





FINAL

Operational Range Assessment Program Phase I Qualitative Assessment Report Oxford, 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





ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

way			
way			
way			
y			
Integrated Training Area Management			
Limited Source. Munitions used. (This refers to range grouping; M designation always			
ys			
Maine Army National Guard Maine Department of Environmental Protection			
Maine Geological Survey			
National Guard Bureau			
Nitroglycerin			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
Natural Resources Conservation Service			
Operational Range Assessment Program			
United States United States Army Corps of Engineers			
United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine			
United States Army Environmental Command			
United States Department of Agriculture			
United States Environmental Protection Agency			

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 Oxford 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.

Oxford is a 46.87-acre facility located in southwestern Maine, approximately 0.5 miles north of the Oxford town line. Initial use of the site by the Maine Army National Guard (MEARNG) began in the late 1970s or early 1980s when private land was leased to the MEARNG for training purposes. The Army Range Inventory Database-Geodatabase (ARID-GEO) (2007) identified one operational range area which encompasses the entire 46.87 acres.

According to interviews conducted during the site visit, only limited quantities of pyrotechnics/obscurants have been used at Oxford, primarily between 1979 and 1982, and infrequently during the 1990s. No current lease agreement exists for the site. The infrequent use and wide dissemination across the 46.87-acre operational area makes it unlikely that potential MCOC accumulated in a concentrated source area. Therefore, off-range migration of potential MCOC at levels that may pose an unacceptable risk to human and ecological receptors downstream and down gradient from Oxford is unlikely.

The one operational range at Oxford is categorized as Unlikely.

Unlikely – Five-Year Review

The one range at Oxford is categorized as Unlikely, totaling 46.87 acres. This range is classified as a maneuver and training area. 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 Oxford

Category	Total Number of Ranges and Acreage	Source(s)	Pathway(s)	Human Receptors	Ecological Receptors	Conclusions and Rationale
Unlikely	1 operational range; 46.87 acres	No source – limited or no military munitions use	Not evaluated (no source was identified)		Re-evaluate during the five-year review. No source was identified.	