#### MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

**Date: 24 MARCH 2014** 

**SUBJECT:** Environmental Liabilities for site SEAD-003-R-01, Former EOD Range (alias SEAD-57) and the 3.5" Rocket Range (alias SEAD-46) at Seneca Army Depot

This memorandum serves as formal documentation of the information used to develop the Cost-To-Complete (CTC) estimate for the 2014 data call. The DRAFT Record of Decision is used to document site requirements and cost. LUC review will occur annually for 30 years. Five-year reviews start in 2016. Annual review will not occur in years of five-year review.

**Site:** SEAD-003-R-01, Former EOD Range (alias SEAD-57) and the 3.5" Rocket Range (alias SEAD-46)

#### Source:

- 1. DRAFT Record of Decision, dated February 2012.
- 2. Owner cost from RACER
- 3. Ltr, HQ ACSIM Subject FY 14 Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and the Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls; Escalation Rates

Phase: LTM will be an Institutional Control,

Cost Summary SEAD-003-R-01 (SEAD-46/57)

LTM

Land Use Control – 12,000/yr (Source 1)	\$288,000
24 years	
5-year Review (Source 1)	
\$75,000/event x 6 events	\$450,000
SUBTOTAL	\$738,000

Escalation of FY 2012 Cost (source 3)

Escalation rate 1.0388 \$738,000X1.0388= \$766,634.4 (rounded to \$766,634)

\$766,634

Owner support cost (Source 2) 11% LUC Review & 5-year Review 766,634 x 0.11 = \$84,329.78 (rounded to \$84,330)

\$84,330

**Total Cost** 

\$850,964

Material Change: No

Reason:

Prepared by: Randall Battaglia

Cost Estimator

Signature

Date

Reviewed by: Stephen M. Absolom

Cost Estimate Reviewer

Signature

Date

5000ce 1

# DRAFT RECORD OF DECISION

FOR

SWMUs SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD-007-R-01, SEAD-002-R-01 and SEAD-70

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

#### Prepared for:

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY 5786 STATE ROUTE 96 ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541

and

AIR FORCE CENTER FOR ENGINEERING AND THE ENVIRONMENT 3300 SIDNEY BROOKS, BUILDING 532 BROOKS CITY-BASE, TX 78235-5122

Prepared By:

Parsons

100 High St., 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Contract Number: FA8903-04-D-8675

Task Order: 0031 CDRL: A001C

EPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

February 2012

#### 1.0 DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

#### Name and Location of Areas of Concern (AOCs)

Former 3.5-inch Rocket Range (SEAD-46)

Former Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Range (SEAD-57)

Former Building T-2110, Filled Area (SEAD-70)

Former EOD Area 2 and the former EOD Area 3 (both part of SEAD-002-R-001)

Former Grenade Range (SEAD-007-R-01)

Seneca Army Depot Activity

5786 State Route 96

. . . .

Romulus, New York 14541

EPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

#### Statement of Basis and Purpose

This Record of Decision (ROD) documents the U.S. Army's (Army's) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) selection of a remedy for five historic solid waste management units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD-70, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 at the former Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA or Depot), located in Seneca County, New York, shown in Figure 1-1. The remedy selected for each of the identified AOCs was chosen in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 9601, et seq. and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator, the Chief of the Consolidations Branch, BRAC Division, and the Director of Emergency and the Director of the Remedial Response Division of EPA Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this ROD.

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, 5786 State Route 96, Building 123, Romulus, NY 14541. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial actions. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), has concurred with the selected remedies identified in this ROD. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### AOCs Assessment

Four of the identified AOCs (i.e., SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD-002-R-01, and SEAD-007-R-01) were subjects of a Munitions Response and CERCLA Closure action which included munitions and ordnance detection and removal activities followed by environmental sampling and analysis to assess residual levels of hazardous substance, contaminants, and pollutants present at the sites. An interim soil removal action followed by a focused confirmatory environmental sampling and analysis program was conducted at SEAD-70 to eliminate hazardous substances identified during an earlier Expanded Site Investigation (ESI) and risk

February 2012 Page 1-1 25.72

# Description of the Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for SEAD-70 (Building T2110 - Filled Area) is No Further Action (NFA). This selection is based on the Army's and EPA's determination that this AOC does not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment. The location of SEAD-70 is shown in Figure 1-2.

The selected remedies for the former 3.5-inch Rocket Range (SEAD-46), the former EOD Range (SEAD-57), former EOD Areas 2 and EOD Area 3 (both part of SEAD-002-R-001), and the former Grenade Range (SEAD-007-R-01) are to implement, maintain, and monitor land use controls (LUCs) that prohibit the use of the property for residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities, or playgrounds. Current characterizations of the environmental media in the four munitions response AOCs indicates that residual levels of hazardous substances, and other chemical pollutants and contaminants are not sufficient to warrant any further mitigation or remediation efforts. The locations of SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 are also shown in Figure 1-2.

As the selected remedies for SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 do not allow unrestricted use and unlimited exposures, the Army or its successors will be required to complete a review of the selected remedies at least once every 5 years, in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA.

The common LUC performance objectives for SEADs 46, 57, 002-R-01, and 007-R-01 are to prohibit the use of the land within the AOCs for residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities, or playground activities.

The Army shall implement, maintain, inspect, report on, and enforce the remedies described in this ROD. This ROD selects as the remedy for SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 LUCs (i.e., residential land use limitations) to be imposed by an environmental easement at the time when land comprising SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, or SEAD 007-R-01 is transferred from Army ownership to another party, as well as the prohibition of any pre-transfer use inconsistent with the LUCs. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

To implement the LUC remedies selected in this ROD, a LUC Remedial Design plan (LUC RD) will be prepared which will provide for the recording of an environmental easement which is consistent with Paragraphs (a) and (c) of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In compliance with the State's ECL, the Army will grant an environmental easement for SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from Federal ownership and which will require the owner and/or any person responsible for implementing the LUCs set forth in this ROD to periodically certify that such institutional controls are in place. The Army and the EPA will be identified in the environmental easement. A schedule for completion of the draft SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 LUC RD Plan will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA). To implement the remedy prior to transfer,

Page 1-3 February 2012

the Army, as the owner and operator of the property at SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01, will ensure that the LUCs are implemented by monitoring the property at SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 and restricting development or use on this property if inconsistent with the LUCs.

#### State Concurrence

NYSDEC forwarded to EPA a letter of concurrence regarding the selected remedy for SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD-70, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 (pending). This letter of concurrence has been placed in **Appendix B**.

#### Declaration

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The remedies selected in this ROD are, as required by CERCLA and the NCP, protective of human health and the environment; cost effective; compliant with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements, criteria or limitations promulgated under federal or state laws (ARARs) unless waived; and, use permanent solutions, alternative treatment technologies, and resource recovery options to the maximum extent possible. CERCLA and the NCP also state a preference for treatment as a principal element for the reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of the hazardous substances.

The remedies identified for SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 are recommended because there is a potential that MEC may remain undetected at the sites at locations that could not be identified using currently available geophysical and intrusive investigative and clearance technologies. A review of the AOCs and the selected remedies will be conducted within five years after the signing of this ROD to ensure that the remedy is, or will be, protective of human health and the environment, with consideration given to each AOC's continuing and planned future use.

The remedy identified for SEAD-70 does not result in hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants remaining on-site. The selected remedy for SEAD-70 (NFA) is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective. The remedy uses permanent solutions. Insofar as contamination does not remain at this AOC at concentrations above levels that provide for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure, institutional controls and five-year reviews are not necessary.

The estimated cost associated with implementing, monitoring, assessing and reporting on the continued suitability of the actions selected for SEADs 46, 57, 002-R-01, and 007-R-01 is \$310,700 in total. There are no estimated costs for the implementation of the remedy selected (i.e., NFA) for SEAD-70.

February 2012
Page 1-4

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#### 7.0 SELECTED REMEDY

#### SEAD-57, SEAD-46, SEAD 007-R-01, and SEAD 002-R-001

Based on the results of the investigations and risk assessment completed for the site, the Army has selected to impose, maintain, and monitor LUCs that prohibits residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities or playgrounds at the former (EOD Range (SEAD-57), the former 3.5-inch Rocket Range (SEAD-46), the former Grenade Range (SEAD 007-R-01), and the former EOD Area 2 and the former EOD Area 3 (both part of SEAD 002-R-001). There may be a potential that MEC may remain undetected at the sites at locations that could not be identified using currently available geophysical and intrusive investigative and clearance technologies. Current characterizations of the environmental media in the four munitions response AOCs indicates that residual levels of hazardous substances, and other chemical pollutants and contaminants are not sufficient to warrant any further mitigation or remediation efforts.

As the selected remedies for SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 do not allow unrestricted use and unlimited exposures due to the potential for MEC, the Army or its successors will be required to complete a review of the selected remedies at least once every 5 years, in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA.

The Army shall implement, maintain, inspect, report on, and enforce the remedies described in this ROD. This ROD selects as the remedy for SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 LUCs (i.e., residential land use limitations) to be imposed by an environmental easement at the time when land comprising these four AOCs is transferred from Army ownership to another party; any pre-transfer use inconsistent with the LUCs is prohibited. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

To implement the LUC remedies selected in this ROD, a LUC Remedial Design plan (LUC RD) will be prepared which will provide for the recording of an environmental easement consistent with Paragraphs (a) and (c) of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from Federal ownership and which will require the owner and/or any person responsible for implementing the LUCs set forth in this ROD to periodically certify that such institutional controls are in place. The Army and the EPA will be identified in the environmental easement. A schedule for completion of the draft SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 LUC RD Plan will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA). To implement the remedy prior to transfer, the Army, as the owner and operator of the property at SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01, will ensure that the LUCs are implemented by monitoring the property at SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD 002-R-01, and SEAD 007-R-01 and restricting development or use on this property if inconsistent with the LUCs.

The present worth cost associated with all alternatives is calculated using a discount rate of seven percent (7%) and a 30-year time interval. The present worth cost includes the cost to perform annual OM&M and

February 2012 Page 7-1

to conduct five-year reviews over the designated time period. There are no capital costs associated with the alternative. The estimated annual and present worth costs are summarized below.

SEAD-46, SEAD-57, SEAD-002-R-01, and SEAD-007-R-01 Selected Remedy (Land Use Controls) Costs

Capital Cost	\$0	0.31	f	<i>c</i>
Annual OM&M Cost	\$12,000	ONNNAL	LUC	(05T
Five-Year Review Cost	\$75,000	5 year r	'eview	COST
Present Worth Cost	\$310,700	O		,
Construction Time	0 Month			
Completion Time	1 Month			

The total present worth cost for the selected LUC remedy at the four AOCs is \$310,700.

#### SEAD-70

Based on the results of the investigation, the recommended remedy for SEAD-70 (Building T2110- Filled Area) is No Further Action, with release of the property for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. This selection is based on the Army's determination that the AOCs do not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment. No costs are associated with this remedy.

#### Owner Cost

Source 2

In RACER, Owner Cost is the owner's workforce cost to initiate, contract, oversee, direct, implement and closcout the project. Owner costs may include the following categories or items:

- Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead (SIOH);
- · Construction management and "Owner's Representative" services;
- · Laboratory quality assurance;
- Operations and maintenance manual; and
- Other costs (c.g. technical, real estate, administrative, contracting, accounting, etc.).

The system default percentage for Owner Cost is 11 %. The valid range for the Owner Cost markup factor is 0% to 20%.



#### Related Topics

- Direct Costs
- Professional Labor Overhead / G&A
- Field Office Overhead / G&A
- Prime Contractor Profit
- Subcontractor Profit
- Contingency
- Markup Calculations
- Applying Markup Percentages
- Adjusting Markups for Each Technology
- Creating Custom Markup Templates
- Markups Report





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT **600 ARMY PENTAGON** 

WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0600

DAIM-IS

JAN 29 2014

#### MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database - Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

- 1. Reference Memorandum, ODUSD(AT&L), 11 Oct 13, subject: Environmental, Safety and Occupational (ESOH) Management Information for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013.
- 2. The official start of the FY14 Data Call for the semi-annual updates to AEDB-R and AEBD-CC was 2 Dec 13. Enclosures 1-3 provide a timeline for Spring and Fall data submissions based on installation type. Enclosure 1 contains the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) (BRAC 88, 91, 93, 95, and 05) submittal schedule. Enclosure 2 includes the Active and non-BRAC Excess schedule, and Enclosure 3 includes the schedule for Partial BRAC installations (combination of Active and BRAC). Users are strongly encouraged to run the data submission readiness checklists before starting the update and upon data submission.
  - 3. BRAC installation update (refer to Enclosure 1 for the schedule):
  - a. Spring Submission: Installations are responsible for updating the Army's database of record (AEDB-R) for all BRAC Installation Restoration [IR], Munitions Response [MR] and Compliance sites. Installations must update the cost-to-complete (CTC) estimates, cost requirements spread, phase schedules and the programmed funding spread prior to 11 Apr 14. Enclosure 4 contains escalation factors for updating previous year CTC estimates to the current year costs. All CTC estimates must be released before the Spring data submission. The OACSIM BRAC Division performs Quality Control review of financial data for all BRAC installations.
  - b. Fall Submission: Installations must update all non-cost site-level data (IR, MR and Compliance), including phase schedules prior to 29 Aug 14.
  - c. BRAC Installation Action Plans (BIAP): Installations must update and finalize the BIAP for FY15 by 1 Oct 14 using the Installation Action Plan (IAP) tool located on Arrny Environmental Reporting Online (AERO). If all sites at an installation are in the remedial action - operations (RA-O) or long term management (LTM) phase, the BIAP may be updated every 5 years.

#### DAIM-IS

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

- 4. Active and non-BRAC Excess installations update (refer to Enclosure 2 for the schedule):
- a. Spring Submission: Installations are responsible for updating the Army's database of record (AEDB-R and AEDB-CC). Installations must update CTC estimates, cost requirements spread, phase schedules, and programmed funding spread prior to 11 Apr 14.
- b. Fall Submission: Installations must update all non-cost site-level data (IR, MR and Compliance), including phase schedules prior to 29 Aug 14.
- c. The Installation Action Plan (IAP) data gathering is the primary forum through which IR/MR site-level data, to include CTC estimates with requirements, and phase schedules are collected for input to AEDB-R and AEDB-CC. The IAP must accurately reflect the installation cleanup program. Installations must coordinate with USAEC to establish validation dates for AEDB-R and set process schedules. The AEDB-R (and AEDB-CC where appropriate) must be updated and submitted within 20 working days following each installation's IAP validation call. The IAP, and therefore AEDB-R and AEDB-CC, must reflect supportable CTC requirements with proper supporting documentation. The process for including an Estimate Summary Table as part of each Memorandum for the Record shall continue when developing or updating FY15 CTC estimates. Enclosure 4 contains escalation factors for bringing previous year CTC estimates to the current year. The IAP process schedule is located on AERO. The FY15 IAP will be generated using the IAP tool on AERO. If all sites at an installation are in the RA-O or LTM phase, the IAP may be updated every five years.
- 5. Partial BRAC installations update: BRAC sites will follow the same requirements as discussed in paragraph 3, and Environmental Restoration, Army (ER,A) funded sites will follow the requirements outlined in paragraph 4. The BRAC and Active installation points of contact (POC) should coordinate installation submission for the Spring data submission. The installation must be aware of the schedule provided in Enclosure 3 for partial BRAC installations.

### 6. Suspense Dates:

Suspense	Action
11 Apr 14	Spring data Active, CC, non-BRAC Excess/BRAC Installation submit to Oversight level
18 Apr 14	Spring data Oversight level submit to Army Reviewing level, USAEC/DAIM-ISE (for CC submit to Command level for approval)
29 Aug 14	Fall data Active, CC, non-BRAC Excess/BRAC Installation submit to Oversight level
05 Sep 14	Fall data Oversight level submit to Army Reviewing level, USAEC/DAIM-ISE (for CC

DAIM-IS

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

	submit to Command level for approval)	
01 Oct 14	Final update to FY15 BIAP or IAP via AERO.	

- 7. The FY14 Environmental Cleanup Reporting Training schedule to include course descriptions, can be found on the AERO AEDB-R web page under the Documents portal at the following URL (<a href="https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/587588">https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/587588</a>). Information regarding implementation milestones and training for HQAES is being developed and will be announced under a separate memorandum.
- 8. The OACSIM POC for Active sites is Mr. Kevin Roughgarden, 571-256-9705; e-mail: Kevin.Roughgarden@us.army.mil. The OACSIM POC for BRAC sites is Mr. Richard Ramsdell, 703-545-2504, e-mail: richard.c.ramsdell2.civ@mail.mil. Enclosure 5 provides specific contacts for technical, reporting, and program management assistance.

Director, Installation Services

5 Encls

1. AEDB-R FY14

Data Call Schedule - BRAC 2. AEDB-R and AEDB-CC FY14 Data Call Schedule - Active,

CC and Non-BRAC Excess

3. AEDB-R FY14 Data Call Schedule -

Partial BRAC

4. Escalation Rates

5. AEDB-R Specific Contracts for

Technical, Reporting, and Program

Management Assistance

DISTRIBUTION:

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH)

CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT (ODB)

US ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

MILITARY SURFACE DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION COMMAND

US ARMY SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND/ARMY STRATEGIC COMMAND

# **ESCALATION RATES**

# Constant Year (FY14) Dollars

The CTC estimates shall be reported on a current cost basis (unadjusted for inflation). The following factors should be used to bring previous year costs to the current year.

Base Fiscal Year	<b>Escalation Rate</b>
FY09	1.0888
FY10	1.0706
FY11	1.0504
FY12	1.0388
FY13	1.0189

SEAD 603-R-01

Phase	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		Out Years
LIM		12	/2	12	12	12	ræ	12	216	-224
							3	140	216 375	390
5 yr.		7	2	2	1	1	8	1	70	73
1.0										
							53			
									Ya.	
		14	时	14	13	13	83	131	14	687
		28	43						851	V

#### MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Date: 3 April 2014

**SUBJECT:** Environmental Liabilities for site SEAD-025, Fire Training Area at Seneca Army Depot

This memorandum serves as formal documentation of the information used to develop the Cost-To-Complete (CTC) estimate for the 2014 data call. The Remedial Action Cost Engineering and Requirements (RACER) 11.1 system was used to estimate the cost of well abandonment and site close out. Site Closeout and well decommissioning is expected to take place in FY 17 when GW testing is expected to be terminated. The groundwater monitoring at SEAD-25 began in May 2007 and LTM is in year eight of a 10-year anticipated commitment. Two years remain and have been funded (Source 2). The LUC monitoring cost and the five-year review requirements are included with Site SEAD 009 as a single installation review.

**Site:** SEAD-25, Fire Training Area. This AOC consists of the area where Fire training and demonstrations were conducted. Groundwater has been impacted by petroleum products. Natural attenuation is being used to treat the groundwater during RA(O). Land use controls will exist on the property until soil and groundwater meet the cleanup criteria.

#### Source:

- 1. Final Record of Decision, Fire Training and Demonstration Pad (SEAD 25) and the Fire Training Pit and Area (September 2004)
- 2. Work Authorization Document, April 2, 2014

# **RACER Assumptions:**

Site Closeout Documentation (LTM):

- 1. Site Closeout is low complexity
- 2. Kick-off, review and regulatory meetings included
- 3. Work Plans and reports to include all RACER default values
- 4. Two boxes of documents will be stored for 30 years

# Well Abandonment (LTM):

- 1. Number of wells: 30
- 2. Depth of wells: 15 feet
- 3. Diameter of wells: 2 inches
- 4. Formation type: Unconsolidated
- 5. Method: overdrill/removal

# Cost Summary SEAD-025

Well Abandonment/Site Closeout (RACER)

\$ 101,700

**Total Site Cost** 

\$101,700

Material Change: Yes

Reason: GW monitoring has been funded through FY16.

Prepared by: Randall Battaglia

Cost Estimator

Signature.

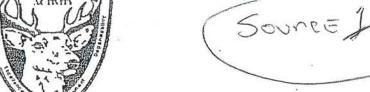
Date

Reviewed by: Stephen M. Absolom

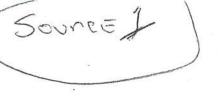
Cost Estimate Reviewer

Signature

Date



Seneca Army Depot Activity Romulus, NY



HUNTSVIIIE, AL

PARSONS

Seneca Army Depot Activity

# FINAL

RECORD OF DECISION (ROD) THE FIRE TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION PAD (SEAD 25) AND THE FIRE TRAINING PIT AND AREA (SEAD 26)

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY

EPA Site ID# NY0213820830 NY Site ID# 8-50-006 CONTRACT NO. DACA87-95-D-0031 DELIVERY ORDER NO. 0029

September 2004

#### 1.0 DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

Site Name and Location

SITE

The Fire Training and Demonstration Pad (SEAD-25) and the Fire Training Pit and Area (SEAD-26)
Seneca Army Depot Activity

CERCY TO THE WAR TOO LEGGER

CERCLIS ID# NY0213820830

Romulus, Seneca County, New York

#### Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the U.S. Army's and EPA's selected remedy for soil and groundwater at SEAD-25 and SEAD-26, located at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) near Romulus, New York. The decision was developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq. and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator; the Director of the National Capital Region Field Office, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this Record of Decision (ROD); New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has concurred with the selected remedial action.

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, Building 123, Romulus, NY. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial action. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through the NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), has concurred with the Selected Remedy. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### Site Assessment

The response action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect the public welfare and the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment or from actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants from this site that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

July 2004

Page 1-1

#### SEAD-25

While the goal of the remedial action is to have no residual contamination in soils above TAGM levels, remedial action success will be achieved when soils have been remediated to the level that eliminates an unacceptable risk to human health. Based on the evaluation of the various options, the U.S. Army recommends Alternative RA25-4R (Source Removal, Off-site Disposal, Long-Term Monitoring of Plume, and Sediment Removal) (Figures 6-1 and 6-2). The elements that compose the remedy include:

- Excavate soil at the source in an area approximately 60 feet by 100 feet to a depth of 6 feet (approximately 1,350 CY), as depicted in Figure 6-2:
- Excavate a volume of sediment approximately 780 feet long, 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep (approximately 175 CY) from the northwest ditch, as depicted in Figure 6-2;
- · Dispose of excavated soils in an appropriate off-site facility;
- Dewater the excavation pit;
- Treat groundwater that is recovered during excavation and during dewatering of excavation pit T
   with an on-site air stripper;
- Replace excavated soil with clean backfill and establish a ground cover to avoid soil erosion;
- Conduct groundwater monitoring of the plume until NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards are achieved (approximately 10 years);
- Establish and maintain land use controls to prevent access to or use of groundwater until cleanup standards are met;
- Complete a review of the selected remedy every five-years (at minimum), in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA;
- Prepare a contingency plan that may include additional monitoring and air sparging of the plume, as necessary; and
- Once groundwater cleanup standards are achieved, the groundwater use restriction may be eliminated.

The frequency of long-term monitoring will be detailed in the RD plan. The cleanup standards for groundwater at the site are NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards, presented in Table 1-1B. Until the contaminant levels in the groundwater meet the cleanup standards, a land use control (or institutional control) in the form of a groundwater use restriction will be a part of the remedy, as specified in the discussion of the remedy for SEAD-25.

A summary of the SEAD-25 and SEAD-26 Land Use Controls is provided below.

The present worth cost of this alternative is \$922,200. The capital cost and the O&M cost of RA25-4R are \$701,000 and \$221,200, respectively.

July 2004

Source 2

# WORK AUTHORIZATION DIRECTIVE (WAD) BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND FUNDS RELEASE DOCUMENT

**CEMP-CEP** 

2 APR 2014

DIRECTIVE NO. SENECA 20140402(2) ISSUED THRU: CENAD-PD-IIES (AJODAH) TO: CENAN-PP-E (BATTAGLIA)

ISSUED FOR: BRAC 97 ER at Seneca Army Depot, NY.

1. Reference:

FAD, 02 APR 2014, advice number 14-0002-01964.

2. You are authorized Base Closure Account (BCA) environmental restoration funds to execute the following project(s):

BRAC ROUND: (97) 97 incre	ase X /decrease/r	eprog_	
APPRN: 97 X/2019 0516.60A1 2014 BCA	DIV/DIS	T: <u>NAN</u>	ASN: 8011
PROJECT	<u>AMSCO</u>	+/- <u>AL</u>	LOCATION
ASH LANDFILL	61B50006	\$1,004	14,000.00
SITE SEAD-006, SENECA AD, NY			
MULT NFA (OLD SCRAP WD PILE)	61B50009	\$298,0	00.00
SITE SEAD-009, SENECA AD, NY			
RADIOACTIVE BURIAL (3)	61B50012	\$58,00	00.00
SITE SEAD-012, SENECA AD, NY			3
FIRE TRAINING AND DEMO PAD	61B50025	\$213,0	00.00
SITE SEAD-025, SENECA AD, NY	51U-000 VB990-900 000 Y	NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS	site +
RESORATION ADVISORY BOARD SUPPORT	62B50002	\$5,000	2 year
SENECA AD, NY			d
BEC SUPPORT	62B50002	\$105,0	00.00
SENECA AD, NY		N201-2010 1	
DEACTIVATION FURNACES	6MB50001	\$219,0	00.00
SITE SEAD-001-R-01, SENECA AD, NY			>
EOD RANGE 1	6MB50003	\$15,00	00.00
SITE SEAD-003-R-01, SENECA AD, NY			
OPEN BURN/OPEN DETONATION GROUNDS,	6MB50006	\$98,00	00.00
SITE SEAD-006-R-01, SENECA AD, NY			202 561 1262
POC at CENAN is Randy Battaglia, 607-869-1523. P	OC at CEMP-CEP is	Jeff Waugh,	202-761-4363

3. These funds are for the above specified projects only. The funds may not be transferred to other projects without approval and authorization of this office.

4. Accounting and Reporting Instructions:

- Report all financial data on a monthly basis via the Integrated Command Accounting and Reporting (ICAR) System.
- b. Report excess funds to CEMP-CEP as soon as they are identified.
- c. Provide a copy of this WAD to your Resource Management Office.

CF: AJODAH (CENAD)

SEAD 025

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#### Section A - Solicitation/Contract Form

#### AWARD NARRATIVE

This Task Order 0015, which contains Firm Fixed Price tasks, is being issued to Parsons Government Services, Inc. to complete the Implementation of the Long Term Monitoring Plan for the Open Burning (OB) Grounds, Fire Training Areas, and Various Sites, Seneca Army Depot Activity, Seneca County, New York in accordance with the provided Performance Work Statement (PWS) dated 28 March 2012.

The Period of Performance Completion Date for this Task Order 30 September 2015.

The Contracting Officer Representative and Project Manager for this Task Order is Huntsville Center Project Manger Mr. John S. Nohrstedt. He can be contacted by telephone: (256) 895-1639; or email <a href="John.S.Nohrstedt@usace.army.mil">John.S.Nohrstedt@usace.army.mil</a>.

CLIN	Task	Price	Funded	
0001a	OB Grounds LTM FY13	\$42,109.07	\$42,109.07	
0001b	OB Grounds LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$42,925.84		
0001c	OB Grounds LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$43,744.68		
0001d	OB Grounds LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$43,571.42		
0002a	SEAD-25 LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$62,783.73		(ost
0002b	SEAD-25 LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$64,104.96		- For Programy for
0002c	SEAD-25 LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$64,957.69		program 4
0002d	SEAD-25 LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$64,760.19		
0003a	Ash Landfill LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$126,177.89		
0003b	Ash Landfill LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$129,311.13		
0003c	Ash Landfill LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$131,539.09		
0003d	Ash Landfill LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$136,892.39		
0004a	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY12	\$62,706.19	\$62,706.19	
0004b	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$63,842.00		
0004c	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$65,180.08		
0004d	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$66,639.70		
0004e	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$66,281.16		
0005a	LUC Evaluations FY12 (Optional)	\$42,176.01		
0005b	LUC Evaluations FY13 (Optional)	\$42,959.89		
0005c	LUC Evaluations FY14 (Optional)	\$43.213.13		

site

0005d	LUC Evaluations FY15 (Optional)	\$149,996.03	
0005e	LUC 5 Yr Review FY16 (Optional)	\$44,692.59	
	TOTAL	\$1,600,564.86	\$104,815.26

- o Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.
- o Complete tabulations of all indicator parameter data developed to date.
- Summary presentations (e.g. Sample population, maximums, minimums, median, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, etc) of all chemical concentration data developed to date for down gradient and background wells versus the regulatory criteria values.
- o Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- A chronological listing of any noted breach or erosion of the vegetative cap and an indication of the corrective action recommended or taken to alleviate the identified condition.
- A descriptive account of any noted soil, sediment or debris migration from the ob grounds too Reeder Creek and observation pertinent to the re-deposition of sediment within that portion of Reeder Creek that abuts the OB Grounds and that was excavated to bedrock during the remedial action.
- A recommendation of any changes (e.g. changing frequency of data collection for the OB Grounds LTM Plan, development of a sediment monitoring program, etc.) that are proposed for implementation for the OB Grounds LTM Plan.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

4.0 (Task 2, CLIN 0002) DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES FOR LONG TERM MONITORING OF THE FIRE TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION PAD AREA: (Task 2a, CLIN 0002a (FY 13) FIRST ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT

**First Annual Groundwater Monitoring Event.** Upon direction from the KO, the Contractor shall commence the initial annual groundwater monitoring event.

Water Level Monitoring - The Contractor shall assess and document the physical condition of each monitoring well. Observation indicating possible deterioration of the well integrity shall be reported to the Army SEDA BEC. The Contractor shall measure water levels from all wells at the site in order to generate potentiometric maps as part of the analysis and reporting phases.

Water Quality Monitoring - The Contractor shall sample and analyze the water quality at all wells as described in the approved plan. This effort shall include required indicator parameters. All sampling and analysis shall be performed IAW the programmatic Sampling and Analysis Plan (Reference 19.7).

