SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)

INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)

AND

RCRA CONTINGENCY PLAN (RCP)

U.S. ARMY, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT

FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

PREPARED BY: JOSEPH M. FALLON
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE

DECEMBER 1992
LAST REVISION DATE: AUGUST 2014

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112.8(d)(2); (3); (4) and (5)	Cap or Blank Flange Terminal Connection of Unused Transfer Piping; Properly Design Pipe Supports; Regularly Inspect Aboveground Piping and Appurtenances; Warn Vehicles Regarding Above Ground Piping And Transfer Operations	Not Applicable; No Aboveground Piping or Remote Terminal Connections
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NOTE: Pages III-7 through III-67 provide detailed information on 30 Potential Spill Sites on Fort Monmouth including: Contact Person and Telephone Number, Description, Containment, Site Drainage, Storage Tanks, Tank Car/Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Procedure, Inspection and Records, Security, Spill Control equipment and Supplies, Prediction of Potential Spills and Deficiencies and Corrective measures required, if any.

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1. **MANAGEMENT APPROVAL:**

Full approval is extended by the Management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources. The SPCCP and ISCP will be implemented as herein described.

Signature: _____
Date: 2-5-93
Name: V. PAUL BAERMAN, COL, AR
Title/Position: Garrison Commander

Signature: _____
Date: 4/23/93
Name: JAMES OTT
Title/Position: Director of DEH

Signature: _____
Date: 2-26-93
Name: GEORGE W. WILLIS
Title/Position: Director of DOL

Signature: _____
Date: 12/21/92
Name: Armand Guzzi
Title/Position: Installation On-Scene Coordinator

Signature: _____
Date: 12/21/92
Name: Joseph M. Fallon
Title/Position: Installation Environmental Coordinator

Signature: _____
Date: 2/2/93
Name: Horace B Lippincott
Title/Position: Installation Safety Officer

Signature: _____
Date: 5/4/93
Name: JOHN A. HAZEL LTC, MP
Title/Position: Provost Marshal

Signature: _____
Date: 6 MAY 93
Name: MICHAEL T. CULTRO
Title/Position: Commercial Activities Program Director

Signature: _____ COL JA
Date: 12 April 1993
Name: Lael D. Miller, COL, JA Staff Judge Advocate
Title/Position: Installation Legal Review

2. **SPCCP CERTIFICATION:**

I hereby certify that I have examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR 110, 112, 116, 117, 302, AR 200-1, and all related regulations, attest that this SPCCP has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.

Initial Certification:

Engineer: JAMES OTT

Signature: James Ott

License No: GE-34780

Date: 12/21/92

SEAL

Amendment 1 Certification:

Engineer: JAMES OTT

Signature: James Ott

License No: GE-34780

Date: 8/11/95

SEAL

Amendment 2 Certification:

Engineer: JAMES OTT

Signature: James Ott

License No: GE-34780

Date: 8/7/98

SEAL

Amendment 3 Certification:

Engineer: JAMES OTT

Signature: James Ott

License No: GE-34780

Date: 26 Oct 2001

SEAL

Amendment 4 Certification:

Engineer: JAMES OTT

Signature: James Ott

License No: GE-34780

Date: 12 Oct 2004

SEAL

Amendment 5 Certification:

Engineer: JAMES OTT

Signature: James Ott

License No: GE-34780

Date: 3 JAN 2007

SEAL

Amendment 6 Certification:

Engineer: JAMES OTT

Signature: James Ott

License No: GE-34780

Date: 13 JAN 2010

SEAL

Amendment 7 Certification:

Engineer: James Ott

Signature: James Ott

License No: EE-34780

Date: 9 JAN 2013

SEAL

Amendment 8 Certification:

Engineer: _____

Signature: _____

License No: _____

Date: _____

SEAL

Amendment 9 Certification:

Engineer: _____

Signature: _____

License No: _____

Date: _____

SEAL

Amendment 10 Certification:

Engineer: _____

Signature: _____

License No: _____

Date: _____

SEAL

3. **SPCCP REVIEW, AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS:**

Date of Next Biennial Review and Evaluation of Entire Installation and SPCCP to be Accomplished No Later Than:_____

Date of Subsequent Amendment Following Above Biennial Review to be Accomplished No Later Than:_____

4. CERTIFICATE OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA:

Facility Name: U.S. Army Fort Monmouth

1. Does the facility (1) transfer oil over water to or from vessels and (2) have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?

Yes_____ No X

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tanks plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?

Yes_____ No X

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in 40 CFR Part 112, Appendix C or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" (see 40 CFR Part 112, Appendix E , section 10, for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.

Yes_____ No X

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in 40 CFR Part 112, Appendix C or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

Yes_____ No X

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

Yes_____ No X

Certification:

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and based upon my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete.

Joseph M. Fallon
Signature

Joseph M. Fallon, CHMM
Name (please type or print)

Title: Environmental Protection Specialist

5. **TABLE OF CHANGES:**

CHANGE NO.	CHANGE DATE	DATE POSTED	POSTED BY

SECTION II - GENERAL INFORMATION

1. TYPE OF INSTALLATION:

Fort Monmouth is a closed military installation which formerly provided command, administrative, and logistical support for Headquarters, United States Army Communications - Electronics Life Cycle Management Command (C-E LCMC). C-E LCMC is a major subordinate command of the United States Army Materiel Command (AMC) and was the host tenant at Fort Monmouth. The support provided by the Installation was used by tenant activities in the performance of research, development, procurement and production of prototype communications and electronics equipment for use by the United States Armed Forces.

Fort Monmouth was designated for closure by Congress through enactment of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 2005. The installation officially closed on September 15, 2011 and all mission functions ceased operating effective said date. The Army is currently maintaining a small caretaker workforce for the proper upkeep of infrastructure, buildings and grounds until such time the property can be transferred to other parties.

2. LOCATION OF INSTALLATION:

Fort Monmouth is located in the central-eastern portion of the State of Jersey. The installation is located in Monmouth County and lies approximately 45 miles south of New York City and 70 miles northeast of Philadelphia. Fort Monmouth was originally comprised of three operational areas: the Main Post, Charles Wood, and Evans. The Charles Wood and Evans areas, as discussed below, are no longer owned by the Army. The location of the three areas is indicated in Figure I.

MAIN POST:

The Main Post encompasses an area of approximately 637 acres and is generally bounded by State Highway 35, Parkers Creek, Lafetra Brook, Oceanport Creek, the New Jersey Transit Railroad and a residential neighborhood to the south. (See Figure 2)

CHARLES WOOD AREA:

The former Charles Wood Area, comprised of approximately 489 acres, is located one mile west of the Main Post and is generally bounded by Tinton Avenue, residential development, Pine Brook Road and the Garden State Parkway (See Figure 3). The entire Charles Wood property is no longer owned by the Army. Said property was transferred to the Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Authority (FMERA), which is part of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA), effective May 29, 2014. The FMERA is a state owned and operated agency.

EVANS AREA:

The former Evans Area of Fort Monmouth, in Wall Township, was roughly ten miles south of the Main Post and was comprised of approximately 219 acres. It was designated for closure by Congress through enactment of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act of 1995. The entire Evans property is no longer owned by the Army. The Evans Area was generally bounded on the north by Brighton Avenue, on the east by Marconi Road and residential development, on the south by Belmar Boulevard, and on the west by residential development.

3. **NAME/ADDRESS/TELEPHONE NUMBER OF OWNER/OPERATOR:**

Installation - Government Staff:

Name: Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (OACSIM)

Site Address: 286 Sanger Avenue, Fort Monmouth, NJ

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 148, Oceanport, NJ 07757

Telephone Number: 732-383-5104

Installation - Contractor Staff:

Name: Chenega Operations Services (COS), LLC

Site Address: Bldg. 167 Riverside Avenue, Fort Monmouth, NJ

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 148, Oceanport, NJ 07757

Telephone Number: 848-456-4641

Installation's Headquarters:

Name: Department of the Army, OACSIM

Address: ACSIM DAIM-ODB, 600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0600

Telephone Number: 703-545-2513

4. **REPORTING OF SPILLS:**

In the event of an oil or hazardous substance spill event, the following personnel will be notified in the order listed:

a. During Duty Hours:

Immediate Supervisor

Installation On-Scene Coordinator: Office: 732-383-5104 / Cell: 732-614-4874

BRAC Environmental Coordinator: Office: 732-380-7064 / Cell: 732-241-8020

Chenega Operations Services (COS) Program Manager: Office: 848-456-4641 / Cell: 732-546-1632

Chenega Operations Services (COS) Facilities Engineering Supervisor: Office: 848-456-4076 / Cell: 732-539-2662

Marion Security Agency (East Gate): 732-320-6150 / Cell: 732-500-8709

b. Non-Duty Hours and Weekends/Holidays:

Immediate Supervisor

Installation On-Scene Coordinator: 732-383-5104 / Cell: 732-614-4874

BRAC Environmental Coordinator: 732-380-7064 / Cell: 732-241-8020

Chenega Operations Services (COS) Program Manager: Office: 848-456-4641 / Cell: 732-546-1632

Chenega Operations Services (COS) Facilities Engineering Supervisor: Office: 848-456-4076 / Cell: 732-539-2662

Marion Security Agency (East Gate): 732-320-6150 / Cell: 732-500-8709

See paragraph 6, Initial Response Actions, and paragraph 11, Reporting Requirements, of the ISCP for more detail on response to and reporting of spills.

5. **TOPOGRAPHY:**

Topography at the Main Post, Charles Wood Area and the Evans Area is characterized generally by level land areas. Elevations above sea level range from 5-34 feet, 26-70 feet and 20-96 feet respectively. Topographic maps of the three areas can be found in appendix B.

6. REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

Fort Monmouth (Main Post, Charles Wood and Evans Areas) lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. This province is underlain by a wedge of Quaternary and Cretaceous age unconsolidated sediments of marine, estuarine, and beach complex origins. The sediments consist of interbedded sand and clay strata that dip gently and increase in thickness to the southeast.

7. HYDROGEOLOGY:

Fort Monmouth (Main Post, Charles Wood and Evans Areas) lies within the Atlantic Coastal Plain which consists of interbedded sequences of sand and clay that store and transmit water under both confined and unconfined conditions. The intermittent clay strata serve as semi-confining beds where present. The Atlantic Coastal Plain receives recharge from precipitation and vertical leakage between aquifers through semi-confining beds.

The general flow of groundwater in the Atlantic Coastal Plain is southeasterly, following the dip of the strata. Local flow variations have been reported in the vicinity of pumping wells and surface water bodies.

8. WATERWAYS:

Main Post:

The Main Post is drained by a number of waterways which flow generally from west to east. Mill Brook enters Fort Monmouth along its southwestern boundary and flows partially through the post before turning north and meeting Lafetra Brook. Lafetra Brook originates off post and it, along with Parkers Creek, form the northern boundary to the Main Post. Parkers Creek originates at the confluence of Lafetra and Mill Brooks and flows along the northern boundary of Fort Monmouth until it discharges into the Shrewsbury River. Parkers Creek is a shallow tidal estuary having an average depth of 3 feet at mean tide.

Husky Brook, a fresh water stream originating off post, drains the southern half of Fort Monmouth. A portion of the brook has been dredged, widened and dammed to form a lake which is used for recreational purposes. Downstream from the lake, Husky Brook is piped underground for several hundred feet before it again surfaces and eventually runs into Oceanport Creek. Oceanport Creek is a tidal stream which flows along the southern boundary of the Main Post prior to emptying into the Shrewsbury River. Oceanport Creek, to the east of the Oceanport Avenue bridge, is periodically dredged by a NJDEP permitted contractor in order to maintain a marina for Fort Monmouth personnel.

Charles Wood Area:

The southern portion of the Charles Wood Area is drained by two streams which unite at a point near the eastern boundary. Its southern most branch originates south of the Charles Wood Area; the other stream originates within a lowland wooded area in the vicinity of the old sewage treatment plant. These two streams become the main stem of Wampum Brook, which flows through Eatontown and forms a small fresh water pond called Wampum Lake. Wampum Lake gives rise to Mill Brook, which eventually flows into the Main Post Area.

Another stream ("northern tributary to Wampum Brook") originates near the Charles Wood Area's western boundary and flows through the area and into the golf course. This tributary unites with Wampum Brook at a point east of the subpost boundary.

Evans Area:

A fresh water stream, Laurel Gully Brook, enters the area from the west and runs east to the Shark River. Laurel Gully Brook receives runoff from the Evans Area main parking lot, the test area located north of the Research and Development complex, and from a portion of the Research and Development complex.

9. **CLIMATE:**

Warm summers and moderate winters generally characterize the climate of Monmouth County. Precipitation in Monmouth County ranges from 45 to 47 inches a year. The heaviest rainfalls occur during the summer months. Although destructive storms are infrequent in Monmouth County, summer thunderstorms occasionally combine high winds with heavy rainfall. Heavy rains have occurred in connection with hurricanes which move northward along the Mid-Atlantic Coast. Additionally, a considerable portion of summer and autumn rainfall comes from tropical storms which pass near the New Jersey Coast. Temperatures frequently reach into the 90's from late May until early September. Winter readings rarely drop below 0 degrees F. The mean annual temperature for Monmouth County is 53 degrees F.

10. **DRAINAGE SYSTEMS:**

Sanitary sewage collected within the Main Post and Charles Wood Areas flows to the Two Rivers Water Reclamation Authority (TRWRA) Treatment Plant, located in Monmouth Beach on the Shrewsbury River. The government-owned treatment plants were deactivated and the systems tied into the regional system in September of 1975. The Main Post and Charles Wood treatment plants were demolished in FY 1983. The government-owned treatment plant at the Evans Area was closed in 1979 and the system was connected to the Wall Township Sewerage Authority Treatment Plant. Neither the TRWRA nor the Wall Township Treatment Plant is designed to treat non-domestic waste; therefore this installation does not include either of the treatment plants as spill control/cleanup resources.

All storm sewers on the installation (Main Post) collect storm water runoff from various parts of the installation and discharge it through various outfalls to nearby streams. The storm sewer system is excluded from being a spill control/cleanup resource. All measures are taken to ensure that spills do not reach any sewer system on this installation. Maps of the sanitary and storm sewer systems are included in Appendix B.

An overall plant drainage system as described in 40 CFR Part 112.8(b) does not exist at Fort Monmouth. Based upon the overall size of the facility, the non-industrial nature of the facility and the low potential for an uncontrolled release of petroleum products, such a structure is not feasible nor is it warranted. As a substitute for this requirement, the installation maintains a strong oil spill contingency plan, a written commitment of available manpower for spill response emergencies, documented administrative procedures for adverting, detecting, and abating petroleum spills. In addition, fire, police, environmental and various maintenance shop personnel have been trained to observe potential spill sites while performing their normal work assignments. Utilizing these procedures, petroleum releases are identified quickly and responded to immediately.

11. UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

There are no underground storage tanks in service at Fort Monmouth.

The last remaining underground storage tank (UST) on Fort Monmouth was removed on May 12, 2009. It was located at building 1203 on the Main Post. It was used to store diesel fuel for the Building's emergency generators.

This tank had previously been upgraded with leak detection monitoring, and spill and overfill protection as required by USEPA and NJDEP regulations. It was a single wall tank of fiberglass construction designed to industry standards.

The Army's plan for managing Fort Monmouth's underground storage tanks was to replace the use of heating oil as a major energy source and convert to natural gas. This approach involved installing new gas lines, converting or installing new boilers which could burn natural gas, and removing the unnecessary USTs. This action has been completed for both regulated USTs and also for non-regulated (residential) USTs that were used to store heating oil for onsite consumption. Completion of the fuel conversion project eliminated a major potential spill source at Fort Monmouth.

12. ABOVEGROUND USED OIL STORAGE TANKS:

Three (3) aboveground storage tanks are utilized to facilitate the proper collection and temporary storage of generated used oils. The types of used oils generated include the following: motor oil, lubricating oil, fuel oil and electrical oil. Used motor oil, lubricating oil and fuel oil are considered Class D recyclable materials in the state of New Jersey. Tanks storing these oil types are pumped out on a as needed basis. Tanks used to store electrical oil must have PCB concentrations at or less than 49 parts per million (ppm) as per OACSIM policy. Electrical oil having PCB concentrations at or less than 49 ppm is considered a Class D recyclable material in the state of New Jersey. Tanks storing used electrical oil are pumped out on an as needed basis. Only fully permitted transporters and disposal facilities are utilized for the proper disposal of all used oils generated at Fort Monmouth.

The tanks themselves are of double wall steel construction and each has a capacity of 995 gallons. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain. The outer containment wall of each tank is sufficiently impervious to contain the used oil in the event of a leak from the primary tank. Each tank comes equipped with a view port for inspecting the interstitial space between the primary and secondary tank wall for potential leaks and are also equipped with a direct vision level gauge to guard against overfilling. The tanks also feature a low profile design for easy access and use. Each tank is visually inspected on a weekly basis for signs of leaks, proper labeling and general site conditions. The Environmental Office maintains records of these inspections for a period of not less than 3 years. A current listing of Fort Monmouth's aboveground used oil storage tanks is included in Appendix N.

There are no field-constructed above ground storage tanks on Fort Monmouth; therefore, the requirement at 40 CFR 112.7(i) to evaluate the risk of discharge due to brittle fractures of the tank does not apply.

13. **ABOVEGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS:**

The aboveground fuel storage tank program at Fort Monmouth involves the management of ten (10) tanks located throughout the Main Post. Of the ten (10) tanks currently in service, nine (9) tanks are used to store diesel fuel and one (1) tank is used to store gasoline. The maximum storage capacity to include all ten (10) tanks is 2,000 gallons, of which 1,500 gallons is for diesel fuel and 500 gallons is for gasoline.

Ten (10) aboveground storage tanks are currently in use on the Main Post. Nine (9) of these tanks are used to store diesel fuel. All nine (9) tanks are of double wall steel construction and range in size from one hundred twenty-five (125) to two hundred (200) gallons. The tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed petroleum product. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the petroleum product they contain. The outer containment wall of each tank is sufficiently impervious to contain the petroleum product in the event of a leak from the primary tank. Each tank comes equipped with a view port for inspecting the interstitial space between the primary and secondary tank wall for potential leaks.

The remaining tank (Bldg. 273) is used to store gasoline and has a storage capacity of five hundred (500) gallons. The tank at Bldg. 273 is of double wall construction, consisting of a single inner steel wall which is encased in a six inch thick, reinforced concrete vault. The tank is designed to industry standards and is capable of effectively containing the enclosed gasoline product. Furthermore, the inner steel tank is compatible with the gasoline product it contains. The outer concrete containment wall is sufficiently impervious to contain the gasoline product in the event of a leak from the primary tank. The 500 gallon aboveground storage tank (Bldg. 273) is discussed in further detail in Section III of this Plan (page III-12).

The out of service tanks (empty) located at Buildings 273 and 699 are of double wall steel construction and are impact, ballistic and fire-rated. The tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed product when in service. Furthermore, the inner steel tanks are compatible with the product (i.e. gasoline, diesel fuel) previously stored. The outer steel walls are sufficiently impervious to contain the product in the event of a leak from the primary tank. The tanks at Building 273 and Building 699 are discussed in further detail in Section III of this Plan. The out of service tank (empty) at Building 1203 stored diesel fuel; it is of double wall steel construction designed to industry standards and capable of effectively containing the enclosed product when in use. The outer steel wall is sufficiently impervious to contain the diesel product in the event of a leak from the primary tank. This tank is discussed in further detail in Section III of this Plan.

Administrative procedures are used to ensure that the above referenced storage tanks are not overfilled during fuel unloading procedures. With the exception of the concrete vaulted storage tank (Bldg. 273), all remaining storage tanks are filled by Chenega Operations Services (COS) staff. COS utilizes fuel transfer tanks situated in the back of pickup trucks to delivery diesel fuel to the referenced aboveground storage tanks. COS maintains a total of four fuel transfer tanks; all four tanks are of steel construction and each has a storage capacity of 100 gallons. The tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed petroleum product. Furthermore, the tanks are compatible with the petroleum product they contain. Prior to making any fuel deliveries, COS employees inspect each tank for structural integrity. The fuel level within each tank is measured

before any fuel is off loaded into a specific tank. In addition, COS employees inspect the fuel transfer tanks and the associated delivery apparatus before commencing fuel delivery operations. Upon making these checks, COS employees allow the process of off loading fuel to commence. COS employees remain onsite for the duration of all fuel unloading procedures. In the event of discharge to the environment, COS employees are instructed to immediately report spills to their respective supervisor. The standard practices employed by COS employees are documented in the Standard Operating Procedure referenced in appendix P. Fuel unloading procedures are designed to meet the minimum requirements as specified by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Fuel deliveries made to the 500 gallon aboveground storage tank located at Bldg. 273 are made under the supervision of COS's Subcontract Compliance Administrator. The services of a commercial tanker truck are utilized in making fuel deliveries to said tank. The standard practices discussed above and documented in the Standard Operating Procedure referenced in appendix P are adhered to.

Each aboveground storage tank is visually inspected on a monthly basis for signs of leaks, proper labeling and general site conditions. The Environmental Office maintains records of these inspections for a period of not less than 3 years. A current listing of Fort Monmouth's aboveground fuel storage tanks is included in Appendix N.

There are no field-constructed above ground storage tanks on Fort Monmouth; therefore, the requirement at 40 CFR 112.7(i) to evaluate the risk of discharge due to brittle fractures of the tank does not apply.

14. **TRANSFORMERS:**

The electrical distribution system located on Fort Monmouth (Main Post) is owned and operated by the U.S. Army. The electrical distribution system is comprised of transformers, oil switches, circuit breakers and voltage regulators. Approximately 336 oil filled items of electrical equipment make up the entire distribution system. This number may vary up or down over time as routine upgrades and modifications are made to the distribution system. Of the 336 oil filled pieces of electrical equipment, 182 units are pole mounted, 114 units are pad mounted, and 40 units are a combination of oil switches, circuit breakers and voltage regulators. It is estimated the 336 oil filled pieces of electrical equipment found on the Main Post contain 33,539 gallons of Non-PCB oil.

In addition there are 88 oil filled pieces of electrical equipment for emergency replacement stored on a contained Transformer Storage Pad at Building 488 (see Potential Spill Site Number 18 for details).

An inventory of Oil-Filled Electrical Equipment is presented at Appendix R.

Electrical equipment found on Fort Monmouth ranges in size from 5 KVA to 10,000 KVA units. Pole mounted transformers range in size from 5 KVA to 100 KVA units. However, the majority of pole mounted transformers found on Fort Monmouth range in size from 5 KVA to 50 KVA units. Five KVA units may contain as little as 3 gallons of oil and 50 KVA units generally contain about 40 gallons of oil. Pad mounted equipment ranges in size from 100 KVA to 10,000 KVA units. Pad mounted 100 KVA units may contain as little as 30 gallons of oil and transformers as large as 10,000 KVA units may contain upwards of 3,000 gallons of oil. The larger KVA units are generally located at electrical sub-stations which are discussed in further detail in Section III of this plan. Each transformer, oil switch, circuit breaker or voltage regulator contains a steel compartment (tank) that houses the insulating oil. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain.

None of the oil-filled electrical equipment on Fort Monmouth contains PCB-Contaminated (50-499 ppm) or PCB (500 ppm or greater) oil.

Presently, three electrical sub-stations are maintained and operated by the Army. Three sub-stations are located on the Main Post. Each sub-station area is discussed in further detail in Section III of this plan. All three sub-station sites have secondary containment structures that can contain the liquid contents of the largest transformer plus sufficient freeboard to account for rainwater accumulation. Each containment system is sufficiently impervious to contain both oil and water. Discharge prevention at each substation is described in detail in Paragraph 7 of the SPCCP "Detailed information on Potential Spill Sites".

Pad-mounted transformers installed since 2002 which contain over 55 gallons of oil are equipped with secondary containment.

Of the approximate 336 oil-filled electrical items in service on the Main Post, 313 units (i.e. transformers, oil switches, circuit breakers, and voltage regulators) do not have any form of secondary containment. As previously mentioned, each transformer, oil switch, circuit breaker or voltage regulator contains a steel compartment (tank) that houses the insulating oil. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain. It has been determined that constructing containment structures for the referenced 313 items is not feasible nor is it an industry standard for similar types of electrical equipment found across the United States. It should be noted that the OACSIM maintains a strong oil spill contingency plan. The plan documents the manpower, equipment, and materials available for the expeditious control and removal of discharged oil. All aspects of the Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) are referenced in Section IV.

15. HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS

Fort Monmouth has 18 hydraulic elevators located in various buildings located on the Main Post. All hydraulic elevators are currently out of service due to the closure of Fort Monmouth.

Main Post Hydraulic Elevators by Building Number

206	283 East	1000	1201 East	1204
209	283 West	1075 (Freight)	1201 West	1207
210	292	1200 East	1202 East	
277	600	1200 West	1202 West	

Most elevators travel two stories, some travel three stories. The hydraulic oil used in the operation of each elevator is contained in the cylinder-piston apparatus which raises and lowers the elevator car and in a reservoir located in each elevator's Mechanical Equipment Room. The cylinder-piston apparatus is hard piped to the oil reservoir. An electric pump, inside each reservoir, pumps oil into the cylinder-piston apparatus to raise the elevator and a valve allows the oil to drain back into the reservoir to lower the elevator. The volume of oil used in each elevator is in the range of 80 to 120 gallons, proportional to the distance traveled. Mechanical Equipment Rooms are kept locked and are accessible only to authorized maintenance personnel.

Prior to closure, the hydraulic elevators were inspected monthly in accordance with the attached Preventive Maintenance Chart; they were also and load tested annually. Newer elevators have "low oil" shut-down and alarm safety feature. Safety regulations require hoses under operating pressure to be changed every 5 years.

Detailed information for each elevator, including potential spill pathways, is presented in Appendix S.

ACSIM maintains a strong oil spill contingency plan. The plan documents the manpower, equipment, and materials available for the expeditious control and removal of discharged oil. All aspects of the Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP) are referenced in Section IV.

KENCOR INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 1659
WEST CHESTER, PA 19380

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHART

FOR
HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS

JOB INFORMATION / JOB STAMP:

TECHNICIAN WILL INITIAL UNDER EACH MONTH AND INSERT DATE THE "PM" IS COMPLETED IN THE APPROPRIATE COLUMN

DID YOU REMEMBER TO ???

- SEE CUSTOMER REP.
- GET TIME TICKETS SIGNED
- CHECK DOOR OPERATION
- CHECK DOOR REOPEN DEVICES
- CHECK FOR ACCURATE LEVELING

FREQUENCY:

NORM = KENCOR standard

SPEC = standard established by technician due to special and/or specific job requirements.

M = monthly Q = quarterly

SA = semi-annual A = annual

E = every visit

BREAKER LOCATIONS:

110 Volt:

Main Line:

	YEAR	FREQUENCY		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	SERVICE TECH-	NORM	SPEC												
	CHECK-IN W/ ONSITE CUSTOMER REP	E													
CAR	SAFETY EDGE/PHOTO-EYES/DETECTORS	M													
CAR	FLOOR LEVELS	M													
CAR	LAMPS & SIGNALS	M													
CAR	EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS	Q													
CAR TOP	GATE SWITCH CONTACTS	Q													
CAR TOP	DOOR OPERATOR & BAYONET	Q													
CAR TOP	CLEAN CAR TOP	Q													
CAR TOP	CAR DOORS, HANGERS AND TRACKS	Q													
CAR TOP	LEVELING SWITCHES	Q													
CAR TOP	CAR TOP DEVICES	Q													
HOISTWAY	HALL DOOR EQUIPMENT	A													
HOISTWAY	DOOR LOCKS	SA													
HOISTWAY	LIMIT ROLLERS	A													
HOISTWAY	LUBRICATE GUIDE RAILS (if applicable)	Q													
HOISTWAY	CLEAN HOISTWAY	A													
MACHINE ROOM	MAIN LINE CONNECTIONS & FUSES	A													
MACHINE ROOM	CONTROLLER	Q													
MACHINE ROOM	REPLACE PROCESSOR BK.UP BATTERY	A													
MACHINE ROOM	CHECK STARTER CONTACTS	Q													
MACHINE ROOM	CHECK "TANK" OIL LEVEL AND LOG	M													
MACHINE ROOM	ADDED OIL (GALLONS)	M													
MACHINE ROOM	CHECK MOTOR BELTS	Q													
MACHINE ROOM	CLEAN MACHINE ROOM FLOOR	M													
MACHINE ROOM	CLEAN PUMP UNIT OIL RECOVERY PAN	Q													
PIT	CLEAN PIT	Q													
PIT	RECYCLE OIL RECOVERY DEVICE	M													
PIT	CHECK MAIN PISTON & PACKING	M													
MISC	DOOR PRESSURE UNDER 30 POUNDS	SA													
MISC	RESCUVATORS (where installed)	A													
MISC															
MISC															
MISC															
MISC															
MISC															
MISC															
MISC															
MISC															

16. COOKING OIL AND GREASE

Due to the closure of installation, no vegetable or cooking oils are in use by the Army.

17. **POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:**

A list of all potential spill sites is included in Appendix D. This list includes all sites that have the potential to spill oil or a hazardous substance in such a quantity that it would be harmful to human health and/or the natural environment. Locations of these potential spill sites are indicated by site number on the installation maps included in Appendix B, and a detailed discussion on each potential spill site is included in the SPCCP, paragraph 7, Detailed Information on Potential Spill Sites.

SECTION III - SPCCP

1. GENERAL:

a. Requirements for the SPCCP: Fort Monmouth stores and handles oils and hazardous substances in quantities that require the preparation of a SPCCP IAW 40 CFR 112 and AR 200-1, Chapter 8.

Fort Monmouth does not store or handle oils or hazardous substances in sufficient quantities (200,000 gallons or more) to be subject to the Discharge Prevention, Containment and Countermeasure (DPCC) Regulations promulgated by the State of New Jersey. There are no known local regulations that would apply

b. Purpose of the SPCCP: It is the policy of the U.S. Army to establish and maintain the capability to contain and cleanup DA caused spills of oil and hazardous substances; to handle, use, and store all materials in such a manner as to avoid or minimize the possibility of accidental spills to land, air, and/or water. Leaks and/or releases of visible oil, fuel and hazardous materials occurring at Fort Monmouth will be promptly corrected and cleaned up as required by federal and state regulation. The SPCCP provides a current inventory of all potential spill sources of oil and hazardous substances found on the installation. The plan also identifies storage, transfer, handling and operating facilities, and evaluates their adequacy for preventing and controlling these sources of potential discharge. The SPCCP also serves as a basis to provide training in spill prevention for those personnel who require it.

c. Review: A complete review and evaluation of the SPCCP is accomplished at least once every 3 years as required by AR 200-1, 8-4(c)(3). In addition, the SPCCP shall be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

(1) Applicable regulations are revised;

(2) The plan fails in an emergency;

(3) A facility changes-in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances-in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of used oils or other hazardous substances, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;

(4) The list of emergency coordinators changes;

(5) The list of emergency equipment changes.

d. A copy of the SPCCP is maintained at each site as referenced in Section III of this plan. Copies of the SPCCP have also been provided to the Commercial Activities Contractor (i.e. Chenega Operations Services LLC, Marion Security Agency, and the NJ State Police.

e. All matters relevant to the RCRA Contingency Plan as contained in 40 CFR Parts 265.50-56 (RCRA Subpart D – Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures) are presented in Section IV-A of this document.

2. SPILL HISTORY:

A table is provided in Appendix E that summarizes spill events since the last revision of this plan. All spills were responded to by the IRT as directed by the IOSC. In events where important lessons were learned, new precautionary measures were developed.

3. **INSPECTIONS AND RECORDS:**

Inspection procedures have been developed for numerous potential spill sites on this installation. Copies of all written procedures developed by this installation are included in Appendix F. Records of these inspections are maintained by the potential spill site point of contact listed in Appendix G. Additional site specific information on inspections is provided in paragraph 7 of this section.

4. **SECURITY:**

a. Installation Entry: As previously stated under Section II, paragraph 1, Fort Monmouth is a closed military installation. At present, the Army is maintaining a small caretaker workforce for the proper upkeep of infrastructure, buildings and grounds until such time the property can be transferred to other parties. The caretaker workforce is made-up of Army civilians and contractor personnel. Staff from the Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Authority (FMERA), which is part of the New Jersey Economic Development Authority, is also stationed at the fort. In addition, as a result of hurricane Sandy, approximately 25 displaced residents are living at Fort Monmouth under the management and oversight of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). All FEMA residents residing at Fort Monmouth are scheduled to depart on or before September 30, 2014.

Marion Security Agency personnel provide 24 hour security for the Main Post. Security personnel man the entry gate which allow access to the Main Post. Only authorized personnel are allowed entry.

Security personnel are acquainted with the location of potential spill sites and the appropriate actions to take if a spill is discovered.

b. Equipment: All security measures for equipment such as master flow valves and pump controls are addressed in paragraph 7 of this section. Where applicable, each potential spill site discussion outlines the procedures and requirements for the operation of said equipment.

c. Installation Lighting: All buildings on the installation (Main Post) have security lights which assist security personnel during hours of darkness. This lighting helps to deter vandalism and aids security personnel in detecting spills.

5. **TRAINING:**

This installation has initiated a SPCCP training program that consists of the following two parts:

a. All new employees receive instruction in the proper operation of all equipment that they will normally use to perform their assigned duties. This instruction will be provided by or arranged by the employee's supervisor. Employee job descriptions, which are maintained on file in the personnel office, contain all information regarding the assigned duties of all employees on this installation.

b. All employees who are assigned to work at any of the potential spill sites listed in Appendix B are required to attend annual SPCCP briefings which include all applicable pollution control regulations, basic initial response procedures, and reporting procedures for spill events. These briefings are conducted in conjunction with the ISCP training discussed in paragraph 13 of the ISCP. All primary points of contact listed in Appendix G maintain all training records for employees under his or her supervision. Copies of all training records are also provided to the BEC.

6. SPILL PREVENTION POINTS OF CONTACT:

Oil and hazardous substance spill prevention points of contact and alternate points of contact for each potential spill site are presented in Appendix G.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

a. Site Number 1, Building 75 - Tank Farm (Main Post)

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator – 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility was a former aboveground bulk fuel storage tank farm consisting of two 210,000 gallon tanks and a tank truck unloading rack. Both tanks were of steel construction and stored # 2 heating oil. The tanks were originally installed to provide Fort Monmouth with a 30 day backup supply of fuel oil.

(3) **Containment:** Earthen dikes provided secondary containment for each storage tank. The total capacity for each containment area was approximately 250,000 gallons. Secondary containment was not provided for the area where fuel was dispensed to the bulk storage tanks or at the tank truck unloading rack.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Drainage from each containment area was controlled by a gate valve which was always kept locked when not in use. The gate valve for Tank # 1 was located outside of the containment area and the gate valve for Tank # 2 was located within the containment area. Rainwater that accumulated inside the containment areas was visually inspected for an oily sheen prior to being released to Parkers Creek. Both tanks were approximately 100 feet south of Parkers Creek. Drainage at the tank truck unloading rack was generally northwest and a storm drain is situated 90 feet from the site.

(5) **Bulk Storage Tanks:** In the Spring of 1995, all remaining fuel oil stored within the tanks was removed and transported to the main boiler plants (Bldgs. 1220 and 2700) for further use. In May of that year, both tanks were properly cleaned using a combination of hand and power washing techniques. During the tank cleaning process, all product lines were blown back into the tanks in order to remove any fuel oil which may have been present. Within two weeks of the tank cleaning, a local metal recycler dismantled both tanks and recovered the associated scrap metal. Commencing on March 10, 1997, all product lines and piping were removed from the site. A remedial investigation and subsequent cleanup action was conducted at the site. Site cleanup was completed on April 16, 1997. All remedial activities conformed to the requirements as specified in the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:26E).

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Tank unloading procedures involved dispensing fuel to tank trucks which had a nominal capacity of 1,200 gallons. All product transfers were accomplished under the supervision of the former POC for this site.

(7) **Inspection and Records:** All releases of rainwater from the containment areas were inspected prior to being released as discussed in paragraph 3(a)(1) of this section. Records of all inspections were maintained by the former POC as listed in appendix G. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** The two bulk fuel storage tanks were surrounded by an 8 foot barbed wired security fence which was kept locked at all times except when the facility was in use. All pumps and valves were also locked except during actual use.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored at this site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored at this site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** Both aboveground storage tank systems were removed and all associated cleanup activities were completed on April 16, 1997. No additional actions are required at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

b. Site Number 2, Building 1076 - Boiler Plant (Main Post)

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator – 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility was a former boiler plant that provided heat and hot water to Patterson Army Hospital. The plant consisted of two gas/oil fired boilers and one 20,000 gallon underground storage tank system. Natural gas was the primary fuel used at the site and the heating oil served as a secondary source of fuel. The Building and boilers have been dismantled and removed. The underground storage tank has also been removed, in accordance with federal and New Jersey regulations.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was provided at the facility in the form of double walled containment for both the tank and piping. The outer containment wall of the tank and associated piping was sufficiently impervious to contain the petroleum product in the event of a leak from either the primary tank or piping.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not Applicable, Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The 20,000 gallon underground storage tank and associated piping were removed in January 2005. The former tank and piping were constructed of double walled fiberglass. The tank system was designed to industry standards and was capable of effectively containing the enclosed petroleum product and was compatible with the petroleum product it contained. The outer containment wall of the tank and associated piping was sufficiently impervious to contain the petroleum product in the event of a leak from the primary tank. Continuous leak detection monitoring was used at the site consisting of liquid leak sensors located in the interstitial space of the tank and piping. The monitoring system was tested on a monthly basis to ensure proper operation. The Environmental Office maintained these monitoring records for a minimum of three years. In addition, the tank was equipped with spill and overfill prevention devices.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at this site.

(7) **Inspection and Records:** Fuel deliveries are no longer made to this site. Records of all inspections were maintained by the former POC as listed in appendix G. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. The facility no longer exists.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored at this site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored at this site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** None; the UST has been removed and associated cleanup activities completed. No additional actions are required at this site.

7. **DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:**

c. Site Number 3, Building 1220 - Boiler Plant (Main Post)

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator – 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility was a boiler plant that provided heat and hot water to the 1200 area of the Main Post. The plant consisted of three gas fired boilers. Prior to January 1998, nine 30,000 gallon underground storage tanks were used to store various grades of fuel oil. The Boiler Plant is no longer operational.

