

FINAL

**CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION REPORT
INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION
LANDFILLS 12 AND 16 CAP CONSTRUCTION
LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT (LHAAP)
KARNACK, TEXAS**



Glen R. Turney 12/2/98

Glen R. Turney, P.E

Texas No. 82782

December 1998



**OHM Remediation
Services Corporation
13111 NW Freeway, Ste. 600
Houston, Texas 77040**

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APPENDIX A - Construction As-Built Drawings

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (US)
FML	Flexible Membrane Liner
GCL	Geocomposite Clay Liner
LF	Landfill
LHAAP	Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant
LLDPE	Linear Low-Density Polyethylene
NCP	National [Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution] Contingency Plan
OHM	OHM Remediation Services Corporation
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCP	Stormwater Control Plan
TERC	Total Environmental Restoration Contract
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) contracted OHM Remediation Services Corp. (OHM) to cap existing Landfills 12 and 16 at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant (LHAAP), Karnack, Texas. The project included construction of access roads, preparation of temporary stockpiles for waste treated by others, stormwater controls, and construction of geocomposite landfill caps.

2.0 SITE INFORMATION

LHAAP is located in central east Texas in the northeast corner of Harrison County 40 miles west of Shreveport, Louisiana, and approximately 14 miles northeast of Marshall, Texas, as shown on **Drawing C-01 in Appendix H of the Work Plan**. The installation occupies 8,493 acres between State Highways 43 and 134 (western and northern boundaries, respectively) and the western shore of Caddo Lake.

The LHAAP 12 and 16 Landfills are in a remote location of the plant. LHAAP 12 Landfill is an open area, encompassing approximately seven acres of grass bounded by heavy timber. A tributary of Central Creek flows along the eastern, northeastern, and northern edges of the landfill.

LHAAP 16 landfill is a sloped, open area encompassing approximately 16 acres of grass bounded along the west and north by a gravel road and along the east and south by heavy timber. Harrison Bayou borders the landfill along the east and southeast. The southeastern edge of the landfill is in the 100-year flood plain.

3.0 PROJECT SCOPE

3.1 Regulatory Requirements

This project was required by the Record of Decision (ROD) made in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and, to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). This ROD is documented in the Administrative Record for this site.

The ROD for LHAAP 12 and 16 Landfills addressed an Early Interim Remedial Action which is necessary to mitigate potential risks posed by buried source material at the landfills. The source material includes industrial solid wastes, possibly containing hazardous constituents, generated at LHAAP. The potential risks, in general, include the infiltration of water into the landfills and contaminant transport. The selected remedy includes a multi-layer cap and cover system over each landfill to minimize both water infiltration and contaminant transport.

The cap and cover system for each landfill consists of the following components:

- A grading layer placed on the landfills to provide proper grading for drainage.
- A low permeability sodium bentonite geocomposite, geosynthetic membrane liner.
- A final soil cover with adequate slopes and vegetation.
- Perimeter berms and drainage swales to control surface runoff.

3.2 Landfill Cap Design Features

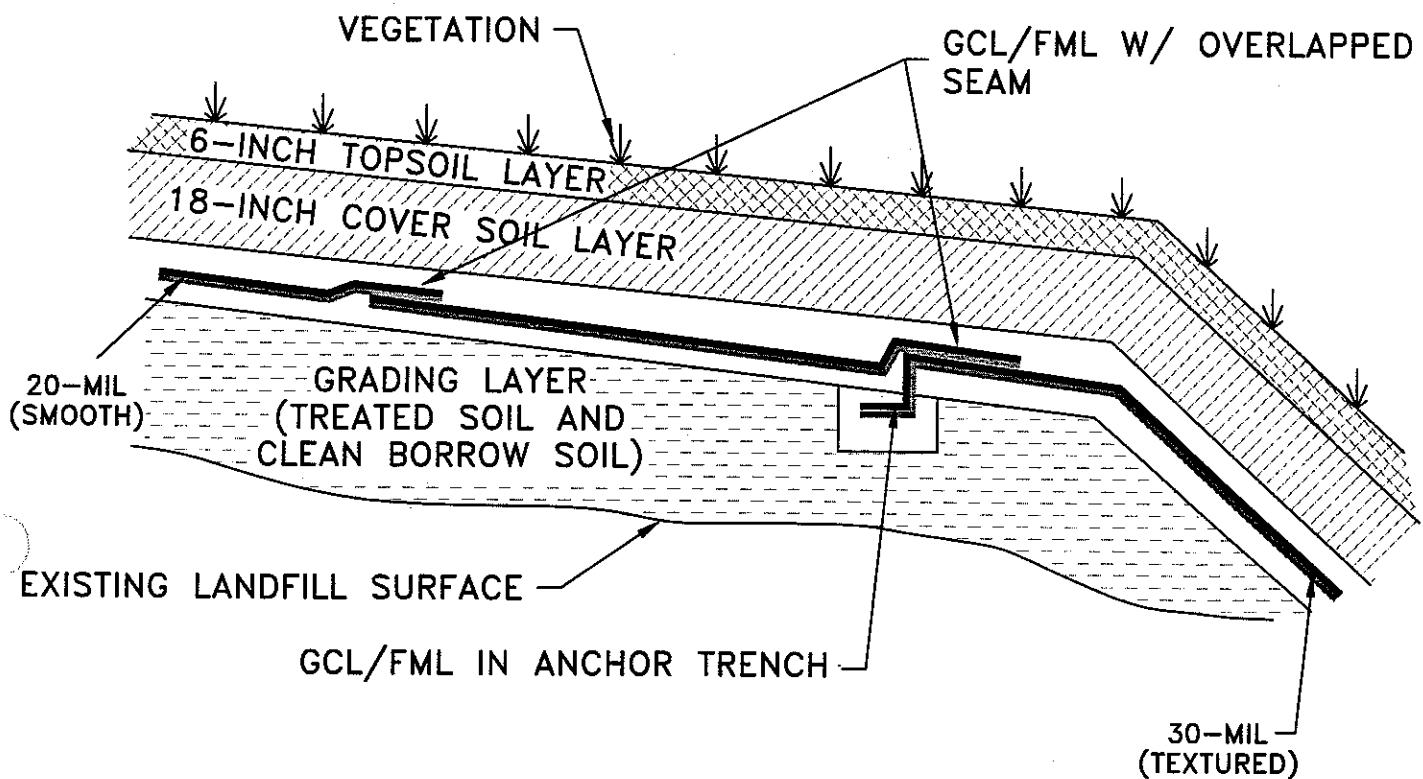
The grading layer primarily consisted of treated contaminated soil material from the Burning Ground No. 3 remediation project adjacent to the landfills. This material was spread and compacted in lifts

to make a firm foundation for the cap liner layers. Additional subgrade material consisting of impermeable clay was also placed and compacted along with the treated soil to make up the required grade. The approximate quantity of treated soils used in the subgrade was 37,840 cubic yards. The total design volume capacity of the two landfills was maximized to the extent practical. The two landfills were designed with a reasonable overage of the volume to accommodate treated soil materials plus a buffer volume of clean fill soil which was taken from the LHAAP borrow source. Demolition debris, consisting of stormwater culverts, pavement, concrete, signage and power/light poles found in the vicinity of Landfills 12 and 16 were placed in the lower lifts of the grading layer and covered with compacted soil material. Debris were placed at a minimum of 18 inches beneath the subgrade soil surface. Section 4.11 includes a list of items demolished and placed in the subgrade.

A combination of low-permeability sodium bentonite geocomposite liner (GCL) and a 20-mil flexible membrane liner (FML) was used as a composite layer over the subgrade as shown on **Figure 3-1**. A 30-mil textured FML layer was used on all 4:1 slopes. The GCL and FML are bonded together at the manufacturer's plant before delivery to the site in rolls. The composite GCL/FML were deployed with the GCL side of the composite facing downward and the FML facing upward. Seams were overlapped and anchored according to the design specification except where noted otherwise in **Table 5-1** or on as-built drawings. FML welding was not necessary since there was GCL between the two pieces of FML at the overlap. The GCL acts as a seal between the two pieces of FML.

The final soil cover consisted of an 18-inch layer of cover soil and a 6-inch layer of topsoil. The cover soil was placed on the FML liner and compacted carefully to prevent damage to the GCL and FML liners. Material for the cover soil layer was taken from the LHAAP borrow source. Topsoil (which met the design specifications) came from either the borrow source or the LHAAP magazine area. The topsoil was placed, spread, and lightly compacted to receive vegetation. The landfill areas' disturbed ground surface and the topsoil layer were revegetated to protect the cap from erosion by wind and water.

Perimeter drainage features, such as berms and swales, were constructed around each landfill to control long-term erosion and sedimentation.



COMPOSITE GCL/FML LAYER
 (TYPICAL) FOR BOTH LANDFILLS

OHM Remediation Services Corp. Houston, Texas A Subsidiary of OHM Corp.			U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS TULSA DISTRICT		FIGURE 3-1 LANDFILL CAP LINER CONFIGURATION
DRAWN BY:	MHE	11/25/98	TERC CONTRACT DACA 56-94-D-0020	DELIVERY ORDER NO. 0012	
CHECKED BY:	GRT	11/30/98	LANDFILL 12 AND LANDFILL 16 CAPS	LHAAP, KARNACK, TEXAS	
FILE	917852-A1	REV 1	SHEET 1	PROJECT 917852	

4.0 CONSTRUCTION WORK TASKS

The construction work included the following tasks.

4.1 Task 1 - Mobilization

OHM mobilized key personnel and equipment from the Houston, Texas office in July 1996 and constructed a temporary support facility east of the entrance to Landfill 16.

4.2 Task 2 – Construction of Access Roads

OHM constructed temporary access roads at the borrow pit and at both landfills.

4.3 Task 3 – Preparation of Borrow Source

An area of approximately 8.5 acres was selected as the borrow source. Approximately one foot of the topsoil at the borrow source was stripped prior to using underlying soil for the cap. The brush and grubbed material was stockpiled and burned. The borrow source was cleared and grubbed in increments as material was required in order to minimize the area exposed to wind and rain.

4.4 Task 4 – Installation of Stormwater Controls

A silt fence was erected around the borrow source and each landfill to control silt migration caused by stormwater. Silt fencing was also used in the ditches along the borrow source access road to minimize sedimentation.

4.5 Task 5 - Preliminary Site Survey

A land surveyor licensed in the State of Texas performed the following work:

- Set up control points
- Set grade stakes at the landfills
- Prepared drawings showing the locations and elevations of the control points

OHM personnel used the control points to replace grade stakes as the work progressed.

4.6 Task 6 - Construction and Operation of LF 12 & LF 16 Stockpiles

4.6.1 Sub-task 6.1 - Clear Stockpile Area

OHM cleared areas at Landfill 12 and Landfill 16 to receive treated soil. The tree stumps and brush were stockpiled and burned as discussed previously regarding the borrow source.

4.6.2 Sub-task 6.2 – Construction of Stormwater Diversion Berms At Stockpile

OHM installed berms at the stockpiles to divert stormwater run-on around the treated contaminated materials. A silt fence was constructed at each stockpile to control sediments from the disturbed area. Plastic sheets were used to cover the stockpiles. Soil was excavated at the borrow pit using an excavator and hauled to the stockpiles by dump truck.

4.6.3 Sub-task 6.3 - Handling the Treated Contaminated Soil Stockpile

Radian International stockpiled treated contaminated soil delivered to each landfill. OHM decontaminated equipment on a temporary decon pad before leaving the stockpile. A bulldozer was utilized to build a stockpile of treated material with sloping sides.

4.7 Task 7 - Air Monitoring

OHM performed perimeter air monitoring to ensure employees were properly protected when handling the treated stockpiles.

4.8 Task 8 – Construction of LF 12 and LF 16 Cap

4.8.1 Sub-task 8.1 - Clear and Proofroll

OHM cleared and proofrolled the landfill cap areas as required in the **Work Plan** Specification Section 02110 - Clearing and Grubbing. The tree stumps and brush were removed and stockpiled outside the landfill boundary and burned. A water truck was used to proofroll the surface. The landfill surface was cleared and grubbed in increments as the work progressed, in order to minimize the disturbed area exposed to wind and rain.

4.8.2 Sub-task 8.2 - Place Grading Layer

The grading layer consisted of treated soils, supplemented by clean fill soils (clay) from the borrow source as required to achieve the lines and grades in the final landfill design drawings and Specification Section 02444 - Subgrade Layer.

OHM placed and compacted treated soils from the stockpile. Treated soils from the stockpile were spread over the landfill area to the lines and grades shown on the as-built drawings (**Appendix A**). The first 8-inch loose lift was compacted by 5 passes of the compactor. Subsequent lifts were placed in 8-inch loose lifts at a moisture content within 3 percent of optimum and compacted to 90 percent Standard Proctor density by ASTM D 698. Field density tests were performed on each of the compacted layers to verify the degree of compaction. The tests were performed at a rate of 1 per 10,000 square feet per lift (at a minimum). The in-place density tests were confirmed by ASTM D 2922. Compacted lifts were scarified at least 6 inches prior to placing the next lift. Debris from demolition of existing pavement and other features were spread in the lower lifts. Debris were

not placed in the top 18 inches of the grading layer. Large debris were placed at least 3 feet below the top of the grading layer.