**Preparation of the Annual Report -** Following completion of the first annual Groundwater Monitoring Event, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made. Presentation shall include:

- o Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- Trend analysis for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- o Trend analysis of key indicator parameter data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

Task 2b, (Optional) (CLIN 0002b (FY14))) SECOND ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT Second Annual Groundwater Monitoring Event. The Contractor shall commence the second annual groundwater monitoring event. The actual timing of this event may be modified, with the permission of the KO, if insufficient water is found to exist in monitoring wells at the site.

Water Level Monitoring - The Contractor shall measure water levels from all wells at the site in order to generate potentiometric maps as part of the analysis and reporting phases.

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Water Quality Monitoring - The Contractor shall sample and analyze the water quality at all wells as described in the approved plan. This effort shall include required indicator parameters. All sampling and analysis shall be performed IAW the programmatic Sampling and Analysis Plan (Reference 19.7).

**Preparation of the Annual Report.** Following completion of the annual groundwater monitoring events, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made over the year's effort. Presentation shall include:

 Complete tabulations, including maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed.

o Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.

o A potentiometric map of site groundwater.

o Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.

o Complete tabulations of all indicator parameter data developed to date.

- Summary presentations (e.g. Sample population, maximums, minimums, median, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, etc) of all chemical concentration data developed to date for down gradient and background wells versus the regulatory criteria values.
- Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.

o Trend plots for all key indicator parameter data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.

 A recommendation of any changes (e.g. changing frequency of data collection to semi annual or annual for the Fire Training and Demonstration Pad (SEAD-25) site, etc.) that are proposed for implementation for the Fire Training and Demonstration Pad (SEAD-25) site.

Project Management. The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task. (Task 2c, (Optional) (CLIN 0002c (FY15))) THIRD ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT Third Annual Groundwater Monitoring Event. The Contractor shall commence the third annual groundwater monitoring event. The actual timing of this event may be modified, with the permission of the KO, if insufficient water is found to exist in monitoring wells at the site.

Water Level Monitoring - The Contractor shall measure water levels from all wells at the site in order to generate potentiometric maps as part of the analysis and reporting phases.

Water Quality Monitoring - The Contractor shall sample and analyze the water quality at all wells as described in the approved plan. This effort shall include required indicator parameters. All sampling and analysis shall be performed IAW the programmatic Sampling and Analysis Plan (Reference 19.7).

Preparation of the Annual Report. Following completion of the annual groundwater monitoring events, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made over the year's effort. Presentation shall include:

- Complete tabulations, including maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed.
- Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.

A potentiometric map of site groundwater.

- o Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.
- Complete tabulations of all indicator parameter data developed to date.
- Summary presentations (e.g. Sample population, maximums, minimums, median, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, etc) of all chemical concentration data developed to date for down gradient and background wells versus the regulatory criteria values.
- o Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- o Trend plots for all key indicator parameter data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- A recommendation of any changes (e.g. changing frequency of data collection to semi annual or annual for the Fire Training and Demonstration Pad (SEAD-25) site, etc.) that are proposed for implementation for the Fire Training and Demonstration Pad (SEAD-25) site.

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#### Owner Cost

In RACER, Owner Cost is the owner's workforce cost to initiate, contract, oversee, direct, implement and closeout the project. Owner costs may include the following categories or items:

- · Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead (SIOH);
- · Construction management and "Owner's Representative" services;
- · Laboratory quality assurance;
- · Operations and maintenance manual; and

Other costs (e.g. technical, real estate, administrative, contracting, accounting, etc.).

The system default percentage for Owner Cost is 11 %. The valid range for the Owner Cost markup factor is 0% to 20%.

## Related Topics

Direct Costs

- Professional Labor Overhead / G&A
- Field Office Overhead / G&A
- Prime Contractor Profit
- Subcontractor Profit
- Contingency
- Markup Calculations
- Applying Markup Percentages
- Adjusting Markups for Each Technology
- Creating Custom Markup Templates
- Markups Report

SOURCEZ

Date: 14 March 2014

**SUBJECT:** Environmental Liabilities for site SEAD-9 Old Scrap Wood Pile at Seneca Army Depot

This memorandum serves as formal documentation of the information used to develop the Cost-To-Complete (CTC) estimate for the 2014 data call. The following sites are included with SEAD-9: SEADs 1, 2, 5,12, 13, 16, 17, 27, 39,40,41,42,44A, 44B,52,56,59,62,64A,64B,64C,64D,66,67,71,121C,121I,122B and 122E. Each site has a Land Use Control which requires annual reporting and documentation. The Contract W912DY-08-D-0003 Task Order 0015 (Source 3) was used to estimate annual monitoring cost and 5 year reviews. Monitoring cost is provided annually for 24 years as indicated in Task 0005(e), and annual monitoring is combined with 6 year review in optional task 0005(d) for 6 events. Monitoring and 5 year review is funded through FY 15 (Source 10). New monitoring starts in FY 16.

**Site:** SEAD-9 Old Scrap Wood Pile. This AOC combines and includes all AOCs where Land Use Controls that restrict use of the property and access to the ground water and limit excavation are the only remaining activity (Sources 1, 2, and 4 through 6). Exit strategy is to manage LUCs until soil and ground water meet clean up criteria. Landfill covers and excavation restrictions will require LUC management in perpetuity.

#### Source:

- 1. Final ROD For Seventeen SWMUs Requiring Institutional Controls, SEADs-13,39,40,43/56/69,44A,44B,52,62,64B,64C,64D,67,122B,122E; March 2007.
- 2. Final ROD Five Former SWMUs SEADs-1, 2, 5, 24 and 48, April 2009.
- 3. Contract W921DY-08-D-0003 task Order 0015 LTM, annual evaluations
- 4. Final ROD for sites requiring Institutional Controls in Planned Industrial/Office Development or Warehousing Area, July 2004
- 5. Final ROD for DRMO Yard (SEAD-121C) and Rumored Cosmoline Oil Disposal Area (SEAD-121I), June 2008
- 6. Final ROD Fill Area West of BLDG 135 (SEAD 59) and the Alleged Paint Disposal Area (SEAD 71)
- 7. RACER Cost to Owner Guidance
- 8. Final Record of Decision, Ash Landfill, January 2005
- 9. Final Record of Decision SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, March 2006.
- 10. Work Authorization Document, April 2, 2014

#### NOTE:

- 1. SEAD-1, SEAD-2, SEAD-5 and SEAD-67 have been included with this site for LTM.
- 2. SEAD 121C and SEAD 121I have been included with this site for LTM.
- 3. SEAD 59 and SEAD 71 have been included with this site for LTM.
- 4. SEAD 006 Ash Landfill is included in this site for LUC management and reporting.
- 5. SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 are included in this site for LUC management and reporting.

# **Owner Cost Assumptions:**

Contract Activity and S&A costs are included for all onsite efforts. Cost as established by RACER markup guidance.

# Cost Summary SEAD-9

#### LTM

Land Use Controls (Source 3)
To monitor environmental easement for 25 yrs. \$44692.49 x 24 years = \$1,072619.76 (rounded to \$1,072,620)

\$1,072,620

Five-year Reviews (Source 3)
6 5-year review events at \$149,996.03 each
6 Events x 149,996.03 = \$899,976.18
(rounded to 899,976)

\$899,976

# Owner Support (Source 7):

(LUC + 5 year review) x 0.11 (\$1,072,620 + \$899,976) x 0.11=\$216,985.56 (rounded to \$216,986)

\$216,986

#### **Total Site Cost**

\$1,072,620 + \$899,976+ \$216,986=

\$2,189,582

Material Change: No

Reason:

Prepared by: Randall Battaglia Cost Estimator

Signature

Reviewed by: Stephen M. Absolom Cost Estimate Reviewer

Signature

SEAD 009

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# FINAL RECORD OF DECISION FOR

500,006 J

Seventeen No Action/No Further Action SWMUs Requiring Land Use Controls

(SEADs 13, 39, 40, 41, 43/56/69, 44A, 44B, 52, 62, 64B, 64C, 64D, 67, 122B, and 122E)

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Sites

Prepared for:

5786 STATE ROUTE 96
ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35816

Prepared By:

#### PARSONS

150 Federal St., 4th Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Contract Number: DACA87-02-D-0005

Delivery Orders: 0026

USEPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

March 2007

#### DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION 1.0

#### Site Names and Location

Seneca Army Depot Activity CERCLIS ID# NY0213820830 New York Site ID# 8-50-0006 Romulus, Seneca County, New York

This Record of Decision (ROD) formalizes and documents the U.S Army's (Army's) and U.S Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) selected remedy for 17 historic solid waste management units (SWMUs) at the former Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA). Each of the Army's selected remedies for the 17 former SWMUs requires the definition and use of Land Use Controls (LUCs). The 17 former SWMUs discussed in this ROD include:

- SEAD-13, Inhibited Red-Fuming Nitric Acid (IRFNA) Disposal Site;
- SEAD-39, Building 121 Boiler Blowdown Leach Pit;
- SEAD-40, Building 319 Boiler Blowdown Leach Pit;
- SEAD-41, Building 718 Boiler Blowdown Leaching Pit;
- SEADs-43/56/69, Building 606 Old Missile Propellant Test Laboratory/Herbicide and Pesticide Storage/Disposal Area;
- SEAD-44A, Quality Assurance Test Laboratory;
- SEAD-44B, Quality Assurance Test Laboratory;
- SEAD-52, Buildings 608 and 612 Ammunition Breakdown Area;
- SEAD-62, Nicotine Sulfate Disposal Area near Buildings 606 and 612;
- SEAD-64B, Garbage Disposal Area;
- SEAD-64C, Garbage Disposal Area;
- SEAD-64D, Garbage Disposal Area;
- SEAD-67, Dump Site East of Sewage Treatment Plant No. 4;
- SEAD-122B, Small Arms Range, Airfield Parcel; and
- SEAD-122E, Plane Deicing Area.

These SWMUs are also referred to below as "Areas of Concern" or "AOCs" or individually as an "Area of Concern" or "AOC."

# Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the Army's and the USEPA's selected remedy for SEADs 13, 39, 40, 41, 43/56/69, 44A, 44B, 52, 62, 64B, 64C, 64D, 67, 122B, and 122E (or the AOCs), located at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA or the Depot) in the Towns of Romulus and Varick, Seneca County, New York. The decisions were developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP),

40 CFR Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator, the Chief, Alpha Branch, Army BRAC Division, and the USEPA Region 2 have been delegated the authority to approve this Record of Decision (ROD).

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed by the Army in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, 5786 State Route 96, Building 123, Romulus, NY 14541. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial action. This index is included in Appendix A.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has concurred with the selected remedy. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### Site Assessment

Ξ,

The response action selected for each SWMU identified in this ROD is necessary to protect human health or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment or from actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants from these SWMUs, which may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

#### Description of the Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for each of the 17 AOCs discussed in this ROD is either No Action (NA) or No Further Action (NFA) combined with the establishment, maintenance, and monitoring of Land Use Controls (LUCs). AOCs where the selected remedy is NA with LUCs include:

- SEAD-13, Inhibited Red-Fuming Nitric Acid (IRFNA) Disposal Site;
- SEADs-43/56/69, Building 606 Old Missile Propellant Test Laboratory/Herbicide and Pesticide Storage/Disposal Area;
- SEAD-44B, Quality Assurance Test Laboratory;
- SEAD-52, Buildings 608 and 612 Ammunition Breakdown Area;
- SEAD-62, Nicotine Sulfate Disposal Area near Buildings 606 and 612;
- SEAD-64C, Garbage Disposal Area; and
- SEAD-122E, Plane Deicing Area.

AOCs where the Army's selected remedy is NFA with LUCs include:

- SEAD-39, Building 121 Boiler Blowdown Leach Pit;
- SEAD-40, Building 319 Boiler Blowdown Leach Pit;
- SEAD-41, Building 718 Boiler Blowdown Leaching Pit;
- SEAD-44A, Quality Assurance Test Laboratory;
- SEAD-64B, Garbage Disposal Area;
- SEAD-64D, Garbage Disposal Area;
- SEAD-67, Dump Site East of Sewage Treatment Plant No. 4; and,
  - SEAD-122B, Small Arms Range, Airfield Parcel.

LUCS

P:PTP-projects\Hunrsville HTW-TO #26 Decision Docs for Completed Removals (67, 39, 40 & 121B) ROD ICs\Final\Working Final ROD.doc

Page 1-2

At 12 of the AOCs (i.e., SEADs 39, 40, 41, 43/56/69, 44A, 44B, 52, 62, 64C, and 67), LUCs previously documented by the Army will be imposed, monitored, and maintained until the concentrations of hazardous substances remaining at the site allow for the unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. It is also recommended that other LUCs previously not documented be imposed at five AOCs (i.e., SEADs 13, 64B, 64C, 122B and 122E) that are subject of this ROD.

The Army has previously documented and imposed LUCs within three portions of the former Depot: in the southeastern corner of the Depot where the Five Points Correctional Facility ("Prison Area") currently is located; in the east central potion of the Depot where the Planned Industrial/Office Development (PID Area) and Warehousing Area is located; and in the north-central portion (i.e., "North End Barracks" Area) of the Depot where the Hillside Children's Center is currently located. One or more of the 12 AOCs defined above (i.e., SEADs 39, 40, 41, 43/56/69, 44A, 44B, 52, 62, 64C, and 67) are located within land covered by existing LUCs within these three parcels of the former Depot. Within this ROD, the Army formalizes and documents its intention to impose the existing LUCs on the AOCs located within each of these parcels under CERCLA. Land within the "Prison Area" and the area currently occupied by the Hillside Children's Center have been transferred to the community [i.e., to the people of the State of New York and Seneca County Industrial Development Agency (SCIDA), respectively] under deeds that have been recorded by the Seneca County Clerk. Land within the PID and Warehousing Area of the Depot has not yet been transferred to the community, but LUCs including a residential activity use restriction and a groundwater use/access restriction have been identified and documented within the "Final Record of Decision for Sites Requiring Institutional Controls in the Planned Industrial/Office Development or Warehousing Area, Seneca Army Depot Activity" (September 2004).

New LUCs are proposed for the remaining five AOCs (SEADs 13, 64B, 64D, 122B, and 122E) discussed within this ROD. The groundwater use/access restriction proposed for SEAD-13 and SEAD-64D, and the residential use/activity restriction proposed for SEAD-122E result from the Army's determination that potential risks to human health or the environment exist due to the presence of hazardous substances at the historic SWMUs. The Army further recommends that the residential use/activity restriction proposed for SEAD-122E be imposed throughout the area occupied by the former Sampson / Seneca Army Depot Airfield to facilitate its transfer to the SCIDA; this LUC would encompass the entire parcel known as the Airfield. The LUC proposed for implementation at SEAD-64B (no unauthorized excavation and maintenance of cover) results from historic requirements of New York State Solid Waste Management Regulations; this LUC will also be applied along with the groundwater access/use restriction at SEAD-64D.

The specific LUCs selected for each AOC are summarized in Table 1-1 and described more completely as follows:

PARENT DESCRIPTION OF THE PARENT

"Prison Area" Land Use Controls (SEADs 43/56/69, 44A, 44B, 52, 62, and 64C):

## Existing Deed with Reversionary Clause

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The "Prison Area" property was transferred under a public benefit conveyance. The United States used a deed with a reversionary clause, as is required under Federal implementing regulations<sup>1</sup>, to convey land in the southeastern part of the former Depot (i.e., Prison Area, see Figure 1-1) to the people of the State of New York for the construction of the Five Points Correctional Facility. It includes language that requires that the "property shall be used and maintained for a correction facility in perpetuity" and that "the property shall not be sold, leased, mortgaged, assigned or otherwise disposed of "si without the prior consent of the Federal Government. In the event that any condition of the deed is breached "as to all or any portion or portions of the described property by New York or its successors or assigns," the "title and interest to such portion or portions of the property, in its existing condition, including all improvements thereon, shall revert to, and become property of, the Government at the option of and upon demand made in writing by the General Services Administration, or its successor in function."

Provisions of the deed apply to the following SWMUs, which were transferred prior to a ROD being prepared and which are currently located within the bounds of New York's Five Points Correctional Facility Parcel:

- SEAD-43: Building 606 Old Missile Propellant Test Laboratory;
- SEAD-44A: Quality Assurance Test Laboratory;
- SEAD-44B: Quality Assurance Test Laboratory;
- SEAD-52: Buildings 608 and 612 Ammunition Breakdown Area;
- SEAD-56: Building 606 Herbicide and Pesticide Storage;
- SEAD-62: Nicotine Sulfate Disposal Area near Buildings 606 and 612;
- SEAD-64C: Garbage Disposal Area; and,
- SEAD-69: Building 606 Disposal Area.

Hazardous substances may be present at one or more of the listed historic SWMUs at concentrations that do not allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. However, based on the results of previous investigations, risk assessments, and/or removal actions, these sites do not pose or represent a risk or threat to human health and the environment, given consideration of the area's continuing restricted use as a state maximum security correctional facility. The deed with the reversionary clause was recorded by the Seneca County Clerk on 26 September 2000 (see Seneca County Liber 612 Page 014 through page 031). Pursuant to the terms of the deed, the prison use restriction remains in effect for these AOCs in perpetuity, or the property ownership reverts to the United States.

March 2007

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Title 41 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 101-47 Federal Property Management Regulations, Utilization and Disposal of Real Property, Section Sec. 101-47.308-9 Property for correctional facility use.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Seneca County Clerk, Waterloo, New York, Deed, United States of America to People of the State of New York, September 26, 2000, Liber 612, Page 019.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

#### Residential Use and Groundwater Access/Use Restrictions

A ROD was signed by the Army and USEPA in 2004 for land within the Planned Industrial/Office Development (PID) and Warehousing Area (see Figure 1-1) of the former Depot. The PID Area encompasses numerous historic Seneca Army Depot SWMUs. The PID Area-wide land use restriction imposes LUCs that:

- Prohibit residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities and playgrounds activities; and,
- · Prohibit access to or use of the groundwater until Class GA Groundwater Standards are met.

These LUCs are documented in the "Final, Record of Decision for Sites Requiring Institutional Controls in the Planned Industrial/Office Development or Warehousing Area, Seneca Army Depot Activity" (September 2004).

These use restrictions result from determinations made specifically for SWMUs designated as SEAD-27 (Building 360 Steam Cleaning Waste Tank), SEAD-64A (Garbage Disposal Area), and SEAD-66 (Pesticide Storage near Buildings 5 and 6) in the PID Area. These land use restrictions will now be applied to three AOCs discussed in this Record of Decision and designated as:

- SEAD-39 (Building 121 Boiler Blow Down Pit);
- · SEAD-40 (Building 319 Boiler Blow Down Pit); and
- SEAD-67 (Dump Site East of Sewage Treatment Plant No. 4).

Future land owners or users of sites located in the PID Area may request a variance to the LUCs identified above on a location-by-location basis. However, the future owner/user seeking the variance will need to provide relevant data to substantiate the validity of its request. Once a request is received, the Army, USEPA, and NYSDEC will evaluate and assess waiver requests for land in the PID Area on a case-by-case basis. Otherwise, the LUCs will remain in effect until the concentrations of hazardous substances in the soil and the groundwater beneath the sites have been reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use of the land.

#### "North End Barracks" Area Land Use Controls (SEAD-41):

#### Existing Deed with Groundwater Notification

A deed was used to document the transfer of the land currently used for the Hillside Children's Center (i.e., former "North End Barracks" Area, see Figure 1-1) at the north end of the former Depot to the SCIDA. In the deed, the Army notified SCIDA that groundwater contamination had been identified in the vicinity of the former Building 718. This determination was made based on the results of historic groundwater sampling data that was collected during the investigation of SEAD-41, which indicated that total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH, 690 parts per billion [ppb]) were present in the upper aquifer of the

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groundwater. The Army applied the deed notification, based on the water quality from sampling, to all property located within the "North End Barracks" parcel. A public water supply services the entire area. This includes the area of the former SWMU SEAD-41, Building 718 Boiler Blowdown Pit.

The reported level of TPH at SEAD-41 exceeds the New York State Public Water System standards for unspecified organic contamination of 100 ppb. The deed further states "The Grantee, its successors and assigns, agree that in the event they use the groundwater as a public water supply source at the Property, they will comply with all applicable laws and regulations." Under New York regulations, future owners or occupants of the area would need to confirm the quality and acceptability of the groundwater as a source of potable water before it could be used for such a purpose. It is recommended that the LUC documented in the existing deed for the "North End Barracks" parcel be continued until the concentrations of hazardous substances in groundwater have been reduced to levels that allow for unrestricted use.

Land Use Controls (SEADs 13, 64B, 64D, 122B and 122E):

Groundwater Use/Access Restriction (SEAD-13)

A groundwater use/access restriction is also proposed at the following site:

SEAD-13: Inhibited Red-Furning Nitric Acid (IRFNA) Disposal Site:

The proposed groundwater use/access restriction is intended to eliminate human contact with groundwater, thereby reducing risk to acceptable levels for potential human receptors. There is risk associated with the use of the groundwater at SEAD-13, driven by the concentrations of nitrate, aluminum, and manganese identified. The risk from the presence of metals is associated with the suspended solids contained in the collected groundwater samples and not from the groundwater itself. The presence of nitrate is likely related to past activities conducted in the area. The extent of the nitrate plume is defined and restricted to the area located between the historic disposal pits observed in SEAD-13-East and the Duck Pond to the west. Groundwater data from monitoring wells in the SEAD-13-West side of this AOC does not show evidence of a nitrate plume in this area of the AOC, which is downgradient of SEAD-13-East and the Duck Pond. Chemical analysis of surface water in the Duck Pond indicated that the nitrate/nitrite-nitrogen concentrations are below the levels established for drinking water sources nationally and within the State of New York.

Therefore, a LUC will be implemented over the geographic area of SEAD-13 to prohibit access to or use of the groundwater. This restriction will remain in effect until the concentrations of hazardous substances in groundwater beneath the AOC have been reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. Once groundwater cleanup standards are achieved, the groundwater use/access restriction may be eliminated, with USEPA approval.

#### Residential Activities Restriction (SEAD-122B and SEAD-122E)

The development and use of property for residential housing, elementary or secondary schools, child care facilities, and playgrounds will be prohibited in the following two AOCs:

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SEAD-122E: Plane Deiging Area

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The proposed residential activities LUC will be implemented over the entire Airfield Parcel, which extends beyond the bounds of SEAD-122B and SEAD-122E. This LUC will be applied to all areas within the former Airfield, and will continue until such time as the concentrations of hazardous substances are reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. Future owners or users of land within the Airfield may request a waiver from the LUC on a location-by-location basis. At the time of the waiver request, the applicant must develop and submit sufficient data and information, subject to review and approval by the Army and the USEPA, to substantiate its request that the identified location is suitable for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use.

The boundary of the Airfield Area is defined as the boundary of the Airfield Special Events, Institutional, and Training area highlighted on Figure 1-1.

Unauthorized Digging Restriction (SEAD-64B)

A LUC that prohibits unauthorized digging and excavations within the bounds of the SWMU will be imposed for:

SEAD-64B: Garbage Disposal Area.

SEAD-64B is a former solid waste disposal area that was closed by the Army prior to 1979. As a historic solid waste landfill, this SWMU is subject to requirements of the New York State's Solid Waste Regulations (6 NYCRR Part 360) in effect at the date of closure. Under New York's Solid Waste Regulations effective in 1979, a soil and vegetative cover was required to be placed on and maintained above the closed landfill. The proposed LUC would prohibit digging within the bounds of the former solid waste site. The LUC will continue at the AOC until solid wastes are removed, and concentrations of hazardous substances allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use.

Unauthorized Digging and Groundwater Access/Use Restriction (SEAD-64D)

LUCs that restrict unauthorized excavation and access to and use of groundwater will be imposed for the

SEAD-64D: Garbage Disposal Area.

Results of the mini risk assessment for this AOC indicate that ingestion of groundwater could pose a risk to future receptors. Furthermore, as a historic solid waste landfill, this SWMU is subject to requirements of the New York State's Solid Waste Regulations (6 NYCRR Part 360), as were in effect in 1979 when it was closed. Under New York's 1979 Solid Waste Regulations, a soil and vegetative cover must be placed on and maintained above the closed landfill.

The proposed groundwater use/access restriction will be implemented over the geographic area of SEAD-64D to prohibit access to or use of the groundwater until the levels of hazardous substances are reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. The restriction to prohibit unauthorized excavation at the SWMU will remain in effect as long as solid waste remains at the SWMU. The reduction of groundwater contamination to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use,

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allowed at this SWMU.

#### Land Use Control Performance Objectives

The land use control (LUC) performance objectives at these 17 SWMUs, which will be (or have been) incorporated into leases and/or deeds for the parcels of real property that comprise these AOCs, as appropriate, are as follows:

- Comply with the use limitations documented and imposed in the Deed used to transfer property containing SEADs 43/56/69, 44A, 44B, 52, 62 and 64C from the U.S. Government to the people of the State of New York for the construction of a correctional facility (See Seneca County Liber 612 Page 014 through 031);
- Prohibit access to or use of groundwater at SEADs 39, 40, 41, 64D, and 67 until concentrations of hazardous substances contained are reduced to levels that allow unrestricted use;
- Prohibit residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities, and playgrounds activities at SEADs 39, 40, 67, 122B, and 122E until levels of hazardous substances found at the former SWMUs allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use; and
- Prohibit unauthorized excavation at SEADs 64B and 64D.

The Army and USEPA's selected remedy for each AOC discussed in this ROD includes LUCs. To implement the Army's selected remedy at these AOCs (i.e., SEADs 13, 39, 40, 41, 43/56/69, 44A, 44B, 52, 62, 64B, 64C, 64D, 67, 122B, and 122E), a LUC Remedial Design (RD) for each LUC combination identified (e.g., reversionary deed; groundwater use/access restriction only; groundwater use/access restriction and residential activities restriction; residential activities restriction only; digging restriction only; and digging and groundwater use/access restriction) will be prepared. The LUC RD Plan will include: a site description; land use restrictions; mechanism to ensure that the land use restrictions are not violated in the future; implementation and maintenance actions, including periodic inspections; and reporting/notification requirements. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for each AOC as needed, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York and the Army, which will be recorded at the time of transfer of the AOCs from federal ownership. A schedule for completion of the draft LUC RD covering the individual AOCs will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA). In accordance with the FFA and CERCLA §121(c), the remedial action (including ICs) will be reviewed no less often than every five years. After such reviews, modifications may be implemented to the remedial program, if appropriate.

The Army shall implement, inspect, maintain, report, and enforce the ICs described in this ROD in accordance with the approved LUC RD. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or other means, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

#### RECORD OF DECISION

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For

Five Former Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs)
SEAD-1, Hazardous Waste Container Storage Facility; SEAD-2, PCB Transformer
Storage Facility; SEAD-5, Sewage Sludge Waste Piles; SEAD-24, Abandoned Powder Burn
Pit; and, SEAD-48, Row E0800 Pitchblende Storage Igloos

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY 5786 STATE ROUTE 96 ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35816

Prepared By:

#### PARSONS

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Contract Number: DACA87-02-D-0005

Delivery Orders: 0033 EPA Site ID: NY0213820830

NY Site ID: 8-50-006

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April 2009

#### Areas of Concern Names and Site Location

SEAD-1 – the former Hazardous Waste Container Storage Facility (Building 307)

SEAD-2 – the former PCB Transformer Storage Facility (Building 301)

SEAD-5 – Sewage Sludge Waste Piles

SEAD-24 - the Abandoned Powder Burn Pit

SEAD-48 – Row E0800 Pitchblende Ore Storage Igloos

Seneca Army Depot Activity

5786 State Route 96

Romulus, New York 14541

CERCLIS ID# NY0213820830; New York Site ID# 8-50-0006

#### Statement of Basis and Purpose

This Record of Decision (ROD) documents the U.S Army's (Army's) and U.S Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) selected remedies for five historic solid waste management units (SWMUs) at the former Seneca Army Depot Activity (the Site, SEDA, or Depot) in the Towns of Varick and Romulus, Seneca County, New York. The decisions were developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 9601, et seq., and to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), Title 40, Protection of Environment, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator; the Chief, Consolidation Branch, Army BRAC Division; and, the Emergency and Remedial Response Division Director, EPA Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this ROD.

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, 5786 State Route 96, Building 123, Romulus, NY 14541. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial actions for these historic SWMUs. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), has concurred with the selected remedies. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### AOC Assessment

The selected remedies for three of the historic SWMUs (i.e., SEADs 1, 2, and 5) address contaminated soil and groundwater. The selected remedies for these SEADs will limit soil and groundwater as exposure pathways for potential receptors. The response actions selected in this ROD for SEADs 1, 2, and 5 are necessary to protect human health and the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment or from actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants, which may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

April 2009

No Further Action (NFA) is called for at SEAD-24 where a time-critical removal action (TCRA) previously removed soil contaminated with hazardous substances, and where conditions now indicate that the land is suitable for unrestricted use and unlimited exposures. Finally, NFA is also selected for SEAD-48 where radiological decontamination and remedial actions completed as part of the SEDA's Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) radiological license termination process have shown that soils, groundwater, and building surfaces are suitable for unrestricted use and unlimited exposures.

#### Description of the Selected Remedies

The selected remedies for SEAD-24 (the Abandoned Powder Burning Pit) and SEAD-48 (Row E0800 Pitchblende Ore Storage Igloos) are No Further Action. These selections are based on the Army's and EPA's determination that these sites do not pose a significant threat to human health or the environment. The locations of SEADs 24 and 48 are shown in **Figure 1-1**.

The response actions selected in this ROD for SEAD-1 (the Hazardous Waste Container Storage Facility), SEAD-2 (the PCB Transformer Storage Facility), and SEAD-5 (Sewage Sludge Waste Piles) address contaminated soil and groundwater.

The common elements of the selected remedies at SEADs 1, 2, and 5 include:

- Establishing, maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on a land use control (LUC) that prohibits
  residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities and playgrounds until
  unrestricted use and unlimited exposure criteria are attained within the areas of concern (AOCs); and,
- Establishing, maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on a second LUC that prohibits access to and
  use of groundwater at the AOCs until its quality allows for unrestricted use and unlimited exposures.

