

# APPENDIX C

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## ▶ DECISION DOCUMENT/ROD SUMMARIES ◀

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As of February 1994, UMDA has prepared eight RODs for OUs 1 through 8, and one Decision Document for OU 9. The RODs summarize the findings of the RI/FS and Risk Assessments and the remedial alternatives selected to address the contamination found at the sites. Two of the RODs and the Decision Document are "No Action" remedies. These will also be addressed in this section because they went through the formal ROD process.

For OU 1 (Deactivation Furnace Soils), the selected remedy is excavation of all soils with lead concentrations exceeding the cleanup level of 500 mg/kg. These soils will be solidified and disposed of in the UMDA state-permitted active landfill.

For OU 2 (Explosives Washout Lagoons Soils), the selected remedy includes: excavation of lagoon soils having 2,4-trinitrotoluene (TNT) or hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine (commonly referred to as Royal Demolition Explosive or RDX) concentrations greater than 30 ppm each (initially estimated to be 6,800 tons of soil); onsite biological treatment of excavated soils, via composting, to TNT and RDX concentrations of 30 ppm or less; and replacement of composted soils in the excavation, covering the area with two feet of clean soil, and revegetating.

For OU 3 (Explosives Washout Lagoons Groundwater), the selected remedy is a 10-year on-site treatment using granular activation carbon (GAC) followed by reinfiltration of the treated groundwater. The major components include: extraction from a series of three wells over a 10-year period, pretreatment by metals precipitation, treatment by GAC to meet proposed cleanup levels, and reinfiltration into an aquifer.

For OU 4 (Ammunition Demolition Activity (ADA) Area), the selected remedy is on-site treatment of all contaminated soil by solidification/stabilization and on-site disposal. The specific steps include: excavation of approximately 14,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil at ADA sites 15, 17, 19, 31, and 32 (Area II), removal of UXO from these sites during excavation as necessary to permit safe excavation and access, treatment by a mobile solidification/stabilization system, disposal of treated soil from the solidification/stabilization system into the on-site active landfill, and restoration of excavated areas with clean backfill and vegetation.

For OU 5 (Miscellaneous Sites), the selected remedy is excavation of contaminated soils at Sites 22 and 36, solidification/stabilization of the soils, followed by on-site disposal of the treated materials and replacement of excavated soil with clean soil.

For OU 6 (Explosive Washout Plant, Building 489), the selected remedy is the cleanout and disposal of the standing water and sludge in the washout water sump, followed by remote flaming of the sump. The Washout Plant and process equipment would be decontaminated by

the hot gas process before removal of the process equipment from the Washout Plant Building. The major components of the selected remedy include: pumping out wet explosive sludge from the washout water sump and moving it to the burn trays in the ADA area to dry and be burned; pumping out contaminated water from the washout water sump and moving it to the burn trays in the ADA Area to dry and be burned; excavate and flame (by remote operation) the empty washout water sump; and landfill the decontaminated concrete sump.

For OU 7 (Active Landfill), the selected remedy is the No Action Alternative. Following remedial activities at other sites/OUs on the Depot, the Active Landfill will be capped and closed in accordance with Oregon State solid waste regulations. Groundwater monitoring will be performed for five years to ensure the landfill does not constitute a source of contamination.

For OU 8 (Inactive Landfill), the selected remedy is the No Action Alternative. A five-year review of the Inactive Landfills is not required because the physical site conditions are not expected to be altered and no site access restrictions, risk-based or otherwise, are needed.

For OU 9 (Supplementary Remedial Investigation (SRI) Study Sites and PCB Transformer Locations), the selected remedy is the No Action Alternative. Because this remedy will not result in hazardous substances remaining onsite above health-based levels, the five-year review will not apply to the no action remedy. Even though no remedial action is necessary under CERCLA, three sites will have minor remediations as recommended in the Supplemental Remedial Investigation. Transite siding at Site 12 will be removed and disposed of properly; the existing sump at Site 75, Battery Acid Collection Sump, will be cleaned out and decontaminated when current operations end; and soil in the concrete vault at transformer location 229 (which contained 3.8 ppm of PCB 1260) will be cleaned out and disposed of properly.