

FINAL Decision Document for the Southeast Simulated Attack Area Munitions Response Site



Prepared for:
Utah National Guard
Military Munitions
Response Program
Camp W.G. Williams, Utah

Prepared by:
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April 2015



CAMP WILLIAMS, UTAH
MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT
FOR THE
SOUTHEAST SIMULATED ATTACK AREA
MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITE
UTAH COUNTY, UTAH**

**Army Environmental Database – Restoration
Site Number: WILLI-003-R-01**



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Army Regulation
ARNG	Army National Guard
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CTT	Closed, Transferring, and Transferred
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
MC	Munitions Constituents
MD	Munitions Debris
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
mm	Millimeter
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MRS	Munitions Response Site
MTA	Major Training Area
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
RRD	Range-Related Debris
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SI	Site Inspection
UDEQ	Utah Department of Environmental Quality
US	United States
UTNG	Utah National Guard
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	A federal law that addresses the funding for and remediation of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. This law also establishes criteria for the creation of key documents such as the Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, and Decision Document. Also known as Superfund. Amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).
Decision Document	A report documenting the final action, approved by the regulatory agencies, that is required at CERCLA sites.
Discarded Military Munitions (DMM)	Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include unexploded ordnance (UXO), military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental laws and regulations (10 USC 2710(e)(2)).
Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC)	This term, which distinguishes specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, means: (1) UXO as defined in 10 USC 101(e)(5)(A) through (C); (2) DMM as defined in 10 USC 2710(e)(2); or (3) munitions constituents (e.g., TNT, RDX) as defined in 10 USC 2710(e)(3), present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.
Munitions Constituents (MC)	Any materials originating from UXO, DMM, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.
Munitions Debris (MD)	Remnants of munitions (e.g., fragments, penetrators, projectiles, shell casings, links, fins) remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal.
Munitions Response Site (MRS)	A discrete location within a defense site that is known to require a munitions response (investigation, removal action, and/or remedial actions).

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) Revised in 1990, the NCP provides the regulatory framework for responses under CERCLA. The NCP designates the Department of Defense as the removal response authority for ordnance and explosives hazards.

Range-Related Debris (RRD) Debris, other than MD, collected from operational ranges or from former ranges (e.g., target debris, military munitions packaging and crating material).

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Military munitions that have been primed, fuzed, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Decision Document describes the No Action decision recommended for the Southeast Simulated Attack Area Munitions Response Site (MRS) associated with past military training activities at Major Training Area (MTA)-L Camp W.G. Williams (Camp Williams), Utah. The MRS is located on the banks of the Jordan River in Utah County. Based on evaluation of site-specific data which indicate that there are no munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) hazards or munitions constituents (MC) risks, the selected action for the MRS is No Action. The selected action is protective of human health and the environment. The cost for the action will be \$0, as no work is anticipated to be required after approval of this Decision Document.

1 PURPOSE

This document describes the decision to conduct No Action at the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS. The MRS is associated with past military training activities at Camp Williams, Utah. No Action was chosen in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan, (NCP), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, as applicable.

The Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS (Army Environmental Database – Restoration site number WILLI-003-R-01) is comprised of nine acres located in Utah County, just east of Camp Williams on the banks of the Jordan River (Figure 1). Camp Williams is operated by the Utah National Guard (UTNG), and currently consists of 25,488 acres in Salt Lake and Utah Counties. Historical documentation indicates the UTNG utilized the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS from the 1950s to the 1980s for training combat engineers in the construction of floating bridges. Some of these training exercises involved simulated combat scenarios that reportedly included the use of smoke grenades, pyrotechnics, flares, and small arms blanks.

The portion of the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS on the west side of the Jordan River is privately owned by one party, while the portion of the MRS on the east side of the river is publically owned by Utah County. Public access is available to all portions of the MRS. A locked gate is present across the main access road to the portion of the MRS on the west side of the river. This gate limits vehicular access; however, access to the site can still be gained by walking around the gate or by entering from the river or from other points along the perimeter of the property. A paved bike path is present along the portion of the MRS on the east bank of the river. On the west side of the river, development at the MRS includes a concrete boat ramp, a

concrete pad with approximately 10 picnic tables, and a sand volleyball court. No above-ground or buried utilities are known to be present at the MRS. Anticipated future land use at the MRS on the west side of the Jordan River includes residential development. Land use on the east bank of the river is not anticipated to change significantly in the foreseeable future and will likely remain recreational.

Groundwater in the vicinity of the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS occurs predominantly in unconsolidated, fine-grained, basin-fill sediments (Cederberg et al., 2009). There are no wells located within the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS; however, the Jordan River flows through the same unconsolidated sediments that underlie the MRS, and this may indicate a fairly shallow water table at the site.

The UTNG, in conjunction with the Army National Guard (ARNG) Directorate, initiated investigation of the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS under the United States (US) Army Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). The MMRP was established in 2001 to address possible MEC and MC at closed, transferring, and transferred (CTT) ranges. Unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and MC present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard are included under the MEC designation. The MMRP, which is implemented under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), follows the processes outlined in CERCLA and NCP.