In addition, at SEAD-5, the selected remedy requires:

- Covering of contaminated soils (including those originating at SEADs-59 and 71) with at least one foot of clean fill that meets New York's Restricted Commercial Use soil cleanup objectives (SCOs);
- Placing demarcation fabric (e.g., colored "snow" or safety fence) between the contaminated soil and the clean fill; and,
- Establishing, maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on a third LUC that prohibits unauthorized excavations or activities that might compromise the integrity of the engineered cover.

As the selected remedies for the latter three AOCs (i.e., SEADs 1, 2, and 5) do not allow unrestricted use and unlimited exposures, the Army or its successors will be required to complete a review of the selected remedies at least once every 5 years, in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA.

Land Use Control (LUC) Performance Objectives:

The common LUC performance objectives for SEADs 1, 2, and 5 are to:

- Prohibit access to, or use of, the groundwater until groundwater cleanup standards are achieved; and,
- Prohibit the use of the land within the AOCs for residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities, and playground activities.

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At SEAD-5, the additional LUC performance objective is to:

 Prohibit unauthorized excavation or other activities that could compromise the integrity of the engineered cover.

SEADs 1, 2, and 5 represent a small portion of a larger tract of land located in the east-central portion of the former SEDA that comprises the Planned Industrial / Office Development and Warehousing (PID) Area that has been transferred to the Seneca County Industrial Development Agency (SCIDA), exclusive of any Army retained property. Based on an agreement reached between the Army, the EPA, and the NYSDEC, the entire PID Area, exclusive of Army retained property, is subject to equivalent LUCs (i.e., prohibit groundwater access/use; prohibit residential housing/elementary and secondary schools/childcare facilities/playgrounds) as are proposed for imposition at SEADs 1, 2, and 5. The referenced LUCs comprised the remedy selected in a 2004 ROD [Final ROD for Sites Requiring Institutional Controls in the Planned Industrial/Office Development or Warehousing Areas (Parsons, 2004)] for SEADs 27, 64A, and 66, three other AOCs within the PID Area, due to levels of contaminants that were identified at those AOCs. At the time of the 2004 ROD, the Army, EPA, and NYSDEC agreed that these LUCs should be applied to all land within the greater PID Area, pending the provision and evaluation of new data for specific sites within the PID Area if a future owner or occupant wished to apply for a variance from the specified LUCs. The PID Area LUCs were implemented when the PID Area was transferred to the SCIDA by the Army, but they are not applied to the land comprising SEADs 1, 2, or 5, as these parcels were retained by the Army at the time of the greater PID Area's transfer, pending completion of necessary investigations and studies, the evaluation of potential remedial actions, and the selection of an approved remedy for SEADs 1, 2, and 5. The Army will ensure that the LUCs selected in this ROD will be maintained and enforced, until such time as the Army transfers these properties to other owners. The locations of SEADs 1, 2, and 5, and the land that is subject to institutional controls in the PID Area are shown in Figure 1-1.

The unauthorized excavation LUC for SEAD-5 will be implemented only at that location where the protective cover is established over SEAD-5 soils. The location where engineered cover is installed will be documented during the Remedial Design phase, and formally documented subsequent to the completion of the remedial action at this AOC.

The Army shall, through the on-site Commander's representative or other designated official, implement, maintain, inspect, report on, and enforce the remedy described in this ROD. This ROD selects as the remedy for SEAD-1, SEAD-2, and SEAD-5, LUCs (i.e., prohibit unauthorized excavations, SEAD-5 only; and groundwater access/use and land use limitations, SEAD-1, SEAD-2, and SEAD-5) to be imposed by an environmental easement at the time when land comprising SEAD-1, SEAD-2, or SEAD-5 is transferred from Army ownership to another party, as well as the prohibition of any pre-transfer use inconsistent with the LUCs. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

To implement the remedies selected in this Record of Decision, which will include the imposition of LUCs at SEAD-1, SEAD-2, and SEAD-5, a LUC Remedial Design will be prepared which will provide for the recording of an environmental easement which is consistent with Paragraphs (a) and (c) of the

New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for SEAD-1, SEAD-2, and SEAD-5, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from Federal ownership and which will require the owner and/or any person responsible for implementing the LUCs set forth in this ROD to periodically certify that such institutional controls are in place. The Army and the EPA will be named as third-party beneficiaries on the environmental easement. A schedule for completion of the draft SEAD-1, SEAD-2, and SEAD-5 LUC Remedial Design Plan (LUC RD) will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA). To implement the remedy prior to transfer, the Army, as the owner and operator of the property at SEAD-1, SEAD-2, and SEAD-5, will through the on-site Commander's representative or other designated official, ensure that the LUCs are implemented by monitoring the property at SEAD-1, SEAD-2, and SEAD-5 and restricting development or use on this property if inconsistent with the LUCs.

#### State Concurrence

NYSDEC forwarded a letter of concurrence to the EPA regarding the selection of the remedial actions. This letter of concurrence has been placed in **Appendix B**.

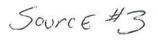
#### Declaration

The remedies selected in this ROD are, as required by CERCLA and the NCP, protective of human health and the environment; cost effective; compliant with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements, criteria or limitations promulgated under federal or state laws (ARARs) unless waived; and, use permanent solutions, alternative treatment technologies, and resource recovery options to the maximum extent possible. CERCLA and the NCP also state a preference for treatment as a principal element for the reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of the hazardous substances.

The remedies identified for SEADs 1, 2, and 5 will result in hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants remaining on-site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure for an indeterminate period. A review of the AOCs and the selected remedies will be conducted within five years after the signing of this ROD to ensure that the remedy is, or will be, protective of human health and the environment, with consideration given to each AOC's continuing and planned future use.

The remedies identified for SEAD-24 and SEAD-48 do not result in hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants remaining on-site. The selected remedies for SEAD-24 and SEAD-48 (NFA) are protective of human health and the environment, comply with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and are cost effective. The remedy uses permanent solutions. Insofar as contamination does not remain at these SWMUs at concentrations above levels that provide for unrestricted use and unlimited exposure, institutional controls and five-year reviews are not necessary.

The estimated cost associated with implementing, monitoring, assessing and reporting on the continued suitability of the actions selected for SEADs 1, 2, and 5 is \$379,380 in total. There are no estimated costs for the implementation of remedies selected (i.e., NFA) for SEADs 24 and 48.



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PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

TASK 5 d

W912DY-08-D-0003
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TWINGLE 0005d LUC Evaluations FY15 (Optional) \$149,996.03

Syew We 0005e LUC 5 Yr Review FY16 (Optional) \$44,692.59

Per Scopel TOTAL \$1,600,564.86 \$104,815.26

ANNUAL Monitoring Cost

SEAD 12 -RADIOLOGICAL SITES

SEAD 46 -FORMER SMALL ARMS RANGE

SEAD 57 -FORMER EOD RANGE

SEAD 002-R-01 -EAST EOD RANGES

SEAD 007-R-01 -FORMER GRENADE RANGE WEST OF SEAD-57

(Task 5a, CLIN 0005a (FY 12)) MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT VARIOUS SITES LUC Inspections. The Contractor shall inspect the above list of LUC sites. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the LUC Objectives and Restrictions for a particular site as per the Record of Decision and the Final Land Use Control Remedial Design including all Addendums. (See Reference 19.11, 19.12, 19.13, 19.14 and 19.15)

Annual Report (Optional). The contractor shall prepare a report describing the activities performed during this effort and presenting the results of the LUC inspections. The contractor shall demonstrate that LUCs have met regulatory requirements.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

### (Task 5b (Optional). CLIN 0005b (FY 13)) MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT VARIOUS SITES

**LUC Inspections.** The Contractor shall inspect the above list of LUC sites. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the LUC Objectives and Restrictions for a particular site as per the Record of Decision and the Final Land Use Control Remedial Design including all Addendums. (See Reference 19.11, 19.12, 19.13, 19.14 and 19.15)

**Annual Report.** The contractor shall prepare a report describing the activities performed during this effort and presenting the results of the LUC inspections. The contractor shall demonstrate that LUCs have met regulatory requirements.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

### Task 5c (Optional). CLIN 0005c (FY 14)) MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT VARIOUS SITES

**LUC Inspections.** The Contractor shall inspect the above list of LUC sites. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the LUC Objectives and Restrictions for a particular site as per the Record of Decision and the Final Land Use Control Remedial Design including all Addendums. (See Reference 19.11, 19.12, 19.13, 19.14 and 19.15)

**Annual Report.** The contractor shall prepare a report describing the activities performed during this effort and presenting the results of the LUC inspections. The contractor shall demonstrate that LUCs have met regulatory requirements.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

Task 5d (Optional), CLIN 0005d (FY 15)) MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT VARIOUS SITES

(ASKS)

LUC Inspections. The Contractor shall inspect the above list of LUC sites. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the LUC Objectives and Restrictions for a particular site as per the Record of Decision and the Final Land Use Control Remedial Design including all Addendums. (See Reference 19.11, 19.12, 19.13, 19.14 and 19.15)

Perform Five Year Review. The contractor shall perform a five-year review for all sites in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulatory requirements. The work is required to be performed in accordance with EPA 540-R-01-007, OSWER No. 9355.7-03B-P, June 2001. The purpose of a five-year review is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine if the remedy is or will be protective of human health and the environment..

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

9.0 SUBMITTALS: The contractor shall furnish copies of all documents to the addressees listed below. One copy of the final documents shall be sent to the CEHNC Project Manager on 3.5-inch computer disk or CD ROM in an acceptable format in addition to the number of hard copies identified below. The contractor shall use express mail services for delivering these documents. Following each submission, comments generated as a result of their review shall be incorporated.

#### 9.1 ADDRESSEES

#### a) Contracting Officer (KO)

US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville

ATTN: CEHNC-CT (Janice Jamar) 4820 University Square,

Huntsville, Alabama, 35816

#### b) Huntsville Center Project Manager (PM)

US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville

ATTN: CEHNC-EDC-E (Steve Nohrstedt)4820 University Square,

Huntsville, Alabama, 35816

#### c) Seneca ADA Installation Manager

Commander's Representative

Seneca ADA

ATTN: SMASE-CO (Bld.123, Mr. Absolom)

5786 State Route 96, P.O. Box 9,

Romulus, New York 14541-5001

#### d) Environmental Health Risk Assessor

Commander

USACHPPM (PROV)

ATTN: MCHB-ME-R (Mr. Hoddinott)

Building E1677

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 21010-5422

#### e) New York District (CENAN) Project Manager

Commander

US Army Engineer District, New York

Seneca Office for Project Management

ATTN: Mr. R. Battaglia, Bld.125

P.O. Box 9

5786 State Route 96

Romulus, New York, 14541-5001

#### f) USAEC Representative to Seneca

Commander

U.S. Army Environmental Center,

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 21010-5422

**Preparation of the Annual Report.** Following completion of the annual monitoring event, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made over the year's effort. Presentation shall include:

- Complete tabulations, including maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed.
- o Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- o A potentiometric map of site groundwater.

annual groundwater monitoring event.

- Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.
- Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.

Project Management. The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

(Task 4e (Optional), CLIN 0004e (FY 16)) FIFTH ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT Fifth Annual Groundwater Monitoring Event. Upon direction from the KO, the Contractor shall commence the

<u>Water Level Monitoring</u> - The Contractor shall assess and document the physical condition of each monitoring well. Observations indicating possible deterioration of the well integrity shall be reported to the Army SEDA BEC. The Contractor shall measure water levels from all wells at the site in order to generate potentiometric maps as part of the analysis and reporting phases.

<u>Water Quality Monitoring</u> - The Contractor shall sample and analyze the water quality at all wells as described in the approved plan. All sampling and analysis shall be performed IAW the programmatic Sampling and Analysis Plan (Reference 19.7).

**Preparation of the Annual Report**. Following completion of the annual monitoring event, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made over the year's effort. Presentation shall include:

- Complete tabulations, including maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed.
- Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- o A potentiometric map of site groundwater.
- Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.
- o Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

### 7.0 (Task 5, CLIN 0005) DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES FOR THE MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT THE SITES LISTED BELOW:

SITE	DESCRIPTION
SEAD 27	- STEAM JENNY PIT
SEAD 64A	- GARBAGE DISPOSAL AREA
SEAD 66	- PESTICIDE STORAGE AREA
SEAD 25	- FIRE DEMONSTRATION PAD
SEAD 26	- FIRE TRAINING AREA

ŝ	SEAD 39	- BUILDING 121 BOILER BLOW DOWN PIT
9	SEAD 40	- BUILDING 319 BOILER BLOW DOWN PIT
3	SEAD 41	- BUILDING 718 BOILER BLOW DOWN PIT
	SEAD 67	- DUMPSITE EAST OF STP 4
,	SEAD 13	- INHIBITED RED FUMING NITRIC ACID (IRFNA)
,	SEAD 64B	- GARBAGE DISPOSAL AREA
	SEAD 64C	- RUMORED GARBAGE DISPOSAL AREA
	SEAD 64D	- GARBAGE DISPOSAL AREA
9	SEAD 122B	- AIRFIELD SMALL ARMS RANGE
5	SEAD 122E	- DEICING LOCATIONS
5	SEAD 44A	- QUALITY ASSURANCE TEST LAB WEST
5	SEAD 44B	- QUALITY ASSURANCE TEST LAB
5	SEAD 43	- OLD MISSILE PROPELLANT TEST LAB
5	SEAD 56	- HERBICIDE AND PESTICIDE STORAGE
S	SEAD 69	- BUILDING 606 DISPOSAL AREA
S	SEAD 62	- NICOTINE SULFATE DISPOSAL AREA
S	SEAD 52	- AMMUNTION BREAKDOWN AREA
S	SEAD 3, 6, 8, 1	4, and 15 - ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT
S	SEAD 1	-HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINER STORAGE FACILITY
S	SEAD 2	-PCB TRANSFORMER STORAGE FACILITY
S	SEAD 5	-SEWAGE SLUDGE WASTE PILES
S	SEAD 16	-ABANDONED DEACTIVATION FURNACES
S	EAD 17	-ACTIVE DEACTIVATION FURNACES
S	EAD 59	-PAINT DISPOSAL AREA
S	EAD 71	-ALLEGED PAINT DISPOSAL AREA
S	EAD 121C	-DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING OFFICE YARD
S	EAD 1211	-RUMORED COSMOLINE DISPOSAL AREA

SEAD 12 -RADIOLOGICAL SITES

SEAD 46 -FORMER SMALL ARMS RANGE

SEAD 57 -FORMER EOD RANGE

SEAD 002-R-01 -EAST EOD RANGES

SEAD 007-R-01 -FORMER GRENADE RANGE WEST OF SEAD-57

(Task 5a, CLIN 0005a (FY 12)) MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT VARIOUS SITES LUC Inspections. The Contractor shall inspect the above list of LUC sites. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the LUC Objectives and Restrictions for a particular site as per the Record of Decision and the Final Land Use Control Remedial Design including all Addendums. (See Reference 19.11, 19.12, 19.13, 19.14 and 19.15)

**Annual Report (Optional).** The contractor shall prepare a report describing the activities performed during this effort and presenting the results of the LUC inspections. The contractor shall demonstrate that LUCs have met regulatory requirements.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

### (Task 5b (Optional). CLIN 0005b (FY 13)) MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT VARIOUS SITES

**LUC Inspections.** The Contractor shall inspect the above list of LUC sites. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the LUC Objectives and Restrictions for a particular site as per the Record of Decision and the Final Land Use Control Remedial Design including all Addendums. (See Reference 19.11, 19.12, 19.13, 19.14 and 19.15)

**Annual Report.** The contractor shall prepare a report describing the activities performed during this effort and presenting the results of the LUC inspections. The contractor shall demonstrate that LUCs have met regulatory requirements.

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### Task 5c (Optional). CLIN 0005c (FY 14)) MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT VARIOUS SITES

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Task 5d (Optional), CLIN 0005d (FY 15)) MONITORING OF LAND USE CONTROLS (LUCs) AT VARIOUS SITES

**LUC Inspections.** The Contractor shall inspect the above list of LUC sites. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the LUC Objectives and Restrictions for a particular site as per the Record of Decision and the Final Land Use Control Remedial Design including all Addendums. (See Reference 19.11, 19.12, 19.13, 19.14 and 19.15)

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Project Management. The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

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#### b) Huntsville Center Project Manager (PM)

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Huntsville, Alabama, 35816

#### c) Seneca ADA Installation Manager

Commander's Representative

Seneca ADA

ATTN: SMASE-CO (Bld.123, Mr. Absolom)

5786 State Route 96, P.O. Box 9,

Romulus, New York 14541-5001

#### d) Environmental Health Risk Assessor

Commander

USACHPPM (PROV)

ATTN: MCHB-ME-R (Mr. Hoddinott)

Building E1677

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 21010-5422

#### e) New York District (CENAN) Project Manager

Commander

US Army Engineer District, New York

Seneca Office for Project Management

ATTN: Mr. R. Battaglia, Bld.125

P.O. Box 9

5786 State Route 96

Romulus, New York, 14541-5001

#### f) USAEC Representative to Seneca

Commander

U.S. Army Environmental Center,

Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, 21010-5422

#### FINAL RECORD OF DECISION FOR

Source 4

SITES REQUIRING INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS IN THE PLANNED INDUSTRIAL/OFFICE DEVELOPMENT OR WAREHOUSING AREAS SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

and

UNITED STATES ARMY ENGINEERING & SUPPORT CENTER
4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Prepared By:

#### PARSONS

100 Summer St, Suite 800 Boston, Massachusetts

EPA Site ID No.: NY0213820830

NY Site ID No.: 8-50-006

DACA87-95-D-0031, Delivery Order 21

736026

July 2004

### 1.0 DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

### Site Name and Location



Building 360 - Steam Cleaning Waste Tank (SEAD-27), the Garbage Disposal Area (SEAD-64A) and the Pesticide Storage Area Near Building 5 and 6 (SEAD-66).

Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) CERCLIS ID# NY0213820830 NY State ID# 8-50-006 Romulus, Seneca County, New York

#### Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the U.S. Army's and EPA's selected remedy for Building 360 – Steam Cleaning Waste Tank (SEAD-27), the Garbage Disposal Area (SEAD-64A), and the Pesticide Storage Area Near Building 5 and 6 (SEAD-66), located at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) near Romulus, New York. The decision was developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, 42 United States Code (USC) §9601 et seq. and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator; the Director, National Capital Region Field Office; and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this Record of Decision (ROD.

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, Building 123, Romulus, NY. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial action. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), has concurred with the Selected Remedy. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### Site Assessment

The response action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect the public health and the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment or from actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants from this site that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

July 2004

The Army recommends establishing institutional controls (ICs) in the form of land use control (LUCs) at SEADs 27, 64A, and 66. The LUCs will be applied area wide. A map showing the location of SEADs 27, 64A, and 66 and the LUC boundary is provided at Figure 1-1. Five year reviews of this remedy will be conducted in accordance with Section 120(c) of CERCLA.

#### Land Use Control Performance Objectives

The LUC performance objectives at these sites are as follows and will also be incorporated into deeds and/or leases for this property:

- Prevent residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities and playgrounds activities at the SEAD 27, 64a, and 66 sites.
- Prevent access to or use of the groundwater at the SEAD 27, 64a, and 66 sites until Class GA
   Groundwater Standards are met.
- Prevent unauthorized excavation at the SEAD 64a site.

The LUCs will continue until the concentration of hazardous substances in the soil and the groundwater beneath have been reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use.

#### Land Use Control Remedial Design

In order to implement the Army's remedy, which includes the imposition of land use controls, a LUC Remedial Design for the Sites Requiring Institutional Controls in the Planned Industrial/Office or Warehousing Area ("PID Area"), will be prepared which satisfies the applicable requirements of Paragraphs (a) and (c), Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for the PID Area, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York and the Army, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from federal ownership.

A schedule for completion of the draft Institutional Control Remedial Design Plan will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).

The Army shall be responsible for implementing, inspecting, reporting on and enforcing the LUCs described in this ROD in accordance with the approved LUC remedial design. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or

1-6-

Source 5

FOR

THE DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING OFFICE (DRMO) YARD (SEAD 121C)
AND

THE RUMORED COSMOLINE OIL DISPOSAL AREA (SEAD 1211)

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

5

Prepared for:

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

and

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE CENTER FOR ENGINEERING AND THE ENVIRONMENT 3300 SYDNEY BROOKS
BROOKS CITY-BASE, TEXAS 78235

Prepared By:

#### PARSONS

150 Federal Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, Massachusetts

Contract Number: FA8903-04-D-8675

Task Order: 0031 CDRL: A001C

EPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

June 2008

#### 1 DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

#### Site Name and Location

The Defense Reutilization and Market Office (DRMO) Yard (SEAD 121C) and the Rumored Cosmoline Oil Disposal Area (SEAD 1211) Seneca Army Depot Activity CERCLIS ID# NY0213820830 Romulus, Seneca County, New York

#### Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the U.S. Army's (Army's) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) selected remedies for two areas of concern (AOCs), SEAD 121C and SEAD 121I located at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA or the Depot) in the Towns of Varick and Romulus, Seneca County, New York. The decisions were developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator, the Chief, Consolidations Branch, Army BRAC Division, and the Acting Director, EPA Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this Record of Decision (ROD).

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, 5786 State Route 96, Building 123, Romulus, NY 14541. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial actions. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), has concurred with the selected remedy. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### Site Assessment

The response actions selected in this ROD are necessary to protect human health and the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment or from actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants from SEAD 121C and SEAD 121I, which may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

#### Description of the Selected Remedy

The selected remedies for SEAD 121C and SEAD 121I address contaminated soil and groundwater. The selected remedies will result in the elimination of soil and groundwater as exposure pathways for potential receptors.

June 2008

P:\PIT\Projects\Seneca PBC INSEAD-121C\ROD\Final SEAD 121C 1211 ROD.doc

#### RECORD OF DECISION

FOR

THE FILL AREA WEST OF BUILDING 135 (SEAD-59) AND THE ALLEGED PAINT DISPOSAL AREA (SEAD-71)

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY 5786 STATE ROUTE 96 ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35816

Prepared By:

Parsons 150 Federal St., 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Contract Number: DACA87-02-D-0005

Delivery Orders: 0013

1 Store

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- nd

USEPA Site ID: NY0213820830

NY Site ID: 8-50-006

March 2009

#### 1.0 DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

#### Areas of Concern Name and Location

Source 6

The Fill Area West of Building 135 (SEAD-59) and the Alleged Paint Disposal Area (SEAD-71) Seneca Army Depot Activity

5786 State Route 96

Romulus, New York 14541

USEPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

#### Statement of Basis and Purpose

This Record of Decision (ROD) documents the U.S. Army's (Army's) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) selected remedies for the Fill Area West of Building 135 (SEAD-59) and the Alleged Paint Disposal Area (SEAD-71) located at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA or the Depot) in the Towns of Varick and Romulus, Seneca County, New York. The decisions for these two areas of concern (AOCs) were developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 9601, et seq. and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator, the Chief, Consolidations Branch, BRAC Division, and the USEPA Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this Record of Decision (ROD).

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, 5786 State Route 96, Building 123, Romulus, NY 14541. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial actions. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), has concurred with the selected remedies. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### **AOC** Assessment

The response actions selected in this ROD are necessary to protect human health and the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment from SEAD-59 and SEAD-71 or from actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants, which may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

#### Description of the Selected Remedies

The selected remedies for SEAD-59 and SEAD-71 address contaminated soil and groundwater. The selected remedies will result in the removal of soil and groundwater as exposure pathways for potential receptors.

The elements that compose the selected remedies at SEAD-59 and SEAD-71 include:

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- · Establish, monitor, and maintain land use controls (LUCs) that:
  - Prohibit access to or use of the groundwater until unrestricted use and unlimited exposure criteria are attained; and,
  - Prohibit the development or use of the property for residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities and playgrounds until unrestricted use and unlimited exposure criteria are attained at SEAD-59 and SEAD-71.

Soils excavated from SEAD-59 and SEAD-71 that remain staged in stockpiles in the vicinity of the two AOCs will be moved to SEAD-5 where they will continue to be managed by the Army. Although these soils contain measureable concentrations of hazardous substances, they are not hazardous by characteristic determinations (i.e., toxicity characteristic, ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity). It is possible that the stockpiled soil will subsequently be used as part of a multi-layered cap that may be constructed over SEAD-5 soil to address conditions that have been identified at that AOC.

SEAD-59 and SEAD-71 represent a small portion of a larger tract of land located in the east-central portion of the former SEDA that comprises the Planned Industrial / Office Development and Warehousing (PID) Area that has been transferred to the Seneca County Industrial Development Agency (SCIDA), exclusive of any Army retained property. Based on an agreement reached between the Army, the USEPA, and the NYSDEC, the entire PID Area, exclusive of Army retained property, is subject to equivalent LUCs (i.e., prohibit groundwater access/use; prohibit residential housing/elementary and secondary schools/childcare facilities/playgrounds) as are proposed for imposition at SEAD-59 and SEAD-71 in this ROD. The referenced LUCs were the remedy selected in a 2004 ROD [Final ROD for Sites Requiring Institutional Controls in the Planned Industrial/Office Development or Warehousing Areas (Parsons, 2004)] for SEAD 27, 64A, and 66, three other AOCs within the PID Area, due to levels of contaminants that were identified at those AOCs. At the time of the 2004 ROD, the Army, USEPA, and NYSDEC agreed that these LUCs should be applied to all land within the greater PID Area, pending the provision and evaluation of new data for specific sites within the PID Area if a future owner or occupant wished to apply for a variance from the specified LUCs. The PID Area LUCs were implemented when the PID Area was transferred to the SCIDA by the Army, but they are not applied to the land comprising SEAD-59 and SEAD-71, as these parcels were retained by the Army at the time of the greater PID Area's transfer, pending completion of necessary investigations and studies, the evaluation of potential remedial actions, and the selection of an approved remedy for SEAD-59 and SEAD-71.

The Army shall, through the on-site Commander's representative or other designated official, implement, inspect, report on, and enforce the remedy described in this ROD. This ROD selects as the remedy for SEAD-59 and SEAD-71 LUCs (i.e., groundwater access/use and land use limitations) to be imposed by an environmental easement at the time when land comprising SEAD-59 or SEAD-71 is transferred from Army ownership to another party, as well as the prohibition of any pre-transfer use inconsistent with the LUCs. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

March 2009

To implement the remedies selected in this Record of Decision, which will include the imposition of LUCs at SEAD-59 and SEAD-71, a LUC Remedial Design will be prepared which will provide for the recording of an environmental easement which is consistent with Paragraphs (a) and (c) of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for SEAD-59 and SEAD-71, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from Federal ownership and which will require the owner and/or any person responsible for implementing the LUCs set forth in this ROD to periodically certify that such institutional controls are in place. The Army and the USEPA will be named as third-party beneficiaries on the environmental easement. A schedule for completion of the draft SEAD-59 and SEAD-71 LUC Remedial Design Plan (LUC RD) will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA). To implement the remedy prior to transfer, the Army, as the owner and operator of the property at SEAD-59 and SEAD-71, will through the on-site Commander's representative or other designated official, ensure that the LUCs are implemented by monitoring the property at SEAD 59 and SEAD 71 and restricting development or use on this property if inconsistent with the LUCs.

Once the selected remedies are applied, a review of the selected remedies will be made at least once every five years in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA. The periodic reviews of the remedies are required by CERCLA at sites where contamination remains in order to assure the protectiveness of the selected remedy.

The groundwater access/use restriction and the restriction prohibiting residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities and playgrounds may be eliminated, on a site-by-site basis, if data is provided to, and approved by, the Army, USEPA, and the NYSDEC that documents that groundwater quality achieves applicable groundwater standard levels and that soil data allows for unrestricted use and unlimited exposures.

The Army and USEPA expect that remedial action will be needed at SEAD-5 to address soils currently in the ground at that AOC that represent a potential risk to human health. One of the potential remedial actions that may be taken at SEAD-5 is to spread the stockpiled soils staged at SEAD-59 out over soils in SEAD-5 that pose the potential threat. The stockpiled soil would become part of a multi-layered cover that would be placed over the contaminated soil to prohibit access and exposure to future users or occupants. The SEAD-5 remedial action would be followed by the imposition of a LUC to restrict allowable activities at that AOC, and an imposition of a LUC to protect the soil cover and the demarcation fabric above such interred soils. The remedial action for SEAD-5 will be addressed in a separate Record of Decision to be issued pursuant to CERCLA for that AOC.

#### State Concurrence

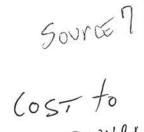
NYSDEC forwarded to USEPA a letter of concurrence regarding the selection of a remedial action in the future. This letter of concurrence has been placed in Appendix B.

Page 1-3

In RACER, Owner Cost is the owner's workforce cost to initiate, contract, oversee, direct, implement and closeout the project. Owner costs may include the following categories or items:

- Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead (SIOH);
- Construction management and "Owner's Representative" services;
- Laboratory quality assurance;
- Operations and maintenance manual; and
- Other costs (e.g. technical, real estate, administrative, contracting, accounting, etc.).

The system default percentage for Owner Cost is 11 %. The valid range for the Owner Cost markup factor is 0% to 20%.





- Direct Costs
- Professional Labor Overhead / G&A
- Field Office Overhead / G&A
- Prime Contractor Profit
- Subcontractor Profit
- · Contingency
- Markup Calculations
- Applying Markup Percentages
- Adjusting Markups for Each Technology
- Creating Custom Markup Templates
- · Markups Report

Markups - Overview

Page 1 of 1

#### Markups - Overview

To calculate the total cost for a work package, markups for various categories of indirect costs must be added to the direct cost. The fundamental equation is:

#### Total Cost = (Direct Cost) + (Markups for Indirect Costs)

Markups are all costs other than direct costs that do not become a permanent part of the facilities nor contribute directly to the study or design activities. The RACER Markup Template contains six factors that are used to calculate indirect costs:

- Professional Labor Overhead/G&A
- Field Office Overhead/G&A
- Subcontractor Profit
- Prime Contractor Profit
- Contingency
- Owner Costs

Markup percentages are applied at Level 3 (Phase). If you do not select a markup template at Level 3 (Phase), the System Default Markups will be applied to the phase.

