

## **FINAL**

Operational Range Assessment Program Phase I Qualitative Assessment Report Plymouth Training Site, Maine U.S. Army Operational Range Assessment Program Qualitative Operational Range Assessments

Prepared for: U.S. Army Environmental Command and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Baltimore District





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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The United States (U.S.) Army is conducting qualitative assessments at operational ranges to meet the requirements of Department of Defense policy and to support the U.S. Army Sustainable Range Program. The operational range qualitative assessment (hereinafter referred to as Phase I Assessment) is the first phase of the U.S. Army Operational Range Assessment Program (ORAP). This Phase I Assessment evaluates the operational range area at Plymouth Training Site (TS) to assess whether further investigation is needed to determine if potential munitions constituents of concern (MCOC) are or could be migrating off-range at levels that may pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. In conducting the Phase I Assessment, MCOC sources, potential off-range migration pathways, and potential off-range human and ecological receptors are evaluated as appropriate.

Plymouth TS is a 315.64 acre site located in Penobscot County in southern interior Maine, approximately five miles east-southeast of Newport, Maine and nine miles east of Pittsfield, Maine. Plymouth TS consists of two parcels, the first of which was acquired in 1971and the second of which was acquired in the 1980s by the Maine Army National Guard (MEARNG). The training site is owned by the State of Maine. The Army Range Inventory Database-Geodatabase (ARID GEO) (2007) identified seven operational ranges at Plymouth TS consisting of maneuver and training areas and firing ranges (one inactive live-fire small arms firing range and one active non-live-fire practice / inert grenade launcher range) encompassing the entire 315.64 acre site. Two additional ranges included in the ARID-GEO, totaling 4.47 acres, were listed as historical maneuver and training areas; however, these ranges were identified as active ranges by the MEARNG (State Environmental Specialist, personal communication). A letter detailing the discrepancy was submitted to United States Army Environmental Command.

Of the nine operational ranges at Plymouth TS, the only MCOC source identified is the inactive small caliber firing range. In general, MCOC from source areas potentially impact the following source media: soil (e.g., impact areas surrounding targets).

MCOC can be released to surface water / sediment (downstream) via a variety of release mechanisms. Release mechanisms for soil may include erosion and runoff to nearby streams and wetlands. Once potential MCOC are deposited in surface water / sediment, they have the potential to migrate downstream and/or be taken up by aquatic plants or animals. Release mechanisms for surface water / sediment are natural stream flow and sediment transport. Drainage at Plymouth TS is directed through broad overland flow areas to intermittent streams and wetlands on range. The surface water then flows to the west and off-range. There are no primary human receptors located downstream of Plymouth TS. The main ecological receptors are sensitive environments (i.e., wetlands and Atlantic salmon habitat) located downstream from the range.

The nine ranges at Plymouth TS are categorized as Unlikely.

## <u> Unlikely – Five-Year Review</u>

Nine ranges at Plymouth TS are categorized as Unlikely, totaling 315.64 acres. These ranges consist of one inactive live-fire small arms firing range, one non-live-fire medium caliber practice / inert grenade launcher range, and seven non-live fire maneuver and training areas. Based upon a review of readily available information, ranges where there is sufficient evidence to show that there are no known releases or source-receptor interactions off-range that could present an unacceptable risk to

human health or the environment are categorized as Unlikely. Ranges categorized as Unlikely are required to be re-evaluated at least every five years. Re-evaluation may occur sooner if significant changes (e.g., change in range operations or site conditions, regulatory changes) occur that affect determinations made during this Phase I Assessment.

