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# MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM (MMRP) SITES

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Joint Base Andrews

January 2018

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## **BACKGROUND**

The following are Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) sites located on Joint Base Andrews (JBA). All sites are located on the southern end of JBA. All sites have been investigated during two Comprehensive Site Evaluations (Phase I & II). See Attached site map.

**Skeet and Trap Club (TS345)** appears to have been the typical skeet and trap range associated with most Air Force bases. The range was recreational in use and likely use 12-, 20-, and 28-gauge ammunition in shotguns. The entire footprint of the Skeet and Trap Club is within the flight line security fence and is vacant.

A visual survey showed evidence of small arms activity, small arms debris and clay target debris consistent with typical historical use of skeet ranges was observed. Soil samples (180) taken from this site showed both lead and PAH concentrations over MCL's.

**Old Skeet Range (SR347)** appears to have been the typical skeet and trap range associated with most Air Force bases. The range was recreational in use and participants likely used 12-, 20- and 28-gauge ammunition in shotguns. The entire footprint of the Old Skeet Range is within the flight line security fence and is vacant.

A visual survey showed evidence of small arms activity, small arms debris and clay target debris consistent with typical historical use of skeet ranges was observed. Soil samples (155 lead and 4 PAH) taken from this site showed both lead and PAH concentrations over MCL's.

**Small Arms Range (ZZ349)** was an indoor pistol range with five firing positions. The only documented types of ammunition used were the .38 and .45 caliber rounds. The entire foot print of the Small Arms Range is within the flight line security fence and is vacant.

A visual survey found scattered small arms debris including casings, lead projectiles and copper jacket that are typical to this type of range. A total of 37 soil samples were collected and nine samples exceeded the action level of 400mg/kg.

## **Current Status**

The Non-Time-Critical Removal Action (NTCRA) Report for these three sites (TS345, SR347 and ZZ349) was submitted in August 2015, just before expiration of the contract period of performance in September 2015. No further progress has occurred since that time. However, additional money was allocated for these MMRP sites in FY17, to delineate the areas of concern further, and to continue the process toward preparation of a Record of Decision (ROD).

**Rifle Range I (RR348)** could have been used for the training program for Air Police that included 12-hour courses on the M1A1 Carbine and the Thompson submachine gun. If the M1A1 Carbine and the Thompson submachine gun were used on the range, the types of ammunition used may have been .30 and .45 caliber cartridges.

The current land use for the former Rifle Range I is comprised of portions of Wisconsin Road and South Perimeter Road. Portions not consisting of roadway are vacant and undeveloped.

A visual survey showed no debris typically associated with a military rifle range. It is believed that any traces of debris were lost during construction of Wisconsin Road and South Perimeter Road. A total of 44 soil samples were taken, and all samples had concentrations of lead below the action level (400mg/kg).

**Rifle Range II (RR004)** is assumed that both World War II-era small arms and current small arms types of ammunition may have been used on this range.

The current use for former Rifle Range II is recreational in nature as part of the JBA golf course. It appears that the majority of one hole of the golf course was constructed over the footprint of the entire Rifle Range II.

A visual survey showed no debris typically associated with a military rifle range. It is believe any traces debris were lost during the construction of the golf course. A total of 33 soil samples were taken, and all samples had concentrations of lead below the action level (400mg/kg).

**Firing-In Buttress (FI346)** is located at the south end of the flight over run area of the west runway. The footprint of the Firing-in-Buttress is located within the flight line security fence and is partially covered with asphalt and concrete.

The Firing-in-Buttress was used for calibration and clearing of machine guns on aircraft. It was built to withstand munitions ranging from .30 calibers to 37mm.

Visual surveys show no debris on the site. A total of 11 soil samples were taken, and all samples had concentrations of lead below the action level (400mg/kg).

## **Current Status**

These three sites (RR348, RR004 and FI346) were recommended for NFA in the HRR in 2012, and will be included in the ROD for all six MMRP sites. No further progress has occurred since that time. However, additional money was allocated for these MMRP sites in FY17, to delineate the areas of concern further, and to continue the process toward preparation of a Record of Decision (ROD).

# MILITARY MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM (MMRP) SITES CONTINUED

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## PERFORMANCE-BASED APPROACH

A Performance-Based Remediation (PBR) Contract was awarded in September 2010 to investigate and remediate the sites listed above. A Historical Records Review was completed for Firing-In Buttress (FI346), Rifle Range I (RR348), and Rifle Range II (RR004) in April 2012. The review recommended no further action at these sites.

A Non-Time Critical Removal Action (NTCRA) was undertaken to remove lead impacted soil at Skeet and Trap Club (TS345), Old Skeet Range (SR347), and the Small Arms Range (ZZ349) in the summer of 2013 to remove lead and PAH contaminated soils. As part of the NTCRA evaluation, soil sampling was conducted to verify that concentrations of lead and PAHs remaining at the MRSs are below 400 mg/kg for lead and the USEPA RSLs for unrestricted use (or background concentrations) for PAHs. The NTCRA Report was submitted in August 2015, just before the contract period of performance expiration in September 2015.

A Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) was completed in 2016 for Sites TS345, SR347 and ZZ349 to quantify any residual ecological risk remaining after the NTCRA, in accordance with the EPA Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) Guidance for Superfund: Process for Designing and Conducting ERAs, Final (EPA, 1997). The results the SLERA indicated that, based upon the low magnitude of exceedance of receptor-specific TRVs, the soil screening level accepted by BTAG, and the conservative assumptions used in the SLERA, lead in the surface soil is not expected to pose risk to receptors. Also, based on the lead shot density analysis, there is unacceptable risk for birds that consume grit at the MMRP sites.

Programmed funding for FY15 MMRP contract had been de-obligated due to lack of manpower at JBA ERP to award and manage the contract; however new funding has been made available as part of the FY17 program to address all (6) MMRP sites.