In **LF 12**, approximately 2,000 cubic yards of treated soil and 34,496 cubic yards of borrow source clay were placed in the grading layer (subgrade). The finished subgrade is shown on **Drawing LF-12-1 in Appendix A**.

In **LF 16**, approximately 35,840 cubic yards of treated soil and 10,581 cubic yards of imported clay were placed in the grading layer. The finished subgrade is shown on **Drawing LF-12913-16 in Appendix A**.

The final surface was smooth-rolled, inspected, and approved by USACE representatives prior to placing GCL liner.

4.8.3 Sub-task 8.3 – Installation of GCL/FML

The GCL and FML liners were installed to the limits shown on the design drawings and as required in Specification Sections 02271 and 02442. Storage of materials on-site, placement, overlaps, placement in anchor trenches, ballasting to prevent uplift by wind, and repairs were inspected by USACE representative. Special care was taken when the surface conditions were wet to avoid damage to the GCL.

The panel layouts of the liners for **LF-12** and **LF-16** are shown on drawings in **Appendix A**.

4.8.4 Sub-task 8.4 – Placement of Cover Layer

Soils at the borrow pit were mixed as necessary during excavation and loading to reduce the likelihood of using high-plasticity clays in the cover soil. This procedure was rarely necessary. An excavator loaded dump trucks at the borrow pit. The trucks dumped the soil on the working surface of the landfill cap. A motor grader, bulldozer, compactor, and water truck spread and compacted

the soil over the landfill cap to the lines and grades shown on the design drawings. The cover layer material was placed in 12-inch loose lifts at a moisture content within 3 percent of optimum and compacted to 90 percent Standard Proctor density as required in Specification Section 02221-Coversoil and Topsoil. Field density tests were performed on each of the compacted layers at the specified frequency to verify the degree of compaction. The first lift was walked in using the bulldozer (not the compactor) to avoid damaging the underlying GCL/FML.

In **LF 12**, approximately 19,080 cubic yards of soil were placed in the cover layer. The finished cover layer is shown on **Drawing "Cover" in Appendix A**.

In **LF 16**, approximately 36,972 cubic yards of soil were placed in the cover layer. The finished cover layer is shown on **Drawing 12913-16 in Appendix A**.

4.8.5 Sub-task 8.5 – Placement of Topsoil

The topsoil was placed and lightly compact in one lift over the cover layers to the lines and grades shown on the design drawings and as required in Specification Section 02221-Coversoil and Topsoil.

In **LF 12**, approximately 7,632 cubic yards of soil were placed in the topsoil. The finished cap is shown on **Drawing FINIS2 in Appendix A**.

In **LF 16**, approximately 14,292 cubic yards of soil were placed in the topsoil. The finished cap is shown on **Drawing FINIS2 in Appendix A**.

4.8.6 Sub-task 8.6 – Construction of Landfill Drainage

Drainage swales were constructed around the landfills to the lines and grades shown on the design drawings with some exceptions noted on the drawings. Soil excavated to construct the swales was spread over disturbed areas in the immediate vicinity of the work.

4.8.7 Sub-task 8.7 - Vegetation of the Landfill Cap Surface

Both landfill caps were revegetated as described in Specification Section 02930 - Establishment of Turf. The grass seed mix used was appropriate to the region and planting season. Turf establishment is complete at LF 12, while summer seeding will take place at LF 16 next spring.

4.9 Task 9 - Demobilization

All equipment including trailers were demobilized in October 1998. Housekeeping was performed to leave the Site(s) free of debris.

4.10 Task 10 - Plugging and Abandonment of Groundwater Wells

A well driller licensed in the State of Texas plugged and abandoned the existing monitoring wells within the limits of the new landfill caps as required in Specification Section 02671 - Ground-Water Monitoring Wells. Debris were disposed of in accordance with the **Waste Management Plan**. Well locations are shown in the construction drawings included as **Appendix A (Drawing C)**. All abandonment documentation was submitted to the Texas Department of Water Resources as per their requirements.

4.11 Task 11 – Demolition of Existing Features

OHM demolished existing stormwater culverts, pavement, signage and power/light poles in the vicinity of Landfills 12 and 16 as required in Specification Section 02050 - Demolition.

Debris disposed of in the landfills included:

- Metal fence and gate
- Corrugated metal pipe culverts
- Concrete debris stacked on Landfill 12

- Concrete, bentonite and PVC pipe from abandoned monitoring wells
- Lighting / power poles
- Electric Cable
- Asphalt paving from Landfill 16
- Road signs and posts
- Gravel from on-site roads.

Debris were disposed of in the landfill in accordance with the **Waste Management Plan**. This is shown on **Drawings C07 and C14**.

5.0 PROJECT VARIANCES AND AMENDMENTS

During the construction of the landfills, the design and construction details were subjected to variances and amendments to adapt to the changing field conditions in accordance with good engineering practices. The variances and amendments made are listed in **Table 5-1**. The original design drawings were revised to include these changes and are included under separate cover "Variances and Amendments" in **Appendix A**.

TABLE 5-1

Sheet Reference Numbers	Discrepancies
C-07	Piezometer Well #PZ 12-01 does not appear on drawings to be demolished. LF-12.
C-08	There is no definite toe grades set for sub-grade at Station 1+50 nor 14+00. Had to field fit sub-grade toes. LF-12
C-08	AL-1 points to a monument that does not exist, should point to PI #1, elevation should be 202.62 instead of 199.60. LF-12
C-08	2-95 points to a monument that does not exist. Should point to Station 0+00 elevation 199.04. LF-12
C-08	Curve Data, Delta is wrong, should be 46 degrees, 33 minutes, 17 seconds instead of 48 degrees, 00 minutes, 28 seconds. LF-12
C-08	Vertical alignment, finished elevation is wrong. Add .5 (tenths) to finish elevation because of Drawing C-11 stating only 12 inch total coversoil and 6 inch topsoil originally. LF-12
C-08	The major discrepancies occur between the plan view drawing (C-8) of the landfill and the various cross sections of the landfill at various stations along the baseline. The discrepancies occurs between the scaled distance from the baseline to the toe at sub-grade on the plan view as compared to this distance as shown at the various cross sections. LF-12
C-11	Incorrect amount of coversoil (18" coversoil) LF-12 & LF-16.
C-11	Anchor Trench detail #2 does not reflect trench to be excavated at true toe as detail #1 does. LF-12 & LF-16. Anchor Trench was excavated using detail #2.
C-08	Treated soil placed from Station 8+00 to Station 12+50 east side of baseline approximately 100 feet. LF-12
C-09	Concrete from north end of LF-12 (existing) moved to low area of LF-12 Station 4+50 – 5+00, approximately 175 feet east of baseline. LF-12
C-09	Bridge lift of approximately 3 feet of borrow clay placed west side of baseline LF-12 approximately 75 feet West from Station 12+50 to 14+00. LF-12
C-08	No information was given on the cross sections for elevations for radius at Station 1+43 and Radius at Station 14+05, both radius elevations were placed by contour elevations & percent fall of known elevations adjacent to radius. LF-12
C-09	Elevations from Station 7+00, 100 feet East of Baseline to Station 8+00, 100 feet East of Baseline changed, also elevations from Station 7+00 to Station 8+00 on Crown (East Side) changed. These changes were made due to elevation errors on the cross sections. LF-12
C-09	Piezometer well PZ.12-01 removed at Station 6+50,

TABLE 5-1

Sheet Reference Numbers	Discrepancies
	approximately 75 feet East of the Baseline. LF-12
C-09	PPE placed at Station 13+50, 50 feet West of the Baseline, PPE consists of sarans & tyvex used from sump concrete sampling phase. LF-12
C-08	Modifications to anchor trench from Station 4+30, West toe to Station 4+82, West toe. Modifications were made to insure complete coverage of Landfill 12. LF-12
C-09	Cover material placed from Station 1+43, 150 feet to 250 feet East of the Baseline to Station 6+50, 150 feet to 250 feet East of the Baseline. This area of placement is flood prone low area. LF-12
C-09	Berm placed from Station 6+50, 150 feet East of the Baseline to 175 feet East of the Baseline to Station 11+50, 50 feet East of the Baseline. LF-12
C-14	Iron ore road placed on Landfill 16 – West to East.
C-14	Monitor Wells #16-7, 16-8, 16-9, 16-10, 16-11, 122, 16-1, 16-2, 16-3, and 16-4 were abandoned and removed. LF-16
C-14	Concrete from sump demolition & monitor well abandonment was placed at Station 5+50, 150 feet North to 250 feet North of the Baseline to Station 7+00, 150 feet North to 250 feet North of the Baseline. LF-16
C-16	Treated material placed from Station 3+50, 100 feet North to 165 feet North of the Baseline to Station 8+00, 200 feet North to 265 feet North of the Baseline. Also treated material placed from Station 4+00 Baseline to 60 feet North of the Baseline to Station 7+00, 100 feet North to 160 feet North of the Baseline. LF-16
C-16	Concrete placement from Radian was placed from Station 6+50, 50 feet North of the Baseline to 150 feet South of Baseline to station 8+50, 50' feet North of Baseline to 250 feet South of Baseline. LF-16
C-18	Detail #1 40 mil geomembrane liner is changed to 20 mil geomembrane liner. Also cover soil on Detail #1 shows 12 inches of coversoil – changed to 18 inches of cover soil.
C-16	Asphalt placed from Station 3+00 to Station 5+00, 100' to 200' South of Baseline. Asphalt was from asphalt pad at station 1+00, 100' South of Baseline. LF-16
C-16	Bricks from Radian International placed at Station 6+50, 100' North of Baseline, Station 7+50, 150' South of Baseline, Station 5+50, 100' South of Baseline, and Station 7+00, 100' North of Baseline 16.
C-17	Liner material from Radian International was placed at Station 5+25, 150' South of the Baseline in Grid #35. LF-16

TABLE 5-1

Sheet Reference Numbers	Discrepancies
C-17	55-gallon drums filled with grout from Radian International were placed at Station 4+75, 175' South of Baseline in Grid #27. LF-16
C-16	Berm placed from Station 6+25, from South toe to 250' North on East side of LF-16 (See detail on Sheet C-16)
C-17	Placement of 30 mil liner, to be used as 20 mil – Panels P-252, P-263
C-10	Perimeter fence placement LF-12
C-17	Perimeter fence placement F-16
C-20	Perimeter ditches at LF-12 & LF-16 were excavated with a minimum excavation to best meet the existing topography.
C-17	Subgrade at stations 3+00, 100' North to Station 5+00 approximately 200' North was raised 3 to 4 tenths because of existing evidence of contamination.
C-15 & C-16	MW 16-8 not shown on drawing raised 8' to accept fill in the area.
C-16	New toe and crown, office fence left in place.
C-16	Baseline used for LF construction.
C-16, C-17	EZY Bag and woven fabric placed.
C-17	Silt fencing placed to reduce water flow to swale area.