(3) **Containment:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The nine underground storage tanks were constructed of a single wall of steel. Commencing on December 31, 1997, all nine underground storage tanks and associated piping were removed from the site. A remedial investigation and subsequent cleanup action was conducted at the site. Site cleanup was completed on January 26, 1998. All remedial activities conformed to the requirements as specified in the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:26E).

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** Records of all inspections were maintained by the former POC as listed in appendix G. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. The facility no longer exists.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** None; the underground storage tanks were removed and associated cleanup activities completed. No additional actions are required at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

d. Site Number 4, Building 2700 - Boiler Plant (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility served as a boiler plant that provided heat and hot water to the Myer Center (Bldg. 2700). The plant consisted of two gas fired boilers. Prior to March 1998, five 25,000 gallon underground storage tanks were used to store various grades of fuel oil. Following the removal of the underground storage tank system, natural gas was the only source of fuel used at the site. Both boilers are still in place, however they are not active. There are no future plans to reactivate the boiler plant; heat and hot water is now provided by other boilers located in a separate Mechanical Building (see Site Number 30)

(3) **Containment:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The five underground storage tanks were constructed of a single wall of steel. Commencing on March 23, 1998, all five underground storage tanks and associated piping were removed from the site. A remedial investigation and subsequent cleanup action was conducted at the site. Site cleanup was completed on March 26, 1998. All remedial activities conformed to the requirements as specified in the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:26E).

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(7) **Inspection and Records:** Records of all inspections were maintained by the former POC as listed in appendix G. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. The facility no longer exists.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** None; the underground storage tanks were removed and associated cleanup activities completed. No additional actions are required at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

e. Site Number 5, Building 273 - Garrison Fuel Station (Main Post)

(1) **POC: Subcontract Compliance Administrator - 848-456-4642**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility provided gasoline and diesel fuel to government motor vehicles which were operated by Fort Monmouth personnel in the course of their duties; it also provided kerosene for portable space heaters used at Installation security guard shelters during cold weather. The facility consisted of three above ground storage tanks (AST) (one 10,000 gallon unleaded regular gasoline tank, one compartmented tank consisting of a 6,000 gallon diesel fuel compartment and a 4,000 gallon gasoline compartment and a 500 gallon aboveground kerosene storage tank) located on concrete foundations immediately outside the curbed pump island area. The two 10,000 gallon ASTs are out of service and all fuel has been removed from the ASTs and associated piping. Operation of the two ASTs ceased in August of 2011. The Station has three motor fuel dispensing pumps on two islands. The three dispensing pumps are not in service at this time. The ASTs were protected from vehicle impacts by concrete filled steel pipe bollards. The 10,000 gallon ASTs (i.e. gasoline and diesel) were enclosed by a vinyl architectural fence. The 500 gallon AST formerly used to store kerosene is now used to store gasoline under caretaker status.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment for the two 10,000 ASTs was provided in the form of double walled containment for the tanks and piping, and sumps under the motor fuel dispensers. The dispenser sumps as well as the outer containment walls of the tanks and associated piping were sufficiently impervious to contain the fuel product in the event of a leak from dispensers, the primary tanks or piping. Piping drained toward transition sumps at each AST so that a leak in the inner wall would collect in the sump and would have been detected by a sensor in the sump. The outer containment wall for the tanks and piping was sufficiently impervious to contain the fuel product in the event of a leak from the primary tank or piping. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the two 10,000 gallon ASTs are currently not in service. The 500 gallon gasoline AST is double walled steel, designed to industry standards.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Drainage from the fill ports of the motor fuel tanks was to the southeast. A storm drain is situated inside the curbed pump island area at the east side. Drainage from the fuel dispensing pumps was to the east toward the storm drain. The closest fuel dispensing pump was 25 feet from the storm drain. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the two 10,000 gallon ASTs are currently not in service. Drainage from the fill port of the 500 gallon AST is to the northeast toward the previously identified storm drain. A "spill stopper" mat is maintained at the facility for covering the storm drain during bulk fuel deliveries.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The two 10,000 gallon above ground storage tanks were of double wall steel construction and were impact, ballistic and fire-rated; one tank was compartmented to hold both diesel fuel and regular gasoline. The tanks were designed to industry standards and were capable of effectively containing the enclosed gasoline or diesel product. Furthermore, the inner steel tanks were compatible with the product stored. The outer steel walls were sufficiently impervious to contain the gasoline or diesel product in the event of a leak from the primary tank. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the two 10,000 gallon ASTs are currently not in service. The 500 gallon gasoline AST is double walled steel, designed to industry standards, compatible with the gasoline stored and capable of effectively containing the gasoline. The outer containment wall is

sufficiently impervious to contain the gasoline in the event of a leak from the primary tank. A tank mounted indicator warns of leakage of product into the interstitial space of the AST.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** All fuel deliveries are made to this facility by tank truck. The maximum amount of fuel delivered to the tank at any given time is 500 gallons. All product transfers are conducted under the supervision of the Subcontract Compliance Administrator. Prior to making any fuel deliveries, the fuel level within the tank is measured before any fuel is off loaded into the tank. In addition, the Subcontract Compliance Administrator inspects the fuel delivery vehicle and associated apparatus. Upon making these checks, the Subcontract Compliance Administrator allows the process of off loading fuel to commence. The Subcontract Compliance Administrator remains onsite for the duration of the fuel unloading procedure. In the event of discharge to the environment, the Subcontract Compliance Administrator will immediately report the spill to his immediate supervisor. The standard practices employed by the Subcontract Compliance Administrator are documented in the Standard Operating Procedure *Commercial Deliveries of Bulk Petroleum Products* (Appendix P). Fuel unloading procedures are designed to meet the minimum requirements as specified by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** A product level reading from the 500 gallon AST is taken before and after each fuel delivery. The Subcontract Compliance Administrator and the BRAC Environmental Coordinator maintain records for all fuel deliveries. The gasoline AST is inspected daily and records of these inspections are maintained by the BRAC Environmental Coordinator.

(8) **Security:** The facility is a self-service operation. The fuel dispensing pump for the 500 gallon AST is kept locked when not in use. The fill cap to the tank is kept locked at all times except during a fuel delivery. The primary or alternate point of contact retains keys for this facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Spill absorbent materials (i.e. speedy dry, spill pads, and cloth rags) are stored at the site and are used to handle minor spills of less than one gallon. Spills above this quantity are reported to the Installation On-Scene Coordinator (IOSC) and action is then taken by the Installation Response Team (IRT). Also, a "spill stopper" mat is maintained at the facility for closing the storm drain during deliveries.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:**

TYPE OF FAILURE	POTENTIAL SPILL (gal)	DIRECTION OF FLOW	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	RATE OF FLOW
Fuel Unloading Operation	500	Northeast toward Storm drain	None	Variable

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** The only deficiency at this site is the absence of containment for the delivery vehicle during product transfer. To compensate for this deficiency, all transfers are performed under the direct supervision of the Subcontract Compliance Administrator. This will allow any spill to be detected immediately and responded to accordingly. Also, a "spill stopper" mat is maintained at the facility and used to cover the storm drain during deliveries.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

f. Site Number 6, Building 699 - Main Post Army/Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES) Gas Station

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator- 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility was a full service gas station that in addition to selling gasoline also provided automotive repair services. Services were available only too active, reserve, and retired military personnel and their dependents. The facility itself consisted of two above ground double wall storage tanks, each of which was 10,000 gallons in capacity. The tanks were double wall steel construction; one tank was compartmented to hold both mid-grade and premium gasoline. In addition, there were six fuel dispensing pumps at the site. The two 10,000 gallon ASTs are out of service and all fuel has been removed from the ASTs and associated piping. Operations at this facility ceased in June of 2011.

(3) **Containment:** In addition to the double wall storage tanks, secondary containment was provided at the facility in the form of sumps under the dispensers and double wall fiberglass piping. Piping drained toward transition sumps at each AST so that a leak in the inner wall would collect in the sump and would have been detected by a sensor in the sump. The outer containment wall for the tanks and piping was sufficiently impervious to contain the fuel product in the event of a leak from the primary tanks or piping. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the two 10,000 gallon ASTs are currently not in service.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The above ground storage tanks were double wall steel construction and were impact, ballistic and fire-rated; one tank was compartmented to hold both mid-grade and premium gasoline. The tanks were designed to industry standards and were capable of effectively containing the enclosed gasoline product. Furthermore, the inner steel tanks were compatible with the gasoline product stored. The outer steel walls were sufficiently impervious to contain the gasoline product in the event of a leak from the primary tank. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the two 10,000 gallon ASTs are currently not in service.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at this site.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** Fuel deliveries are no longer made to this site. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. This facility is no longer in service.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies as it relates to the two 10,000 gallon ASTs and associated piping. The two 10,000 gallon ASTs are out of service and all fuel has been removed from the ASTs and associated piping.

In October 1989, it was discovered that approximately 11,000 gallons of gasoline leaked from several product lines at the site and caused serious contamination to both soil and ground water. As a result of the leak, all tank piping was replaced with double-walled fiberglass piping. The aforementioned product release was associated with the former underground storage tanks which were removed in 2008. The out of service ASTs and associated piping never had a product discharge to soil or groundwater.

Since the 1989 discharge, a remediation program has been in place to recover lost product from the ground water and to treat site soils via in-situ methods. A remediation project is still ongoing and will continue until the site meets the NJDEP's Remediation Standards.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

g. Site Number 7, Building 750 - Garrison Transportation Motor Pool (Main Post)

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator- 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility was used by the Directorate of Logistics as a storage area for the installation vehicle fleet. In addition to being a storage area, complete automotive repairs were made to the vehicles at this site. Formerly, two underground storage tanks and four product dispensing pumps were located at the site and provided fuel to the installation vehicle fleet. The former USTs were a 15,000 gallon diesel fuel tank and an 8,000 gallon unleaded gasoline tank. Both tanks were removed in February 2005 in accordance with federal and New Jersey regulations.

In addition, a tanker truck with a 1,200 gallon capacity was parked at this facility when not engaged in making fuel deliveries. The vehicle was used to deliver diesel fuel to various on-site emergency generators. As a result of installation closure, the tanker truck is no longer stationed at Fort Monmouth.

(3) **Containment:** The fuel tanker truck was parked in a concrete contained area. The containment system was of concrete design and had a capacity of 1,300 gallons. The containment system was sufficiently impervious to contain both gasoline and rainwater and had sufficient freeboard to allow for rainwater accumulation. A locked valve allowed accumulated rainwater to be drained from the containment system. Prior to discharging any rainwater from the containment system, it was visually inspected for the presence of sheen. If no contaminants were visually observed, the rainwater was released to the adjacent pavement. The Environmental Office maintained records of these releases for a period of not less than three (3) years.

Secondary containment for the former tank system was provided at the facility in the form of double walled containment for the piping only. The outer containment wall was sufficiently impervious to contain the fuel product in the event of a leak from the primary pipe.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The tanks at the site were constructed of a single wall of fiberglass and the tank piping was constructed of double walled fiberglass. The tank system was designed to industry standards. The fiberglass material was compatible with the petroleum products stored and said tanks were capable of effectively containing the enclosed fuel products. The product lines were sloped from the fuel dispensing islands back to a sump which was situated a top of each underground storage tank. Liquid leak sensors were installed inside the sumps and served as continuous leak detection monitors for the piping. Automatic tank gauges were installed within the tanks and they continuously monitored the product levels within each tank. These gauges served as leak detection devices for the tanks. Said monitoring devices were tested on a monthly basis to ensure proper operation. The Environmental Office maintained records of these tests for a minimum of three years. Spill and overfill prevention devices were also installed at the site.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at this site.

(7) **Inspection and Records:** Fuel deliveries are no longer made to this site. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. This facility is no longer in service.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** None. The underground storage tanks were removed in February 2005. Containment for the tanker truck was constructed in May 2002.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

h. Site Number 8, Building 2070 - Golf Course (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility served as a storage area for vehicles and equipment used in the maintenance of the Fort Monmouth Golf Course. In addition to being a storage area, the site was used for routine maintenance and repairs of Golf Course equipment. Two aboveground storage tanks with attached fuel dispensing pumps were also located at the facility. Both tanks were 500 gallons in capacity, one tank stored unleaded gasoline and the other tank stored diesel fuel.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was provided at the facility in the form of double walled containment for both aboveground storage tanks and a concrete containment for the delivery vehicle. The delivery vehicle secondary containment was of concrete design and was cable of containing 3,500 gallons of liquid (1,000 gallons of petroleum products and 2,500 gallons of rainwater). The containment system was large enough to house both the fuel delivery vehicle (unloading operations) and both tanks. The containment system was sufficiently impervious to contain both fuel and rainwater.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Drainage from the tank fill ports was to the west toward a wooded area. The distance between the fill ports and the wooded area was approximately 25 feet.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** As previously mentioned, both aboveground storage tanks at the site were 500 gallons in capacity. Both tanks were of double walled construction, consisting of a single inner steel wall which was encased in a six inch thick, reinforced concrete vault. The tanks were designed to industry standards and were capable of effectively containing the enclosed petroleum products. Furthermore, the inner steel tanks were compatible with the petroleum products they contained. The outer concrete containment walls were sufficiently impervious to contain petroleum products in the event of a leak from the primary tank.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** All fuel deliveries were made at this facility by tank truck. The maximum amount of fuel delivered to a tank at any given time was 500 gallons. All product transfers were conducted under the supervision of the Grounds Manager. Fuel unloading procedures were designed to meet the minimum requirements as specified by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** A product level measurement for each aboveground storage tank was taken before and after each fuel delivery. Records were maintained for all fuel deliveries by the Grounds Manager. Each aboveground storage tank and associated containment was visually inspected monthly for signs of leaks, proper labeling and general site conditions. The Environmental Office maintained records of these inspections for a period of not less than 3 years.

(8) **Security:** All fuel dispensing controls were turned off and secured when not in use. The fill caps to the tanks were kept locked at all times except during a fuel delivery. The primary or alternate point of contact retained keys for this facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Spill absorbent materials (i.e. speedy dry, spill pads, and cloth rags) were stored at the site and were used to handle minor spills of less than one gallon. Spills above this quantity were reported to the Installation On-Scene Coordinator (IOSC) and action was then taken by the Installation Response Team (IRT).

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Potential spills would have been controlled by the secondary containment system and therefore posed no threat to the surrounding environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** None required; a secondary containment system for delivery vehicles was constructed at this site in May 2002.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

i. Site Number 9, Building 2562 - Garrison Fuel Station (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility served as a former storage area for grass cutting equipment which was used in the Charles Wood Area of Fort Monmouth. One underground storage tank and one fuel dispensing pump were located at the site. The tank was 5,000 gallons in capacity and stored unleaded gasoline.

(3) **Containment:** Not applicable. Unleaded gasoline is no longer stored at the site.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Unleaded gasoline is no longer stored at the site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The underground storage tank was constructed of a single wall of steel. Commencing on August 16, 1993, the underground storage tank and associated piping was removed from the site. A remedial investigation and subsequent cleanup action was conducted at the site. Site cleanup was completed on August 30, 1993. All remedial activities conformed to the requirements as specified in the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:26E).

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Unleaded gasoline is no longer stored at the site.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** This facility is no longer in use.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Unleaded gasoline is no longer stored at the site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Unleaded gasoline is no longer stored at the site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** No additional actions are required at this site.

7. **DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:**

j. Site Number 10, Building 2567 - Charles Wood Army/Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) Gas Station

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator- 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility was a combination mini-mart and gasoline station. The facility sold gasoline and other household commodities to active, reserve, retired military personnel and their dependents. No automotive repair work was conducted at this site. The gasoline portion of the facility consisted of one 12,000 gallon compartmented aboveground storage tank (AST) and two multi-product fuel dispensing pumps. The AST consisted of a 6,000 gallon regular gasoline compartment, a 3,000 gallon mid-grade gasoline compartment and a 3,000 gallon premium grade compartment. Each pump was equipped with six hose attachments for dispensing three grades of fuel. The 12,000 gallon AST is out of service and all fuel has been removed from the AST and associated piping. Operations at this facility ceased in January of 2011.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was provided at the facility in the form of a double walled tank, double walled piping and sumps under the dispensers. The dispenser sumps and the outer containment wall for the tank and associated piping were sufficiently impervious to contain the gasoline products in the event of a leak from the primary tanks and/or piping. Piping drained toward transition sumps at the AST so that a leak in the inner wall would collect in the transition sump and would have been detected by a sensor in the sump. Dispenser sumps and transition sumps were inspected monthly to assure they were free of product, water or debris. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the 12,000 gallon AST is out of service and all fuel has been removed from the AST and associated piping.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The above ground storage tank was of double wall steel construction and was impact, ballistic and fire-rated; the tank was compartmented to hold various grades of gasoline. The tank was designed to industry standards and was capable of effectively containing the enclosed gasoline product. Furthermore, the inner steel tanks were compatible with the product stored. The outer steel wall was sufficiently impervious to contain the gasoline product in the event of a leak from the primary tanks. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the 12,000 gallon AST is out of service and all fuel has been removed from the AST and associated piping.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** Fuel deliveries are no longer made to this site. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. This facility is no longer in service.

(9) **Spill Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies as it relates to the 12,000 gallon AST and associated piping. The 12,000 gallon ASTs is out of service and all fuel has been removed from the AST and associated piping.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

k. Site Number 11, Building 9061 - DPW Maintenance Shop (Evans Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The Evans Area property is now under the ownership of the Local Reuse Authority, Wall Township, NJ.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This former shop provided general maintenance and repair services for buildings and structures located in the Evans Area of Fort Monmouth. A 1,000 gallon aboveground storage tank with an attached fuel dispensing pump was maintained and operated directly outside the shop. The tank was situated on a concrete pad and stored diesel fuel. The U.S. Army relocated all its mission activities from the Evans Area to the Main Post and the Charles Wood Area in the mid-to-later 1990's. The Evans Area property has been transferred to the Local Reuse Authority operating in Wall Township, NJ.

(3) **Containment:** Not applicable. Diesel fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Diesel fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The 1,000 gallon aboveground storage tank has been relocated to the Fort Monmouth Marina, Building 450 (Site Number 17).

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Diesel fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** Records were maintained for all past fuel deliveries by the shop leader. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** This facility is no longer in use.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Diesel fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Diesel fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** No additional actions are required at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

l. Site Number 12, Buildings 121, 122 & 123 - Main Post Central Hazardous Waste Storage Area

(1) **POC: Environmental Technician - 732-380-7523**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility serves as the central hazardous waste storage area for the Main Post. The U.S. Army Fort Monmouth is registered with the U.S.E.P.A. as a "Small Quantity Generator" (SQG) of hazardous waste and the above referenced agency has issued the following identification number for the site: NJ3210020597. Being identified as a SQG Facility, hazardous waste can only be stored at this site for a period of 180 days or less. The facility itself consists of three prefabricated storage buildings and two outside drum storage pads. All five structures are situated on a concrete reinforced pad.

Buildings 121 and 122 are used to store a variety of hazardous waste which include the following types: flammables, combustibles, corrosives, oxidizers, poisons, RCRA listed wastes and RCRA characteristic wastes. The buildings are constructed of concrete and have the following size dimensions: 20' x 10' x 9'5". The structures are compartmentalized into three equal size sections which enables incompatible wastes to be stored separately. Each compartment also has a sump which serves as secondary containment. In addition, the building is temperature controlled and has a fire suppression system within each compartment.

Building 123 is used to store out of service transformers, capacitors, switches, and other types of electrical equipment which contain PCB Contaminated and Non PCB oils. Batteries are also stored within this structure. The building is also constructed of concrete and has the following size dimensions: 12' x 24" x 12'. One large storage room is found inside the structure and underneath the grated flooring is a sump which serves as secondary containment. In addition, the building is equipped with a thermostat controlled exhaust fan and has a fire suppression system. The outside drum storage pads are constructed of concrete and have the following size dimensions: 20' x 10' x 1'6". The pads are designed to hold thirty-two 55 gallon drums and each pad has one large sump which serves as secondary containment.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment has been provided for all three buildings and the two outside drum storage pads. As previously mentioned, two of the buildings are compartmentalized into three sections and each section has its own containment sump. Each of these sumps can hold up to 270 gallons. The PCB/battery storage building has one large containment sump which can hold up to 1,300 gallons. The outside drum storage pads have one large containment sump which can hold up to 900 gallons. The containment sumps found at this site are sufficiently impervious to contain the various hazardous wastes that are stored should a release occur from a primary storage container (i.e. 55 gallon drum).

(4) **Site Drainage:** Essentially, there is no drainage from the three storage buildings. Drainage from these buildings can only be accomplished by pumping directly out of the containment sumps. Any materials removed from these sumps would be evaluated for being a potential hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly. Drums stored on the outside storage pads are protected by polyethylene covers which prevent rainwater from coming into contact with the drums. Rainwater does however enter the containment sump and before it is discharged it is visually inspected for the presence of a sheen. The containment sumps have manually operated valves that allow accumulated rainwater to be drained out when the valves are in the open position. The valves are always maintained in a closed position except when rainwater is being drained from a containment sump. In addition, threaded plugs are maintained within each drainage valve and serve as a backup mechanism to prevent unwanted discharges. If no contaminants are visually observed, the rainwater is released to the adjacent area. Records of these releases are maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility listed in appendix G.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** Not applicable.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** The relocation of hazardous waste from satellite accumulation areas to the central hazardous waste storage area is conducted by a trained environmental technician who works under the supervision of the BRAC Environmental Coordinator.

All hazardous waste loaded for offsite transportation is properly labeled and manifested in accordance with the applicable regulations prior to it leaving the facility. Only licensed hazardous waste transporters are utilized by Fort Monmouth and all hazardous wastes are sent to U.S.E.P.A. permitted Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** This facility is inspected on a weekly basis by the primary point of contact and/or his appointed representatives. Each storage compartment currently housing hazardous waste is visually inspected for signs of leaks or any other potential problem. Inspection records are maintained by the Environmental Office.

(8) **Security:** The site is completely surrounded by a security fence which is kept locked during periods of non-activity. Each building compartment is also secured by a locking door. Only the primary point of contact and his appointed representatives retain keys for this facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Since secondary containment is provided for each storage area, spill control equipment and supplies are not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies can be obtained from the Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would be controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills pose no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this time.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

m. Site Number 13, Building 2630, 2631 & 2632 - Charles Wood Central Hazardous Waste Storage Area

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This former facility served as the central hazardous waste storage area for the Charles Wood Area. The U.S. Army Fort Monmouth was registered with the U.S.E.P.A. as a "Small Quantity Generator" (SQG) of hazardous waste and the above referenced agency issued the following identification number for the site: NJ2210020978. Being identified as a SQG Facility, hazardous waste was stored at this site for a period of 180 days or less. The facility itself consisted of three prefabricated storage buildings and one outside drum storage pad. All four structures were situated on a concrete reinforced pad.

Buildings 2630 and 2631 were used to store a variety of hazardous wastes which included the following types: flammables, combustibles, corrosives, oxidizers, poisons, RCRA listed wastes and RCRA characteristic wastes. The buildings were constructed of concrete and had the following size dimensions: 20' x 10' x 9'5". Each structure was compartmentalized into three equal size sections which enabled incompatible wastes to be stored separately. Each compartment also had a sump which served as secondary containment. In addition, the buildings were temperature controlled and had fire suppression systems within each compartment.

Building 2632 was used to store spent batteries and out of service electrical equipment which contained PCB Contaminated and Non PCB oils. The building was also constructed of concrete and had the following size dimensions: 20' x 28' x 10'. The building was divided into two separate rooms, a larger storage area and a small office. Secondary containment was provided in the form of a six inch concrete dike which lined the inside perimeter of the storage area. In addition, the storage area was equipped with a thermostat controlled exhaust fan and had a built in fire suppression system. The outside drum storage pad was constructed of concrete and had the following size dimensions: 20' x 10' x 1'6". The pad was designed to hold thirty-two 55 gallon drums and the pad had one large sump which serves as secondary containment.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was been provided for the three buildings and the outside drum storage pad. As previously mentioned, two of the buildings were compartmentalized into three equal sections and each section had its own containment sump. Each of these sumps could hold up to 270 gallons. The concrete dike within the battery storage area was designed to hold up to 1,600 gallons. The outside drum storage pad had one large containment sump which could hold up to 900 gallons. The containment sumps found at this site were sufficiently impervious to contain the various hazardous wastes that were stored should a release have occurred from a primary storage container (i.e. 55 gallon drum).

(4) **Site Drainage:** Essentially, there was no drainage from the three storage buildings. Drainage from these buildings could only be accomplished by pumping directly out of the containment sumps. Any materials removed from these sumps would have been evaluated for being a potential hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly. Drums stored on the outside storage pad were protected by polyethylene covers which prevented rainwater from coming into contact with the drums. Rainwater did however enter the containment sump and before it was discharged it was visually inspected for the presence of a sheen. The containment sump had a manually operated valve that allowed accumulated rainwater to be drained out when the valve was in the open position. The valve was always maintained in a closed position except when rainwater was being drained from the containment sump. In addition, a threaded plug was maintained within the drainage valve and served as a backup mechanism to prevent unwanted discharges. If no contaminants were visually observed, the rainwater was released to the adjacent area. Records of these releases are maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility listed in appendix G.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** Not applicable.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** The relocation of hazardous waste from satellite accumulation areas to the central hazardous waste storage area was conducted by a trained environmental technician who worked under the supervision of the BRAC Environmental Coordinator.

All hazardous waste loaded for offsite transportation was properly labeled and manifested in accordance with the applicable regulations prior to it leaving the facility. Only licensed hazardous waste transporters were utilized by Fort Monmouth and all hazardous wastes are sent to U.S.E.P.A. permitted Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** This facility was inspected on a weekly basis by the primary POC and/or his appointed representative. Each storage compartment which housed hazardous waste was visually inspected for signs of leaks or any other potential problem. Inspection records are maintained by the Environmental Office.

(8) **Security:** The site was completely surrounded by a security fence which was kept locked during periods of non-activity. Each building compartment was also secured by a locking door. Only the primary POC and his appointed representatives retained keys for the facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Since secondary containment was provided for each storage area, spill control equipment and supplies were not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies could be obtained from the Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would have been controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills posed no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There were no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

n. Site Number 14, Building 9380 - Evans Central Hazardous Waste Storage Area

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The Evans Area property is now under the ownership of the Local Reuse Authority, Wall Township, NJ.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility served as the central hazardous waste storage area for the Evans Area. The U. S. Army Fort Monmouth was registered with the U.S.E.P.A. as a "Large Quantity Generator" (LQG) of hazardous waste and the above referenced agency issued the following identification number for the site: NJ3210020324. Being identified as a LQG Facility, hazardous waste could only be stored at this site for a period of 90 days or less. The facility consisted of a prefabricated storage building and an outside drum storage pad. Both structures were situated on a concrete reinforced pad.

The U.S. Army relocated all mission related activities from the Evans Area to the Main Post and the Charles Wood Area. Mission related activities were terminated at the Evans Area on or before September 30, 1999. The DPW Environmental Office has since filed the necessary paperwork with the NJDEP to deactivate the Evans Area EPA ID Number NJ3210020324.

Building 9380 and the outside drum storage pad have been relocated to the Main Post Central Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Site Number 12). Both structures are currently being utilized to support the hazardous waste mission on the Main Post.

(3) **Containment:** Building 9380 and the outside drum storage pad have been relocated to the Main Post. Hazardous wastes are no longer stored at this location.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Building 9380 and the outside drum storage pad have been relocated to the Main Post. Hazardous wastes are no longer stored at this location.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** Not Applicable.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Hazardous wastes are no longer stored at this location.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** This facility was inspected on a daily basis by the primary POC and/or his appointed representative. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. Hazardous wastes are no longer stored at this site.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Hazardous wastes are no longer stored at this site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Hazardous wastes are no longer stored at this location.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** No additional actions are required.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

o. Site Number 15, Building 623 - PCB Storage (Main Post)

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator - 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility served as the central storage area for out of service transformers, capacitors, switches, and other types of electrical equipment which contained PCB, PCB Contaminated and Non PCB oils. The building is no longer in use and has been demolished. The facility has been replaced by a new building which is located at Site Number 12. Building 623 was a one story wood structure which was constructed on a concrete pad. The building had the following size dimensions: 102' x 26' x 12'.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was provided at the facility in the form of a concrete dike. The dike lined the entire inside perimeter of the building and was constructed to a height of 8". Any spills originating from inside the building would have been contained by the concrete dike.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Essentially, there was no drainage from this facility. Drainage from the building could only be accomplished by pumping directly out of the secondary containment. Any spill materials that were removed from within the dike would have been classified as hazardous waste and disposed of as such.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** Not applicable.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** The relocation of out of service electrical equipment to the former central storage area was always conducted under the supervision of the hazardous waste disposal officer and/or his appointed representative. Records of these relocations were maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** This facility was inspected on a weekly basis by the primary point of contact and/or his appointed representatives. All items being stored inside the facility were visually inspected for signs of leaks or any other potential problem. A record of these inspections was maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility as listed in appendix G. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** The facility was kept locked at all times and only the primary point of contact and his appointed representatives retained keys for this facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Since secondary containment was provided at the site, spill control equipment and supplies were not stored at the facility. Spill control equipment and supplies could have been obtained from the Environmental Office or the Fire Department.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would have been controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills posed no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** The decision to close the facility was based on two factors, the location and the age of the facility. Building 623 was located in an area of Fort Monmouth which contains many administrative buildings and the structure was built in 1941. These two factors alone were the reasons for closing the facility.

In December of 1992, a contract was awarded to Doolan Environmental, Inc. to decontaminate the interior of building 623. The cleanup involved scarifying all concrete surfaces within the building. Contaminates generated from the scarifying process were containerized and sent to Aptus, Inc. for thermal treatment. Final cleanup was completed in February and the building was demolished in May of 1993. Following the demolition, soil samples were collected at the site to document the closure of the facility. The sample results verified that no PCBs were released to the environment. No further action is required for this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

p. Site Number 16, Building 2707 - Pulse Power (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility was used by the Electronics Technology Devices Laboratory (ETD & L). Said activity has since moved to Adelphi, Maryland as part of the BRAC 91 relocation initiative. Previous activities at the facility included the research and development of high power/high voltage (HP/HV) components and sub-systems for military applications. Five underground storage tanks were located within the facility during ETD & L's tenure.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was provided at the facility in the form of double walled containment for four of the five underground storage tanks. This secondary containment included the piping for the four UST systems.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored at this site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** As previously mentioned, there were five underground storage tanks at the facility. Four of the five tank systems were constructed of fiberglass. The remaining tank (tank # 1) was of double wall, stainless steel construction. Tank # 1 had a 1,000 gallon capacity and was used to store waste solvents. Tank # 1 was removed from service in 1992. Tank # 2 had a 2,000 gallon capacity and served as a spill retention tank for the East and West High Bay Areas. Tank # 3 had a 4,000 gallon capacity and was used to store a copper sulfate and water solution. Tank # 4 also had a 4,000 gallon capacity and was used to store ethylene glycol. Tank # 5 had a capacity of 10,000 gallons and was used to store Non-PCB electrical oil.

The 1,000 gallon double wall stainless steel tank system (tank # 1) had continuous leak detection monitoring which was accomplished through the use a of liquid leak sensor that was placed in the interstitial space of the tank. The 2,000 gallon UST system (tank # 2) was constructed of a single wall of fiberglass and had no leak detection system. The other three UST systems (tank #s'3, 4 & 5) were constructed of double walled fiberglass. The three tank systems had continuous leak detection monitoring which was accomplished through the use of liquid leak sensors that were placed in the interstitial spaces of the tanks and piping. In addition, spill and overfill prevention devices were installed on all three tank systems.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** All product transfers were conducted under the supervision of the primary point of contact and/or his appointed representative.

(7) **Inspection and Records:** A product level reading for each tank was taken before and after each material transfer. Records of these transfers were maintained by the primary point of contact. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** The entire facility was surrounded by an 8 foot barbed wired security fence. Access to the facility could only be achieved by entering through the building's front entranceway.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored at this site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored at this site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** All five tank systems were removed from the site in September of 1998. No additional actions are required at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

q. Site Number 17, Building 450 – Fort Monmouth Marina (Main Post)

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator – 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** The Directorate of Morale, Welfare and Recreation operated and maintained a marina at this site prior to post closure. The marina was open to all active and retired military personnel, Department of the Army civilians and contractor personnel working at Fort Monmouth. A 1,000 gallon aboveground storage tank with an attached fuel dispensing pump was maintained and operated within the facility grounds. The tank is situated on a concrete pad and stored unleaded gasoline. The 1,000 gallon AST is out of service and all fuel has been removed from the AST and associated piping.

HQDA OACSIM is currently leasing the marina to the FMERA until such time the marina is sold or transferred to the FMERA. In turn the FMERA is leasing the marina to a third party.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment is provided for the aboveground tank in the form of double walled containment. Secondary containment is also provided for the delivery vehicle. The secondary containment system is of concrete design and is cable of containing 3,500 gallons of liquid (1,000 gallons of gasoline and 2,500 gallons of rainwater). The containment system is large enough to house both the fuel delivery vehicle (unloading operations) and the tank itself. The containment system is sufficiently impervious to contain both gasoline and rainwater. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the 1,000 gallon AST is not in service.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The aboveground storage tank at the site is 1,000 gallons in capacity. The tank is of double walled construction, consisting of a single inner steel wall which is encased in a six inch thick, reinforced concrete vault. The tank is designed to industry standards and is capable of effectively containing the enclosed gasoline product. Furthermore, the inner steel tank is compatible with the gasoline product it contains. The outer concrete containment wall is sufficiently impervious to contain the gasoline product in the event of a leak from the primary tank. The surrounding containment is sufficiently impervious to contain gasoline and has sufficient free board to also contain any rainwater that may have accumulated between inspections. As previously mentioned under paragraph 2, the 1,000 gallon AST is out of service and all fuel has been removed from the AST and associated piping. At present, the marina operator has no plans to utilize the 1,000 gallon AST.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** Fuel deliveries are no longer made to this site. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. This facility is no longer in service.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** Due to the close proximity of Oceanport Creek, a secondary containment system was constructed for this tank in April of 2002. The secondary containment system is of concrete design and is cable of containing 3,500 gallons of liquid (1,000 gallons of gasoline and 2,500 gallons of rainwater). The containment system is large enough to house both the fuel delivery vehicle (unloading operations) and the tank itself. The containment system is sufficiently impervious to contain both gasoline and rainwater.

The 1,000 gallon AST is out of service and all fuel has been removed from the AST and associated piping.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

r. Site Number 18, Building 488 – Transformer Storage Pad (Main Post)

(1) **POC: Environmental Technician – 732-380-7523**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility is utilized by the OACSIM for storing replacement transformers and related types of electrical equipment. Said equipment contains insulating oils (mineral oil) which are defined as being Non-PCB Class oils. The Toxic Substance and Control Act (TSCA) defines Non-PCB Class oils as containing less than 50 parts per million PCB. The storage area itself consists of a concrete reinforced pad with the following size dimensions: 100' x 30'. The pad is surrounded by a six inch concrete curb which serves as secondary containment. Approximately 90 transformers are currently stored on the pad. The transformers range in size from 10 KVA to 500 KVA transformers. A 10 KVA transformer may contain as little as nine gallons of mineral oil. A 500 KVA transformer may contain as much as two hundred gallons of mineral oil. Based upon the total number of transformers in storage (90), the OACSIM estimates the total gallonage to be 4,482 gallons. The pad is located 30 feet north of building 488.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment has been provided for the transformer storage pad in the form of concrete curbing. The concrete curb surrounding the transformer storage pad is designed to hold up to 11,220 gallons. The containment system is sufficiently impervious to contain both the insulating oils and rainwater.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Essentially, there is no drainage from the transformer storage pad. Drainage from the pad can only be accomplished by opening a threaded PVC plug from a 3 inch PVC discharge pipe located in the southeast corner of the containment sump. The threaded plug is maintained in place at all times except when rainwater is being actively released from the containment sump. Prior to discharging any rainwater from the containment sump, it is visually inspected for the presence of a sheen. If no contaminants are visually observed, the rainwater is released onto the adjacent pavement. Records of these releases are maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility listed in appendix G.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The transformers themselves contain steel compartments (tanks) that house the insulating oils. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Transformers are placed and/or removed from this site by utilizing an appropriately sized forklift or utility truck. The utility trucks utilized by the electrical shop are equipped with a hydraulic boom which is capable of loading and unloading transformers.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** As a minimum, this facility is inspected on a weekly basis by the primary point of contact and/or his appointed representatives. A record of each inspection is maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility as listed in appendix G.

(8) **Security:** The site is completely surrounded by a security fence which is kept locked during periods of non-activity. The primary point of contact and his appointed representatives, the OACSIM and the Chenega Operations Services electrical shop retain keys for this site.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Since secondary containment is provided for the transformer storage pad, spill control equipment and supplies are not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies can be obtained from the Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would be controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills pose no threat to the surrounding environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this time.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

s. Site Number 19, Building 2071 – Pesticide/Herbicide Mixing Area,
Fort Monmouth Golf Course (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** The Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Authority (FMERA) operates and maintains a golf course at this site. The golf course became the property of the FMERA on May 29, 2014. The FMERA is leasing the golf course to a third party.

