PUBLIC NOTICE
THE UNITED STATES ARMY INVITES PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED PLAN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SITE LHAAP-16
LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, TEXAS
PUBLIC MEETING ON OCTOBER 19, 2010, AT THE CADDO LAKE STATE PARK RECREATIONAL FACILITY

The U.S. Army is the lead agency for environmental response actions at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP). In partnership with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6 (USEPA), the U.S. Army has developed the Proposed Plan for site LHAAP-16. Although the Proposed Plan for LHAAP-16 identifies the preferred remedy for the site, the U.S. Army welcomes the public's review and comments. Beginning on October 10, 2010, copies of the Proposed Plan and supporting documentation will be available for public review at the Marshall Public Library, 300 S. Alamo, Marshall, Texas, 75670. The public comment period is October 10, 2010, through November 9, 2010. **The public meeting will be held on Tuesday, October 19, 2010, at the Caddo Lake State Park Group Recreation Hall from 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM.** Caddo Lake State Park is located at 245 Park Road 2 near Karnack, Texas off of FM 2198 between SH 43 and Old Farm to Market Road 134, approximately 1 mile north from the Karnack Post Office (and front gate of the former Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant). The park entrance fee will be waived for attendees of this meeting. Questions, comments, and responses on the Proposed Plan will be recorded by a court reporter during the public meeting. Written comments will be accepted throughout the public comment period.

Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP) is an inactive, government-owned, formerly contractor-operated and -maintained industrial facility located in central-east Texas in the northeastern corner of Harrison County. The installation occupies nearly 8,416 acres between State Highway 43 at Karnack, Texas, and the western shore of Caddo Lake. LHAAP was established in December 1941 near the beginning of World War II for the manufacture of trinitrotoluene. Other past industrial operations at the installation included the use of secondary explosives, rocket motor propellants, and various pyrotechnics, such as illuminating and signal flares and ammunition. LHAAP was found to have actual and potential releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants associated with past operations, and it was added to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1990.

LHAAP-16 encompasses an area of approximately 20 acres in the south-central portion of LHAAP. Approximately 13 acres are a capped landfill, and the remainder is an area with associated groundwater contamination. Harrison Bayou runs along the northeastern edge of LHAAP-16. The landfill was established in the 1940s and was used for disposal of solid and industrial wastes until the 1980s when disposal activities were terminated. The Army and USEPA signed a Record of Decision in 1995 approving an interim remedial action for LHAAP-16 to mitigate potential risks posed by buried material at the landfill. The interim remedial action included the construction of a multilayer landfill cap, which was completed in 1998.

The current Proposed Plan for LHAAP-16 addresses groundwater contamination as well as the material buried in the landfill at the site. Continued maintenance of the existing landfill cap has been retained as a component of most of the remedial alternatives considered for the site. In addition, most alternatives include specific measures for groundwater remediation, and all alternatives utilize some degree of land use controls (LUCs). The full list of alternatives is: 1) No action; 2) Cap, enhanced groundwater extraction; 3a) Cap, monitored natural attenuation; 3b) Cap, hot spot extraction, monitored natural attenuation; 4) Cap, passive groundwater treatment; 5a) Landfill hotspot removal, passive groundwater treatment; 5b) Complete landfill removal, passive groundwater treatment; 6) Landfill Source Treatment (in situ), monitored natural attenuation; and 7) Cap, monitored natural attenuation, in situ enhanced bioremediation, passive bio barriers. Based on available information, the preferred remedy is Alternative 7, which addresses the groundwater contamination at LHAAP-16 in a manner that is cost-effective and consistent with the Army's intent to transfer the site to the USFWS for use as a wildlife refuge. Alternative 7 would be protective of human health due to the implementation of LUCs prohibiting unauthorized use of the cap and groundwater, thereby eliminating the potential contaminant exposure pathways for human receptors. The bioremediation and bio barriers would reduce contaminant concentrations in groundwater and prevent discharge of contamination to Harrison Bayou.

For further information or to submit written comments, contact: Dr. Rose M. Zeiler, Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, P.O. Box 220, Ratcliff, Arkansas, 72951; phone number 479-635-0110 or e-mail rose.zeiler@us.army.mil.