**Table ES-1** summarizes the Phase I Assessment findings.

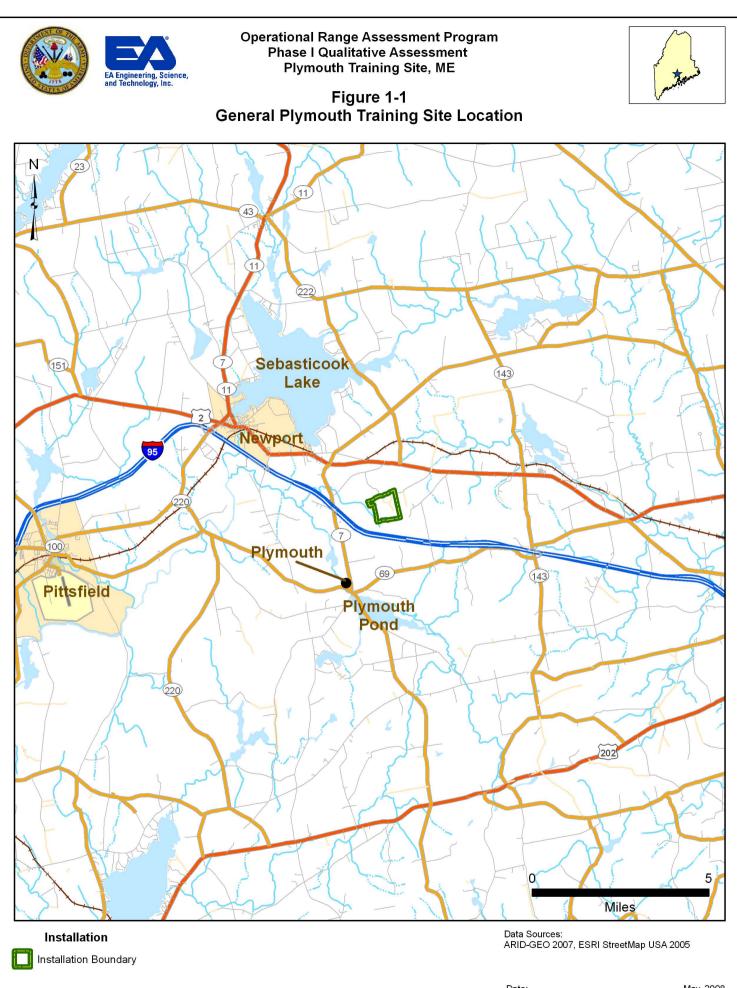
Category	Total Number of Ranges and Acreage	Source(s)	Pathway(s)	Human Receptors	Ecological Receptors	Conclusions and Rationale
Unlikely	9 ranges, 315.64 acres	No source – limited or no military munitions use (7 maneuver and training areas and active non-live-fire medium caliber practice / inert grenade launcher range)	Not evaluated (no source was identified)			Re-evaluate during the five- year review. No source was identified.
		Inactive live-fire small arms firing range	Wetlands/ surface water (Martin Stream)	None	Sensitive environments (i.e. wetlands, Atlantic salmon habitat)	Re-evaluate during the five- year review. Limited potential for off-range MCOC migration was identified.

## Table ES-1: Summary of Findings and Conclusions for Plymouth Training Site

ARID-GEO	Army Range Inventory Database-Geodatabase		
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure		
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act		
CSM	Conceptual Site Model		
DNT	Dinitrotoluene		
DoD	Department of Defense		
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction		
E	Ecological receptors identified. (This refers to range grouping; pathway		
L	designation always precedes E designation.)		
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute		
F	Fahrenheit		
GW	Groundwater pathway identified. (This refers to range grouping; M		
0 **	designation always precedes GW designation.)		
Н	Human receptors identified. (This refers to range grouping; pathway		
п			
HMX	designation always precedes H designation.)		
	Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine		
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management		
LS	Limited Source.		
М	Munitions used. (This refers to range grouping; M designation always		
	precedes applicable pathway.)		
MCOC	Munitions Constituents of Concern		
MDIFW	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife		
MEARNG	Maine Army National Guard		
MEDOC	Maine Department of Conservation		
MEDEP	Maine Department of Environmental Protection		
MEDWP	Maine Department of Environmental Health and Human Services, Division		
	of Environmental Health, Drinking Water Program		
MEGIS	Maine Office of Geographic Information Systems		
MGS	Maine Geological Survey		
mph	Miles per hour		
NEEPA	New England Environmental Protection Agency		
NGB	National Guard Bureau		
NG	Nitroglycerin		
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration		
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service		
ORAP	Operational Range Assessment Program		
PETN	Pentaerythritoltetranitrate		
PU	Pathway unlikely or incomplete. (This refers to range grouping; M		
	designation always precedes PU designation.)		
RDX	Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine		
RFMSS	Range Facility Management Support System		
SW	Surface water pathway identified. (This refers to range grouping; M		
	designation always precedes SW designation.)		
TNT	Trinitrotoluene		
TS	Training Site		
U.S.	United States		
U.J.	United States		

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USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers	
USACHPPM	United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine	
USAEC	C United States Army Environmental Command	
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture	
USEPA	A United States Environmental Protection Agency	
USFWS	SFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service	
USGS	United States Geological Survey	



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