



Camp San Luis Obispo, California

January 2019

Background

The Department of Defense (DoD) uses and manages operational ranges to support national security objectives and maintain the high state of operational readiness essential to its mission requirements. The Department conducts non-regulatory, proactive, and comprehensive operational range assessments (ORAs) to support the long-term sustainability of these ranges while protecting human health and the environment. The purpose of an ORA is to determine if there is a release or substantial threat of a release of munitions constituents (MC) from an operational range to an off-range area that exceeds an applicable regulatory standard or creates a potential unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

The Army National Guard (ARNG) ORA effort was developed to address DoD requirements detailed in DoD Directive 4715.11 (10 May 2004) and DoD Instruction 4715.14 (15 November 2018). The overall objective of the ORA is to assess operational ranges/range complexes to determine if an off-range MC release or substantial threat of an off-range MC release exists; if an off-range MC release exists, does it exceed an applicable regulatory reporting standard; and if an MC release or substantial threat of a release exists, determine whether it creates a potentially unacceptable risk to off-range human health or the environment.

Installation Overview

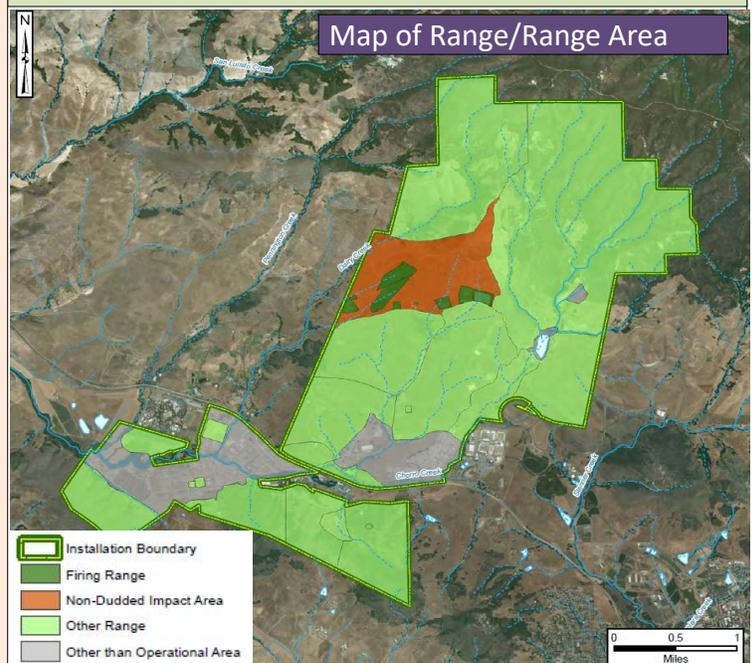
Camp San Luis Obispo (CSLO) is located in central California (CA), approximately 7 miles east of Morro CA, and approximately 83 miles northwest of Santa Barbara, CA. Currently the installation occupies 5,668.5 acres of San Luis Obispo County, and is divided into two sections by California State Highway 1. CSLO was originally established as Camp Marriam in 1928, from farmland purchased in the Chorro Valley by the State of California. In 1940, the Camp Marriam was leased to the federal government for use by the US Army and renamed Camp San Luis Obispo. During this time, the Army expanded the installation by 5,000 acres to accommodate the increase in troop demands. In 1946, CSLO was transferred back to the State of California. Today, CSLO is used for training purposes by the California Army National Guard (CAARNG) and California Air National Guard. In addition, active and

Operational Range Assessment Findings (04/2018)

The 2018 Camp San Luis Obispo Periodic Review determined that MC were unlikely to migrate off-range at levels that pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Next Step

The installation's operational ranges should be placed into the Periodic Review cycle to be re-assessed in five years.



Installation Overview (continued)

reserve US Army units, and the US Coast Guard reserve utilize the installation. CSLO's operational footprint is comprised of 27 operational ranges totaling 4942.5 acres. The operational ranges include: 7 live-fire ranges, 19 maneuver and training areas and one duded impact area. The live-fire ranges are situated along the edged of the centrally located duded impact area. The maneuver and training areas are dispersed throughout the acreage surrounding the impact area.

Previous ORA Investigations

The 2007 Phase I ORA evaluated 38 operational ranges totaling 4852.4 acres. The Phase I Assessment categorized 29 operational ranges as Unlikely due to a limited source of MC. However, 9 operational ranges totaling 477.9 acres were categorized as Inconclusive due to a potential source-pathway-receptor interaction. The 9 Inconclusive operational ranges were recommended for further evaluation through a Phase II ORA.

Based on the recommendations of the 2007 Phase I, a Phase II ORA was conducted in 2011. As part of this investigation surface water and sediment samples were collected from two downstream locations on San Benito Creek and Dairy Creek. All samples were analyzed for metals and explosives. No explosives or metals were detected in surface water at concentrations that exceeded associated project action levels (PALs). Copper and zinc were detected in sediment at concentrations that exceeded associated PALs. However, results from the SEM/AVS indicated copper and lead did not exceed the toxicity threshold and did not pose a risk to ecological receptors. Based on the results, the investigation determined that no MC were migrating off range at concentrations that posed an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. As such, the Inconclusive operational ranges were re-categorized as Unlikely and CSLO's operational ranges were entered into the periodic review cycle.

ORA Periodic Review (2018)

A Periodic Review was conducted at CSLO in 2018 to collect additional information and perform a visual survey of site conditions to confirm the findings of the Phase I and Phase II Assessments.

The Periodic Review determined that munition expenditures had increased at CSLO since 2011. However, a majority of the munitions were expended at Range A, which was found to have adequate migration control measures in place. The remaining quantity of expended munitions were distributed across the remaining live-fire ranges.

The Periodic Review determined that the pathway and receptor components of the 2011 conceptual site model had not changed.

As such, based on the BMPs in place and previous sampling results, the Periodic Review concluded that MC are not migrating off-range at concentrations that pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

For more information on Camp San Luis Obispo, contact <https://calguard.ca.gov/contact-us/>
For more information on the DoD Operational Range Assessment Program visit <https://www.denix.osd.mil/orap/home/>