

FY2006

**FORT MONMOUTH
INSTALLATION ACTION PLAN**

DRAFT AS OF May 1, 2005

Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the Installation Action Plan (IAP) is to outline the total multi-year restoration program for an installation. The plan will define Installation Restoration Program (IRP) requirements and propose a comprehensive approach and associated costs to conduct future investigations and remedial actions at each Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) at the installation and other areas of concern.

In an effort to coordinate planning information between the IRP manager, the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC), installations, executing agencies, regulatory agencies, and the public, an IAP has been completed for Fort Monmouth. The IAP is used by the Army to track requirements, schedules and tentative budgets for all major Army installation restoration programs.

All site specific funding and schedule information has been prepared according to projected overall Army funding levels and is therefore subject to change during the document's annual review. Under current project funding, all remedies are in place at Fort Monmouth. Long Term Management and Operations will continue.

The following persons contributed to the formulation and completion of this 2006 Installation Action Plan for Fort Monmouth conducted on February 28, 2005:

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Approval/Concurrence

Fort Monmouth FY06 Installation Action Plan

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AAFES	Army/Air Force Exchange Services
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Database - Restoration
AOC	Area of Concern
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
bgs	below ground surface
BRAC	Base Realignment & Closure Act
CAA	Clean Air Act
CEA	Classification Exception Area
CECOM	Communications-Electronics Command
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
COE	Corps of Engineers
DA	Department of the Army
DCE	1,2-Dichloroethene
DDD	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane
DDE	Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethene
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DER	Declaration of Environmental Restriction
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account (currently called ER,A)
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
EEB	Enzyme enhances bioremediation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Environmental Program Requirement
ER,A	Environmental Restoration, Army (formerly called DERA)
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FID	Flame Ionization Detector
FS	Feasibility Study
FTMM	Fort Monmouth
FY	Fiscal Year
g/L	gallons per liter
GAC	Granular Activated Carbon
GC/MS	gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
gph	gallon per hour
GWTS	ground water treatment system
HRC	Hydrogen Release Compound
IA	Installation Assessment
IAP	Installation Action Plan
IAW	In accordance with
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LTM	Long Term Monitoring
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level

Acronyms & Abbreviations

mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
msl	mean sea level
MTBE	Methyl-Tert-Butyl Ether
NE	Not Evaluated
NEMCRSA	Northeast Monmouth County Regional Sewage Authority
NFA	No Further Action
NJAC	New Jersey Administrative Code
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NJPDES	New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priority List
ORC	Oxygen Release Compound
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene
PID	Photo Ionization Detector
POL	Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants
ppm	parts per million
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
R&D	Research & Development
RA	Remedial Action
RA(C)	Remedial Action - Construction
RA(O)	Remedial Action - Operation
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
REM	Removal Action
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy in Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Program Manager
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
S&A	Supervision & Administration
SI	Site Inspection
STP	Sanitary Treatment Plant
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAL	Target Analyte List
TBA	Tert-Butyl Alcohol
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TCL	Target Compound List
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TPHC	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Concentrations

Acronyms & Abbreviations

TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
ug/L	micrograms per liter
USAEC	United States Army Environmental Center
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOA	Volatile Organic Analysis
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

INSTALLATION LOCALE: Fort Monmouth is located in the central-eastern portion of New Jersey in Monmouth County. The installation contains two subposts (Charles Wood Area and the Evans Area), in addition to the Main Post, which are located within a 12- mile radius of the Main Post. The Main Post encompasses an area of approximately 630 acres and is bounded by State Highway 35 to the west, Parkers Creek and Lafetra Creek to the north, the New Jersey Transit Railroad to the east and a residential neighborhood to the south. The Charles Wood Area is composed of approximately 511 acres and is located 1 mile west of the Main Post. The Charles Wood Area is bounded by Tinton Avenue to the north, residential development and Pine Brook Road to the south and the Garden State Parkway to the west. The Evans Area is being managed under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program, which was implemented in fiscal year (FY) 1993. Environmental issues relating to the Evans Area will not be the subject of this report.

INSTALLATION MISSION: Fort Monmouth is an active U.S. Army installation. The primary mission of Fort Monmouth is to provide command, administrative, and logistical support for Headquarters, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM). The support provided by the installation is used by host and tenant activities in the performance of research, development, engineering, and acquisition of assigned communications and electronic systems, as well as the management of all materiel readiness functions associated with these systems and related equipment.

COMMAND ORGANIZATION:

MAJOR COMMAND: U.S. Army Installation Management Agency (IMA)

SUBCOMMAND: IMA-Northeast

INSTALLATION: Fort Monmouth, Public Works Directorate, Environmental Office

LEAD EXECUTORS: Public Works Directorate, Environmental Office

REGULATOR PARTICIPATION:

State= New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation, Bureau of Federal Case Management

NPL STATUS: Non-National Priorities List (NPL) site with written agreement with state regulator.

RAB/TRC/TAPP STATUS: No RAB/TRC/TAPP has been established at this time.

PROGRAM SUMMARIES:

IRP:

Contaminants of Concern: Trichloroethene, Petroleum/Oil/Lubricants (POL), Lead, Tetrachloroethene, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB), Chlorobenzene, Pesticides, Benzene, Arsenic, 1,2 – Dichloroethene, Cadmium

Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil, Surface Water

Estimated date for RIP/RC: FEB 2003 / SEPT 2008

Funding to Date: (FY94-FY04): \$12,439,000

CTC: \$1,063,000

MMRP:

There are no BRAC sites at Fort Monmouth.

BRAC:

There are no BRAC sites at Fort Monmouth.

Cleanup Program Summary

HISTORIC ACTIVITY: The Main Post of Fort Monmouth was established on 17 June 1917 as Camp Little Silver. The site of the Main Post had formerly been a horse racetrack, but the track had been idle since 1890. The name of the Camp was changed after 3 months to Camp Alfred Vail. The initial mission of the Camp was to train Signal Corps operators for service in World War I. In the first 19 months of the Camp's existence, 129 semi-permanent structures were built, a tent camp established on the site of a former swamp, and a parade ground established on the site of a former marsh. A radio laboratory and an airfield were developed in 1918. After the war, Camp Vail was designated as the site of the Signal Corps School, the only training area for Signal Corpsmen in the country. All but four World War I structures were demolished by 1924.

In 1925 the facility became a permanent post and its name was changed to Fort Monmouth. The primary mission of Fort Monmouth continued to be Signal Corps training and electronics research. In 1934, laboratory operations were consolidated in a new facility, Squier Laboratory (Building 283). Research on radios and radar continued here until the early 1950s. During World War II, the pace of training increased tremendously at Fort Monmouth. The expanded laboratory effort was accomplished by starting new laboratories at other post facilities. Squier Laboratory continued to be the principal laboratory on Main Post until 1954. In 1955 and 1956, 72 World War II wooden structures were demolished to make room for permanent structures. These new buildings were used for residential, administrative, commercial, and recreational purposes. A small number of additional administrative buildings were completed during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.

Camp Charles Wood was purchased in 1941 and opened in 1942. The eastern half of the property was formerly a golf course, and the western half was residential and farmland.

During World War II, the Camp was used for training Signal Corpsmen. Antenna shelters were constructed on 26.5 acres of land and used by the Signal Corps Laboratory for research and development (R&D) purposes.

A new R&D facility, the Myers Center (Building 2700), was completed in 1954. R&D activities that had formerly been conducted at Squier Laboratory and some activities from the Evans Area were transferred to the Myers Center. To this day, laboratories within the Myers Center facility continue to develop state-of-the-art electronic and communications equipment for use by the U.S. Armed Forces.

PROGRAM PROGRESS:

IPR: There 6 active IPR sites. All sites are in the LTM phase.

MMRP: It was determined during the IAP workshop that the one MMRP site is not eligible. The Installation is currently in process of removing the one MMRP site from this document.

REGULATORY STATUS:

Confirmed on-post soil, groundwater and surface water contamination.
Non-NPL site with written agreement with state regulator.

AEDB-R SITES/SITES RC:

43 AEDB-R sites
6 Active ER,A Eligible Sites
37 Response Complete ER,A Eligible

AEDB-R SITE TYPES:

8 Closed Landfills	2 Neutralization Pits
1 Surface Debris Site	3 Former Sewage Treatment Plants
1 Sludge Dump Site	1 Sewage Lift Station
3 Former PCB Transformer Sites	2 Indoor/Outdoor Small Arms Range
3 Former Pesticide Storage Areas	1 Former Training Area/Landfill
2 Former Incinerator Sites	2 Water Tank Sites
1 Former Burning Area	1 Former Asbestos Storage Area
10 Underground Storage Tank Sites	1 Former Fuel Oil AST Site
1 Former Temporary Hazardous Waste Storage Area	
1 Former Outdoor Small Arms Range - Military Munitions Response Site	

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

Trichloroethene, Petroleum/Oil/Lubricants (POL), Lead,
Tetrachloroethene, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB), Chlorobenzene,
Pesticides, Benzene, Arsenic, 1,2 – Dichloroethene, Cadmium

MEDIA OF CONCERN: Groundwater, Soil, Surface Water

COMPLETED REM/IRA/RA:

RA - Stream Bank Stabilization at FTMM-02, 12 & 14 (FY99 & FY00)
Cost:\$1,245.4K
RA - Ground Water Remediation at FTMM-02 (FY00) Cost: \$178.2K
RA - Storm Sewer Relocation at FTMM-08 (FY00) Cost: \$165.0K
RA - Ground Water Remediation at FTMM-64 (FY00) Cost: \$23.8K
RA (C) - Soil Cleanup/Product Recovery System at FTMM-66 (FY02)
Cost: \$200.0K

CURRENT IRP PHASES:

RA(O) at 2 sites, LTM at 4 sites

PROJECTED IRP PHASES:

LTM at 6 sites

IRP Summary

TOTAL ER,A FUNDING:

PRIOR YEAR (FY94-FY04):	\$12,564,000
CURRENT (FY 05)	\$ 711,000
FUTURE:	<u>\$ 1,063,000</u>
TOTAL:	\$14,388,000

DURATION OF IRP:

Year of IRP Inception:	1994
Year of RC:	2008
Year of IRP Completion including LTM:	201009

IRP Contamination Assessment

Assessment Overview:

Suspected hazardous waste sites were initially identified at Fort Monmouth in a 1980 report prepared by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC), formerly known as the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA). This report identified 37 sites with known or suspected waste materials on the Main Post and the two subposts (Charles Wood and Evans Area). In February 1993, the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) entered into a written agreement with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) to investigate all areas of known or suspected contamination. The regulatory requirements for implementing this action are outlined in New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) 7:26D, Cleanup Standards for Contaminated Sites and N.J.A.C. 7:26E, Technical Requirements for Site Remediation. Following this agreement, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) was implemented to investigate each of the 37 sites, plus 8 additional sites which were identified by the DPW and the NJDEP. The PA commenced in August of 1993 and was completed in December of that same year. With the onset of BRAC 93, all Evans related issues were removed from further consideration under the PA phase. The CECOM BRAC Office became the lead agency for managing all BRAC 93 program initiatives for the Evans Area. With the removal of the Evans sites from further consideration, a total of 32 sites became the subject of this investigation. Twenty-one sites are located on the Main Post and eleven sites are located in the Charles Wood Area. The 32 areas of environmental concern include closed landfills, suspected landfills, a sludge dump, former PCB transformer sites, former pesticide storage and mixing areas, closed incinerator sites, former sewage treatment plants, neutralization pits, indoor/outdoor small arms ranges, a former training area and a former temporary hazardous waste storage area.