The System Default Markups were developed using remediation and general construction industry data obtained from various educational institutions, professional societies and associations, subject-matter experts, commercial organizations, and government agencies. The data was reviewed by a group consisting of representatives from private industry, the Air Force, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Department of Energy.



- Direct Costs
- Professional Labor Overhead / G&A
- Field Office Overhead / G&A
- Prime Contractor Profit
- Subcontractor Profit
- Contingency
- Owner Cost
- Markup Calculations
- Applying Markup Percentages
- Adjusting Markups for Each Technology
- Creating Custom Markup Templates
- · Markups Report

# FINAL RECORD OF DECISION FOR

#### ASH LANDFILL

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

#### Prepared for:

## SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Prepared By:

#### PARSONS

100 Summer Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, Massachusetts

Contract Number: DACA87-95-D-0031

Delivery Order 0010

July 2004

#### Description of the Selected Remedy

5i/E

The selected remedy for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit consists of a combination of one source control alternative and one migration control alternative. The selected remedy removes potential sources of soil and groundwater contamination and addresses residually-contaminated soil and groundwater. The selected remedy for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit consists of the following elements:

- Excavation and off-site disposal of Debris Piles, and establishment and maintenance of a
  vegetative soil cover for the Ash Landfill and the Non-Combustion Fill Landfill (NCFL) for
  source control;
- Installation of three in-situ permeable reactive barrier walls, and maintenance of the proposed walls and the existing wall for migration control of the groundwater plume;
- Backfilling and re-grading the Incinerator Cooling Water Pond (SEAD-3) to fill the pond during the excavation of the debris piles;
- A Contingency Plan will be developed to include one of the following options; provision of an alternative water supply for potential downgradient receptors (farmhouse) or air sparging of the plume in the event that groundwater conditions downgradient of the recommended remedial action described above exceed trigger values;

Land Use Controls (LUCs) to attain the remedial action objectives; and

• Completion of a review of the selected remedy every five-years (at minimum) in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA. If a wall material other than iron is selected, the Army will conduct a review of the remedy's effectiveness one year after the walls are installed. Subsequent annual reviews will be performed until the first five year review. The typical five year review schedule will be followed thereafter.

#### Land Use Control Performance Objectives

The LUC performance objectives for the Ash Landfill are to:

- Prevent access to or use of the groundwater until cleanup levels are met;
- Maintain the integrity of any current or future remedial or monitoring system such as monitoring wells and impermeable reactive barriers;
- Prohibit excavation of the soil or construction of inhabitable structures (temporary or permanent) above the area of the existing groundwater plume; and

 Maintain the vegetative soil layer over the ash fill areas and the NCFL to limit ecological contact.

The groundwater LUCs will be continued until such time that the concentration of hazardous substances in the groundwater have been reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. Intrusive restrictions for those areas requiring a vegetative soil cover will continue indefinitely. These land use controls will be implemented over the area of the groundwater plume, NCFL, and the Ash Landfill, as shown on Figure 1-1.

#### LUC Remedial Design

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In order to implement the Army's remedy, which includes the imposition of land use controls, a LUC Remedial Design for the Ash Landfill will be prepared which satisfies the applicable requirements of Paragraphs (a) and (c), Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for the Ash Landfill, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York and the Army, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from federal ownership. A schedule for completion of the draft Ash Landfill LUC Remedial Design Plan (LUC RD) will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).

The Army shall implement, inspect, report, and enforce the LUCs described in this ROD in accordance with the approved LUC RD. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or through other means, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity. Should the Army transfer these responsibilities, the Army shall provide timely written notice to the regulators of the transferee which shall include the entity's name, address, and general remedial responsibility.

The five-year reviews are intended to evaluate whether the response actions remain protective of public health and the environment, and they would consist of document review, ARAR review, interviews, inspection/technology review, and reporting.

#### State Concurrence

NYSDOH forwarded a letter of concurrence regarding the selection of a remedial action to NYSDEC, and NYSDEC, in turn, forwarded to EPA a letter of concurrence regarding the selection of a remedial action. This letter of concurrence has been placed in **Appendix** B.

#### Declaration

The selected remedy is consistent with CERCLA and, to the extent practicable, with the NCP, and it is protective of human health and the environment, complies with federal and state requirements that

FINAL RECORD OF DECISION

FOR

# THE ABANDONED DEACTIVATION FURNACE (SEAD-16) AND THE ACTIVE DEACTIVATION FURNACE (SEAD-17)

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Prepared By:

PARSONS

150 Federal St. 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, Massachusetts

Contract Number: DACA87-95-D-0031

Delivery Order 003

USEPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

March 2006

#### .0 DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

#### Site Name and Location

The Abandoned Deactivation Furnace (SEAD-16) and the Active Deactivation Furnace (SEAD-17) Seneca Army Depot Activity
CERCLIS ID# NY0213820830
Romulus, Seneca County, New York

#### Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the U.S. Army's (Army's) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) selected remedy for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, located at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA or the Depot) near Romulus, New York. The decision was developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator, the Director of the National Capital Region Field Office, and the USEPA Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this Record of Decision (ROD). The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) have concurred with the selected remedy.

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, 5786 State Route 96, Building 123, Romulus, NY 14541. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial action. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through the NYSDEC and NYSDOH, has concurred with the selected remedy. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### Site Assessment

The response action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect human health or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment or from actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants from SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, which may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

#### Description of the Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 addresses contaminated soil, building debris, and groundwater. The selected remedy will result in the removal of soil and groundwater as a pathway

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does not further degrade groundwater quality.

The elements that compose this remedy include:

- Conduct additional sampling as part of the pre-design sampling program to further delineate th areas of excavation;
- Remove, test, and dispose of the SEAD-16 building debris off-site;
- Excavate approximately 275 cubic yards (cy) of ditch soil to a depth of 1 foot (ft.) with leac concentrations greater than 1250 mg/Kg until cleanup standards are achieved;
- Excavate approximately 1760 cy of surface soils to a depth of 1 ft. at SEAD-16 with lead concentrations greater than 1250 mg/Kg, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) and metal concentrations greater than risk-based derived cleanup standards listed below and in Table 1-1;
- Excavate approximately 67 cy of subsurface soils to a depth of 2 ft. to 3 ft. at SEAD-16 (areas around SB16-2, SB16-4, and SB16-5) with lead concentrations greater than 1250 mg/Kg, and PAH and metal concentrations greater than risk-based derived cleanup standards listed below and in Table 1-1 (Figure 1-1);
- Excavate approximately 2590 cy of surface soils to a depth of 1 ft. at SEAD-17 with lead concentrations greater than 1250 mg/Kg and metal concentrations greater than risk-based derived cleanup standards listed below (Table 1-1) (Figure 1-2);
- Stabilize excavated soils from SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 and building debris from SEAD-16
  exceeding the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) criteria in order to attain Land
  Disposal Restrictions (LDR);
- Dispose of the excavated material in an off-site landfill;

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- Backfill the excavated areas with clean backfill;
- Conduct groundwater monitoring at SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 until concentrations are below the GA criteria;
- Remediate material potentially presenting an explosive hazard and munitions and explosives of concern to meet the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB) requirements for unrestricted use or to put into place land use restrictions as may be required by DDESB;
- Submit a Completion Report following the remedial action;
- Establish and maintain land use controls (LUCs) to prevent access to or use of the groundwater and to prevent residential use until cleanup standards are met; and
- Complete a review of the selected remedy every 5 years (at minimum), in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA.

Sypan review

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Page 1-2

COMPOUNDS	SOIL CLEANUP GOAL			
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (	PAHs)			
Benzo(a)anthracene (µg/Kg)	20,417			
Benzo(a)pyrene (µg/Kg)	2,042			
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (μg/Kg)	20,417			
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (µg/Kg)	50,000			
Chrysene (µg/Kg)	50,000			
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (μg/Kg)	2,042			
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (μg/Kg)	20,417			
Metals				
Antimony (mg/Kg)	29			
Arsenic (mg/Kg)	20			
Cadmium (mg/Kg)	14			
Copper (mg/Kg)	331			
Cead (mg/Kg)	1250			
Mercury (mg/Kg)	0.54			
Thallium (mg/Kg)	2.6			
inc (mg/kg)	773			

To complete Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure of the deactivation furnace at SEAD-17, the Army will either further decontaminate or demolish and dispose off-site the structures that failed to meet closure standards during the interim closure (i.e., concrete slabs and block walls).

#### SEAD-16 AND SEAD-17 Land Use Control (LUC) Performance Objectives

The LUC performance objectives for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 are to:

- · Prevent access to or use of the groundwater until cleanup levels are met; and
- Prevent residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities and playgrounds activities.

The LUCs would be implemented over the area bounded by the boundary at SEAD-16 (Figure 1-1) and SEAD-17 (Figure 1-2). The boundary of SEAD-16 is defined as the fence; SEAD-17 is bounded by the fence to the east and by natural boundaries, such as ditches. It should be noted that land within the Planned Industrial/Office Development (PID) area, which includes SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, is also subject to a separate Proposed Plan and ROD that include institutional controls (ICs) ["Final ROD for Sites Requiring Institutional Controls in the Planned Industrial/Office Development or Warehousing Areas" (Parsons, 2004)]. Groundwater use restrictions will continue until groundwater constituent concentrations have been reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. With USEPA approval, once groundwater cleanup standards are achieved, the groundwater use restrictions may be eliminated.

March 2006

To implement the Army's remedy, which includes the imposition of LUCs, a LUC Remedial Desig for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 will be prepared which satisfies the applicable requirements o Paragraphs (a) and (c) of Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 1318 Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York and the Army, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from federal ownership. A schedule for completion of the draft SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 LUC Remedial Design Plan (LUC RD) will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).

The Army shall implement, inspect, report, and enforce the LUCs described in this ROD in accordance with the approved LUC RD. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or through other means, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

#### State Concurrence

NYSDOH forwarded a letter of concurrence regarding the selection of a remedial action to NYSDEC, and NYSDEC, in turn, forwarded to USEPA a letter of concurrence regarding the selection of a remedial action in the future. This letter of concurrence has been placed in Appendix B.

#### Declaration

CERCLA and the NCP require each selected remedy to be protective of human health, public welfare, and the environment; be cost effective, comply with other statutory laws; and use permanent solutions, alternative treatment technologies, and resource recovery options to the maximum extent possible. CERCLA and the NCP also state a preference for treatment as a principal element for the reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of the hazardous substances.

The selected remedy is consistent with CERCLA and the NCP and is protective of human health and the environment, complies with Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action, is cost-effective, and utilizes permanent solutions. This remedy also reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Because this remedy may result in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining on-site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure for an indeterminate period, a statutory review will be conducted every 5 years after initiation of the remedial action to ensure that the remedy is, or will be, protective of human health and the environment.

March 2006
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unrestricted use. With USEPA approval, once groundwater cleanup standards are achieved, the groundwater use restrictions may be eliminated.

To implement the Army's remedy, which includes LUCs, a LUC RD for SEAD-16 and SEAD-1 will be prepared which satisfies the applicable requirements of Paragraphs (a) and (c) of ECL Articl-27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare at environmental easement for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York and the Army, which will be recorded at the time of SEAD-16's and SEAD-17's transfer from federal ownership. A schedule for completion of the draft SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 LUC RD will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the FFA.

The present worth cost of this alternative is \$3,109,400. The capital cost and the present worth O&M cost of Alternative 4 are \$1,699,900 and \$1,409,500, respectively.

In comparison to other remedies considered in the FS, Alternative 4 has the highest overall ranking. While it does not rank highest for any single evaluation criterion, as Alternatives 2 and 6 do, neither does it rank the lowest for any evaluation criteria considered, which each of the other intrusive alternatives did. Alternative 4 ranks second of all the alternatives for long-term effectiveness and permanence and reduction of mobility of contaminants. It also ranks highest of the three alternatives (2, 4, and 6) for technical feasibility and overall cost. The preferred alternative will eliminate source soils from further impacting SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 by preventing contact with receptors and migration of contaminants to surface water and groundwater. It is a cost-effective, readily available alternative that does not require long-term maintenance aside from groundwater monitoring and maintenance of LUCs, such as groundwater restrictions, and residential/daycare land use restrictions; and, the alternative can be implemented quickly to provide short-term effectiveness. Finally, it is a permanent solution that would significantly reduce the mobility of the contaminants and potential for exposure at SEAD-16 and SEAD-17.

Source 10

# WORK AUTHORIZATION DIRECTIVE (WAD) BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND FUNDS RELEASE DOCUMENT

CEMP-CEP

2 APR 2014

DIRECTIVE NO. SENECA 20140402(2) ISSUED THRU: CENAD-PD-IIES (AJODAH) TO: CENAN-PP-E (BATTAGLIA)

ISSUED FOR: BRAC 97 ER at Seneca Army Depot, NY.

1. Reference:

FAD, 02 APR 2014, advice number 14-0002-01964.

2. You are authorized Base Closure Account (BCA) environmental restoration funds to execute the following project(s):

BRAC ROUND: (97) 97 incre	ease X /decrease/r	reprog _	
APPRN: 97 X/2019 0516.60A1 2014 BCA	DIV/DIS	ST: NAN	ASN: 8011
PROJECT	AMSCO	CALL STREET	LOCATION
ASH LANDFILL	61B50006	\$1,0044	4,000.00
SITE SEAD-006, SENECA AD, NY			
MULT NFA (OLD SCRAP WD PILE)	61B50009	\$298,00	00.00
SITE SEAD-009, SENECA AD, NY		Market Control	
RADIOACTIVE BURIAL (3)	61B50012	\$58,000	1.00 Le
SITE SEAD-012, SENECA AD, NY			571 povi
FIRE TRAINING AND DEMO PAD	61B50025	\$213,00	10.00 - LEAT 1
SITE SEAD-025, SENECA AD, NY		470 BBB	5 A 1010
RESORATION ADVISORY BOARD SUPPORT	62B50002	\$5,000.0	00
SENECA AD, NY		Nazira i antania	
BEC SUPPORT	62B50002	\$105,00	0.00
SENECA AD, NY			
DEACTIVATION FURNACES	6MB50001	\$219,00	0.00
SITE SEAD-001-R-01, SENECA AD, NY			122
EOD RANGE 1	6MB50003	\$15,000	1.00
SITE SEAD-003-R-01, SENECA AD, NY			
OPEN BURN/OPEN DETONATION GROUNDS,	6MB50006	\$98,000	0.00
SITE SEAD-006-R-01, SENECA AD, NY	- c c and a and '	T COTT 1 0	200 771 4272
POC at CENAN is Randy Battaglia, 607-869-1523. I	POC at CEMP-CEP 19	s Jeff Waugh, 2	.02-761-4363

3. These funds are for the above specified projects only. The funds may not be transferred to other projects without approval and authorization of this office.

4. Accounting and Reporting Instructions:

- a. Report all financial data on a monthly basis via the Integrated Command Accounting and Reporting (ICAR) System.
- b. Report excess funds to CEMP-CEP as soon as they are identified.
- c. Provide a copy of this WAD to your Resource Management Office.

CF: AJODAH (CENAD)

#### MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Date: 14 March 2014

**SUBJECT:** Environmental Liabilities for site SEAD-12, Radioactive Waste Burial Pits including SEAD-72, Building 803 at Seneca Army Depot

This memorandum serves as formal documentation of the information used to develop the Cost-To-Complete (CTC) estimate for the 2014 data call. The Draft Record of Decision identifies CERCLA requirements for LTM (Source 1).

**Site:** SEAD-12, Radioactive Waste Burial Pits including SEAD-72, Building 803. The AOC encompasses the former Special Weapons Storage site. Classified components were buried on site after demilitarization. Painting activity within the AOC resulted in soil and ground water contamination. Exit strategy is to restrict use of building 813/814 until a vapor intrusion study is performed by a future reuser and restrict the use of ground water until cleanup standards are met. LUC duration is estimated to be 30 years.

#### Source:

- 1. Draft Record of Decision, SEAD 12 and SEAD 72, February 2012 (CERCLA Action)
- 2. Owner cost from RACER
- 3. Ltr, HQ ACSIM Subject FY 14 Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and the Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls; Escalation Rates

#### **Owner Support Cost Assumptions:**

Owner support costs, which are not included in CERCLA Decision Documents, are calculated to be 11% of Project Cost as described in RACER.

## Cost Summary SEAD-12

LUC Costs (Source 1) \$6000/year x 30 years Escalation of FY 2012 Costs with Rate of 1.0388 (Source 3), \$6,000X1.0388 X30= \$186,984

\$186,984

LTM (Source 2)

Owner Support Cost \$186,984 x 11% = \$20,568.24 ( rounded to \$20,568)

\$20,568

**Total Site Cost** 

\$207,552

Material Change: No

Reason:

Prepared by: Randall Battaglia
Cost Estimator

Signature

Signature

Date

Signature

Reviewed by: Stephen M. Absolom Cost Estimate Reviewer

### DRAFT RECORD OF DECISION

FOR

# THE RADIOACTIVE WASTE BURIAL SITES (SEAD-12) AND THE MIXED WASTE STORAGE FACILITY (SEAD-72)

## SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY 5786 STATE ROUTE 96 ROMULUS, NEW YORK 14541

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35816

Prepared By:

Parsons

100 High Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Contract Number: DACA87-02-D-0005

Delivery Orders: 0031

EPA Site ID: NY0213820830

NY Site ID: 8-50-006

February 2012

since extensive coordination with local, state, and regional agencies would be required in the attempt to support and justify no remedial action at SEAD-12.

Alternative 2 would be slightly more difficult to implement than Alternative 1 because it requires the implementation, maintenance, oversight, and annual reporting of the continuing effectiveness of the environmental easement and the preparation, submittal, and approval of an environmental easement implementation plan.

Alternative 3 would be more difficult to implement than Alternative 2. Nonetheless, technologies for the building demolition, soil excavation, and characterization, transport, and disposal of excavated soil under Alternative 2 are mature and readily available. In addition, a licensed off-site landfill capable of accepting the building debris and soil from SEAD-12 would be needed for Alternative 3.

#### 10.6 COST

: . .

Capital costs, operating costs, and administrative costs were estimated for Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. Capital costs include those costs for professional labor, construction and equipment, field work, monitoring and testing, and treatment and disposal. Operating costs include costs for administrative and professional labor, monitoring, and utilities. Administrative costs include the costs for land use restrictions. The present worth cost associated with all alternatives is calculated using a discount rate of seven percent (7%) and a 30-year time interval for Alternative 2 and five years for Alternative 3. The estimated capital, operation, maintenance, and monitoring, and the present-worth costs are presented below.

Alternative	Capital Cost	Annual	LTM Costs	Total Present-W	orth Costs	ANN
1	\$0		\$0		\$0	111
2	\$0		\$6,000	>	\$160,767	
3	\$440,000	¥6	\$20,000	4	\$522,000	

Alternative 1 (no action) is the least costly alternative and incurs no cost for SEAD-12. The costs for the Buildings 813/814 area remediation are \$160,767 and \$522,000 for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, < Mfacrophing

Expecter) respectively.

#### STATE ACCEPTANCE 10.8

NYSDEC concurs with the preferred remedial alternative (i.e., Alternative 2) for SEAD-12.

#### COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE 10.9

Community acceptance of the preferred alternative for SEAD-12 and SEAD-72 will be assessed in the ROD following review of the public comments received on the Proposed Plan.

Page 10-5

: . .

#### 11.0 SELECTED REMEDY

SEAD-12 is suitable for unrestricted use, exclusive of the area shown in **Figure 1-1**, where data are needed to assess potential hazards and risks that may exist due to VOC vapor intrusion into buildings or re-contamination of soil and groundwater due to VOC migration from beneath the building slabs. Since TCE and other VOCs were detected in the soil underlying Buildings 813/814, the Army is proposing to reduce potential risks, if any in fact exist, that may be associated with the potential outward migration of these hazardous substances.

Both the environmental easement (Alternative 2) and the Buildings 813/814 vapor intrusion study and building demolition (Alternative 3) alternatives were evaluated together with the no-action alternative (Alternative 1) for SEAD-12. Based on the comparative alternative analysis, Alternatives 2 and 3 both satisfy the requirements of CERCLA Section 121, 42 U.S.C. Section 9621, and have similar performance with respect to the NCR's nine evaluation criteria, 40 CFR Section 300.430(e)(9). The costs are \$160,767 and \$522,000 for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3, respectively. The cost of Alternative 3 is approximately seven times larger than the cost for Alternative 2. Alternative 2 is comparatively cost effective in reducing potential risks associated with indoor air exposure. As a result, Alternative 2 is the recommended alternative.

In summary, the preferred remedy at SEAD-12 is to establish an environmental easement to prohibit access to, and use of, Buildings 813/814, or any newly constructed building overlying the footprint of the existing buildings, until such time as data are provided to show that potential risks from volatile organic compound, including trichloroethene, intrusion do not pose unacceptable risks to future receptors within the building(s). Additionally, a separate LUC that prohibits access to and use of groundwater in the vicinity of Buildings 813/814 (as shown in Figure 1-1) would also be implemented and maintained.

The vapor intrusion easement will state that an investigation of vapor intrusion potential and indoor air quality must be performed, and the results of the surveys must be reviewed and approved by the Army, EPA, and NYSDEC before the buildings, or any newly constructed buildings in the designated area, are occupied. The groundwater access and use restriction will be maintained until new analytical data are provided to, and approved by, the Army, EPA, and NYSDEC to indicate that groundwater in the vicinity of Building 813 and 814, and former well MW12-37 meets GA groundwater standards.

For SEAD-72, the selected remedy is No Further Action, as this facility has been successfully closed in accordance with an approved RCRA Closure Plan.

To implement the selected remedy for SEAD-12, which includes the imposition of LUCs at SEAD-12, an LUC RD Plan will be prepared which is consistent with Paragraphs (a) and (c) of the New York State ECL Article 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. The LUC RD Plan will include: a Site Description; the Institutional Control (IC) Land Use Restrictions; the LUC Mechanism to ensure that the land use restrictions are not violated in the future; implementation and maintenance actions, including periodic inspections; periodic certifications that the institutional engineering controls are in-place and being maintained by the owner or persons implementing the remedy; and, Reporting/Notification requirements. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for SEAD-12, consistent

January 2012

#### Owner Cost

In RACER, Owner Cost is the owner's workforce cost to initiate, contract, oversee, direct, implement and closeout the project. Owner costs may include the following categories or items:

- Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead (SIQI-);
- · Construction management and "Owner's Representative" services;
- · Laboratory quality assurance;
- · Operations and maintenance manual; and

Other costs (e.g. technical, real estate, administrative, contracting, accounting, etc.).
 The system default percentage for Owner Cost is 11 %. The valid range for the Owner Cost markup factor is 0% to 20%.





Direct Costs Professional Labor Overhead / G&A Field Office Overhead / G&A Prime Contractor Profit Subcontractor Profit Contingency Markup Calculations Applying Markup Percentages Adjusting Markups for Each Technology Creating Custom Markup Templates Markups Report

DOUNCE

Source 3



# DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT 600 ARMY PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0500

DAIM-IS

JAN 29 2014

#### MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database - Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

- 1. Reference Memorandum, ODUSD(AT&L), 11 Oct 13, subject: Environmental, Safety and Occupational (ESOH) Management Information for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013.
- 2. The official start of the FY14 Data Call for the semi-annual updates to AEDB-R and AEBD-CC was 2 Dec 13. Enclosures 1-3 provide a timeline for Spring and Fall data submissions based on installation type. Enclosure 1 contains the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) (BRAC 88, 91, 93, 95, and 05) submittal schedule. Enclosure 2 includes the Active and non-BRAC Excess schedule, and Enclosure 3 includes the schedule for Partial BRAC installations (combination of Active and BRAC). Users are strongly encouraged to run the data submission readiness checklists before starting the update and upon data submission.
- 3. BRAC installation update (refer to Enclosure 1 for the schedule):
- a. Spring Submission: Installations are responsible for updating the Army's database of record (AEDB-R) for all BRAC Installation Restoration [IR], Munitions Response [MR] and Compliance sites. Installations must update the cost-to-complete (CTC) estimates, cost requirements spread, phase schedules and the programmed funding spread prior to 11 Apr 14. Enclosure 4 contains escalation factors for updating previous year CTC estimates to the current year costs. All CTC estimates must be released before the Spring data submission. The OACSIM BRAC Division performs Quality Control review of financial data for all BRAC installations.
- b. Fall Submission: Installations must update all non-cost site-level data (IR, MR and Compliance), including phase schedules prior to 29 Aug 14.
- c. BRAC Installation Action Plans (BIAP): Installations must update and finalize the BIAP for FY15 by 1 Oct 14 using the Installation Action Plan (IAP) tool located on Army Environmental Reporting Online (AERO). If all sites at an installation are in the remedial action operations (RA-O) or long term management (LTM) phase, the BIAP may be updated every 5 years.

#### DAIM-IS

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

- 4. Active and non-BRAC Excess installations update (refer to Enclosure 2 for the schedule):
- a. Spring Submission: Installations are responsible for updating the Army's database of record (AEDB-R and AEDB-CC). Installations must update CTC estimates, cost requirements spread, phase schedules, and programmed funding spread prior to 11 Apr 14.
- b. Fall Submission: Installations must update all non-cost site-level data (IR, MR and Compliance), including phase schedules prior to 29 Aug 14.
- c. The Installation Action Plan (IAP) data gathering is the primary forum through which IR/MR site-level data, to include CTC estimates with requirements, and phase schedules are collected for input to AEDB-R and AEDB-CC. The IAP must accurately reflect the installation cleanup program. Installations must coordinate with USAEC to establish validation dates for AEDB-R and set process schedules. The AEDB-R (and AEDB-CC where appropriate) must be updated and submitted within 20 working days following each installation's IAP validation call. The IAP, and therefore AEDB-R and AEDB-CC, must reflect supportable CTC requirements with proper supporting documentation. The process for including an Estimate Summary Table as part of each Memorandum for the Record shall continue when developing or updating FY15 CTC estimates. Enclosure 4 contains escalation factors for bringing previous year CTC estimates to the current year. The IAP process schedule is located on AERO. The FY15 IAP will be generated using the IAP tool on AERO. If all sites at an installation are in the RA-O or LTM phase, the IAP may be updated every five years.
- 5. Partial BRAC installations update: BRAC sites will follow the same requirements as discussed in paragraph 3, and Environmental Restoration, Army (ER,A) funded sites will follow the requirements outlined in paragraph 4. The BRAC and Active installation points of contact (POC) should coordinate installation submission for the Spring data submission. The installation must be aware of the schedule provided in Enclosure 3 for partial BRAC installations.

#### 6. Suspense Dates:

Suspense	Action
11 Apr 14	Spring data Active, CC, non-BRAC Excess/BRAC Installation submit to Oversight level
18 Apr 14	Spring data Oversight level submit to Army Reviewing level, USAEC/DAIM-ISE (for CC submit to Command level for approval)
29 Aug 14	Fall data Active, CC, non-BRAC Excess/BRAC Installation submit to Oversight level
05 Sep 14	Fall data Oversight level submit to Army Reviewing level, USAEC/DAIM-ISE (for CC

DAIM-IS

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

	submit to Command level for approval)	
01 Oct 14	Final update to FY15 BIAP or IAP via AERO.	

- 7. The FY14 Environmental Cleanup Reporting Training schedule to include course descriptions, can be found on the AERO AEDB-R web page under the Documents portal at the following URL (<a href="https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/587588">https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/587588</a>). Information regarding implementation milestones and training for HQAES is being developed and will be announced under a separate memorandum.
- 8. The OACSIM POC for Active sites is Mr. Kevin Roughgarden, 571-256-9705; e-mail: Kevin.Roughgarden@us.army.mil. The OACSIM POC for BRAC sites is Mr. Richard Ramsdell, 703-545-2504, e-mail: richard.c.ramsdell2.civ@mail.mil. Enclosure 5 provides specific contacts for technical, reporting, and program management assistance.

CARLA K. COULSON

Director, Installation Services

5 Encls

AEDB-R FY14

Data Call Schedule - BRAC

2. AEDB-R and AEDB-CC FY14

Data Call Schedule - Active,

CC and Non-BRAC Excess

3. AEDB-R FY14 Data Call Schedule -

Partial BRAC

4. Escalation Rates

5. AEDB-R Specific Contracts for

Technical, Reporting, and Program

Management Assistance

DISTRIBUTION:

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND

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MILITARY SURFACE DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION COMMAND

US ARMY SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND/ARMY STRATEGIC COMMAND

# **ESCALATION RATES**

## Constant Year (FY14) Dollars

The CTC estimates shall be reported on a current cost basis (unadjusted for inflation). The following factors should be used to bring previous year costs to the current year.