A mixing pad, along with the rest of the maintenance operation, is located in the southwest corner of the golf course. The mixing pad is of concrete reinforced construction and has the following size dimensions: 12' x 20'. A 2-½ inch curb surrounds the mixing pad and serves as secondary containment. FMERA's sub-lessee maintains a contract with a licensed vendor for applying pesticides and herbicides at the golf course. The contract maintained by the sub-lessee is solely for the purpose of maintaining the golf course. No pesticides and/or herbicides are stored onsite. Said chemicals are provided under contract by the licensed vendor. A current listing of the pesticides and herbicides used at the golf course is included in Appendix O. The contract specifications do not allow any vendor to store any pesticides or herbicides on Fort Monmouth. All chemicals must be applied under the proper conditions or be retained by the vendor. In addition, contract specifications require the vendor to utilize the containment pad whenever pesticides and herbicides are to be mixed and applied at the golf course. The mixing pad provides a controlled environment (secondary containment) where the vendor can add water to their chemicals in the right proportions. The contract specifications also require that any and all mixing tanks be no larger than 300 gallons.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment is provided for the mixing pad in the form of concrete curbing. The containment system is sufficiently impervious to contain both pesticides/ herbicides in solution and rainwater. The concrete curb surrounding the mixing pad is designed to hold up to 330 gallons. A sump, centered in the middle of the mixing pad, is designed to hold an additional 30 gallons. The total combined capacity equals 360 gallons. A submersible pump is located at the bottom of the collection sump. The pump is utilized to remove any liquids which accumulate in the containment area. The pump can only be operated by a manual switch. In the event of a chemical spill, the liquid wastes would be pumped to a 55 gallon drum which is housed inside building 2071. The 55 gallon recovery drum is inspected on a weekly basis by golf course staff. In the event rainwater collects in the containment area, the water is pumped to an adjacent grassy area.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Essentially, there is no drainage from the mixing pad. Drainage from the pad can only be accomplished by pumping directly out of the containment sump. Rainwater does however enter the containment sump and before it is discharged, it is visually inspected for the presence of a sheen. If no contaminants are visually observed, the rainwater is released onto the adjacent lawn. Records of these releases are maintained by the FMERA.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** Not applicable.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** The Grounds Manager and/or his appointed representatives are present during all mixing operations. In the event of a spill or leak, the aforementioned personnel would report the incident as specified under Section 2, paragraph 4 of the SPCCP.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** Records are maintained at the site to document the release of rainwater from the containment area. As previously mentioned, the 55 gallon recovery drum housed inside building 2071 is inspected weekly by golf course staff. The FMERA maintains records of these inspections.

(8) **Security:** The maintenance facility is a semi-restricted area. Only FMERA and their sub-lessee and OACSIM personnel are permitted. Building 2071 remains locked during all periods of non-activity. The primary point of contact and his appointed representatives, FMERA personnel and the OACSIM Environmental Office retain keys for this site.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Since secondary containment is provided for the mixing pad, spill control equipment and supplies are not stored at this facility. At present, spill control equipment and supplies can be obtained from OACSIM's Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would be controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills pose no threat to the surrounding environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this time.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

t. Site Number 20, Building 484 – Environmental Recycling Facility (Main Post)

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator- 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** Building 484 served as the primary recycling and processing area for waste materials generated from within Fort Monmouth and from other DOD installations in New Jersey. Waste materials which were recycled and/or processed at the facility included the following types: antifreeze, oil filters, aerosol paints and solvents, latex and oil-based liquid paints and empty metal drums/containers.

The DPW operated a corrosive neutralizing system at this location. The corrosive neutralizing system consisted of a 175 gallon mixing tank, two chemical injection pumps, two 55 gallon drums containing neutralizing chemicals, an automated pH adjustment and monitoring system, two carbon treatment units and four metal filtration devices. The DPW obtained a Treatment Works Approval from NJDEP for this system and the system was incorporated into the Main Post's Title V Air Operating Permit. The system was used to adjust the pH of certain wastes to bring them within the acceptable range for discharge to the Two Rivers Water Reclamation Authority (TRWRA) sanitary sewer. Operation of the Corrosive Neutralizing System was discontinued in 2005.

The antifreeze recycling system was comprised of a 100 gallon receiving tank/pre-filter constructed of high density polyethylene material into which used water/antifreeze solution to be recycled was placed. An electric distillation system separated the water from the antifreeze. Bottoms from the distillation process were analyzed and sent for incineration as hazardous waste. The distilled water was collected in a drum, analyzed, and if acceptable, was evaporated on-site in a 300 gallon capacity double walled gas-fired evaporator. The recovered ethylene glycol was collected in drums and stored in Bldg 482, nearby, until it was reused in the Fort Monmouth vehicle fleet. A log was maintained of all the antifreeze that was recycled and kept at the facility.

The oil filter operation involved crushing said filters and collecting the liquid oil in a U.S.D.O.T. approved 55 gallon drum. The crushed oil filters were collected into a 55 gallon drum and transferred to a 1.5 cubic yard roll-off container when the collection drum became full. The oil filters were disposed of through Advanced Liquid Recycling, Bridgeport, Conn. There, the oil filters were shredded and the paper filter element material was separated from the metal filter housings. The paper filter elements were shipped off for fuel blending purposes and the filter housing was managed as scrap metal.

The can/container crushing system was an electrical and hydraulic driven system which crushed latex-based and oil-based paint cans as well as aerosol paint and non-halogenated solvent cans. The liquid contents of the cans were collected in a 55 gallon drum and the gases or vapors were evacuated by a powered exhaust fan into a pair of 85 gallon activated carbon drums. Oil-based paints and latex paints were run as separate batches. However, non-halogenated solvent aerosol cans were utilized during oil based paint runs to keep the can crushing system lubricated. Using the non-halogenated solvents did not change the waste characteristic of the oil based paint. When a 55 gallon drum of oil based paint or latex paint became full, it was analyzed for flash point and PCBs, and then relocated to the Main Post Central Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Site Number 12)

pending offsite disposal. All paints were shipped to a U.S.E.P.A. permitted Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility where the waste materials were fuel blended or burned for energy recovery.

Empty metal containers/drums which previously held a hazardous material/waste were steam cleaned at our state of the art drum washing facility located inside building 488, which was equipped with a closed loop water filtration and recycling system. Building 488 is located directly southeast of building 484. After the containers/drums were washed, they were taken to building 484 were they are crushed. Following this, the clean scrap metal was placed into a roll off container which was situated at the south end of building 484. The scrap metal was sold to a local metal recycler. The drum washing system was de-activated prior to installation closure.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was not provided for any of the storage containers referenced under paragraph number 2. The largest container was the 300 gallon evaporator, in the event of a total release; the spill would have been confined to inside the building. The same could be said for any other release that might have occurred within the building. It's important to note that forklifts were not utilized inside the building; therefore the risk of tanks/drums being knocked over or pierced was minimal.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored and/or processed inside building 484.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** Three 995 gallon aboveground storage tanks are located at the site and are used to facilitate the proper collection and temporary storage of generated used oils. The tanks are of double wall steel construction and come equipped with a view port for inspecting the interstitial space between the primary and secondary tank wall for potential leaks. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain. The outer containment wall of each tank is sufficiently impervious to contain the used oil in the event of a leak from the primary tank. The tanks also feature a low profile design for easy access and use. The tanks are visually inspected on a weekly basis for signs of leaks, proper labeling and general site conditions. The three used oil tanks are still in use under the Army's caretaker status. A record of each inspection is maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility as listed in appendix G.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** The relocation of waste materials from satellite accumulation areas to building 484 was conducted under the supervision of the hazardous waste disposal officer and/or his appointed representative. The relocation of said materials conformed to the requirements as specified by the U.S.D.O.T. Records of these relocations were maintained by the former POC for this facility.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** This facility is inspected on a weekly basis by the primary POC and/or his appointed representative. A record of each inspection was maintained by the primary POC for this facility as listed in Appendix G. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Building 484 is kept locked during all periods of non-activity. Only the primary POC and his appointed representatives retain keys for the facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Spill control equipment and supplies are stored inside building 484 and also within a wooden shed located on the north side of building 484.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials are no longer stored and/or processed at this facility.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

u. Site Number 21, Building 482 – Hazardous Materials Receiving, Storage and Distribution Facility and Former Universal Waste/Class D Material Recycling Center (Main Post)

(1) **POC: Environmental Technician- 732-380-7523**

(2) **Description of Facility:** The building is a poured concrete structure with inside dimensions of approximately 89 feet by 71 feet, plus an attached garage with inside dimensions of 32 feet by 25 feet. The building has a platform on one side for truck access. The building was refurbished to serve a dual purpose; it continues to serve as the main receiving, storage, and distribution facility for hazardous materials utilized at Fort Monmouth and it previously served as the central receiving and storage area for the inbound Universal Waste/Class D materials. Used oils, off-specification fuels, oil filters, oil spill debris, antifreeze, oil based paints, latex paints, batteries (all types), fluorescent lamps, electrical ballasts, and small capacitors were received, consolidated, and stored at this facility. The Class D/Universal Waste Recycling Center permit, as issued by the NJDEP, was terminated due to the closure of Fort Monmouth.

The building includes an office with a bathroom and shower/locker room, an equipment room, four separate storage rooms for corrosives, flammables/combustibles, general hazardous materials, and special hazardous materials that need to be segregated (e.g., reactive materials, etc.), communications room, sprinkler room, electrical room, and mechanical room, as well as the previously mentioned 2-bay garage. The hazardous material storage rooms each have a 2-hour NFPA fire rating and an NEC Class I Division II classification. The building also includes a built-in sprinkler system for fire suppression, a network of trenches, and sumps to provide secondary containment, and room ventilation and overhead doors that are interlocked with a fire/smoke detection system. Dry chemical fire extinguishers (A-B-C rated) are located at each building exit. In addition, facility personnel carry hand-held two-way radios that are capable of alerting emergency response personnel. In the event of sprinkler system activation, an audible alarm is sounded throughout the facility. At the same time an electronic signal is immediately sent to the NJ State Police desk and the Commercial Activity Contractor Work Control Center initiating a response. In the event of a facility evacuation, all personnel are to meet in the parking lot adjacent to Building 276 (see Appendix Q) and await further instruction from the Installation On-Scene Coordinator (IOSC). Water supply to the facility has been designed to meet both volume and pressure requirements for the automatic sprinkler system. The former Fort Monmouth Fire Inspector approved the design and final construction acceptance for the referenced fire suppression system.

Utilizing all four of the separate storage areas and assuming that an eight to ten foot aisle would be maintained for forklift movement in the building and that drums would be stored in clusters of four with 24 inches of aisle space maintained between each drum cluster to allow for proper inspection, Building 482 has the capacity to store approximately 308 55-gallon drums. The approximate distribution of these 308 drums by storage area is 28 drums in the corrosives storage room, 116 drums in the flammables/combustibles storage room, 140 drums in the general hazardous material storage room, and 24 drums in the special hazardous material storage room. Operation of the Class D Recycling Center primarily used space in the flammables/ combustibles and general hazardous materials storage rooms.

(3) **Containment:** The facility is constructed with a trench/sump network to provide secondary containment. The trench/sump network provides a total secondary containment capacity of approximately 8,600 gallons for the facility. The total secondary containment capacity is divided among the various storage rooms as follows: 3,600 gallons each for the flammables/combustibles and general hazardous materials storage rooms, 1,000 gallons for the corrosives storage room, and 400 gallons for the special hazardous materials storage room.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Essentially, there is no drainage from building 482. All hazardous materials are stored inside the building, which is secondarily contained.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** There are no aboveground or underground storage tanks located at building 482.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** The receipt and distribution of hazardous materials is conducted under the supervision of the Environmental Technician and/or his appointed representatives. The relocation of said materials conforms to the requirements as specified by the U.S.D.O.T.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** This facility is inspected on a weekly basis by the primary POC and/or his appointed representative. Each storage room currently housing hazardous materials is visually inspected for signs of leaks or any other potential problem. A record of each inspection is maintained by the primary POC for this facility as listed in Appendix G.

(8) **Security:** Building 482 is kept locked during all periods of non-activity. Only the primary POC and his appointed representatives retain keys for the facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Although secondary containment is provided for each storage area, spill control equipment and supplies are stored in a wooden shed which is located in the immediate vicinity of the facility. The spill control equipment and supplies include absorbent pads, pillows, booms, pulp, peat moss, speedi dry, and other similar materials for cleaning up small spills or leaks.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills within the facility would be contained within the facility by the trench/sump system of secondary containment. Therefore, spills do not pose any threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

v. Site Number 22, Building 2625 – Hazardous Materials Storage Facility and Universal Waste Recycling Center (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** Building 2625 served as a secondary storage area for hazardous materials utilized at Fort Monmouth and also served as a secondary storage area for inbound universal wastes (i.e., batteries). The building is a concrete structure with the following size dimensions: 100' x 24' x 9'. The building's interior is divided into ten storage areas of equal size. Each storage area is separated by a concrete dividing wall, which extends 16 feet from the rear wall and 6 feet toward the ceiling. The DPW utilized only half of the facility, or five storage bays, for managing hazardous materials and universal wastes. A solid concrete dividing wall separates the two sides of the building. Each storage bay can safely store up to eighteen 55 gallon drums. This allows for 3 ½ feet of center isle space. In addition, 18 inches of isle space was maintained between each drum cluster to allow for proper inspection. Utilizing all five bays, the facility had the capacity to store ninety 55 gallon drums. Hazardous materials and universal wastes received for storage were separated by hazard class into one of the five bays. Since post closure in September of 2011, building 2625 is no longer used to store hazardous materials. In addition, the Army has terminated its Class D/Universal Waste permit with the NJDEP; therefore, batteries are no longer stored at this facility.

(3) **Containment:** Spill control berms were utilized as a means of providing secondary containment for each storage bay. The berms were portable, non-absorbent, and made from polyurethane materials. Each berm was 2 ¼ inches in height and ten feet in length. By utilizing the spill control berms, each storage bay had a secondary containment capacity of up to 213 gallons.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Hazardous materials, to include batteries, are no longer stored at this facility.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** There are no aboveground or underground storage tanks located at building 2625.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** The relocation of hazardous materials and universal wastes from building 2625 was conducted under the supervision of the former Environmental Chief and/or his appointed representative. The relocation of said materials conformed to the requirements as specified by the U.S.D.O.T.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** This facility was inspected on a daily basis by the primary POC and/or his appointed representative. Each storage compartment housing hazardous materials and/or universal wastes was visually inspected for signs of leaks or any other potential problem. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Building 2625 was kept locked during all periods of non-activity. Only the primary POC and his appointed representatives retained keys for the facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Since secondary containment was provided for each storage area, spill control equipment and supplies were not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies were obtained from the Environmental Office, if required.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would have been controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills posed no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

w. Site Number 23, Building 288 – Electrical Sub-Station (Main Post)

(1) **POC: Environmental Technician - 732-380-7523**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility is an electrical sub-station located northeast of building 288. The sub-station consists of a 34,500 volt transformer and a 4,160 volt air switch. The transformer contains 520 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The air switch is a dry unit and contains no oil. Non-PCB oils are defined by the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) as oils containing less than 50 parts per million PCB.

(3) **Containment:** Due to the close proximity of Parkers Creek, a secondary containment system was constructed for this site in April 2002. The secondary containment system is of concrete design and capable of containing 1,463 gallons of liquid (520 gallons of oil and 943 gallons of rainwater). The containment system is sufficiently impervious to contain both oil and rainwater.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Water accumulating in the containment drains to an in-ground sump. Prior to discharging any rainwater from the containment sump, the water is visually inspected for the presence of a sheen. If no oil is visually observed, the rainwater is pumped to a gravel covered area located near the substation facility. Records of these releases are maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility listed in Appendix G.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The transformer itself contains a steel compartment (tank) that houses the insulating oil. As previously mentioned, the transformer contains 520 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The steel tank is designed to industry standards and is capable of effectively containing the enclosed oil. Furthermore, the steel tank itself is compatible with the oil it contains.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** On an infrequent basis, the oil contained within the transformer is replaced with new Non-PCB oil. When such events take place, the Electrical Shop foreman coordinates the retro-filling activity with the BRAC Environmental Coordinator. Environmental personnel with appropriate training are stationed at the site during said activities.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** As a minimum, this facility is inspected on a weekly basis to evaluate rainwater accumulation within the containment sump. A record of each inspection is maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility as listed in appendix G. Electrical equipment maintenance records are maintained by the Electrical Shop.

(8) **Security:** The transformer and air switch are kept locked at all times with the exception when trained electricians are working on the units. The management of the Commercial Activity Contractor, electric shop staff, the IOSC and the primary point of contact listed in appendix G retain keys for these two units.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Spill control equipment and supplies are not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies can be obtained from the Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would be controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills pose no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this site.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

x. Site Number 24, Building 978 – Electrical Sub-Station (Main Post)

(1) **POC: Environmental Technician - 732-380-7523**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility is an electrical sub-station designated Building 978. The sub-station consists of three 5,000 KVA transformers and six 167 KVA voltage regulators, one large oil filled circuit breaker and one 50 KVA pole-type transformer. The first 5,000 KVA transformer, manufactured by General Electric, contains 2,155 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The second 5,000 KVA transformer, also manufactured by General Electric, contains 1,540 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The third 5,000 KVA transformer, manufactured by Allis Chalmers, contains 1,313 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The six 167 KVA voltage regulators each contain 94 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The circuit breaker contains approximately 220 gallons of Non-PCB oil. Non-PCB oils are defined by the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) as oils containing less than 50 parts per million PCB.

(3) **Containment:** Due to the close proximity of Husky Brook, a secondary containment system was constructed in April 2002 to include the major oil-filled electrical equipment at the site. The 50 KVA transformer is located outside of the containment sumps and contains approximately 40 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The system incorporates containment structures around each of the three transformers, the six regulators and the circuit breaker. Liquids (oil and/or rainwater) collected within these structures are routed to the containment sump. An overflow containment tank with a 1,500 gallon capacity is also incorporated into the design. The containment system is of concrete design and cable of containing 4,899 gallons of liquid (2,155 gallons of oil and 2,744 gallons of rainwater). The containment system is sufficiently impervious to contain both oil and rainwater.

(4) **Site Drainage:** The draining of rainwater from the containment sump is conducted by means of a submersible pump that is operated by a manual switch. Prior to discharging any rainwater from the containment sump, the water is visually inspected for the presence of sheen. If no oil is visually observed, the rainwater is pumped to a gravel covered area located within the sub-station facility. Records of these releases are maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility listed in appendix G. A release from the 50 KVA transformer would flow to the northeast toward Husky Brook. The distance between the transformer and Husky Brook is approximately 350 feet. The transformer is on the side of the substation furthest from Husky Brook and it is highly unlikely that a 40 gallon release would impact the Brook.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The transformers themselves contain steel compartments (tanks) that house the insulating oils. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** On an infrequent basis, the oil contained within each transformer is replaced with new Non-PCB oil. When such events take place, the Electrical Shop supervisor coordinates the retro-filling activity with the BRAC Environmental Coordinator. Environmental personnel with appropriate training are stationed at the site during said activities.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** As a minimum, this facility is inspected on a weekly basis to evaluate rainwater accumulation within the containment sump. A record of each inspection is maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility as listed in appendix G.

(8) **Security:** The site is completely surrounded by a security fence which is kept locked during periods of non-activity. The management of the Commercial Activity Contractor, electric shop staff, the IOSC and the primary point of contact listed in appendix G retain keys for this facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Spill control equipment and supplies are not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies can be obtained from the Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:**

TYPE OF FAILURE	POTENTIAL SPILL (gal)	DIRECTION OF FLOW	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	RATE OF FLOW
50 KVA Transformer Explosion/Leak	40	North toward Lafetra Creek	None	Variable

All other potential spills would be controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills pose no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this time.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

y. Site Number 25, Building 1231 – Electrical Sub-Station (Main Post)

(1) **POC: Environmental Technician - 732-380-7523**

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility is an electrical sub-station located adjacent to Building 1231. The sub-station consists of two 7,500 KVA transformers, one large circuit breaker and one pole mounted type transformer (50 KVA). A single 7,500 KVA transformer is located within a containment sump (east sump) and contains 2,704 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The second 7,500 KVA transformer is located within a separate containment sump (west sump) and contains 3,100 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The circuit breaker is also located within the west sump and contains 220 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The 50 KVA transformer is located outside of both containment sumps and contains approximately 40 gallons of Non-PCB oil. Non-PCB oils are defined by the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) as oils containing less than 50 parts per million PCB.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment is provided for both 7,500 KVA transformers and the large circuit breaker. Two distinct containment sumps (east and west) are located at the site. The east sump is constructed at a higher grade than the west sump and overflow accumulation (oil and/or rainwater) from the east sump to the west sump is directed by interconnecting pipe. The containment systems are of concrete design and are cable of containing a combined total of 4,880 gallons of liquid (3,100 gallons of oil and 1,780 gallons of rainwater). The containment systems are sufficiently impervious to contain both oil and rainwater. Secondary containment is not provided for the 50 KVA transformer.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Drainage from the site, with the exception of the 50 KVA transformer, can be performed from both the east and west sumps. The draining of rainwater from the two sumps is conducted by means of opening gate valves that normally are closed and in a locked position when rainwater is not being actively drained from the sumps. The Electrical Shop retains the key that operates the gate valves. Prior to discharging any rainwater from a containment sump, the water is visually inspected for the presence of a sheen. If no oil is visually observed, the rainwater is released to a gravel leach field located within the sub-station facility. Releases of rainwater from the two sumps are conducted under the supervision of personnel from both the Electrical Shop and the Environmental Office. Records of these releases are maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility listed in appendix G. A release from the 50 KVA transformer would flow to the north toward Lafetra Creek. The distance between the transformer and Lafetra Creek is approximately 150 feet. The land between the transformer and the creek is heavily wooded and it's highly unlikely that a 40 gallon release would impact the creek.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The transformers, to include the circuit breaker, contain steel compartments (tanks) that house the insulating oils. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** On an infrequent basis, the oil contained within each transformer is replaced with new Non-PCB oil. When such events take place, the Electrical Shop supervisor coordinates the retro-filling activity with the BRAC Environmental Coordinator. Environmental personnel with appropriate training are stationed at the site during said activities.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** As a minimum, this facility is inspected on a weekly basis to evaluate rainwater accumulation within the containment sump. A record of each inspection is maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility as listed in appendix G.

(8) **Security:** The site is completely surrounded by a security fence which is kept locked during periods of non-activity. The management of the Commercial Activity Contractor, electric shop staff, the IOSC and the primary point of contact listed in appendix G retain keys for this facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Spill control equipment and supplies are not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies can be obtained from the Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:**

TYPE OF FAILURE	POTENTIAL SPILL (gal)	DIRECTION OF FLOW	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	RATE OF FLOW
50 KVA Transformer Explosion/Leak	40	North toward Lafetra Creek	None	Variable

All other potential spills would be controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills pose no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this time.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

z. Site Number 26, Building 2700 – Electrical Sub-Station (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility is an electrical sub-station that supports the Myers Center (Building 2700) facility. The sub-station consists of two 7,500 KVA transformers. The two transformers are situated inside a concrete vault that is physically attached to the building (nearest eastside entrance). The vault is an open roof design that allows rainwater to enter the vault. Inside the vault there are two adjoining rooms that are separated by a 6-inch high concrete curb. The size of each room is approximately 18 feet by 18 feet. One transformer is situated within each room. Each transformer contains 1,523 gallons of Non-PCB oil. Non-PCB oils are defined by the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) as oils containing less than 50 parts per million PCB.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment is provided for both 7,500 KVA transformers. The containment system is of concrete design and incorporates the existing floor and walls of the transformer vault. The concrete containment system is sufficiently impervious to contain both oil and rainwater and has a total storage capacity of 3,934 gallons.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Each transformer compartment has a storm drain connection that consists of an open ended 4 inch PVC pipe that extends 12 inches vertically from the concrete floor. In addition, each compartment also has a sump that measures 3 feet in length by 2 feet in width and 2 feet in depth. Within each sump is a simple, easily replaced submersible pump that is manually operated by means of a wall mounted switch. The submersible pump is hard piped to the 4 inch PVC pipe leading to the storm drain. Based upon this design, rainwater enters and accumulates within the transformer vault. Under normal operating conditions following a rain event, the submersible pumps are manually activated to commence the discharging of rainwater to the storm drain system. Prior to discharging any rainwater from the containment vault, the water is visually inspected for the presence of oil. If no oil is observed, the rainwater is discharged as described. As a fail-safe measure, the open drain 12 inches above the floor prevents an accumulation of liquids from touching the transformers, regardless of whether it is oil or water. Site personnel make frequent visits to this site to ensure that an unwanted discharge does not occur. Both drains connect to a single storm water pipe that terminates at a drainage ditch located approximately 350 feet southeast of the facility.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The transformers contain steel compartments (tanks) that house the insulating oils. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** On an infrequent basis, the oil contained within each transformer is replaced with new Non-PCB oil. When such events take place, the Electrical Shop foreman coordinates the retro-filling activity with the FMERA. Personnel with appropriate training are stationed at the site during said activities.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** As a minimum, this facility is inspected on a weekly basis to evaluate rainwater accumulation within the containment vault. A record of each inspection is maintained by the primary POC for this facility listed in appendix G.

(8) **Security:** The transformer vault is kept locked during periods of non-activity. The management of the Commercial Activity Contractor, electric shop staff, the FMERA and the primary point of contact listed in appendix G retain keys for this facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Spill control equipment and supplies are not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies can be obtained from the OACSIM's Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would be controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills pose no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this time.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

aa. Site Number 27, Building 2716 – Electrical Sub-Station (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility is an electrical sub-station located east of Building 2704. The sub-station consists of two 10,000 KVA transformers that both contain 2,142 gallons of Non-PCB oil. Each transformer is situated within a separate containment sump. Non-PCB oils are defined by the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) as oils containing less than 50 parts per million PCB.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment is provided for both 10,000 KVA transformers. Two distinct containment sumps are located at the site. Both containment systems are of concrete design and are cable of containing 2,590 gallons of liquid (2,142 gallons of oil and 448 gallons of rainwater). The containment systems are sufficiently impervious to contain both oil and rainwater.

(4) **Site Drainage:** The only drainage from the site comes from the active release (personnel assisted) of rainwater from the containment sumps. The draining of rainwater from each sump is conducted by means of opening a gate valve that normally is closed and in a locked position when rainwater is not being actively drained from the sump. The Electric Shop retains the keys to operate both gate valves. Prior to discharging any rainwater from the containment sump, the water is visually inspected for the presence of a sheen. If no oil is visually observed, the rainwater is released to a gravel leach field located within the sub-station facility. Releases of rainwater from both sumps are conducted under the supervision of personnel from both the Electric Shop and the FMERA. Records of these releases are maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility listed in appendix G.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The transformers contain steel compartments (tanks) that house the insulating oils. The steel tanks are designed to industry standards and are capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks are compatible with the oils they contain.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** On an infrequent basis, the oil contained within each transformer is replaced with new Non-PCB oil. When such events take place, the Electrical Shop supervisor coordinates the retro-filling activity with the FMERA. Site personnel with appropriate training are stationed at the site during said activities.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** As a minimum, this facility is inspected on a weekly basis to evaluate rainwater accumulation within the containment sump. A record of each inspection is maintained by the primary point of contact for this facility as listed in appendix G.

(8) **Security:** The site is completely surrounded by a security fence which is kept locked during periods of non-activity. The management of the Commercial Activity Contractor, electric shop staff, the FMERA and the primary point of contact listed in appendix G retain keys for this facility.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Spill control equipment and supplies are not stored at this facility. Spill control equipment and supplies can be obtained from the OACSIM's Environmental Office.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** All potential spills would be controlled by secondary containment; therefore spills pose no threat to the outside environment.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this time.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

bb. Site Number 28, Building 9114 – Former Electrical Sub-Station (Evans Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The Evans Area property is now under the ownership of the Local Reuse Authority, Wall Township, NJ.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility was an Army-owned electrical sub-station located at Building 9114 which has been dismantled in its entirety. The sub-station consisted of six transformers, three voltage regulators and two oil switches. Three transformers were 833 KVA units, two transformers were 100 KVA units and the remaining transformer was a 50 KVA unit. The first 833 KVA transformer (CE004) contained 220 gallons of PCB-Contaminated oil. The second 833 KVA transformer (CE005) contained 222 gallons of PCB-Contaminated oil. The third 833 KVA transformer (#140) contained 370 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The 100 KVA transformers each contained 61 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The 50 KVA transformer contained approximately 40 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The three voltage regulators each contained 114 gallons of Non-PCB oil. The two oil switches each contained approximately 8 gallons of Non-PCB oil.

PCB-Contaminated oils are defined by the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) as oils containing between 50 parts per million and 499 parts per million of PCB. Non-PCB oils are defined by the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) as oils containing less than 50 parts per million PCB. All transformers, voltage regulators and oil switches were drained. The associated oils were disposed of accordingly. Empty transformer carcasses were also managed accordingly.

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was not provided for this facility.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Drainage was generally to the south toward a storm drain. The distance between the sub-station and the storm drain was approximately 200 feet. The referenced storm drain out falls into Laurel Gulley Brook at a distance of approximately 2,100 feet. Downstream from said out fall, Laurel Gulley Brook discharges into the Shark River (approximately 800 feet).

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The transformers contained steel compartments (tanks) that housed the insulating oils. The steel tanks were designed to industry standards and were capable of effectively containing the enclosed oils. Furthermore, the steel tanks were compatible with the oils they contain.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. The Substation has been dismantled.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** Environmental personnel visually inspected PCB-Contaminated transformers (CE004 & CE005) on a quarterly basis. Records of these inspections were maintained by the former primary point of contact for this facility as listed in appendix G. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not Applicable. The Substation has been dismantled.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not Applicable. The Substation has been dismantled.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not Applicable. The Substation has been dismantled.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** The U.S Army no longer owns this property.

7. **DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:**

cc. Site Number 29, Building 1203 – Aboveground Storage Tank (Main Post)

(1) **POC: BRAC Environmental Coordinator – 732-380-7064**

(2) **Description of Facility:** A 1,000 gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) was located at this facility. The tank contained diesel fuel for two onsite combustion-turbine driven emergency generators. The 1,000 AST is currently located in the Facilities Engineering yard located behind building 166. The AST is currently empty.

(3) **Containment:** The tank was double wall steel construction equipped with a mechanical level gauge and a separate indicator to warn of product leakage into the interstitial space. The associated piping was single wall Schedule 40 steel and was entirely above grade. The primary tank wall was sufficiently impervious to contain the diesel fuel and the secondary containment was sufficiently impervious to contain any diesel fuel that might leak into the secondary containment.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** The AST was double wall steel designed to industry standards, equipped with a mechanical level gauge and a separate indicator to warn of product leakage into the interstitial space. . The primary tank wall was sufficiently impervious to contain the diesel fuel and the secondary containment was sufficiently impervious to contain any diesel fuel that might leak into the secondary containment.

The two emergency generators serviced by the AST are located on the roof of the Building 1203. The pumps used to transfer the diesel fuel from the AST to the emergency generators were located within a shed found at ground level adjacent to the AST. The two emergency generators are out of service.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Fuel is no longer stored at this site.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** Fuel deliveries are no longer made to this site. Inspection records were maintained by the POC listed in appendix G. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. This facility is no longer in service.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Fuel oil is no longer stored at the site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** There are no deficiencies or corrective measures to be taken at this time.

7. DETAILED INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL SPILL SITES:

dd. Site Number 30, Building 2706 - Aboveground #2 Fuel Oil Tank (Charles Wood Area)

(1) **POC:** Not applicable. The CWA property is now under the ownership of the FMERA.

(2) **Description of Facility:** This facility is the Mechanical Building for the Myer Center (Building 2700) and is located in the "courtyard". It houses boilers, water heaters and chillers which provide heat, hot water and air conditioning for the Myer Center. A 15,000 gallon above ground, vaulted, storage tank was located outside building 2706 at the southwest corner of the Building. **This tank was removed on January 29, 2008.** (This Site is visible on the Map for Potential Spill Site #26).

(3) **Containment:** Secondary containment was provided for the AST in the form of double walled containment.

(4) **Site Drainage:** Not applicable. Fuel was never stored at this site.

(5) **Storage Tanks:** This 15,000 gallon above ground storage tank was installed to store #2 fuel oil in the event the normal fuel supply, natural gas, was interrupted. **However, the tank was never used.** The aboveground storage tank was of double walled construction, consisting of inner and outer steel walls. The tank was designed to industry standards and was compatible with and capable of effectively containing fuel oil. Furthermore, the outer steel containment wall was sufficiently impervious to contain the fuel oil in the event of a leak from the primary tank.

(6) **Tank Car/Truck Loading/Unloading Procedures:** Not applicable. Petroleum product was never delivered to this tank.

(7) **Inspections and Records:** A product level measurement for the aboveground storage tank would have been taken before and after each fuel delivery and records would have been maintained for all fuel deliveries by the RDEC Team Leader. This tank was never used, however periodic level measurements were taken to assure no unauthorized product was introduced to the tank. The three year regulatory requirement for maintaining these records has expired.

(8) **Security:** Not applicable. Referenced AST was properly disposed of.

(9) **Spill Control Equipment and Supplies:** Not applicable. Fuel was never stored at this site.

(10) **Prediction of Potential Spills:** Not applicable. Fuel was never stored at this site.

(11) **Deficiencies and Corrective Measures:** This above ground tank was removed on January 29, 2008. The tank was never used. No additional actions are required at this site.

SECTION IV

INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

(ISCP)

1. GENERAL:

a. Requirements for an ISCP: The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan was developed in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) for hazardous substances, and in accordance with Section 311 of the Clean Water Act for oil. This national plan requires Federal Agencies to develop a plan to clean up discharges of oil and hazardous substances for which they are responsible. In response to this directive, the U.S. Army requires its installation commanders to prepare an ISCP. The details for preparation of this document are outlined in Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, 21 February 1997.

b. Purpose of the ISCP: It is the policy of the U.S. Army to establish and maintain the capability to contain and clean up DA caused spills of oil and hazardous substances; and to handle, use and store all materials to avoid or minimize the possibility of accidental spills and pollution of land, air, and water. Leaks and/or releases of visible oil, fuel and hazardous materials occurring at Fort Monmouth will be promptly corrected and cleaned up as required by federal and state regulation. The ISCP establishes responsibilities, duties, procedures, and resources to be employed to contain, mitigate, and cleanup oil and hazardous substance spills that could occur on this facility. The ISCP also identifies Army resources that are available to the Regional Response Team to aid in the cleanup of non-Army spills.

c. A complete review and evaluation of this ISCP will be accomplished at least once every 3 years. In addition, the ISCP shall be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

(1) Applicable regulations are revised;

(2) The plan fails in an emergency;

(3) A facility changes-in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances-in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of used oils or other hazardous substances, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;

(4) The list of emergency coordinators changes;

(5) The list of emergency equipment changes.

d. A copy of the ISCP is maintained at each site as referenced in Section III of this plan. Copies of the ISCP have also been provided to the Commercial Activities Contractor (i.e. Chenega Operations Services LLC), Marion Security Agency, and the NJ State Police.

2. SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURES FOR EARLY DETECTION OF SPILLS:

A surveillance team for the installation consists of caretaker personnel (i.e. Army civilian and contractor personnel) and security personnel. The above referenced personnel have been informed of the location of all potential spill sites and have been instructed to observe these locations during the course of their normal duties. Employees who have received training in the SPCCP and ISCP have also been instructed to be aware of potential spill sites and to observe these sites for any spills whenever they are in the area.

3. CRITICAL WATER RESOURCES:

The following water resources have been identified as environmentally sensitive areas. Every effort will made to protect them from contamination in the event of a spill.

1. Main Post:

a. Parkers Creek: The creek originates at the confluence of Lafetra and Mill Brooks and flows along the northern boundary of the Main Post until it discharges into the Shrewsbury River. Parkers Creek is a shallow tidal estuary which is considered environmentally sensitive because it provides habitat for various species of indigenous wildlife.

b. Husky Brook Lake: The lake is actually a portion of Husky Brook which has been widened and dredged to form a small lake. Husky Brook is a fresh water stream that originates off post. Husky Brook Lake mainly serves as a picnic area for Fort Monmouth personnel. The lake could be susceptible to a spill from a vehicle traveling on Nicodemus Avenue.

c. Oceanport Creek: The creek is a tidal stream which flows along the southern boundary of the Main Post prior to emptying into the Shrewsbury River. Oceanport Creek, to the east of the Oceanport Avenue bridge, is periodically dredged to maintain a marina for Fort Monmouth personnel. The creek is considered environmentally sensitive because it provides habitat for various species of indigenous wildlife. A spill originating from the marina could influence Oceanport Creek.

2. Charles Wood Area:

a. Several small streams are located within the Charles Wood Area of Fort Monmouth and they mainly provide storm water drainage for the area. The streams are considered environmentally sensitive and every effort would be made to protect them from contamination in the event of a spill.

3. Evans Area:

a. Laurel Gulley Brook: This brook is a fresh water stream which enters the area from the west and runs east to the Shark River. The brook is considered environmentally sensitive because it directly discharges into the river. The Shark River is a large tidal estuary which provides habitat for numerous species of indigenous wildlife. The possibility of a discharge to the brook from Fort Monmouth activities is almost nonexistent. However, in the event of a spill, every effort would be made to protect the brook from contamination.

4. Main Post and Charles Wood Area Storm Sewer Systems:

a. The storm sewer systems at the above referenced sites collect storm water from various parts of the installation and discharges it through numerous outfalls which flow to nearby streams. Storm sewer systems are excluded from being considered a spill control resource and every effort would be made to prevent a spill from entering a storm sewer system. This might be accomplished by diking off a storm drain with spill boom or sand or placing a protective cover over it, thus preventing the spill from entering the storm drain.

4. INSTALLATION ON SCENE COORDINATOR (IOSC):

The IOSC has been designated by HQ, OACSIM, to be the Site Manager. It is the IOSC's responsibility to assess all spill situations involving oil and hazardous substances, to make required regulatory notifications, to activate the Installation Response Team (IRT), to initiate actions that control and minimize the impact of spills and to request additional manpower and resources when needed. The IOSC, along with alternate IOSCs, are specified in appendix H.

The installation's BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) reports to the IOSC during all spill emergencies. It is the BEC's responsibility to provide technical guidance on the hazards associated with oil and other chemical substances, to determine the need for regulatory notifications, to implement and oversee cleanup operations and to assess the overall environmental impact of a spill. The BEC, along with an alternate BEC, are specified in appendix H.