A Site Investigation Work Plan was developed concurrently during the PA phase. The Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation Work Plan outlines field activities for investigating 23 sites (thirteen Main Post sites and ten Charles Wood sites). A “No Further Action” determination was proposed for 9 sites (eight Main Post sites and one Charles Wood site). The Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation Work Plan was submitted to the NJDEP in December 1993 and subsequently approved by said agency in April 1994. Implementation of the Site Investigation Work Plan commenced in November 1994. Field activities conducted under the Site Investigation (SI) phase included surface geophysical investigations, surface and subsurface soil sampling, sediment and surface water sampling, ground water monitor well installation and sampling and tidal monitoring. In general, a majority of the environmental samples collected were analyzed for a full Target Compound List (TCL) + 30 scan, a Target Analyte List (TAL) scan and cyanide. A breakdown of the TCL + 30 scan includes analyses for the following types of compounds: volatile organics, base neutral acid extractables, pesticides, herbicides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). A TAL scan includes analyses for 23 metals. Field activities under the SI phase were completed in May 1995.

Sample results from the SI were evaluated by comparing them to NJDEP regulatory standards (N.J.A.C. 7:26D) and background sample results. Sample results were first compared to NJDEP regulatory standards. If a sample result exceeded the regulatory criteria, then it was compared against the maximum background concentration. Compounds that exceeded the regulatory standard and the established background at a particular site were classified as compounds of concern. The primary compounds of concern identified in the SI report include Trichloroethene

IRP Contamination Assessment

(TCE), Tetrachloroethene (PCE), Chlorobenzene, Benzene, 1,2-Dichloroethene (DCE), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Pesticides, PCBs, Arsenic, Cadmium and Lead. These compounds were identified in soil, sediment, surface water, ground water and concrete.

The Final SI Report was completed and presented to the NJDEP in December 1995. The SI phase identified 16 sites with contaminant levels above NJDEP regulatory standards in one or more environmental medium. Contaminant levels at six sites were below regulatory concern. Two areas of concern were still in the SI phase. The Final SI Report includes recommendations for the 18 areas of concern. The following factors were considered before our site specific recommendations were finalized: degree regulatory standards were exceeded, environmental media impacted, human and ecological receptors, feasibility for cleanup, natural attenuation versus active remediation, and the economic impact. Recommendations listed in the report include: long term surface and ground water monitoring, further delineation of contaminants, a remedial design/remedial action for soils and ground water impacted by volatile organic compounds and several remedial actions involving the removal and disposal of contaminated soil. The NJDEP approved the Final SI Report in April 1996. Since the completion of SI activities, ten additional sites have been added to the restoration program.

An in-house program to monitor surface water and ground water on a long term basis is currently implemented within the DPW. Seventeen areas of concern (AEDB-R sites FTMM-02, 03, 05, 08, 12, 18, 22, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, & 66) have been identified for the monitoring program. The DPW maintains a NJDEP certified analytical laboratory which has grown tremendously over the past several years. The laboratory is staffed with highly qualified contractor personnel. The initial laboratory expansion was attributed to supporting the in-house UST program. The second laboratory expansion initiative, which took place in FY96, was driven by multiple Defense Environmental Restoration Project (DERP) sites requiring long term monitoring. The expansion included purchasing two gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) units and one gas chromatography (GC) unit. In addition, two atomic absorption units were leased for two years. At the end of the lease period (FY97), the atomic absorption units became the property of the DPW. Environmental Restoration, Army (ER,A) funding under EPR project # FM0096F118 was used to implement the expansion initiative. Initially the same project funding was being utilized to staff four man-years to support the long term monitoring program. A GC/MS chemist, a metals chemist, an extraction technician and a field sampler were added to the contractor staff. Currently, ER,A funding is being utilized to staff these four lab contract positions. The DPW estimates a cost savings of \$ 5,492,900 will be realized over the full term of the project by conducting the LTM program in-house versus contracting out the required services.

Twenty-eight areas of concern (AEDB-R sites FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64 & 66) have been identified as requiring additional Remedial Investigation (RI) work. Nine of the twenty-eight sites are former landfill areas (FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18 & 25).

Eight of the former landfill sites are located on the Main Post and one is located in the Charles Wood Area. The nine landfill sites were never closed in accordance with the New Jersey Solid

IRP Contamination Assessment

Waste Management Act, N.J.A.C. 7:26-2A. Six landfill sites continue to exhibit both organic and inorganic contaminants within site ground water above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. In a letter dated 4 April 1996, the NJDEP requested that all nine sites meet the closure requirements as outlined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-2A. To meet this requirement the DPW would have to implement closure activities in the form of capping for approximately 38.5 acres of former landfill space. It should be noted that all nine sites have been closed for at least seventeen years and have naturally vegetated over this time period. As an alternate approach, the DPW proposed collecting surface soil samples from each of the nine landfills to document that the existing cover material does not contain contaminant levels above the New Jersey Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria and/or established background levels. In a letter dated August 10, 1998, the NJDEP approved our alternate sampling approach. One thousand three hundred and six soil samples were collected in accordance with the requirements set forth in the New Jersey Technical Requirements for Site Remediation (N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3.9(e)ii) and the NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual. Each sample was analyzed for TCL + 30 parameters and TAL metals. ER,A funding under EPR project # FM0097F151 was identified for FY98, FY99 and FY00 to complete this task. All programmed ER,A funding was received and executed accordingly. The DPW successfully completed its third laboratory expansion initiative in order to facilitate the collection and subsequent analysis of said samples. The same project funding was utilized to staff four man-years to support the soil sampling program. Three lab and one Geo-probe operator positions were added to the contractor staff. Field sampling activities were completed in September of 1999. Final analytical reports for each landfill were delivered to the ERP manager in December of 1999. In FY01, funding for the three lab contract positions was reallocated under EPR project # FM0090S022. Remedial investigation reports were prepared and submitted to the NJDEP for each of the nine landfill sites, a “No Further Action” determination for all nine sites has been requested from the NJDEP. The DPW estimates a cost savings in excess of \$1,000,000 by accomplishing this task in-house versus contracting out the required services.

The M-2 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-02) exhibits high levels of benzene and chlorobenzene within site ground water. Compounds of concern exceed the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria by a factor of 538. PCBs were identified in site soils at two separate areas within the boundary of the landfill. A RI was completed and fourteen additional monitoring wells were installed at the site. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating horizontally in site ground water. PCBs were also determined to be migrating both vertically and horizontally within site soils.

The M-3 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-03) exhibits moderate levels of chlorobenzene within site ground water. A RI was completed and five additional monitoring wells were installed at the site. Due to a change in the NJDEP (Interim) Ground Water Quality Criteria, the compound of concern no longer exceeds the NJDEP Criteria. A remedial action progress report was recently submitted requesting a “No Further Action” determination for the site.

The M-4 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-04) exhibited moderate levels of lead within site ground water that slightly exceeded the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. To date, the DPW has collected sufficient ground water data to seek a “No Further Action” determination from the

IRP Contamination Assessment

NJDEP. A remedial investigation report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

The M-5 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-05) exhibits high levels of PCE within site ground water. Compounds of concern exceed the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria by a factor of 130. A RI was completed and thirteen additional monitoring wells were installed at the site. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating horizontally in site ground water.

The M-8 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-08) exhibits moderate levels of benzene and chlorobenzene within site ground water. Compounds of concern exceed the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria by a factor of 10. PCBs were identified in site soils at one localized area within the boundary of the landfill. A RI was completed and ten additional monitoring wells were installed at the site. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating horizontally in site ground water. PCBs were also determined to be migrating both vertically and horizontally within site soils.

The M-12 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-12) exhibits moderate levels of arsenic within site ground water. The compound of concern exceeds the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria by a factor of 4. A RI was completed and eight additional monitoring wells were installed at the site. A remedial investigation report requesting a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP has been submitted.

The M-14 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-14) exhibited moderate levels of arsenic within site ground water that slightly exceeded the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. To date, the DPW has collected sufficient ground water data to seek a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP. A remedial investigation report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

Site M-15 (AEDB-R site FTMM-15) exhibited elevated levels of cadmium, lead and zinc within site soils. Under the RI phase, additional soil samples were collected to further delineate the extent of the heavy metal contamination at the site. The RI work was completed in May 1999. ER, A funding under EPR project # FM0096F119 was received in the 2nd Qtr of FY99 to finalize cleanup activities at the site. A remedial action report requesting a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

The M-16 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-16) exhibited elevated levels of various pesticides within site soil. Under the RI phase, additional soil samples were collected to further delineate the extent of the pesticide contamination at the site. The RI work was completed in November 1998. ER, A funding under EPR project # FM0096F120 was received in the 1st Qtr of FY99 to actively remediate the site. A remedial action report requesting a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

IRP Contamination Assessment

The M-18 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-18) exhibits moderate levels of benzene, arsenic and lead within site ground water. Compounds of concern exceed the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria by a factor of 12. An RI was completed and eight additional monitoring wells were installed at the site. A remedial investigation report requesting a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP has been submitted.

The Pre-1941 Sewage Treatment Plant site (AEDB-R site FTMM-20) exhibits elevated levels of arsenic, cadmium, chromium and zinc within site sediments. Under the RI phase, additional sediment samples were collected to further delineate the extent of the heavy metal contamination at the site. The RI work was completed in April 2000.

The findings of the RI revealed that heavy metal concentrations at the site were consistent with background metal concentrations from nearby, undisturbed locations. A remedial investigation report that requests a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP has been submitted.

The CW-1 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-22) exhibits high levels of TCE, PCE and DCE within site ground water. Compounds of concern exceed the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria by a factor of 7,440. A remedial investigation for site soils and ground water was completed and eighteen monitoring wells were installed at the site. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating both horizontally and vertically in site ground water.