APPENDIX A

CONSTRUCTION AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

LIST OF DRAWINGS**LANDFILL 12 AS-BUILTS**

PLAN VIEW CONTOURS
TOP SOIL
PLAN VIEW CONTOURS
COVER SOIL
PLAN VIEW CONTOURS
SUBGRADE
LINER PANEL
LAYOUT

REVISED CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS LF-12

DEMOLITION PLAN
CONTROL PLAN
SUBGRADE GRADING PLAN
FINAL GRADING PLAN
TYPICAL SECTION
CROSS SECTION I
CROSS SECTION II

LANDFILL 16 AS-BUILTS

PLAN VIEW CONTOURS
TOP SOIL
POINT NOS. AND
ELEVATIONS
PLAN VIEW CONTOURS
COVER SOIL
PLAN VIEW CONTOURS
SUBGRADE
PLAN VIEW ELEVATIONS
FINISHED GRADE
PLAN VIEW ELEVATIONS
COVER GRADE
PLAN VIEW ELEVATIONS
SUBGRADE
LINER PANEL LAYOUT

REVISED CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS LF-16

EXISTING SITE PLAN
DEMOLITION PLAN
SUBGRADE PLAN
FINAL GRADING PLAN
TYPICAL SECTION
CROSS SECTIONS
TYPICAL SECTION AND DETAIL

LANDFILL 12 AS-BUILTS

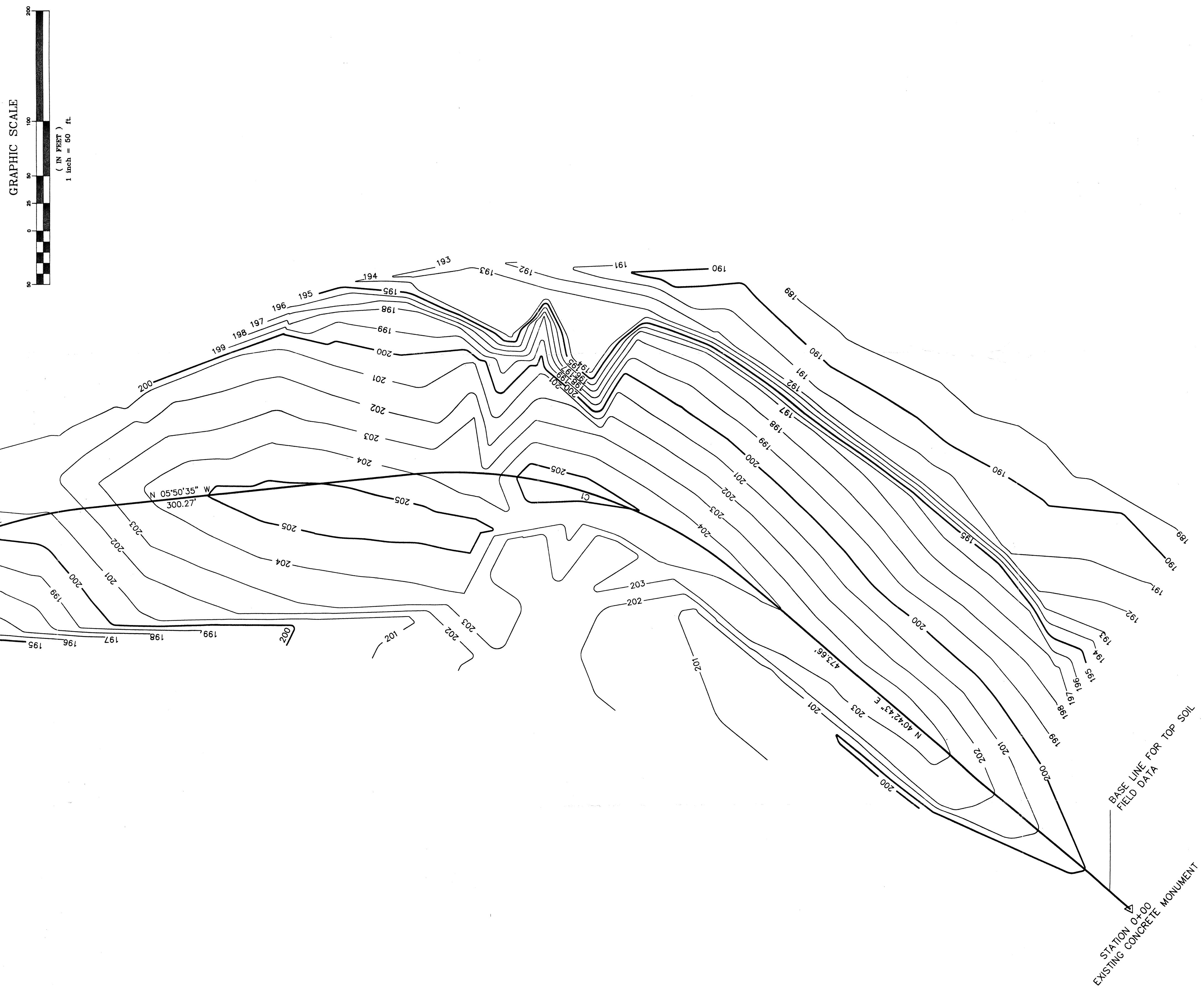
DRAWING DESCRIPTION	DRAWING NAME/NUMBER
1. Plan View Contours Top Soil	TOP SOIL
2. Plan View Contours Cover Soil	COVER
3. Plan View Contours Subgrade	LF-12-1
4. Liner Panel Layout	12PNL

LHAAP - LANDFILL 12 TOPO	
PLAN VIEW	--- --- TOP SOIL
PREPARED BY	
WINN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.	
P.O. Box 7351 1900 SE Loop 281 LONGVIEW, TX. 75607	
DATE: 10/21/97 FAX: 58-2701 JOB NO. 97-2008 DWG NAME TOPSOIL.DWG	

Data Acquired:
OCTOBER 17, 1997

Sheet 1 of 1

CURVE DATA
 C-1 C-2
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 $T = 181.6722'$ $T = 87.6999'$
 $L = 343.1306'$ $L = 172.9729'$
 $C = 333.7680'$ $C = 171.7830'$



Sheet 1 of 1

Data Acquired:
SEPTEMBER 26, 1997

LHAAP - LANDFILL 12 TOPO
PLAN VIEW --- COVER SOIL

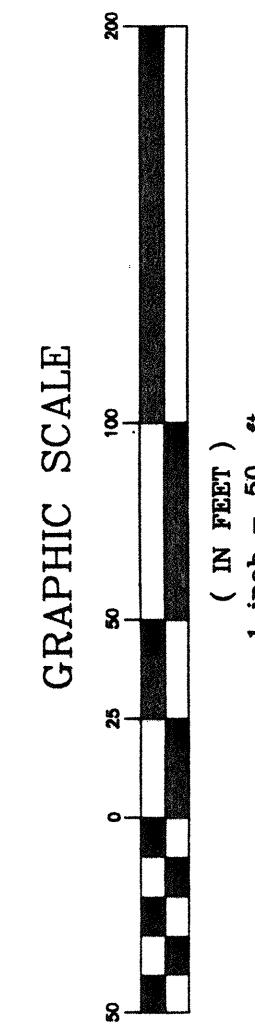
PREPARED BY

WINN ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES, INC.

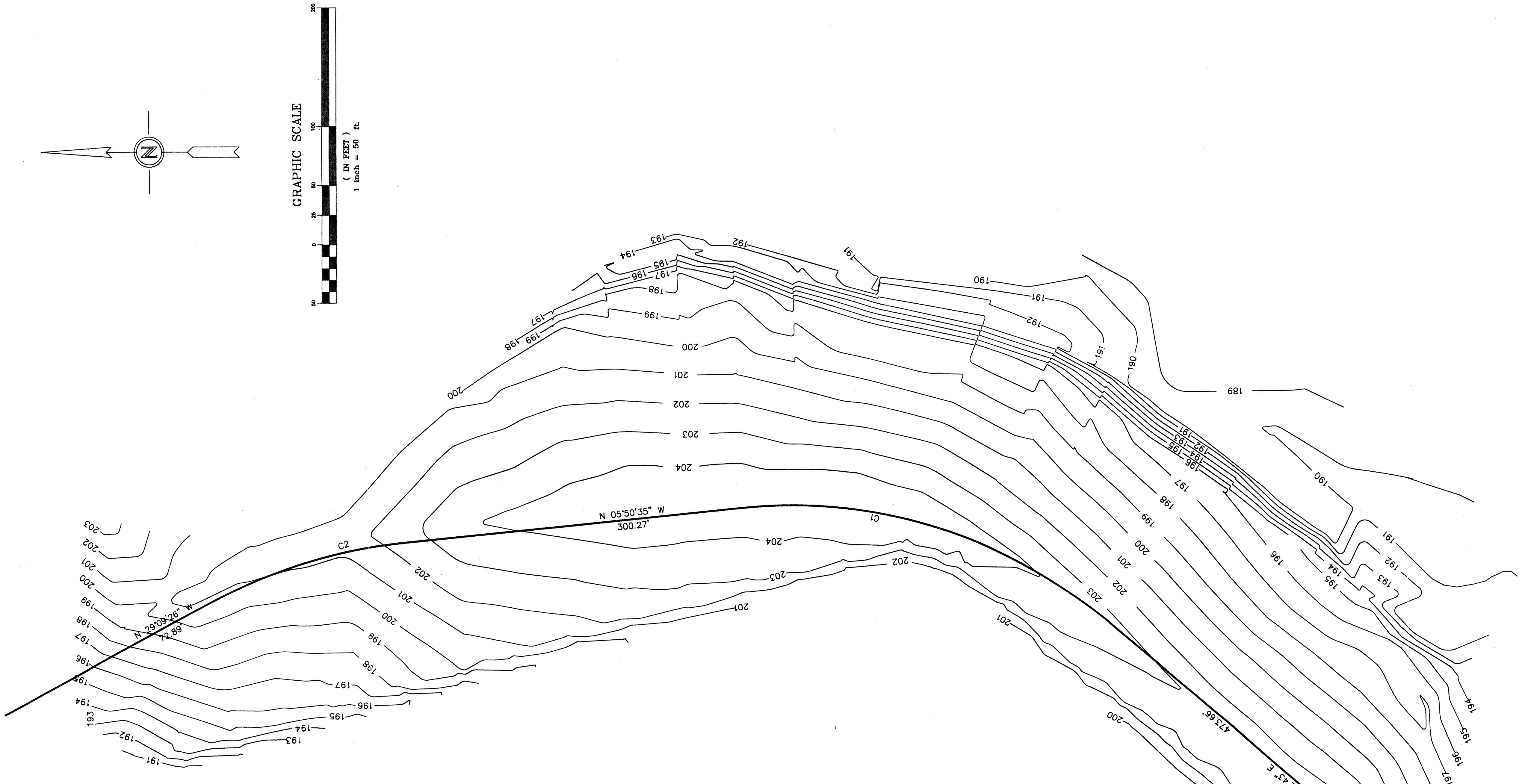
P.O. Box 7351 1900 SE LOOP 281 LONGVIEW, TX 75607
DATE: 10/21/97 903-758-1771 FAX: 758-2701 DWG NAME:
DRAWN BY SCALE JOB NO.
L.W.D. 1"=50' 97-2008 COVER.DWG

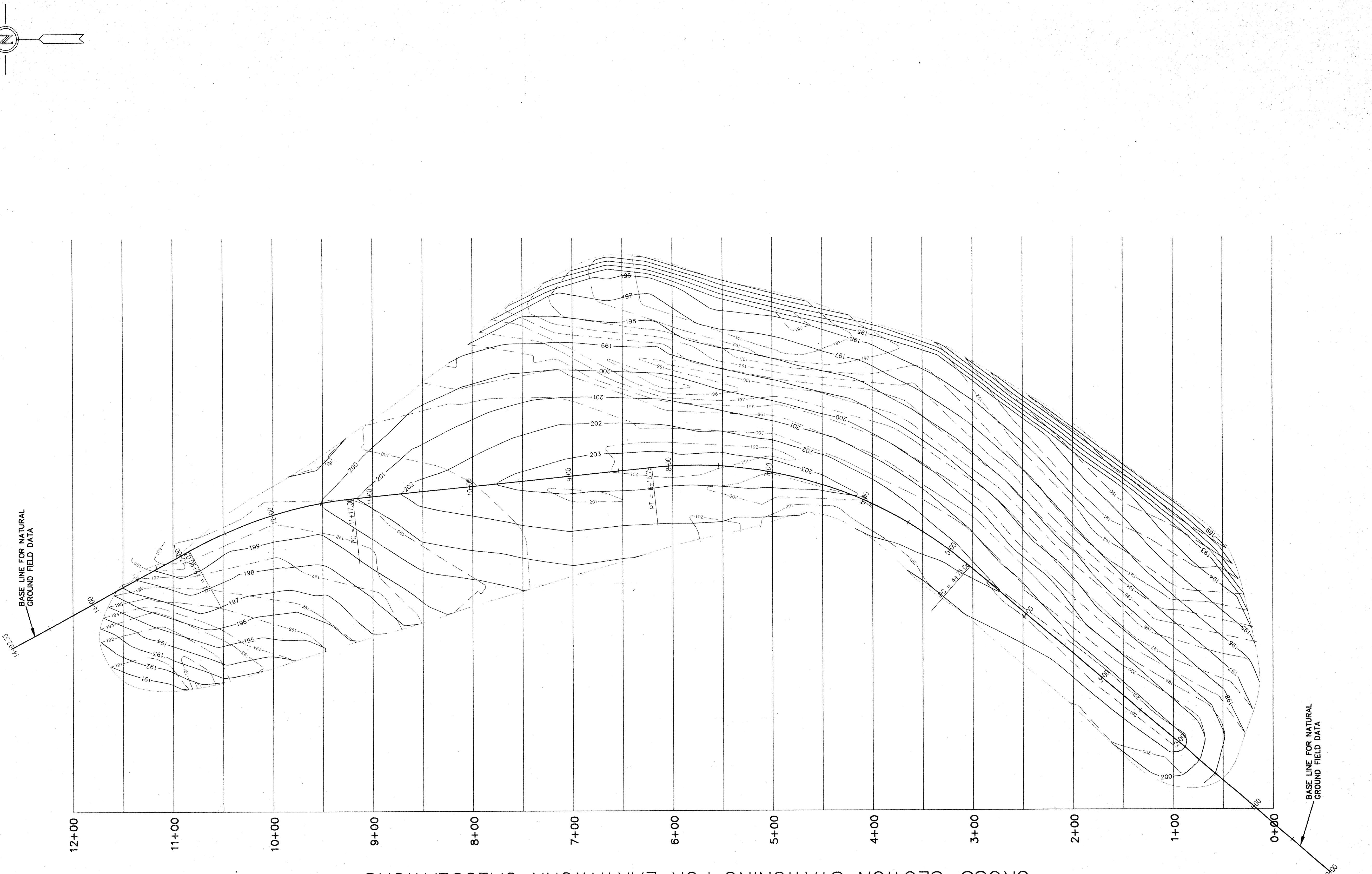
Sheet 1 of 1

BASE LINE FOR COVER SOIL
FIELD DATA
EXISTING CONCRETE MONUMENT



CURVE DATA
C-1 C-2
 $\Delta = 46^{\circ}33'17''$ $\Delta = 23^{\circ}18'52''$
 $R = 422.2960'$ $R = 425.0865'$
 $T = 181.6722'$ $T = 87.6999'$
 $L = 343.1306'$ $L = 172.9729'$
 $C = 333.7680'$ $C = 171.7830'$