Base Fiscal Year	Escalation Rate
FY09	1.0888
FY10	1.0706
FY11	1.0504
FY12	1.0388
FY13	1.0189

SEAD 0/2

Phase	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Out Years
LTM	¥		6	6	6	6	6	6	151
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			7	7	7	7	7	7	166

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#### MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Date: April 8, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Environmental Liabilities for site SEAD-006-R-01 RCRA Closure of the OB/OD Grounds (alias SEAD-115) at Seneca Army Depot

This memorandum serves as formal documentation of the information used to develop the Cost-To-Complete (CTC) estimate for site SEAD-006-R-01 for the 2014 data call. This site also encompasses SEAD-023 (OB Grounds). The Remedial Action Cost Engineering and Requirements (RACER) 11.1 system was used to estimate the cost of Site Closeout, Well Abandonment, and Land Use controls. The SEAD-23 monitoring program, which was initiated in 2007 under this project, will be carried under the RI/FS phase until completion of the IRA at the end of FY15. In 2015 it is assumed six additional wells will be installed at SEAD 006-R-01 for additional GW monitoring at the site as part of a LTM plan. Monitoring for SEAD 006-R-01 will start in 2016. Contract W912DY-10-D-0014 Delivery Order 5, (Source 5) provides the cost of the Long Term Monitoring Plan, well installation, first year monitoring cost and out year monitoring cost. The cost for the GW monitoring during the RIFS phase for SEAD 23 is provided by contract W912DY-08-D-0003 Delivery Order 0015 task 0001b. (Source 6) and the requirement for testing is established in the ROD for the OB Grounds (Source 2). It is assumed that after the completion of the IRA, monitoring GW for SEAD-006-R-01 will require sampling at a quarterly interval for the first year and then semi-annually in subsequent years for cap inspection and effectiveness. It is further assumed that the monitoring efforts at SEAD 23 will continue as part of the overall project (Source 6). After the IRA is completed in 2015, the monitoring will be carried under the LTM phase. In FY 2016, the first 5-year review will occur.

**Site:** SEAD-006-R-01 RCRA Closure of the OB/OD Grounds (alias SEAD-115). The Open Burning/ Open Detonation Grounds is an AOC that the Army used to demilitarize old, obsolete, or off spec ammunition and explosives. The site was a RCRA permitted facility. The clean up strategy included the removal of all munitions potentially posing an explosive hazard. Groundwater will require annual testing until results meet cleanup criteria.

#### Source:

- Draft Final Feasibility Study Report for Open Detonation Grounds Munitions Response Action, Parsons, April 2013
- Final Record of Decision Former Open Burning Grounds Site, January 1999
- 3. Final Long Term Monitoring Plan for Open Burning Grounds, January 2007
- 4. RACER Guidance for Cost to Owner
- 5. Contract W912DY-10-D-0014, Delivery Order #0005, DTD Nov 24, 2011
- 6. Final 2011 Long Term Monitoring Annual Report for the Open Burning Grounds, May 2013.

#### **RACER Assumptions:**

#### Site Closeout Documentation (LTM):

- 1. Site Closeout is moderate complexity
- 2. Kick-off, review and regulatory meetings
- 3. Work Plans and reports all default values
- 4. Documents will be stored for 30 years

#### Well abandonment (LTM):

- 1. Number of wells: 12
- 2. Well depth: 15 feet
- 3. Well diameter: 2 inches
- 4. Formation type: Unconsolidated
- 5. Method: Overdrill/excavation

## Five year MPPEH & CERCLA review

- 1. Review cycles (SEAD 006-R-01 and SEAD 23 combined)
- 2. Five year review cycle starts 2006 with first review 2011for SEAD 23
- Five year review cycle starts 2016 for SEAD 006-R-01 and SEAD 23 combined
- 4. Site is moderate complexity
- Reports, reviews, interviews and site inspections include all default parameters
- 6. UXO review included

# Cost Summary SEAD-006-R-01 (SEAD-115)

LTM

Long Term Monitoring Plan preparation (source 5) \$23,333.12 (rounded to \$23,334)

\$ 23,334

Install 6 and Monitor 12 GW wells quarterly 1<sup>st</sup> year, 2015 (source 5) \$160,509.05 (rounded to \$160,510)

\$160,510

For years 2016-2044,

Monitor 12 GW wells, semi annually x 29 years (source 5) \$49,663.35X29= \$1,440,237.15 (rounded to \$1,440,237)

\$1,440,237

Assumption:

Owner Support for GW Monitoring (Source 4) 11% of total LTM Cost (\$23,334+\$160,510+\$1,440,237)x 11%= \$1,624,081 x 0.11= \$178,648.91 (rounded to \$178,649)

\$178,649

5-year Reviews for MPPEH and CERCLA Reviews
Six five-year reviews for SEAD-23 and SEAD-006-R-01
(Starting in FY16) and Well Abandonment
& Site Closeout (RACER)
Cost \$283,870.04 (rounded to \$283,870)

\$283,900

**LTM Cost** 

\$2,086,630

Material Change: no

Reason:

Prepared by: Randall Battaglia Cost Estimator

Signature

Signature

#### DRAFT FINAL

#### FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT

for

### OPEN DETONATION GROUNDS MUNITIONS RESPONSE ACTION

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK

#### Prepared for:

U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville -



and SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared by:

PARSONS 100 High Street Boston, MA 02110

Contract Number W912DY-08-D-0003 Task Order No. 0013 EPA Site ID# NY0213820830 NY Site ID# 8-50-006

APRIL 2013

#### 3.0 DEVELOPMENT AND SCREENING OF ALTERNATIVES

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section summarizes the remedial action alternatives that were developed from the technologies screened in **Section 2.0**. Prior to the development of alternatives, an evaluation of general response actions and a technology screening was performed for inclusion into proposed remedial action alternatives for the OD Grounds. Technologies were combined into alternatives considering potential waste-limiting and site-limiting factors unique to the OD Grounds and the level of technical development for each technology. This information was used to differentiate alternatives with respect to effectiveness and implementability. This FS focuses on identifying and evaluating alternatives for the OD Grounds.

#### 3.2 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

The following remedial action alternatives were developed for the OD Grounds:

- Alternative 1: NFA
- Alternative 2: Geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation, capping, LUCs; and
- Alternative 3: Geophysical mapping, intrusive investigation, excavation, off-site disposal, and LUCs.

Technologies and processes associated with these actions were assembled into remedial action alternatives.

#### 3.2.1 Alternative 1, No-Further Action

Alternative 1 is the no further action alternative. CERCLA and NYSDEC guidance for conducting feasibility studies recommends that the no-action alternative be considered against all other alternatives.

The no further action alternative would leave the OD Grounds undisturbed with the continuation of existing site security measures, such as locked gates, to prevent civilian access and direct contact with contaminated soil and possible exposure to potential MPPEH.

#### 3.2.2 Alternative 2, Geophysical Mapping/Intrusive Investigation/Capping/LUCs

This alternative would complete the MPPEH clearance in areas that were not previously cleared by previous investigations. In the open and accessible areas, previously identified anomalies will be reacquired and removed. In areas that are wooded or inaccessible and were not previously cleared, mag and dig operations will be completed using a handheld magnetometer, such as a Schonstedt. In accessible areas that were not previously mapped (0 - 1,000 foot radius), DGM surveys will be conducted using EM61s over approximately 60 acres in the area surrounding the OD Hill. The newly mapped areas will be designated in two different categories:

- 1. metals saturated areas where the high density prohibits individual anomalies from being identified and manually removed (0 500 foot radius)
- lower metals density areas where individual anomalies can be identified and manually removed (500 – 1,000 foot radius)



It is anticipated that metallic saturation (or a high density of potential MPPEH) will be encountered in areas located closer to the OD Hill (0 – 500 foot radius). At locations where the DGM survey indicates that there is metallic saturation, the top 6 inches of soil will be excavated. The soil will be screened to remove potential MPPEH, and the overburden will be staged on-site for potential reuse and/or incorporation into the site cap. The excavated area will then be resurveyed and the results of the DGM survey will be used to generate a dig list of target anomalies to be investigated. In the event that the results of the DGM survey indicate that areas are still saturated with metal an additional 6 inches of soil may be excavated, screened, and staged, as previously described, followed by a subsequent DGM survey of that area.

For the lower density metals areas, the anomalies on the generated dig list from the DGM surveys will be reacquired and intrusively investigated by a geophysicist and UXO dig team, in the same manner as the intrusive investigation in the Kickout area. A two-person UXO technician/demolition team will perform any required MPPEH demolition procedures. The demolition team will dispose of any MPPEH suspected of containing explosives/spotting charges or inaccessible voids by detonation. All MD will be certified and disposed of as MDAS in accordance with current regulations.

The excavated soil that passed through the screen will be placed on the OD Hill and the resulting surface will be compacted and graded. An engineered cap, covering approximately 10 acres in aerial extent and approximately 75,000 cy (+/- 35%) of material, will be installed over the OD Hill and the surrounding area. The cap will comply with NYS Part 360 requirements. A geomembrane layer will be selected, and the total thickness of the cap will be at least 18 inches. Any identified soil with contaminant levels exceeding the selected soil cleanup goals would be incorporated under the cap. A design work plan will be prepared and the exact limits of the cap will be determined during the design phase of the project.

LTM would include maintenance of the cap and LUC inspections. Potential LTM of site groundwater conditions may be appropriate subsequent to the remedial alternative selected in this FS.

LUCs will be placed on the site to prohibit the use of groundwater, prohibit digging, and prevent the use of the site for use as a daycare or a residential facility.

Implementation of this alternative would be highly effective in achieving the RAOs, long-term effectiveness, preventing exposure, and implementability. The costs for this alternative are moderate.

# 3.2.3 Alternative 3, Geophysical Mapping/Intrusive Investigation/Excavation/Off-Site Disposal/LUCs

Alternative 3 is similar to Alternative 2, but this alternative would involve the excavation and off-site disposal of all soil containing MPPEH or contaminant concentrations that exceed cleanup goals in lieu of capping these soils. Similar to Alternative 2, reacquisition would be completed in the Kickout area. In areas outside of the OD Hill that are wooded or inaccessible and were not previously surveyed, mag and dig operations will be completed using a handheld magnetometer, such as a Schonstedt. In accessible areas that were not previously mapped (0 - 1,000 foot radius), DGM surveys will be conducted using EM61s over approximately 60 acres in the area surrounding the OD Hill. At locations where the DGM survey indicates that there is metallic saturation, the top 6 inches of soil will be excavated (estimate

Alternative 1 must be ruled out because it is ineffective in long-term permanence and does not achieve the RAOs. Overall, Alternatives 2 and 3 have similar levels of protectiveness, permanence, long-term effectiveness, and short-term effectiveness. They will both limit exposure to potential MPPEH or contaminated soil. Alternative 3 ranks slightly higher for reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume due to the volume reduction of off-site disposal. Alternative 2 rates more favorably for implementability. Alternative 2 ranks better in terms of cost.

#### 4.5 RECOMMENDED ALTERNATIVE

Based on a comparison of the criteria, the most effective remedy for the OD Grounds is Alternative 2, DGM Mapping, intrusive investigation, cap, and LUCs. Alternative 2 limits human exposure to potential MPPEH or soil contamination, is implementable using known techniques, and is cost effective. The capital cost for the alternative is \$8.0M. The TPV is \$8.9M. The total costs include \$31,500 per year for LUC inspections and cap maintenance, plus \$40,300 per five-year review over the 30 year period.



Sourcel

# FINAL RECORD OF DECISION (ROD) FORMER OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS SITE SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY (SEDA) ROMULUS, NY

Prepared For: United States Army Corps of Engineers

Prepared By:
Parsons Engineering Science, Inc.
30 Dan Road
Canton, MA 02021-2809
January 1999
CONTRACT NO. DACA87-92-D-0022

Delivery Order 0010

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

The selected remedy outlined in this ROD addresses potential exposure to elevated level metals, such as lead, in the on-site soils and sediment in Reeder Creek. The following descr the significant aspects of the remedy:

- The OB Grounds was used for surface burning of explosive trash and propellants. Concern for OE below the surface, at depth, at this site is small. Although OE is not expect to be found at depth at this site, through a combination geophysics, excavation, sifting removal and soil cover, the Army will nevertheless remediate OE to meet the Department Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB) requirements for unrestricted use or put in place land use restrictions as may be required by the DDESB.
- Excavation of soils with lead concentrations above 500 mg/kg and sediments from Reed Creek with concentrations of copper and lead above the NYSDEC criteria of the 16 mg/l and 31 mg/kg, respectively.
- Treatment of soils exceeding the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP estimated to be approximately 3,800 CY of the excavated soil, via solidification /stabilizatic will be performed to remove the RCRA characteristic of toxicity. This will allow the soil t be landfilled, in accordance with the requirements of the Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR of RCRA.
- Disposal of the excavated and solidified soil in an off-site Subtitle D landfill. The tota quantity of soil to be disposed of is estimated to be 17,900 CY, including the 3,800 CY o solidified soil.
- \* Construction of a soil cover of at least 9 inches of compacted soils in the areas of the OE Grounds with soils remaining on the site with lead concentrations above 60 ppm. The area to be covered is estimated to be approximately 27.5 acres, which encompasses most of the area of the OB Grounds. The PRAP incorrectly identified the area to be covered as 43.8 acres. The cap will be vegetated with indigenous grasses to prevent erosion and to prevent direct contact and incidental soil ingestion by terrestrial wildlife. The monitoring program will ensure that the 9-inch soil/vegetative cover is maintained after the remedy is complete.
- Control of surface water runoff, as necessary, to prevent erosion of the vegetative cover and solids loading to the creek. This will be accomplished with vegetation, regrading of site topography and drainage swales.
- Conducting a monitoring program for site groundwater and sediment in Reeder Creek. This program will monitor metals. For groundwater, the level of detection will be to below 15 ug/L, the federal action level for lead in groundwater. For sediment, the detection limit for lead will be to 10 mg/kg. Should a significant exceedance be noted, the exceedance will be

confirmed through additional sampling and, if confirmed, appropriate corrective measure will be implemented to eliminate the threat posed by the exceedance. For groundwater, t. action may include metals removal via filtering. A similar process will apply for a sediment exceedance observed in Reeder Creek. First, the source of the exceedance will be identified and confirmed. If the exceedance is determined to originate from the OB Grounds site, the maintenance of or improvements to the existing erosion control systems will be instituted reduce the threat due to erosion of on-site soils to the Creek. This may include revegatatic or the construction of drainage control swales or structures.

#### STATE CONCURRENCE

NYSDEC has concurred with the selected remedy. Appendix B of this Record of Decisi contains a copy of the Declaration of Concurrence.

#### DECLARATION

1 1 2

Fig. 45 (This of T

The selected remedy is consistent with CERCLA and to the extent practicable the NCP, protective of human health and the environment, complies with federal and state requirement that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action, and is confective. The remedy uses a permanent solution for soil contamination. This remedy will not result in hazardous substances, above cleanup goals, remaining at SEDA. Because thes alternatives would result in hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants remaining on-situabove levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, CERCLA requires that the lead agency review the remedial action no less than every five years after its initiation. It justified by the review, remedial actions may be implemented to remove or treat the wastes.

# LONG-TERM MONITORING PLAN FOR OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Viscolity bear

and their

Source 3

Prepared for

U.S. Army, Engineering & Support Center, Huntsville 4820 University Square

Huntsville, AL 35816

and

Seneca Army Depot Activity 5786 State Route 96 PO Box 9

Romulus, New York 14541

Prepared by

PARSONS 150 Federal Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, MA 02110-1713

Contract DACA87-02-D-0005, Delivery Order 29 USEPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

January 2007

## 7.0 SUMMARY OF MONITORING PROGRAM

This section presents a brief summary of the activities to be performed and requirements of the groundwater and vegetated soil cap monitoring program. This section has been prepared to serve as a brief summary of the Plan requirements for current and future field crews and office personnel who will conduct the work associated with the OB Grounds monitoring program. This section is only intended to provide a brief summary for staff personnel. Supervisory and management personnel are expected to review the entire Plan.

#### 7.1 WATER LEVEL MONITORING

Water levels will be obtained from all wells at the OB Grounds during groundwater sampling events. Levels will be collected on a quarterly basis during the baseline period, which will last for at least the first year. Groundwater level monitoring may be reduced after the first year if the wells are shown to be in compliance with the ROD requirements. The locations of the wells to be installed at the OB Grounds are shown on Figure 5-1. All water level measurements will be obtained in accordance with the procedures identified in the SOPs included in the Sampling and Analysis Plan (Parsons 2005, included by reference only). Number of wells = le

#### 7.2 WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Water quality monitoring will be performed at six wells.) These wells are shown on Figure 5-1 Samples will be obtained on a quarterly basis for at least the first year and analyzed for the parameters listed on Table 5-1. Sampling frequency after the first year may be revised depending on the results and evaluation of data collected during the first year.

Samples will be collected in accordance with the procedures described in the SOPs contained the Sampling and Analysis Plan. Quality control samples will be obtained in accordance with the requirements set forth in the QAPP, which is included in the Sampling and Analysis Plan. Laboratory analyses and data validation will be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the QAPP.

#### 7.3 VEGETATED SOIL CAP AND DRAINAGE SWALE INSPECTIONS

The vegetated, compacted soil cap overlying the lead contaminated soil that has been left at the former OB Grounds site will initially be inspected and documented once per quarter for one year, concurrent to the quarterly groundwater monitoring events. Inspection of the surface will include observations pertinent to the integrity of the soil and indigenous vegetative covering, and the condition of surface water run-off channels, infiltration galleries, and swales. Any significant

January 2007

breach of the vegetated, soil cap or erosion in the run-off and infiltration galleries will be repaired within one month of being noted. After collection of this initial data set and the decision regarding whether the cap is effective in isolating the lead-contaminated soil, the cap inspections will be reduced to an annual basis. After a total of five years of inspections, a decision will be made whether the inspections should be terminated or continued into the next five-year period.

#### 7.4 DATA EVALUATION AND REPORTING

All of the water quality and water level monitoring data obtained pursuant to this plan will be reported in OB Grounds Monitoring Program Reports. During the period of baseline (initial four samples) data collection, Monitoring Reports will be prepared quarterly.

During the baseline reporting period, each quarterly report will present new data and information developed during the most recent monitoring event (as is identified in Section 5.6, above), and will provide summary presentations of the data developed to date. Summary presentations will include:

- 1. trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells;
- trend plots for all chemical concentration data developed for each of the monitoring wells;
- trend plots for key indicator parameter data developed for each of the monitoring wells;
   and,
- 4. a chronological listing of any noted vegetated, soil cap breach or erosion and an indication of the correction action taken to alleviate the identified condition.

All data from the first year of monitoring will be reported in the annual OB Grounds Long-Term Monitoring Report. Upon completion of baseline monitoring, data will be reported in annual reports. Reports will be prepared and submitted to USEPA and NYSDEC on or before the first day of the second month after the end of the monitoring period (quarter or 12-month period) from which the data were obtained (i.e., the Groundwater Monitoring Report for data obtained in the fall quarter is to be submitted by February 1<sup>st</sup> of the following year). The contents of the annual report will include:

- 1. Complete tabulations, including the identification of maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed to date;
- 2. Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells;
- 3. A potentiometric map of site groundwater;
- 4. Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date;
- 5. Complete tabulations of all indicator parameter data developed to date;

- Summary presentations (e.g., sample population, maximums, minimums, median, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, etc.) of all chemical concentration data developed to date for downgradient and background wells versus the regulatory criteria value;
- 7. Trend plots for all chemical concentration data developed for each of the monitoring wells;
- 8. Trend plots for key indicator parameter data developed for each of the monitoring wells;
- A chronological listing of any noted vegetated, soil cap breach or erosion and an indication of the correction action taken to alleviate the identified condition; and,
- 10. A recommendation of any changes (e.g., changing frequency of data collection to semiannual or annual, development of a sediment monitoring program, etc.) that are proposed to be implemented for the OB Grounds LTM Plan.

Groundwater data collected during the RI also indicated that, with the possible exception of two monitoring well locations, groundwater had not been impacted by metal contamination that was then present in the soil. Groundwater data from all but the two well locations indicated lead concentrations ranging from non-detectable to less than the 15 µg/L limit stipulated in the ROD. The two exceptions showed lead concentrations higher than 15 µg/L; however, these samples were highly turbid and results from filtered samples collected at these locations showed lead concentrations below 15 µg/L. Based on these findings, the Army indicated that the turbid nature of the samples resulted in the elevated concentrations of lead identified.

Based on the flow direction of groundwater, the existence of a groundwater divide, the lack of widespread metals contamination in groundwater at the OB Grounds, and the ROD requirement to prevent future degradation of Reeder Creek, the monitoring well network will consist of six wells, all of which will need to be constructed at the site. New wells are required due to abandonment of 32 historic wells during the OB Grounds remedial action (Weston Solutions, June 2005) and due to the lack of maintenance applied to the three remaining well installations at the OB Grounds. The locations of the six new proposed wells are shown on Figure 5-1, and they will be positioned as follows:

- Three wells will be installed on the east side of the OB Grounds, between the former grounds, the location of the buried lead contaminated soil, and Reeder Creek. These wells will be used to monitor the groundwater for possible future impacts to Reeder Creek.
- Two wells will be installed on the west side of the OB Grounds, west of the groundwater divide. These wells will be used to monitor groundwater flowing off the OB Grounds to the west southwest,
- One well will be installed south of the OB Grounds, outside the area that formerly
  contained contaminated soil. This well will serve as a background well for comparison to
  the five other wells installed at the site.

These wells will adequately monitor the OB Grounds to assess future degradation of groundwater in the area of the former OB Grounds and potential migration of affected groundwater towards Reeder Creek. Collection of groundwater levels and generation of potentiometric maps will be used to check the direction of groundwater flow and be used to evaluate the need for additional wells should the groundwater flow directions alter from that currently anticipated.

The exact details of the final monitoring well installations will be determined and documented once they are installed, and will be contingent on conditions found at the OB Grounds. However, based on details of the historic monitoring well network previously located at the OB Grounds, it is expected that all new wells placed at the former AOC will be installed in the till with the screen top set at a depth of 4 to 5 feet below grade surface (bgs), with the screen length extending down

into the underlying weathered shale horizon. Setting the top of the screen 4 to 5 feet bgs will allow for the construction of a permanent well installation consisting of a 2 foot thick concrete collar, overlying a 1 - 2 foot thick bentonite seal and a minimum of 1 foot of sand pack above the top of the screen. The screen length at each monitoring well location will be set to maximize coverage across the till and weathered shale horizons, and as such screen lengths may vary from 2 feet to 10 feet in length. All wells in the historic monitoring network at the OB Grounds had screen lengths of 5 feet.

# 5.3 MONITORING ANALYTELIST year one is quarterly, annua

The ROD stipulated that groundwater at the OB Grounds is required to contain less than 15 µg/L lead, and the sediment in Reeder Creek found to contain more that 16 mg/Kg copper and 31 mg/Kg lead was to be excavated. The ROD also required that these media be analyzed for metals. In accordance with these requirements, the samples of groundwater from the OB Grounds will be analyzed initially for total lead and total copper. If preliminary results suggest that turbidity is potentially affecting the sample results, groundwater analyses will also include the determination of total and dissolved lead and copper in the samples. The State of New York Contract Required Quantitation Limits for lead and copper are shown in Table 5-1 below.

### 5.4 MONITORING FREQUENCY

As is indicated above, all wells proposed for monitoring groundwater at the OB Grounds will be new; therefore, the initial sampling frequency will be once per quarter for at least one year until it can be established that the wells meet or exceed the required concentrations limits, within the acceptable error tolerances specified in Section 4.2 After collection of this initial data set and the decision regarding whether the wells meet the ROD-specified concentration limits, the Army anticipates that the sampling frequency will be reduced to once per year. After a total of five years of sampling, a decision will be made whether the sampling should be terminated or continued into the next five-year period.

The vegetated, compacted soil cap overlying the lead contaminated soil that has been left at the former OB Grounds site will initially be inspected and documented once per quarter, concurrent to the quarterly groundwater monitoring events. Inspection of the surface will include observations pertinent to the integrity of the soil and indigenous vegetative covering, and the condition of surface water run-off channels, infiltration galleries, and swales. Any identified breach of the vegetated, soil cap or erosion in the run-off and infiltration galleries will be repaired within one month of being noted. After collection of this initial data set and the decision regarding whether the cap is effective in isolating the lead-contaminated soil, the cap inspections will be reduced to an annual basis. After a total of five years of inspections, a decision will be made whether the inspections should be terminated or continued into the next five-year period.

January 2007

Page 5-3

# FINAL

LONG-TERM MONITORING PLAN FOR OPEN BURNING (OB) GROUNDS SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Source 3 - Site SEAD OB G

Prepared for

U.S. Army, Engineering & Support Center, Huntsville

4820 University Square

Huntsville, AL 35816

and

Seneca Army Depot Activity

5786 State Route 96

PO Box 9

Romulus, New York 14541

Prepared by

PARSONS

150 Federal Street, 4th Floor Boston, MA 02110-1713

Contract DACA87-02-D-0005, Delivery Order 29 USEPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

January 2007

into the underlying weathered shale horizon. Setting the top of the screen 4 to 5 feet bgs will allow for the construction of a permanent well installation consisting of a 2 foot thick concrete collar, overlying a 1 - 2 foot thick bentonite seal and a minimum of 1 foot of sand pack above the top of the screen. The screen length at each monitoring well location will be set to maximize coverage across the till and weathered shale horizons, and as such screen lengths may vary from 2 feet to 10 feet in length. All wells in the historic monitoring network at the OB Grounds had screen lengths of 5 feet.

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- year freque

2-30 Freque OWITEL COST

#### Owner Cost

In RACER, Owner Cost is the owner's workforce cost to initiate, contract, oversee, direct, implement and closcout the project. Owner costs may include the following categories or items:

- · Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead (SIOH):
- Construction management and "Owner's Representative" services;
- · Laboratory quality assurance;
- · Operations and maintenance manual; and
- · Other costs (e.g. technical, real estate, administrative, contracting, accounting, etc.).

The system default percentage for Owner Cost is 11 %. The valid range for the Owner Cost markup factor is 0% to 20%.

COST to OWNE Source4



#### Related Topics

- Direct Costs
- ▶ Professional Labor Overhead / G&A
- ► Field Office Overhead / G&A
- Prime Contractor Profit
- Subcontractor Profit
- Contingency
- Markup Calculations
- ► Applying Markup Percentages
- Adjusting Markups for Each Technology
- Creating Custom Markup Templates
- Markups Report

Source #5

Delivery or Der

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#### Section A - Solicitation/Contract Form

#### A WARD NARRATIVE

Each Order 0005, which contains Firm Fixed Price (FFP) and Fixed Unit Price (FUP) tasks, is being issued to Shaw Invironmental & Infrastructure, inc. for the Remedial Action at Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) Open Detonation Ground in Romulus, New York in accordance with the Performance Work Statement entitled Remedial Action Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) Open Detonation Ground in Romulus, New York, dated 11 August 2011.

The Period of Performance for this Task Order is 24 months from the NTP or Date of Award.

The terms and conditions of the basic contract, W912DY-10-D-0014, takes precedence in the case of any ambiguity or conflict.

US Department of Labor Wage Determination Number 2005-2381, Revision 11 dated June 17, 2011 shall be used with project task order.

The following Task Listing reflects funding allocation:

Seneca ADA OB/OD Grounds Remedial Action						
Link, Title, Type	Qty	Unit	Price	Funded		
BASICTASKS						
Tank 1. Preparation of Work Plans and Designs (FFP)	1.0	LS	\$360,199.55	\$360,199.55		
Task 2. Field Sampling Activities (FFP/FUP).						
Fask 2a 1 (Formerly Task 2a, L and 2a, 3). The Contractor shall geophysically map the 500-1000 foot radius area (40.6 acres). The Contractor shall delineate all areas which exhibit metallic saturation, whereby individual anomalies >50mV are not distinguishable. The Contractor's work shall include construction support while this work is ongoing.	58.6	Acres	\$3,568.98	\$209,142.44		
4.63; 2a.2 (Formerly Task 2a.4). The Contractor shall excavate those areas exhibiting metallic saturation to a depth of 6 inches, pushing or transporting the excavated soils to within the 0-500 foot radius area and regarding these with the existing OD hill material. The regraded material shall be maintained within the 0-500 foot radius area as necessary. The Contractor's work shall include construction support while earth work is on-going. For the purposes of estimation, the Contractor shall assume that 20 acres of this overall area will exhibit saturation.	20	Acres	\$24,336.56	\$486,731.20		
Task 2a.3 (Formerly Task 2b.1 and 2b.2). The Contractor shall perform a surface sweep of the existing OD hill material for potential MPPEH. The Contractor shall remove all MPPEH in the regraded OD hill material. For the purposes of estimation, the Contractor shall assume that this will amount to 50 anomalies per acre or 900 anomalies.	900	Anomalies	\$76.60	\$68,938.31		
Task 2a.4 (Formerly Task 2a.5). The Contractor shall geophysically re- stap the portions of the 500-1000 foot radius area which were considered saturated and which were excavated to a depth of 6 inches. For the purposes of estimation, the Contractor shall assume that 20 acres of this averalt area will require re-mapping. The Contractor's work shall include construction support while this work is on-going.	20	Acres	\$911.82	\$18,236.46		
task 2a,5 (Formerly Task 2a,2). The Contractor shall reacquire and product are all identified, mapped targets in the area of the 500-1000 foot radius which exceed the 50mV threshold (15,240).	15,240	Anomalies	\$43.07	\$656,460.82		

ask, l'iffe, Type	Qty	Unit	Price	Funded
Area of 0-1000 foot radius for the existing OD Hill. The Contractor shall mag, flag and prosecute identified targets in wooded or severely overgrown or sloped terrain in this area. For purposes of estimation, the cost for this task shall be based upon 700 anomalies per cre and an FUP cost per additional anomaly given as well	9,800	Anomalies	\$28.42	\$278,564.32
Eask 2g. Open Burning Tray. The Contractor shall close the Open Burning Tray IAW the approved work plan	1.0	LS	\$82,556.23	\$82,556.23
lask 3. Environmental Sampling & Analysis (Optional): (FFP/FUP)	2	EA/SDG	\$57,740.48	\$115,480.96
Fiel. 1. Remedial Action Report (FFP)	1.0	LS	\$54,324.63	\$54,324.63
Cisk 5, Installation of an Engineered Cap (FFP)	1.0	LS	\$2,655,220.43	\$2,655,220.43
Lief, 6. Preparation of a Long Term Monitoring Plan	1.0	LS	\$23,333.12	\$23,333.12
2.2.7. Performance of Long Term Monitoring	1.0	LS	\$160,509.05	\$160,509.05
. 10. Project Management	1.0	LS	\$290,313.02	\$290,313.02
DETIONAL TASKS				
ask 8. Performance of Additional Long Term Monitoring (Optional)	A A			
458 8.4. Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring Optional). If awarded, the Contractor shall provide LTM for an additional of the could year on a quarterly basis.	1.0	LS	\$99,875.46	
Ask 8.2, Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring Optional). If awarded, the Contractor shall provide LTM for an additional Std overall) year on a quarterly basis.	. 1.0	LS	\$98,282.29	
ask 8.3. Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring Optional). If awarded, the Contractor shall provide LTM for an additional life overall) year on a semi-annual basis.	1.0	LS	\$49,663.35	2
asi, 9. Performance of Five Year Review (Optional).	1.0	LS	\$76,255.29	
			Total Funded	\$5,460,010.54

the following Payment Milestone Schedule is acceptable for use on this project task order:

Payment Milestone Schedule					
Final Submittals	Upon government acceptance				
Field Work	For defined units and activities completed and QA review and acceptance				
Mortings	After completion of meetings with government acceptance of meeting minutes				

Section B - Supplies or Services and Prices

> Seneca RA at OD Grounds FFP

The objective of this task order is to design and complete the installation of a NYS Part 360 landfill cap to inter hazardous soils at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) in Romulus, New York. Additionally, the Contractor shall perform other activities in support of the landfill construction to include additional investigation and Long Term Monitoring at the site. All activities shall be performed in compliance with CERCLA and Department of Defense, Army, and USACE Regulations and Guidance to include Interim Guidance and Data Item Descriptions (DID's). The subject site is considered a Munitions Response (MRS) and Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) site.