5. INSTALLATION RESPONSE TEAM (IRT):

1. Specification: The IRT is a group of trained individuals consisting of environmental, engineering, safety, maintenance, and security personnel who are able to manage the resources and manpower necessary to affect timely and efficient response to spills of any substance used and stored on the installation. The IRT will be responsible for spill containment and subsequent cleanup actions. Activation of the IRT will be made by telephone by the IOSC. Assignment of duties and responsibilities of the IRT will be coordinated and directed by the IOSC. Key elements of the IRT include:

a. Local Fire Departments: With the closure of Fort Monmouth on September 15, 2011, the Army no longer maintains a fire department at the installation. The fire departments of Eatontown, Oceanport, and Tinton Falls are the primary respondents to all fire emergencies at fort. In the event a petroleum product or other hazardous substance becomes involved in a fire emergency, one or more of the aforementioned fire departments would respond accordingly.

b. Local Emergency Management Services: Emergency Management Services (EMS) are provided by the municipalities of Eatontown, Oceanport, and Tinton Falls. EMS personnel would initially treat injured personnel at the site and then transport them to the appropriate hospital emergency room.

c. Environmental: Responsible for responding to all spills as directed by the IOSC, provides technical guidance, determines the need for regulatory notification, directs and supervises cleanup activities and assesses the overall impact of spills on the environment.

d. Commercial Activity Contractor – Chenega Operations Services (COS): Responsible for providing support in terms of equipment and/or manpower for the purpose of containing and cleaning up spills as directed by the IOSC and/or BEC.

i. Safety: Responsible for ensuring that proper procedures and personnel protective equipment are used during all spill emergencies.

ii. Industrial Hygiene: Responsible for providing technical guidance relating to chemical exposures and their potential health effects on installation personnel.

e. Law Enforcement: The NJ State Police is responsible for the enforcement of all laws on Fort Monmouth. The NJ State Police currently maintain a staffed barracks on the Main Post portion of Fort Monmouth. In the event of a spill emergency, the NJ State Police shall direct crowd and traffic control including cleanup contractors, news media and regulatory agencies.

e. Gate & General Security: Marion Security Agency personnel provide gate entrance and general installation security. Matters requiring law enforcement are immediately referred to the NJ State Police. Security personnel are part of the surveillance team which is utilized to monitor petroleum products stored on the installation. They also assist with crowd and traffic control during spill emergencies as directed by IOSC and the NJ State Police.

f. Public Affairs Office: Public affairs are handled out of the Army's Picatinny Arsenal office. Said office is responsible for interfacing with the news media.

2. Composition: A list of all IRT personnel and pertinent information is included in appendix H.

6. INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS:

The primary concern in any spill situation is to safeguard life, property and the environment from potential or further harm. Whenever a spill occurs or is discovered by an employee, the employee shall notify his or her supervisor immediately, who will in-turn notify the Site Manager/IOSC at **732-383-5104**. If the supervisor is unavailable, the employee who discovered the spill will immediately notify the IOSC. In most cases, the initial observer will know what material has been spilled and should be aware of the safety precautions required. If there is any doubt, the initial observer should remove him or herself from danger and await further instruction from the IOSC. Individuals working around any of these materials are well informed and instructed concerning safety measures and spill prevention and handling procedures. The initial response actions outlined below can prevent a small incident from becoming a major event if they are carried out in a prompt and efficient manner by trained personnel.

a. Protect self and others from harm: Any individual who discovers a spill should protect himself and others from harm. This protection can be accomplished by evacuation of the area, using appropriate clothing, extinguishing smoking materials, and removing sources of potential ignition.

b. Stop the flow of material if protected from harm: Once the individual who discovers the spill protects himself and others from harm, an attempt should be made to stop the flow of spilled material. This should only be attempted by individuals who have been properly trained in handling the material. The flow could be stopped by closing valves, turning rupture containers, temporarily plugging leaks, or repacking leaking containers.

c. Contain the spill if possible: If the flow of the spilled material has stopped, an attempt should be made to contain the material to prevent further contamination of the environment. This should only be attempted by individuals who have been properly trained in handling the spilled material. Spills can be readily contained by covering any nearby drains with mats and placing absorbent materials in and around the spill.

d. Notify appropriate individuals as detailed in the reporting requirements in paragraph 11 of this section.

7. IRT MOBILIZATION PROCEDURES:

Upon receipt of a report, the supervisor shall notify the IOSC. In the event the IOSC cannot be contacted, the alternate IOSC shall be contacted. After receiving cursory information and/or reviewing the situation, the IOSC shall determine what key response elements need to be notified and commence mobilization procedures. The first line of communication between the IOSC and IRT personnel will be through the use of telephones (landlines), with cell phones available as back up. The IOSC shall be the director of all operations pertaining to hazardous material spills with the following exceptions: determining the need for regulatory notification, implementing and overseeing spill cleanup activities and initiating disposal procedures for the recovered spilled materials. These three functions will be directed by the Installation BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC).

Action of the IOSC shall be as follows:

1. Safeguard life, property and the environment.

2. Isolate the area and deny entry to unauthorized personnel.

3. Identify materials and quantities involved in the incident.

4. Evaluate the hazards associated with the materials involved.

5. Interface with the BEC to determine the need for regulatory notifications.

6. Make required notifications to regulatory agencies.

7. Coordinate information and resources with other IRT personnel.

8. Determine if additional outside manpower and resources are needed.

9. Evaluate Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements.

10. Develop and implement measures to confine and control spill.

11. Notify the BEC when the spill has been contained and the emergency mitigated so that cleanup operations may commence.

12. Review and endorse spill reports generated by the environmental office following a spill incident.

13. Schedule meetings with key IRT personnel following each spill incident. Discuss and review the actions taken by the IRT, emphasize the positive steps that were taken at the incident and evaluate and implement needed changes for future responses.

8. SPILL MITIGATION AND CLEANUP:

Due to the multitude of materials that could be spilled on the installation, it is impossible to establish one procedure that would be safe and effective for any one spill that might occur. Oils, flammables, combustibles, acids, caustics, oxidizers and poisons constitute the many types of materials being stored on the installation. Petroleum products such as gasoline and diesel fuel represent the greatest potential spill threat of all the above listed materials. Spills involving these two petroleum products would be fairly limited to fuel unloading activities and/or traffic accidents. The other material types referenced above are generally stored in small quantities and represent a much lesser potential spill threat.

The IOSC has the responsibility to determine the most effective procedure for containing and controlling the spread of spills that occur at the installation. The IOSC will also ensure that these procedures are carried out by appropriately trained personnel.

The BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) has the responsibility to determine the most effective procedure for cleaning up spills that occur at the installation. The BEC implements and oversees all cleanup operations and ensures that the final cleanup meets the standards established by the USEPA and the NJDEP. In addition, the BEC ensures that recovered spill materials are properly characterized and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal and State regulations.

Recovered spill materials and debris from small oil spills will be taken to the satellite accumulation container for oil spill debris located at Building 476. Materials from a large spill will be removed by one of the cleanup/disposal contractors listed on Page IV-15.

9. **CLEANUP RESOURCES:**

a. Manpower: The installation's IRT consists of approximately six employees that have been provided with training in the proper handling of spills. If additional manpower is needed, the IOSC will secure additional personnel. The composition of the IRT is detailed in appendix H. Fort Monmouth maintains sufficient manpower to operate the equipment and vehicles listed below.

b. Supplies, Materials, and Equipment: The following is also provided in Section IV. It is repeated here for convenience. The following items are available at the installation for spill containment and cleanup:

(1) Supplies and Material Resources:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE EQUIPMENT LIST
Maintained by Chenega Operations Services LLC

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION
ABSORBANTS & SPILL CONTROL		
Polyethylene Roll (20'x 100')	5	Bldg 484
Oil Sorbent Pads (Packs of 100)	12	Bldg 484
Oil Sorbent Pillows (Bags)	5	Bldg 484
Oil Sorbent Booms (8"x 10')	32	Bldg 484
Hazorb Spill Control Pillows-(Large Bags)	2	Bldg 484
Spill Kit (Chemical)	1	Bldg 484
Spill Kit (Mercury)	1	Bldg 484
Mercury Vacuum	1	Bldg 484
Shop Vacuum	2	Bldg 484
Duct Tape (Rolls)	100	Bldg 484
Caution Tape (Rolls)	2	Bldg 484
Sphag Sorb (2 cubic foot bags)	12	Bldg 484
Sorbital GM (40 lb bags)	5	Bldg 484
Soda Ash (50 lb bags)	8	Bldg 482
Hydrated Lime (50 lb bags)	20	Bldg 482
Oil Dri Absorbent (40 lbs bag)	50	Bldg 484
Dri Zorb Absorbent (40 lbs bag)	20	Bldg 484
Sand (tons)	50	Bldg 166
Spilstopper Drain Mat (4'x 4')	1	Bldg 273 Poly-Pac
Spilstopper Drain Mat (4'x 4')	1	Utility Truck-AMC 1558

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION
CONTAINERS & PACKAGING FOR SPILL CLEANUP		
55 Gallon Drum (Open Head)	10	Bldg 117
55 Gallon Drum (Closed Head)	10	Bldg 117
30 Gallon Drum (Closed Head)	5	Bldg 117
85 Gallon Over-Pack Steel Drum	4	Bldg 117
85 Gallon Over-Pack Poly Drum	3	Bldg 117
MANUAL EQUIPMENT		
Shovels	6	Bldg 482
Shovels	2	Bldg 484
Shovels	6	Bldg 166
Brooms	6	Bldg 482
Brooms	6	Bldg 166
Brooms	2	Bldg 484

(2) Equipment and Vehicles:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION
Level B Protective Suit (Saranex Fully Encapsulating Suit: White)	25	Bldg 484
Level C Protective Suit (Saranex Coveralls: White)	50	Bldg 484
Level C Protective Suit (Tychem QC Coveralls: Yellow)	100	Bldg 484
Level D Protective Suit (Standard Tyvek Coveralls)	100	Bldg 484
Chemically Resistant Gloves (pairs)	100	Bldg 484
Petroleum Resistant Gloves (pairs)	12	Bldg 484
Chemically Resistant Booties (pairs)	25	Bldg 484
Supplied Air Respirators (North)	6	Bldg. 484

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION
CHEMICAL DETECTION EQUIPMENT		
Biosystems LEL, O2, H2S, CO	2	Bldg 166
MSA Combustible Gas, O2 and CO Meter	1	Bldg 280
Muti Rae LEL, O2, H2S, VOC	1	Bldg 286
VEHICLES & EXCAVATION EQUIPMENT		
Backhoe	2	Bldg 166
Front End Loader	2	Bldg 166
Dump Truck (5 cubic yard)	2	Bldg 166
Utility Truck	1	Bldg 166
Pickup Truck	1	Bldg 166

c. Commercial Activity Contractor: The installation maintains an on site Commercial Activity Contractor whose duties include the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials spills. Six members of the contractor's staff have been trained to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 1910 Hazardous Materials Incident Response Operations level.

d. Other Resources: A list of outside environmental agencies that could provide technical assistance for various types of situations or emergencies, along with their corresponding "hotline" numbers is included in appendix I.

10. OUTSIDE AGENCIES:

Containment and cleanup of spills will normally use installation manpower to the fullest extent possible. However, contractor labor will be used when a spill exceeds the installation's capabilities. The IOSC will be responsible for making the decision to obtain contractor services when it comes to containing and controlling the spread of a spill. The BEC will be responsible for making the decision to obtain contractor services when it involves the cleanup of a spill. The below listed contractors are capable of providing manpower, supplies and equipment in the event of a spill that exceeds the installation's capabilities.

COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES:

In the event that emergency response requirements exceed Fort Monmouth's capabilities, local and regional mutual aid agreements with local hazmat response, police, fire and hospitals are implemented. All emergency response activities are conducted in accordance with the Monmouth County Emergency Operations Plan (MCEOP). Available details and information about supplemental agreements follow.

Monmouth County Emergency Operations Plan Synopsis

When municipal resources are inadequate to effectively respond to an emergency such as a fire, chemical spill or explosion, the County Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) will implement the MCEOP by declaration of a disaster affecting the County. The County EMC will direct action through a predetermined chain of command. Fort Monmouth is a signatory to the MCEOP.

1. Hazardous Materials Response:

The Monmouth County Health Department's Hazardous Materials Response Unit maintains standardized hazardous materials (Hazmat) and CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive) emergency response capability, capacity, and competence.

The Hazardous Materials Response Unit is available to respond to any hazmat/CBRNE incident in Monmouth County on a 24 hour per day/7 day per week/365 day per year basis. Each member is equipped with a specialized emergency response vehicle containing all the detection, personal protection, and response equipment needed to handle most routine incidents in the field. The unit also maintains two heavy duty emergency response trucks capable of supporting extended operations for larger incidents. In addition, we maintain trailers capable of supporting command, logistics, decontamination, and mobile power needs at any incident.

In accordance with the CEHA agreement, the hazmat unit coordinates with the Monmouth County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and local hazmat/CBRNE response units to develop and maintain an integrated emergency preparedness system throughout the county. Written agreements exist with the following hazmat units to provide mutual aid and equipment when requested:

* Earle Naval Weapons Station Fire Department Hazmat Unit
* Howell OEM Hazmat Unit
* Middletown Fire Department Special Services Unit
* Neptune OEM Hazmat Unit
* Southard Fire Department Hazmat Unit

Local DoD Hazmat Team	NWS Earle Fire Department Bldg C-22 201 NJ Hwy 34 South Colts Neck, New Jersey 07722-5044 732-866-2911 (DSN 449-2911)
Technical Expertise	CHEMTREC 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037 800-424-9300

2. Fire Protection Mutual Aid:

The Mid-Monmouth Mutual Aid Association Agreement (see end of Section IVA) commits regional fire response services to all communities in the region.

Chapter 75-A of the New Jersey Administrative Code, (Fire Resource Deployment Act) requires that each community identify its need for emergency resources for possible incidents that are likely to require mutual aid. The Monmouth County Fire Coordinator is responsible for the assignment and coordination of resources to any emergency within Monmouth County that requires the use of fire service resources.

3. Hospitals Care Facilities Agreements:

The Mid-Monmouth Mutual Aid Association Agreement cited under paragraph 2 of this section includes agreements with the following local hospitals to treat personnel from Fort Monmouth, NJ who may be injured regardless of the circumstances involved.

Jersey Shore University Medical Center
1945 Route 33
Neptune, NJ 07754
(732) 775-5500, Fax: (732) 776-4583

Monmouth Medical Center
300 Second Avenue
Long Branch, NJ 07740
(732) 222-5200, Fax: (732) 823-7570

Riverview Medical Center
One Riverview Plaza
Red Bank, NJ 07701
(732) 741-2700, Fax: (732) 224-8408

4. Clean-Up Contractors:

Containment and cleanup of spills will normally use installation manpower to the fullest extent possible. However, contractor labor will be used when spill cleanup operations exceed the installation's capabilities. The IOSC will be responsible for making the decision to obtain contractor services when it comes to containing and controlling the spread of a spill. The BEC will be responsible for making the decision to obtain contractor services when it involves the cleanup of a spill. The below listed contractors are capable of providing manpower, supplies and equipment in the event of a spill that exceeds the installation's capabilities.

Liquid Spill Removal	Lorco Petroleum Services 450 South Front Street Elizabeth, New Jersey 07202 908-820-8800
	Casie/Protank, Inc. P.O. Box 92 Franklinville, New Jersey 08322 1-800-354-2584 609-696-4401
Spill Containment/ Cleanup	Veolia Environmental Services 3100 Hedley Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19137 215-289-3700
	Clean Venture, Inc. 1160 State Street P. O. Box 936 Perth Amboy, New Jersey 08862 732-442-4900

11. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

a. Telephonic Spill Reporting: The employee who discovers the spill will follow the telephonic reporting procedure detailed in paragraph 6 of this section. Regulations require all spills that exceed their respective reportable quantity amount be reported immediately by telephone to various Federal, State and Local Agencies and Army Offices. The BEC has been designated as the individual who has the responsibility to determine if a reportable quantity has been spilled and for making all required telephonic notifications. Appendix J contains a listing of information that should be reported telephonically. Notifications shall not be delayed due to incomplete information. The following table summarizes all required telephonic notifications and reportable quantity reference lists.

Release	RQ List	Agency/Command to Notify	Tel No.
Oil	40 CFR 110	NRC, 24 Hours Toll Free in Washington DC or	1-800-424-8802 202-267-2675 202-426-2675
		NJDEP	1-800-927-6337
		AOC, 24 Hours	202-697-0218
		USAEC	301-671-4714
		MSC Environmental Office	732-532-7480
		USCG District Office (for spills in U.S. navigable waters or coastal areas)	212-668-7920
Oil Containing PCB	40 CFR 302 & 40 CFR 761.125	Same as for Oil Plus: EPA Regional Office, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances Branch	732-548-8730
Hazardous Substances	40 CFR 302	Same as for Oil	

Release	RQ List	Agency/Command to Notify	Tel No.
Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Substances That Result in Exposure to Persons Off Post	40 CFR 355	Same as for Oil Plus:	
		Local Emergency Planning Committees:	
		- Eatontown	732-542-0100
		- Oceanport	732-222-6300
		- Tinton Falls	732-542-4422
		- Wall	732-449-4500

b. Written Spill Reports: Regulations require that telephonic notification of reportable quantity spill events be followed up by a written report to include all the information outlined in appendix J. The EC has been designated as the individual who has the responsibility for preparing and forwarding all written spill report as follows:

(1) To United States Army Environmental Command (ATTN: IMAE-IE, 2450 Connell Road, Bldg. 2264, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234) and HQDA OACSIM, BRAC Office (ATTN: ACSIM DAIM-ODB, 600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0600) within 5 working days after telephonic notification of any reportable quantity spill. The written report should also include topographic maps of the installation identifying the location of the spill and all areas of the installation affected by the spill.

(2) The USEPA regional administrator within 60 days after a single spill of 1,000 gallons or more of oil, or after 2 spills into navigable waters or into or beyond the adjoining shorelines within any 12 month period.

(3) The USEPA regional administrator will determine on an individual basis the need for the submission of a written report to the EPA in the event of a hazardous substance spill and/or used oil spill. If the EPA requires a report, a concurrent copy of this report will be provided to the State agency in charge of water pollution control activities, the MSC environmental office and the LEPC. The report shall include: the name, address, and telephone number of facility owner; the date, time, and type of incident; the name and quantity of material(s) involved; the extent of injuries, if any; an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident. All required reports shall be submitted within 15 days following the incident.

(4) The BEC forwards any reports of spills through the Public Affairs Office and to the Installation Commander if a written report must be submitted to outside agencies. The BEC keeps spill reports on file in his office.

c. Reports to the Public: The IOSC will approve, after coordination HQDA, OACSIM, the content and release of spill related information to the public. The Public Affairs Officer has been designated as the individual who has the responsibility to provide information to the public, following the guidelines outlined in appendix K.

12. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM:

All of the equipment listed in paragraph 9 of this section is available for use by the Regional Response Team (RRT) when requested. The IOSC will coordinate with the RRT representative to determine what equipment and supplies will aid the RRT and to what extent installation personnel will be involved in any RRT actions.

13. **TRAINING:**

This installation has initiated an ISCP training program consisting of the following three parts:

a. All employees who are assigned to work at any of the potential spill sites listed in appendix B are required to attend annual ISCP briefings which include initial response actions and spill reporting requirements. All primary points of contact listed in appendix G maintain all training records for employees under his or her supervision. Copies of these training records are also provided to the IOSC and the personnel office. These briefings are conducted in conjunction with the SPCCP training discussed in paragraph 5 of the section.

b. All IRT members listed in appendix H receive in-depth training in the ISCP in addition to the above training and SPCCP training. This training will instruct the IRT members in all aspects of spill response (initial response actions, reporting requirements, safety, cleanup alternatives, etc.). The IOSC ensures that all IRT members are trained annually and also documents this training to include date, participants, and contents of training.

c. All IRT personnel are trained in accordance with OSHA hazardous substance and hazardous waste requirements as provided in appendix L.

SECTION IVA

RCRA CONTINGENCY PLAN

(RCP)

1. GENERAL & INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE:

265.52 (a) The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with §§265.51 and 265.56 in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.

265.52(b:) If the owner or operator has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with part 112 of this chapter, or part 1510 of chapter V, or some other emergency or contingency plan, he need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this part.

a. Purpose of the RCRA Contingency Plan (RCP):

It is the policy of the U.S. Army to establish and maintain the capability to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of oils, hazardous materials and hazardous waste or its constituents to air, soil, or surface water. Further, it is DA policy to contain and subsequently clean up DA caused spills of oil, hazardous materials and hazardous wastes; and to handle, use and store all said materials and wastes to avoid or minimize the possibility of accidental spills and pollution of land, air, and water. Leaks and/or releases of said materials and wastes occurring at Fort Monmouth will be promptly corrected and cleaned up as required by federal and state regulation. The RCP establishes responsibilities, duties, procedures, and resources to be employed to contain, mitigate, and cleanup spills and wastes resulting from other types of releases that could occur on this facility. The RCP also identifies Army resources that are available to the Regional Response Team to aid in the cleanup of non-Army spills.

A complete review and evaluation of the RCP will be accomplished at least once every 3 years. In addition, the CP shall be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

(1) Applicable regulations are revised;

(2) The plan fails in an emergency;

(3) A facility changes-in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances-in a way that materially increases the potential for spills, fires, explosions, or releases of used oils, hazardous wastes or other hazardous substances, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;

(4) The list of emergency coordinators changes;

(5) The list of emergency equipment changes.

b. Contingency Plan Requirements:
As provided in 265.52(b), this Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan is amended below to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this part. As per 40 CFR 265.52(a), this RCP describes actions facility personnel must take to comply with 40 CFR 265.51 and 265.56 in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.

c. A copy of the RCP is maintained at each site as referenced in Section III of this plan. Copies of the RCP have also been provided to the IOSC, BEC, Commercial Activities Contractor (COS), Marion Security Agency and the NJ State Police.

2. SURVEILLANCE PROCEDURES FOR EARLY DETECTION OF A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL OR HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILL OR OTHER RELEASE:

265.52(e): The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

a. Fire Detection & Suppression:

i. The hazardous waste storage yards (interiors of buildings 121-123, 2630-2632) and the secondary Charles Wood Class D storage facility (interior of building 2625) are equipped with ABC dry chemical fire suppression systems. These systems were installed in 2007. Auxiliary portable ABC dry chemical fire extinguishers are in place at each location as well. In the event of a fire or explosion, a radio signal integrated with the fire suppression system will automatically be transmitted to the NJ State Police Desk at Fort Monmouth (Bldg 977) and the Commercial Activity Contractor's Work Control Center (Bldg 166). The NJ State Police desk is staffed 24-hours per day, every day. In addition, a manually activated fire alarm is in place at each storage yard location in the event that a release occurs outside the storage buildings. Cell phones have been provided to staff whose responsibilities include the management and oversight of the hazardous waste storage yards. Cell phones will be used to communicate any emergency situation with the NJ State Police desk who will in turn contact the local fire departments.

ii. Sprinkler System: The Class D Recycling Center (building 482) waste storage rooms each have a 2-hour NFPA fire rating and an NEC Class I Division II classification. The building is equipped with a built-in sprinkler system for fire suppression, a network of trenches, sumps and raised sills at the doorways to provide secondary containment, and room ventilation and overhead doors that are interlocked with a fire/smoke detection system. The total capacity of the containment system is approximately 8,600 gallons. In the event of a fire, a signal is sent electronically directly to the NJ State Police desk. The building is also equipped with spill containment and and fire extinguishers for use by the staff if needed.

b. Visual Monitoring: The surveillance team consists of caretaker personnel (i.e. Army civilian and contractor personnel) and security personnel. The above referenced personnel have been informed of the location of all potential releases and have been instructed to observe these locations during the course of their normal duties. Employees who have received training in the Contingency Plan have also been instructed to be aware of potential release sites and to observe these sites whenever they are in the area.

3. CRITICAL WATER RESOURCES (See Section IV-3):

4. EMERGENCY COORDINATOR (aka INSTALLATION ON SCENE COORDINATOR (IOSC)

265.52(d): The plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see §265.55), and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.

The Emergency Coordinator (EC)/Installation On Scene Coordinator (IOSC) has been designated by HQ, OACSIM, to be the Site Manager. It is the EC/IOSC's responsibility to assess all emergency spill, fire, explosion or other situations involving the release or potential release of oil, hazardous waste and hazardous substances, to make required regulatory notifications, to activate the Installation Response Team (IRT), to initiate actions that control and minimize the impact of spills and to request additional manpower and resources when needed. The IOSC, along with an alternate IOSC, is listed in appendix H.

The installation's BRAC Environmental Coordinator (EC) reports to the EC/IOSC during all spill emergencies. It is the BEC's responsibility to provide technical guidance on the hazards associated with oil and other chemical substances, to determine the need for regulatory notifications, to implement and oversee cleanup operations and to assess the overall environmental impact of a spill. The BEC, along with an alternate BEC, are specified in appendix H.

5. INSTALLATION RESPONSE TEAM (IRT):

265.52(d): The plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see §265.55), and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.

The IRT is a group of trained individuals consisting of environmental, engineering, safety, maintenance, and security personnel who are able to manage the resources and manpower necessary to affect timely and efficient response to spills of any substance used and stored on the installation. The IRT will be responsible for spill containment and subsequent cleanup actions. Activation of the IRT will be made by telephone by the IOSC. Assignment of duties and responsibilities of the IRT will be coordinated and directed by the IOSC. Key elements of the IRT include:

a. Local Fire Departments: With the closure of Fort Monmouth on September 15, 2011, the Army no longer maintains a fire department at the installation. The fire departments of Eatontown, Oceanport, and Tinton Falls are the primary respondents to all fire emergencies at fort. In the event a petroleum product or other hazardous substance becomes involved in a fire emergency, one or more of the aforementioned fire departments would respond accordingly.

b. Local Emergency Management Services: Emergency Management Services (EMS) are provided by the municipalities of Eatontown, Oceanport, and Tinton Falls. EMS personnel would initially treat injured personnel at the site and then transport them to the appropriate hospital emergency room.

c. Environmental: Responsible for responding to all spills as directed by the IOSC, provides technical guidance, determines the need for regulatory notification, directs and supervises cleanup activities and assesses the overall impact of spills on the environment.

d. Commercial Activity Contractor – Chenega Operations Services (COS): Responsible for providing support in terms of equipment and/or manpower for the purpose of containing and cleaning up spills as directed by the IOSC and/or BEC.

i. Safety: Responsible for ensuring that proper procedures and personnel protective equipment are used during all spill emergencies.

ii. Industrial Hygiene: Responsible for providing technical guidance relating to chemical exposures and their potential health effects on installation personnel.

e. Law Enforcement: The NJ State Police is responsible for the enforcement of all laws on Fort Monmouth. The NJ State Police currently maintain a staffed barracks on the Main Post portion of Fort Monmouth. In the event of a spill emergency, the NJ State Police shall direct crowd and traffic control including cleanup contractors, news media and regulatory agencies.

e. Gate & General Security: Marion Security Agency personnel provide gate entrance and general installation security. Matters requiring law enforcement are immediately referred to the NJ State

Police. Security personnel are part of the surveillance team which is utilized to monitor petroleum products stored on the installation. They also assist with crowd and traffic control during spill emergencies as directed by IOSC and the NJ State Police.

f. Public Affairs Office: Public affairs are handled out of the Army's Picatinny Arsenal office. Said office is responsible for interfacing with the news media.

2. Composition: A list of all IRT personnel and pertinent information is included in appendix H.

6. RESPONSE ACTIONS:

265.52 (a) The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with §§265.51 and 265.56 in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.

The primary concern in any spill situation is to safeguard life, property and the environment from potential or further harm. The Initial Response Actions outlined below can prevent a small incident from becoming a major event if they are carried out in a prompt and efficient manner by trained personnel. These initial response actions include actions outlined in b and c, below:

(1) Notification of Emergency Services: Hazardous waste storage yards are equipped with radio transmitters that will send a radio signal to the NJ State Police desk and the Work Control desk if a fire or explosion should occur. **Whenever a spill, fire, explosion or other unplanned release occurs or is discovered by an employee at other locations, the employee shall notify his or her supervisor immediately by telephone or two-way radio, who will in-turn notify the NJ State Police Desk at 732-578-0494.**

If the supervisor is unavailable, the employee who discovered the release will immediately notify the IOSC by dialing **732-383-5104**. In most cases, the initial observer will know what material has been released and should be aware of the personal safety precautions required. If there is any doubt, the initial observer should remove him or herself from danger and await further instruction from the IOSC. Individuals working around any of these materials are well trained concerning safety measures and spill prevention and handling procedures.

(2) Personal Protection: Protect self and others from harm. Protection can be accomplished by:
i. donning appropriate protective equipment,
ii. extinguishing smoking materials and removing other sources of potential ignition
iii leaving the immediate area

(3). Stop the Release: If possible, stop the flow of material <u>if protected from harm</u>. Once the individual who discovers the spill protects himself and others from harm, an attempt should be made to stop the flow of spilled material. This should only be attempted by individuals who have been properly trained in handling the material. The flow may be stopped by closing valves, turning rupture containers, temporarily plugging leaks, or repacking leaking containers.

(4). Contain the spill if possible: If the flow of the spilled material has stopped, an attempt should be made to contain the material to prevent further contamination of the environment. This should only be attempted by individuals who have been properly trained in handling the spilled material. Spills can be readily contained by covering any nearby drains with mats and placing absorbent materials in and around the spill.

(5). Notify appropriate individuals as detailed in the reporting requirements in section 11 of this section.

7. IRT Mobilization Procedures:

265.52(f): The plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

265.56(b): Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and a real extent of any released materials. He may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

265.56(c): Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-offs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

265.56(e) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing or isolating containers.

a. Actions of the IOSC: Upon receipt of a report of a spill, fire, explosion or other type of hazardous material or hazardous waste release, the NJ State Police dispatcher shall coordinate notification with the IOSC. In the event the IOSC cannot be contacted, the alternate IOSC shall be contacted. After receiving cursory information and/or reviewing the situation, the IOSC shall determine what key response elements need to be notified and commence mobilization procedures. The first line of communication between the IOSC and IRT personnel will most likely be through the use of telephones, with cell phones as back up. The IOSC shall be the director of all operations pertaining to hazardous material spills with the following exceptions:

1. determining the need for regulatory notification (see Section 11),

2. implementing and overseeing spill cleanup activities and,

3. initiating disposal procedures for the recovered spilled materials.

These three functions will be directed by the Installation BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC).

Action of the IOSC shall be as follows:

1. Safeguard life, property and the environment.

2. Isolate the area and deny entry to unauthorized personnel.

3. As per *265.56(c):* Determine if evacuation of the area is necessary taking into consideration the material(s) involved, amounts, hazards, weather conditions and other incident-specific issues. In the event an evacuation is necessary, make required notifications and direct IRT personnel accordingly. NOTE: The former Fort Monmouth Fire Chief has determined that evacuation of area hazardous waste facilities would be highly unlikely and a written evacuation plan is not required. See the full text of the memo at the end of Section IVA.

4. Identify materials and quantities involved in the incident.

5. Assess the direct and indirect effects and potential effects of the release.

6. In cooperation with the BEC, determine the need for regulatory notifications (see Section 11).

7. Make required notifications to regulatory agencies (see Section 11).

8. Coordinate information and resources with other IRT personnel.

9. Determine if additional outside manpower and resources are needed.

10. Evaluate Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements.

11. In cooperation with the Environmental Coordinator, develop and implement measures to confine and control the release.

12. Notify the BRAC Environmental Coordinator when the spill has been contained and the emergency mitigated so that cleanup operations may commence.

13. Review and endorse spill reports generated by the Environmental Office following a spill incident.

14. Schedule meetings with key IRT personnel following each spill incident. Discuss and review the actions taken by the IRT, emphasize the positive steps that were taken at the incident and evaluate and implement needed changes for future responses.

8. MITIGATION AND CLEANUP OF RELEASE:

265.56(g): Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.

265.56(h): The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:
(1) No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and
(2) All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

The BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) has the responsibility to determine the most effective procedure for cleaning up spills that occur at the installation [265.56(g) and (h)]. The BEC implements and oversees all cleanup operations and ensures that the final cleanup meets the standards established by the USEPA and the NJDEP. In addition, the BEC:

1. oversees the proper characterization and disposal of spilled materials and debris in accordance with applicable Federal and State regulations
2. directs procurement staff to replenish disposable supplies and equipment as needed
3. makes certain that all reusable equipment is properly cleaned and stored for subsequent use..

Due to the multitude of materials that could be spilled on the installation, it is impossible to establish one procedure that would be safe and effective for any one spill that might occur. Waste and virgin oils, flammables, combustibles, acids, caustics, oxidizers and poisons constitute the many types of materials being stored on the installation. Petroleum products such as gasoline and diesel fuel represent the greatest potential fire and spill threat of all the above listed materials. Spills involving these two petroleum products would be fairly limited to fuel unloading activities and/or traffic accidents. The other material types referenced above are generally stored in small quantities and represent a much lesser potential spill threat.

The IOSC has the responsibility to determine the most effective procedure for containing and controlling the spread of spills that occur at the installation. The IOSC will also ensure that these procedures are carried out by appropriately trained personnel.

Recovered spill materials and debris from small oil spills will be taken to the satellite accumulation container for oil spill debris located at Building 476. Materials from a large spill will be removed by one of the cleanup/disposal contractors listed on Page IV-15.

9. CLEANUP RESOURCES:

NOTE: The following is also provided in Section IV. It is repeated here for convenience and to ensure compliance with the regulation in the event that Section IV-A is separated from the whole document for use or reference.

265.52(e): The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

a. Manpower: The installation's IRT consists of six employees that have been provided with training in the proper handling of spills. If additional manpower is needed, the IOSC will secure additional personnel. The composition of the IRT is detailed in appendix H. Fort Monmouth maintains sufficient manpower to operate the equipment and vehicles listed below.

b. Supplies, Materials, and Equipment: The following items are available at the installation for spill containment and cleanup which are maintained by the Commercial Activity Contractor, Chenega Operations Services. See 'c' below:

c. Commercial Activity Contractor: The installation maintains an on-site Commercial Activity Contractor whose duties include the cleanup of hazardous materials spills. Six members of the contractor's staff have been trained to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 1910 Hazardous Materials Incident Response Operations level.

(1) Supplies and Material Resources:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE EQUIPMENT LIST
Maintained by Chenega Operations Services Corporation

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION
ABSORBANTS & SPILL CONTROL		
Polyethylene Roll (20'x 100')	5	Bldg 484
Oil Sorbent Pads (Packs of 100)	12	Bldg 484
Oil Sorbent Pillows (Bags)	5	Bldg 484
Oil Sorbent Booms (8"x 10')	32	Bldg 484
Hazorb Spill Control Pillows-(Large Bags)	2	Bldg 484
Spill Kit (Chemical)	1	Bldg 484
Spill Kit (Mercury)	1	Bldg 484
Mercury Vacuum	1	Bldg 484
Shop Vacuum	2	Bldg 484
Duct Tape (Rolls)	100	Bldg 484

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION
Caution Tape (Rolls)	1	Bldg 484
Sphag Sorb (2 cubic foot bags)	12	Bldg 484
Sorbital GM (40 lb bags)	5	Bldg 484
Soda Ash (50 lb bags)	8	Bldg 482
Hydrated Lime (50 lb bags)	20	Bldg 482
Oil Dri Absorbent (40 lbs bag)	50	Bldg 484
Dri Zorb Absorbent (40 lbs bag)	20	Bldg 484
Sand (tons)	50	Bldg 166
Spilstopper Drain Mat (4'x 4')	1	Bldg 273 Poly-Pac
Spilstopper Drain Mat (4'x 4')	1	Utility Truck-AMC 1558

CONTAINERS & PACKAGING FOR SPILL CLEANUP

55 Gallon Drum (Open Head)	10	Bldg 117
55 Gallon Drum (Closed Head)	15	Bldg 117
55 Gallon Drum (Closed Head)	5	Bldg 117
85 Gallon Over-Pack Steel Drum	4	Bldg 117
85 Gallon Over-Pack Poly Drum	3	Bldg 117

MANUAL EQUIPMENT

Shovels	6	Bldg 482
Shovels	2	Bldg 484
Shovels	6	Bldg 166
Brooms	6	Bldg 482
Brooms	6	Bldg 484

(2) Equipment and Vehicles:

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION
Level B Protective Suit (Saranex Fully Encapsulating Suit: White))	25	Bldg 484
Level B Protective Suit (Saranex Coveralls: White)	50	Bldg 484
Level C Protective Suit (Tychem QC Coveralls: Yellow)	100	Bldg 484
Level C Protective Suit (Standard Tyvek Coveralls)	100	Bldg 484
Chemically Resistant Gloves (pairs)	100	Bldg 484

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION
Petroleum Resistant Gloves (pairs)	12	Bldg 484
Chemically Resistant Booties (pairs)	25	Bldg 484
Supplied Air Respirators (North)	6	Bldg 484
CHEMICAL DETECTION EQUIPMENT		
Biosystems LEL, O2, H2S,CO	2	Bldg 166
MSA Combustible Gas, O2 and CO Meter	1	Bldg 280
Muti Rae LEL, O2, H2S, VOC	1	Bldg 286
VEHICLES & EXCAVATION EQUIPMENT		
Backhoe	2	Bldg 166
Front End Loader	2	Bldg 166
Dump Truck (5 cubic yard)	2	Bldg 166
Utility Truck	1	Bldg 166
Pickup Truck	1	Bldg 166

d. Communication and Alarm Systems: All hazardous waste and hazardous materials storage locations are equipped with manual pull fire alarms. Appropriate personnel, assigned to these locations, are furnished with cell phones which will be used to contact their immediate supervisor, the IOSC, and the BEC in the event of a spill emergency.

e. Commercial Activity Contractor: The installation maintains an onsite Commercial Activity Contractor whose duties include the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials spills. Six members of the contractor's staff have been trained to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 1910 Hazardous Materials Incident Response Operations level.

f. Other Resources: A list of outside environmental agencies that could provide technical assistance for various types of situations or emergencies, along with their corresponding "hotline" numbers is included in appendix I.

10. OUTSIDE AGENCIES:

265.52(c): The plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, pursuant to §265.37.

Containment and cleanup of spills will normally use installation manpower to the fullest extent possible. However, contractor labor will be used when a spill exceeds the installation's capabilities. The IOSC will be responsible for making the decision to obtain contractor services when it comes to containing and controlling the spread of a spill. The BEC will be responsible for making the decision to obtain contractor services when it involves the cleanup of a spill. The below listed contractors are capable of providing manpower, supplies and equipment in the event of a spill that exceeds the installation's capabilities.