A Site Inspection (SI) of the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS was completed in 2007. Based on the finding of two 5.56mm small arms ammunition blanks, the Final SI Report recommended a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the site (URS, 2008). An RI was completed in 2010, and a Final RI Report was issued in June 2011 (Parsons, 2011). No MEC was identified during either the SI or RI completed at the MRS. The only items identified during the investigations were munitions debris (MD) consisting of a small number of 5.56 and 7.62 millimeter (mm) small arms blanks, all but one of which were expended, and range-related debris (RRD) consisting of a lid to a C-Ration can and a small quantity of ammunitions links. Soil sampling results demonstrated that soil at the MRS was not impacted by MC (URS, 2008). Evaluation of site-specific data indicates there are no MEC hazards or MC risks to human health or the environment at the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS. Therefore, No Action was recommended for the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS in the Final RI Report (Parsons, 2011).

No Action was selected as the appropriate action for the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS by the UTNG and the ARNG Directorate, with support from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ). The UDEQ approved the conclusions and recommendations presented in the Final RI Report (Parsons, 2011), including the No Action determination.



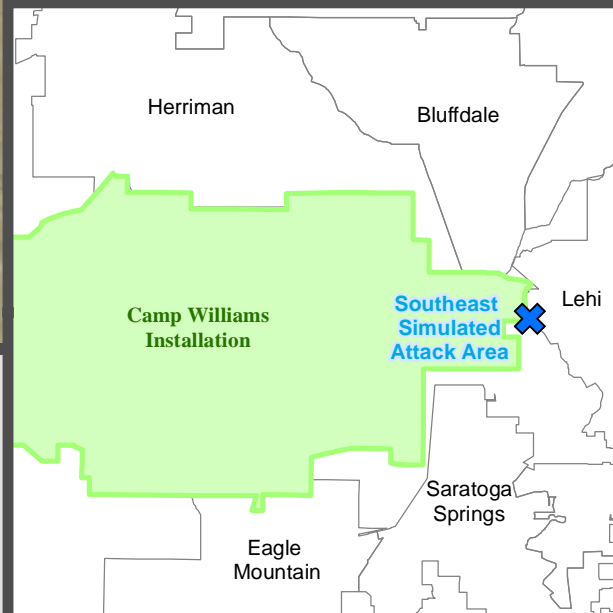
FIGURE 1
 SITE LOCATION MAP
 DECISION DOCUMENT
 FOR THE SOUTHEAST
 SIMULATED ATTACK AREA MRS
PARSONS

LEGEND

- Munition Response Site Boundary
- Camp Williams Installation Boundary

0 125 250
 Feet

N



2 SITE RISK

As stated above, no MEC or MC was identified at the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS. Since there is no MEC, there are no complete MEC exposure pathways for current or anticipated future receptors, as shown on the conceptual site model (CSM) (Figure 2). An incomplete MEC exposure pathway indicates that there are no current or future means by which a receptor (human or ecological) can come into contact with MEC, and therefore, no risks or hazards from exposure to MEC are expected at the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS.

3 SELECTED ACTION

No Action is the selected action for the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS based on evaluation of site-specific data which indicate there are no MEC hazards or MC risks to human health or the environment at the MRS.

There are no planned actions or costs associated with No Action. The selected action will allow the known current and future land uses at the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS to be maintained, and has no anticipated impacts on the local community or the environment.

4 PUBLIC/COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The community was provided opportunities for involvement in the process leading to the No Action determination for the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS by various means, including:

- An open house in 2009;
- Eight Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings conducted from 2010 to 2012;
- Periodic City Council updates provided to the City of Lehi, Utah, in the immediate vicinity of the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS, including a 2009 introduction to the RAB, a 2010 project update, and a 2012 presentation regarding the No Action recommendation;
- An active public website established in 2010 (<http://www.campwilliamsrab.org>);
- Publication of fact sheets and newsletters beginning in 2009; and
- A public repository of project documents available in both electronic and paper form.


The electronic version of the public repository is located on the website (<http://www.campwilliamsrab.org/resources/repository>). Paper copies of project documents are available for public review at the repository maintained at the Herriman City Library (formerly located at the Riverton City Library).

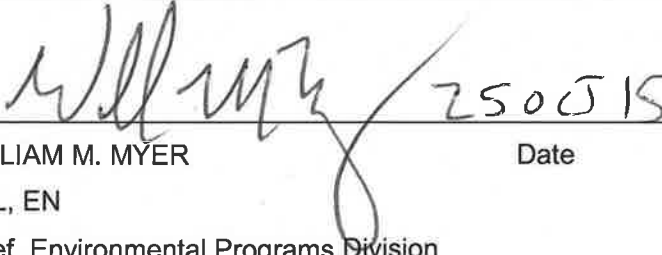
5 DECLARATION

The selected action (i.e., No Action) is protective of human health and the environment.