**Data Acquired:
July 17 & 21, 1997**

REVISIONS

August 8, 1997

LHAAP — LANDFILL 12

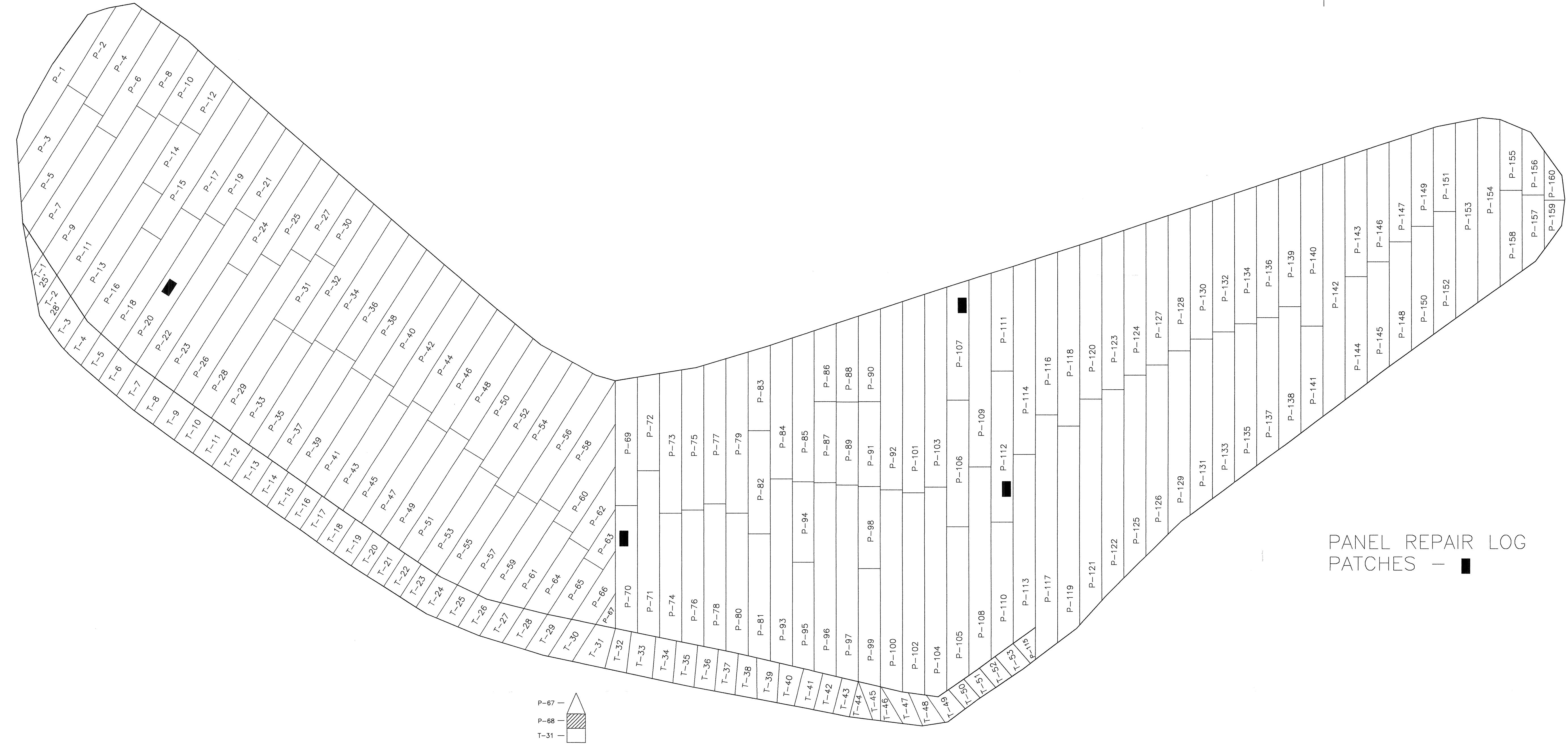
PLAN VIEW

HART ENGINEERING CO.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
AND SURVEYORS
P.O. Box 2804
4115 N. CENTER ST.
LONGVIEW, TX
75606
DATE: 1 Aug 97
DRAWN BY: D.L.B.
SCALE: 1" = 50'
JOB NO.: 12,913
DWG. NAME: LF-12-1.DWG

Sheet 1 of 4

00082409

NOTE
There are two independent sets of stationing shown on this plan.
The base line stations were used to gather natural ground field data and correspond to those shown on sections 2, 3, and 4. Volume calculations were done using the Average End Area method, applying sections of 2 ft intervals (e.g. 2-02, 2-04, 2-06, etc.) over the entire site. For illustrative purposes, only the 50 ft station intervals are shown.

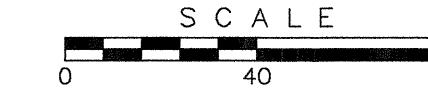


NOTE: P-68 IS LOCATED
BETWEEN P-67 AND T-3

GENERAL NOTES:

- GENERAL NOTES:

 1. ROLLS USED FOR THIS PROJECT
WERE 17.5'x200' FOR 20 MIL,
AND 17.5'x170' 30 MIL TEXTURED.
 2. TEXTURED 30 MIL WAS USED ON ALL
SLOPES WHERE INDICATED IN THE DRAWING
 3. PANEL BREAKS ARE ACTUAL.



PANEL REPAIR LOG PATCHES – ■

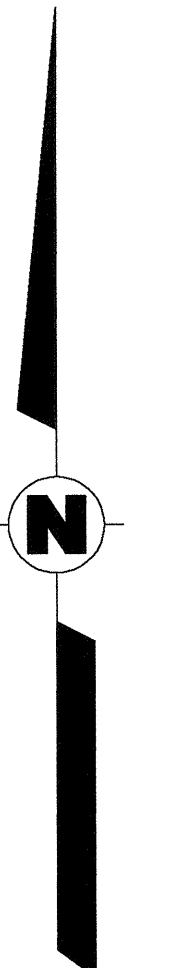
LANDFILL 12

20 MIL SMOOTH GUNSEAL AND 30 MIL TEXTURED GUNSEAL PANEL LAYOUT

LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT KARNACK, TEXAS

REVISED BY: OHM
DATE: NOVEMBER 1998

12PNL.DWG



0 25 50 100 150
SCALE: 1" = 50'