The CW-2 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-23) exhibited moderate levels of PCE and arsenic within site ground water that slightly exceeded the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. To date, the DPW has collected sufficient ground water data to seek a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP. A remedial investigation report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

The CW-3A site (AEDB-R site FTMM-25) exhibited moderate levels of arsenic within site ground water that slightly exceeded the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. To date, the DPW has collected sufficient ground water data to seek a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP. A remedial investigation report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

The CW-4 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-26) exhibited elevated levels of lead within site soil. Under the RI phase, additional soil samples were collected to further delineate the extent of the lead contamination at the site. The RI work was completed in June 1997. ER, A funding under EPR project # FM0096F121 was received in FY96 and FY97 to actively remediate the site. A remedial action report requesting a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

The CW-6 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-28) exhibited moderate levels of benzene and arsenic within site ground water that slightly exceeded the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. To date, the DPW has collected sufficient ground water data to seek a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP. A remedial investigation report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

IRP Contamination Assessment

The CW-7 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-29) exhibited elevated levels of PCBs within site soil. The compound of concern previously exceeded the NJDEP Soil Cleanup Criteria by a factor of 204.

Under the RI phase, additional soil samples were collected to further delineate the extent of the PCB contamination at the site. The RI work was completed in July 1996. ER,A funding under EPR project # FM0096F137 was received in FY97 to actively remediate the site. A remedial action report requesting a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

The 699 site exhibits high levels of benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene and MTBE in site soil and ground water. Compounds of concern exceed both the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria and the New Jersey Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria. A RI was completed and thirteen monitoring wells were installed at the site.

The 812 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-64) exhibits high levels of PCE, TCE, DCE, vinyl chloride, benzene, Xylene and lead within site ground water. Compounds of concern exceed the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria by a factor of 1,646. A RI was completed and fourteen monitoring wells were installed at the site.

Sites 296, 290, 80, 108, 2567, 1122 and 283 (AEDB-R site FTMM-54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 & 61) exhibit moderate levels of benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene, arsenic and lead within site ground water. Compounds of concern exceed their applicable NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A RI was completed at each site and the appropriate number of monitoring wells were installed. Data gathered under each specific RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating horizontally in site ground water.

Site 886 (AEDB-R site FTMM-66) exhibits high levels of total petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations (TPHC) in site soil and a limited amount of free-phase petroleum (degraded fuel oil #2) in a localized area of site ground water. The compound of concern exceeds both the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria and the New Jersey Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria. A RI was completed and five monitoring wells and eight product recovery wells were installed at the site. A remedial action report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

Eighteen areas of concern (AEDB-R sites FTMM-02, 03, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18, 22, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61,64, & 66) have been identified as requiring Remedial Designs (RDs). Seven of the areas are former landfill sites (AEDBR sites FTMM-02, 03, 05, 08, 12, 14 & 18), site CW-1 is a wastewater treatment lime pit, site 699 is an active gasoline station and site 812 is a former gasoline distribution area. The ten sites combined exhibit elevated levels of PCE, TCE, DCE, vinyl chloride, benzene, xylene, chlorobenzene, arsenic and lead in ground water.

Sites M-2 and M-8 also exhibit elevated levels of PCBs within site soils. Sites M-2, M-5, CW-1, 699, 812, & 886 (AEDB-R sites FTMM-02, 05, 22, 53,64, & 66) all required the development of active treatment technologies based upon contaminant concentrations and potential down gradient receptors. The M-2 site exhibits high levels of benzene and chlorobenzene in ground

IRP Contamination Assessment

water. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating horizontally in site ground water. Elevated levels of PCBs were also identified within site soils. ER,A funding was received in the 1st Qtr of FY00 to conduct an RD for the M- 2 site. The RD for site M-2 was completed and approved by the NJDEP. The selected remedial technology calls for the injection of Enzyme Enhanced Bioremediation products and Oxygen Release Compound (ORC) into shallow ground water to accelerate contaminant degradation. The DPW has incorporated a document equivalent to a Declaration of Environmental Restriction (DER) into the Fort Monmouth Installation Master Plan for the PCB soil contamination.

The M-5 site exhibits high levels of PCE in ground water. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating horizontally in site ground water. ER,A funding was received in the 1st Qtr of FY99 to conduct an RD for the M-5 site. The RD for site M-5 was completed in February 2000 and approved by the NJDEP in August 2000. The selected remedial technology calls for the injection of Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC) into shallow ground water to enhance contaminant degradation.

The CW-1 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-22) exhibits high levels of TCE, PCE and DCE in ground water. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating both horizontally and vertically in site soil and ground water. ER,A funding under EPR project # FM0096F133 was received in FY97 to conduct an RD for the CW-1 site. The RD was completed and approved by the NJDEP in August 1997. The selected remedial technologies involve using a combination of air sparging and soil vapor extraction techniques.

The 699 site exhibits high levels of benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene and MTBE in site soil and ground water. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating both horizontally and vertically within site soil and ground water. ER,A funding was received in the 2nd Qtr of FY00 to conduct an RD at the 699 site. The RD for site 699 was completed and approved by the NJDEP. The selected remedial technology called for the construction of an air sparge/soil vapor extraction system and the expansion of the ground water pump and treat system. In addition, the use of Enzyme Enhanced Bioremediation products was stipulated for the localized treatment of soils in dense silt and clay areas.

The 812 site exhibits high levels of PCE, TCE, DCE, vinyl chloride, benzene, xylene and lead in ground water. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compounds of concern are migrating horizontally in site ground water. ER,A funding was received in the 1st Qtr of FY00 to conduct an RD at the 812 site. The RD for site 812 was completed and approved by the NJDEP. The selected remedial technology calls for the injection of Hydrogen Release Compound (HRC) into shallow ground water to enhance contaminant degradation.

The 886 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-66) exhibits high levels of TPHC in site soil and a limited amount of free-phase petroleum (degraded fuel oil #2) in site ground water. Data gathered under the RI phase indicates that compound of concern has migrated horizontally within site soil and ground water. ER,A funding was received in the 3rd Qtr of FY02 to perform an RA at the 886 site. The selected remedial technology calls for the excavation and removal of contaminated soil exceeding the New Jersey Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria and the construction

IRP Contamination Assessment

of an automated product recovery system. Soil excavation and system installation was completed in February 2003. A remedial action report will be prepared and submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion.

Four areas of concern (FTMM-02, 08, 12 & 14) require a one time corrective action at each site. All four areas are former landfill sites. Each of these sites has a surface water body which forms the perimeter of the closed landfill. The stream banks at three of the sites (FTMM-02, 12 & 14) have eroded to the point where waste materials are protruding out of them. ER,A funding under EPR project # FM0097F152 was received in the 2nd Qtr of FY98 to conduct a RD which evaluates remedial alternatives for correcting the erosion problem. The RD was completed in June 1999 and approved by the NJDEP in September 1999. The one time corrective action at the M-8 landfill (FTMM-08) involves the re-routing of a storm sewer line that transverses the landfill and discharges into Parkers Creek. The existing storm sewer was acting as a migration pathway for PCBs found within site soils. A new storm sewer was installed in an area outside of the landfill boundary and the existing storm sewer line was sealed with a concrete-bentonite mixture.

Sites M-3, M-8, M-12, M-18, 296, 290, 80, 108, 2567, 1122 and 283 (AEDB-R site FTMM-03, 08, 12, 18, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 & 61) were all selected for monitored natural attenuation. Four out of the eleven sites are former landfill areas (M-3, M-8, M-12, and M-18) that exhibit moderate levels of benzene, chlorobenzene, arsenic and lead in ground water. Remedial action work plans proposing monitored natural attenuation have been submitted and approved by the NJDEP for sites M-3 and M-8. Subsequently, Site M-3 has been recommended for a “No Further Action” determination along with landfill sites M-12 and M-18 and is pending NJDEP approval. The remaining seven areas are former underground storage tank sites that exhibit moderate levels of benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylenes and lead in ground water. Sites 296 and 290 have been recommended for a “No Further Action” determination and are pending approval; Remedial investigation reports requesting a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP at sites 80 and 108 are currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon their completion. Remedial action work plans proposing to continue monitored natural attenuation at sites 2567, 1122, and 283 are being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon their completion. Injection of ORC is also proposed for site 283 to accelerate attenuation.

Thirteen areas of concern (AEDB-R sites FTMM-02, 05, 08, 12, 14, 15, 16, 22, 26, 29, 53,64, & 66) have been identified as requiring Remedial Actions (RAs). RAs for the M-15 site (FTMM-15), M-16 site (FTMM-16) and the CW-4 site (FTMM-26) all involve the removal and offsite disposal of soils contaminated by pesticides and heavy metals. ER,A funding for FY96, FY97, FY98 and FY99 was received to execute these three projects. Cleanup activities for the M-15 site commenced in September 1997. Post RA sampling identified elevated lead levels within soils in one localized area. ER,A funding was received in the 2nd Qtr of FY99 to complete restoration work. Final cleanup activities at the M-15 site were completed in November 1999. Cleanup activities for the M-16 site commenced in January 1997. Post RA sampling identified elevated pesticide levels within soils on the eastern boundary of the site. ER,A funding was received in the 1st Qtr of FY99 to complete restoration work. Final cleanup activities at the M-16 site were completed in February 1999. Cleanup activities for the CW-4 site commenced in June 1997 and

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were completed in July of that same year. A “No Further Action” determination is being requested for each of the three sites from the NJDEP. The RA for the CW-1 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-22) is currently in place and operating. The selected remedial technologies involve using a combination of air sparging and soil vapor extraction techniques. Construction of the treatment system was finalized in April 1998. The RA for the CW-7 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-29) involved the removal and offsite disposal of soil contaminated by PCBs. Cleanup activities for the CW-7 site commenced in November 1997 and were completed in June 1998. A “No Further Action” determination is being requested from the NJDEP. RAs for the M-2, M-12 and M-14 sites (FTMM-02, 12 & 14) involve stabilizing the stream banks at these former landfill sites. ER,A funding for FY99 was received in the 1st Qtr to implement a corrective action for the three referenced sites. RA implementation commenced in October 1999 and was completed in June 2001. The last remaining RAs for FY00 implementation included sites M-2, M-5, M-8, 699 and 812 (AEDB-R site FTMM-02, 05, 08, 53 & 64). RA implementation at these sites will address a combination of soil and ground water contamination issues. An in-house program to inject ORC/HRC at sites M-2, M-5, and 812, (AEDB-R site FTMM-02, 05, and 64) is currently implemented within the DPW using a direct push (Geo-probe) rig purchased with ER,A funds in 1999. ER,A funding is being utilized to staff a Geo-probe operator (contractor) to support the RA application at these sites.

