

PUBLIC NOTICE
THE UNITED STATES ARMY INVITES PUBLIC COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED PLAN
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SITE LHAAP-29, FORMER TNT PRODUCTION AREA
LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, TEXAS

PUBLIC MEETING ON MARCH 22, 2011
AT THE KARNACK COMMUNITY CENTER, KARNACK, TX

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-29, Former TNT Production Area. Although the Proposed Plan for LHAAP-29 identifies the preferred remedy for the site, the U.S. Army welcomes the public's review and comments. Beginning on March 18, 2011, 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 March 21, 2011, through April 19, 2011. **The public meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 22, 2011, at the Karnack Community Center, Karnack, TX beginning at 7:30 PM.** Karnack Community Center is located at Highway 134 and Spur 449 near the front gate of the former Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant. 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 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-29, former TNT Production Area, encompasses an area of approximately 85 acres in the western-central portion of LHAAP. The site was used as a TNT manufacturing facility from October 1942 to August 1945. The facility produced approximately 400 million pounds of flake TNT during its operation using six TNT production lines. Since the end of World War II, the only activity that has been documented to have occurred at LHAAP-29 is the "soak out" or solvent bath of out-of-specification rocket motors. This took place from 1959 to the mid-1970s and involved the use of a methylene chloride-based industrial solvent at tank 801-F.

The current Proposed Plan for LHAAP-29 addresses contamination in soil, process lines and groundwater at LHAAP-29. The full list of alternatives evaluated are: 1) No action; 2) Excavation and offsite disposal of soil; plugging of process lines; MNA for shallow groundwater; in situ chemical oxidation for intermediate groundwater and land use controls (LUCs), 3) Excavation and offsite disposal of soil; plugging of process lines; groundwater extraction for intermediate zone groundwater; MNA for shallow groundwater and LUCs. Based on available information, the preferred remedy is Alternative 2 which would remove contaminated soil from LHAAP-29 with off-site disposal; plug process lines thereby eliminating potential for contaminants to leach into groundwater, reduce groundwater contamination throughout the intermediate zone groundwater contaminant plume via in situ chemical oxidation; use MNA for shallow groundwater to assure protection of human health and the environment by documenting that the contaminated groundwater remains localized and that contaminant concentrations are being reduced to MCLs, and implement LUCs to protect human health by preventing human exposure to contaminated groundwater.

For further information or to submit written comments, contact:
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