LANDFILL 16

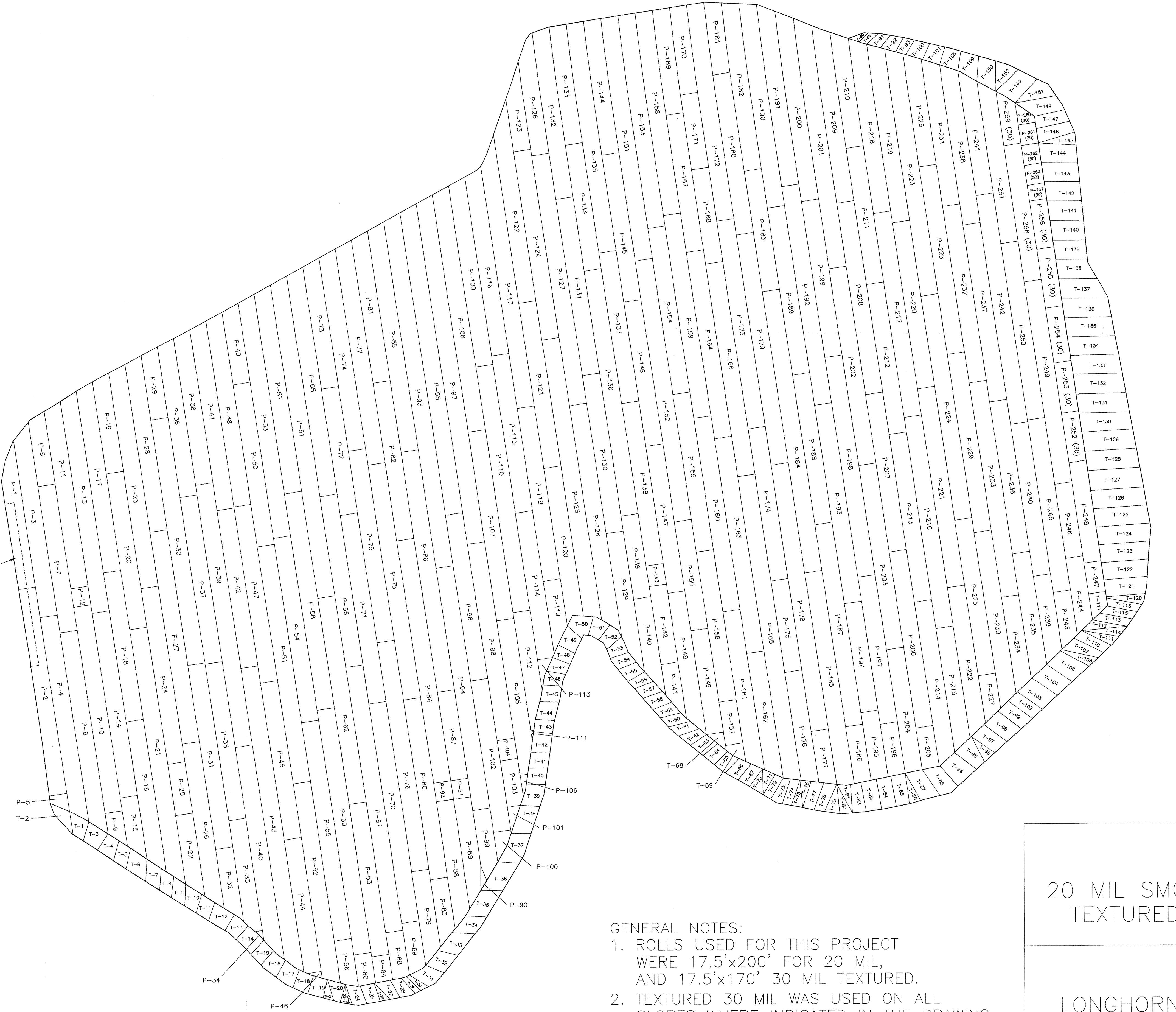
20 MIL SMOOTH GUNSEAL AND 30 MIL TEXTURED GUNSEAL PANEL LAYOUT

LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT
KARNACK, TEXAS

REVISED BY: OHM
DATE: NOVEMBER 1998

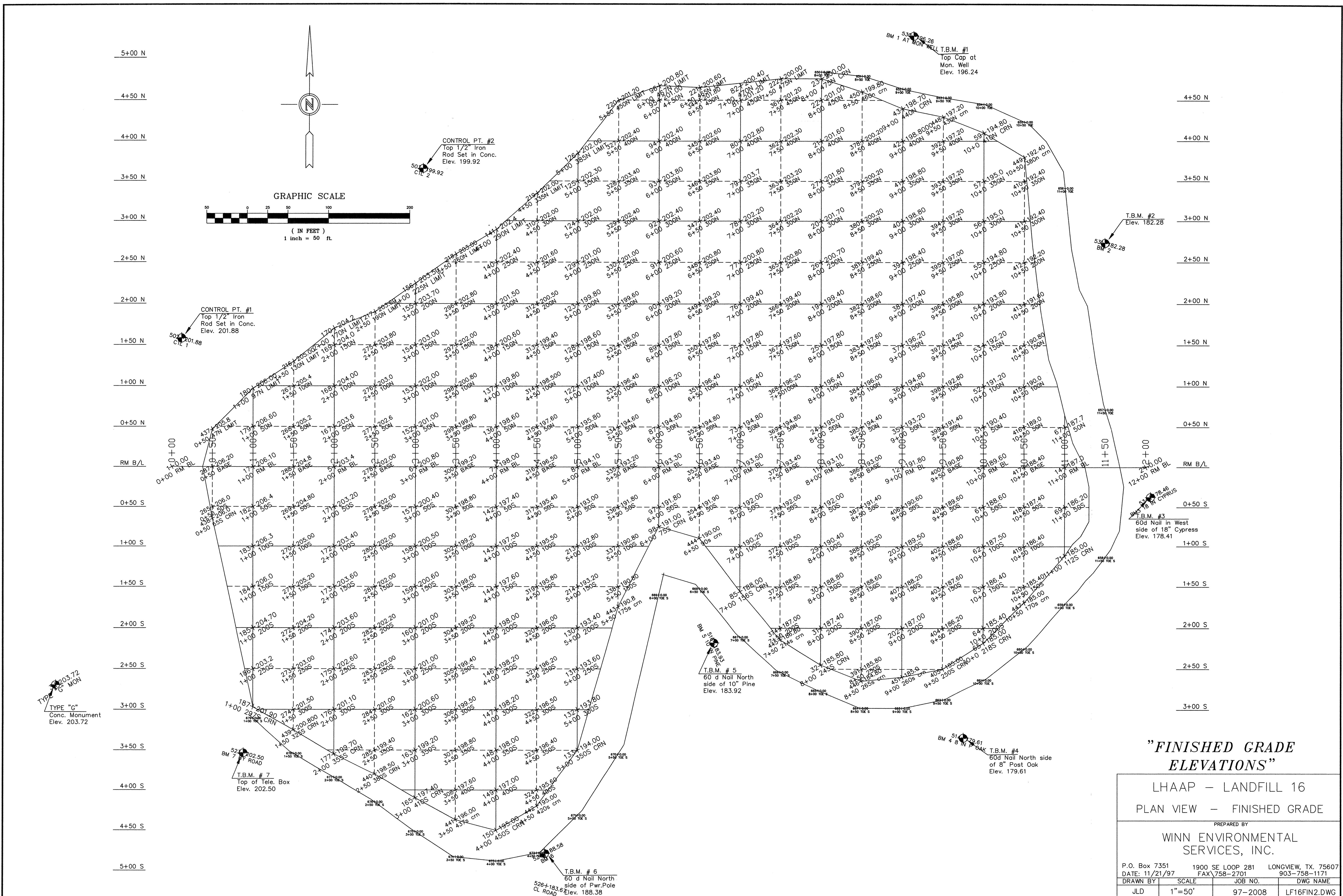
16PNL.DWG

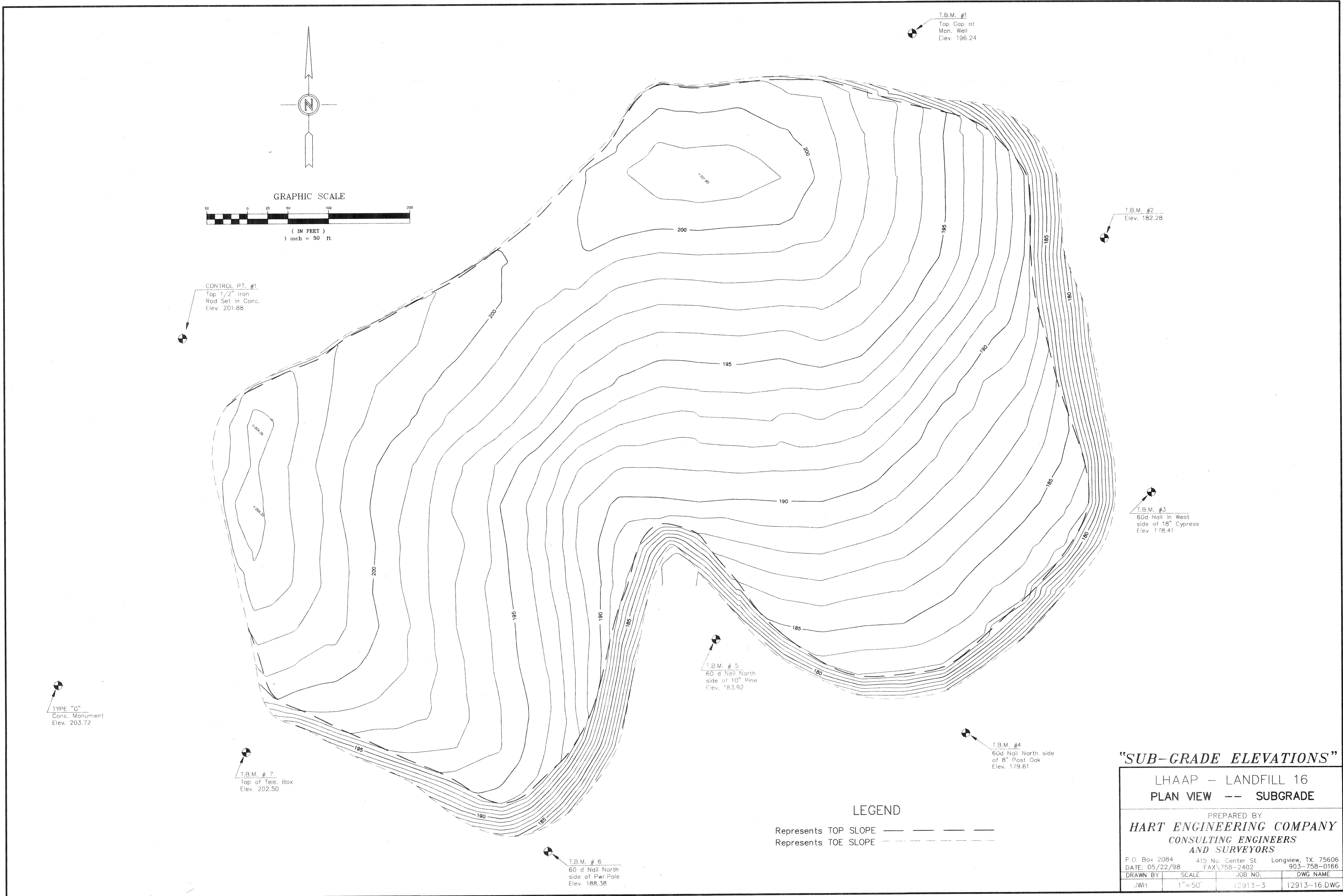
NOTE:
A PIECE OF 20 MIL LINER
17.5'x70' WAS CUT TO
8.75'x140' IN LENGTH.
THIS WAS PLACED BECAUSE
OF ROUGH EDGES ON
THE ANCHOR TRENCH.

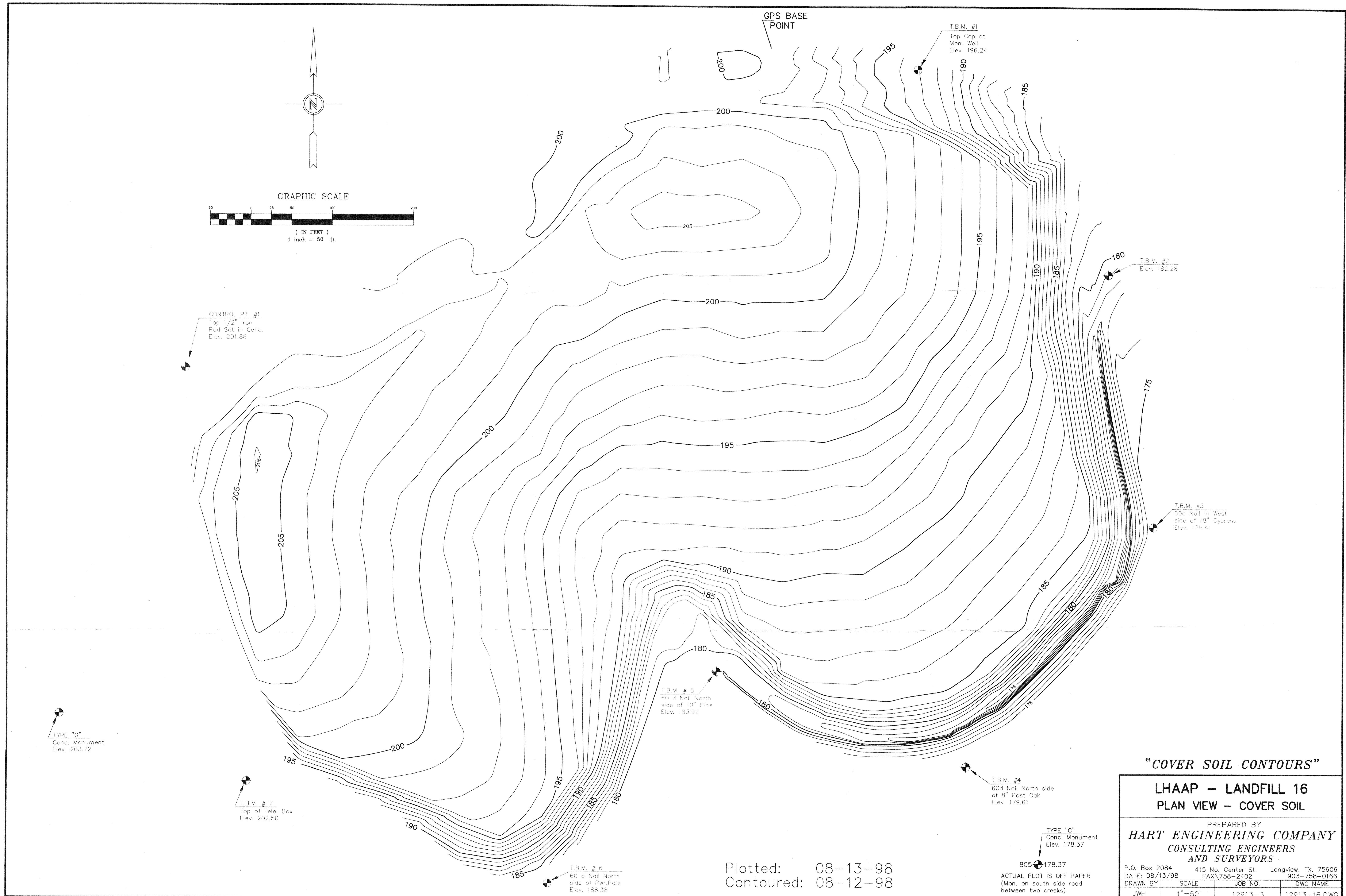


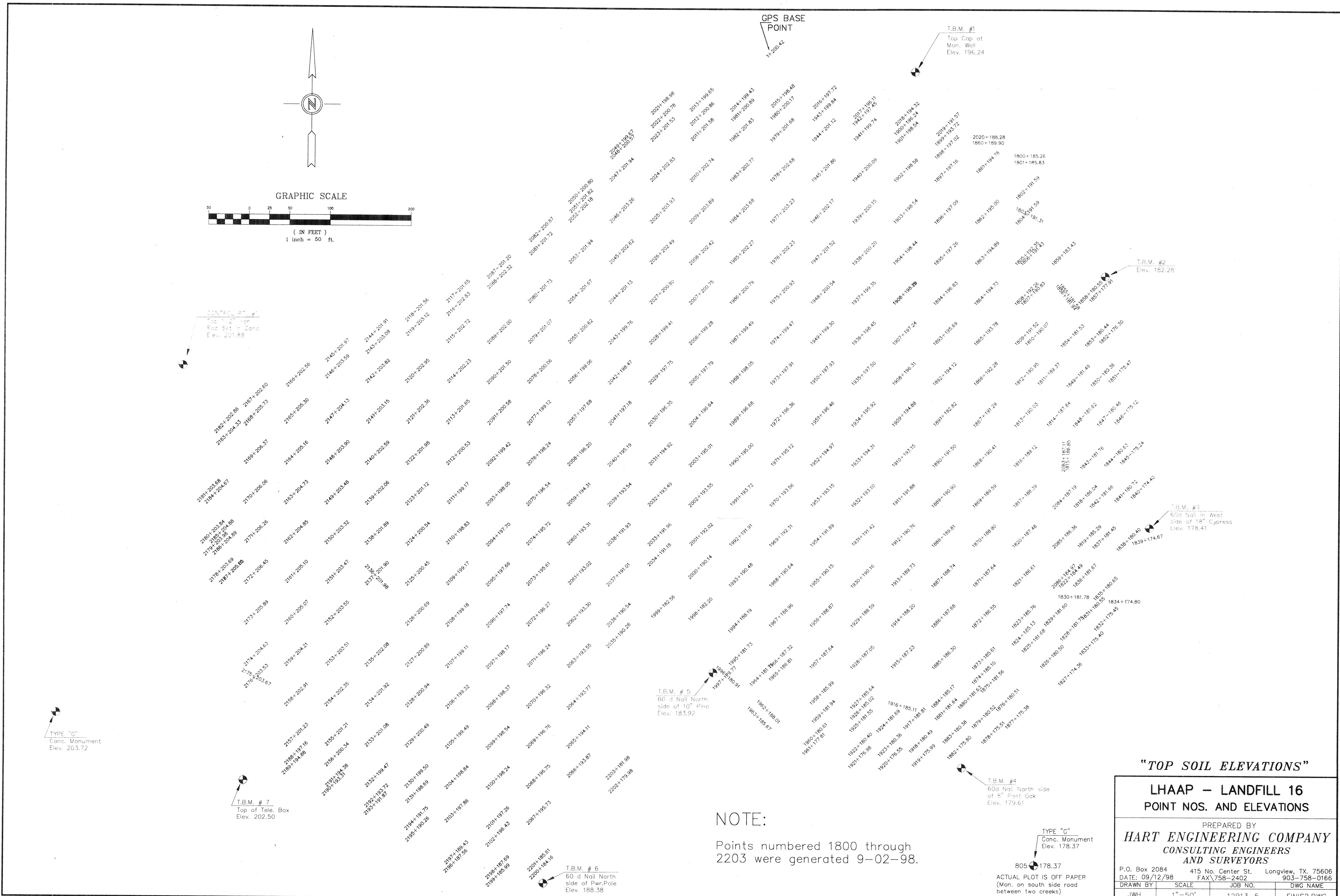
GENERAL NOTES:

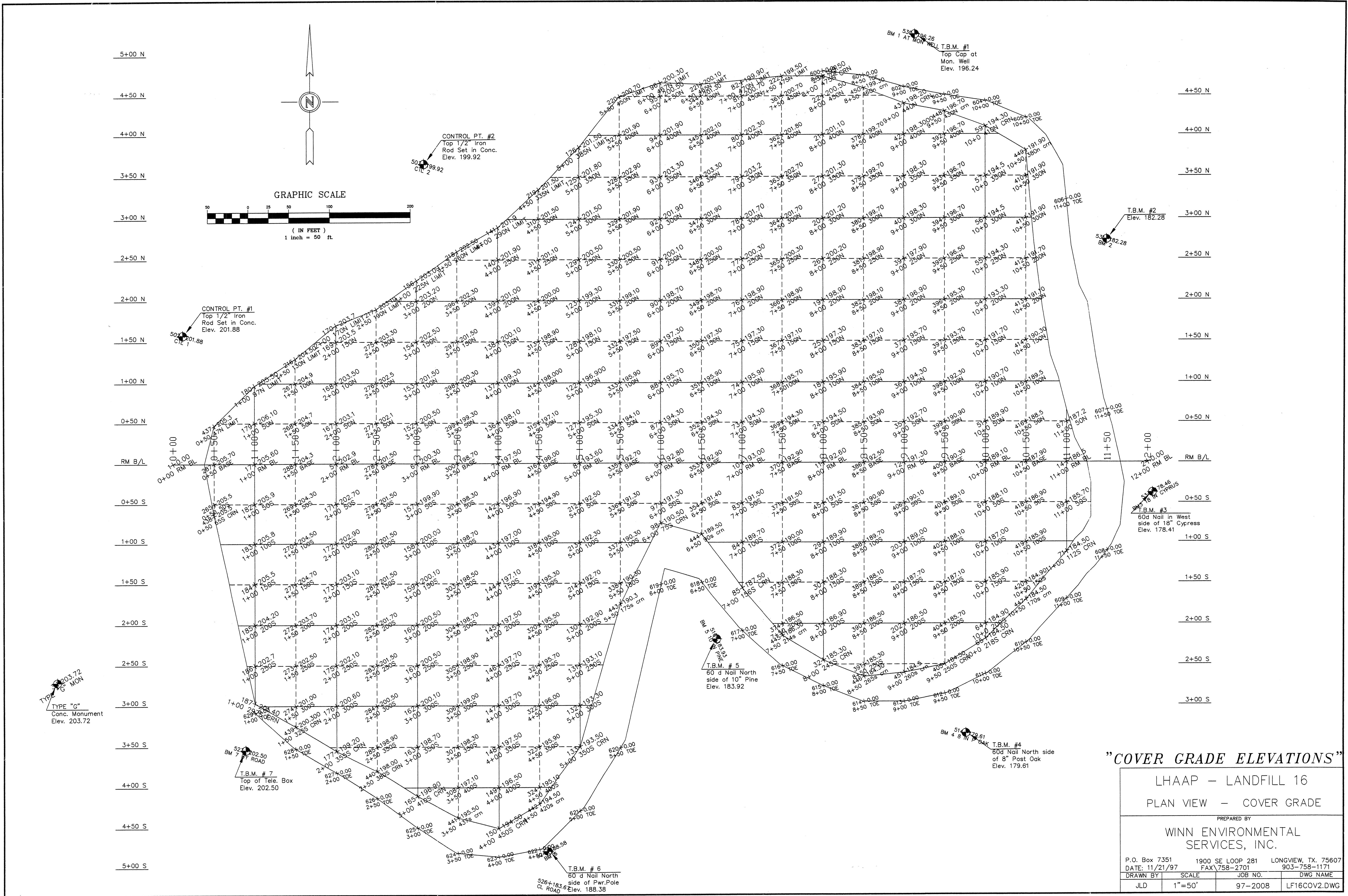
- ROLLS USED FOR THIS PROJECT WERE 17.5'x200' FOR 20 MIL, AND 17.5'x170' 30 MIL TEXTURED.
- TEXTURED 30 MIL WAS USED ON ALL SLOPES WHERE INDICATED IN THE DRAWING.
- PANEL BREAKS ARE ACTUAL.
- 30 MIL PLACEMENT FOR 20 MIL FROM P-252 - P-263

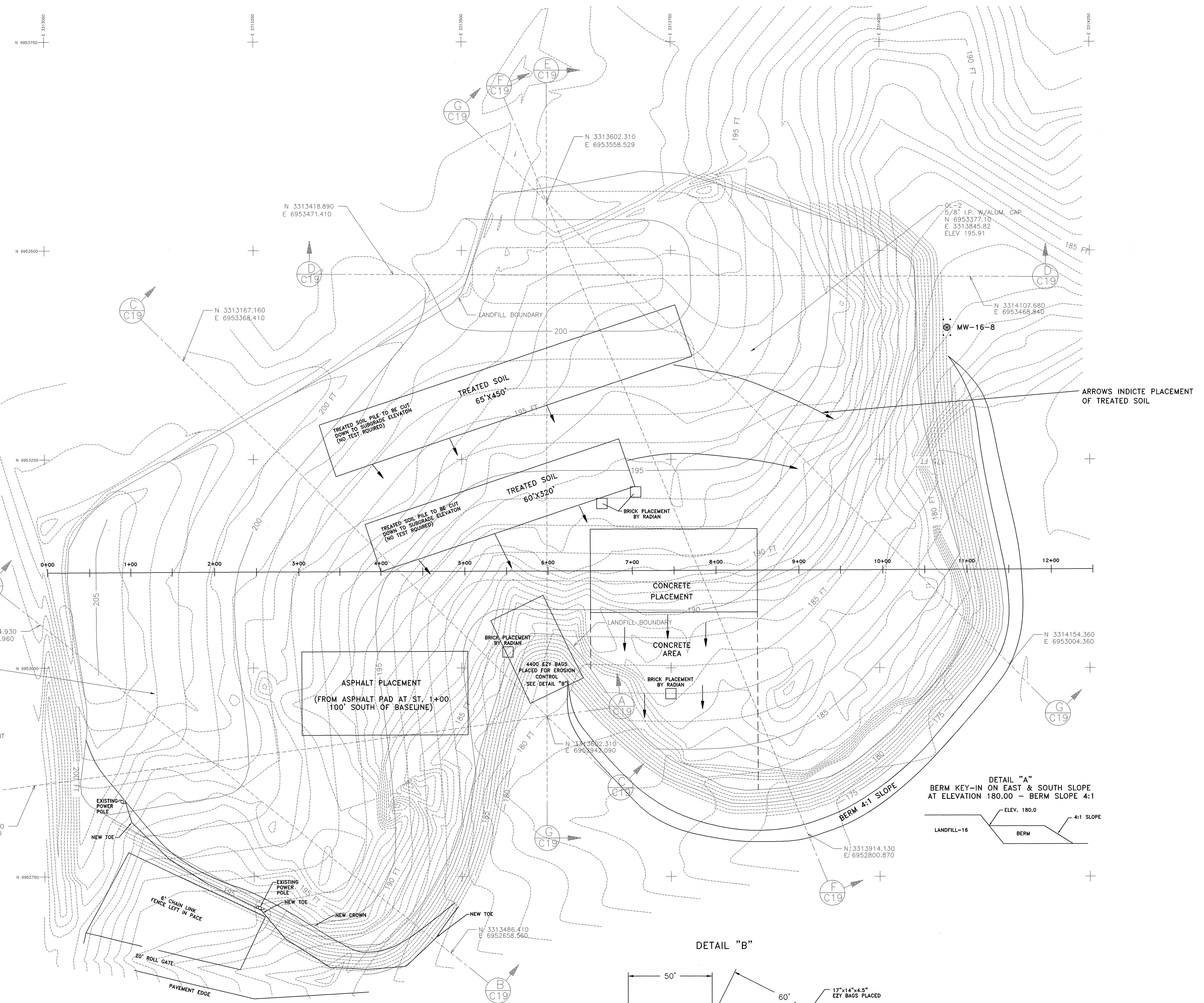












LEGEND

- DITCH
- CENTERLINE OF 16' WIDE ROAD
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- FINAL CONTOURS


ELEVATION DATUM BASED ON
N.G.V.D. 1929 DATUM.


COORDINATE DATUM IS BASED
ON THE NAD 83(92) TEXAS
STATE PLANE COORDINATE
SYSTEM, N.CEN., ZONE. (4202)

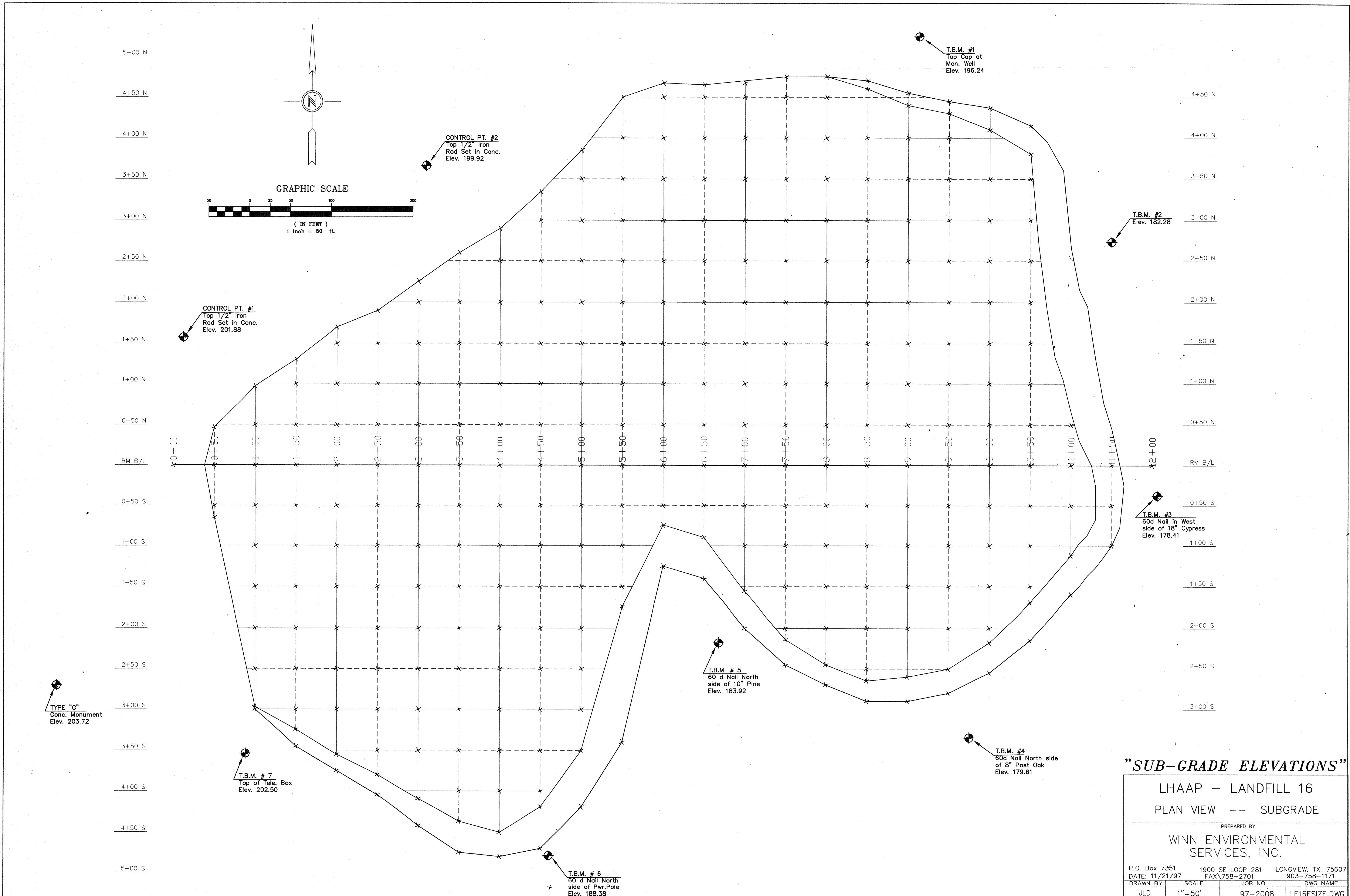
COMBINED SCALE FACTOR: 0.99988410



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR
Tulsa District Tulsa, Oklahoma	US Army Corps of Engineers		
DESIGNED BY: RANDY MEAD	DRAWN BY: RANDY MEAD	REVIEWED BY: JOE GLENN	SUBMITTED BY: REVISED BY OHM NOVEMBER 1998
LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT KARNACK, TEXAS	LANDFILL LHAAP16		
SUBGRADE PLAN			
PLOT SCALE: AS SHOWN	DWG. CODE:	CONTRACT DATE:	SHEET REFERENCE NUMBER
DESIGN FILE: LH16SGPL.DGN	INVITATION NO. DACA56-B-		
PLOT DATE: DECEMBER 1995	SHEET OF	CONTRACT NO. DACA56-94-D-0020	C16