. . FOB: Destination

MILSTRIP: W31RYO13254857

PURCHASE REQUEST NUMBER: W31RYO13254857

MAX \$5,460,010.54 NET AMT

ACRN AA CIN: W31RYO132548570001

\$5,460,010.54

ITEM 530 SUPPLIES/SERVICES MAX UNIT UNIT PRICE MAX AMOUNT QUANTITY 0002 2 Each \$0.00 \$0.00 NC Contractor Manpower Reporting FP This CLIN is used for the pricing of the collection and reporting of Contractor Manpower Reporting data as described in Section C. Reporting period will be the period of performance not to exceed twelve months ending 30 September of each · · Government Fiscal Year and must be reported by 31 October of each calendar

FOB: Destination

MILSTRIP: W31RYO13254857

PURCHASE REQUEST NUMBER: W31RYO13254857

MAX NET AMT \$0.00

Performance Work Statement

Remedial Action
Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA)

Open Detonation Ground

Romulus, New York 22 Nov 2011 Project Site

1.0 OBJECTIVE: The objective of this task order is to design and complete the installation of a NYS Part 360 landfill cap to inter hazardous soils at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA) in Romulus, New York. Additionally, the Contractor shall perform other activities in support of the landfill construction to include additional investigation and Long Term Monitoring at the site. All activities shall be performed in compliance with CERCLA and Department of Defense, Army, and USACE Regulations and Guidance to include Interim Guidance and Data Item Descriptions (DID's). The subject site is considered a Munitions Response (MRS) and Hazardous, toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) site.

this task order shall be conducted pursuant to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), and Satisfied Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) requirements, with regulatory coordination, as appropriate, of the New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region II.

#### 2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Work under this Performance Work Statement (PWS) falls within the Military Munitions Response Program (NMRP) for the Open Burn/Open Detonation Ground Area of Concern (AOC) at Seneca Army Depot located in Seneca County, NY. The AOC consists of 365 acres and was used to perform open detonation and open burning of munitions.

Of particular concern for this effort is an area of approximately 18 acres with potential ancillary needs over a wider and than the actual landfill cap construction. The contractor will complete all actions necessary to meet CERCLA requirements and achieve acceptance of the required designs and construction so the parcel can be closed out.

Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to address unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and munitions constituents (MC) located on current and former military installations. The Contractor shall perform all work in compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. Any activities involving work in areas potentially containing explosive hazards shall be conducted in full compliance with United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Department of the Army (DA), and Department of Defense (DOD) regulations.

#### 3.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

3.0.1 Contractor Methods: This is a performance based task order. The performance objectives and standards included herein are the basis of the task order requirements. The technical approach and level of effort expended to his cre task order objectives and standards are solely up to the contractor to select and adjust as necessary through the life of the task order. Government recognizes the contractor's right to change the technical approach and level or effort from that proposed with the understanding that the contractor shall still meet all project objectives and gain government Quality Assurance acceptance in order to receive payment. Given the short time available during the pre-award phase to evaluate the site it is possible that after award and refinement of the conceptual site model and data needs that the contractor will wish to adjust the investigation strategy. If before the field work begins, an adjustment in the quantities or types of field investigations are required to achieve the performance standard or the convergment determines that the performance standard must be adjusted the Government at its discretion may cause to modify the contract with the price adjustment based upon the prorated unit prices proposed in the

Last specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or reperformance of work at contractor's expense.

#### Specific Task Requirements:

- All UXO, DMM and MC encountered during this effort shall be processed in accordance with the approved work and safety plans.
  - Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) Disposal: The Contractor shall collect, secure, store,

and arrange for disposal of any HTRW generated as a result of field activities. The HW containers shall be staged, secured, labeled, sampled and analyzed (if required) IAW the approved work plan. The Contractor shall recommend appropriate disposal actions for all waste items. The Contractor shall perform the HW disposal in a timely manner.

3.6 Task 6, Preparation of A Long Term Monitoring Plan. This is a Firm Fixed Price task.

Objective: The Contractor shall prepare, submit and gain acceptance of a Long Term Monitoring (LTM) Plan for the monitoring of groundwater and the management of the installed cap. Groundwater monitoring shall be based upon the six existing wells and the installation of another six wells. The Contractor shall assume an average depth of 15 feet per well.

Performance Standard: Prepare the plan in accordance with DID WERS-001 and EM 1110-1-4009, EM 385-1-1 and EM 385-1-97. Prepare the sampling and analysis plan, field sampling, and UFP-QAPP in accordance with EM 1110-1-4009, DID WERS-009.01, and UFP-QAPP, as appropriate. UFP-QAPP content shall also meet the requirements of DoD Quality Systems Manual for Environmental Laboratories (current version). Draft QASP includes requirements in regulations, guidance, DIDs and the Quality Control Plan in the WP.

AC: Acceptance of LTM Plan and UFP-QAPP with two revisions. Draft QASP reflects requirements and QCP with two revision required.

Measurement / Monitoring: Review of LTM Plan, UFP-QAPP and QASP per guidance to verify that the minimum acceptable content has been provided and acceptance by the project team and regulatory agencies.

Task specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or reperformance of work at contractor's expense.

Specific Task Requirements: The sampling and analysis plan (SAP) shall include the Contractor's phased approach and address contaminants of interest and sample media (soil/groundwater/sediment/surface water). The Contractor shall provide a discussion on data evaluation.

3.7 Task 7, Performance of Long Term Monitoring. This is a Firm Fixed Price task.

Objective: Following regulatory approval of the Long Term Monitoring Plan prepared under Task 6, the

antractor shall implement the LTM plan and perform monitoring of the ground water and management of the
installed cap. The Contractor shall provide all the labor, material and equipment required to install ground water
monitoring wells required in the approved plan. As part of this task, the contractor shall perform one year of Long

monitoring wells required in the approved plan. As part of this task, the contractor shall perform one year of Long Term Monitoring on a quarterly basis. The effort will also include submission and approval of Long Term Monitoring reports presenting a description of the effort performed, the results achieved and recommendations for the next period of monitoring.

Forfarmance Standard: Field work, data quantity and quality, and analysis of said data provides the results required to meet approved plans and be acceptable to the regulators.

- Demonstrate that the work was performed in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, and guidance

#### documents;

 Perform the field sampling activities in accordance with the accepted Work Plans (prepared previously)/ LTM

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GW Monitori 1 Syear - Proper processing and disposition of any UXO, DMM and MC encountered in accordance with approved Work

Plan(s).

- Any Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) and munitions debris processed in accordance with Chapter 14, EM 1110-1-4009 and Errata Sheet No. 2.
  - Meet the project DQOs.

AC: Conduct the field activities in accordance with the accepted/approved LTM Plan. QC data submitted meets LTM Plan requirements. No more than 3 CARs for non-critical violations and/or 1 CAR for critical violations. No unresolved Corrective Action Requests. All final data and QC tests/documentation submitted. Government QA acceptance QC tests/documentation gained. No Class "A" Safety, contractor at fault, violations during execution of work. ©1 non-explosive related Class D, accidents, or <2 non-explosive Class C accidents IAW AR 385-40. Major safety violations, I non-explosive related safety violation. Minor safety violations, 2 safety violations. Zero letters of reprimand, grievances, or formal complaints.

Measurement / Monitoring: Period inspection/review of field work. Verify compliance with accepted LTM Plan and other Plans as required. Quality control tests/documentation submitted per the QASP for government review. Boundary precision will be determined by evaluation of the sampling footprint as it relates to the reported contaminated/uncontaminated areas in question.

Task specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or reperformance of work at contractor's expense.

Specific Task Requirements:

- Any UXO, DMM and MC encountered during this effort shall be processed in accordance with the approved work and safety plans.
  - Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) Disposal: The Contractor shall collect, secure, store,

and arrange for disposal of any HTRW generated as a result of field activities. The HW containers shall be staged, secured. labeled, sampled and analyzed (if required) IAW the approved work plan. The Contractor shall recommend appropriate disposal actions for all waste items. The Contractor shall perform the HW disposal in a timely manner.

3.8 Task 8, Performance of Additional Long Term Monitoring (Optional). These are Firm Fixed Price tasks. Objective: If awarded, the Contractor shall provide additional LTM for the site and perform monitoring of the ground water and management of the installed cap. As part of this task, the contractor shall perform Long Term Atomitoring on the basis requested as part of the individual options. The effort will also include submission and approval of Long Term Monitoring reports presenting a description of the effort performed, the results achieved and recommendations for the next period of monitoring.

Performance Standard: Field work, data quantity and quality, and analysis of said data provides the results required to meet approved plans and be acceptable to the regulators.

- Demonstrate that the work was performed in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, and guidance

documents;

 Perform the field sampling activities in accordance with the accepted Work Plans (prepared previously)/ LTM

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 Proper processing and disposition of any UXO, DMM and MC encountered in accordance with approved Work

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Massurement / Monitoring: Period inspection/review of field work. Verify compliance with accepted LTM Plan and other Plans as required. Quality control tests/documentation submitted per the QASP for government review. Boundary precision will be determined by evaluation of the sampling footprint as it relates to the reported contaminated/ uncontaminated areas in question.

Eask specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or reperformance of work at contractor's expense.

#### Specific Task Requirements:

- Any UXO, DMM and MC encountered during this effort shall be processed in accordance with the approved work and safety plans.
  - Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) Disposal: The Contractor shall collect, secure, store,

and arrange for disposal of any ETRW generated as a result of field activities. The HW containers shall be staged, Excurred, labeled, sampled and analyzed (if required) IAW the approved work plan. The Contractor shall recommend appropriate disposal actions for all waste items. The Contractor shall perform the HW disposal in a timely manner.

- 2.3.1 <u>Pask 8.1</u>, <u>Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring (Optional)</u>. If awarded, the transactor shall provide LTM for an additional (2<sup>nd</sup> overall) year on a quarterly basis.
- 3.8.2 <u>Task 8.2</u>, <u>Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring (Optional)</u>. If awarded, the Contractor shall provide LTM for an additional (3rd overall) year on a quarterly basis.
- 3.8.3 <u>Task 8.3</u>, <u>Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring (Optional)</u>. If awarded, the Contractor shall provide LTM for an additional (4th overall) year on a semi-annual basis.
- 3.9 <u>Task 9</u>, <u>Performance of the Five Year Review (Optional)</u>. This is a Firm Fixed Price task. Objective:
  - If awarded, the Contractor shall provide an additional (5<sup>th</sup> overall) year of LTM for the site and perform

asomoring of the ground water and management of the installed cap on a semi-annual basis.

- If awarded, the Contractor shall perform the regulatory-required Five Year Review. This review shall a side presentation and analysis of the five years of annual monitoring and maintenance activities and will include moetings, presentations, report preparation/ revision/ response to comments and recommendations for the future of the site.
  - The Contractor shall prepare, submit and gain acceptance of the Five Year Review report which shall certify

that all items identified in the Work Plans and the LTM Plan have been completed.

#### Performance Standard:

- Field work, data quantity and quality, and analysis of said data provides the results required to meet approved plans and be acceptable to the regulators.
  - Demonstrate that the work was performed in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, and guidance

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Perform the field sampling activities in accordance with the accepted Work Plans (prepared previously)/

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 Proper processing and disposition of any UXO, DMM and MC encountered in accordance with approved

#### Work Plan(s).

- Any Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) and munitions debris processed in accordance with Chapter 14, EM 1110-1-4009 and Errata Sheet No. 2.
  - Meet the project DQOs.
  - Prepare report documents in accordance with the DIDS, the WP/LTM Plan and all applicable Federal, State and local regulations.

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- Conduct the field activities in accordance with the accepted/approved LTM Plan. QC data submitted meets
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  - Acceptance of all report documents (with two revisions) by the Project Team and regulators.

#### Measurement / Monitoring:

- Period inspection/review of field work. Verify compliance with accepted LTM Plan and other Plans as required. Quality control tests/documentation submitted per the QASP for government review. Boundary precision will be determined by evaluation of the sampling footprint as it relates to the reported contaminated/uncontaminated areas in question.
  - Review of reports per guidance to verify that the minimum acceptable content has been provided.

Task specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or repartiremance of work at contractor's expense.

#### Specific Task Requirements:

- Any UXO, DMM and MC encountered during this effort shall be processed in accordance with the approved work and safety plans.
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3.10 (fask 10) Project Management. The Contractor shall manage the task order in accordance with the basic confined statement of work. All project management associated with the task order, with the exception of the direct terminal oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

#### a.0 SUBMITTALS.

I ver though draft and draft final submittals are requested, the term "draft" shall not reflect upon the quality of the submittal being provided by the Contractor. Submittals shall include all supporting materials including supporting data whether electronic or hardcopy. Submittals not meeting the requirements of referenced guidance or Data Item Descriptions or missing supporting data may be rejected and revised by the contractor at the contractor's own expense.

4.1 The Contractor shall deliver the specified number of copies shown in Table 4.2 of each report listed in Table 4-1 to the following addresses (addresses to be verified by Contractor):

Task specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or reperformance of work at contractor's expense.

#### Specific Task Requirements:

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Objective: The Contractor shall prepare, submit and gain acceptance of a Long Term Monitoring (LTM) Plan for the monitoring of groundwater and the management of the installed cap. Groundwater monitoring shall be based upon the six existing wells and the installation of another six wells. The Contractor shall assume an average depth of 15 feet per well.

Performance Standard: Prepare the plan in accordance with DID WERS-001 and EM 1110-1-4009, EM 385-1-1 and EM 385-1-97. Prepare the sampling and analysis plan, field sampling, and UFP-QAPP in accordance with EM 1110-1-4009, DID WERS-009.01, and UFP-QAPP, as appropriate. UFP-QAPP content shall also meet the requirements of DoD Quality Systems Manual for Environmental Laboratories (current version). Draft QASP includes requirements in regulations, guidance, DIDs and the Quality Control Plan in the WP.

AC: Acceptance of LTM Plan and UFP-QAPP with two revisions. Draft QASP reflects requirements and QCP with one revision required.

Measurement / Monitoring: Review of LTM Plan, UFP-QAPP and QASP per guidance to verify that the minimum acceptable content has been provided and acceptance by the project team and regulatory agencies.

Task specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or reperformance of work at contractor's expense.

Specific Task Requirements: The sampling and analysis plan (SAP) shall include the Contractor's phased approach and address contaminants of interest and sample media (soil/groundwater/sediment/surface water). The Contractor shall provide a discussion on data evaluation.

#### 3.7 Task 7, Performance of Long Term Monitoring. This is a Firm Fixed Price task.

Objective: Following regulatory approval of the Long Term Monitoring Plan prepared under Task 6, the Contractor shall implement the LTM plan and perform monitoring of the ground water and management of the installed cap. The Contractor shall provide all the labor, material and equipment required to install ground water monitoring wells required in the approved plan. As part of this task, the contractor shall perform one year of Long Term Monitoring on a quarterly basis. The effort will also include submission and approval of Long Term Monitoring reports presenting a description of the effort performed, the results achieved and recommendations for the next period of monitoring.

**Performance Standard:** Field work, data quantity and quality, and analysis of said data provides the results required to meet approved plans and be acceptable to the regulators.

- Demonstrate that the work was performed in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, and guidance

#### documents;

- Perform the field sampling activities in accordance with the accepted Work Plans (prepared previously)/ LTM

Plan.

- Proper processing and disposition of any UXO, DMM and MC encountered in accordance with approved Work

Plan(s).

- Any Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) and munitions debris processed in accordance with Chapter 14, EM 1110-1-4009 and Errata Sheet No. 2.
  - Meet the project DQOs.

AC: Conduct the field activities in accordance with the accepted/approved LTM Plan. QC data submitted meets LTM Plan requirements. No more than 3 CARs for non-critical violations and/or 1 CAR for critical violations. No unresolved Corrective Action Requests. All final data and QC tests/documentation submitted. Government QA acceptance QC tests/documentation gained. No Class "A" Safety, contractor at fault, violations during execution of work. <1 non-explosive related Class D, accidents, or <2 non-explosive Class C accidents IAW AR 385-40. Major safety violations, 1 non-explosive related safety violation. Minor safety violations, 2 safety violations. Zero letters of reprimand, grievances, or formal complaints.

Measurement / Monitoring: Period inspection/review of field work. Verify compliance with accepted LTM Plan and other Plans as required. Quality control tests/documentation submitted per the QASP for government review. Boundary precision will be determined by evaluation of the sampling footprint as it relates to the reported contaminated/uncontaminated areas in question.

Task specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or reperformance of work at contractor's expense.

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Performance Standard: Field work, data quantity and quality, and analysis of said data provides the results required to meet approved plans and be acceptable to the regulators.

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- Perform the field sampling activities in accordance with the accepted Work Plans (prepared previously)/

Plan.

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- 3.8.1 <u>Task 8.1</u>, <u>Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring (Optional)</u>. If awarded, the Contractor shall provide LTM for an additional (2<sup>nd</sup>, overall) year on a quarterly basis.
- 3.8.2 <u>Task 8.2</u>, <u>Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring (Optional)</u>. If awarded, the Contractor shall provide LTM for an additional (3rd overall) year on a quarterly basis.
- 3.8.3 <u>Task 8.3</u>, <u>Performance of An Additional Year of Long Term Monitoring (Optional)</u>. If awarded, the Contractor shall provide LTM for an additional (4th overall) year on a semi-annual basis.
- 3.9 <u>Task 9</u>, <u>Performance of the Five Year Review (Optional)</u>. This is a Firm Fixed Price task. Objective:
  - If awarded, the Contractor shall provide an additional (5<sup>th</sup> overall) year of LTM for the site and perform

monitoring of the ground water and management of the installed cap on a semi-annual basis.

- If awarded, the Contractor shall perform the regulatory-required Five Year Review. This review shall include presentation and analysis of the five years of annual monitoring and maintenance activities and will include meetings, presentations, report preparation/ revision/ response to comments and recommendations for the future of the site.
  - The Contractor shall prepare, submit and gain acceptance of the Five Year Review report which shall certify

that all items identified in the Work Plans and the LTM Plan have been completed.

#### Performance Standard:

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  - Demonstrate that the work was performed in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, and guidance

#### documents:

Perform the field sampling activities in accordance with the accepted Work Plans (prepared previously)/

LTM Plan.

 Proper processing and disposition of any UXO, DMM and MC encountered in accordance with approved

Work Plan(s).

- Any Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) and munitions debris processed in accordance with Chapter 14, EM 1110-1-4009 and Errata Sheet No. 2.
  - Meet the project DQOs.
  - Prepare report documents in accordance with the DIDS, the WP/LTM Plan and all applicable Federal,
     State and local regulations.

AC:

- Conduct the field activities in accordance with the accepted/approved LTM Plan. QC data submitted meets

LTM Plan requirements. No more than 3 CARs for non-critical violations and/or 1 CAR for critical violations. No unresolved Corrective Action Requests. All final data and QC tests/documentation submitted. Government QA acceptance QC tests/documentation gained. No Class "A" Safety, contractor at fault, violations during execution of work, 1 non-explosive related Class D, accidents, or <2 non-explosive Class C accidents IAW AR 385-40. Major safety violations, 1 non-explosive related safety violation. Minor safety violations, 2 safety violations. Zero letters of reprimand, grievances, or formal complaints.

Acceptance of all report documents (with two revisions) by the Project Team and regulators.

Measurement / Monitoring:

- Period inspection/review of field work. Verify compliance with accepted LTM Plan and other Plans as required. Quality control tests/documentation submitted per the QASP for government review. Boundary precision will be determined by evaluation of the sampling footprint as it relates to the reported contaminated/uncontaminated areas in question.
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Task specific Incentives/Disincentives: Satisfactory or greater CPARS rating/poor CPARS rating and/or reperformance of work at contractor's expense.

Specific Task Requirements:

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  - Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste (HTRW) Disposal: The Contractor shall collect, secure, store,

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3.10 (Task 10) Project Management. The Contractor shall manage the task order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the task order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

#### 4.0 SUBMITTALS.

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4.1 The Contractor shall deliver the specified number of copies shown in Table 4.2 of each report listed in Table 4-1 to the following addresses (addresses to be verified by Contractor):

#### FINAL



#### 2011 LONG-TERM MONITORING ANNUAL REPORT

## FOR THE OPEN BURNING GROUNDS SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ROMULUS, NEW YORK

#### Prepared for:

U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ENGINEERING AND SUPPORT CENTER, HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

and

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared by:

**PARSONS** 

100 High Street Boston, MA 02110

Contract Number W912DY-08-D-0003 Task Order No. 0008 EPA Site ID# NY0213820830 NY Site ID# 8-50-006

#### 6.0 LONG-TERM MONITORING CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions can be made based on the results of the sixth round of LTM at the OB Grounds:

- Residual lead and copper concentrations remaining in the soils have not impacted groundwater at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Site above the applicable action levels.
- The integrity of the vegetated soil cover overlying interred contaminated soils at the Site was
  intact and there was no evidence that terrestrial wildlife are exposed or will be exposed to the
  lead-contaminated soils interred below the 9-inch soil cover.
- The washout area noted during in Grid Cell L7 in (identified as L8 in 2008 Report) during the February and May 2008 inspections and in the August 2010 inspection was observed again during the 2011 soil cover inspection. As discussed in Section 4.2 the washout area is outside of the areas where contaminated soils were interred beneath clean soil; this area therefore will not be repaired by the Army at this time. If subsequent inspections suggest that this area is becoming larger, the Army will evaluate the need for a permanent repair.
- An approximately 21-ft long area of minor erosion was observed in Grid Cell K6, outside of the
  area where lead-contaminated soil is interred beneath clean soil. Grid Cell K6 is located adjacent
  to Grid Cell J6, which is part of the soil cover, and therefore the condition of this location will be
  reassessed during the next inspection event to determine if corrective measures are needed.
- The Army will continue to monitor soil cover erosion, and will note any instance of cover erosion or exposed native or interred soil.
- Based on evaluation of the groundwater data and the results of the cover inspection, there is no
  evidence to suggest that the OB Grounds may be contributing to the degradation of sediment
  quality in Reeder Creek.
- The Army will continue to inspect Reeder Creek for evidence of sediment deposition and if it is
  observed, a sediment sampling and analysis program plan will be prepared, submitted for
  approval, and implemented for Reeder Creek at locations adjacent to the OB Grounds.

Based on the result of the LTM events conducted at the OB Grounds, the Army recommends continuing the monitoring frequency of once per year. As presented and summarized above, available monitoring data shows no evidence of lead or copper in the groundwater above the cleanup goals subsequent to the completion of the remedial action for the Site. These findings are consistent with the groundwater analytical results obtained during the remedial investigation stage (1990s) of work at the Site, indicating that there is no evidence of groundwater quality deterioration over approximately 15 years. Further, the annual inspections of the soil cover have shown minimal evidence of erosion or animal breaching of the

(on time

#### MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Date: March 31, 2014

**SUBJECT:** Environmental Liabilities for AOC SEAD-001-R-01 Deactivation Furnaces (alias SEAD-16/17)

This memorandum serves as formal documentation of the information used to develop the Cost-To-Complete (CTC) estimate for the 2014 data call. The contract W912Dy-08-D-0003 Delivery Order 15 (Source 2) is the basis for cost for the GW monitoring at the site. The Remedial Action Cost Engineering and Requirements (RACER) 11.1 system was used to estimate the site close out documentation after well decommissioning. Five-year reviews are required by the Record of Decision (Source 1). Land Use Controls (LUCs) and GW monitoring are required until soil and ground water standards are met (Source 1). The next five-year review will occur in 2016. GW monitoring will occur for approximately 15 years in order to provide statistical basis to terminate the requirement. GW sampling started in FY07. Five-year review and LUC monitoring requirement costs are now included with site SEAD 009 and all LUC reporting is combined in a single site document preparation for Seneca Army Depot.

**Site:** SEAD-001-R-01 Deactivation Furnaces (alias SEAD-16/17) This AOC consists of two ammunition deactivation furnaces. The AOC is LTM requiring the testing for ground water and management of Land Use Controls until soil and ground water standards are met.

#### Source:

- 1. Final ROD for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 March 2006
- 2. Contract W912DY-08-D-0003 Delivery Order 15 (Source 2)
- 3. RACER "Cost to Owner" contract oversight cost

#### **RACER Assumptions:**

Well Abandonment /Site Closeout Documentation (LTM phase):

Well Abandonment:

1. Number of wells: 12

2. Depth: 15 feet

3. Diameter: 2"

4. Formation type: Unconsolidated

5. Method: Overdrill/removal

#### Site Completion Documentation: Well Abandonment:

1. Site Closeout is moderate complexity

- 2. Kick-off, review and regulatory meetings included
- 3. Work Plans and reports--all RACER default values
- 4. Documents will be stored for 30 years

#### Cost Summary SEAD-001-R-01 (SEAD-16/17)

GW Testing (Source 2) \$66639.70/yr X 8 years remaining = \$533,117.60 Rounded to \$533,118

\$533,118

Well Abandonment/Site Closeout (RACER) (\$91,600 rounded to \$ )

\$91,600

Cost to Owner (Source 3) \$533,118 X 0.11= 58,642.94 Rounded to \$58,643

\$ 58,643

**Total Site Cost** 

\$683,361

Material Change: No

Reason:

Prepared by: Randall Battaglia
Cost Estimator

Signature

Date

Reviewed by: Stephen M. Absolom
Cost Estimate Reviewer

Signature

Signature

Date

FOR

Source 1

THE ABANDONED DEACTIVATION FURNACE (SEAD-16) AND THE ACTIVE DEACTIVATION FURNACE (SEAD-17)

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY
ROMULUS, NEW YORK

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Prepared By:

PARSONS

150 Federal St. 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Boston, Massachusetts

Contract Number: DACA87-95-D-0031

Delivery Order 003

USEPA Site ID: NY0213820830; NY Site ID: 8-50-006

March 2006

#### 1.0 DECLARATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

#### Site Name and Location

The Abandoned Deactivation Furnace (SEAD-16) and the Active Deactivation Furnace (SEAD-17)
Seneca Army Depot Activity
CERCLIS ID# NY0213820830
Romulus, Seneca County, New York

#### Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the U.S. Army's (Army's) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) selected remedy for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, located at the Seneca Army Depot Activity (SEDA or the Depot) near Romulus, New York. The decision was developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended, 42 U.S.C. §9601 et seq., and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator, the Director of the National Capital Region Field Office, and the USEPA Region II have been delegated the authority to approve this Record of Decision (ROD). The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) have concurred with the selected remedy.

This ROD is based on the Administrative Record that has been developed in accordance with Section 113(k) of CERCLA. The Administrative Record is available for public review at the Seneca Army Depot Activity, 5786 State Route 96, Building 123, Romulus, NY 14541. The Administrative Record Index identifies each of the items considered during the selection of the remedial action. This index is included in Appendix A.

The State of New York, through the NYSDEC and NYSDOH, has concurred with the selected remedy. The NYSDEC Declaration of Concurrence is provided in Appendix B of this ROD.

#### Site Assessment

The response action selected in this ROD is necessary to protect human health or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment or from actual or threatened releases of pollutants or contaminants from SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, which may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare.

#### Description of the Selected Remedy

The selected remedy for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 addresses contaminated soil, building debris, and groundwater. The selected remedy will result in the removal of soil and groundwater as a pathway

March 2006
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does not further degrade groundwater quality.

The elements that compose this remedy include:

- Conduct additional sampling as part of the pre-design sampling program to further delineate areas of excavation;
- Remove, test, and dispose of the SEAD-16 building debris off-site;
- Excavate approximately 275 cubic yards (cy) of ditch soil to a depth of 1 foot (ft.) with le concentrations greater than 1250 mg/Kg until cleanup standards are achieved;
- Excavate approximately 1760 cy of surface soils to a depth of 1 ft. at SEAD-16 with lead concentrations greater than 1250 mg/Kg, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) and met concentrations greater than risk-based derived cleanup standards listed below and in Table 1-1;
- e Excavate approximately 67 cy of subsurface soils to a depth of 2 ft. to 3 ft. at SEAD-16 (area around SB16-2, SB16-4, and SB16-5) with lead concentrations greater than 1250 mg/Kg, an PAH and metal concentrations greater than risk-based derived cleanup standards listed below and in Table 1-1 (Figure 1-1);
- Excavate approximately 2590 cy of surface soils to a depth of 1 ft. at SEAD-17 with lead concentrations greater than 1250 mg/Kg and metal concentrations greater than risk-based derived cleanup standards listed below (Table 1-1) (Figure 1-2);
- Stabilize excavated soils from SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 and building debris from SEAD-16 exceeding the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) criteria in order to attain Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR);
- Dispose of the excavated material in an off-site landfill;

GW monitoning

- Backfill the excavated areas with clean backfill;
- Conduct groundwater monitoring at SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 until concentrations are below the GA criteria;
- Remediate material potentially presenting an explosive hazard and munitions and explosives of concern to meet the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB) requirements for unrestricted use or to put into place land use restrictions as may be required by DDESB;
- Submit a Completion Report following the remedial action;
- Establish and maintain land use controls (LUCs) to prevent access to or use of the groundwater and to prevent residential use until cleanup standards are met; and
- Complete a review of the selected remedy every 5 years (at minimum), in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA.