All but one of the RA contracts were completed prior to 30 September 2000. All Fort Monmouth RA work activities were completed in February 2003; date revised from June 2001 due to discovery in March 2002 of subsurface contamination from a former AST fuel oil site located at Building 886. The RA for the 886 site (AEDB-R site FTMM-66) involved the removal and offsite disposal of soil contaminated by TPHC (fuel oil) and the installation of an automated product recovery system. Soil cleanup and system installation activities for the 886 site commenced in November 2002 and were completed in February 2003.

FORT MONMOUTH
INSTALLATION RESTORATION
PROGRAM
SITE DESCRIPTIONS

M-2 LANDFILL

FTMM-02

(PAGE 1 OF 2)

SITE DESCRIPTION

The M-2 landfill is located in the southwestern corner of the Main Post, on the south bank of Mill Creek. The 6.5-acre landfill operated from 1964 until 1968. The types of materials disposed of in the landfill have been reported to include: construction debris, scrap metal, asbestos containing materials, vegetative waste, unwashed containers which previously held hazardous materials/wastes, outdated photographic chemicals, small quantities of outdated drugs, sludge from the sewage treatment plant, soot and boiler scale, incinerator ash, oil spill debris, oil filters, batteries, fluorescent tubes, and electronic components. Metal, concrete and other types of landfill debris can be observed protruding from the stream bank along Mill Creek. Under the SI phase, three monitoring wells were installed to evaluate ground water quality. In addition, surface water samples were collected from Mill Creek. All samples were

analyzed for TCL + 30 parameters, TAL metals and cyanide. Chlorobenzene, arsenic and lead were detected in downgradient monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. TCE and PCE were detected in surface water above NJDEP Surface Water Criteria. Under an enhanced SI phase, seven additional monitoring wells were installed to further evaluate ground water quality. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Benzene, chlorobenzene, cadmium and lead have been detected in six of the seven downgradient monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial investigation to delineate compounds of concern within ground water and soil has been completed. PCBs were identified in site soils at two separate areas within the boundary of the landfill. A second remedial investigation that evaluated the potential for environmental contaminants being present within the existing landfill cover material has also been completed. A "No Further Action" determination has been made regarding the landfill cover material. A remedial design that addresses soil erosion problems along Mill Creek was completed in June of 1999. A remedial action to correct the soil erosion problems commenced in October of 1999 and was completed in June of 2001. A remedial design that addresses ground water and soil contamination was submitted and approved by the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the M-2 landfill involves the injection of Enzyme Enhanced Bioremediation (EEB) products into shallow ground water to accelerate contaminant degradation. The DPW utilized our Geo-Probe sampling vehicle as the means for injecting the EEB products into the aquifer. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP as part of our Remedial Action Work Plan submittal. The CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. In addition, the DPW

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: TCE, PCE, PCBs, Benzene, Chlorobenzene

MEDIA OF CONCERN:

Surface Water, Groundwater, Soil

PHASES	Start	End
PA	199308	199312
SI.....	199411	199512
RI/FS.....	199902	200003
RD.....	199804	200101
RA(C)	199909	200106
RA(O)	200106	200509
LTM.....	200510	200709
RC:	200509	

M-2 LANDFILL

FTMM-02

(PAGE 2 OF 2)

incorporated a document equivalent to a Declaration of Environmental Restriction (DER) into the Fort Monmouth Installation Master Plan for the PCB soil contamination. Remedial action work activities were completed in May of 2001. Subsequent remedial action operations [RA (O)] activities involve injecting Oxygen Release Compound (ORC) materials into shallow ground water to further enhance contaminant degradation. Currently, as part of a long term monitoring program, sixteen (16) groundwater monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue Remedial Action operation activities along with monitoring of surface water and groundwater.

M-3 LANDFILL FTMM-03

SITE DESCRIPTION

The M-3 landfill is located between North Drive and Lafetra Creek in the west-central part of the Main Post. The 5.9-acre landfill operated from 1959 until 1964. The types of materials disposed of in the landfill have been reported to include: construction debris, scrap metal, asbestos containing materials, vegetative waste, unwashed containers which previously held hazardous materials/wastes, outdated photographic chemicals, small quantities of outdated drugs, sludge from the sewage treatment plant, soot and boiler scale, incinerator ash, oil spill debris, oil filters, batteries, fluorescent tubes, and electronic components. Under the SI phase, three monitoring wells were installed to evaluate ground water quality. In addition, surface water samples were collected from Lafetra Creek. All samples were analyzed for TCL + 30 parameters, TAL metals and cyanide. Chlorobenzene and lead were detected in downgradient monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. No compounds of concern were detected in surface water samples collected during the SI phase. Surface water samples collected under a now expired New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NJPDES) permit identified PCE above NJDEP Surface Water Criteria. Under an enhanced SI phase, five additional monitoring wells were installed to further evaluate ground water quality. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Benzene, chlorobenzene, cadmium and lead were detected in all five downgradient monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Contaminant levels are consistent with the levels identified during the SI phase and subsequent quarterly long term monitoring results for surface water and ground water at the M-3 landfill. A remedial investigation that evaluated the potential for environmental contaminants being present within the existing landfill cover material was completed.

A “No Further Action” determination was made regarding the landfill cover material. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted and approved by the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the M-3 landfill involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. Due to a change in the NJDEP (Interim) Ground Water Quality Criteria, the compound of concern (chlorobenzene) no longer exceeds the NJDEP Criteria. A remedial action progress report was submitted in May 2004 requesting a “No Further Action” determination for the site. Currently eight (8) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program pending NJDEP review.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: PCE, Benzene, Chlorobenzene, Cadmium, Lead

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Soil, Groundwater, Surface Water

PHASES	Start	End
PA	199308	199312
SI.....	199411	199512
RI	199809	199912
RD.....	200001	200008
RA(C)	200001	200102
LTM.....	200103	200809
RC:	200102	

M-5 LANDFILL FTMM-05

SITE DESCRIPTION

The M-5 landfill is located just north of the M-4 landfill in the area bounded by North Drive to the south, an unpaved road south of Building 198 to the north, Wilson Avenue to the east and Mill and Parkers Creek to the west. The 3.2-acre landfill operated from 1952 until 1959. The types of materials disposed of in the landfill have been reported to include: construction debris, scrap metal, asbestos containing materials, vegetative waste, unwashed containers which previously held hazardous materials/wastes, outdated photographic chemicals, small quantities of outdated drugs, sludge from the sewage treatment plant, soot and boiler scale, incinerator ash, oil spill debris, oil filters, batteries, fluorescent tubes, and electronic components. Under the SI phase, two monitoring wells were installed to evaluate ground water quality. All samples were analyzed for TCL + 30 parameters, TAL metals and cyanide. Elevated levels of PCE were detected in one monitoring well. The compound of concern exceeds the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria by a factor of 130.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: PCE

MEDIA OF CONCERN:

Soil, Groundwater, Surface Water

PHASES	Start	End
PA	199308	199312
SI.....	199411	199512
RI.....	199804	199911
RD.....	199803	200002
RA(C)	200009	200012
RA(O).....	200101	200509
LTM.....	200510	200709
RC:	200509	

Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Surface water samples collected under a now expired NJPDES permit identified PCE above NJDEP Surface Water Criteria. Under the RI phase, approximately 260 ground water and soil samples were collected by means of a Geo-Probe sampling device. Following the Geo-Probe investigation, thirteen additional monitoring wells were installed to further evaluate ground water quality. At present, the extent of the PCE plume has been delineated both vertically and horizontally within site soil and ground water. A remedial design that proposes injecting Hydrogen Releasing Compounds (HRC) into the aquifer to remediate the PCE plume was submitted and approved by the NJDEP. The DPW utilized our Geo-Probe sampling vehicle as the means for injecting the HRC into the aquifer. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water will be filed with the NJDEP as part of our Remedial Action Progress Report submittal. The CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that the contaminant of concern achieves compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A second remedial investigation that evaluated the potential for environmental contaminants being present within the existing landfill cover material was also completed. A “No Further Action” determination was made regarding the landfill cover material. Currently ten (10) groundwater monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue remedial action operation activities along with monitoring of surface water and groundwater.

M-8 LANDFILL

FTMM-08

SITE DESCRIPTION

The M-8 landfill is located north of Buildings 692 and 697 in a bend of Parkers Creek. The 7.2-acre landfill operated from 1962 until 1981. Following closure of the M-8 landfill, all solid wastes generated at Fort Monmouth were directed to the Monmouth County landfill. The types of materials disposed of in the landfill have been reported to include: construction debris, scrap metal, asbestos containing materials, vegetative waste, unwashed containers which previously held hazardous materials/wastes, outdated photographic chemicals, small quantities of outdated drugs, sludge from the sewage treatment plant, soot and boiler scale, incinerator ash, oil spill debris, oil filters, batteries, fluorescent tubes, and electronic components. Under the SI phase, four monitoring wells were installed to evaluate ground water quality. All samples were analyzed for TCL + 30 parameters,

TAL metals and cyanide. Benzene and chlorobenzene were detected in downgradient monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Under an enhanced SI phase, seven additional monitoring wells were installed to further evaluate ground water quality. Benzene and chlorobenzene were detected in four downgradient monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Contaminant levels are consistent with the levels identified during the SI phase and subsequent quarterly long term monitoring results for surface water and ground water at the M-8 landfill. PCB soil contamination was identified at one location within the M-8 landfill. A second remedial investigation that evaluated the potential for environmental contaminants being present within the existing landfill cover material was also completed. A "No Further Action" determination was been made regarding the landfill cover material. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted and approved by the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the M-8 landfill involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water will be filed with the NJDEP as part of our Remedial Action Progress Report submittal. The CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. In addition, the DPW incorporated a document equivalent to a Declaration of Environmental Restriction (DER) into the Fort Monmouth Installation Master Plan for the PCB soil contamination. Currently, as part of a monitoring program thirteen (13) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: Benzene, Chlorobenzene, PCB

MEDIA OF CONCERN: Soil, Groundwater, Surface Water

PHASES	Start	End
PA.....	199308.....	199312
SI.....	199411.....	199512
RI.....	199811.....	199912
RD.....	200001.....	200009
RA(C).....	200010.....	200103
LTM.....	200103.....	200809
RC:.....	200103	

M-12 LANDFILL

FTMM-12

SITE DESCRIPTION

The M-12 landfill is located on the Main Post, on the south side of Husky Brook, west of Murphy Drive. Dates of operation for the 1.4-acre landfill are unknown. The types of materials disposed of in the landfill have been reported to include: construction debris, scrap metal, asbestos containing materials, vegetative waste, unwashed containers which previously held hazardous materials/wastes, outdated photographic chemicals, small quantities of outdated drugs, sludge from the sewage treatment plant, soot and boiler scale, incinerator ash, oil spill debris, oil filters, batteries, fluorescent tubes, and electronic components.