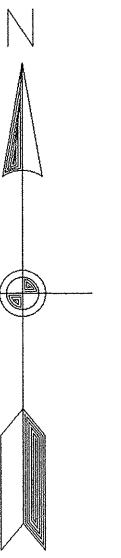
N 6953750 E 3313500

E 3313250

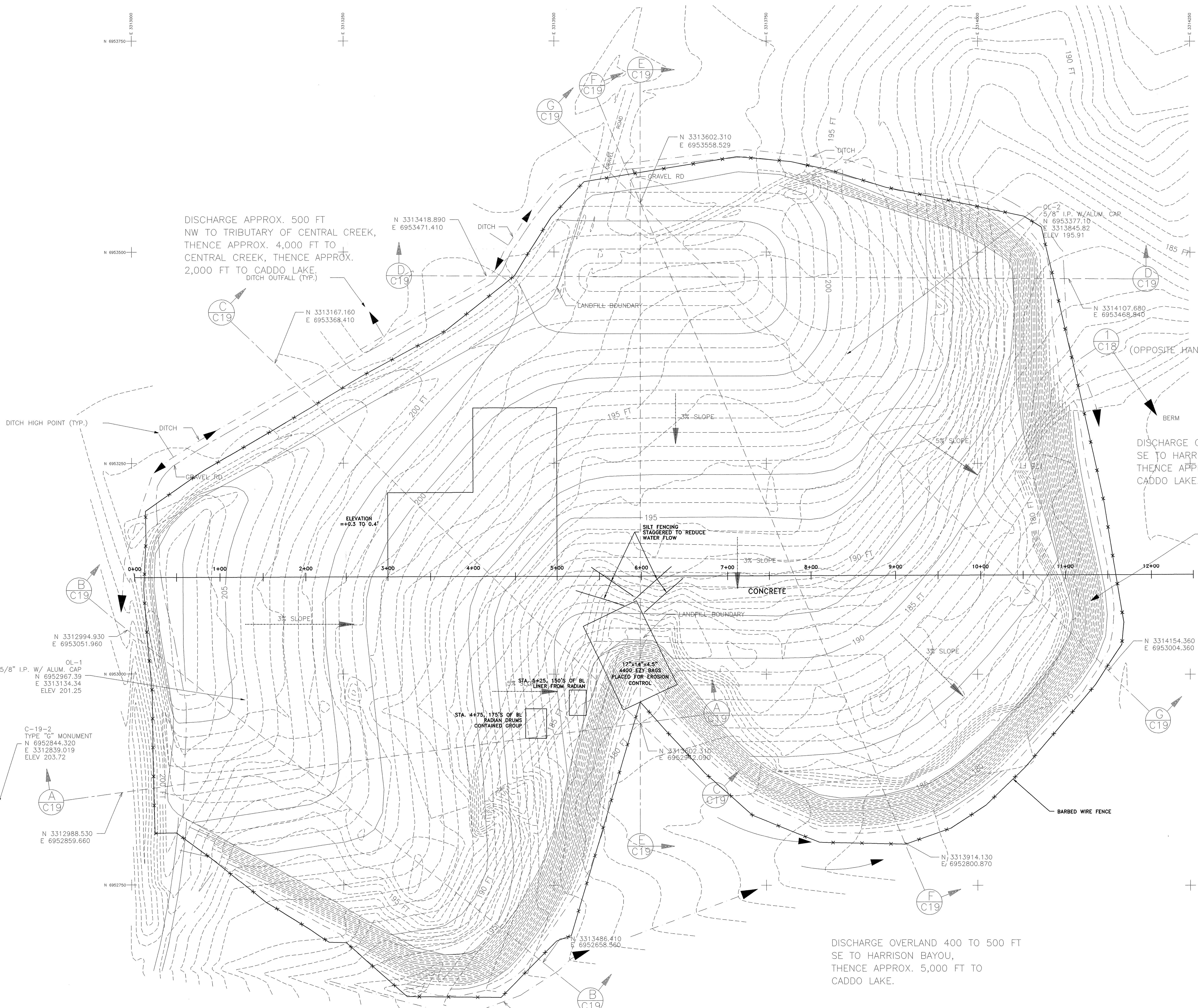
E 3313550

E 3313750

E 3314250



D



NOTE
FIELD-LOCATED BERM
IS OMITTED FOR CLARITY
OF COVER SOIL GRADING

LEGEND

- DITCH
- - - CENTERLINE OF 16' WIDE ROAD
- - - EXISTING CONTOURS
- - - FINAL CONTOURS
- - - 100-YEAR FLOORPLAIN CONTOUR


ELEVATION DATUM BASED ON N.G.V.D. 1929 DATUM.

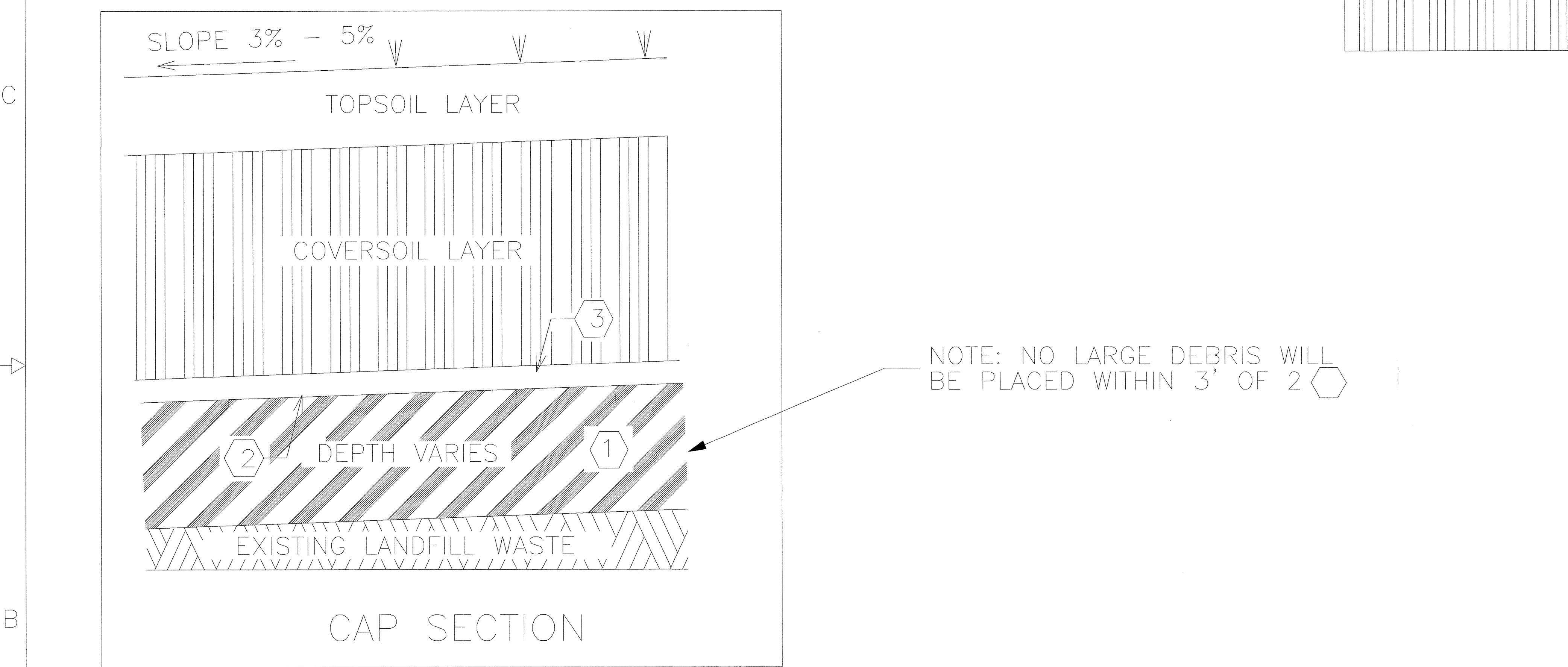
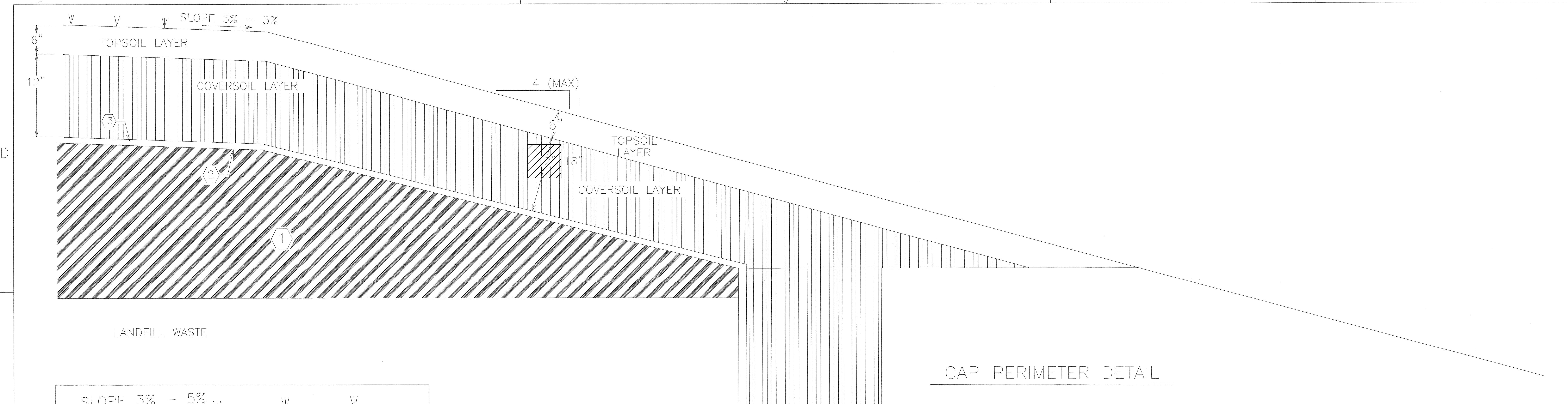
COORDINATE DATUM IS BASED ON THE NAD 83(92) TEXAS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, N.CEN., ZONE: (4202)

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR
Tulsa District Tulsa, Oklahoma			US Army Corps of Engineers

DESIGNED BY: RANDY MEAD	LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT KARNACK, TEXAS LANDILL LHAAP16
DRAWN BY: LORI KRUSE	
REVIEWED BY: JOE GLENN	
SUBMITTED BY: REVISED BY OHM NOVEMBER 1998	
PLOT SCALE: AS SHOWN	

PLOT SCALE: AS SHOWN	DWC. CODE:	CONTRACT DATE:	SHEET REFERENCE NUMBER
DESIGN FILE: LH16GPL.DGN	INVITATION NO. DACA56-B-		
PLOT DATE: DECEMBER 1995	CONTRACT NO. DACA56-94-D-0020		
			C17