Syear review

COMPOUNDS	SOIL CLEANUP GOAL		
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (	PAHs)		
Benzo(a)anthracene (μg/Kg)	20,417		
Benzo(a)pyrene (µg/Kg)	2,042		
Benzo(b) fluoranthene (μg/Kg)	20,417		
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (µg/Kg)	50,000		
Chrysene (µg/Kg)	50,000		
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene (μg/Kg)	2,042		
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (μg/Kg)	20,417		
Metals			
Antimony (mg/Kg)	. 29		
Arsenic (mg/Kg)	20		
Cadmium (mg/Kg)	14		
Copper (mg/Kg) 331			
Cead (mg/Kg)	1250		
Mercury (mg/Kg)	0.54		
hallium (mg/Kg)	2.6		
inc (mg/kg)	773		

To complete Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure of the deactivation furnace at SEAD-17, the Army will either further decontaminate or demolish and dispose off-site the structures that failed to meet closure standards during the interim closure (i.e., concrete slabs and block walls).

#### SEAD-16 AND SEAD-17 Land Use Control (LUC) Performance Objectives

The LUC performance objectives for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 are to:

- · Prevent access to or use of the groundwater until cleanup levels are met; and
- Prevent residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, childcare facilities and playgrounds activities.

The LUCs would be implemented over the area bounded by the boundary at SEAD-16 (Figure 1-1) and SEAD-17 (Figure 1-2). The boundary of SEAD-16 is defined as the fence; SEAD-17 is bounded by the fence to the east and by natural boundaries, such as ditches. It should be noted that land within the Planned Industrial/Office Development (PID) area, which includes SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, is also subject to a separate Proposed Plan and ROD that include institutional controls (ICs) ["Final ROD for Sites Requiring Institutional Controls in the Planned Industrial/Office Development or Warehousing Areas" (Parsons, 2004)]. Groundwater use restrictions will continue until groundwater constituent concentrations have been reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. With USEPA approval, once groundwater cleanup standards are achieved, the groundwater use restrictions may be eliminated.

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for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 will be prepared which satisfies the applicable requirements Paragraphs (a) and (c) of Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 131 Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare an environment easement for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 (ECL, in favor of the State of New York and the Army, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from federal ownership. A schedule for completion of the draft SEAD-16 an SEAD-17 LUC Remedial Design Plan (LUC RD) will be completed within 21 days of the ROI signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).

The Army shall implement, inspect, report, and enforce the LUCs described in this ROD in accordance with the approved LUC RD. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or through other means, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

#### State Concurrence

NYSDOH forwarded a letter of concurrence regarding the selection of a remedial action to NYSDEC, and NYSDEC, in turn, forwarded to USEPA a letter of concurrence regarding the selection of a remedial action in the future. This letter of concurrence has been placed in Appendix B.

#### Declaration

CERCLA and the NCP require each selected remedy to be protective of human health, public welfare, and the environment; be cost effective, comply with other statutory laws; and use permanent solutions, alternative treatment technologies, and resource recovery options to the maximum extent possible. CERCLA and the NCP also state a preference for treatment as a principal element for the reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of the hazardous substances.

The selected remedy is consistent with CERCLA and the NCP and is protective of human health and the environment, complies with Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action, is cost-effective, and utilizes permanent solutions. This remedy also reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Because this remedy may result in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining on-site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure for an indeterminate period, a statutory review will be conducted every 5 years after initiation of the remedial action to ensure that the remedy is, or will be, protective of human health and the environment.

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Page 1-4

unrestricted use. With USEPA approval, once groundwater cleanup standards are achieved, groundwater use restrictions may be eliminated.

To implement the Army's remedy, which includes LUCs, a LUC RD for SEAD-16 and SEAD-will be prepared which satisfies the applicable requirements of Paragraphs (a) and (c) of ECL Artic 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare a environmental easement for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Artic 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York and the Army, which will be recorded at the time of SEAD-16's and SEAD-17's transfer from federal ownership. A schedule for completion completed the draft SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 LUC RD will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature consistent with Section 14.4 of the FFA.

The present worth cost of this alternative is \$3,109,400. The capital cost and the present worth O&M cost of Alternative 4 are \$1,699,900 and \$1,409,500, respectively.

In comparison to other remedies considered in the FS, Alternative 4 has the highest overall ranking. While it does not rank highest for any single evaluation criterion, as Alternatives 2 and 6 do, neither does it rank the lowest for any evaluation criteria considered, which each of the other intrusive alternatives did. Alternative 4 ranks second of all the alternatives for long-term effectiveness and permanence and reduction of mobility of contaminants. It also ranks highest of the three alternatives (2, 4, and 6) for technical feasibility and overall cost. The preferred alternative will eliminate source soils from further impacting SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 by preventing contact with receptors and migration of contaminants to surface water and groundwater. It is a cost-effective, readily available alternative that does not require long-term maintenance aside from groundwater monitoring and maintenance of LUCs, such as groundwater restrictions, and residential/daycare land use restrictions; and, the alternative can be implemented quickly to provide short-term effectiveness. Finally, it is a permanent solution that would significantly reduce the mobility of the contaminants and potential for exposure at SEAD-16 and SEAD-17.

#### 6.0 POST-CLOSURE MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

#### 6.1 Introduction

This section presents a Post-Closure Monitoring and Maintenance Plan (PCMMP) for the post-remediation monitoring and maintenance activities to be performed at SEAD-16 and SEAD-17. The objective of post-closure monitoring is to monitor the groundwater until either NYSDEC Class GA groundwater standards are met; or until the results show concentrations are consistent with background.

Under the ROD for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17, there is a requirement to establish and maintain land use controls to prevent access to or use of the groundwater at the site until cleanup standards are met. In addition, because SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 are part of the Planned Industrial/Office Development (PID) Area, these sites are subject to institutional controls (IC) in a separate Proposed Plan and ROD, ["Final ROD for Sites Requiring Institutional Controls in the Planned Industrial/Office Development or Warehousing Areas" (Parsons, 2004) signed on September 30, 2004]. With USEPA approval, once groundwater cleanup standards are achieved for the entire PID area, the groundwater use restrictions may be eliminated.

Monitoring and maintenance activities will be conducted as part of the approved remedy for these sites. This section has been prepared in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 265.118 regarding the contents of post-closure plans.

This PCMMP provides the following:

- Overview of site hydrogeologic conditions;
- Description of the monitoring plan and procedures;
- Summary of required maintenance activities, and
- · Reporting requirements.

#### 6.2 Site Hydrogeology and Impacts

The hydrogeologic setting for SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 has been described in detail in Sections 3.1.6 and 3.2.6 of the "Final Remedial Investigation (RI) Report at the Abandoned Deactivation Furnace (SEAD-16) and the Active Deactivation Furnace (SEAD-17)" (Parsons, March 1999). A brief summary of hydrogeologic conditions and chemical impacts found in the RI Report is presented below for each site.





conducted using low flow sampling techniques, resulting in high turbidity samples and elevated metals results. A subsequent round of sampling (the second RI round) was completed to confirm that with low turbidity, metals were not of concern in the groundwater at SEAD-17.

The table below provides a comparison of the second RI round of sampling to the maximum SEDA background concentrations at SEAD-17.

Parameter	Max. Det. in 2 <sup>nd</sup> RI Round (μg/L)	Max. SEDA Background (μg/L)		
Aluminum	386	42,400		
Iron	572	69,400		
Manganese	73.8	1,120		
Sodium	30,100	59,400		

The table above shows that all the metals detected were at concentrations below SEDA background levels. Based on these results, it is believed that the groundwater has not been impacted. The monitoring round proposed in this section will confirm this.

#### 6.3 Long Term Monitoring

Groundwater monitoring will be performed as part of the SEAD-16 and SEAD-17 post-closure operations. Seven monitoring wells are located at SEAD-16, and five monitoring wells are located at SEAD-17. All 12 wells will be sampled for metals.

#### 6.3.1 Monitoring Strategy and Well Locations

#### SEAD-16

The seven existing monitoring wells at SEAD-16 will be used for groundwater monitoring: MW16-1 through MW16-7 (see Figure 6-3 for well locations). Table 6-1 provides well construction details. Wells MW16-3, MW16-4, MW16-6 and MW16-7 are located within the excavation boundaries. These wells will be protected during excavation. If any well is compromised during excavation activities, it will be removed and replaced.

Though it is believed that groundwater generally flows in a southwesterly direction at SEAD-16, groundwater elevation data indicate that there may be a regional high south west of the Building 311, which could create local fluctuations in groundwater flow direction. As a result, it is difficult to determine which wells are upgradient or downgradient of the site. Instead, Parsons will identify wells relative to their proximity to the soil excavation areas. Three wells, MW16-1, MW16-2, and MW16-5, will monitor the quality of the groundwater outside the excavation areas. Monitoring wells MW16-3, MW16-4, MW16-6, and MW16-7 will monitor the groundwater quality at locations within the excavation area.



- Contract i

Source 2

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#### Section A - Solicitation/Contract Form

**AWARD NARRATIVE** 

This Task Order 0015, which contains Firm Fixed Price tasks, is being issued to Parsons Government Services, Inc. to complete the Implementation of the Long Term Monitoring Plan for the Open Burning (OB) Grounds, Fire Training Areas, and Various Sites, Seneca Army Depot Activity, Seneca County, New York in accordance with the provided Performance Work Statement (PWS) dated 28 March 2012.

The Period of Performance Completion Date for this Task Order 30 September 2015.

The Contracting Officer Representative and Project Manager for this Task Order is Huntsville Center Project Manager Mr. John S. Nohrstedt. He can be contacted by telephone: (256) 895-1639; or email <a href="John.S. Nohrstedt@usace.army.mil">John.S. Nohrstedt@usace.army.mil</a>.

CLIN	Task	Price	Funded	
0001a	OB Grounds LTM FY13	\$42,109.07	\$42,109.07	
0001b	OB Grounds LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$42,925.84	Management of the second of th	
0001c	OB Grounds LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$43,744.68	1	
0001d	OB Grounds LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$43,571.42		
0002a	SEAD-25 LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$62,783.73		
0002b	SEAD-25 LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$64,104.96		
0002c	SEAD-25 LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$64,957.69		
0002d	SEAD-25 LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$64,760.19		
0003a	Ash Landfill LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$126,177.89	9	
0003b	Ash Landfill LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$129,311.13		
0003c	Ash Landfill LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$131,539.09 !		
0003d	Ash Landfill LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$136,892.39		
0004a	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY12	\$62,706.19	\$62,706.19	
0004b	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$63,842.00		
0004c	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$65,180.08		
0004d	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$66,639.70		
0004e	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$66,281.16		
0005a	LUC Evaluations FY12 (Optional)	\$42,176.01		
0005b	LUC Evaluations FY13 (Optional)	\$42,959.89		
0005c	LUC Evaluations FY14 (Optional)	\$43,213.13		

Site

Program your

0005d	LUC Evaluations FY15 (Optional)	\$149,996.03	
0005e	LUC 5 Yr Review FY16 (Optional)	\$44,692.59	
	TOTAL	\$1,600,564.86	\$104,815.26

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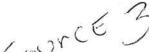
#### Owner Cost

Markups Report

In RACER, Owner Cost is the owner's work force cost to initiate, contract, oversee, direct, implement and closeout the project. Owner costs may include the following categories or items:

- Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead (SIOH);
- Construction management and "Owner's Representative" services;
- · Laboratory quality assurance;
- · Operations and maintenance manual; and
- Other costs (e.g. technical, real estate, administrative, contracting, accounting, etc.).

The system default percentage for Owner Cost is 11 %. The valid range for the Owner Cost markup factor is 6% to 20%.





Direct Costs Professional Labor Overhead / G&A Field Office Overhead / G&A Prime Contractor Profit Subcontractor Profit Contingency Markup Calculations Applying Markup Percentages Adjusting Markups for Each Technology Creating Custom Markup Templates

Source 3

#### MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Date: 19 MARCH 2014

**SUBJECT:** Environmental Liabilities for site SEAD-006, Ash Landfill Site (SEAD-3, 6, 8, 14, 15) at Seneca Army Depot

This memorandum serves as formal documentation of the information used to develop the Cost-To-Complete (CTC) estimate for the 2014 data call. Future monitoring cost is based on task order pricing for monitoring. The Remedial Action Cost Engineering and Requirements (RACER) 11.1 system was used to estimate the cost of the Well Abandonment costs including site closeout. RA(O) in the form of groundwater monitoring costs were obtained from the current task order (Source 2). The ROD implementation was initiated in 2007. Of the 15 years of monitoring expected per the ROD (Source 1), 8 years remain. The required Land Use Control management of this AOC is included in SEAD 009. The cost of the requirement to recharge the BioWall (Source 3) was funded in FY 14 Source 7.

**Site:** SEAD-006, Ash Landfill Site (SEAD-3, 6, 8,14,15). AOC is a former Municipal Incinerator where ash and other debris from the operation where disposed of. Treatment of ground water and management of LUCs is required until ground water and soil meet cleanup standards.

#### Source:

- 1. Final Record of Decision, Ash Landfill, January 2005
- 2. Contract #: W912DY-08-D-0003, D.O. 015 dated June 26,2012
- 3. Annual Report and Year 5 Review for the Ash Landfill dated May 2012
- 4. RACER Guidance Cost to Owner
- Draft Memorandum, Replenishment Options for the Ash Landfill BioWall System
- Ltr, HQ ACSIM Subject FY 14 Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and the Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls; Escalation Rates
- 7. Work Authorization Document, Dated April 2, 2014

#### **RACER Assumptions:**

Well Abandonment (LTM)

- Three well groups: Group 1 (19 wells), Biowall (11 wells), Trench (11 wells)
- 2. Well depth: 15 feet

- 3. Well diameter: 2 inches
- 4. Formation type: Unconsolidated
- 5. Method: Overdrill/removal

#### Site Closeout Documentation (LTM phase):

- 1. Site Closeout is moderate complexity
- 2. Kick-off, review and regulatory meetings included
- 3. Work Plans and reports-- all RACER default values
- 4. Documents (16 Boxes) will be stored for 30 years

#### **Owner Support Assumptions:**

Procurement, S&A, and Contract Closeout for non-RACER estimates are set at 11% of estimated cost and consistent with RACER guidance.

#### Cost Summary SEAD-6, 3, 8, 14, 15

RA(O)

GW Monitoring / year:

Sampling events (task 3(b) Source 2 \$131539.09.13/yr x 8 years= \$1,052,312.72 (Rounded to \$1,052,313)

\$1,052,313

Owner Support Cost (Source 4)
Cost of GW Monitoring and recharge

\$1,052,313 x 0.11 = \$115,754.40 (Rounded to \$115,754)

\$115,754

LTM

Well Abandonment/Site Close-out (RACER)

\$139,500

**Total Site Cost** 

\$1,307,567

Material Change: yes, Funding for recharging the Bio Wall received.

Prepared by: Randall Battaglia Cost Estimator

Signature

Reviewed by: Stephen M. Absolom \_ Cost Estimate Reviewer

Source 1

# FINAL RECORD OF DECISION FOR

#### ASH LANDFILL

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

#### Prepared for:

### SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

and

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 4820 UNIVERSITY SQUARE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Prepared By:

PARSONS

150 Federal St, 4th Floor Boston, Massachusetts

Contract Number: DACA87-95-D-0031 Delivery Order 0022

January 2005

natural biodegradation, since the chemical and biological reactions in the reactive wall release hydrogen, a substance that is used up in microbial dechlorination. This would decrease contaminant levels, which can be expected to significantly reduce the time to achieve ARAR compliance compared to Alternatives MC-3, MC-5 and MC-6.

Alternatives MC-5 and MC-6 include surface water discharge of treated groundwater. Discharge requirements are generally the federal and State AWQC. The discharge from the groundwater treatment system would be designed to meet the federal AWQC and the anti-degradation limits.

Alternatives MC-5 and MC-6 are expected to achieve other ARARs including the RCRA requirements for treatment facilities, the Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements for off-site transportation of any residual materials, and the New York Solid and Hazardous Waste Regulations and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). In addition, the operation of the treatment system in Alternative MC-4 would comply with federal and state air standards.

#### 10.2.3 Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

Alternatives SC-1, MC-1 and MC-2 would not remove or contain contaminants in the groundwater in a continuous or active manner, with the exception of what would be removed by the reactive barrier wall that is currently in place and operating. Contaminants would continue to migrate and the volume of contaminated groundwater would increase. The No-Action alternative, MC-1, and the alternative water supply alternative, MC-2, are not considered to be effective over the long-term because contaminated groundwater, other than that captured via the reactive barrier wall, remains on-site and some migration off of the property would occur. This condition currently does not affect the drinking water of off-site residents and groundwater modeling has indicated that the concentrations of contaminants would be below drinking water standards by the time the groundwater reaches these wells. These alternatives would require long-term monitoring and sampling.

Alternatives MC-3, MC-5 and MC-6 are all expected to be equal in providing long-term permanence, since each alternative would operate until the desired concentration levels are achieved. The limiting factor in achieving this goal is the rate at which contaminants can be flushed out of the soil matrix. Since the aquifer matrix is glacial till and is high in clay content, diffusion is likely to play an important role in releasing contamination from the aquifer. This means the time for cleanup would be long, estimated to be approximately 45 years. MC 3a is expected to take 15 years.

Alternative SC-2 is ranked high for long-term effectiveness and permanence since all materials would be excavated and disposed of in an off-site landfill. Once in the landfill, the contaminated materials are permanently entombed. However, since this alternative does not permanently fix the contaminants and involves such large volume of soil, these wastes may not be as permanently entombed as Alternative SC-4. Therefore, although SC-2 is ranked high for permanence, Alternative

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Based on an evaluation of the various options, the selected remedy is Alternative SC-5 for source control and Alternative MC-3a for migration control (Figure 11-1). The elements that compose the selected remedy include the following:

- Excavation and off-site disposal of debris piles and establishment and maintenance of a vegetative soil cover for the Ash Landfill and the Non-Combustion Fill Landfill (NCFL) for source control;
- Installation of three in-situ permeable reactive barrier walls, and maintenance of the proposed walls and the existing wall for migration control of the groundwater plume;
- A Contingency Plan will be developed to include one of the following options; provision of an alternative water supply for potential downgradient receptors (farmhouse) or air sparging of the plume in the event that groundwater conditions downgradient of the recommended remedial action described above exceed trigger values;

Land Use Controls (LUCs) to attain the remedial action objectives; and,

Completion of a review of the selected remedy every five-years (at minimum), in accordance with Section 121(c) of the CERCLA. If a wall material other than iron is selected, the Army will conduct a review of the remedy's effectiveness one year after the walls are installed. Subsequent annual reviews will be performed until the first five year review. The typical five year review schedule will be followed thereafter.

#### Land Use Control Performance Objectives

The LUC performance objectives for the Ash Landfill are to:

- Prevent access or use of the groundwater until cleanup levels are met.
- Maintain the integrity of any current or future remedial or monitoring system such as monitoring wells and impermeable reactive barriers.
- Prohibit excavation of the soil or construction of inhabitable structures (temporary or permanent)
   above the area of the existing groundwater plume.
- Maintain the vegetative soil layer over the ash fill areas and the NCFL to limit ecological contact.

The groundwater LUCs will be continued until such time that the concentration of hazardous substances in the groundwater have been reduced to levels that allow for unlimited exposure and unrestricted use. Intrusive restrictions for those areas requiring a vegetative soil cover will continue indefinitely. These land use controls will be implemented over the area of the groundwater plume,

		Phase Name	(O)
			\$121,116 Site Closeout RA(O) \$121,116 Total
oort (With Markups)	v@mail.mil	Row Total Phase	\$121,116 Site C \$121,116 Total
Cost Over Time Report (With Markups) Location: US 96 CITY AVERAGE, US Report Option: Fiscal	Reviewer Stephen M. Absolom Installation Manager BRAC-D Building 123 Seneca Army Depot 5786 Route 96 Romulus, NY 14541 607-869-1309 stephen.m.absolom.civ@mail.mil	Fiscal Year 1 2015	\$121,116
	Estimator Randall W. Battaglia Project Manager USACE-New York District USACE Building 125 Seneca Army Depot 5786 Route 96 Romulus, NY 14541 607-869-1523 randy.w.battaglia@usace.army.mil	Phase Name	RA(O)
Folder: New Folder Project Name: Ash Landfill (SEAD-3,6,8,14,15) Project ID: SEAD-006 Site Name: Ash Landfill Site Type: None Site ID: SEAD 006	Name: Title: Agency/Org./Office: Business Address: Phone: Email: Prepared Date:	Phase	Site Closeout  Total

Location: US 96 CITY AVERAGE, US Report Option: Fiscal	Reviewer Stephen M. Absolom Installation Manager BRAC-D Building 123 Seneca Army Depot 5786 Route 96	14541 607-869-1309 stephen.m.absolom.civ@mail.mil 3/20/2015 9:11
	Estimator Randall W. Battaglia Project Manager USACE-New York District USACE Building 125 Seneca Army Depot 5786 Route 96	rontutus, NT 14541 607-869-1523 randy.w.battaglia@usace.army.mil 3/20/2015 9:09
Folder: New Folder Project Name: Ash Landfill (SEAD-3,6,8,14,15) Project ID: SEAD-006 Site Name: Ash Landfill Site Type: None Site ID: SEAD 006	Name: Title: Agency/Org./Office:	Phone: Email: Prepared Date:

Cost Over Time Report (With Markups)

Phase Name

Row Total Phase

Fiscal Year 1 2015

Phase Name

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Site Closeout

Total

Phase

\$121,116 Site Closeout RA(O)

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\$121,116 Total

\$121,116

# **Markup Template Preferences Report**

# System:

RACER Version: RACER® Version 11.2.16.0

Database Location: C:\Users\e3pperwb\Documents\RACER 11.2\Racer.mdb

# **Markup Templates**

System Defaults	Markup Percentage	
Professional Labor Overhead/G&A	132.0	
Field Office Overhead/G&A	25.0	
Subcontractor Profit	8.0	
Prime Profit	8.0	
Contingency	0.0	
Owner Cost	11.0	
Comment:		

Print Date: 3/20/2015 9:29:07 AM

## LUC Remedial Design

In order to implement the Army's remedy, which includes the imposition of land use controls, a LUC Remedial Design for the Ash Landfill will be prepared which satisfies the applicable requirements of Paragraphs (a) and (c), Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 27, Section 1318: Institutional and Engineering Controls. In addition, the Army will prepare an environmental easement for the Ash Landfill, consistent with Section 27-1318(b) and Article 71, Title 36 of ECL, in favor of the State of New York and the Army, which will be recorded at the time of the property's transfer from federal ownership. A schedule for completion of the draft Ash Landfill LUC Remedial Design Plan (LUC RD) will be completed within 21 days of the ROD signature, consistent with Section 14.4 of the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).

The Army shall implement, inspect, report, and enforce the LUCs described in this ROD in accordance with the approved LUC RD. Although the Army may later transfer these responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or through other means, the Army shall retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity. Should the Army transfer these responsibilities, the Army shall provide timely written notice to the regulators of the transferee which shall include the entity's name, address, and general remedial responsibility.

During the excavation of the Debris Piles, the Incinerator Cooling Water Pond area will be re-graded to fill the pond.

The five-year reviews are intended to evaluate whether the response actions remain protective of public health and the environment, and they will consist of document review, ARAR review, interviews, inspection/technology review, and reporting.

A contingency plan will be developed as part of this preferred alternative. The contingency plan will include additional monitoring and air sparging, as necessary, and implementation of an alternative water supply for potential downgradient receptor (farmhouse), if required based on trigger criteria. Following installation of the reactive walls, groundwater from monitoring well MW-56 will be analyzed, and the VOC results will be compared to the Class GA groundwater standards (trigger criteria). If a statistical analysis of the data for this well shows exceedances of Class GA standards, additional remedial action would be required. Temporary wells will be installed in the vicinity of MW-56, and the results will be used to develop an approach for air sparging. A description of the air sparging process is summarized in Alternative MC-3. If concentrations at MW-56 continue to exceed the trigger values following air sparging, an activated carbon system for the farmhouse water supply system would be installed or public water would be delivered to the house. More extensive air sparging would be performed until trigger values are no longer exceeded.

Alternative SC-5 was selected as the preferred source control alternative because the vegetative cover will be an effective barrier against exposure and is therefore one of the highest ranked alternatives for protectiveness to human and ecological receptors. The alternative minimizes the negative short-term effects, such as truck traffic and dust problems, that a large excavation would cause. SC-5 will be compliant with all ARARs. This alternative also minimizes the amount of off-site land filling that will be required. SC-5 is the easiest to implement and has the lowest cost.

Alternative MC-3a was selected as the preferred management of migration alternative because it will achieve substantial risk reduction by chemically destroying the dissolved chlorinated ethene compounds in groundwater. This alternative is effective in achieving these reductions. The alternative will be protective of human health and the environment by preventing off-site migration of the VOC plume. Monitoring of the plume will ensure that downgradient receptors are protected. The monitoring plan will provide adequate warning should monitoring data indicate that the plume is threatening the drinking water supply wells of site neighbors, i.e., the farmhouse wells.

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Page 11-3

## DRAFT

Source3 \_ site

## ANNUAL REPORT AND YEAR 5 REVIEW

FOR THE

ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE LINIT

SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY, ROMULUS, NEW YORK

## Prepared for:

# U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ENGINEERING AND SUPPORT CENTER **HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA**

and

# SENECA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY ROMULUS, NEW YORK

Prepared by:

**PARSONS** 100 High Street Boston, MA 02110

Contract Number W912DY-08-D-0003 Task Order No. 0012 EPA Site ID# NY0213820830 NY Site ID# 8-50-006

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May 2012

Recent inspection of the vegetative covers at the Ash Landfill and the NCFL indicate that the covers are preventing ecological receptors from contacting the underlying soil; therefore, there is no threat to the environment. The LUCs have been maintained and no one is accessing the groundwater; therefore, there is no threat to human health. Based on a review of the site data, an inspection of the condition of the vegetative covers, and a confirmation that the LUCs are being maintained, the Army believes that the remedial action is operating successfully.

Based on an assessment of the design and construction of the remedial action, as well as an evaluation of the geochemical and analytical data from the three years of groundwater monitoring, the Army believes that the remedial action at the Ash Landfill meets the requirements to be designated as "operating properly and successfully".

#### 4.0 LONG-TERM MONITORING CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of the long-term monitoring at the Ash Landfill since the installation of the full-scale biowalls, the Army has made the following conclusions:

- TCE within the biowalls remains below or close to detection limits;
- TCE, cis-DCE, and VC are present in the groundwater at the site at concentrations above respective Class GA groundwater standards;
- Chemical results indicate that the concentrations of chlorinated ethenes are decreasing as they pass through the biowall systems:
- Geochemical parameters indicate that groundwater redox conditions are highly conducive for reductive dechlorination to occur within the biowalls;
- Concentrations of chlorinated ethenes at off-site well MW-56 are below Class GA groundwater standards:
- Continued monitoring is required to determine trends in concentrations of COCs at PT-18A, PT-17, and MWT-7;
- Recharge of the biowalls is not necessary at this time;

BioWALL Recharge Pending. The remedial action continues to meets the requirements of the USEPA's "operating properly and successfully" designation; and

The Army will continue to monitor the performance of the biowall system, including semi-annual periodic evaluations of the potential need to recharge the biowalls.

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## 4.2 Recommendations

Based on the first five years of long-term monitoring at the Ash Landfill OU, the Army recommends continuing the semi-annual frequency of monitoring based on the process shown in Figure 12 (which is also Figure 7-3 of the RDR). The recommendations for LTM during year four of monitoring are as follows:

- Biowall process monitoring wells (MWT-26, MWT-27, MWT-28, MWT-29, and MWT-23) will be monitored on a semi-annual basis. Each year a recharge evaluation will be completed. As stated in the RDR (Parsons, 2006b), if a recharge is conducted, MWT-26, MWT-27, and MWT-29 would be excluded from the LTM program, as detailed in Figure 12. MWT-28 and MWT-23 will continue to be monitored as part of the performance monitoring wells to supplement data that will be used to determine whether additional biowall recharge is required. The recharge evaluation(s) conducted each year after the first biowall recharge would review the chemical and geochemical data at MWT-28 and MWT-23, and determine if the contaminant increase is a result of poor biowall performance or due to other issues such as seasonal variations in groundwater levels, unusual precipitation events, or desorption and back diffusion.
- Performance monitoring wells (PT-17, PT-18A, PT-22, PT-24, MWT-7, MWT-22, MWT-24, and MWT-25) will continue to be monitored on a semi-annual basis in a manner consistent with the Year 3 LTM program. In the five years of LTM events at the Ash Landfill OU, the concentrations of COCs, specifically TCE, in the wells downgradient of the source area (near PT-18A) have decreased.
- The off-site performance monitoring well (MW-56) will continue to be monitored on a semiannual basis.
- The vegetative covers at the Ash Landfill and the NCFL will be inspected annually to ensure that they remain intact and protective of ecological receptors.
- The frequency of monitoring and the need to recharge the biowalls will be reviewed in the annual report submitted after the completion of the fifth year of LTM, based on the process outlined in Figure 12.

#### 5.0 REFERENCES

Kampbell, D.H. and J.T. Wilson, 1998. Analysis of dissolved methane, ethane, ethene in groundwater by a standard gas chromatographic technique. *Journal of Chromatography*, Vol. 36:253-256.

