



Texas

Red River Army Depot

Facility and Location

Red River Army Depot (RRAD) is located in Northeast Texas, 18 miles west of Texarkana. The communities of Hooks, New Boston, Leary, Redwater, Maud, DeKalb, and Redlick surround the base.

RRAD covers 15,853 acres and is adjacent to the Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant. The major sub-command is the U.S. Army Tank Automotive and Armaments Command. In compliance with the Base Realignment and Alignment Commission (BRAC) Act of 1995 and 2005, RRAD has lost or will lose many acres and buildings, including the Red River Munitions Center (RRMC) and Theater Readiness Monitoring Directorate missions.

RRAD has major depot level support missions in the areas of maintenance and missile re-certification, supported by a variety of base operations functions. RRAD's maintenance facilities are used to rebuild and refurbish tactical vehicles and Bradley fighting vehicles and multiple launch rocket systems. RRAD is also the Army's central source of rebuilt track and road wheels for tanks and other tracked vehicles. The two largest tenant activities are the RRMC and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA). RRMC stores, renovates, ships, and demilitarizes ammunition items. DLA stores, packages, and ships DoD logistical supplies. RRAD's two open burn and one open detonation demilitarization areas ceased operations in March 2011 due to BRAC 2005 realignment. RRAD has numerous active and closed testing or training ranges, some of which may have utilized ammunition containing perchlorate.

Media Sampled and Findings

Groundwater — In 2011, 11 of 37 samples detected perchlorate from 0.62 to 15.8 ppb. In 2010, 21 of 45 samples detected perchlorate from 0.01 to 19.1 ppb. In 2009, 26 of 50 samples detected perchlorate from 0.05 to 37.4 ppb. In 2008, 15 of 35 samples detected perchlorate from 0.13 to 8.14 ppb.

Sediment — In 2009, two of two samples detected perchlorate at 0.28 and 4.8 ppb. In 2008, ten samples reported no detection.

Soil — In 2011, 17 of 18 samples detected perchlorate from 4.69 to 7,820 ppb. In 2009, 34 of 50 samples detected perchlorate from 0.24 to 5.5 ppb. In 2008, 13 samples reported no detection.

Storm Water — In 2010, one sample reported no detection. In 2009, two of four samples detected perchlorate from 11.9 to 252 ppb. In 2008, four of four samples detected perchlorate from 0.42 to 0.84 ppb. In 2007, seven of eight samples detected perchlorate from 1.47 to 27 ppb. Sampling has occurred under the RRAD OB/OD program since 2001.

Surface Water — In 2009, six samples reported no detection. Prior to 2007, RRAD split surface water sampling with state regulators at onsite reservoir and where Rock Creek leaves RRAD had no perchlorate detections.



Appropriate Actions

Semi-annual groundwater sampling will continue for perchlorate at OB/OD units in accordance with permit requirements.

The initial detection at the OB/OD grounds occurred before the FY09 Spartan missile first stage burning project commenced and the perchlorate source is unknown. Concentrations are below the installation's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subpart X OB/OD groundwater permit limit of 2,200 ppb. Semi-annual groundwater sampling and reporting to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) will continue for perchlorate at OB/OD units in accordance with permit requirements. Also, semi-annual OB/OD storm water sampling will continue in accordance with an agreement with the TCEQ.

At SW 13 site, perchlorate in storm water is not regulated by permit at RRAD. It is included in the RRAD Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan with sediment control listed as the best management practice. No immediate action is planned. Due to BRAC 2005 the detonation of ammunition mission ceased in September 15, 2011, and permit unit closure will occur.

In 2011, surface soil sampling was accomplished as part of a Site Investigation to determine if a further RCRA Facility Investigation would be necessary as part of the closure process. The high concentrations in soil would make it necessary to address the contamination through the Affected Property Assessment Report followed by further remediation actions (such as surface clearance of UXO with capping).