Metal, concrete and other types of landfill debris can be observed protruding from the stream bank along Husky Brook. Under the SI phase, three monitoring wells were installed to evaluate groundwater quality. All samples were analyzed for TCL + 30 parameters, TAL metals and cyanide. Arsenic, cadmium, mercury and lead were detected in site monitoring wells slightly below NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. A remedial investigation of site ground water has been completed and eight additional monitoring wells have been installed at the site. Arsenic was detected consistently in two monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial investigation that evaluated the potential for environmental contaminants being present within the existing landfill cover material was completed. A “No Further Action” determination was made regarding the landfill cover material. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the M-12 landfill involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. The CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that the contaminant of concern achieves compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial design that addresses soil erosion problems along Husky Brook was completed in June of 1999. A remedial action to correct the soil erosion problems commenced in October of 1999 and was completed in June of 2001. A Remedial Investigation Report, which presents a ground water flow and transport model to evaluate the migration of arsenic in ground water, was submitted to the NJDEP in October 2003. A “No Further Action” determination was requested for the site. Currently eleven (11) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: Arsenic

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater

PHASES	Start	End
PA.....	199208	199312
SI.....	199411	199512
RI.....	199803	199908
RD.....	199803	200012
RA(C)	199909	200103
LTM.....	200103	201009
RC:	200103	

Ensure text matches up with phase dates.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program pending NJDEP review.

M-18 FORMER TRAINING AREA

FTMM-18

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SITE DESCRIPTION

The M-18 site is a former training area utilized by the Army Signal School and other Army units. The M-18 site is located on the Main Post, between Parkers Creek to the north and Bldgs. 283, 289, 293 and 294 to the south. The 4.1-acre site is partially paved and the remaining portion is an open sandy area. A tidal marsh adjoins the site. The 1980 IA report (USAEC) identifies diesel and gasoline generators along with other types of military vehicles being used at this site. The report goes on to state that numerous fuel spills occurred at the site as a result of these activities. Under the SI phase, nine soil borings in a grid pattern were drilled at the site. Two soil samples were collected from each boring, either 6 to 12 inches or 12 to 18 inches below the bottom of the asphalt (to avoid bias) and either from intervals with visible staining or from just above the water table. Soil samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHs). No compounds of concern were detected above NJDEP Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria. Two soil boring locations were converted to monitoring wells in order to evaluate ground water quality. One existing monitoring well was also used to evaluate ground water quality. Ground water samples were analyzed for TCL + 30 parameters, TAL metals and TPH. Arsenic, lead and 4,4 DDD were detected in downgradient monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Under an enhanced SI phase, three additional monitoring wells were installed to further evaluate ground water quality. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Benzene and lead were detected in four of the six site monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A geophysical survey was also conducted under the SI phase in order to determine whether the M-18 site was a former landfill. The data gathered from geophysical survey identified waste materials buried at the site. Subsequent trenching work confirmed the presence of construction debris at the site. A remedial investigation that evaluated the potential for environmental contaminants being present within the existing landfill cover material was completed. A "No Further Action" determination was made regarding the landfill cover material. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the M-18 site involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. The CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A Remedial Investigation Report which presents a ground water flow and transport model to evaluate the migration of benzene and metals in ground water was submitted to the NJDEP in October 2003.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: Arsenic, Lead, 4, 4 DDD

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater, Soil, Surface Water

PHASES	Start	End
PA	199308	199312
SI	199411	199512
RI	199901	199912
RD	200009	200012
RA(C)	200101	200103
LTM	200103	201009
RC:	200103	

M-18 FORMER TRAINING AREA

FTMM-18

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A “No Further Action” determination was requested for the site. Currently two (2) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis. In addition, monitoring wells associated with this site are sampled at Bldg. 290 site (2 wells) and Bldg. 296 site (7 wells).

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program pending NJDEP review.

CW-1 WASTEWATER TREATMENT LIME PIT FTMM-22

(Page 1 of 2)

SITE DESCRIPTION

The CW-1 site is one of two wastewater treatment lime pits located next to the Myer Center facility (Bldg. 2700). The Myer Center facility is located in the Charles Wood area of Fort Monmouth at the intersection of Pearl Harbor Avenue and Corregidor Road. The CW-1 wastewater treatment lime pit can be found in the courtyard area of Bldg. 2700. The wastewater treatment lime pit was constructed concurrently with the Myer Center facility in 1952. The pit was designed to treat corrosive wastes generated from laboratory activities operating within the facility. The pit is a concrete vault measuring 7 by 13 by 8 feet in height and contains limestone chips. Corrosive waste discharge lines originating from the north and west wings of Bldg. 2700 are plumbed to the pit. The effluent discharge line exiting the pit is connected to the sanitary sewer. In FY92, DPW

personnel collected limestone and sludge samples from the pit to evaluate the potential for environmental contaminants being present. Analytical testing of the sample material identified elevated levels of organic contaminants. A cleanup action ensued which generated ninety-two 55 gallon drums of RCRA waste. Following the cleanup action, fresh limestone chips were placed into the pit as a precautionary measure. Current hazardous waste management practices prohibit the discharge of corrosive wastes into the wastewater treatment lime pit system. Due to the presence of elevated levels of organic contaminants being identified in the pit prior to the cleanup action, the focus of the SI was to evaluate the potential impact to soil and ground water. Under the SI phase, soil borings were drilled on each side of the lime pit. In the absence of field instrument readings and visible staining, one soil sample was collected from each boring at an interval just above the water table. In addition, each boring was converted to a monitoring well in order to evaluate ground water quality. Both soil and ground water samples were analyzed for TCL + 30 parameters and TAL metals. In reference to the four soil samples, no compounds of concern were detected above NJDEP Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria. TCE, PCE and 1,2-Dichloroethene were detected in downgradient monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. At their peak, contaminant levels within the ground water were 7,440 times higher than the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Under the RI phase, a passive soil gas survey commenced at the CW-1 site in March 1996. The purpose of the soil gas survey was to delineate the extent of lateral soil contamination at the site and to use the survey data to aid in the placement of three additional monitoring wells. Results of the soil gas survey determined that compounds of concern were migrating horizontally in site soil. The three new monitoring wells were installed at the CW-1 site during the first week of May 1996. One deep well was installed next to the lime pit to determine the vertical extent of contamination both in soil and ground water. The other two wells were placed downgradient of the contaminant plume. The RI phase

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: TCE, PCE, 1,1-Dichloroethene

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater, Soil

PHASES	Start	End
PA.....	199308.....	199312
SI.....	199411.....	199512
RI.....	199601.....	199606
RD.....	199703.....	199708
RA(C).....	199710.....	199803
RA(O).....	199803.....	200509
LTM.....	200510.....	200709
RC:.....	200509	

CW-1 WASTEWATER TREATMENT LIME PIT

FTMM-22

(Page 2 of 2)

delineated the vertical and horizontal extent of the contaminant plume. At present, the contaminant plume has not encroached upon the Myer Center facility. However, the downgradient migration pathway for said contaminants is in the direction of the referenced building. It should be noted that the Myer Center facility has a basement level. A RD was completed and approved by the NJDEP in August 1997. The selected remedial technologies involve using a combination of air sparging and soil vapor extraction techniques. Construction of the selected remedial alternative was completed in April 1998. In January 2002, an additional groundwater recovery well, RW-2, was installed in the source area and two additional air sparge points (SPG-3 and SPG-4) were installed to further enhance source area remediation. Ground water recovery system wells RW-1 and RW-2 were connected to a newly constructed ground water treatment system (GWTS). The GWTS was designed to capture and treat contaminated ground water in the source area and reduce the elevated concentrations of detected chlorinated hydrocarbons as well as achieve hydraulic control in the source area and beyond. The GWTS utilizes an air stripper to remove dissolved-phase chlorinated hydrocarbons from impacted ground water extracted from the recovery wells. The air stripper effluent is polished via two in-series 500-pound granular activated carbon (GAC) units prior to final discharge to the sanitary sewer. In addition to ground water extraction, recovery wells RW-1 and RW-2 and source area monitoring wells MW-28 and MW-29 were tied into the soil vapor extraction system to further enhance removal of vapor phase chlorinated hydrocarbons in the source area. Air sparge wells SPG-1, SPG-2, SPG-3 and SPG-4 were installed to enhance the stripping of volatile chlorinated hydrocarbons from source area ground water, where they are subsequently captured by the vapor extraction at RW-1, RW-2, MW-28, MW-29, SVE-1, and SVE- 2. The vapor phase carbon units were upgraded from two in-series 55-gallon drums to two in-series 1,000-pound vapor phase units capable of a substantial SVE airflow increase. The flow upgrade has resulted in a substantial increase of contaminant mass removal rates. Currently twelve (12) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue remedial action operations until the end of FY 05 with compliance monitoring efforts at the CW-1 site.

BUILDING 699 FTMM-53

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site FTMM-53 is an active gasoline service station operated by the Army/Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES) organization. The station is located on Saltzman Avenue which is situated in the center portion of the Main Post. The tank system is comprised of six 10,000 gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) with two remote pumping islands. The USTs store various grades of gasoline. On 5 November 1984, a tank tightness test identified a .333 gallon per hour (gph) leak in two of the USTs. No action was taken until 1989 when a line leak was identified; subsequently the piping was excavated and replaced. Since that time a ground water pump system (to recover free product and to control the plume) has been operating in conjunction with a quarterly ground water monitoring program. Thirteen monitoring wells were installed at the site in order to delineate the extent of the contaminant plume. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene, and MTBE have been detected both in soil and ground water above NJDEP Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria and Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial action work plan specifying the installation of an air sparging/soil vapor extraction system, plus an expanded ground water pump and treat system was submitted and approved by the NJDEP. In addition, the use of Enzyme Enhanced Bioremediation products were stipulated for the localized treatment of soils in dense silt and clay areas. Construction of the selected remedial alternative was completed in January of 2001. Currently, as part of a monitoring program, thirteen (13) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue remedial action operation activities and monitoring efforts at Building 699 site.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Xylene, MTBE

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater, Soil

PHASES	Start	End
ISC.....	198910.....	198910
INV.....	198910.....	198910
CAP.....	198910.....	199308
DES.....	199803.....	200008
IRA.....	198910.....	199508
IMP(C).....	200009.....	200101
IMP(O).....	200102.....	200809
LTM.....	200810.....	201009
RC:.....	200809	

