DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS XVIII AIRBORNE CORPS AND FORT BRAGG
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA, 28307

June 23, 1987

Directorate of Engineering
and Housing

Mr. Terry Dover, Eastern Area Supervisor
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch
Division of Health Services
Post Office Box 2091
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

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Dear Mr. Dover:

Information to complete the application for the Fort Bragg demolition landfill on Lamont Road is provided.

The demolition landfill for Fort Bragg is located at Coolyconch Mountain. The top of the demolition area is located at approximately 395 ft, and the elevation relief is from 328 ft to 460 ft. The mountain also serves as a clay borrow pit. Medium quality clay is utilized for construction of roads, runways, and structure foundations. The entire west side of the mountain has been stripped of all vegetation. Excavation of the area has produced vertical walls around the entire borrow and demolition area, ranging from 15 to 30 ft high. Surface water cannot escape from this site. Borrow and demolition activities are managed to mitigate ponding of water, channeling, creating safety hazard and erosion in the area. There is no drainage outlet.

Fort Bragg's decision to dispose of tires, steel, and roofing shingles in the demolition landfill versus the sanitary landfill was based on soil characteristics and the distance to ground water. The demolition landfill exhibits a very thick layer of clay from the bottom of the pit to the groundwater table. The Corps of Engineers completed a drilling and boring project in February 1986 at Coolyconch Mountain. The study area included the demolition landfill. Sample bores were drilled at the demolition area 25 feet down and did not encounter any ground water. The moisture content at 24.5 to 25 feet was 6.9%. This indicates a substantial distance between the bottom of the demolition landfill to the groundwater table. On the other hand, the sanitary landfill contains a sandy clay soil. The monitoring wells contain water 13 ft below the cell bottoms. Due to the depth of the groundwater table at the demolition landfill and the clay base, it was determined that contaminants contained in rubber, steel, and shingles would be more stable and better contained at Coolyconch Mountain than at the sanitary landfill. Contamination of the ground water is very unlikely.

The demolition landfill utilizes a telephone pole and cable fence to control access into the area. A gate attendant checks vehicles for permits which are issued by the Environmental Office. If the vehicle does not have a proper permit, it is not allowed to dump until a permit is obtained.

If you have any questions, contact Stephen J. Mackmull, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Environmental Office, at (919) 396-3372/8207.

Sincerely,

Eugene S. Witherspoon
Colonel, U. S. Army
Director of Engineering and Housing