6 APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE

This Decision Document describes the selected action of No Action for the Southeast Simulated Attack Area MRS. The cost for the action will be \$0, as no work is anticipated to be required after approval of this Decision Document. The approval authority for this action is the Chief, Army National Guard Directorate, Environmental Programs Division with concurrence from the Adjutant General, UT.

	
JEFFERSON S. BURTON	Date
Major General	
The Adjutant General	16 Sep 15

	
WILLIAM M. MYER	Date
COL, EN	
Chief, Environmental Programs Division	25 Oct 15

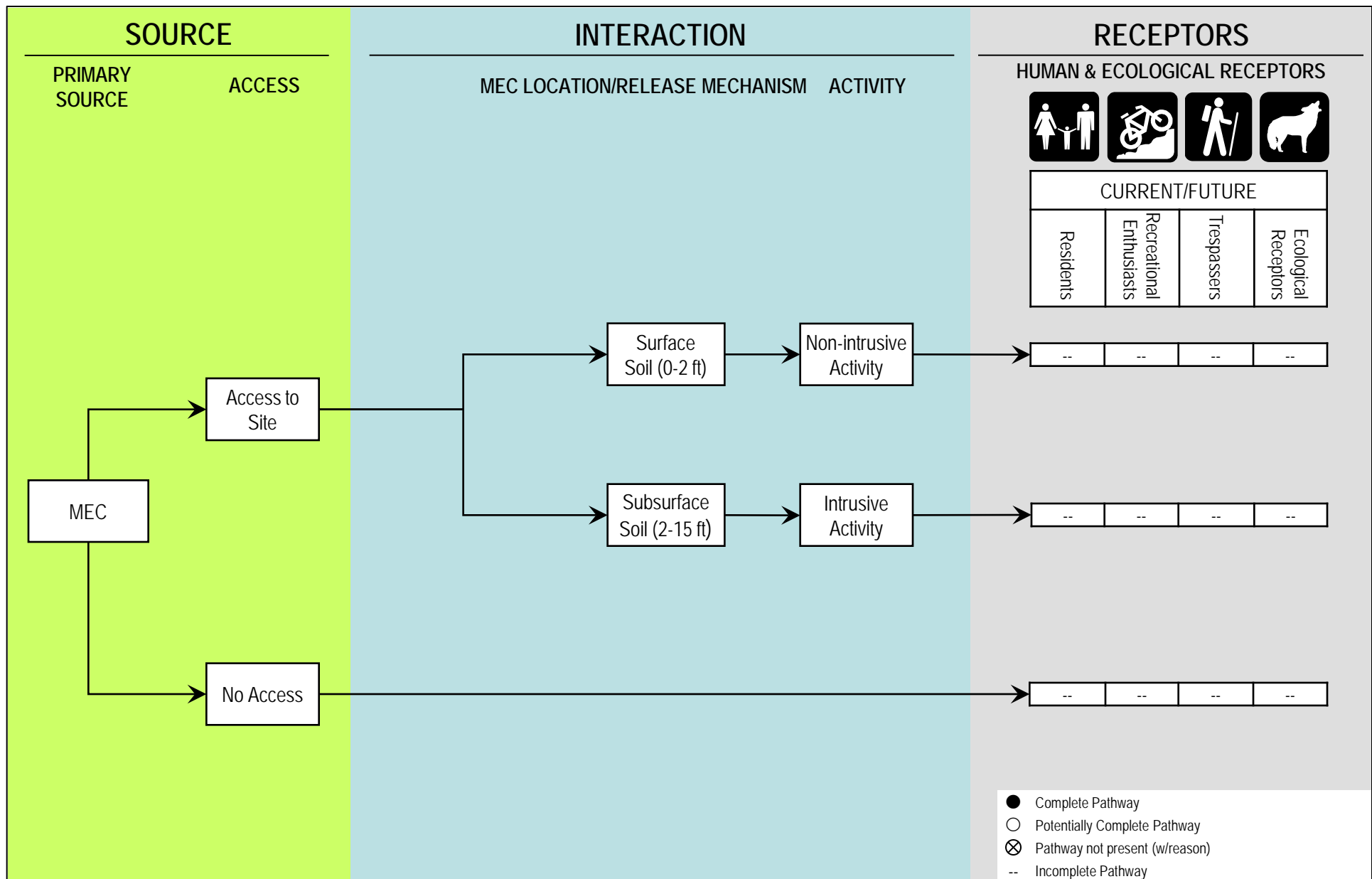


FIGURE 2

CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL FOR MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES OF CONCERN FOR THE SOUTHEAST SIMULATED ATTACK AREA MRS
DECISION DOCUMENT

7 REFERENCES

- Cederberg, J.R., Gardner, P.M., and Thiros, S.A. 2009. *Hydrology of Northern Utah Valley, Utah County, Utah, 1975-2005*: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2008-5197, 114 p.
- Parsons. 2011. *Final Remedial Investigation Report for the Southeast Simulated Attack Area Munitions Response Site*. Camp Williams, Utah. June.
- URS (URS Group, Inc.). 2008. *Final Site Inspection Report, Camp Williams, UT, Military Munitions Response Program*. Prepared for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District. August.