PUBLIC NOTICE

The United States Army invites public comment on the Proposed Plan for environmental site

LHAAP-47 (PLANT 3)

Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Texas

The U.S. Army is the lead agency for environmental response actions at the former Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP). In partnership with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6, the U.S. Army has developed a Proposed Plan for site LHAAP-47. Although the Proposed Plan identifies the preferred remedy for the site, the U.S. Army welcomes the public's review and comments. **The public comment period begins January 1, 2013 and ends January 31, 2013. On Wednesday, January 9, 2013, from 7:00 to 8:00 p.m., the U.S. Army is inviting all interested parties to attend an open house forum to review the Proposed Plan and ask questions. The open house forum will be held at the Karnack Community Center, Highway 134 and Spur 449, Karnack, Texas.** Copies of the Proposed Plan and supporting documentation are available for public review at the Marshall Public Library, 300 S. Alamo Blvd, Marshall, Texas 75670. A summary of LHAAP-47 including a short discussion of the planned Remedial Action, is provided below.

LHAAP-47, known as Site 47, was identified in historical records as Plant 3, is approximately 275 acres and is located in the north-central portion of the former plant. The site produced rocket motors, and pyrotechnic and illumination devices begining in July 1953 until approximately 1997. The contaminant(s) of concern (COC) are perchlorate in soil and perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, TNT, 2,4-DNT, 2,6-DNT, and metals in groundwater. In November 1999, plastic liner material was placed around Building 25-C by the U.S. Army over areas known to contain perchlorate in the soil to prevent migration of perchlorate into Goose Prairie Creek. The Preferred Alternative to clean-up the soil will include removal and offsite disposal of the plastic liner and perchlorate contaminated soil to eliminate potential for migration of perchlorate from soil into the surface water and groundwater. The Preferred Alternative to clean-up the groundwater is in-situ bioremediation with monitored natural attenuation in groundwater which is expected to reduce COCs, prevent migration of the plume, and reduce or eliminate exposure to contaminated groundwater. Appropriate Land Use Controls will also be established and maintained until contaminant levels in affected media are reduced below levels consistent with residential use.

For further information or to submit comments contact:

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