Parsons, 1994. Remedial Investigation Report at the Ash Landfill Site, Final, July 1994.

Parsons, 2004. Record of Decision for the Ash Landfill Operable Unit, Final, July 2004.

- BioWALL Recharge

#### Owner Cost

In RACER, Owner Cost is the owner's workforce cost to initiate, contract, oversee, direct, implement and closeout the project. Owner costs may include the following categories or items:

- · Supervision, Inspection, and Overhead (SIOH);
- · Construction management and "Owner's Representative" services;
- · Laboratory quality assurance;
- · Operations and maintenance manual: and
- · Other costs (e.g. technical, real estate, administrative, contracting, accounting, etc.). The system default percentage for Owner Cost is 11 %. The valid range for the Owner Cost markup factor is 0% to 20%.



#### Related Topics

- Direct Costs
- ▶ Professional Labor Overhead / G&A
- ► Field Office Overhead / G&A
- Prime Contractor Profit
- Subcontractor Profit
- Contingency
- Markup Calculations
- Applying Markup Percentages
- Adjusting Markups for Each Technology
- Creating Custom Markup Templates
- Markups Report

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Contract

Source 2

ORDER FOR SUPPLIES OR SERVICES								
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#### Section A - Solicitation/Contract Form

## **AWARD NARRATIVE**

This Task Order 0015, which contains Firm Fixed Price tasks, is being issued to Parsons Government Services, Inc. to complete the Implementation of the Long Term Monitoring Plan for the Open Burning (OB) Grounds, Fire Training Areas, and Various Sites, Seneca Army Depot Activity, Seneca County, New York in accordance with the provided Performance Work Statement (PWS) dated 28 March 2012.

The Period of Performance Completion Date for this Task Order 30 September 2015.

The Contracting Officer Representative and Project Manager for this Task Order is Huntsville Center Project Manger Mr. John S. Nohrstedt. He can be contacted by telephone: (256) 895-1639; or email John.S. Nohrstedt@usace.army.mil.

CLIN	Task	Price	Funded
0001a	OB Grounds LTM FY13	\$42,109.07	\$42,109.07
0001b	OB Grounds LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$42,925.84	7
0001c	OB Grounds LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$43,744.68	į.
0001d	OB Grounds LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$43,571.42	
0002a	SEAD-25 LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$62,783.73	
0002b	SEAD-25 LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$64,104.96	
0002c	SEAD-25 LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$64,957.69	<u>8</u>
0002d	SEAD-25 LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$64,760.19	
0003a	Ash Landfill LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$126,177.89	)( ************************************
0003b	Ash Landfill LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$129,311.13	
0003c	Ash Landfill LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$131,539.09	
0003d	Ash Landfill LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$136,892.39	
0004a	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY12	\$62,706.19	\$62,706.19
0004b	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY13 (Optional)	\$63,842.00	
0004c	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY14 (Optional)	\$65,180.08	
0004d	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY15 (Optional)	\$66,639.70	
0004e	SEAD-16/17 LTM FY16 (Optional)	\$66,281.16	
0005a	LUC Evaluations FY12 (Optional)	\$42,176.01	
0005b	LUC Evaluations FY13 (Optional)	\$42,959.89	
0005c	LUC Evaluations FY14 (Optional)	\$43,213.13	

0005d	LUC Evaluations FY15 (Optional)	\$149,996.03	
0005e	LUC 5 Yr Review FY16 (Optional)	\$44,692.59	
1	TOTAL	\$1,600,564.86	\$104,815.26

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

# (Task 2d (Optional) (CLIN 0002d (FY16))) FOURTH ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT

**Fourth Annual Groundwater Monitoring Event.** The Contractor shall commence the fourth annual groundwater monitoring event. The actual timing of this event may be modified, with the permission of the KO, if insufficient water is found to exist in monitoring wells at the site.

Water Level Monitoring - The Contractor shall measure water levels from all wells at the site in order to generate potentiometric maps as part of the analysis and reporting phases.

Water Quality Monitoring - The Contractor shall sample and analyze the water quality at all wells as described in the approved plan. This effort shall include required indicator parameters. All sampling and analysis shall be performed IAW the programmatic Sampling and Analysis Plan (Reference 19.7).

**Preparation of the Annual Report.** Following completion of the annual groundwater monitoring events, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made over the year's effort. Presentation shall include:

- Complete tabulations, including maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed.
- Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- o A potentiometric map of site groundwater.
- o Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.
- o Complete tabulations of all indicator parameter data developed to date.
- Summary presentations (e.g. Sample population, maximums, minimums, median, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, etc) of all chemical concentration data developed to date for down gradient and background wells versus the regulatory criteria values.
- o Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- o Trend plots for all key indicator parameter data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- A recommendation of any changes (e.g. changing frequency of data collection to semi annual or annual for the Fire Training and Demonstration Pad (SEAD-25) site, etc.) that are proposed for implementation for the Fire Training and Demonstration Pad (SEAD-25) site.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

5.0 (Task 3, CLIN 0003) DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES FOR LONG TERM MONITORING OF THE ASH LANDFILL OPERABLE UNIT:(Task 3a, CLIN 0003a (FY 13)) FIRST YEAR GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT

First Year Groundwater Monitoring Event. Upon direction from the KO, the Contractor shall commence the first year groundwater monitoring which is comprised of a Mid-Year and an End-Of-Year event.

Mid-Year Groundwater Monitoring. The mid-year monitoring event is comprised of the following: Groundwater Monitoring. The Contractor shall perform the following groundwater monitoring. Plume Performance Monitoring. The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells PT-18, MWT-22, PT-22, PT-17, MWT-7, PT-24, MWT-24, MWT-25 and MW-56 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

**Biowall Process Monitoring**. The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells MWT-12R, MWT-13, MWT-15, MWT-17R and MWT-23 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.





(Task 3c (Optional), CLIN 0003c (FY 15)) THIRD YEAR GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT Third Year Groundwater Monitoring Event. Upon direction from the KO, the Contractor shall commence the third year groundwater monitoring which is comprised of a Mid-Year and an End-Of-Year event.

Mid-Year Groundwater Monitoring. The mid-year monitoring event is comprised of the following: Groundwater Monitoring. The Contractor shall perform the following groundwater monitoring. Plume Performance Monitoring. The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells PT-18, MWT-22, PT-22, PT-17, MWT-7, PT-24, MWT-24, MWT-25 and MW-56 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

**Biowall Process Monitoring**. The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells MWT-12R, MWT-13, MWT-15, MWT-17R and MWT-23 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

Preparation of Groundwater Monitoring Letter Report. Following completion of the mid-year groundwater monitoring, the Contractor shall prepare and submit a letter report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made. Presentation shall include:

- o Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- o Trend plots for all chemical concentration data developed for each of the monitoring wells.
- Trend plots of key indicator parameter data developed for each of the monitoring wells.

### End-of-Year Groundwater Monitoring

Post Closure Monitoring and Maintenance.

## **Annual Remedy Inspections**

Vegetative Cap and Drainage Swale Inspections. The Contractor shall inspect the vegetative soil cover and drainage swales on the site. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the integrity of the soil and vegetative covering and the condition of run-off channels, infiltration galleries and swales.

Biowall Trench Condition. The Contractor shall inspect the condition of the Biowall trenches.

Groundwater Monitoring Well Inspections. The Contractor shall inspect the condition of the groundwater monitoring wells.

**End-of-Year Groundwater Monitoring.** The Contractor shall perform the following groundwater monitoring. **Plume Performance Monitoring.** The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells PT-18, MWT-22, PT-22, PT-17, MWT-7, PT-24, MWT-24, MWT-25 and MW-56 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

**Biowall Process Monitoring**. The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells MWT-12R, MWT-13, MWT-15, MWT-17R and MWT-23 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

**Preparation of the Annual Report.** Following completion of the annual groundwater monitoring events, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made over the year's effort. Presentation shall include:

- Complete tabulations, including maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed.
- o Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- o A potentiometric map of site groundwater.
- Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.
- o Complete tabulations of all indicator parameter data developed to date.
- Summary presentations (e.g. Sample population, maximums, minimums, median, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, etc) of all chemical concentration data developed to date for down gradient and background wells versus the regulatory criteria values.
- o Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- o Trend plots for all key indicator parameter data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.

#### o Recommendations.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

(Task 3d (Optional), CLIN 0003d (FY 16)) FOURTH YEAR GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT Fourth Year Groundwater Monitoring Event. Upon direction from the KO, the Contractor shall commence the fourth year groundwater monitoring event which is comprised of a Mid-Year and an End-Of-Year event.

Mid-Year Groundwater Monitoring. The mid-year monitoring event is comprised of the following: Groundwater Monitoring. The Contractor shall perform the following groundwater monitoring.

Plume Performance Monitoring. The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells PT-18, MWT-22, PT-22, PT-17, MWT-7, PT-24, MWT-24, MWT-25 and MW-56 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

**Biowall Process Monitoring**. The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells MWT-12R, MWT-13, MWT-15, MWT-17R and MWT-23 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

**Preparation of Groundwater Monitoring Letter Report**. Following completion of the mid-year groundwater monitoring, the Contractor shall prepare and submit a letter report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made. Presentation shall include:

- o Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- o Trend plots for all chemical concentration data developed for each of the monitoring wells.
- Trend plots of key indicator parameter data developed for each of the monitoring wells.

## End-of-Year Groundwater Monitoring

Post Closure Monitoring and Maintenance.

## **Annual Remedy Inspections**

Vegetative Cap and Drainage Swale Inspections. The Contractor shall inspect the vegetative soil cover and drainage swales on the site. Inspection shall include observations pertinent to the integrity of the soil and vegetative covering and the condition of run-off channels, infiltration galleries and swales.

Biowall Trench Condition. The Contractor shall inspect the condition of the Biowall trenches.

Groundwater Monitoring Well Inspections. The Contractor shall inspect the condition of the groundwater monitoring wells.

**End-of-Year Groundwater Monitoring.** The Contractor shall perform the following groundwater monitoring. **Plume Performance Monitoring.** The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells PT-18, MWT-22, PT-22, PT-17, MWT-7, PT-24, MWT-24, MWT-25 and MW-56 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

**Biowall Process Monitoring**. The Contractor shall sample and analyze monitoring wells MWT-12R, MWT-13, MWT-15, MWT-17R and MWT-23 as per the protocols and monitoring wells in the approved plan.

Preparation of the Annual Report. Following completion of the annual groundwater monitoring events, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made over the year's effort. Presentation shall include:

- Complete tabulations, including maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed.
- o Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- o A potentiometric map of site groundwater.
- o Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.

- o Complete tabulations of all indicator parameter data developed to date.
- Summary presentations (e.g. Sample population, maximums, minimums, median, mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, etc) of all chemical concentration data developed to date for down gradient and background wells versus the regulatory criteria values.
- Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- o Trend plots for all key indicator parameter data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.
- Recommendations.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

6.0 (Task 4, CLIN 0004) DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES FOR LONG TERM MONITORING OF THE DEACTIVATION FURNACES OPERABLE UNIT:(Task 4a, CLIN 0004a (FY 12)) FIRST ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT

First Annual Groundwater Monitoring Event. Upon direction from the KO, the Contractor shall commence the annual groundwater monitoring event.

<u>Water Level Monitoring</u> - The Contractor shall assess and document the physical condition of each monitoring well. Observations indicating possible deterioration of the well integrity shall be reported to the Army SEDA BEC. The Contractor shall measure water levels from all wells at the site in order to generate potentiometric maps as part of the analysis and reporting phases.

<u>Water Quality Monitoring</u> - The Contractor shall sample and analyze the water quality at all wells as described in the approved plan. All sampling and analysis shall be performed IAW the programmatic Sampling and Analysis Plan (Reference 19.7).

**Preparation of the Annual Report**. Following completion of the annual monitoring event, the Contractor shall prepare and submit an annual report which summarizes and analyzes the data collected and observations made over the year's effort. Presentation shall include:

- Complete tabulations, including maximum and minimum levels, of all groundwater elevation data developed.
- o Trend plots of groundwater elevation data for each of the monitoring wells.
- A potentiometric map of site groundwater.
- o Complete tabulations of all chemical concentration data developed to date.
- o Trend plots for key chemical concentration data developed for each of the key monitoring wells.

**Project Management.** The contractor shall manage the delivery order in accordance with the basic contract statement of work. All project management associated with the delivery order, with the exception of the direct technical oversight of the work described in the preceding tasks, shall be accounted for in this task.

(Task 4b (Optional), CLIN 0004b (FY 13)) SECOND ANNUAL GROUNDWATER MONITORING EVENT Second Annual Groundwater Monitoring Event. Upon direction from the KO, the Contractor shall commence the annual groundwater monitoring event.

<u>Water Level Monitoring</u> - The Contractor shall assess and document the physical condition of each monitoring well. Observations indicating possible deterioration of the well integrity shall be reported to the Army SEDA BEC. The Contractor shall measure water levels from all wells at the site in order to generate potentiometric maps as part of the analysis and reporting phases.

<u>Water Quality Monitoring</u> - The Contractor shall sample and analyze the water quality at all wells as described in the approved plan. All sampling and analysis shall be performed IAW the programmatic Sampling and Analysis Plan (Reference 19.7).

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## DRAFT MEMORANDUM

1 February 2012

To:

Steve Absolom, Seneca Army Depot Activity

From:

Beth Wasserman, Bruce Henry (Parsons)

cc:

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Todd Heino (Parsons)

Subject:

Replenishment Options for the Ash landfill Biowall System at Seneca Army Depot

Activity, New York

The permeable mulch biowalls at the Ash Landfill were installed in 2006. In past Ash Landfill Annual Reports, a biowall recharge evaluation was performed using a lines-of-evidence approach based on a review of analytical and geochemical data. The Army maintains that the recharge evaluations demonstrate that the biowalls continue to operate as designed, and a replenishment of the biowalls is not required.

The EPA has provided comments on the past two years of Annual Reports, and noted concern that some of the trends in the geochemical parameters and constituent of concern (COC) concentrations may indicate that biowall recharge may be necessary in the future. The Army continues to respond to EPA with an explanation of the biowalls strong performance and achievement of the long-term monitoring objectives. Although replenishment is not necessary at this time, Parsons has prepared a cost estimate for the replenishment of the biowalls, should it be required in the future.

## BACKGROUND

The effectiveness and longevity of permeable mulch biowalls primarily depends on sustaining adequate levels of bioavailable organic substrate in the biowall reactive zone. Even though biowalls are intended as passive, long-term remedies, bioavailable substrate may decrease over time to levels that cannot support effective degradation. Therefore it may be necessary to determine when, and how, the substrate should be replenished.

Mulch and compost are mostly cellulose, hemi-cellulose, and lignin, which are slowly degraded under anaerobic conditions in the subsurface. Physically the mulch may be expected to last up to 29 years (Shen et al., 2010). Other investigators have installed biowalls filled with a variety of waste cellulose solids (e.g., sawdust and mulch) for the treatment of nitrate-contaminated water and have found little reduction in performance over periods of 7 to 15 yrs of operation (Robertson et al., 2008).

However, as the mulch degrades, the more readily degraded components (e.g., cellulose) are depleted relative to the most recalcitrant components (e.g., lignin). Therefore, the ability of the mulch mixture to sustain biological activity also decreases over time. The amount of bioavailable substrate necessary to sustain performance will be highly site-specific depending on 1) the rate of groundwater flow, 2) the flux of native electron acceptors (for example dissolved oxygen and sulfate), 3) the type and concentration of contaminants present, and 4) the reducing conditions necessary for contaminant degradation to occur. For example, the reduction of nitrate and perchlorate require much less reducing conditions than chlorinated solvents.

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Data over periods up to eight years are available to determine the longevity or long-term effectiveness of permeable mulch biowalls. Four examples include the following (ITRC, 2011):

- The OU-1 biowall installed by the Air Force at Altus AFB showed little reduction in percent TCE removal through 2009, over eight years after installation. However, data collected by the USEPA in 2010 shows an increase in TCE within the biowall (unpublished data), and the Air Force has replenished portions of the biowall in 2011.
- The SS-17 biowall system at Altus AFB was replenished in 2008 at 3 years after installation. Improved performance has been observed for over 2 years of postreplenishment monitoring.
- The B301 biowall at Offutt AFB was monitored over a 5 year period and showed no reduction in effectiveness in reducing concentrations of TCE.
- Full-scale biowalls at the former Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) in McGregor, Texas have been operating since 2002 to 2005, with select biowalls replenished every 3 to 6 years, but not all biowalls have required replenishment.

Based on these observations, it appears that permeable mulch biowalls may require replenishment every 4 to 6 years.

## TECHNICAL APPROACH

Two options for substrate distribution were evaluated for the Ash Landfill biowall system.

## Option 1. Injection by Recirculation - All Biowall Segments

The first option is to install 8-inch diameter recirculation wells and inject by recirculation along each section of biowall. The use of large diameter wells installed within the biowall allows for extraction from one location in the biowall, amendment in-line with EVO, and re-injection into another large diameter well. Since the permeability of the biowall is much higher than the surrounding native sediments, flow is primarily along the length of the biowall. For costing purposes it was assumed the well are installed at intervals of approximately 100 to 120 feet, including wells at the ends of the biowalls. In addition, it was assumed that neat vegetable oil pre-mixed with emulsifiers would be purchased and mixed in the field. This is a practical approach given the relatively high permeability of the biowall.

# Option 2. Hot Spot Treatment by Direct-Push Injection

An additional option evaluated for hot spot treatment using a pre-mixed EVO product into temporary direct-push injection points. A premixed EVO product was selected due to the fine-grained nature and relatively low permeability of native sediments compared to the biowalls. It was assumed that an area of approximately 2500 square feet (50 feet by 50 feet) could be treated using 36 direct push points on 8-foot centers in about 4 days of injection. Some additional hours were included for work plan and reporting revisions to add a hot-spot treatment.

## ROUGH ORDER-OF-MAGNITUDE COSTS

Rough order-of-magnitude (ROM) costs for the distribution option summarized below. All costs are present day costs.

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## Option 1. Injection by Recirculation - All Biowall Segments

Under this scenario, it was assumed that the full length and volume of each trench would be replenished using a field-mixed emulsified oil applied at a rate of 6% oil by volume of the biowall pore space. Given an effective operating rate of 30 gpm at 7 hours per day, the injection could be completed within 36 days. The primary reduction in cost for this option are cost of the substrate (\$165K) and a driller to install recirculation wells (\$26K). The cost estimate for this option is summarized below, and includes project management for one year, a work plan, installation, and a construction summary report.

Cs: \$243,300	c 11
\$32,500	
\$26,000	
\$19,800	
\$165,000	
\$172,000	a .
\$100,000	
\$22,000	
\$20,000	
\$30,000	
	\$20,000 \$22,000 \$100,000 \$172,000 \$165,000 \$19,800

# Option 2. Hot Spot Treatment by Direct-Push Injection

Under this scenario, it was assumed that an area of 2,500 square feet (50 feet by 50 feet) would be treated using 36 direct-push injection points. Well points would be placed on 8-foot centers and a pre-mixed EVO product applied at a rate of 3.7% oil by volume of the treatment zone pore space. The cost estimate for this option is summarized below, and includes some extra hours for work plan and reporting of the hot-spot injection. There is an economy of scale with this approach. For example, to double the size of the hot-spot treatment might increase cost by an additional \$40K.

PM & Procurement	\$2,000
Report	\$3,500
Work plan	\$3,500
Field work (labor)	\$16,000
Labor	\$25,000
Material (i.e. oil)	\$18,000
Travel	\$4,000
Subcontractor	\$12,000

#### **PARSONS**

Other ODCs \$300

Subcontractors/ODCs: \$34,300

Total Cost: \$59,300

References

- 2111

AFCEE. 2008. Technical Protocol for Enhanced Anaerobic Bioremediation Using Permeable Mulch Biowalls and Bioreactors. Prepared for the Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment by Parsons Infrastructure & Technology Group, Inc., Denver, Colorado. May.

- Griffiths, D.R., E. Heyse, J. Hicks, B. Henry, and D.A. Anders. 2011. Full-Scale Biowall System Replenishment at Altus Air Force Base Through Organic Substrate Injection. Presentation at the *International Symposium on Bioremediation and Sustainable Environmental Technologies*, Reno, Nevada, June 2011.
- Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council (ITRC). 2011. Permeable Reactive Barrier: Technology Update. PRB-5. Washington, D.C.: Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council, PRB: Technology Update Team. www.itrcweb.org.
- Robertson, W.D., J.L. Vogan, and P.S. Lombardo. 2008. Nitrate Removal Rates in a 15-Year-Old Permeable Reactive Barrier Treating Septic System Nitrate. *Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation*, Vol. 28(3):65–72.
- Shen, H., C.J. Adair, and J.T. Wilson. 2010. Long-Term Capacity of Plant Mulch to Remediate Trichloroethene in Groundwater. *Journal of Environmental Engineering*, Vol. 136(10):1054-1062.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT 600 ARMY PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0600

Source 6

DAIM-IS

JAN 29 2014

# MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database - Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

- 1. Reference Memorandum, ODUSD(AT&L), 11 Oct 13, subject: Environmental, Safety and Occupational (ESOH) Management Information for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013.
- 2. The official start of the FY14 Data Call for the semi-annual updates to AEDB-R and AEBD-CC was 2 Dec 13. Enclosures 1-3 provide a timeline for Spring and Fall data submissions based on installation type. Enclosure 1 contains the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) (BRAC 88, 91, 93, 95, and 05) submittal schedule. Enclosure 2 includes the Active and non-BRAC Excess schedule, and Enclosure 3 includes the schedule for Partial BRAC installations (combination of Active and BRAC). Users are strongly encouraged to run the data submission readiness checklists before starting the update and upon data submission.
- BRAC installation update (refer to Enclosure 1 for the schedule):
- a. Spring Submission: Installations are responsible for updating the Army's database of record (AEDB-R) for all BRAC Installation Restoration [IR], Munitions Response [MR] and Compliance sites. Installations must update the cost-to-complete (CTC) estimates, cost requirements spread, phase schedules and the programmed funding spread prior to 11 Apr 14. Enclosure 4 contains escalation factors for updating previous year CTC estimates to the current year costs. All CTC estimates must be released before the Spring data submission. The OACSIM BRAC Division performs Quality Control review of financial data for all BRAC installations.
- b. Fall Submission: Installations must update all non-cost site-level data (IR, MR and Compliance), including phase schedules prior to 29 Aug 14.
- c. BRAC Installation Action Plans (BIAP): Installations must update and finalize the BIAP for FY15 by 1 Oct 14 using the Installation Action Plan (IAP) tool located on Army Environmental Reporting Online (AERO). If all sites at an installation are in the remedial action operations (RA-O) or long term management (LTM) phase, the BIAP may be updated every 5 years.

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

- 4. Active and non-BRAC Excess installations update (refer to Enclosure 2 for the schedule):
- a. Spring Submission: Installations are responsible for updating the Army's database of record (AEDB-R and AEDB-CC). Installations must update CTC estimates, cost requirements spread, phase schedules, and programmed funding spread prior to 11 Apr 14.
- b. Fall Submission: Installations must update all non-cost site-level data (IR, MR and Compliance), including phase schedules prior to 29 Aug 14.
- c. The Installation Action Plan (IAP) data gathering is the primary forum through which IR/MR site-level data, to include CTC estimates with requirements, and phase schedules are collected for input to AEDB-R and AEDB-CC. The IAP must accurately reflect the installation cleanup program. Installations must coordinate with USAEC to establish validation dates for AEDB-R and set process schedules. The AEDB-R (and AEDB-CC where appropriate) must be updated and submitted within 20 working days following each installation's IAP validation call. The IAP, and therefore AEDB-R and AEDB-CC, must reflect supportable CTC requirements with proper supporting documentation. The process for including an Estimate Summary Table as part of each Memorandum for the Record shall continue when developing or updating FY15 CTC estimates. Enclosure 4 contains escalation factors for bringing previous year CTC estimates to the current year. The IAP process schedule is located on AERO. The FY15 IAP will be generated using the IAP tool on AERO. If all sites at an installation are in the RA-O or LTM phase, the IAP may be updated every five years.
- 5. Partial BRAC installations update: BRAC sites will follow the same requirements as discussed in paragraph 3, and Environmental Restoration, Army (ER,A) funded sites will follow the requirements outlined in paragraph 4. The BRAC and Active installation points of contact (POC) should coordinate installation submission for the Spring data submission. The installation must be aware of the schedule provided in Enclosure 3 for partial BRAC installations.

## Suspense Dates:

Suspense	Action			
11 Apr 14	Spring data Active, CC, non-BRAC Excess/BRAC Installation submit to Oversight level			
18 Apr 14	Spring data Oversight level submit to Army Reviewing level, USAEC/DAIM-ISE (for CC submit to Command level for approval)			
29 Aug 14	Fall data Active, CC, non-BRAC Excess/BRAC Installation submit to Oversight level			
05 Sep 14	Fall data Oversight level submit to Army Réviewing level, USAEC/DAIM-ISE (for CC			

SUBJECT: FY14 Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) and Army Environmental Database-Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC) Data Calls

	submit to Command level for approval)	
01 Oct 14	Final update to FY15 BIAP or IAP via AERO.	

- 7. The FY14 Environmental Cleanup Reporting Training schedule to include course descriptions, can be found on the AERO AEDB-R web page under the Documents portal at the following URL (<a href="https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/587588">https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/587588</a>). Information regarding implementation milestones and training for HQAES is being developed and will be announced under a separate memorandum.
- 8. The OACSIM POC for Active sites is Mr. Kevin Roughgarden, 571-256-9705; e-mail: Kevin.Roughgarden@us.army.mil. The OACSIM POC for BRAC sites is Mr. Richard Ramsdell, 703-545-2504, e-mail: richard.c.ramsdell2.civ@mail.mil. Enclosure 5 provides specific contacts for technical, reporting, and program management assistance.

CARLA K. COULSON

Director, Installation Services

5 Encls

1. AEDB-R FY14

Data Call Schedule - BRAC

2. AEDB-R and AEDB-CC FY14

Data Call Schedule - Active,

CC and Non-BRAC Excess

3. AEDB-R FY14 Data Call Schedule -

Partial BRAC

4. Escalation Rates

5. AEDB-R Specific Contracts for

Technical, Reporting, and Program

Management Assistance

DISTRIBUTION:

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY AND

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CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT (ODB)

US ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

MILITARY SURFACE DEPLOYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION COMMAND

US ARMY SPACE AND MISSILE DEFENSE COMMAND/ARMY STRATEGIC

COMMAND

## **ESCALATION RATES**

## Constant Year (FY14) Dollars

The CTC estimates shall be reported on a current cost basis (unadjusted for inflation). The following factors should be used to bring previous year costs to the current year.

Base Fiscal Year	Escalation Rate
FY09	1.0888
FY10	1.0706
FY11	1.0504
FY12	1.0388
FY13	1.0189
	90

SourcE

# WORK AUTHORIZATION DIRECTIVE (WAD) BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AND FUNDS RELEASE DOCUMENT

CEMP-CEP

2 APR 2014

DIRECTIVE NO. SENECA 20140402(2) ISSUED THRU: CENAD-PD-IIES (AJODAH) TO: CENAN-PP-E (BATTAGLIA)

ISSUED FOR: BRAC 97 ER at Seneca Army Depot, NY.

1. Reference:

FAD, 02 APR 2014, advice number 14-0002-01964.

2. You are authorized Base Closure Account (BCA) environmental restoration funds to execute the following project(s):

BRAC ROUND: (97) 97 incre	ease X /decrease /r	reprog _	- I water a
APPRN: 97 X/2019 0516.60A1 2014 BCA	DIV/DIS	T: NAN	<b>ASN:</b> 8011
PROJECT	AMSCO	+/- <u>ALLO</u>	CATION
ASH LANDFILL	61B50006	\$1,0044,0	00.00
SITE SEAD-006, SENECA AD, NY			
MULT NFA (OLD SCRAP WD PILE)	61B50009	\$298,000.	00
SITE SEAD-009, SENECA AD, NY	1	S CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE S	d
RADIOACTIVE BURIAL (3)	61B50012	\$58,000.0	0
SITE SEAD-012, SENECA AD, NY		=	00 A
FIRE TRAINING AND DEMO PAD	61B50025	\$213,000.	00
SITE SEAD-025, SENECA AD, NY	* 1	#5 000 00	8
RESORATION ADVISORY BOARD SUPPORT	62B50002	\$5,000.00	
SENECA AD, NY		0105 000	00
BEC SUPPORT	62B50002	\$105,000.	00
SENECA AD, NY	C (D 50001	0210.000	00
DEACTIVATION FURNACES	6MB50001	\$219,000.	.00
SITE SEAD-001-R-01, SENECA AD, NY	CMD50002	\$15,000.0	ın.
EOD RANGE 1	6MB50003	\$13,000.0	.0
SITE SEAD-003-R-01, SENECA AD, NY	6MB50006	\$98,000.0	10
OPEN BURN/OPEN DETONATION GROUNDS,	OMPONO	Ψ90,000.0	
SITE SEAD-006-R-01, SENECA AD, NY POC at CENAN is Randy Battaglia, 607-869-1523.	POC at CEMP-CEP	is Jeff Wangh 20	2-761-4363
POC at CENAN is Randy Battaglia, 607-869-1323.	TOCALCENT -CELL	ib soil manging so	

3. These funds are for the above specified projects only. The funds may not be transferred to other projects without approval and authorization of this office.

4. Accounting and Reporting Instructions:

a. Report all financial data on a monthly basis via the Integrated Command Accounting and Reporting (ICAR) System.

b. Report excess funds to CEMP-CEP as soon as they are identified.

c. Provide a copy of this WAD to your Resource Management Office.

CF: AJODAH (CENAD)

Phase	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Out Years
N RARRENO									760
RA(O)			132	132	132	132	132	132	de la companya della
well (0)									140
(600	83		14	14	14	14	14	14	32
				).					
				(a)					
									**
			146	146	146	146	146	146	433

1368