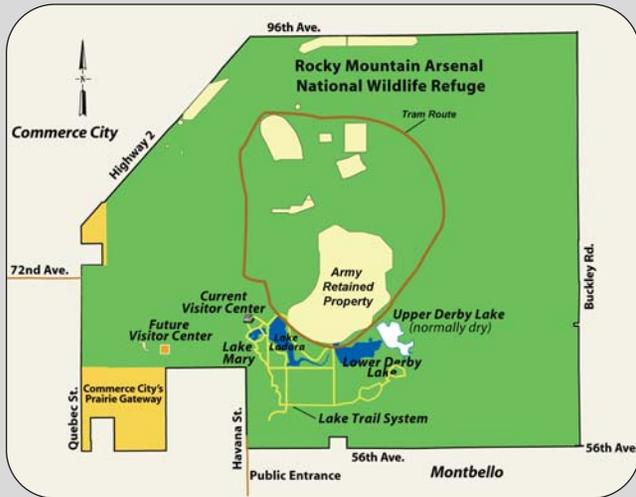


LONG-TERM OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Army will retain approximately 1,000 acres to maintain its landfills, consolidation areas and groundwater treatment facilities. These areas will not become part of the Refuge. The landfills and consolidation areas are fenced with signage marking the facilities as Army-retained land. The Army will manage the long-term operations and maintenance of these areas to ensure they are performing as intended. Inspections and evaluations will be coordinated with the the Environmental Protection Agency, State of Colorado and Tri-County Health Department.



FIVE-YEAR REVIEWS

The Arsenal was listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List, also known as Superfund, in 1987. As required by Superfund law, every five years the Army will continue to complete comprehensive assessments of the remedy to ensure it remains protective of public health and the environment. The results are published in a Five-Year Review report available for public comment at locations listed on the back of this brochure.

CONTACT INFORMATION

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal cleanup and restoration program is a cooperative effort among the U.S. Army, Shell Oil Co., and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with oversight from the Environmental Protection Agency, State of Colorado and Tri-County Health Department. Technical experts are available at the following organizations to answer questions:

Rocky Mountain Arsenal

Representatives from the U.S. Army,
Shell Oil Co. and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
5650 Havana Street
Commerce City, CO 80022
303-289-0136
www.rma.army.mil
www.fws.gov/rockymountainarsenal

Environmental Protection Agency

1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202
Community Involvement Coordinator
303-312-6601

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80247
Community Information Officer
303-692-3373

Tri-County Health Department

4201 E. 72nd Ave.
Commerce City, CO 80022
303-288-6816
www.tchd.org

Additional Rocky Mountain Arsenal information can be found online at www.rma.army.mil and at the following locations:

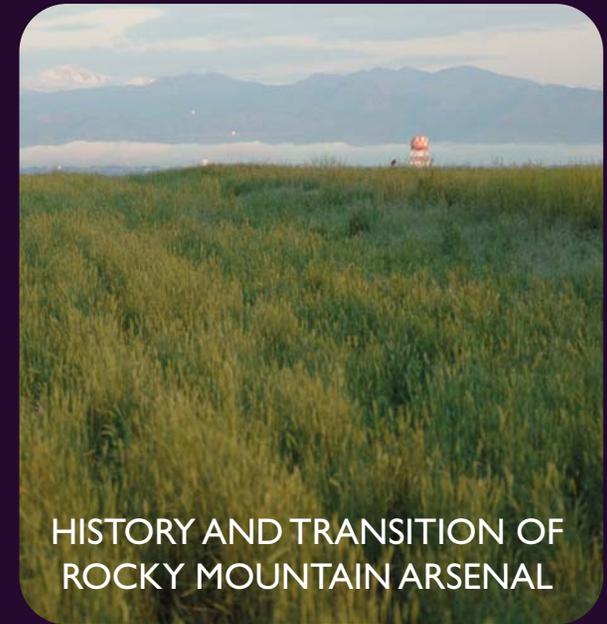
Rocky Mountain Arsenal

Joint Administrative Records and Design Facility
5650 Havana St., Bldg. 129
Commerce City, CO 80022
303-289-0136

EPA Superfund Records Center

1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202
303-312-6473

Photo credits front cover - Historical Photo - Denver Post, Water Tower - Josh Barchers, DPRA, Inc., Landscape and Buffalo - Rich Keen, DPRA, Inc.