BUILDING 296 FTMM-54

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site FTMM-54 is a former fuel distribution facility which was abandoned and then rediscovered during a renovation project at Bldg. 296. The facility dates back to the 1940s and is located on Sherrill Avenue. The UST system was comprised of ten 1,000 gallon tanks which stored various types of fuel products. These products were distributed from remote pumping islands located over 450 feet from the UST field and within 50 feet of Parkers Creek (a sensitive estuarine marsh area). Between November and December 1993, the previously unknown fuel distribution system was removed and the source of contamination was eliminated. Since that time seven monitoring wells were installed in order to delineate the extent of contamination at the site. Benzene and lead were initially detected above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Benzene and lead were detected in site monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the Building 296 site involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. The CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Due to the proximity of this site, the Bldg. 290 site, and the M-18 Landfill, one Remedial Investigation Report was generated for all three sites. This report, submitted to the NJDEP in October 2003, presents a ground water flow and transport model to evaluate the migration of benzene and metals in ground water. A "No Further Action" determination was requested for this site. Currently, as part of the monitoring program, seven (7) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program pending NJDEP review.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: Benzene, Lead

MEDIA OF CONCERN:

Groundwater, Surface Water

PHASES	Start	End
ISC.....	199311	199401
INV.....	199401	199402
CAP.....	199610	199801
DES.....	200009	200012
IMP(C).....	200101	200103
LTM.....	200103	201009
RC:	200103	

BUILDING 290

FTMM-55

SITE DESCRIPTION

FTMM-55 is the site of a former UST system which was located at Building 290. The site formerly served as a motor pool for a military unit that has since left Fort Monmouth. The tanks were used to store gasoline and they were both removed on 2 September 1994. The tank site was reported to the NJDEP as a discharge to the environment, Case # 93-11-30-1246-27. In accordance with (IAW) NJDEP UST Site Assessment activity requirements, the DPW was required to install two monitoring wells to determine any adverse impact to the environment. One monitoring well was installed within ten feet of the UST excavation and the second well was installed down gradient of the potential discharge area. On 2 July 1996, a construction activity identified gasoline-contaminated soil within 50 feet of the former UST site. The contaminated area was suspected to be the previously unknown dispenser area for the UST system. Soil samples were collected and test results identified TPH levels in excess of 17,000 mg/kg. Soils were removed and disposed of IAW NJDEP requirements. Additional soil and groundwater samples were collected in March 1998 to further delineate the area of contamination. No additional contaminated soils were identified within the area of concern. The results of the initial ground water assessment identified lead above the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Arsenic and lead were detected in site monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the Building 290 site involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. The CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Due to the proximity of this site, the Bldg. 296 site, and the M-18 Landfill, one Remedial Investigation Report was generated for all three sites. This report, submitted to the NJDEP in October 2003, presents a ground water flow and transport model to evaluate the migration of benzene and metals in ground water. A "No Further Action" determination was requested for this site. Currently, as part of the monitoring program, two (2) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: Arsenic, Lead

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater

PHASES	Start	End
ISC.....	199408	199408
INV	199409	199412
CAP	199409	199412
DES.....	200009	200012
IMP(C).....	200101	200103
LTM.....	200103	201009
RC:	200103	

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program pending NJDEP review.

BUILDING 80 FTMM-56

SITE DESCRIPTION

FTMM-56 is a former UST site (Bldg. 80) which is located off Riverside Drive and is situated in the eastern section of the Main Post. The UST was a fiberglass reinforced plastic tank which stored # 2 fuel oil. The tank was installed in 1984 and was removed on 16 June 1994. The site was reported to the NJDEP as a discharge to the environment, Case # 94-06-16-1127-25. The Bldg. 80 site serves as an operational area for DPW equipment and maintenance activities.

Although the discharge was identified during the UST closure, the discharge is believed to have come from activities prior to and not related to the UST removal (pre-1984). In accordance with NJDEP UST Site Assessment activity requirements, the DPW was required to install monitoring wells down gradient of the potential discharge area in order to evaluate any adverse impact to the environment. Since the time of tank closure, two monitoring wells were installed at the site. Ground water samples have been collected and analyzed for VOA + 15 and BN+15. Benzene was initially detected at levels up to 1.7 ug/l and chlorobenzene up to 5.20 ug/l. Benzene was above the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria of 1.0 ug/l and chlorobenzene was above the standard of 4 ug/l. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Benzene, chlorobenzene, 4,4'DDD, cadmium and lead were detected in site monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the Building 80 site involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. A CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A Remedial investigation report requesting a "No Further Action" determination from the NJDEP at this site is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion. Currently, as part of a monitoring program, six (6) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

STATUS

RRSE: Low

CONTAMINANTS: Benzene, Chlorobenzene, 4,4-DDD, Cadmium, Lead

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater, Surface Water

PHASES	Start	End
PA	199405	199405
SI	199405	199506
RI	199810	200008
RD	200009	200012
RA(C)	200101	200103
LTM	200103	201009
RC:	200103	

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program.

BUILDING 108

FTMM-57

SITE DESCRIPTION

FTMM-57 is located off of Riverside Avenue in the eastern section of the Main Post. The DPW removed five USTs in the area of Building 108 on 2 November 1993. The site was reported to the NJDEP as a discharge to the environment, Case # 93-04-12-1939-29. In accordance with NJDEP UST Site Assessment activity requirements, monitoring wells were installed at the site to determine any adverse impact to the environment. Four shallow monitoring wells were installed to help delineate the extent of the contaminants at the site. Benzene, chlorobenzene and lead were initially detected at levels above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Arsenic and lead were detected in site monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the Building 108 site involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. A CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A Remedial investigation report requesting a “No Further Action” determination from the NJDEP at this site is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion. Currently, as part of a monitoring program, four (4) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

STATUS

RRSE: Medium

CONTAMINANTS: Benzene, Chlorobenzene, Arsenic, Lead

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater

PHASES	Start	End
PA	199303	199304
SI	199304	199307
RI	199610	199801
RD	200009	200012
RA(C)	200101	200103
LTM.....	200103	201009
RC:	200103	

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program.

BUILDING 2567 FTMM-58

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site FTMM-58 is an active gasoline service station operated by the Army/Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES) organization. The station is located at the corner of Hope Road and Laboratory Road in the Charles Wood Area. Five single walled steel USTs were removed as part of a renovation project which was initiated as a result of one UST failing a tightness test. At the time, a determination was made to remove the existing tank system and replace it with a new fiberglass double walled tank system. The tank system was removed (February 1993) and approximately 1,000 cubic yards of petroleum contaminated soil was excavated and stock piled for off site disposal. A preliminary assessment was conducted at the site and five monitoring wells were installed. Ground water samples have been collected and analyzed for VOA + 15 and lead. Benzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, MTBE and lead were initially detected above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Benzene, xylene, TBA and MTBE were detected in two of the five site monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the Building 2567 site involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. A CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A Geoprobe investigation was performed in early 2004 to further evaluate site ground water conditions. A Remedial Investigation Report summarizing these findings is being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion. Currently, as part of a monitoring program seven (7) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

STATUS

RRSE: Medium

CONTAMINANTS: TBA

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater

PHASES	Start	End
ISC.....	199108	199101
INV.....	199111	199203
CAP.....	199111	199203
DES.....	200009	200012
IMP(C).....	200101	200103
LTM.....	200103	200809
RC:	200103	

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program.

BUILDING 1122 FTMM-59

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site FTMM-59 is located on Alexander Avenue, adjacent to Mill Creek on the Main Post. The DPW removed one underground storage tank located next to Bldg. 1122 (a self help vehicle repair shop) in June 1994. The UST was a single wall steel tank used for storing # 2 fuel oil. During tank closure activities, a petroleum discharge to site soil and ground water was identified. Upon further investigation, the DPW identified a second UST which was removed from the same area during the late 1980s. Discussions with site personnel leads us to believe that the tank was removed because of inventory control problems. It is assumed that the site was not fully remediated during the first UST closure. In accordance with NJDEP UST Site Assessment activity requirements, all petroleum contaminated soils have been removed and disposed of. In addition, the DPW has installed two monitoring wells to determine any adverse impact to ground water. TCE was initially detected at levels above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Surface water sampling points (Mill Creek) currently exist downgradient from the site and are being monitored. TCE continues to be quantified in one of the two site monitoring wells above NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the Building 1122 site involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. A CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A Geo-probe investigation was performed in April 2004 to further evaluate site ground water conditions and potential contaminant migration. The investigation determined there was a release of # 2 fuel oil to the site. The investigation to determine the extent of the petroleum contamination was conducted in house and concluded that the extent of the release was localized. A well sump was installed for the removal of free-phase product. No free phase product has been observed. A Remedial Investigation Report summarizing these findings is being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion. Currently, as part of the monitoring program five (5) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: TCE, #2 Fuel Oil

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater, Surface Water

PHASES	Start	End
PA	199406	199407
SI	199407	199511
RI	199610	200008
RD	200009	200012
RA(C)	200101	200103
LTM.....	200103	200809
RC:	200103	
UPDATE PHASEs IN AEDB-R		

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site FTMM-61 is located off of Sherrill Avenue in the northern section of the Main Post. On August 28, 1997, a 3,000 gallon steel UST (No. 0081533-229) was removed. The tank was used to store gasoline. The UST was located within the courtyard of Building 283. Following its removal, the UST was inspected for corrosion holes. Numerous holes were noted in the UST. Soils within the tank excavation which corresponded with the locations of the holes were dark in color and appeared to be contaminated. Based on site assessment activities, it was concluded that a discharge to the environment had taken place. The NJDEP hotline was notified and the site was assigned case # 97-8-28-1330-33. Approximately 400 cubic yards of contaminated soil was removed and disposed of in accordance with NJDEP requirements. Ground water was encountered at 12.0 feet below grade and a sheen was observed on the ground water. In response to this observation,

one ground water sample was collected. The sample was analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to include a calibration for xylene plus 15 tentatively identified compounds. Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, and lead were detected above the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. Benzene was detected at a concentration of 2,238.10 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 1.0 ug/L. Ethyl benzene was detected at a concentration of 797.4 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 700.0 ug/L. Toluene was detected at a concentration of 1,084.57 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 1,000 ug/L. Lead was detected at a concentration of 22.0 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 10.0 ug/L. Two additional monitoring wells were installed downgradient of the site for the purpose of serving as sentinel wells. A remedial design that addresses ground water contamination was submitted to the NJDEP. The remedial alternative approach selected for the Building 283 site involves the use of monitored natural attenuation. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. A CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. A Remedial action work plan proposing the injection of ORC to accelerate attenuation of VOCs in ground water and to continue monitored natural attenuation at this site is being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion. Currently, as part of the monitoring program, three (3) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Lead

