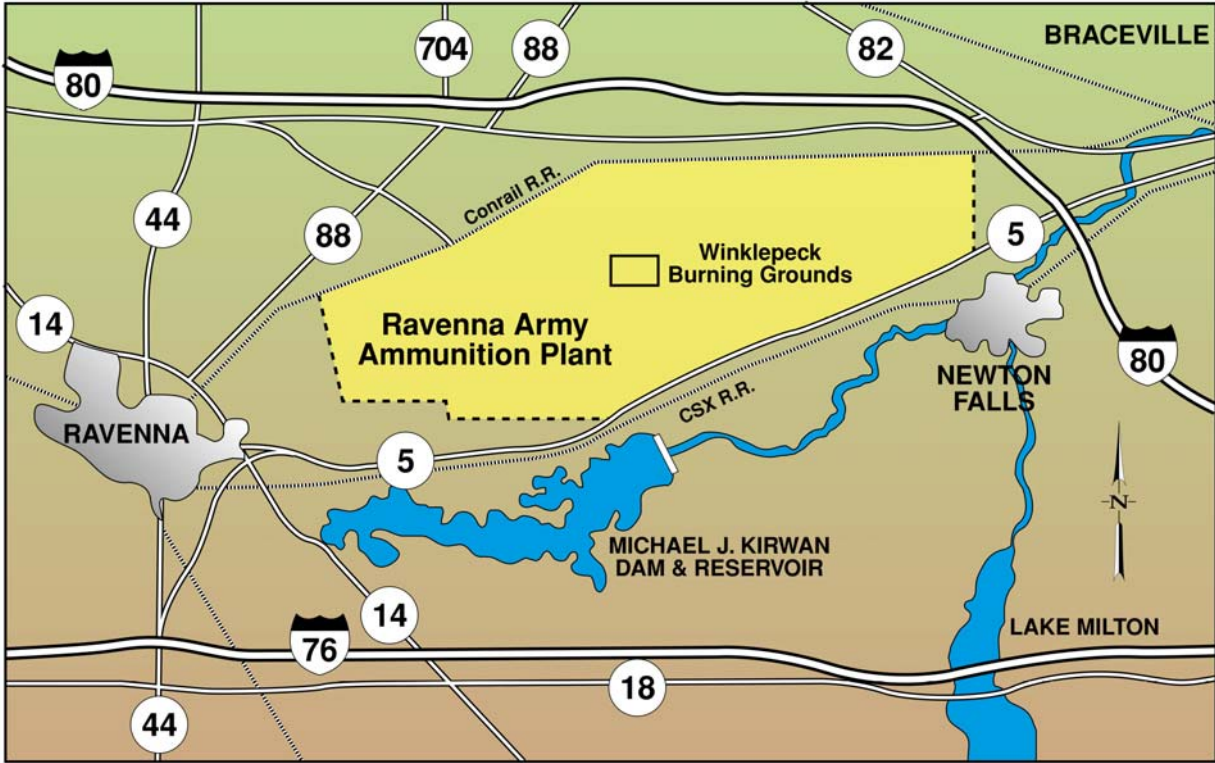


Figure 1. General Location and Orientation of RVAAP

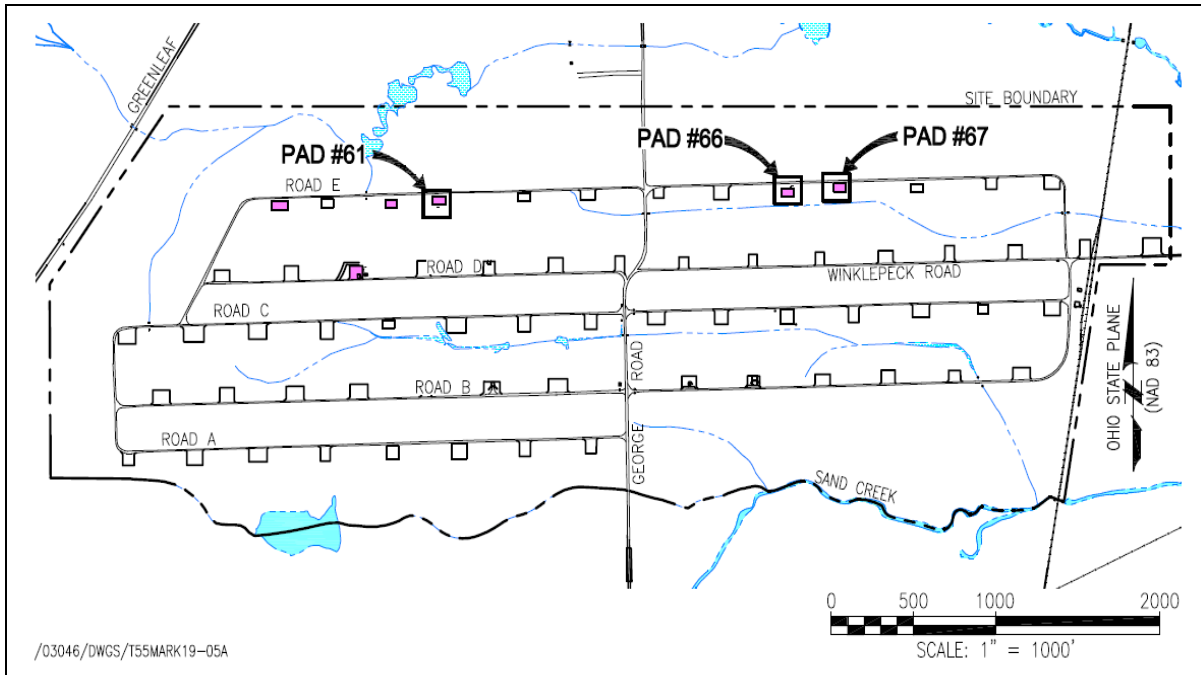


Figure 2. WBG AOC Map and Locations of Burn Pads 61, 66, 67, and Sand Creek