SITE HISTORY



Workers pack Arsenal munitions during WWII.

Historical Photo - Denver Post

Following the Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, which brought the United States into World War II, the U.S. Army built a chemical weapons manufacturing facility that opened in 1942.

The facility, called the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, was built on 17,000 acres of farm land approximately 10 miles from downtown Denver. Its mission was to support the war effort by developing chemical weapons to be used as a

deterrent against the Axis powers.

As production declined at war's end, a portion of the idle facilities were leased to private companies, one of which Shell Oil Co. purchased, for the production of agricultural chemicals. Arsenal facilities were later reactivated and used for Cold-War weapons production and demilitarization.

The Army and Shell used accepted disposal practices of the time, however, decades of chemical and agricultural production led to contamination of portions of the site's structures, groundwater and soil. Contaminants include solvents, metals, pesticides and miscellaneous manufacturing-related chemicals.

In the mid 1970s, the Army and Shell began an extensive environmental investigation and cleanup under the oversight of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), State of Colorado and Tri-County Health Department.

In 1982, all production at the site stopped, and the Arsenal's mission changed to environmental cleanup and restoration. The site was placed on the EPA's National Priorities List in 1987.

A roost of bald eagles was discovered in 1986, prompting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to manage wildlife at the site. The discovery also led Congress in 1992 to designate the site as a future national wildlife refuge.

As outlined in the Arsenal's 1996 Record of Decision, the ultimate goal of the Arsenal's cleanup program is to complete the transition of the site into a premier urban national wildlife refuge, and to ensure the cleanup remains protective of public health and the environment. The cleanup will be complete in 2010, one year ahead of schedule and within budget.



Arsenal landfill, pictured above, and other consolidation areas will be permanently managed and monitored by the U.S. Army.

Photo by Rich Keen, DPRA Inc.

REMEDY OVERVIEW

The following actions were taken to address the Arsenal's 31 cleanup projects:

Structures – More than 300 structures in the former manufacturing areas were demolished and placed in the Arsenal's landfills or other covered consolidation areas. Additionally, approximately 150 more structures with no history of contamination or future use were demolished. More than 10,000 tons of steel were recycled from those structures.



More than 450 structures were demolished.

Photo by Josh Barchers, DPRA Inc.

Groundwater – Five groundwater treatment plants were constructed beginning in the late 1970s to treat groundwater on and off the site. The systems operate 24-hours a day, seven days a week. The facilities will continue to operate until groundwater meets federal and state drinking, agricultural and groundwater standards. To date, one of the five treatment systems has met these criteria and has been shut down.

Soil – Contaminated soil was excavated and placed in the Arsenal's consolidation areas and two landfills. Following the

soil removal, those areas were backfilled with clean soil to reshape the land. Next, native plants and grasses were planted as part of the Arsenal's mission to return the site to its native prairie grassland.

REFUGE TRANSITION

In the mid 1990s, the site's final cleanup plans were designed following extensive community input and in collaboration with the regulatory agencies. To ensure the safe, efficient implementation of those plans, the Army, Shell and USFWS formed a unique public-private partnership to oversee the cleanup. As the \$2.4 billion cleanup progressed and projects met regulatory requirements, the Army transferred land to the USFWS to establish and manage the Refuge. The cost of the cleanup is shared by the Army and Shell.

Today, the land transfers, totaling more than 12,000 acres, make the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge one of the largest urban refuges in the country. The Refuge will nearly reach its final size of 15,000 acres with a



Burrowing Owls

Photo by Rich Keen, DPRA Inc.

land transfer in 2010. The Refuge is home to more than 330 species of wildlife, including bison, bald eagles, burrowing owls and deer, and is open to the public five days a week.