MEDIA OF CONCERN:
Groundwater

PHASES	Start	End
ISC.....	199708.....	199708
INV.....	199708.....	200009
CAP.....	199708.....	200009
DES.....	200009.....	200012
IMP(C).....	200101.....	200103
RA(O).....	200503.....	200703
LTM.....	200103.....	200903
RC:.....	200103	

UPDATE AEDB-R TO INCLUDE RA(O) PHASE, UPDATE LTM.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Inject ORC for two years. Then monitoring of groundwater and surface water as a key component of our monitored natural attenuation program.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Based upon historical records, site FTMM-64 has been identified as a former gasoline distribution area. The former gasoline station was located off Murphy Drive in what is now a parking lot for Building 812. The former site sits directly across from the Patterson Army Health Clinic. Aerial photographs dating from 1947 through 1961 clearly identify the gasoline station. The next aerial photograph, taken in August of 1971, no longer identifies the station at the site. In order to determine any adverse environmental impacts from the former gasoline station, a site investigation was initiated in September of 1999. Utilizing our Geo-Probe sampling vehicle, a total of five borings were completed at the site. Soil and ground water samples were collected and analyzed for VOA + 15 parameters, plus lead. The ground water sample collected from boring # 5

contained the following VOCs above the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria: benzene, total xylene, PCE, TCE, DCE, vinyl chloride and lead. Benzene was detected at a concentration of 12.0 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 1.0 ug/L. Total xylenes were detected at a concentration of 92.0 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 40.0 ug/L. PCE was detected at a concentration of 2.7 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 1.0 ug/L. TCE was detected at a concentration of 5.0 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 1.0 ug/L. DCE was detected at a concentration of 15,879.5 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 10.0 ug/L. Vinyl chloride was detected at a concentration of 98.1 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 5.0 ug/L. Lead was detected at a concentration of 160.2 ug/L, above the Ground Water Quality Criteria of 10.0 ug/L. Ethyl benzene and toluene were also detected, however both compounds of concern were measured below the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. The soil sample collected from boring # 5 contained both PCE and DCE, however both measurements were below the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria. Commencing in December of 1999, a remedial investigation was initiated to further delineate compounds of concern. Again, the Geo-Probe sampling vehicle was utilized for sample collection. A total of 164 borings were completed. One aqueous sample and a minimum of one soil sample were collected from the interval just above the water table for each bore hole sampled. The soil column was visually inspected from the interval extending from the surface layer to the saturated zone. In addition, soils were screened in 4-foot increments utilizing a Flame Ionization Detector/Photo-Ionization Detector (FID/PID) field reading instrument. Additional soil samples were collected based upon visual and field observations. Soil and ground water samples were analyzed for VOA + 15 parameters, plus lead. Out of the 164 ground water samples collected under the RI phase, eight samples contained VOCs above the New Jersey

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: Benzene, Xylene, PCE, TCE, DCE, Vinyl Chloride, Lead

MEDIA OF CONCERN: Groundwater, Soil

PHASES	Start	End
ISC	199909	199909
INV	199912	200002
DES	200004	200103
IMP(C).....	200009	200106
IMP(O)	200106	200509
LTM.....	200510	200709
RC:	200509	

Ground Water Quality Criteria. Five of the boring locations are in close proximity to bore hole # 5 which continues to measure the highest VOC levels. Soil samples collected under the RI phase continue to show that all compounds of concern are below the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria. In May of 2000, fourteen monitoring wells were installed to delineate the vertical and horizontal extent of the ground water contaminant plume. Subsequently, consecutive quarterly rounds of ground water samples have been collected for analysis. All aqueous samples were analyzed for VOA + 15 parameters, plus lead. At present, the extent of the contaminant plume has been delineated both vertically and horizontally within site soil and ground water. A remedial design that proposes injecting Hydrogen Releasing Compounds (HRC) into the aquifer to remediate the contaminant plume was approved by the NJDEP. The DPW utilized our Geo-Probe sampling vehicle as the means for injecting the HRC into the aquifer. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) for site ground water was filed with the NJDEP. The CEA restricts the use of ground water within a defined area until such time that contaminants of concern achieve compliance with the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria. Remedial action work activities were completed in June of 2001. Subsequent remedial action operation activities involve injecting additional HRC materials into shallow ground water to further enhance contaminant degradation. Currently, as part of the monitoring program, eight (8) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Operation of the remedial action (HRC) will end in FY 05 and continued monitoring of the groundwater will continue for the next two years.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Based upon historical records, site FTMM-66 has been identified as a former fuel oil storage area. Aerial photos indicate a former aboveground storage tank (AST) was located adjacent to Building 886, located off Murphy Drive on the Main Post. The AST had a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons and stored # 2 fuel oil. The AST has been identified on base maps dating back to 1956. Fort Monmouth records show the AST being removed during the 1970s. Soil contamination was identified at the site during the removal of a 1,000-gallon, steel, fuel oil UST located on the west side of Building 886. In order to determine the extent of environmental impacts in the area of Building 886, a site investigation was initiated in March 2002. Utilizing our Geoprobe® sampling vehicle, a total of forty-eight soil borings were completed at the site from March to April 2002. Soil samples were

collected at 2-foot interval from the surface to a total depth of 12-feet below ground surface (bgs) and analyzed for TPHC. Eight of the soil boring locations contained soils, which exceeded the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria for TPHC (>10,000 ppm). Twenty-four soil samples collected from boring locations containing soils exceeding 1,000 ppm were analyzed for VOA + 15 parameters. None of these samples contained VOA concentrations that exceeded the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria. Concurrently, twenty-seven temporary piezometer points were installed for depth to water measurements. Free-phase petroleum hydrocarbons (product) was observed in twelve of the piezometers at a thickness ranging from 1/16 to 5-inches. Two groundwater samples were collected from soil borings located adjacent to the piezometer locations, which contained the highest product thickness. Ground water samples were collected using the Geoprobe® and analyzed for VOA +15 and semivolatile constituents. No concentrations detected exceeded the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria for those constituents tested. The extent of the contaminated soil has been delineated both vertically and horizontally as well as the areal extent of floating product. Limited migration of contaminants from the source area has occurred. Based on the results of the investigation, a remedial design consisting of the excavation and removal of contaminated soil exceeding the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria for TPHC of 10,000 ppm and the recovery of free-phase petroleum hydrocarbons was initiated in November 2002. Soil excavation activities were completed in February 2003. An estimated 4,000 tons of excessively contaminated soil was removed from the site. In January 2003, five (5) monitoring wells were installed to establish the areal extent of petroleum hydrocarbon impacts to ground water and serve as sentinel wells. Groundwater samples are collected on a quarterly basis. The installation of an automated product recovery system consisting of eight 6-inch diameter recovery wells and

STATUS

RRSE: High

CONTAMINANTS: TPHC

MEDIA OF CONCERN:

Groundwater, Soil

PHASES	Start	End
PA.....	200203	200203
SI.....	200203	200203
RI.....	200203	200206
RA(C).....	200207	200302
RA(O).....	200302	200709
LTM.....	200710	200909
RC:	200709	
UPDATE AEDB-R.		

air driven product recovery pumps was completed and became operational in February 2003. A remedial action report is currently being prepared and will be submitted to the NJDEP upon its completion. Currently, as part of the monitoring program, five (5) ground water monitoring wells are sampled on a quarterly basis.

CLEANUP STRATEGY

Continue remedial action operations along with monitoring of ground water.

**FORT MONMOUTH
INSTALLATION RESTORATION
PROGRAM
RESPONSE COMPLETE
SITES**

Response Complete Sites

<i>AEDB-R#</i>	<i>SITE NAME</i>	<i>RC DATE</i>
FTMM-04	M-4 LANDFILL	200012
FTMM-06	M-6 BURNING AREA	199604
FTMM-07	M-7 BURNING AREA	199404
FTMM-09	M-9 FORMER PCB TRANSFORMER SITE	199404
FTMM-10	M-10 ASBESTOS STORAGE AREA	199404
FTMM-11	M-11 ELEVATED WATER TANK	199404
FTMM-13	M-13 PATHOLOGENIC WASTE INCINERATOR	199404
FTMM-14	M-14 LANDFILL	200012
FTMM-15	M-15 WATER TANK	199911
FTMM-16	M-16 FORMER PESTICIDE STORAGE AREA	199902
FTMM-17	M-17 FORMER PESTICIDE STORAGE AREA	199404
FTMM-19	AOC 3 FORMER MAIN POST SANITARY TREATMENT PLANT	199604
FTMM-20	PRE-1941 FORMER MAIN POST SANITARY TREATMENT PLANT	200009
FTMM-21	FORMER MAIN POST FIRING RANGE	199404
FTMM-23	CW-2 WASTEWATER TREATMENT LIME PIT	200012
FTMM-24	CW-3 SUSPECTED LANDFILL	199709
FTMM-25	CW-3A SUSPECTED LANDFILL	200012
FTMM-26	CW-4 INDOOR SMALL ARMS RANGE	199707
FTMM-27	CW-5 FORMER CHARLES WOOD SANITARY TREATMENT PLANT	199604
FTMM-28	CW-6 FORMER PESTICIDES STORAGE BUILDING 2044	200012
FTMM-29	CW-7 FORMER PCB TRANSFORMER LOCATION	199802
FTMM-30	CW-8 SEWAGE LIFT PUMPING STATION	199404
FTMM-31	CW-9 SLUDGE DUMP	199604
FTMM-32	AOC-7 TEMPORARY HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA	199604
FTMM-47	FORMER PCB TRANSFORMER SITES	199712
FTMM-63	UST, GASOLINE, BUILDING 2603	199912

PAST MILESTONES

Start Date of IRP at Installation: 1980

Past Phase Completion Milestones:

The following is the schedule of IRP work completed to date and planned through completion of all restoration work.