COORDINATION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES:

In the event that emergency response requirements exceed Fort Monmouth's capabilities, local and regional mutual aid agreements with local hazmat response, police, fire and hospitals are implemented. All emergency response activities are conducted in accordance with the Monmouth County Emergency Operations Plan (MCEOP). Available details and information about supplemental agreements follow.

Monmouth County Emergency Operations Plan Synopsis

When municipal resources are inadequate to effectively respond to an emergency such as a fire, chemical spill or explosion, the County Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) will implement the MCEOP by declaration of a disaster affecting the County. The County EMC will direct action through a predetermined chain of command. Fort Monmouth is a signatory to the MCEOP.

1. Hazardous Materials Response:

The Monmouth County Health Department's Hazardous Materials Response Unit maintains standardized hazardous materials (Hazmat) and CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive) emergency response capability, capacity, and competence.

The Hazardous Materials Response Unit is available to respond to any hazmat/CBRNE incident in Monmouth County on a 24 hour per day/7 day per week/365 day per year basis. Each member is equipped with a specialized emergency response vehicle containing all the detection, personal protection, and response equipment needed to handle most routine incidents in the field. The unit also maintains two heavy duty emergency response trucks capable of supporting extended operations for larger incidents. In addition, we maintain trailers capable of supporting command, logistics, decontamination, and mobile power needs at any incident.
In accordance with the CEHA agreement, the hazmat unit coordinates with the Monmouth County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and local hazmat/CBRNE response units to develop and

maintain an integrated emergency preparedness system throughout the county. Written agreements exist with the following hazmat units to provide mutual aid and equipment when requested:

* Earle Naval Weapons Station Fire Department Hazmat Unit
* Howell OEM Hazmat Unit
* Middletown Fire Department Special Services Unit
* Neptune OEM Hazmat Unit
* Southard Fire Department Hazmat Unit

Local DoD Hazmat Team	NWS Earle Fire Department Bldg C-22 201 NJ Hwy 34 South Colts Neck, New Jersey 07722-5044 732-866-2911 (DSN 449-2911)
Technical Expertise	CHEMTREC 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037 800-424-9300

2. Fire Protection Mutual Aid:

The Mid-Monmouth Mutual Aid Association Agreement (see end of Section IVA) commits regional fire response services to all communities in the region.

Chapter 75-A of the New Jersey Administrative Code, (Fire Resource Deployment Act) requires that each community identify its need for emergency resources for possible incidents that are likely to require mutual aid. The Monmouth County Fire Coordinator is responsible for the assignment and coordination of resources to any emergency within Monmouth County that requires the use of fire service resources.

3. Hospitals Care Facilities Agreements:

The Mid-Monmouth Mutual Aid Association Agreement cited under paragraph 2 of this section includes agreements with the following local hospitals to treat personnel from Fort Monmouth, NJ who may be injured regardless of the circumstances involved.

Jersey Shore University Medical Center
1945 Route 33
Neptune, NJ 07754
(732) 775-5500, Fax: (732) 776-4583

Monmouth Medical Center
300 Second Avenue
Long Branch, NJ 07740
(732) 222-5200, Fax: (732) 823-7570

Riverview Medical Center
One Riverview Plaza
Red Bank, NJ 07701
(732) 741-2700, Fax: (732) 224-8408

4. Clean-Up Contractors:

Containment and cleanup of spills will normally use installation manpower to the fullest extent possible. However, contractor labor will be used when spill cleanup operations exceed the installation's capabilities. The IOSC will be responsible for making the decision to obtain contractor services when it comes to containing and controlling the spread of a spill. The BEC will be responsible for making the decision to obtain contractor services when it involves the cleanup of a spill. The below listed contractors are capable of providing manpower, supplies and equipment in the event of a spill that exceeds the installation's capabilities.

Liquid Spill Removal	Lorco Petroleum Services 450 South Front Street Elizabeth, New Jersey 07202 908-820-8800
	Casie/Protank, Inc. P.O. Box 92 Franklinville, New Jersey 08322 1-800-354-2584 609-696-4401
Spill Containment/ Cleanup	Veolia Environmental Services 3100 Hedley Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19137 215-289-3700
	Clean Venture, Inc. 1160 State Street P. O. Box 936 Perth Amboy, New Jersey 08862 732-442-4900

11. REPORTING & NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

A. RCRA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Two types of reporting requirements exist when a hazardous material or hazardous waste release occurs. The first type occurs at the onset of the incident. These are verbal or telephonic notifications and communications necessary for ensuring safety and mobilization of the IRT and mitigation of the incident (see Section 6). The second type occurs subsequent to the incident. These are written reports which recount the causes of the incident, materials involved, clean-up, disposal and impacts. Requirements for both types of reporting are described below although this is somewhat redundant with Section 6.

(1) Notifications During the Incident

The BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) has been designated as the individual who has the responsibility to determine if a reportable quantity of hazardous waste has been released and for making all required telephonic notifications. Appendix J contains a listing of information that should be reported telephonically. Notifications shall not be delayed due to incomplete information. The table in item C, below summarizes all required telephonic notifications and reportable quantity reference lists.

265.56(a) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:
(1) Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and
(2) Notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.

265.56(d) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, he must report his findings as follows:

(1) If his assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. He must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and
(2) He must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area (in the applicable regional contingency plan under part 1510 of this title), or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424--8802). The report must include:
(i) Name and telephone number of reporter;
(ii) Name and address of facility;
(iii) Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);
(iv) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;
(v) The extent of injuries, if any; and
(vi) The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.

(2) Reporting Requirements Subsequent to the Incident

The reporting requirements for documenting the release are self-explanatory. See addresses for POCs in (C), below:

265.56(i) The owner or operator must notify the Regional Administrator, and appropriate State and local authorities that the facility is in compliance with paragraph (h) (see below) of this section before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.

(h) The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:

(1) No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and

(2) All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

(j) The owner or operator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, he must submit a written report on the incident to the Regional Administrator. The report must include:

(1) Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;

(2) Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;

(3) Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);

(4)Name and quantity of material(s) involved;

(5) The extant of injuries, if any;

(6) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and,

(7) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident

B. ISCP REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(1) Telephonic Spill Reporting: The employee who discovers the spill will follow the telephonic reporting procedure detailed in Section 6a. Regulations require all spills that exceed their respective reportable quantity amount be reported immediately by telephone to various Federal, State and Local Agencies and Army Offices. The BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) has been designated as the individual who has the responsibility to determine if a reportable quantity has been spilled and for making all required telephonic notifications. Appendix J contains a listing of information that should be reported telephonically. Notifications shall not be delayed due to incomplete information. The following table summarizes all required telephonic notifications and reportable quantity reference lists.

C. ORGANIZATIONS TO BE NOTIFIED & POINTS OF CONTACT

Release	RQ List	Agency/Command to Notify	Tel No.
Oil	40 CFR 110	NRC, 24 Hours Toll Free	1-800-424-8802
		in Washington DC	202-267-2675
		or	202-426-2675
		NJDEP	1-800-927-6337
		AOC, 24 Hours	202-697-0218
		USAEC	301-671-4714

Release	RQ List	Agency/Command to Notify	Tel No.
		MSC Environmental Office	732-532-7480
		USCG District Office (for spills in U.S. navigable waters or coastal areas)	212-668-7920
Oil Containing PCB	40 CFR 302 & 40 CFR 761.125	Same as for Oil Plus:	
		EPA Regional Office, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances Branch	732-548-8730
Hazardous Substances or Hazardous Wastes	40 CFR 302	Same as for Oil	
Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Substances That Result in Exposure to Persons Off Post	40 CFR 355	Same as for Oil Plus:	
		Local Emergency Planning Committees:	
		- Eatontown	732-542-0100
		- Oceanport	732-222-6300
		- Tinton Falls	732-542-4422
		- Wall	732-449-4500

a. Written Hazardous Substance Spill Reports: Regulations require that telephonic notification of reportable quantity spill events be followed up by a written report to include all the information outlined in appendix J. The EC has been designated as the individual who has the responsibility for preparing and forwarding all written spill report as follows:

(1) To United States Army Environmental Command (ATTN: IMAE-IE, 2450 Connell Road, Bldg. 2264, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234) and HQDA OACIM, BRAC Office (ATTN: ACSIM DAIM-ODB, 600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0600) within 5 working days after telephonic notification of any reportable quantity spill. The written report should also include topographic maps of the installation identifying the location of the spill and all areas of the installation affected by the spill.

(2) The USEPA regional administrator within 60 days after a single spill of 1,000 gallons or more of oil, or after 2 spills into navigable waters or into or beyond the adjoining shorelines within any 12 month period.

(3) The USEPA regional administrator will determine on an individual basis the need for the submission of a written report to the EPA in the event of a hazardous substance spill and/or used oil spill. If the EPA requires a report, a concurrent copy of this report will be provided to the State agency in charge of water pollution control activities, and the LEPC. The report shall include: the name, address, and telephone number of facility owner; the date, time, and type of incident; the name and quantity of material(s) involved; the extent of injuries, if any; an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and the estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident. All required reports shall be submitted within 15 days following the incident.

(4) The BEC forwards any reports of spills through the Public Affairs Office and to the IOSC if a written report must be submitted to outside agencies. The BEC keeps spill reports on file in his office.

b. Reports to the Public: The IOSC will approve, after coordination with the HQDA OACSIM, the content and release of spill related information to the public. The Public Affairs Officer has been designated as the individual who has the responsibility to provide information to the public, following the guidelines outlined in appendix K.

12. RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM:

All of the equipment listed in Part 9 of this section is available for use by the Regional Response Team (RRT) when requested. The IC will coordinate with the installation Commander and the RRT representative to determine what equipment and supplies will aid the RRT and to what extent installation personnel will be involved in any RRT actions.

13. TRAINING:

265.16(a)(1) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the requirements of this part.

This installation has initiated a training program consisting of the following five parts:

a. All employees who are assigned to work at any of the potential spill sites listed in appendix B are required to attend annual Contingency Plan briefings which include initial response actions and spill reporting requirements. All primary points of contact listed in appendix G maintain all training records for employees under his or her supervision. Copies of these training records are also provided to the IC and the personnel office. These briefings are conducted in conjunction with the SPCCP training discussed in paragraph 5 of the section.

b. All IRT members listed in appendix H receive in-depth training in the Contingency Plan in addition to the above training and SPCCP training. This training will instruct the IRT members in all aspects of spill response (initial response actions, reporting requirements, safety, cleanup alternatives, etc.). The IC ensures that all IRT members are trained annually and also documents this training to include date, participants, and contents of training.

c. All IRT personnel are trained in accordance with OSHA hazardous substance and hazardous waste requirements as provided in appendix L.

d. All government DPW Environmental Division staff and base operations Environmental Field Staff (TVS) receive 40-hour OSHA HAZWOPER training, 8-hour annual HAZWOPER refresher training and 8-hour RCRA refresher training annually.

RESERVED FOR MONMOUTH MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

Mid-Monmouth Mutual Aid Association

AN AGREEMENT

WHEREAS: it is universally recognized that the timely support of neighbors in need is an inherent trait of all men of good will and a keystone of the American heritage, and

The safety of life and property is of paramount importance at all times, and

The threat of fire and other disasters and perils to the health and welfare of our fellow citizens knows no geographical bounds, and

We are mutually bound in a professional brotherhood whose primary concern is the protection of life and property, and

Our geographic proximity dictates our mutual concern for communal welfare, and

We recognize that the cost of maintaining a fire protection service capable of handling any emergency which may arise within our individual boundaries, is prohibitive, and

The needs of individual communities dictate ready availability of certain equipment and capabilities not frequently required by adjacent communities, and

The timely sharing of these specialized functions is mutually beneficial from both a safety as well as an economic standpoint, and

Preplanning for emergency measures to cope with unexpected perils to community well being is necessary to effectively minimize their impact upon our citizenry;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED
that we do singularly and collectively pledge our mutual aid and support to each other and that this pledge pledge shall be free of reservations save those which are prescribed by the laws and regulations of the participants, We do further pledge that we will exercise the provisions of this agreement with due concern for the safety and welfare of the communities from whence the aid is requested. In consideration therefore we mutually agree that any such aid shall be voluntary and free of any encumberances except as may be prescribed by law.

IN TESTIMONY THEREOF
as duly authorized representatives of the singular participants do hereby set our hands this 20th day of February in the year of our Lord 2002

Allenhurst

Asbury Park

Atlantic Highlands

Deal

Eatontown

Fair Haven

Fort Monmouth

Gateway NBA

Highlands

Little Silver

Long Branch

Middletown

Mid-Monmouth Fire Police Association

Monmouth Beach

Monmouth County Fire Police

Monmouth Park

NWS Earle

Northside

Oakhurst

Oceanport

Pine Brook

Red Bank

Rumson

Sea Bright

Shrewsbury

Tinton Falls

Wanamassa

Wayside

West Long Branch

RESERVED FOR ERICHSEN MEMO

Fort Monmouth Fire & Emergency Services

Office of the Fire Chief
Fire Headquarters Building 282
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey 07703-5108

IMNE-MON-DES-F 27 March 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR, Mr. Joseph Fallon, Environmental Branch Chief

SUBJECT: USEPA Inspection, ref 40 CFR Part 265.53(f)

1. A Risk Assessment conducted by this Department on the hazardous waste and Universal/Class D waste storage facilities located at buildings 121-123, 482, 2625, 2630-2632 has determined that evacuation of area facilities would be highly unlikely and a written evacuation plan is not required based on the following factors.

2. Our hazardous waste facilities are constructed of a type of reinforced concrete with code required high end detection and suppression systems built into each of the buildings compartments that are centrally monitored to the fire department. The types and quantities of hazardous waste stored are well managed and well below the capacity that would overcome the preventive and suppression measures instituted.

3. Fort Monmouth Fire & Emergency Services operates the largest Hazardous Material and Special Hazards Response Team within Monmouth County. Our capabilities for handling domestic Haz-Mat and WMD CBRNE far exceed an average Hazardous Material Team. With our Emergency Response Stations within a quarter mile radius of our hazardous waste facilities and a response time of less than two minutes incident assessments are preformed within minutes of notification. Our assessment to the surrounding facilities habitants is to remain in place until the Incident Commander assessment is made as to reduce the risk of evacuating into a plume should one ever occur.

4. Point of Contact is Deputy Fire Chiefs, Stephen Roszkowski, Vito Marra, (732) 532-5814.

John C. Erichsen
Fire Chief

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

DISCHARGE: A term that includes, but is not limited to, the accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of a substance, into or on any land or water (40 CFR 260.10).

ENVIRONMENT: Any one of the following: navigable waters, near-shore and open waters and any other surface waters, groundwater, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface area, ambient air.

HARMFUL DISCHARGE: Discharge of such quantities of oil to navigable waters or shorelines which: (a) violate applicable water quality standards; or (b) causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines, or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE: This term is used to denote all substances which are defined under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

INSTALLATION ON-SCENE COORDINATOR: The official predesignated by the installation commander responsible for all operations related to spill cleanup on an Army Installation. The IOSC will direct spill containment, cleanup and restoration operations at the scene of an oil or hazardous substance spill.

INSTALLATION RESPONSE TEAM: Those collective individuals on an installation designated and trained to act in an emergency to perform those functions as directed by the IOSC.

OIL: Oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

POTENTIAL SPILL SITE: A facility or site for which a reasonable possibility exists for a spill of oil or hazardous substances in hazardous quantities and all storage, handling and transfer sites that store hazardous substances in amounts equal to or greater than the reportable quantity.

SHEEN: An iridescent appearance on the surface of water, normally caused by the presence of oil.

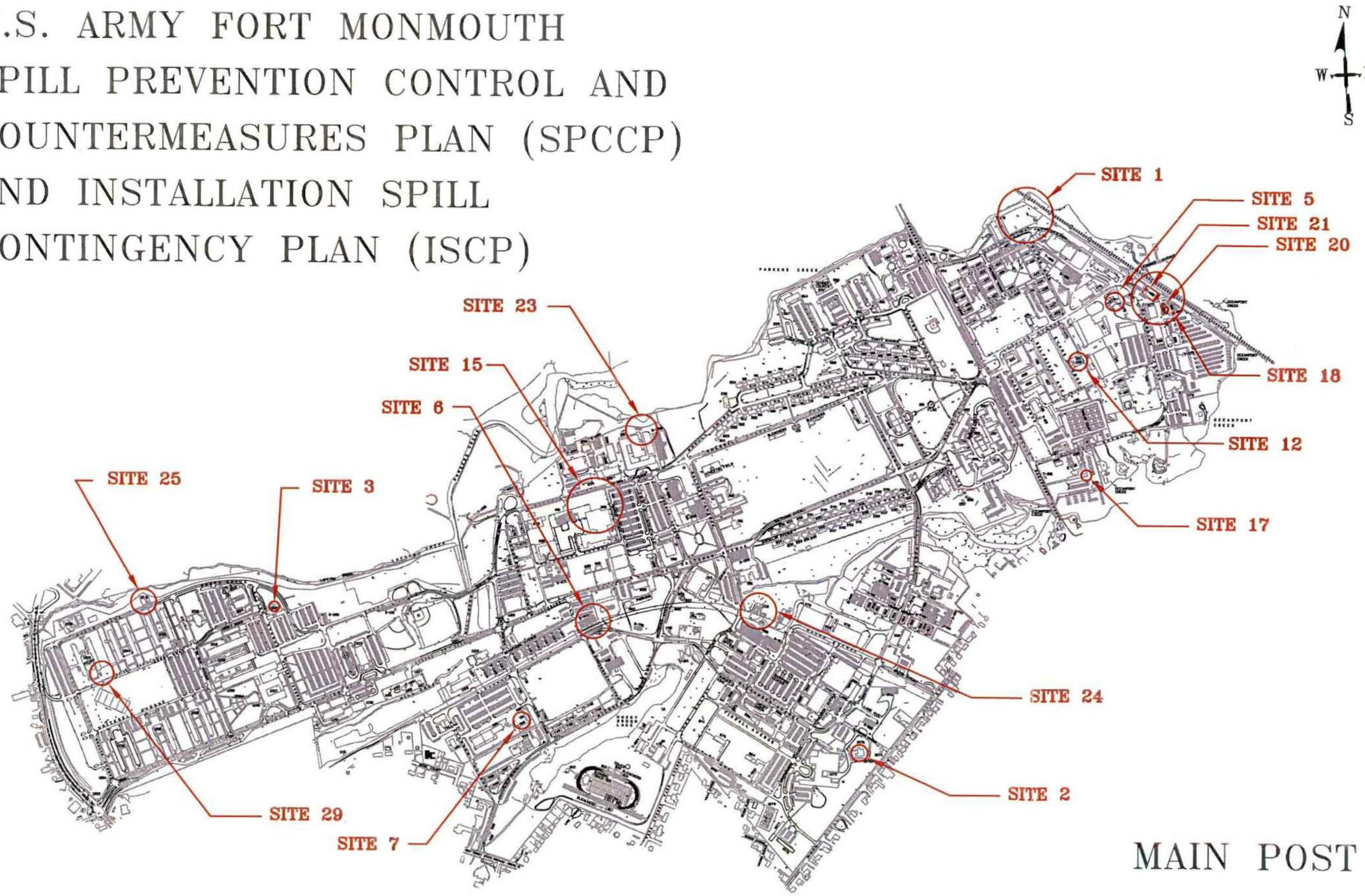
SPILL: A generic term which encompasses the accidental and the deliberate but unpermitted discharge or release of a pollutant.

APPENDIX B

POTENTIAL SPILL SITES

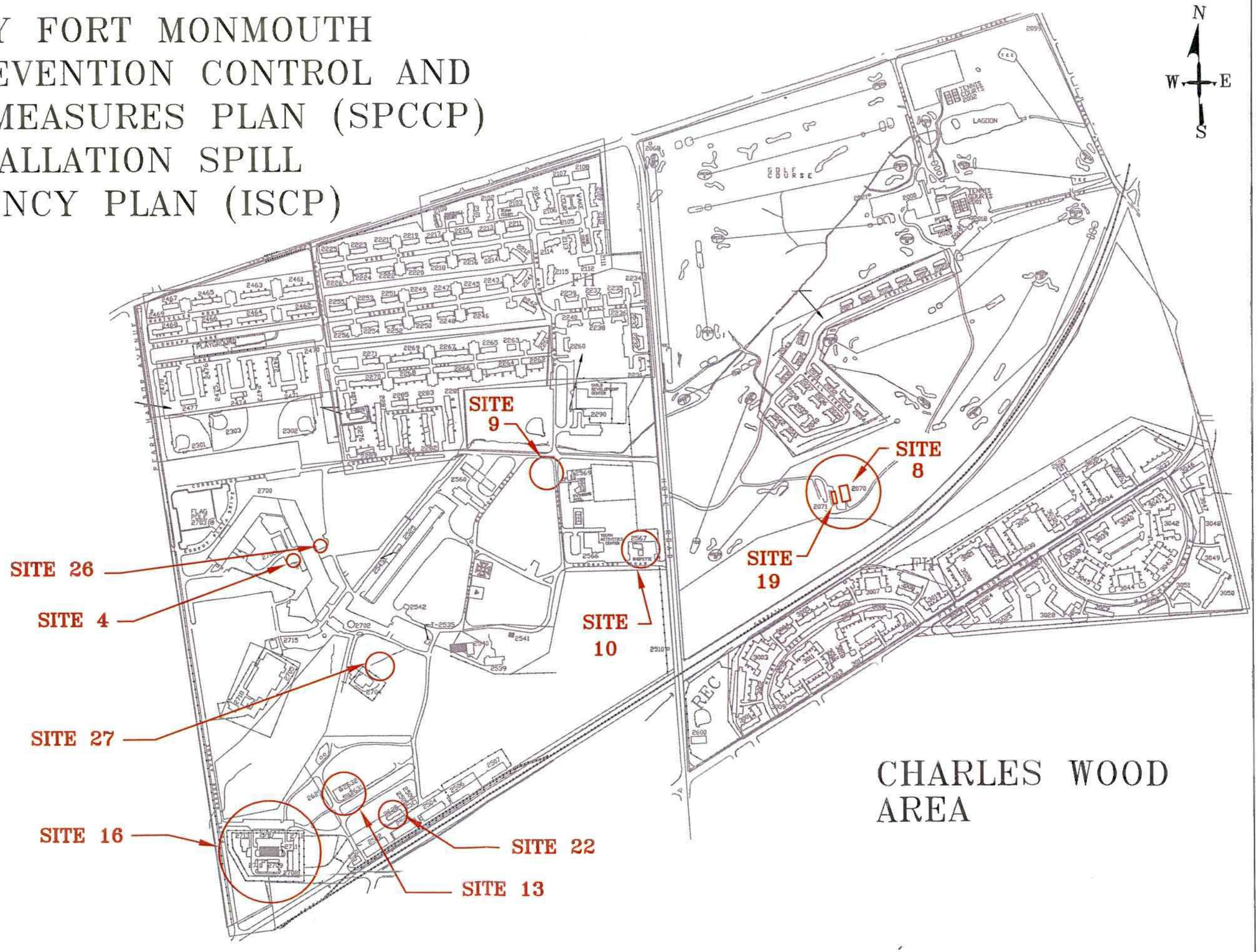
INSTALLATION MAPS

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)

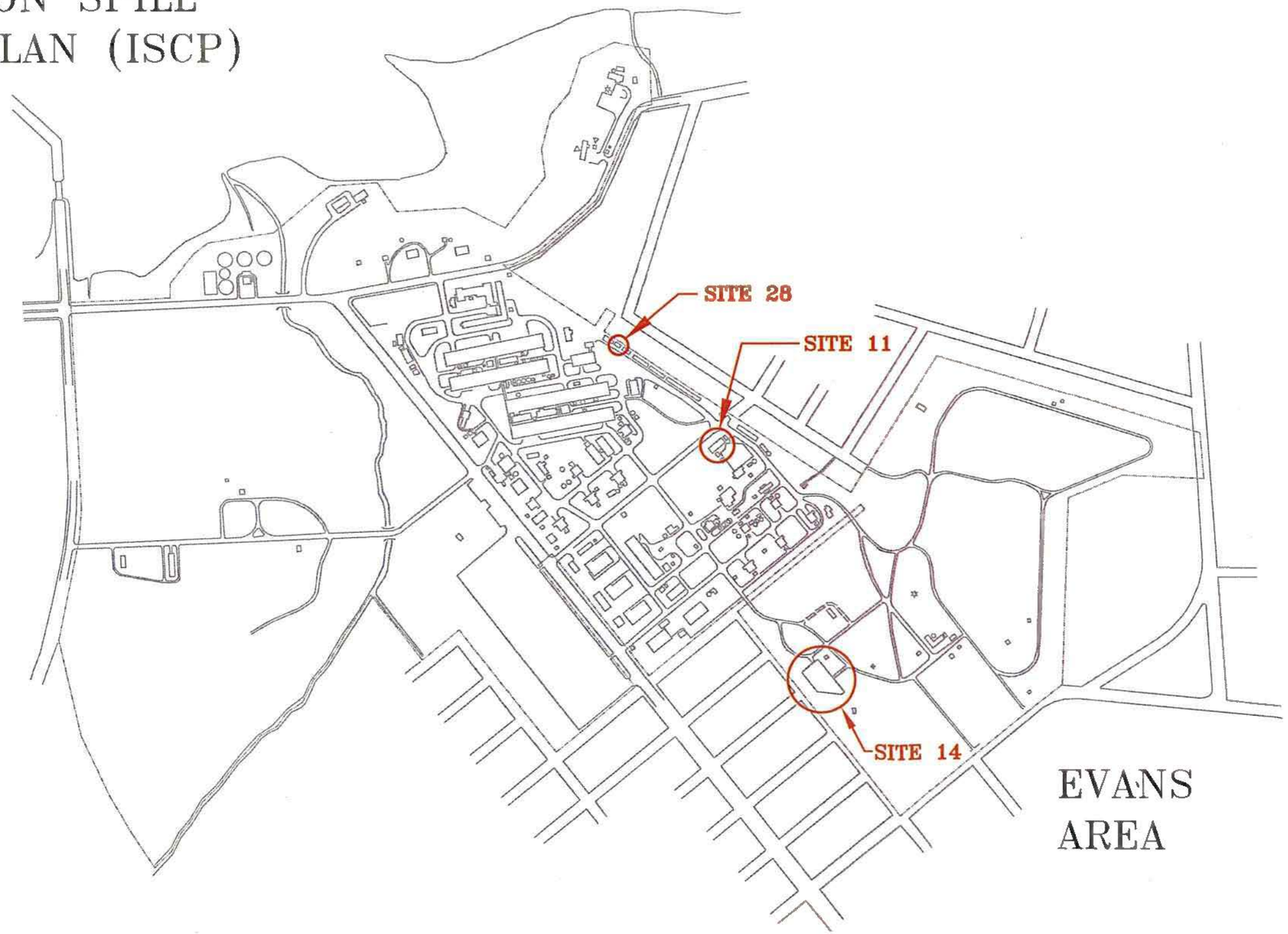


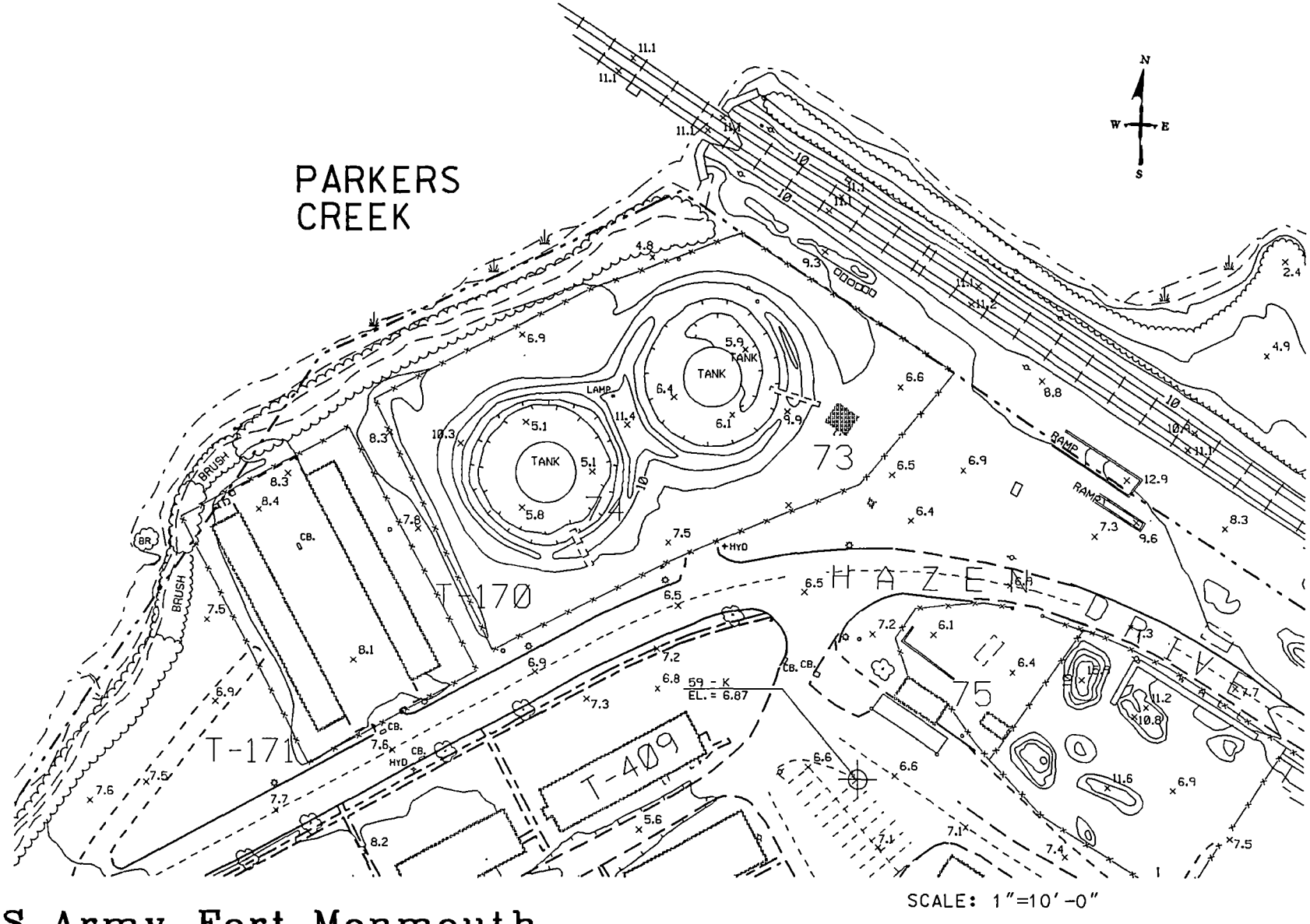
MAIN POST

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)



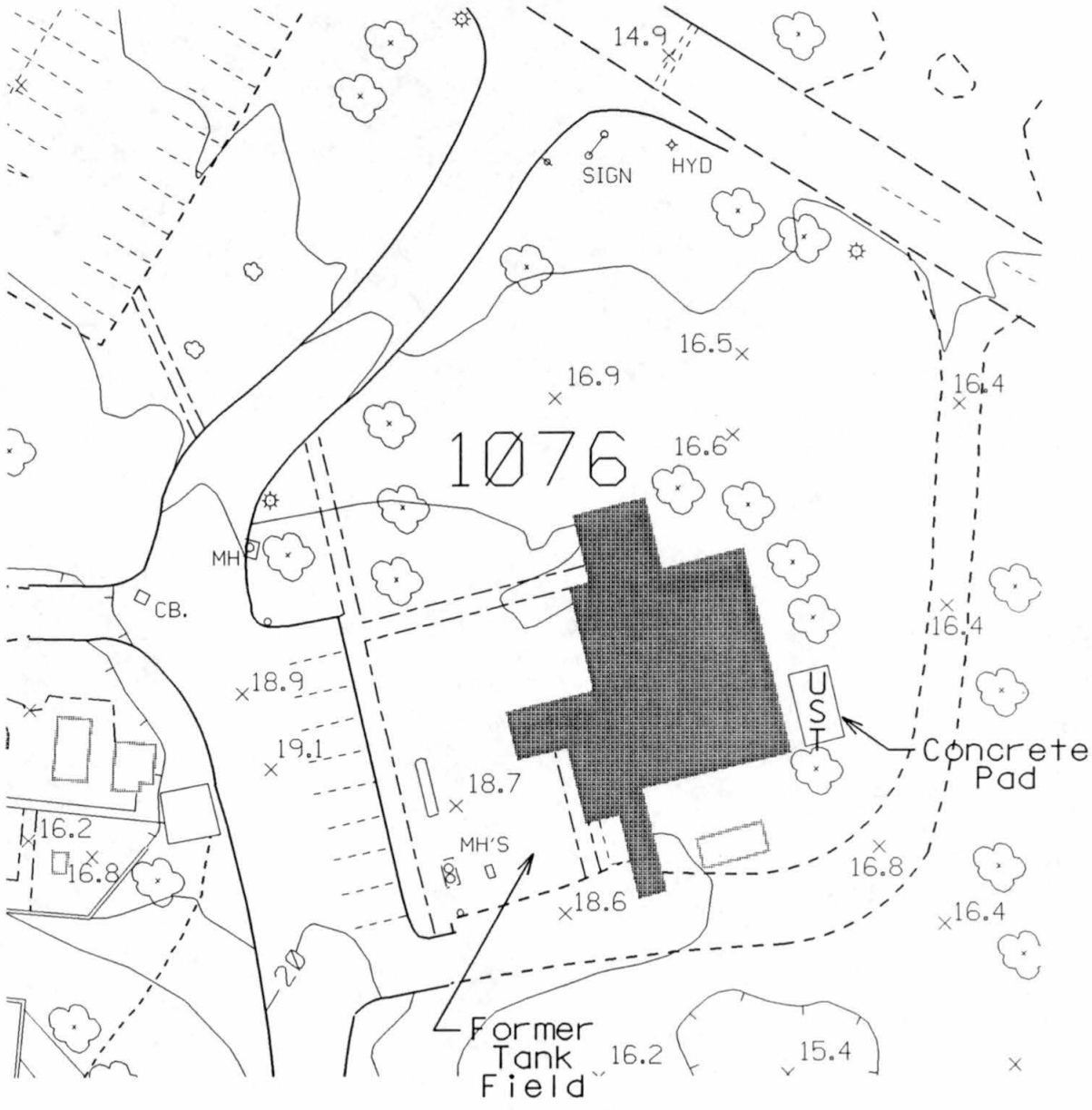
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)





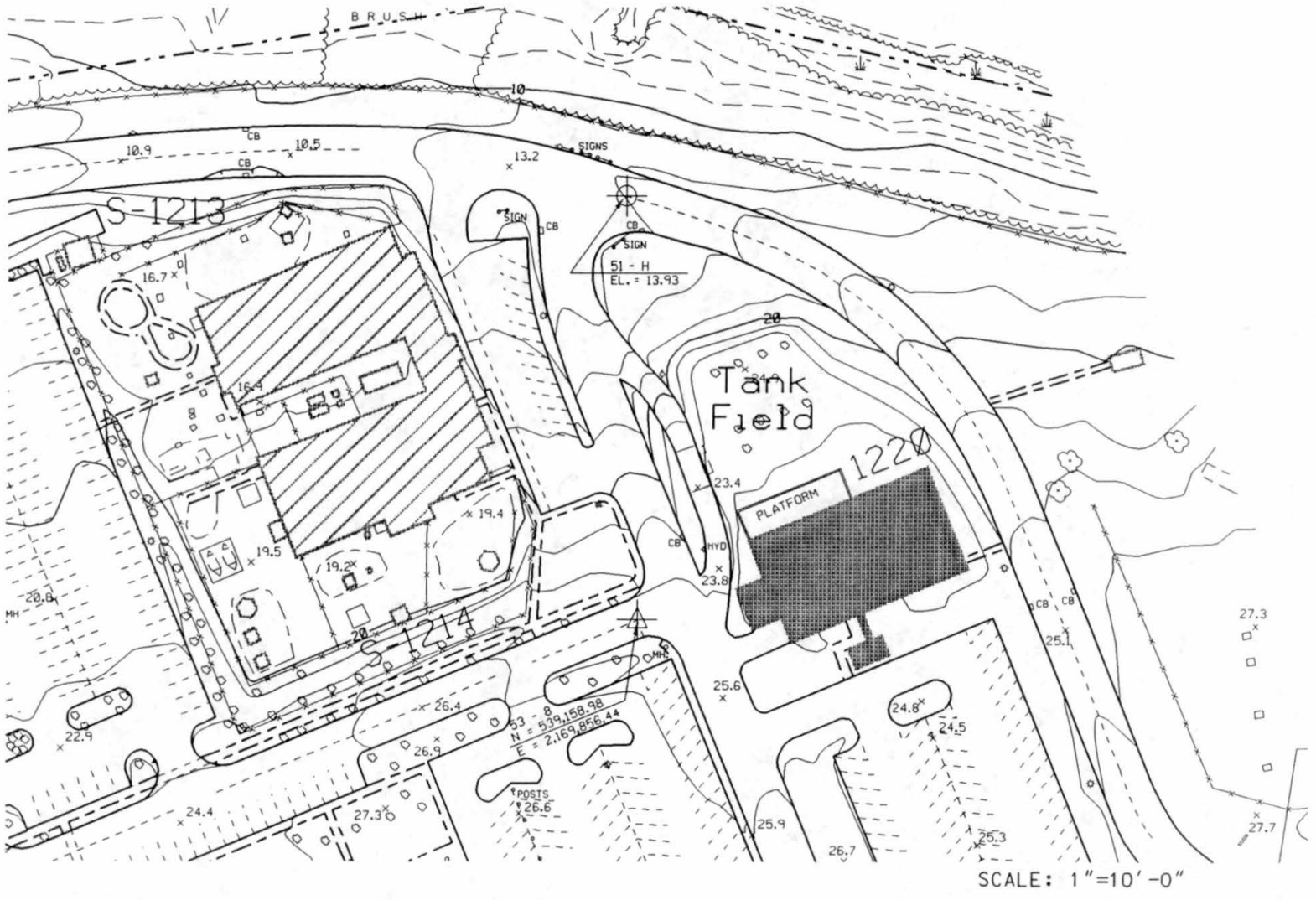
SCALE: 1"=10'-0"

U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 1, Building 75 - TANK FARM

