## OPERATIONAL RANGE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM PHASE I QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT REPORT CAMP DAVIS LOCAL TRAINING AREA VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

MAY 2008

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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 Camp Davis Local Training Area (LTA) 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.

Camp Davis LTA, occupying 81.53 acres, is located approximately 10 miles north of Valley City, on the eastern shore of Lake Ashtabula. The surrounding areas to the north, east, and south are agricultural. The initial parcel of land was leased in 1956. Other than occasional physical training activities, the installation is currently used for recreation.

As part of the Operational Range Inventory Sustainment (ORIS), an update to the Army Range Inventory Database-Geodatabase (ARID-GEO) was submitted to the U.S. Army Environmental Command in November 2006 (ARID-GEO [2006]). The ARID-GEO (2006) identified three operational range areas encompassing 81.53 acres.

Primary MCOC sources identified at Camp Davis LTA consist of a small arms range, a field training range, and an observation tower. In general, MCOC from primary source areas potentially impact the source media of soil (e.g., impact berms, impact areas surrounding targets). Additionally, MCOC can be released to groundwater (down gradient) by leaching from soil to groundwater. Groundwater is expected to flow west towards Lake Ashtabula.

Based on the limited munitions usage, it is unlikely that human and ecological receptors will be exposed to MCOC migrating to Lake Ashtabula via groundwater.

The three operational ranges at Camp Davis LTA are categorized as Unlikely.

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

Three ranges at Camp Davis LTA are categorized as Unlikely, totaling 81.53 acres. These ranges consist of a field training range, a small arms range, and an observation tower. Ranges where, based upon a review of readily available information, 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.

Table ES-1: Summary of Findings and Conclusions for Camp Davis LTA

Category	Total Number of Ranges and Acreage	Source(s)	Pathway(s)	Human Receptors	Ecological Receptors	Conclusions and Rationale
Unlikely	3 operational ranges; 81.53 acres	Small arms firing range	Pathway Unlikely	None	None	Re-evaluate during the five-year review. No receptors were identified (see Section 5.2 for details).
		No source – limited or no military munitions use	Not evaluate	d (no source identi	fied)	Re-evaluate during the five-year review. No source was identified (see Section 5.2 for details).

## ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ARID-GEO	Army Range Inventory Database-Geodatabase		
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act		
CSM	Conceptual Site Model		
DNT	Dinitrotoluene		
DoD	Department of Defense		
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction		
Е	Ecological receptors identified. (This refers to range grouping; pathway		
	designation always precedes E designation.)		
°F	Fahrenheit		
GW	Groundwater pathway identified. (This refers to range grouping; M		
	designation always precedes GW designation.)		
Н	Human receptors identified. (This refers to range grouping; pathway		
	designation always precedes H designation.)		
HMX	Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine		
LS	Limited Source		
LTA	Local Training Area		
M	Munitions used. (This refers to range grouping; M designation always		
	precedes applicable pathway.)		
MCOC	Munitions Constituents of Concern		
msl	Mean Sea Level		
NDARNG	North Dakota Army National Guard		
NG	Nitroglycerine		
NGB	National Guard Bureau		
ORIS	Operational Range Inventory Sustainment		
PU	Pathway unlikely or incomplete. (This refers to range grouping; M		
	designation always precedes PU designation.)		
RFMSS	Range Facility Management Support System		
SW	Surface water pathway identified. (This refers to range grouping; M		
	designation always precedes SW designation.)		
T&E	Threatened and Endangered		
TNT	Trinitrotoluene		
U.S.	United States		
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers		
USACHPPM	United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine		
USAEC	United States Army Environmental Command		
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency		
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service		
USGS	United States Geological Survey		



# Operational Range Assessment Program Phase I Qualitative Assessment Camp Davis LTA, ND



## Figure 1-1 General Camp Davis LTA Location