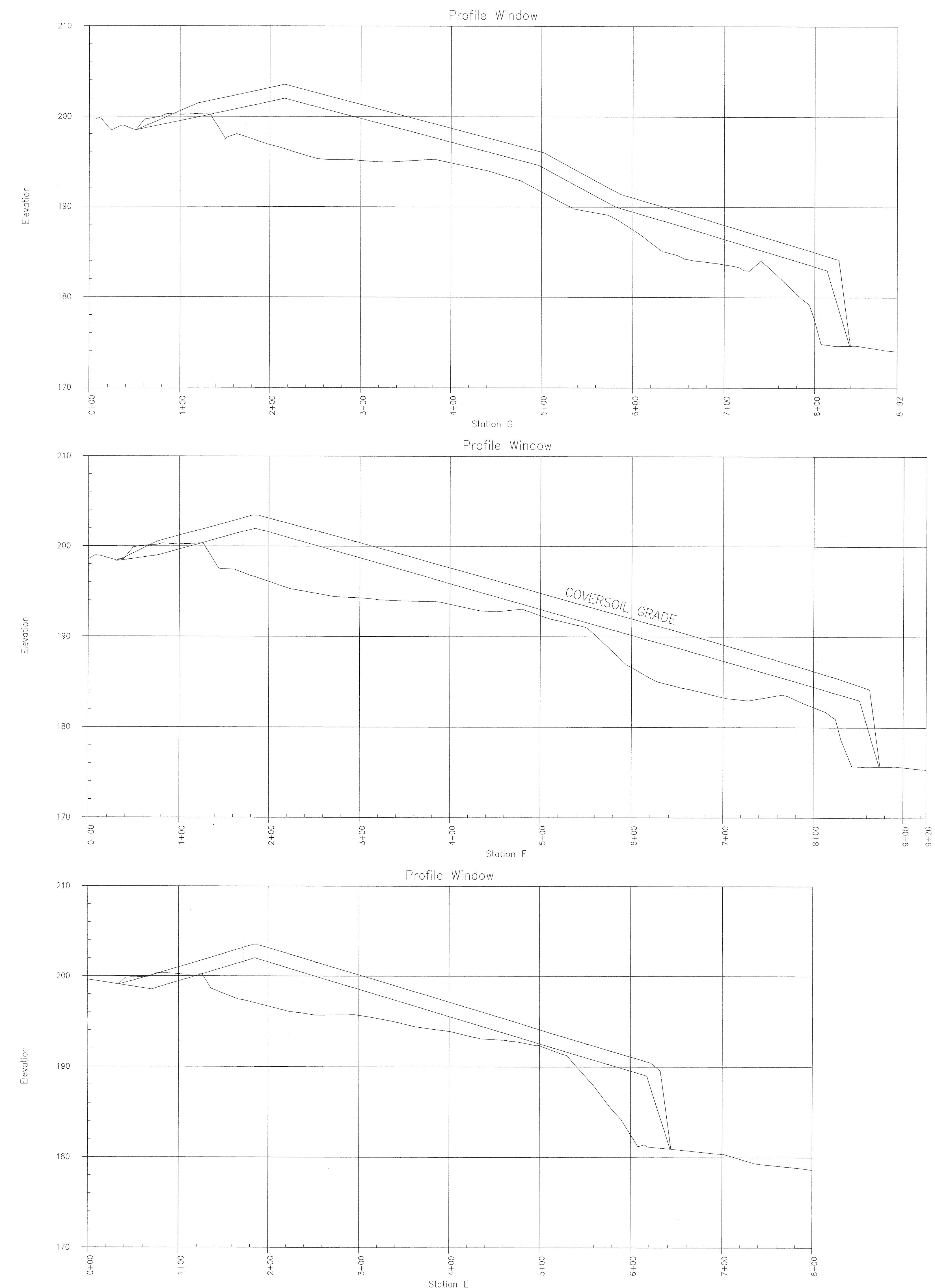
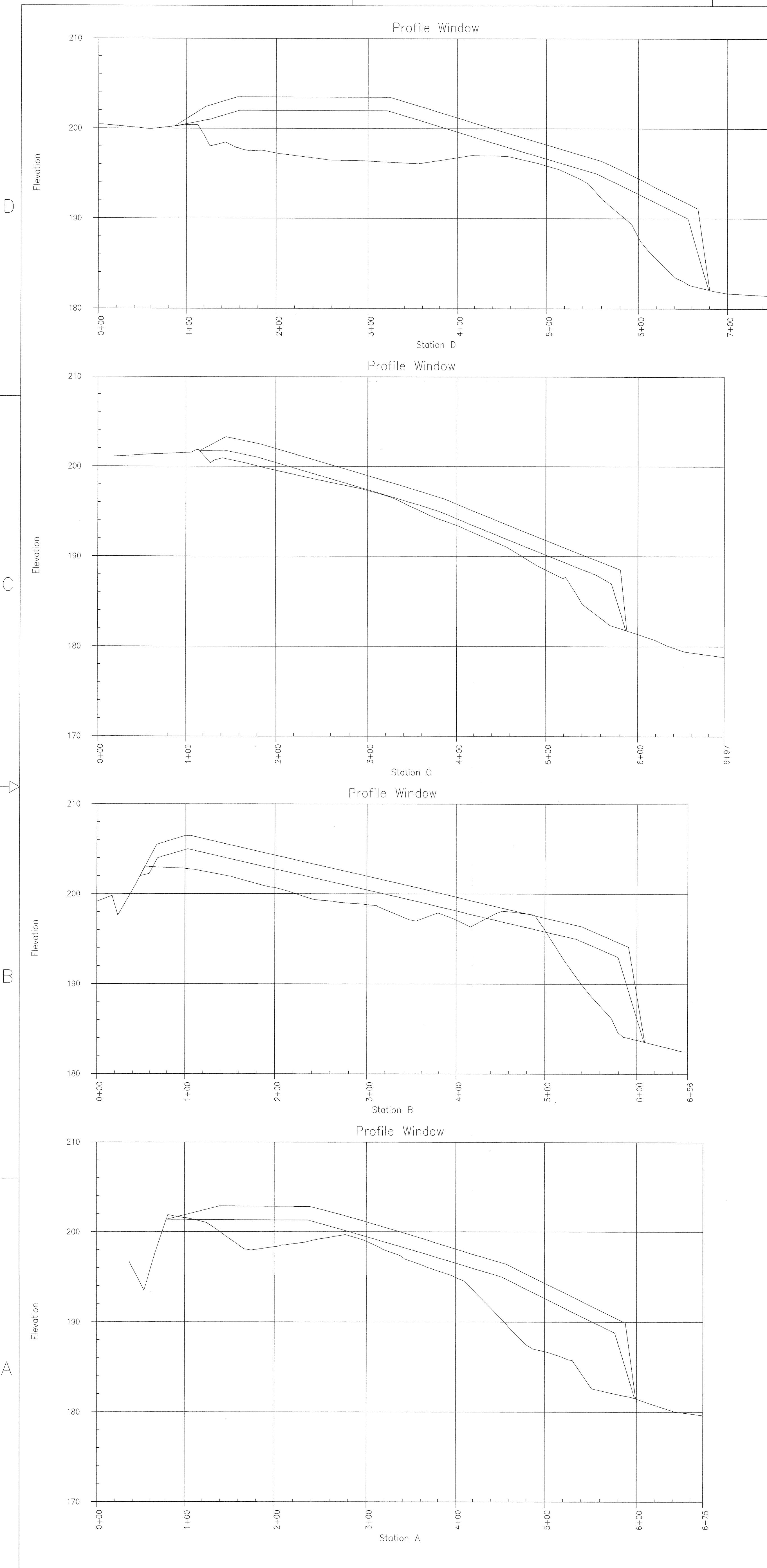


LEGEND

- (1) — SUBGRADE LAYER (PLACED BY OHM)
- (2) — GEOCOMPOSITE CLAY LINER
- (3) — 40 mil GEOMEMBRANE
20 mil




SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR
TULSA CADD	Tulsa District Tulsa, Oklahoma		US Army Corps of Engineers
DESIGNED BY:	RANDY MEAD		LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT KARNACK, TEXAS
DRAWN BY:	DARRELL JONES		LANDFILL LHAAP 12 AND 16
REVIEWED BY:	JOE GLENN		
SUBMITTED BY:			TYPICAL SECTION AND DETAIL
REVISED BY OHM NOVEMBER 1998			
PLOT SCALE:	DWG. CODE:	CONTRACT DATE:	sheet REFERENCE NUMBER
DESIGN FILE: 12DETAIL.DGN			
PLOT DATE: DECEMBER 1995	SHEET	OF	CONTRACT NO. DACA56-94-D-0020




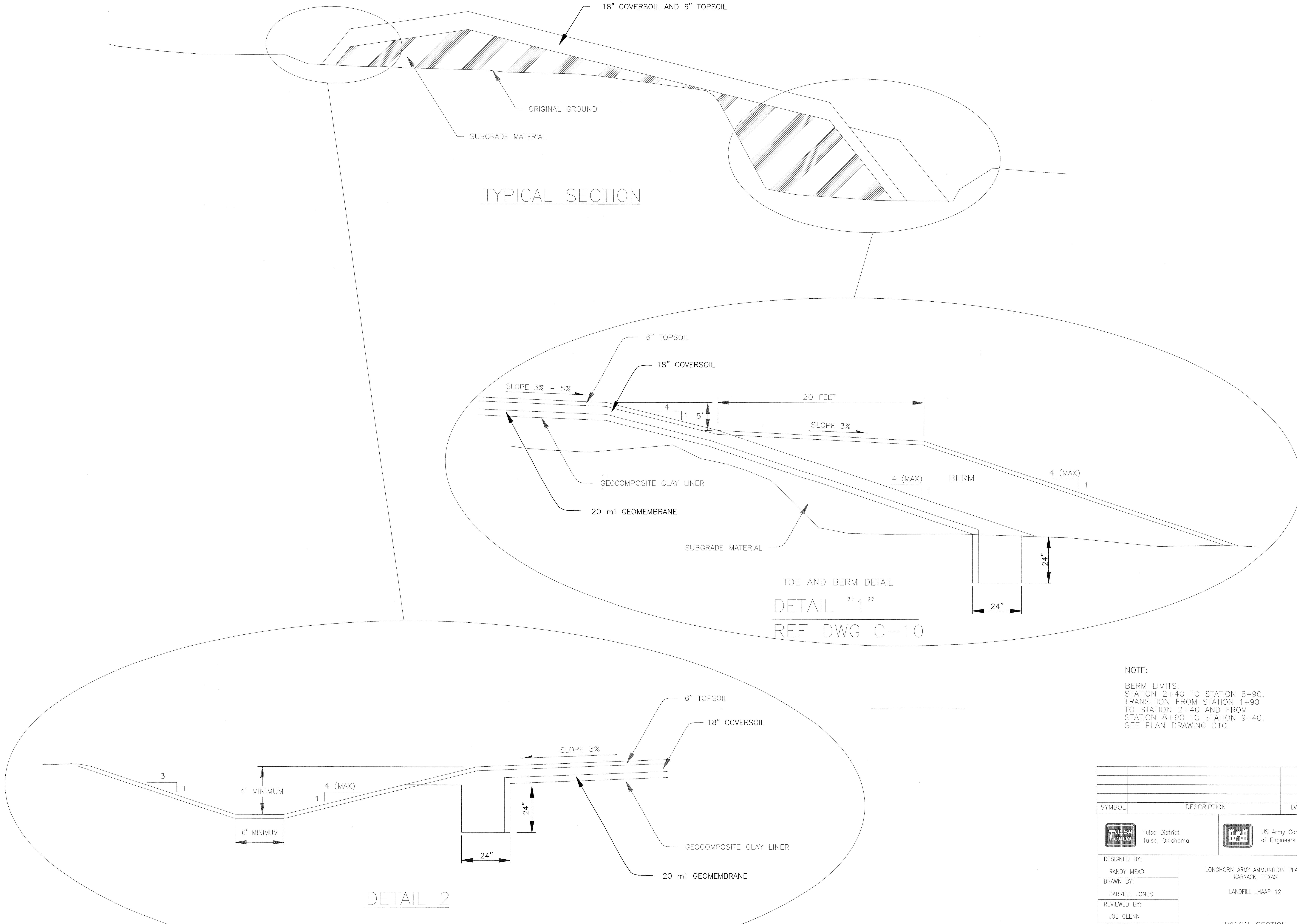
LINE	SURFACE	OFFSET
ORIG16	0.00	
subgrade1	0.00	

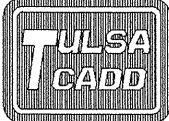
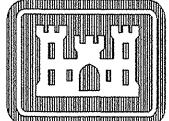
Scaled 10.00 Times Ver.
Scaled 1.00 Times Hor.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR
TULSA TCADD	Tulsa District Tulsa, Oklahoma	US Army Corps of Engineers	
LONGHORN AMMUNITION PLANT KARNACK, TEXAS			
LANDFILL LHAAP 16			
CROSS SECTIONS			
PLOT SCALE:	DWG. CODE:	CONTRACT DATE:	Sheet Reference Number
DESIGN FILE: 16SECT.DGN			
PLOT DATE:	SHEET OF	CONTRACT NO.	DACA56-94-D-0020







SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPR
	Tulsa District Tulsa, Oklahoma		US Army Corps of Engineers
DESIGNED BY: RANDY MEAD	LONGHORN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT KARNACK, TEXAS		
DRAWN BY: DARRELL JONES	LANDFILL LHAAP 12		
REVIEWED BY: JOE GLENN			
SUBMITTED BY: REVISED BY OHM NOVEMBER 1998	TYPICAL SECTION		
PLOT SCALE: NTS	DWG. CODE:	CONTRACT DATE:	SHEET REFERENCE NUMBER
DESIGN FILE: 12TYPE.DGN			
PLOT DATE:	SHEET OF	CONTRACT NO. DACA56-94-D-0020	C - 11