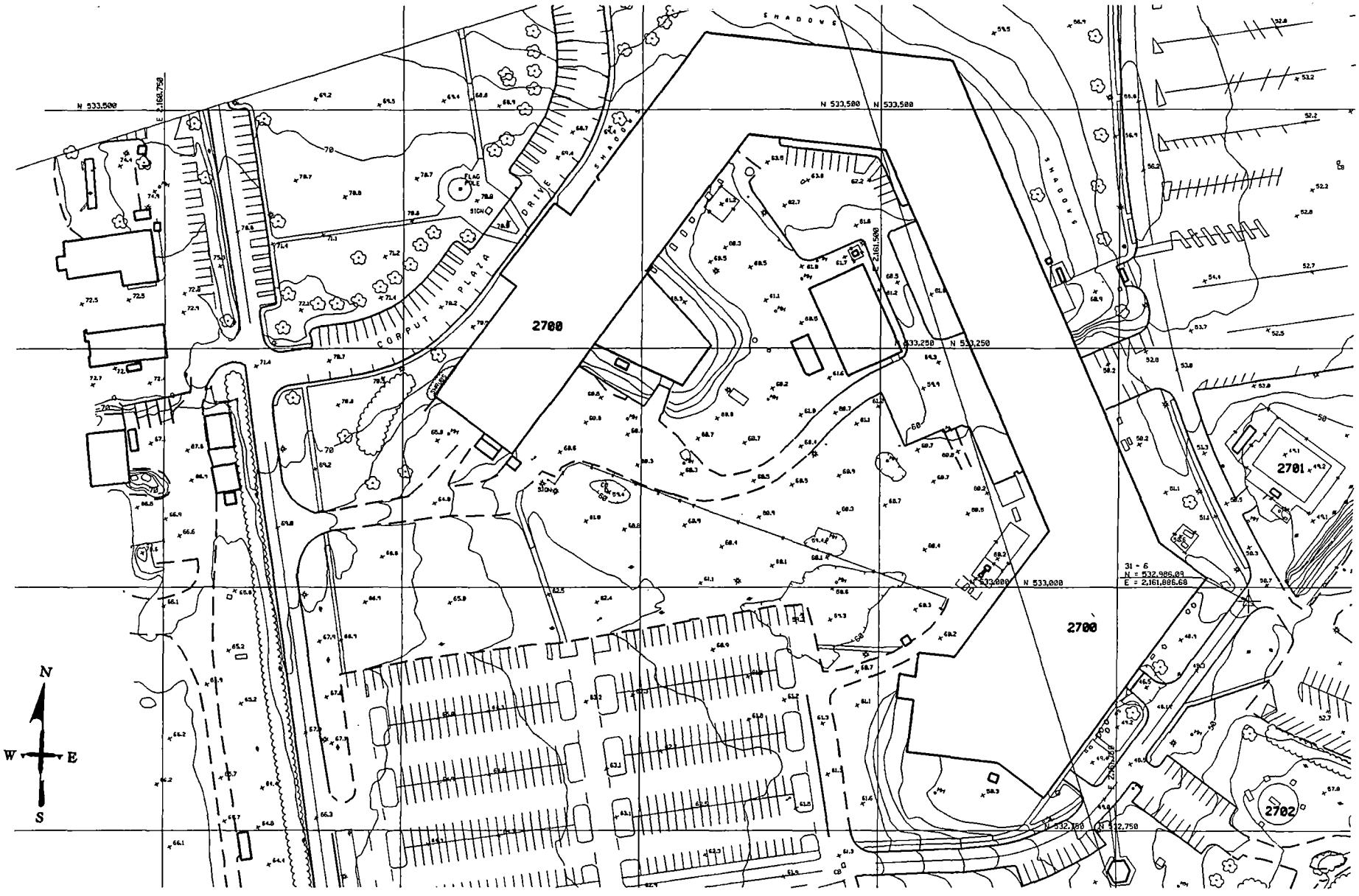


SCALE: 1"=5'-0"

U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 2, Building 1076 - BOILER PLANT

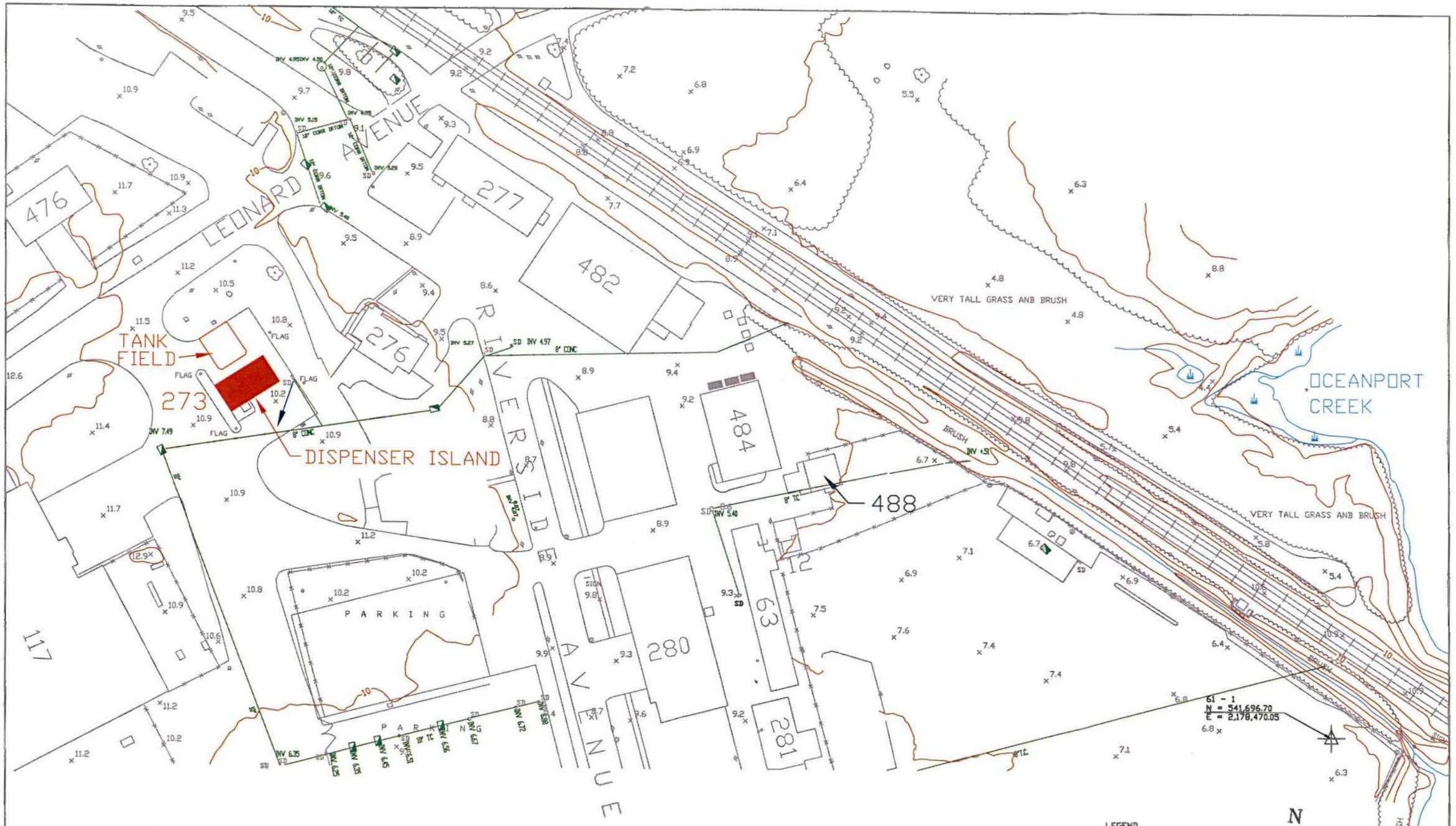


U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasurers Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 3, Building 1220 - BOILER PLANT



SCALE: 1" = 150'

U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 4, Building 2700 - BOILER PLANT



U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 5, BUILDING 273 – GARRISON FUEL
STATION (MAIN POST)

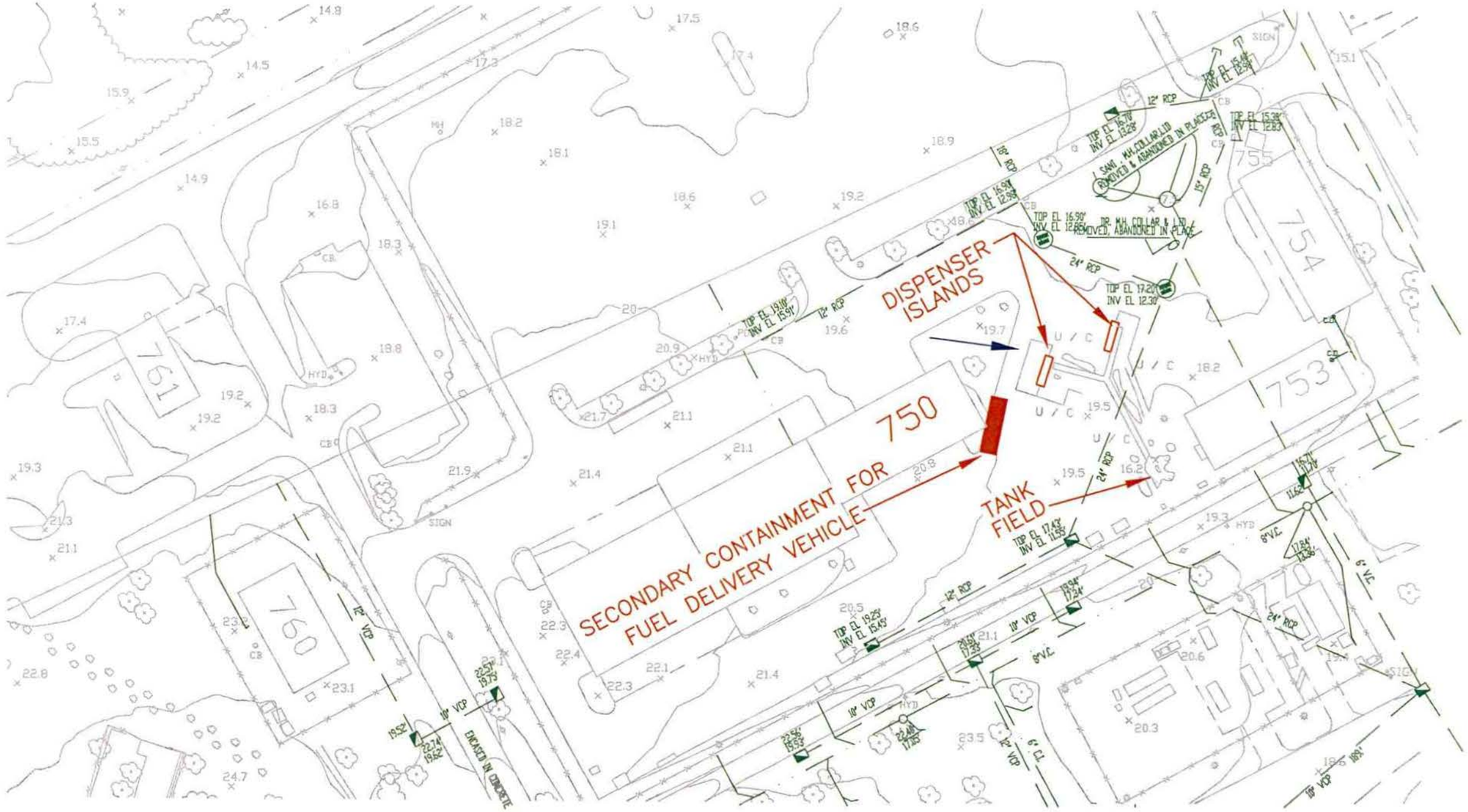
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 6, BUILDING 699 – MAIN POST ARMY/AIR FORCE
EXCHANGE SERVICES GAS STATION

LEGEND

- CATCH BASIN AND INV.ELEVATIONS
- STORM SEWER MAIN WITH SIZE
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- SURFACE RUNOFF FLOW DIRECTION

N
W E
S

SCALE: 1" = 100'



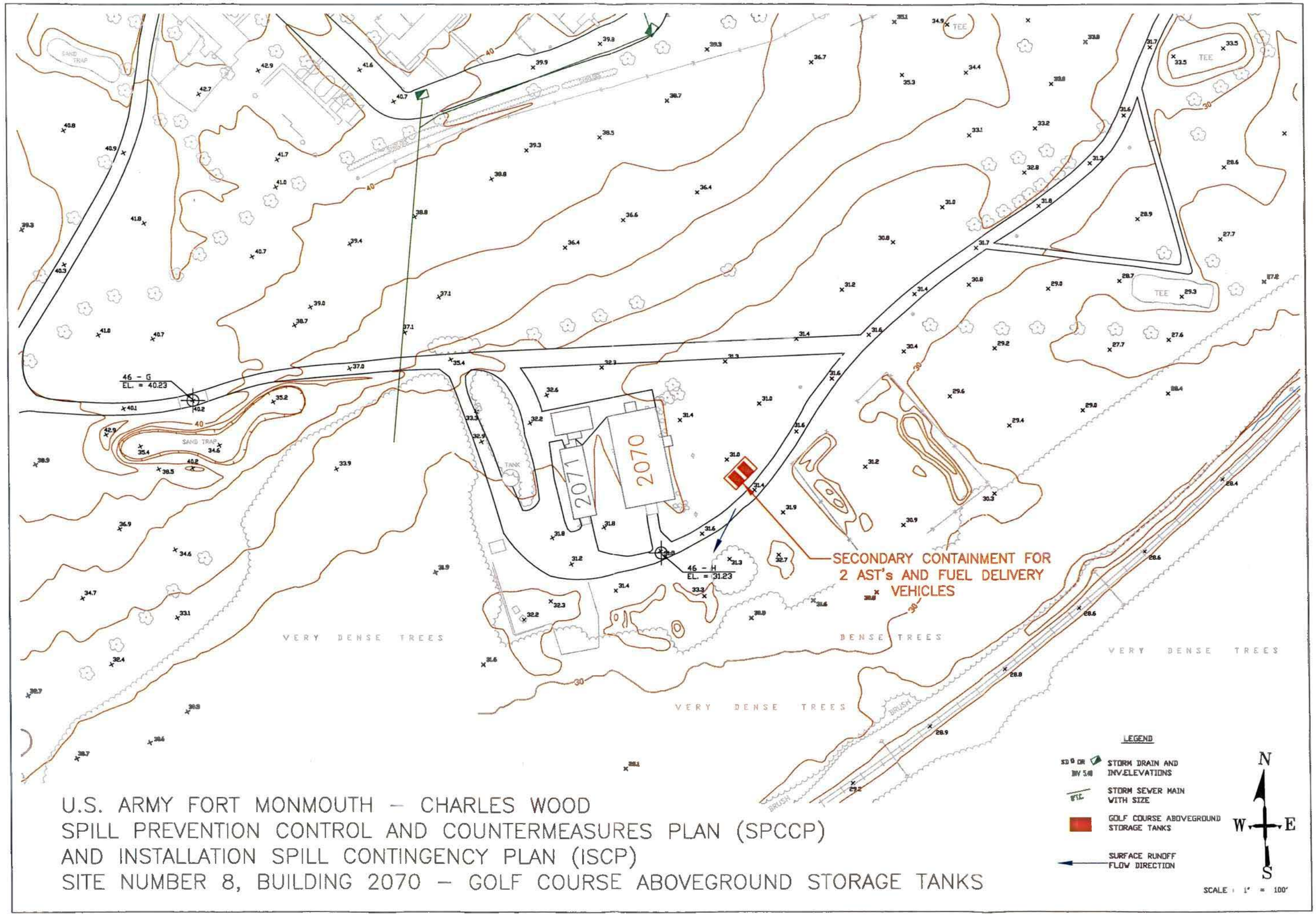
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 7, BUILDING 750 – 513th MOTOR POOL

LEGEND

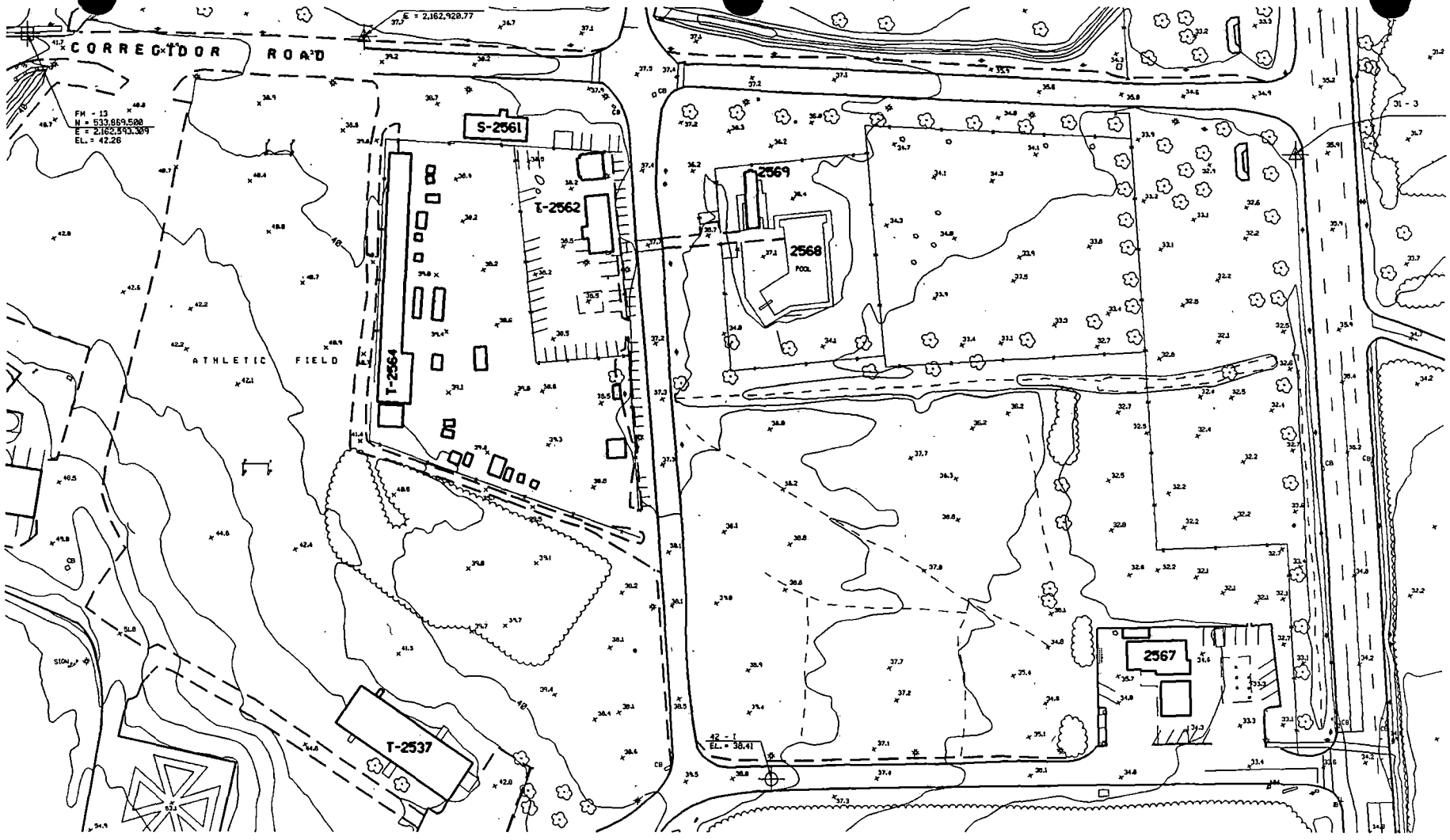
- DR / INV 5.40 — CATCH BASIN AND INV.ELEVATIONS
- 8" S.S. — STORM SEWER MAIN WITH SIZE
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- SURFACE RUNOFF FLOW DIRECTION

N
W E
S

SCALE: 1" = 100'



U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – CHARLES WOOD
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 8, BUILDING 2070 – GOLF COURSE ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS



U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 9, Building 2562 - GARRISON FUEL STATION (CHARLES WOOD AREA)

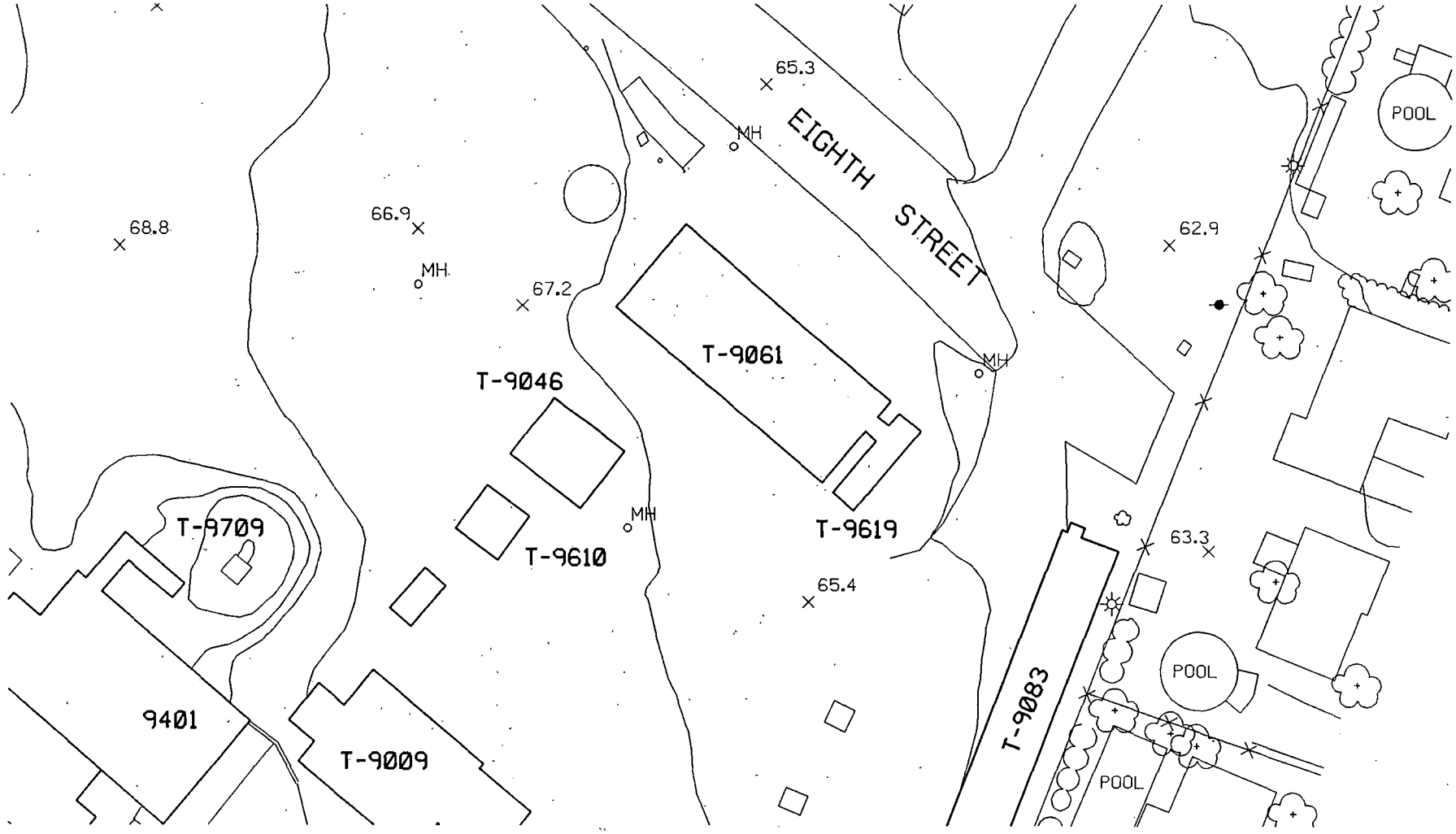
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 10, BUILDING 2567 – CHARLES WOOD ARMY/AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICES GAS STATION

LEGEND

- CB INV 5.40 — CATCH BASIN AND INV.ELEVATIONS
- 8"S.S. — STORM SEWER MAIN WITH SIZE
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- SURFACE RUNOFF FLOW DIRECTION

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 100'



U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 11, Building 9061 - GARRISON FUEL STATION (EVANS AREA)

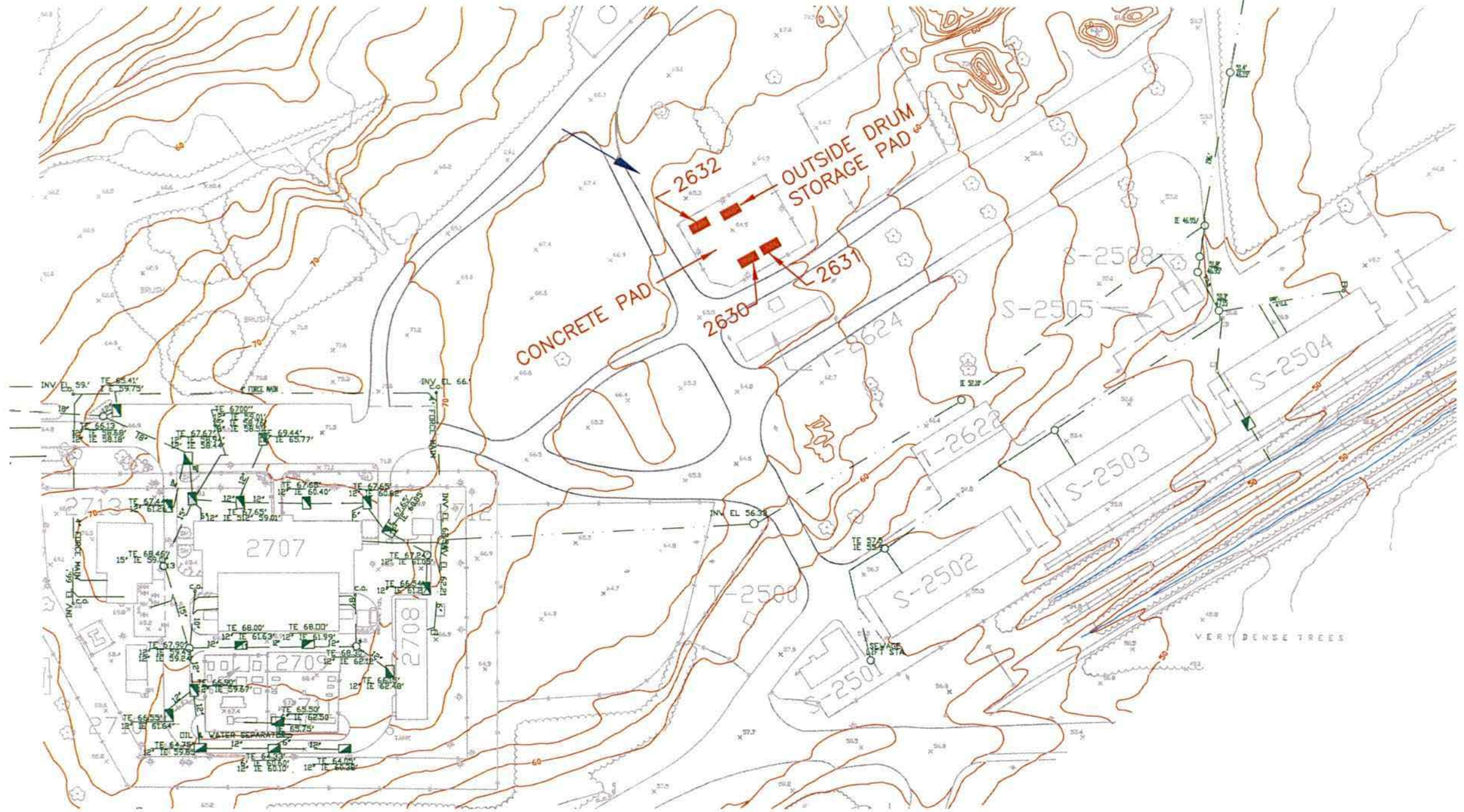
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 12, BUILDING 121 – MAIN POST
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA

LEGEND

- CB INV 5.40 — CATCH BASIN AND INV.ELEVATIONS
- 8"T.C. — STORM SEWER MAIN WITH SIZE
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- SURFACE RUNOFF FLOW DIRECTION

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 100'



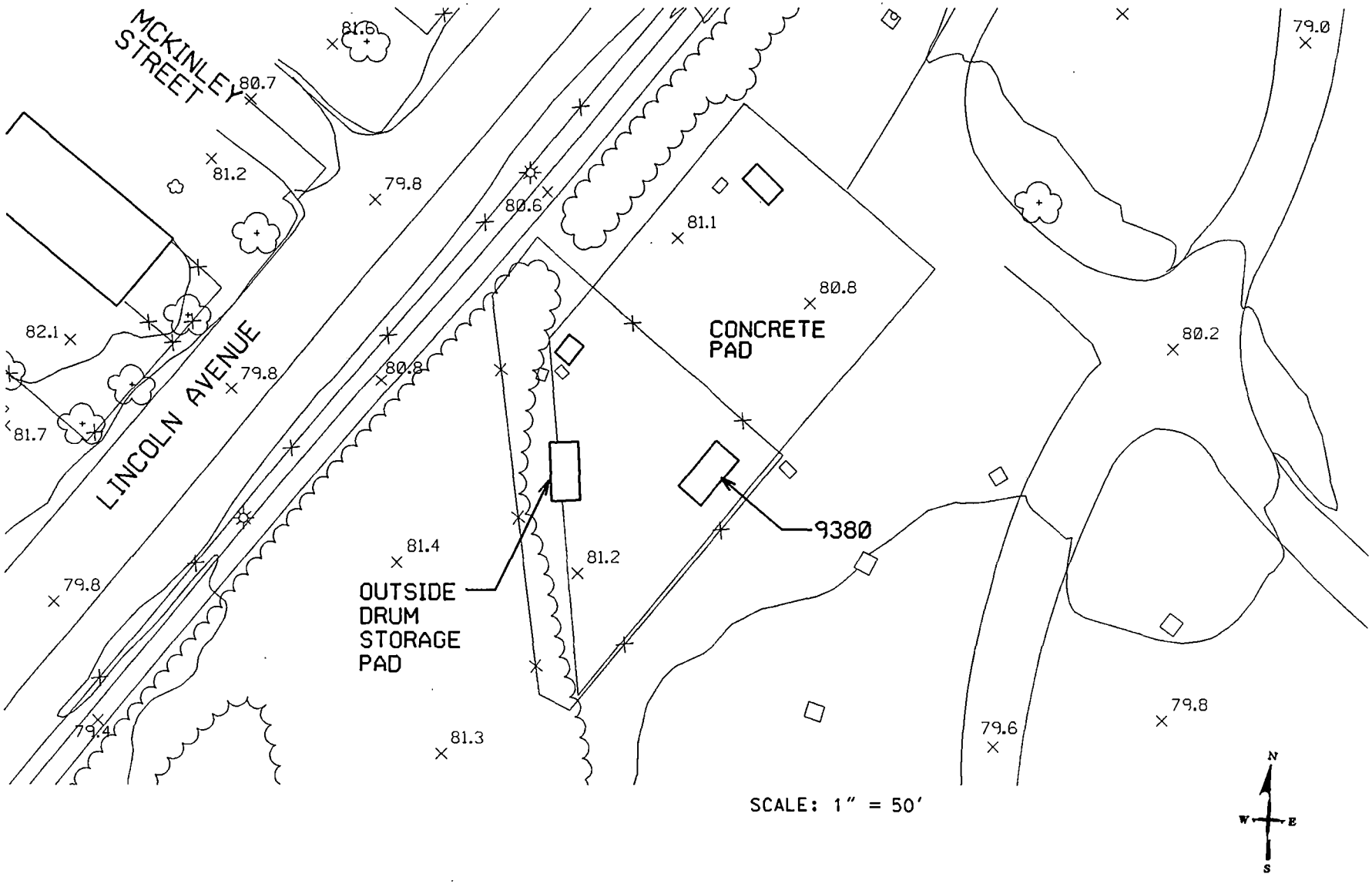
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 13, BUILDING 2630 – CHARLES WOOD HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA

LEGEND

- DR / INV 5.40 — CATCH BASIN AND INV.ELEVATIONS
- 8"T.C. — STORM SEWER MAIN WITH SIZE
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- SURFACE RUNOFF FLOW DIRECTION

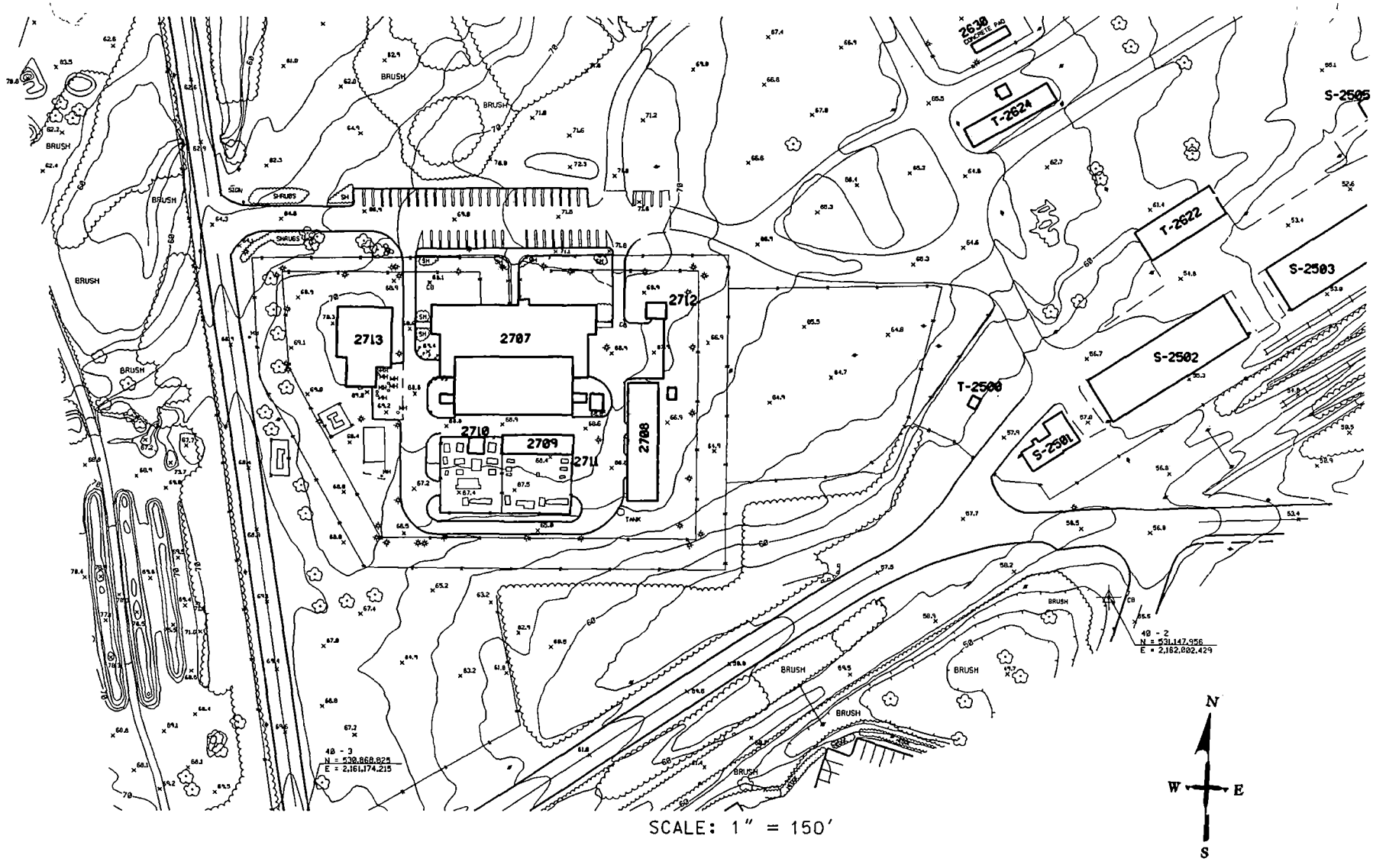
N
W E
S

SCALE: 1" = 100'



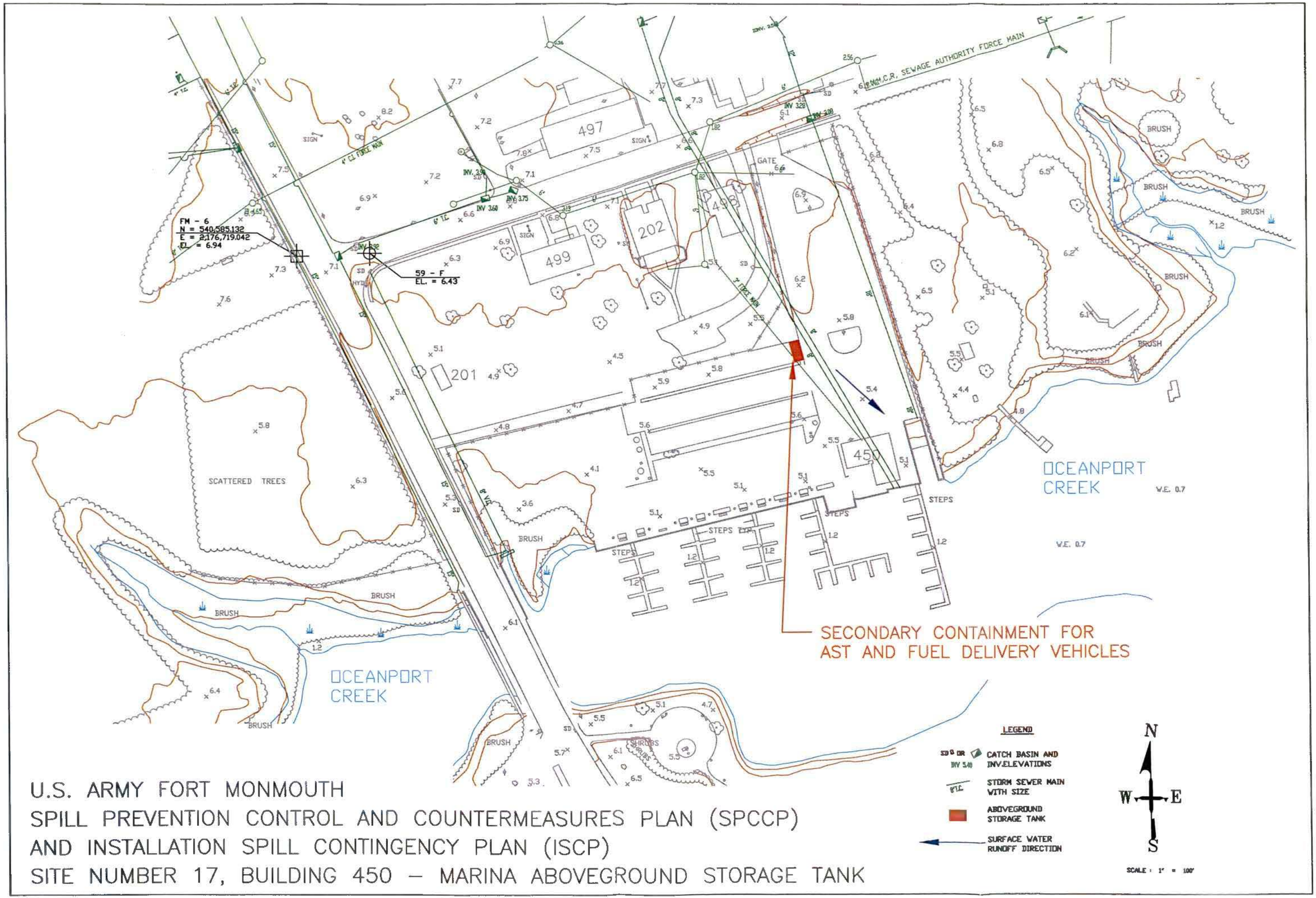
U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP)
and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 14, Building 9380 - EVANS CENTRAL HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA

U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 15, Building 623 - PCB STORAGE

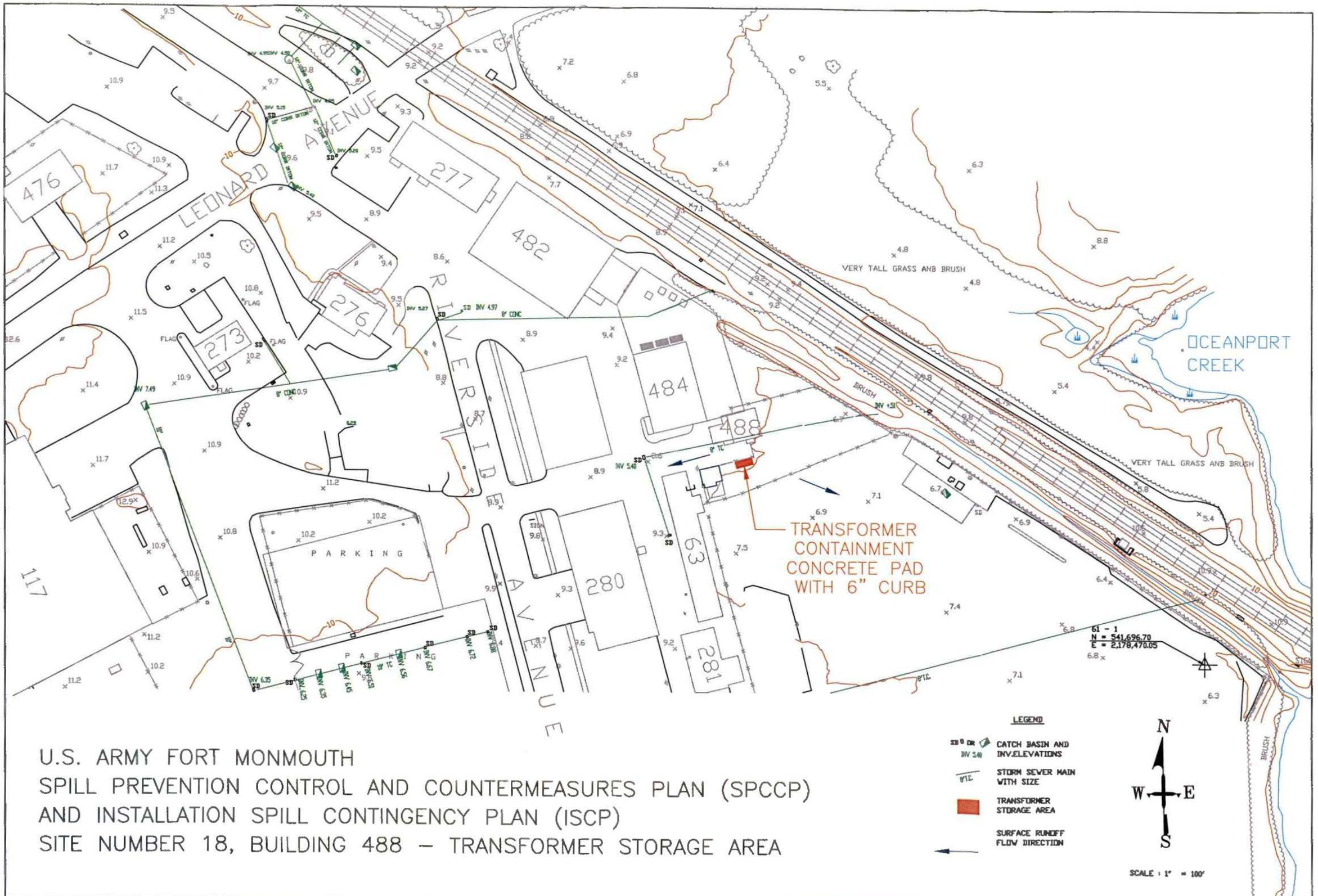


SCALE: 1" = 150'

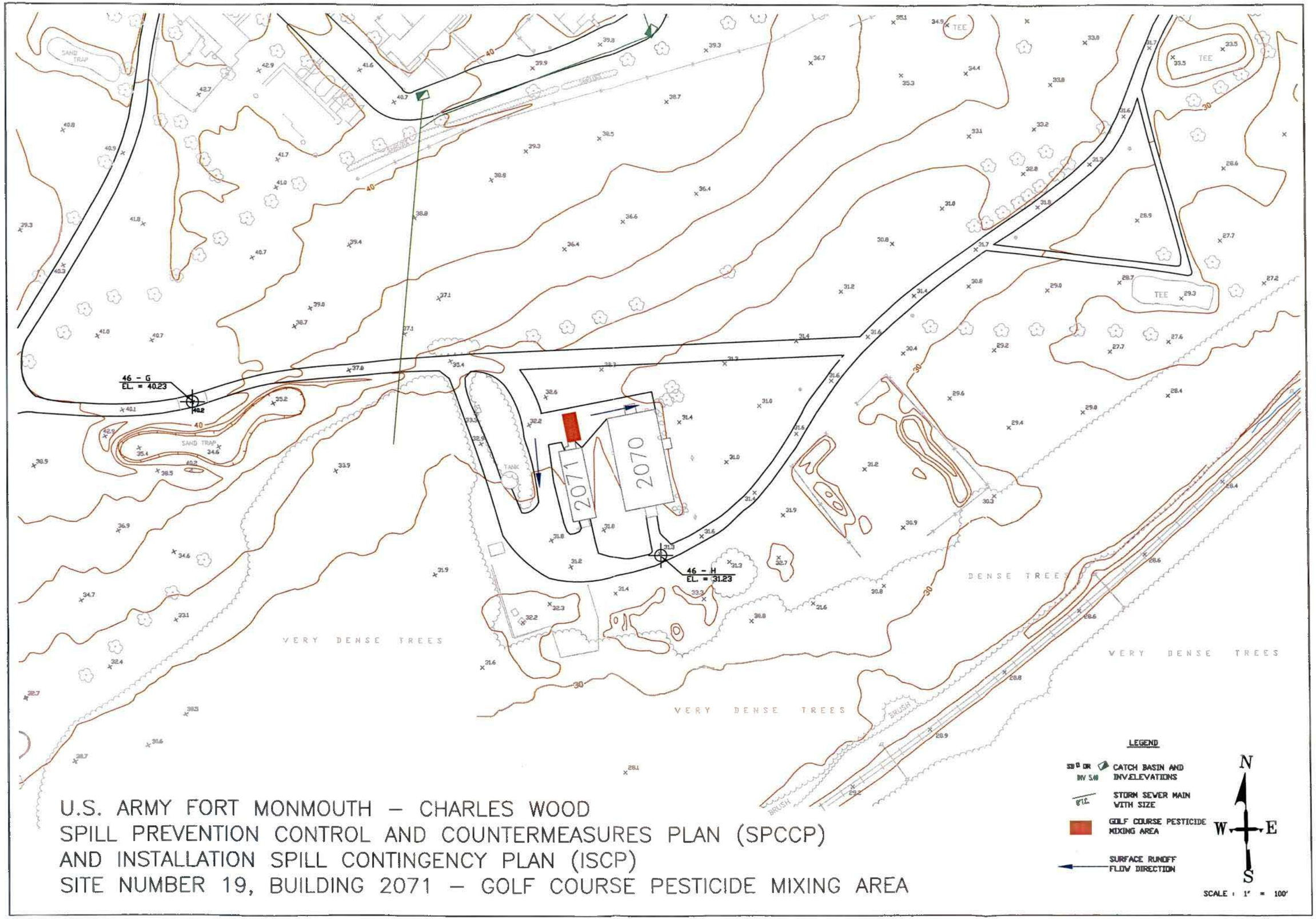
U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) and Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP)
Site Number 16, Building 2707 - PULSE POWER



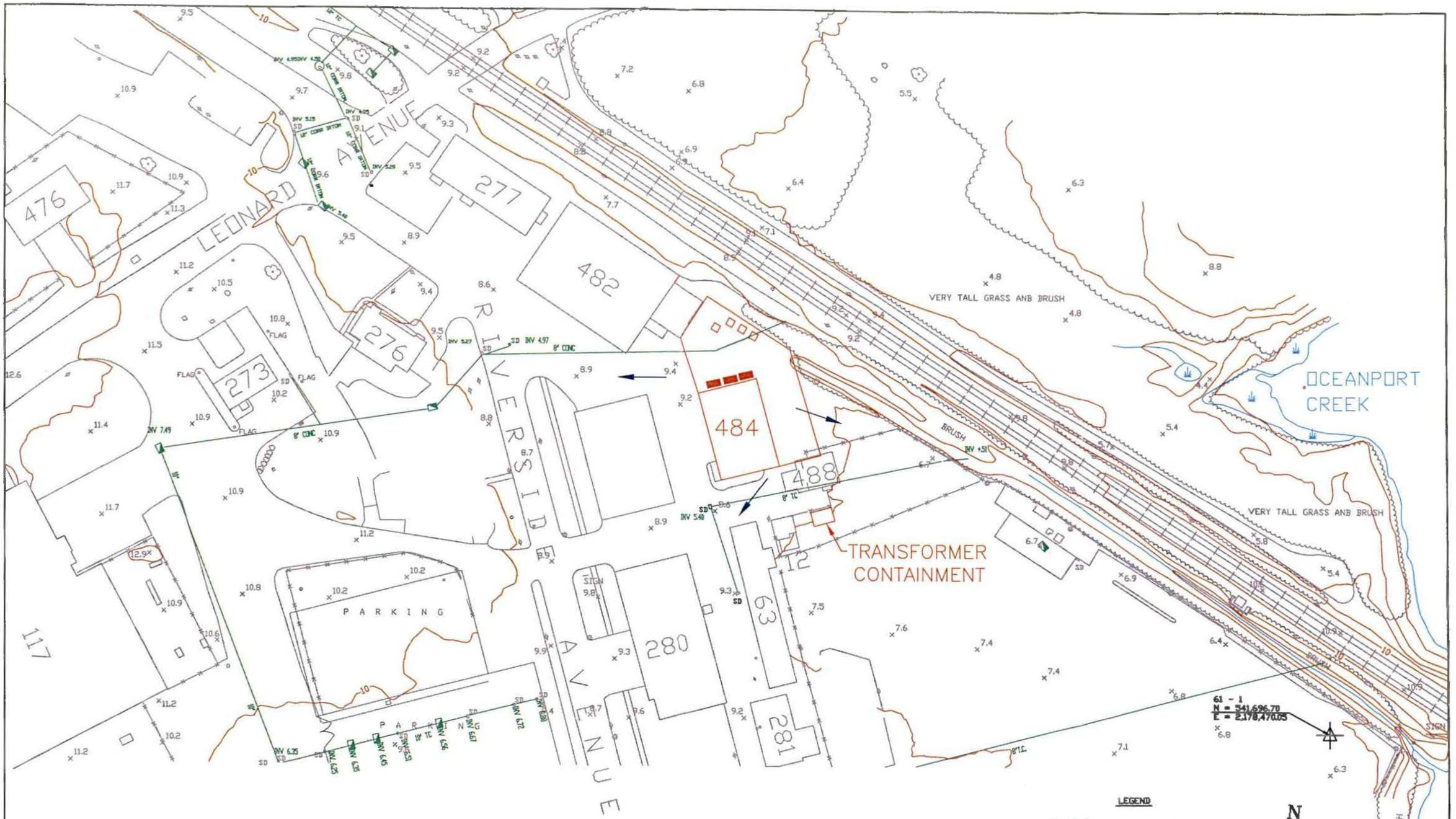
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 17, BUILDING 450 – MARINA ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK



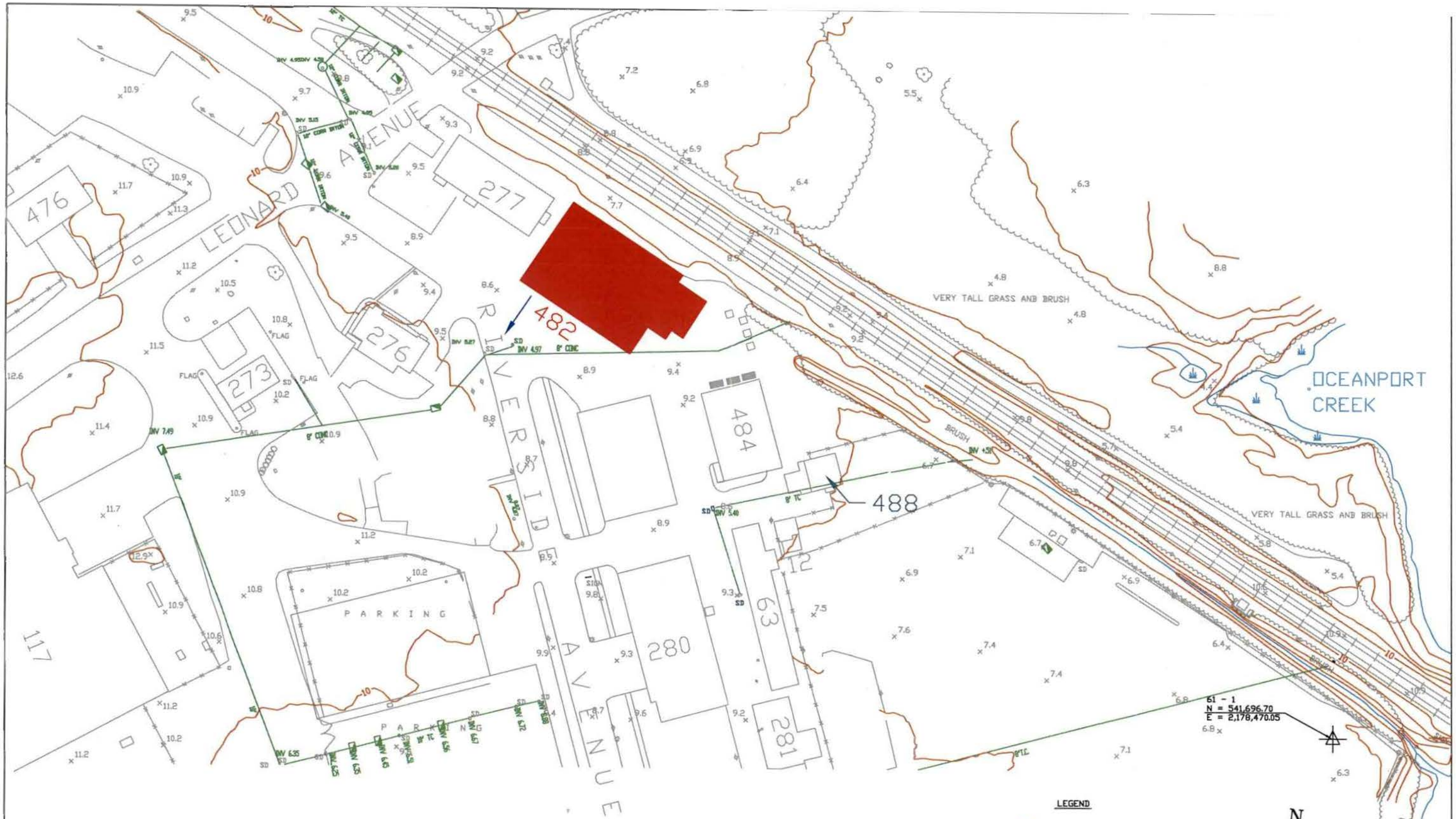
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 18, BUILDING 488 – TRANSFORMER STORAGE AREA



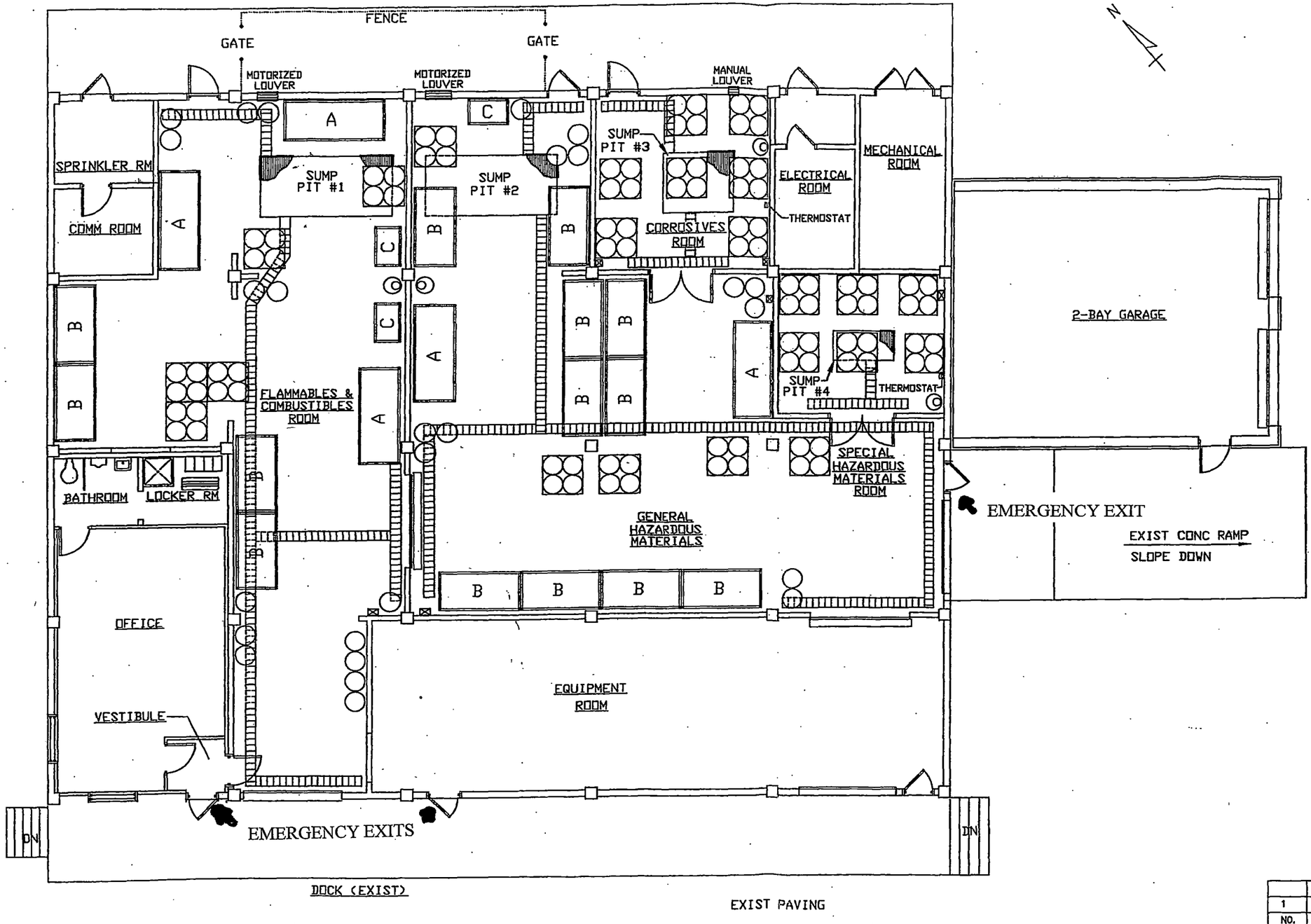
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – CHARLES WOOD
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 19, BUILDING 2071 – GOLF COURSE PESTICIDE MIXING AREA



U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 20, BUILDING 484 – ENVIRONMENTAL RECYCLING FACILITY



U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 21, BUILDING 482 – CLASS D RECYCLING CENTER



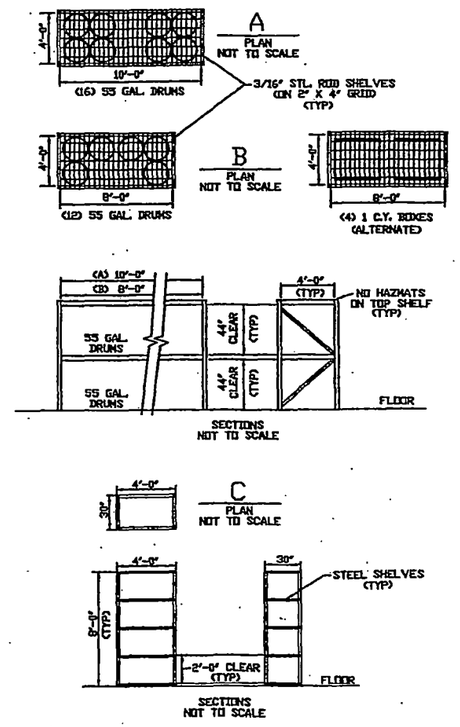
APPROXIMATE STORAGE CAPACITY

SPECIAL HAZMAT AREA	24 DR
CORROSIVES AREA	28 DR
GENERAL HAZMAT AREA	184 DR
FLAMMABLES & COMBUSTIBLES AREA	130 DR

LEGEND

- TRENCH DRAIN
- CLUSTER OF 4 55-GALLON DRUMS
- EMERGENCY EYE WASH / SHOWER
- VERTICAL VENTILATION DUCT

PLANS & SECTIONS OF TYPICAL STEEL SHELVE



NO.	REVISIONS	BY	APP	DATE
1	REVISED STORAGE CAPACITY USING SHELVING	TAP	CG	03/30/

Douglas R. Ahlers Jr
4/13/04

FIRE INSPECTOR		DATE 4/23/04
DRAWN	TJW	DATE 02/23/01
CHECKED	DAB	DATE 02/23/01

Versar INC.
201 GIBRALTAR ROAD, SUITE 100
HORSHAM, PA 19044-2314
(215) 957-0955

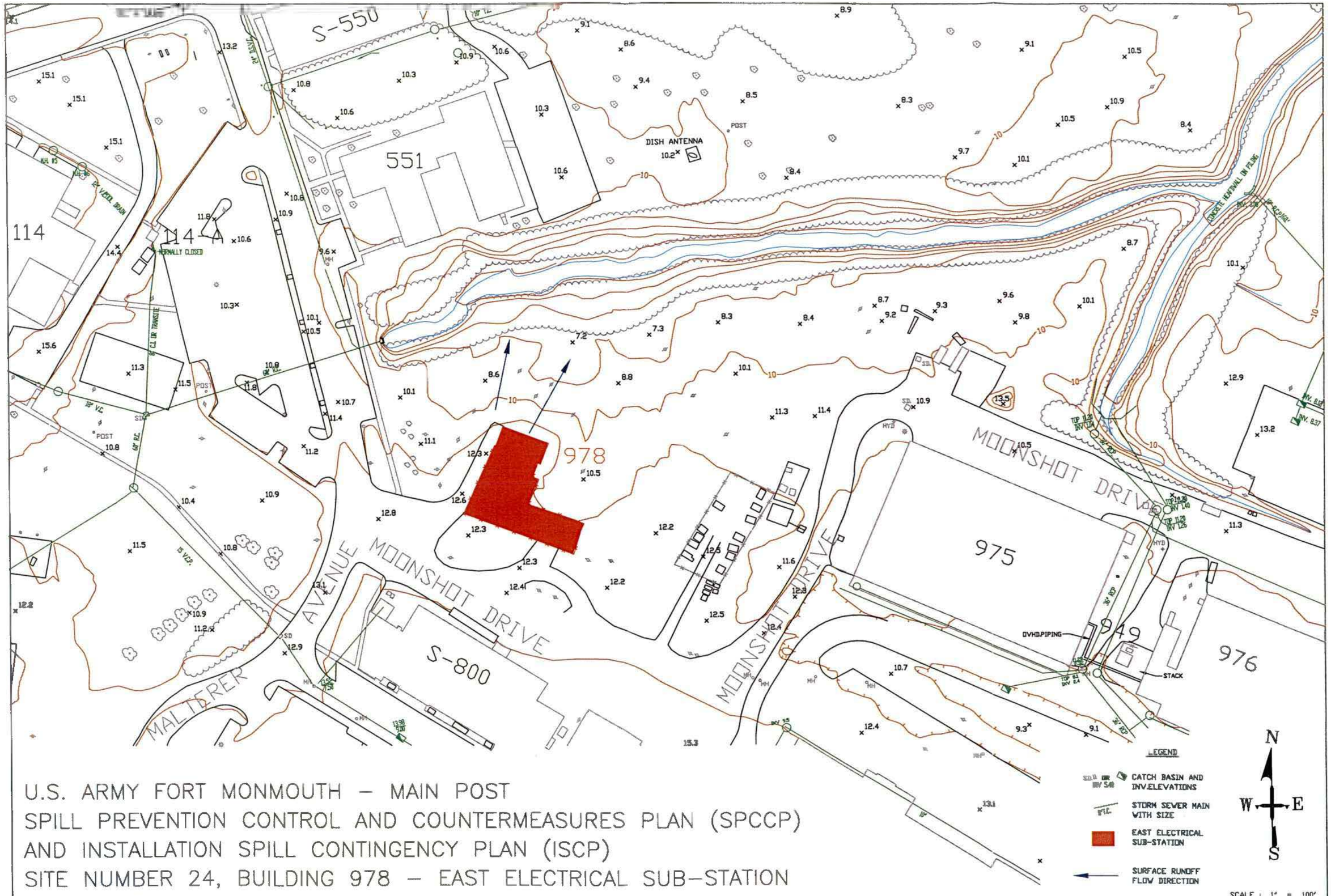
FIGURE 3-5
BUILDING #482
FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT NO. 4936.129	SCALE 1" = 5'-0"
DRAWING NO. bldg482R.DWG	1 OF 1

C:\Fortmon2\D.O. 29 Class D Recycling Center\Drawings\bldg482RH.DWG.

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – CHARLES WOOD
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 22, BUILDING 2625 – CLASS D RECYCLING CENTER

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – MAIN POST
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 23, BUILDING 288 – TRANSFORMER LOCATIONS



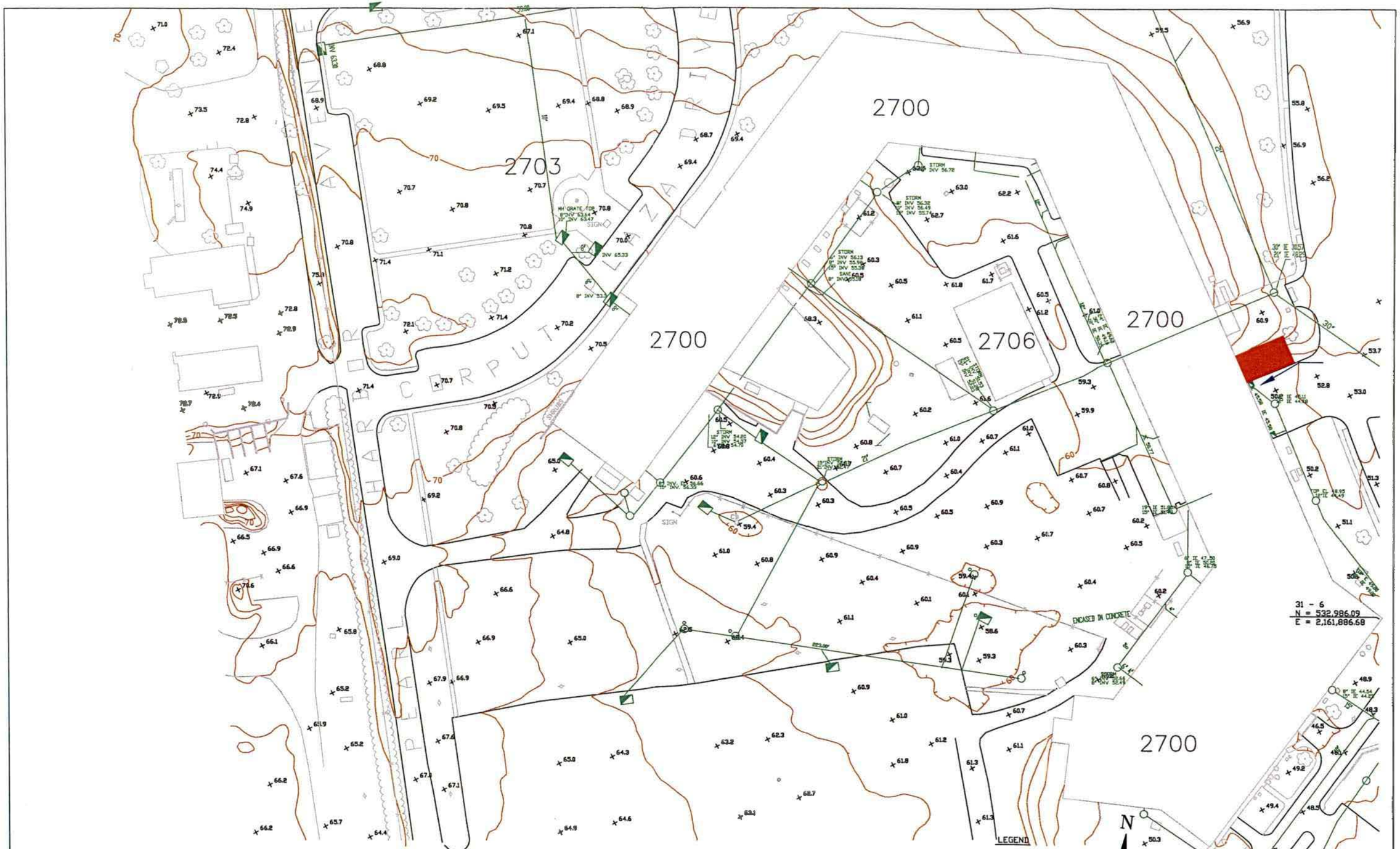
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – MAIN POST
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP) AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 24, BUILDING 978 – EAST ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – MAIN POST
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 25, BUILDING 1231 – WEST ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION

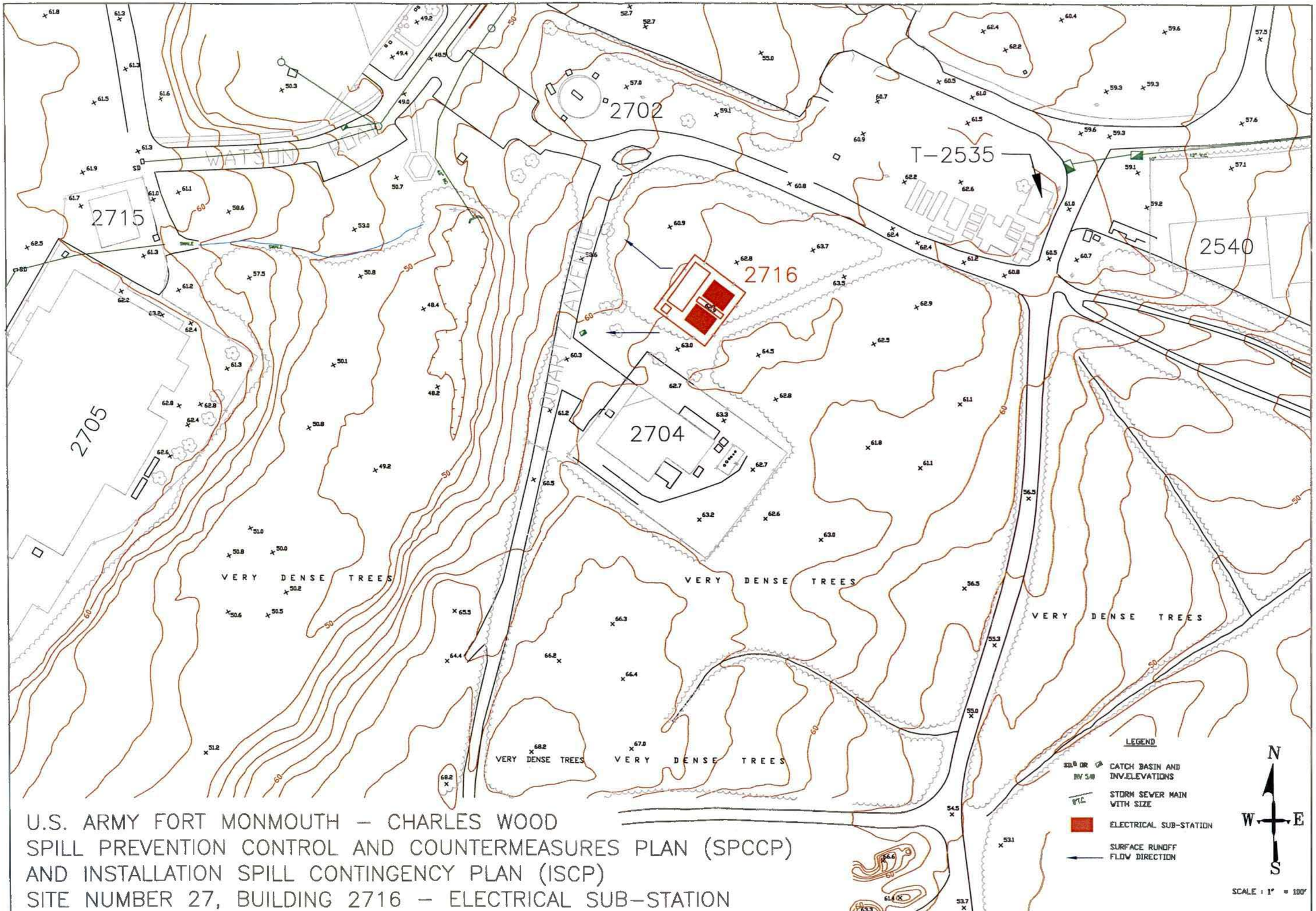
LEGEND

- CATCH BASIN AND INV.ELEVATIONS
- STORM SEWER MAIN WITH SIZE
- TRANSFORMER AREA
- SURFACE RUNOFF FLOW DIRECTION

SCALE : 1" = 100'



U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – CHARLES WOOD
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 26, BUILDING 2700 – ELECTRICAL SUB–STATION



U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – CHARLES WOOD
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 27, BUILDING 2716 – ELECTRICAL SUB-STATION

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH – MAIN POST
SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCCP)
AND INSTALLATION SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN (ISCP)
SITE NUMBER 29, BUILDING 1203 – UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

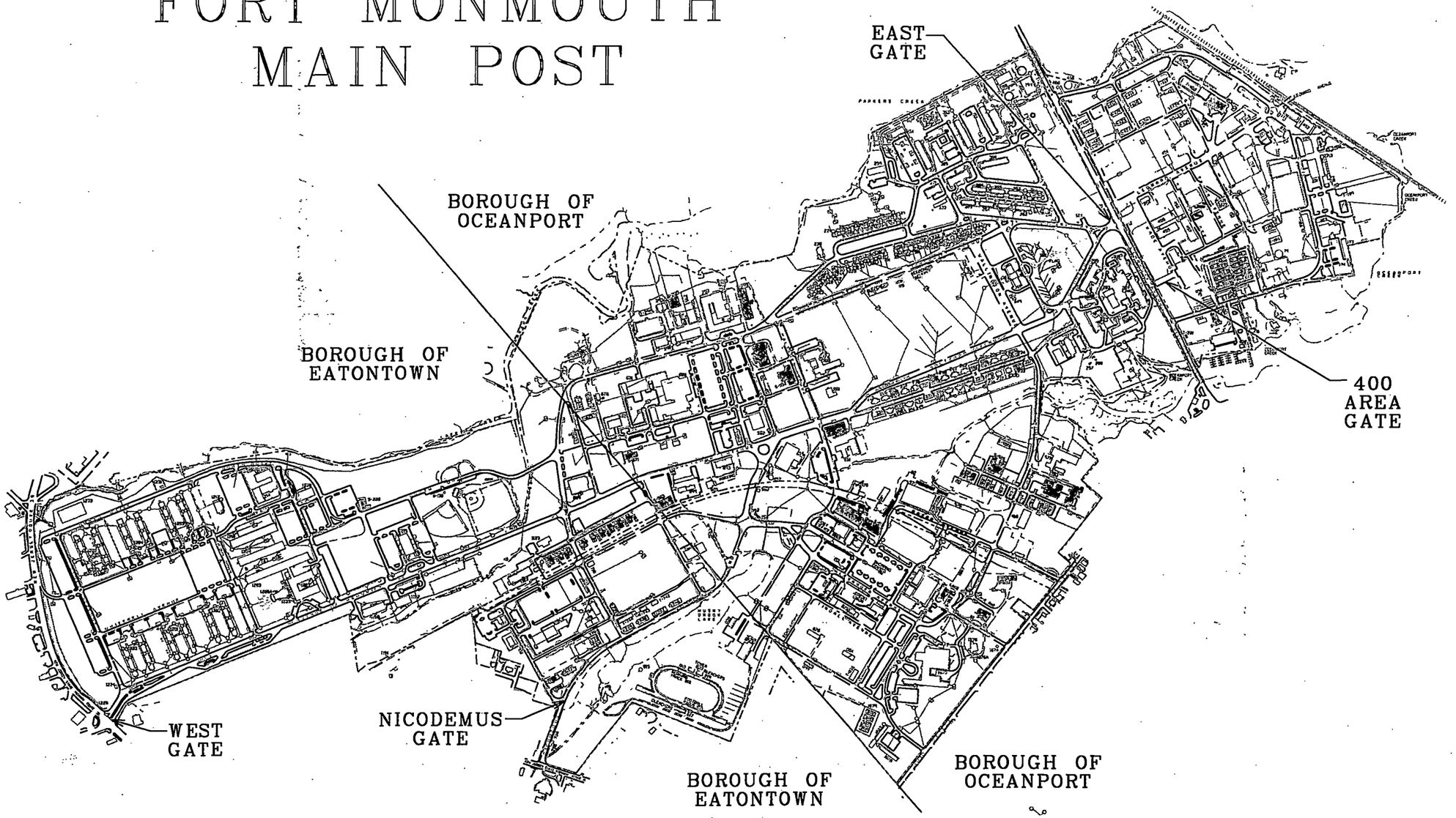
LEGEND

- CATCH BASIN AND INV.ELEVATIONS
- STORM SEWER MAIN WITH SIZE
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
- SURFACE RUNOFF FLOW DIRECTION