<i>IRP Phase</i>	<i>Completion Date</i>
PA Initiation	Aug 1993
PA Completion	Dec 1993
SI Initiation	Nov 1994
IRA - CW-6 Site, Soil Cleanup (FTMM-28)	Mar 1995
IRA - CW-3 Site, Debris Cleanup (FTMM-24)	May 1995
SI Completion	Dec 1995
RI - CW-2 Site, Soil Gas Survey (FTMM-23)	Jan 1996
RI - CW-1 Site, Treatment Pit (FTMM-22)	Jun 1996
RI - CW-7 PCB Transformer Location (FTMM-29)	Jul 1996
LTM –	Feb 1997
Begin Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring at 18 sites (FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18, 22, 23, 28, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 & 59)	
RA - CW-4 Site, Soil Cleanup (FTMM-26)	Jul 1997
RD - CW-1 Site, Treatment Pit (FTMM-22)	Aug 1997
SI - CW-3 Suspected Landfill (FTMM-24)	Sep 1997
SI - CW-3A Suspected Landfill (FTMM-25)	Dec 1997
RA - CW-1 Site, Treatment Pit (FTMM-22)	Feb 1998
RA - CW-7 Site, Soil Cleanup (FTMM-29)	Feb 1998
RI - Begin Landfill Cover Investigation (FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18 & 25)	Mar 1998
RI - Complete Landfill Cover Investigation, (FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18 & 25)	Dec 1998
RA - M-16 Site, Soil Cleanup (FTMM-16)	Feb 1999
RD - M-2, M-12 & M-14 Landfills, Stream Bank Stabilization (FTMM-02, 12 & 14)	Jun 1999
RA - M-15 Site, Soil Cleanup (FTMM-15)	Nov 1999
RD – M-5 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-05)	Feb 2000
RD – M-3 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-03)	Jul 2000
RD – M-8 Site, Ground Water Remediation, (FTMM-08)	Sep 2000
RA – M-5 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-05)	Dec 2000
RD – M-2 Site, Ground Water Remediation, (FTMM-02)	Jan 2001
RA – 699 Site, Ground Water & Soil Cleanup (FTMM-53)	Jan 2001

PAST MILESTONES

IRP Phase

	<i>Completion Date</i>
RD – 812 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-64)	Feb 2001
RA – M-8 site, Storm Sewer Relocation (FTMM-08)	Mar 2001
RA – M-2 Site, Ground Water Remediation, (FTMM-02)	May 2001
RA - M-2, M-12 & M-14 Landfills, Stream Bank Stabilization (FTMM-02, 12 & 14)	Jun 2001
RA – 812 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-64)	Jun 2001
RA(C) – 886 Site, Soil Cleanup/Product Recovery System Install (FTMM-66)	Feb 2003

Final Contract Award Date of all RA:

Sep 2002

Completion Date of all RA:

Feb 2003

(Date revised from June 2001 to Feb 2003 due to discovery in March 2002 of subsurface contamination from a former AST fuel oil site.)

Past REM/IRA/RA

No further remedial action for 26 sites.

Projected completion date of IRP (excluding LTM):

2008

Estimated Completion Date of All RA(C) Activities:

2005

Estimated Completion Date of IRP at Installation (include LTM phase): Sep 2010

RA(O) – M-2 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-02)	Sep 2005
RA(O) – M-5 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-05)	Sep 2005
RA(O) – CW-1 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-22)	Sep 2005
RA(O) – 812 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-64)	Sep 2005
RA(O) – 699 Site, Groundwater Remediation (FTMM-53)	Sep 2008
RA(O) – 886 Site, Ground Water Remediation (FTMM-66)	Sep 2008
LTM – Complete Ground water and Surface Water Monitoring at 17 sites (FTMM-02, 03, 05, 08, 12, 18, 22, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 64, & 66)	Sep 2010

Projected Completion Date of IRP:

Sep 2010

PRIOR YEAR FUNDING

Year	Expenditures	FY Total
FY 93		
PA (31 Areas of Concern) (EPR # FM0092F029)	125.0 K	125.0K
FY 94		
SI (22 Areas of Concern) (EPR # FM0092F029)	1,000.0 K	
RA (UST Cleanup) (EPR # FM0094F087)	375.0 K	1,375.0 K
FY 95		
SI (COE - S & A Funding) (EPR # FM0092F029)	56.0 K	
IRA (CW-3 Site/FTMM-24) (EPR # FM0094F086)	75.0 K	
IRA (CW-6 Site/FTMM-28) (EPR # FM0095F107)	33.0 K	164.0 K
FY 96		
SI (COE - S & A Funding) (EPR # FM0092F029)	12.7 K	
RA (M-15 Site/FTMM-15) (EPR # FM0096F119)	10.0 K	
RA (M-16 Site/FTMM-16) (EPR # FM0096F120)	105.0 K	
RA (CW-4 Site/FTMM-26) (EPR # FM0096F121)	12.0 K	
LTM (Multiple Sites) (EPR # FM0096F118)	270.0 K	409.7 K
FY 97		
RD (CW-1 Site/FTMM-22) (EPR # FM0096F133)	50.0 K	
RA (CW-1 Site/FTMM-22) (EPR # FM0096F133)	60.0 K	
RA (M-15 Site/FTMM-15) (EPR # FM0096F119)	45.9 K	
RA (M-16 Site/FTMM-16) (EPR # FM0096F120)	98.9 K	
RA (CW-7 Site/FTMM-29) (EPR # FM0096F137)	49.9 K	
RI (M-2, M-3, M-4, M-5, M-8, M-12, M-14, M-18, & CW-3A Sites/FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18 & 25) (EPR # FM0097F151)	102.2 K	
LTM (Multiple Sites) (EPR # FM0096F118)	285.1 K	692.0 K
FY 98		
LTM (Multiple Sites) (EPR # FM0096F118)	250.0 K	
SI (CW-3A/FTMM-25) (EPR # FM0092F029)	6.9 K	
RI (M-2, M-3, M-4, M-5, M-8, M-12, M-14, M-18 & CW-3A Sites/FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18 & 25) (EPR # FM0097F151)	673.0 K	
RD (M-2, M-3, M-4, M-5, M-8, M-12, M-14, M-18, CW-2 & CW-6 Sites/FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18, 23, 28) (EPR # FM0098F162)	50.0 K	
RA (M-16 Site/FTMM-16) (EPR # FM0096F120)	18.5 K	
RA (CW-1 Site/FTMM-22) (EPR # FM0096F133)	6.9 K	
RD (M-2, M-12 & M-14 Sites/FTMM-02, 12 & 14) (EPR # FM0097F152)	48.0 K	1,053.3 K

PRIOR YEAR FUNDING

Year	Expenditures	FY Total
FY 99		
LTM (Multiple Sites) (EPR # FM0096F118)	298.0 K	
RI (M-2, M-3, M-4, M-5, M-8, M-12, M-14, M-18 & CW-3A Sites/FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18 & 25) (EPR # FM0097F151)	634.0 K	
RD (Bldg. 699/FTMM-53) (EPR # FM0089F012)	15.0 K	
RA (Bldg. 699/FTMM-53) (EPR # FM0089F012)	29.3 K	
RA(O) (Bldg. 699/FTMM-53) (EPR # FM0089F012)	20.0 K	
RA (M-2, M-12 & M-14 Sites/FTMM-02, 12 & 14) (EPR # FM0097F153)	1,004.2 K	
RD (M-5 Site/FTMM-5)	20.0 K	
RA (M-5 Site/FTMM-5)	5.5 K	
RA (M-15 Site/FTMM-15) (EPR # FM0096F119)	10.0 K	
RA (M-16 Site/FTMM-16) (EPR # FM0096F120)	754.0 K	
RA(O) (CW-1 Site/FTMM-22) (EPR # FM0096F133)	17.0 K	2,807.0 K
FY 00		
LTM (Multiple Sites)	397.0 K	
RI (M-2, M-3, M-4, M-5, M-8, M-12, M-14, M-18 & CW-3A Sites/FTMM-02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 12, 14, 18 & 25) (EPR # FM0097F151)	783.8 K	
RD (M-2 Site/FTMM-02)	51.0 K	
RA (M-2 Site/FTMM-02)	178.2 K	
RA (M-5 Site/FTMM-05)	48.0 K	
RA (M-8 Site/FTMM-08)	165.0 K	
RD (M-12 Site/FTMM-12)	27.6 K	
RD (M-18 Site/FTMM-18)	32.4 K	
RA(O) (CW-1 Site/FTMM-22)	19.0 K	
RD (Site 699/FTMM-53)	82.6 K	
RA (Site 699/FTMM-53)	630.4 K	
RA(O) (Site 699/FTMM-53)	21.0 K	
RD (Site 80/FTMM-56)	29.2 K	
RD (Site 108/FTMM-57)	29.2 K	
RD (Site 2567/FTMM-58)	29.2 K	
RD (Site 1122/FTMM-59)	29.2 K	
RD (Site 283/FTMM-61)	29.2 K	
RD (Site 812/FTMM-63)	37.0 K	
RA (Site 812/FTMM-63)	23.8 K	

PRIOR YEAR FUNDING

Year	Expenditures	FY Total
FY 00, Continued		
RA (M-2, M-12 & M-14 Sites/FTMM-02, 12 & 14)	241.2 K	2,884.0 K
FY 01		
LTM (Multiple Sites)	236.0 K	
RA(O) (M-2 Site/FTMM-02)	134.0 K	
RA(O) (M-5 Site/FTMM-05)	80.0 K	
RA(O) (CW-1 Site/FTMM-22)	56.0 K	
RA(O) (Site 699/FTMM-53)	130.0 K	
RA(O) (Site 812/FTMM-63)	80.0 K	716.0K
FY 02		
LTM (Multiple Sites)	203.0 K	
RA(O) (M-2 Site/FTMM-02)	144.0 K	
RA(O) (M-5 Site/FTMM-05)	116.0 K	
RA(O) (CW-1 Site/FTMM-22)	88.0 K	
RA(O) (Site 699/FTMM-53)	95.0 K	
RA(O) (Site 812/FTMM-63)	70.0 K	
RA(C) (Site 886/FTMM-66)	200.0 K	916.0 K
FY 03		
LTM (Multiple Sites)	182.0 K	
RA(O) (M-2 Site/FTMM-02)	138.0 K	
RA(O) (M-5 Site/FTMM-05)	115.0 K	
RA(O) (CW-1 Site/FTMM-22)	88.0 K	
RA(O) (Site 699/FTMM-53)	77.0 K	
RA(O) (Site 812/FTMM-63)	70.0 K	
RA(O) (Site 886/FTMM-66)	41.0 K	711.0 K
FY 04	711.0 K	711.0 K

TOTAL FUNDING 1994-2004: \$12,564.0K

CURRENT YEAR FUNDING

FY 05 = 711.0K

FUTURE YEAR FUNDING

TOTAL FUTURE REQUIREMENTS: \$1,063.0K

TOTAL IRP PROGRAM COSTS: \$14,338.0K

Community Involvement

In FY01, the DPW completed work on all but one of the remedial action phase projects at Fort Monmouth. All final remedies were completed in February 2003; date revised from June 2001 due to the discovery in March 2002 of subsurface contamination from a former AST fuel oil site located at Building 886 (AEDB-R site FTMM-66). Remedial actions have been completed including the excavation and removal of soil contaminated by TPHC (fuel oil), which exceeds the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria, and the installation of an automated product recovery system. No risk to human health or the environment has been identified. Based upon these facts, a restoration advisory board (RAB) will not be established for the IRP. The DPW will continue to keep both the Fort Monmouth and surrounding communities apprised of restoration activity updates through the use of public notices and the contained maintenance of our information repository at the Van Deusen Library.