N
W E
S

SCALE : 1" = 100'

FORT MONMOUTH
MAIN POST



UPDATED 26 SEPTEMBER 2002

500 0 500 1000 1500

LEGEND

	OUTFALL
	CATCH BASIN
	DESCRIPTION
6" C.I.	SANITARY SEWER MAIN W/ PIPE SIZE & TYPE
	SERVICE LATERAL
	MANHOLE
	PERMANENT BLDG. W/BLDG. #
	TEMPORARY BLDG. W/ BLDG. #
	BOUNDARY OR RIGHT OF WAY

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APPROVED
	REVISIONS		

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
"An Army Community Of Excellence"

DSGN.	PM.
M & E T.L.	A & C T.L.
J. ALESSANDRIS	R. GARDNER
PMO	DCI
D. ROSENLEB	D. CAVALIERE
SAFETY	PREV. MED.
T. PAQUET	DR. BRADFORD
FESD	ENVIRON.
J. ERICKSEN	D. DIBAI
CHIEF CMD	ENGR. OFC
M. HAIER	C. KOHG
CUSTOMER	

MAIN POST

GENERAL STORM-SEWER MAP

RECOMMENDED: CHIEF ENGINEERING PLANS & SERVICES H. DOONEY	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DRAWING NUMBER: 10809-1
APPROVED	DATE:	
DIR. OF PUBLIC WORKS JIM OTT, PE	PR. NO.:	SHEET ___ OF ___

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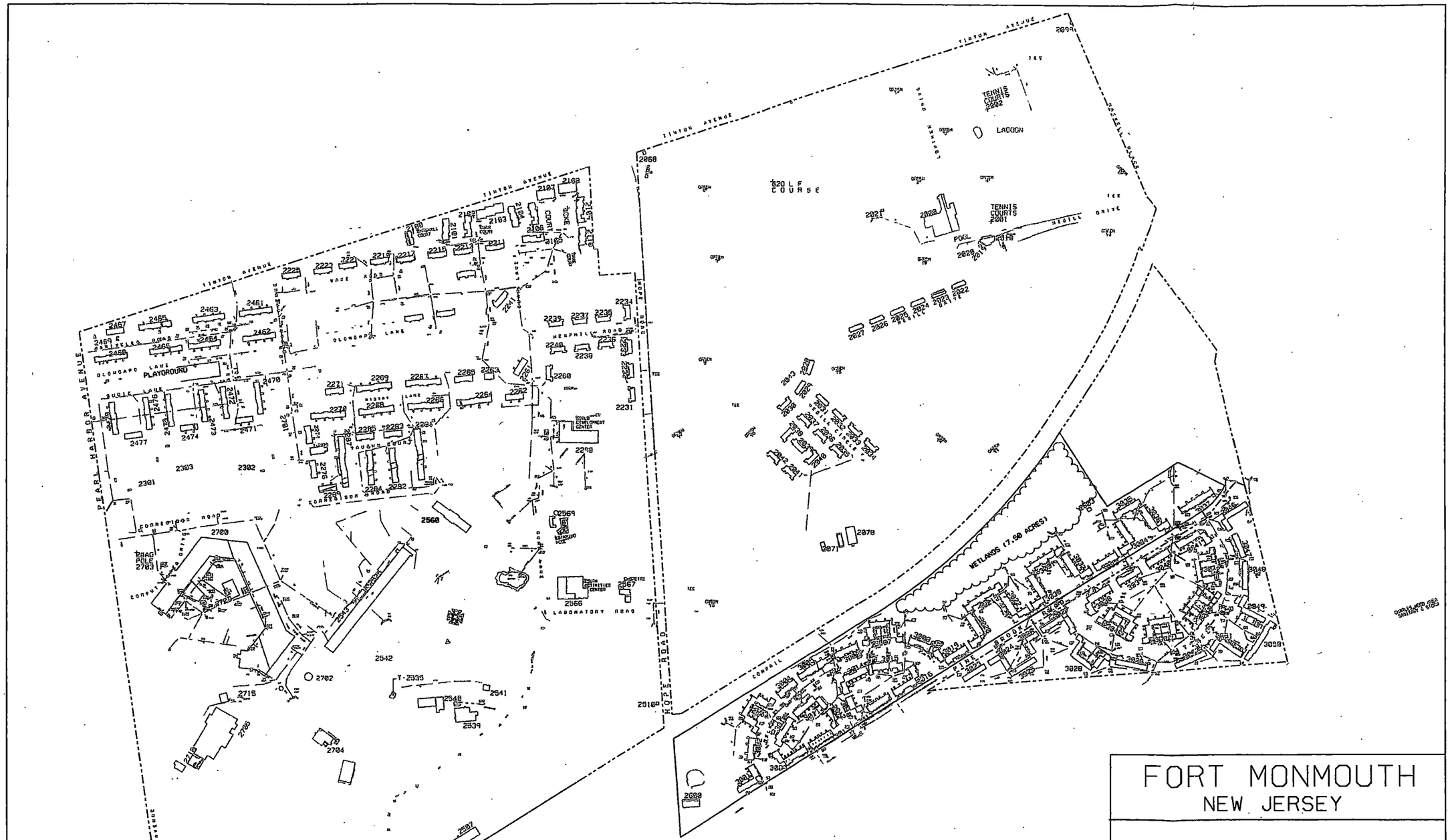

FORT MONMOUTH
NEW JERSEY

CHARLES WOOD

GENERAL-STORM-SEWER DRAIN

MASTER PLANNING & REAL PROPERTY BRANCH
ENGINEERING PLANS & SERVICES DIVISION
DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS

DATE:

SCALE: 1:200

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APPENDIX C

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

FORT MONMOUTH HAS **NO** UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS IN SERVICE AS OF 12 MAY 2009

APPENDIX D

POTENTIAL SPILL SITES

APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL SPILL SITES

SITE NO	BLDG. NO ACTIVITY	TYPE OF STORAGE	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	MATERIAL STORED	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	REPORTABLE QUANTITY	RQ REFERENCE	QUANTITY STORED	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT
1	75-Former Tank Farm	Bulk Tanks	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	1076-Boiler Plant	UST	Fiberglass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	1220-Boiler Plant	UST	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	2700-Boiler Plant	UST	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	273-Gas Station	AST	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		AST (Partitioned)	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		AST	Steel	Gasoline	Gasoline	"	40 CFR 110	500	Yes
6	699-Gas Station	ASTs	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Piping	Fiberglass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	750-Motor Pool	Tanker Truck	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		UST	Fiberglass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		UST	Fiberglass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Piping	Fiberglass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	2070-Golf Course	Aboveground Storage Tank	Steel/Concrete	Gasoline	Gasoline	*	40 CFR110	500	Yes
		Aboveground Storage Tank	Steel/Concrete	Diesel	Diesel	*	40 CFR110	500	Yes

APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL SPILL SITES

SITE NO	BLDG. NO ACTIVITY	TYPE OF STORAGE	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	MATERIAL STORED	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	REPORTABLE QUANTITY	RQ REFERENCE	QUANTITY STORED	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT
9	2562-Former Gas Station	UST	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	2567-Gas Station	USTs	Fiberglass	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	9061-Diesel Station	Aboveground Storage Tank	Steel/Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	121-MP HW Storage Area	Buildings	Concrete	**	**	Varies	40 CFR302	Varies	Yes
13	2630-CW HW Storage Area	Buildings	Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	9380-EV HW Storage Area	Building	Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	623-Former PCB Storage	Building	Wood	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	2707-Pulse Power	USTs(5)	Fiberglass(4) Steel (1)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	450-Marina	Aboveground Storage Tank	Steel/Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	488-Transformer Storage Pad	Concrete Pad	Concrete	Oil	Oil	*	40 CFR110	Varies	Yes
19	2071-Pesticide/ Herbicide Mixing Area	Building/ Concrete Pad	Metal/Concrete	Pesticides/ Herbicides	Pesticides/ Herbicides	Varies	40 CFR302	NA	Yes
20	484-Environmental Recycling Facility	Building	Wood/Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL SPILL SITES

SITE NO	BLDG. NO ACTIVITY	TYPE OF STORAGE	MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	MATERIAL STORED	HAZARDOUS COMPONENT	REPORTABLE QUANTITY	RQ REFERENCE	QUANTITY STORED	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT
21	482-Hazardous Materials Storage Center	Building	Concrete	**	**	Varies	40 CFR110 40 CFR302	Varies	Yes
22	2625-Hazardous Materials /Universal Waste Recycling Center	Building	Concrete	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23	288 Electrical Sub-Station	Transformer	Steel	Oil	Oil	*	40 CFR110	520	No
24	978 Electrical Sub-Station	Transformers	Steel	Oil	Oil	*	40 CFR110	6,129	Yes
25	1231 Electrical Sub-Station	Transformers	Steel	Oil	Oil	*	40 CFR110	6,064	Yes
26	2700 Electrical Sub-Station	Transformers	Steel	Oil	Oil	*	40 CFR110	3,046	Yes
27	2716 Electrical Sub-Station	Transformers	Steel	Oil	Oil	*	40 CFR110	4,284	Yes
28	9114 Electrical Sub-Station	Transformers	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	1203 AST	AST	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	2706 AST	AST	Steel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES:
Closed or removed facilities are shown shaded.
* Spills of oil and gasoline which produce a sheen on a body of water shall be treated as a Reportable Quantity.

APPENDIX D
POTENTIAL SPILL SITES

** Refer to Section III, pages 30-49, for further information.

APPENDIX E

SPILL HISTORY

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
08 Mar 89	50 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg. 657	Paved area	Ruptured fuel tank-vehicle	Spill contained, site remediated	none	yes	
17 Mar 89	25 gallons #2 heating oil	Bldg. 9036	Paved area	UST overfill	Spill contained, site remediated	SOP developed for fuel unloading operations	yes	Contractor charged for cleanup cost
07 Apr 89	200 gallons #6 heating oil	Bldg. 1220	Storm drain leading to Parker's Creek	Faulty oil/water separator	Spill contained, site remediated	Separator system repaired	yes	
11 Aug 89	300 gallons #2 heating oil	Mitchell Drive Boiler Room #6	Grassy area	UST fill pipe left uncovered	Spill contained, site remediated	SOP developed for fuel unloading operations	yes	
01 Sep 89	10 gallons non PCB electrical oil	Bldg. 814	Paved area	Downed electrical pole	Spill contained, site remediated	none	yes	Wind storm downed electrical pole containing three transformers

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
08 Mar 89	50 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg. 657	Paved area	Ruptured fuel tank-vehicle	Spill contained, site remediated	none	yes	
17 Mar 89	25 gallons #2 heating oil	Bldg. 9036	Paved area	UST overfill	Spill contained, site remediated	SOP developed for fuel unloading operations	yes	Contractor charged for cleanup cost
07 Apr 89	200 gallons #6 heating oil	Bldg. 1220	Storm drain leading to Parker's Creek	Faulty oil/water separator	Spill contained, site remediated	Separator system repaired	yes	
11 Aug 89	300 gallons #2 heating oil	Mitchell Drive Boiler Room #6	Grassy area	UST fill pipe left uncovered	Spill contained, site remediated	SOP developed for fuel unloading operations	yes	
01 Sep 89	10 gallons non PCB electrical oil	Bldg. 814	Paved area	Downed electrical pole	Spill contained, site remediated	none	yes	Wind storm downed electrical pole containing three transformers

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
19 Oct 89	11,000 gallons gasoline	Bldg. 699	Soil and ground-water	Leaking UST system	Product recovery initiated	UST system repaired	yes	Cleanup ongoing
11 Dec 89	1 gallon sulfuric acid	Bldg. 2700, Room 4D132	Lab sink	Broken container	Spill neutralized	none	no	Sink and associated piping flushed with copious amounts of water
2 Feb 90	Approximately 20 gallons #2 heating oil	Evans Area - Fuel tank between buildings 9036 and 9037	Ground surface	Automatic shut-off valve failure causing oil to overflow the tank	Absorbent used to contain spill	none	yes	Spill affected 10 to 20-foot area
09 Mar 90	150 gallons #2 heating oil	Bldg. 9064	Grassy area	UST overfill	Spill contained, site remediated	SOP developed for fuel unloading operations	yes	Contractor charged for cleanup cost
16 June 90	Unknown quantity of #2 heating oil	Bldg. T-65 near Riverside Ave.	Ground surface	Leak during removal of 1,000-gallon tank	Contaminated soil removed and sampled	none	yes	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
23 Apr 91	35 gallons of # 6 fuel oil	Myer Center Boiler Room	Concrete flooring	Overflow of holding tank - cause unknown	Secured all drains; applied absorbent material	none	no	Drains dye tested indicating no discharge to drainage outflows on the bank of the nearby stream
13 May 91	10 gallons diesel fuel	Marina Bldg. 450	Oceanport Creek	Overfilling storage tank-dredge vessel	Spill contained, site remediated	none	yes	Responsible party: Globe Fuel Company
15 July 91	~ 5,000 gallons of treated sewage	Pinebrook Road, Charles-wood Area	Gulley	Tanker separated from a truck	Monmouth County Northeast Regional Sewer Authority oversaw cleanup effort	none	no	The spill did not occur on Fort Monmouth property
23 Mar 92	30 gallons #2 heating oil	Bldg. 911	Paved area	Fill pipe to UST damaged by snow plow	Spill contained, site remediated	none	yes	
31 Mar 92	100 gallons #2 heating oil	Bldg. 1076	Paved area	Overfilling storage tank	Spill contained, site remediated	SOP developed	yes	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
19 Apr 92	100 gallons #2 heating oil	Bldg. 257	Oceanport Creek	Faulty generator pump	Spill contained, site remediated	Generator pump repaired	yes	
19 May 92	5 gallons reagent alcohol	Bldg. 1075	Hospital floor	Broken container	Spill contained, site remediated	none	no	
25 Aug 92	20 gallons gasoline	Marina Bldg. 450	Oceanport Creek	Leaking gas line (Marina vessel)	Spill contained, site remediated	Vessel removed from water	yes	
26 Sep 92	1+ gallons #2 heating oil	Between POL & Bldg. 1076	Paved areas	Top fill cap of tank truck not locked when filled, causing it to open while driving	Peat sorb & spill pads used to remediate spill & pads placed at potentially affected storm drains	none	yes	
3 Nov 92	<10 oz of non-PCB transformer oil	Bldg. 9117	Concrete Pad	Outside construction/ demolition of building with debris striking transformer	Cleaned spillage off casings & concrete pad with degreaser & spill pads - plugged hole with spill pad	Removed damaged transformers for disposal	no	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
11 Dec 92	75 gallons PCB contaminated oil	Bldg. 454 & Bldg. 456	Grassy area	Storm fractured wooden pole	Pads, pillows, snakes were set down & drummed. Affected area covered with Poly	none	yes	Transformers were properly disposed along with PCB contaminated soils; analytical samples taken
17 Dec 92	30-40 gallons of non-PCB electrical oil	34 Subic Ave. Charles Wood Area	Paved area/storm drain	Transformer blew w/fire and crashed to ground	none	none	yes	Heavy downpour during event - no signs of oil on ground, in storm drain, or downstream creek; samples taken around pole location
22 Dec 92	~10 gallons of non-PCB electrical oil	Corner of Bldg. 2707	Paved area	Transformer fell off bed of truck during transport	Spill contained & cleaned up	none	no	
19 Feb 93	70 gallons of fuel oil from UST	Adjacent to Bldg. 801	Soil	Stormwater entering fill pipe displaced oil from tank	Absorbent material; hydrophobic pads;	none	no	Contaminated soil excavated and sampled
21 Apr 93	Unknown quantity of diesel fuel (large stain observed)	Bldg. 9094 Trailer Park	Ground surface	Leak in standby tank or main tank inside generator trailer	none	none	no	Trailer was moved and soil samples taken

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
27 Apr 93	Unknown quantity of sewage effluent	Bldg. 3203	Stream	Unknown - float switches were operational	Dumped lime into two drainage areas heading into stream	none	no	No floating sewage observed in stream
11 Aug 93	50+ gallons of oil/water	Bldg. 484 Cleaning Rack	Soil/ Concrete	Oil/Water Separator flooded during recent storm event	8" booms around separator and soil cleaned up with Peat Sorb	Separator repaired	yes	
13 Sep 93	~100 gallons #2 fuel oil	Adjacent to Bldg. 2603	Paved area	Float valve malfunction	Absorbent material; hydrophobic pads; excavation of contaminated soil	none	yes	Soil sampling conducted in spill area - cleanup continued into 14 Sep 93
14 Sep 93	~45 gallons non-PCB electrical oil	Bldg. 9005	Ground surface	Unknown (perhaps vandalism)	Service call placed to cleanup spill	none	no	Front gate and road to area were locked. Gate to transformer was not locked.
16 Sep 93	100 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg. 2603	Soil/ Creek/ Concrete	Stuck float valve on day tank allowed pump to stay on	Absorbent pads; Peat Sorb; booms placed at downstream locations	none	yes	Soil samples obtained/Area covered with plastic
8 Nov 93	100+ gallons #2 diesel fuel	Bldg. 2603	Soil/ Asphalt	Unknown	Pumped water from plastic; spill pads	Soil sampled	no	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
15 Nov 93	90+ gallons acid (pH 3-4)	Bldg. 2707	Concrete/ Asphalt	Erosion of plastic liner/corroded metal/holes in drums	HAZORB pillows surrounding spill areas. Lime used to neutralize acid	Plastic drums replaced steel drums	no	
1 Dec 93	5-gallons corrosive water treatment for boiler	Bldg. 490	Asphalt	Improper transfer of corrosive from metal to plastic drum	Lime spread, area swept clean and debris disposed of	none	no	
3 Dec 93	<1-gallon #2 fuel oil	Bldg. 2543	Concrete Floor	Oil/Water separator bowl corroded out	Speedy Dry/Pads placed in outside storm drain & under oil/water separator	Replaced corroded oil-water bowl	no	Spill did not migrate beyond furnace room
3 Dec 93	1-gallon acid Nanostrip (ph=2)	Bldg. 2700, Room #4D120	Inside flammable cabinet	Leaking plastic container	HAZORB pillows placed in cabinet/pillows neutralized with spray neutralizer	none	no	Undamaged containers were removed and washed
8 Dec 93	35-gallons sewage	Evans 9006	Street	Tree root system blocking flow	Storm drains covered with plastic/soil; street hosed down with water; Sewerjet used to suck-up standing sewage	none	no	Waste generated returned to sewer line

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
8 Dec 93	10-gallons sewage	Evans - Marconi Road	Street	Root clumps from Sewerjet clean out of sewer manhole	Wall and Sewerjet cleaned; root clumps removed	none	no	Any effluent was contained in the sewer system
17 Feb 94	Approx. 1/2-gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg. 2700 Court Yard	Paved Area	Tractor trailer power take-off malfunctioned causing hydraulic lines to leak	Peat Sorb for containment and absorb spill	Return to spill site during daylight hours to ensure effective clean-up	no	Storm drains/streams not affected
18 Feb 94	< 1-gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg. 490 Contractor Area	Paved Area	Mechanical problem with dump truck hydraulic lines	Pear Sorb/spill pads and boons to contain & absorb spill	Booms placed near storm drain to prevent oil from entering/Periodic inspection of area	no	
10 Mar 94	Approx. 50-gallons of #2 fuel oil from 1,000-gallon UST	Bldg. 611, corner of Sherrill & Irwin Avenues	Depression filled with rain water	Submerged vent pipe	Vent line secured/ Hydrophobic pads	Remaining oil pumped from tank for disposal	yes	
10 Mar 94	Approx. 1-quart of waste motor oil	Bldg. 1122	Ground surface	Transfer pump nozzle contained oil when last user placed it in the holster	Spill Pads/ Peat Sorb to absorb spill	Manufacturer of transfer pump notified of the incident	no	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
16 Mar 94	Approx. 2-gallons of #2 heating oil	Bldg. 2542	Ground Surface	Leaky gasket on valve cap of fuel delivery truck	Spill pads/ Speedy Dry to contain & absorb spill	Plastic placed over valve of delivery truck until gasket could be repaired	no	Storm drains/streams were not affected
17 Mar 94	Unknown quantity of #2 fuel oil	Bldg. 1122	Soil	Unknown	Spill pads on pond	Possible remediation based on analysis of spill pads	no	
17 Mar 94	Approx. 2-gallons of #2 heating oil	Bldg. 701	Soil	Leaky gasket on main valve cap of fuel delivery truck	Fuel truck secured and removed from site/Soil excavated and soil samples taken	none	no	
23 Mar 94	Unknown quantity of hydraulic fluid	Bldg. 9034	Asphalt/ Grass	Blown hydraulic line possibly from outside contractor trash truck	Speedy Dry/Pads to soak up standing oil in sump	none	no	Checked for contamination after removing speedy dry - no waterways affected
25 Apr 94	Unknown quantity of #2 heating oil	Bldg. 430 UST	Grass	Broken fill pipe	Tooker Patch	Removal of water in tank and removal of tank & contaminated soil	no	
28 Apr 94	< 1 pint Formaldehyde	Bldg. 1075 Out Patient Clinic	Floor	Unknown	Clean-up	Fire Dept. Notified	no	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
17 May 94	Approx. 1-gallon gasoline	Bldg. 699	Pump Island & Cement Pad	Leaking gasket on pump filter	Speedy Dry in a dyke near storm drain/Hydrophobic pads to absorb free product	none	no	
26 May 94	30-40 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg. 453 & 117	Street	Leaking hydraulic oil reservoir on □Batwing gang mower	Hydrosorb spread, swept and vacuumed/Spill debris bagged	none	yes	
15 June 94	Approx. 10 gallons of electrical oil containing PCBs	Main Post Central Hazardous Storage Area, Bldg. 123 (Outside Storage)	Concrete and Soil	Fallen Transformer	Fallen Transformer Righted, Leak Contained, Soil Samples Collected, Soil Removal Action Pending	No Further Outside Storage of Transformers Containing PCBs Above or Equal to 50 Parts Per Million	yes	Soil Cleanup Action Pending
13 Oct 94	Approx. 10-gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg. 621	Ground Surface	Burst hydraulic oil line	Sorbent pads/Contaminated soil & gravel removed	none	no	
26 Jan 95	Approx. 30-gallons transformer oil (non-PCB)	Bldg. 1122 (rear of building)	Grass	Believed that pole was knocked over intentionally	Soil sampled and covered with plastic	Contaminated soil removed and site re-sampled/ Transformers removed from site	no	Transformers were not replaced/Spill did not affect nearby Mill Creek

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
1 Feb 95	3-15 gallons Ammonium Hydroxide & Sulfuric Acid	Bldg. 2700	Laboratory Area/Crawl Space/ Floors & Ceilings in four rooms	Back-up of neutralizer tank under laboratory sink	HAZORB pillows	none	no	
11 May 95	Gaseous Release (Halon Fire Suppression System) not exceeding 1500 lbs	Bldg. 2700, Room 1B400	Indoor Air	Unknown	none, dilution with air to maintain less than OSHA 1000 ppm PEL	Removed remaining non-affected tanks	yes, as a non-emergency	
10 July 95	5-gallons #2 fuel oil	Bldg. 1220	Soil	Corrosion	Drip pan & 3M Pads	Empty Tank	no	1/2-cubic yard waste oily soil debris removed
7 Sep 95	Approx. 20-gallons non-PCB transformer oil	Evans Area, Gate 3 Parking Lot	Paved Area	Transformer loaded onto pallet that broke in transit	Speedy Dry/Asphalt cleaned/Drum used to collect oil dripping from rear of truck	none	no	
20 Oct 96	< 10-gallons diesel fuel	Bldg. 752 Lift Station	Ground Surface	Fill cap left open on out-of-service UST	None	Area storm sewers protected with absorbent pads	yes	Rainwater caused the spreading of the spill in the form of a sheen

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
2 Jul 97	Approx. 30-gallons mineral oil	Bldg 432	Asphalt/ Soil	Truck caught overhead wire and yanked pole with transformer down	Oil contained with boom and Speedy Dry	Area storm drains were covered	no	Impacted soil was sampled and removed
15 Oct 97	< 1-gallon gasoline	Bldg. 450, Marina	Water	Bilge pump failed on boat causing it to sink during a rainstorm	Absorbent booms placed to contain sheen on water	none	yes	Boat was raised and removed from Oceanport Creek
3 Apr 98	< 5-gallons hydraulic fluid	Rear Parking Lot of Bldg. 286	Asphalt/ Grass	Hydraulic line on commercial mower ruptured	Sorbent material placed on asphalt/spill pads under mower/mower wiped clean	none	no	Contaminated soil removed to 3" below grade & sampled
11 May 98	Approx. 100-gallons #2 fuel oil	Bldg. 1107	Grass/ Street	Rain caused the displacement of oil in an abandoned UST with no vent and fill pipe	Sorbent pads around spill area/spill mat used to cover nearby catch basin	Abandoned UST removed/ contaminated soil excavated	yes	
26 May 98	Approx. 1-gallon unleaded gasoline	273 Gas Station	Concrete	Hole in gas tank of vehicle or fill neck	Speedy Dry & Sorbitol	none	no	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
25 June 98	< 2-gallons fuel oil conditioner	Bldg 75 Scale House	Concrete	Loader working in Stone Yard hit fence & knocked drum off cradle	Sorbent to dike-off area/ Pads to collect material/concrete swept clean	none	no	
1 July 98	3-5 gallons hydraulic oil	Behind Bldg. 975	Asphalt	Hydraulic filter on front-end loader loosened	Sorbent material to collect oil on rain puddles/cleaned asphalt with granular sorbent	none	no	
10 Aug 98	1-2 gallons hydraulic oil	Corner of Bataan & Corregidor	Asphalt Roadway	Part broke-off machine	Sorbent & Speedy Dry/Area cleaned/corn cob	none	no	
14 Aug 98	2-5 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg 900, Bldg 975 & Murphy Drive	Asphalt Roadway	Broken Hose on Fork Lift while driving	Cellulose sorbent on largest puddles of oil/corn cob on worst areas of asphalt roadway/catch basin grate wiped-off with pads	none	no	
20 Aug 98	2-gallons antifreeze	Brewer Ave. near Library	Asphalt Roadway	Accident between two cars	Cellulose Sorbent	none	no	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
20 Sep 98	3-oz Mercury	38 Russell	Floor of Bedroom	Broken Blood Pressure Cuff	Mercury clean-up kit to remove bulk product/Aspirator to remove Mercury from cracks in floor/wiped down with detergent	none	no	
12 Feb 99	1/2-1 gallon gasoline	Bldg. 1006	Asphalt	Leak in tank/fill neck of parked vehicle	Speedy Dry	none	no	
5 Mar 99	1-2 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg 166 Wood Pile	Asphalt/ Concrete Pad	Filter failure on loader	Sorbitol & pads/wiped down loader	none	no	
27 May 99	1-3 gallons diesel	Bldg 2708 Mech Room	Floor	Line leak feeding generator	Pads to remove product from floor drain/Speedy Dry	Inspected all storm sewers	no	
22 Jun 99	5-gallons hydraulic oil	Guam & Corregidor	Roadway/Grass	Broken Line	Speedy Dry on roadway/Pads on grass-puddle	none	no	
2 Sep 99	1-quart hydraulic fluid	283 Courtyard	Asphalt	Bad seal fitting to cylinder	Sorbent	none	no	
13 Sep 99	3-5 gallons antifreeze	Bldg. 1209	Concrete Pad/Grass	Seal failing on circulation pump	Sorbent to contain spill on pad/Removed small amount of soil around pad	none	no	

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SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

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22 Oct 99	2-3 gallons antifreeze	East Gate; Main Post	Asphalt/ Storm Sewer	Motor Vehicle Accident	Speedy Dry/Opened storm sewer & vacuumed/ shoveled out debris	none	no	
23 Nov 99	1-5 gallons diesel	Bldg 2707	Ground Surface	Driver error - overturned HumVee	Wiped-off HumVee/scraped-up some leaves and soil	none	no	
10 Jan 00	< 1-gallon transformer oil	B2102-4	Concrete Pad/Soil	Bushing in lower part of holding tank leaked	Excavated & sampled contaminated soil/ Replaced with clean fill	none	no	
13 Mar 00	3 gallons non-PCB transformer oil	3 Guam Ct. Bldg 2102	Ground Surface around pad	Problem with bushing	Speedy Dry/Excavated contaminated soil	Bushing repaired	no	
28 May 00	1-2 gallons hydraulic oil	Excess Yard Bldg 116	Asphalt	Hydraulic press laid on the side inside truck bed without being drained	Hydraulic press & truck bed were wiped down with sorbent pads/Parking lot cleaned with Sorbitol	none	no	
15 Jun 00	1-gallon hydraulic oil	2705 Front Lot	Asphalt/ Truck Bed	Leaking hose on bucket truck	Asphalt and Truck cleaned with pads	none	no	
12 Jul 00	10-15 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg 246 Bldg 248 Bldg 335	Asphalt	Broken hydraulic line	Sand and Sorbent	none	no	

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SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
31 Aug 00	1-quart transmission fluid	1210 East Lot	Asphalt	Unknown damage to car prior to parking in lot	Corn Cob Sorbent	none	no	
29 Sep 00	3-5 quarts motor oil	East Gate	Asphalt Roadway	Motor Vehicle Accident	Speedy Dry/Containerized Debris	none	no	
11 Oct 00	< 1-gallon gasoline	1209 West Side	Asphalt	Faulty Fuel Pump in vehicle	Speedy Dry	none	no	
3 Nov 00	3-5 gallons gasoline	699 Gas Station	Asphalt	Driver inattention - vehicle backed into curb tearing open corner of gas tank	Speedy Dry	none	no	
28 Nov 00	< 1-gallon transmission fluid	1215 Front Lot	Asphalt	Unknown part failure on vehicle	Speedy Dry	none	no	

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Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
5 Dec 00	10 gallons diesel fuel	Evans Bldg. 9010B - East Side Gravel Parking Area	Gravel	Float valve malfunctioned on day tank allowing the tank to overfill while generator was running off secondary tank	Contaminated soil excavated and generator was moved	none	no	
8 Mar 01	Unknown quantity of hydraulic oil	Bldg. 277 (Riverside Dr. & Leonard Ave.	Gravel	Blown hydraulic hose on truck that picked-up roll-off container	Excavated soil stained area/Sampled soil	none	no	
14 Mar 01	2-gallons hydraulic oil	Fisher Avenue between new softball field & Bldg. 426	Asphalt	Ruptured hydraulic hose on Lowboy Trailer	Wiped down trailer with sorbent pads/clean asphalt with Sorbitol	none	no	
20 Apr 01	3-5 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg. 209	Asphalt/ Storm Drain	Ruptured hydraulic hose on garbage truck	Speedy Dry in storm drain and shoveled out	none	no	

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Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
25 Apr 01	20 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg. 273 (MOGAS Station)	Concrete/ Asphalt	Fuel nozzle fell out of refuel neck during fueling process	Speedy Dry & Sorbitol/Dispersant/Pads and hay bales at catch basin	none	no	
18 May 01	Approx. 2-gallons gasoline	Bldg. 699	Asphalt	Negligence - Vehicle pulled away from pump with gas pump still in vehicle	Speedy Dry	none	no	
8 Jun 01	Approx. 5-gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg. 275 (Museum)	Asphalt	Faulty hydraulic hose on bucket truck	Speedy Dry	none	no	
12 Jun 01	3-gallons antifreeze	West Gate; Main Post	Asphalt	Motor Vehicle Accident	Speedy Dry/ Absorbent Pads	none	no	
23 July 01	7 gallons hydraulic Oil	Russel Ave (B265)	Asphalt	Worn out hose	Applied Speedy Dry - Spill Abated	none	no	
8 Aug 01	20 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg. 166 Yard	Asphalt	Faulty oil filter	Applied Speedy Dry - Spill Abated	none	no	
15 Aug 01	< 1 quart hydraulic oil	Bldg. 1207	Asphalt	Loose o-ring	Applied Speedy Dry - Spill Abated	none	no	

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17 Aug 01	1 quart hydraulic oil	Bldg. 1152	Asphalt	Worn out hose	Speedy dry - spill abated	none	no	
22 Aug 01	2 gallons sewage	Bldg. 1205	grass	Sewer jet malfunction	Applied Lime to Affected Area	none	no	
29 Aug 01	< 1 gallon compressor oil	Bldg. 2700 Rm 2D404	Indoor (vinyl floor)	electrical short	Utilized Absorbent Pads - Spill Abated	none	no	
7 Sept 01	5 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg. 1202 East	Asphalt / Soil	Worn out hose	Applied Speedy Dry - Removed Soil - Spill Abated	none	no	
29 Oct 01	1 quart Antifreeze	Corregidor Rd at Guard Post	Asphalt	Failure of worn antifreeze line	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	
6 Dec 01	Non-PCB transformer oil	Bldg 978 (Elect. Subst.)	Stone	Concrete delivery truck chute struck and punctured transformer cooling fin	Leak contained, temporarily repaired; transformer drained and permanently repaired next day	none	no	
7 Dec 01	3 – 4 gallons gasoline	North of East gate near Bldg 120	Ground	Refueling leaf vacuum using unapproved fuel container (plastic pail)	Immediately excavated 1-1.5 cu yd contaminated soil; backfilled with topsoil	none	no	Fuel poured onto hot engine ignited.
10 Dec 01	½ gallon gasoline	Bldg 273	Concrete	Overfilling vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	

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11 Dec 01	Approx. ½ gallon hydraulic oil	Near Bldg 2542	Ground	Overflow from excavating machine while unloading machine from trailer	Immediately excavated approx. ¼ drum contaminated soil; backfilled with topsoil	none	no	
18 Dec 01	1 gallon gasoline	Bldg 699	Concrete	Overfilling vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	
23 Jan 02	Approx. 3 gallons antifreeze	Avenue of Memories near West Guard Post	Asphalt	Vehicle collision (bus)	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	
24 Jan 02	17 quarts motor oil	Bldg 166 motor pool parking lot	Asphalt	Oil pan on Truck # 1526 rusted through, releasing contents	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	
29 Jan 02	1 gallon gasoline	Bldg 273	Concrete	Overfilling vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	
12 Feb 02	1/2 gallon gasoline	Bldg 273	Concrete	Overfilling vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	

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Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
13 Feb 02	5 gallons diesel fuel & ½ gallon hydraulic oil	Corregidor Rd. between Guard Post and Hope Road	Ground and Asphalt	Diesel: Bad connection between refueling hose and mobile lighting generator. Hydraulic: Failure of hose on machine used to excavate diesel spill	Speedy Dry applied to spill onto asphalt; debris collected and drummed. Excavated 2 cu yd contaminated soil and backfilled with topsoil	none	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
13 Feb 02	1.5 gallons antifreeze	East gate Visitor Control between check-in and Guard Post	Asphalt	Failure of radiator hose on HMMWV # FM3	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	No	
29 Mar 02	5 gallons hydraulic oil	Stone yard behind Make it Happen Center	Ground	Failure of hydraulic line on DEH#94 front loader	Excavated 2 cu yd contaminated soil and backfilled with gravel	none	no	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
3 April 02	Unknown quantity #2 heating oil	Evans Area Bldg 9036A	Ground	Failure of flair fitting where fuel line from AST enters building	Excavated approx. 4 cu yd contaminated soil	none	no	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
9 Apr 02	1.5 gallons engine oil	Bldg 1122 parking lot	Asphalt	Leaking oil pan on parked car	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	

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16 April 02	1.5 gallons gasoline	Bldg 450 (Marina) Parking Lot	Asphalt	Boat fuel tank overflowed	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	
22 Apr 02	Est. ½ gallon unknown oil created sheen	Storm drain outfall adjacent to boat ramp at Marina (Bldg 450)	Oceanport Creek	Oil entered storm drain system at undetermined inlet in 400 Area Trailer Park	Sheen boomed and recovered with absorbent pads	none	???	
6 May 02	1 gallon antifreeze	Bldg 363 parking lot	Asphalt	Leak from car radiator	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	
3 June 02	5 gallons diesel fuel	Rear parking lot Bldg 166	Asphalt	Driver accidentally kicked and broke fuel tank sight glass on street sweeper	Leak plugged; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	none	no	
5 July 02	2 gallons compressor oil	Chiller behind Bldg 271	Concrete and ground	Excessive vibration of chilled loosened oil line	Speedy Dry applied to concrete, debris collected and drummed. Excavated 1 cu ft soil, backfilled with clean soil	none	no	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
12 July 02	<1 gallon #2 heating oil	Bldg 117 (Purchasing)	Concrete floor of building	Out of service ceiling mounted day tank rusted through and leaked	Speedy Dry applied to concrete, debris collected and drummed. Tank and lines removed	none	no	

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7 Aug 02	1 gallon gasoline	Bldg 490 parking lot	Gravel covered Asphalt	Pressure valve plug on backhoe DEH2 fell out due to vibration, spilling gasoline	Contaminated gravel collected and disposed; Speedy Dry and absorbent pads applied to spill area, collected and drummed	none	no	
20 Aug 02	<1 gallon engine oil	Bldg 450 (Marina) Slip #19	Oceanport Creek	Boat partially sank in slip, causing oil to float out of engine	Boat removed from water; oil sheen boomed and recovered with absorbent pads	none	???	
26 Aug 02	5 gallons diesel fuel	Behind Bldg 2070	Ground	Crack in fuel tank of Tub Grinder	Immediately excavated 2 cu yd contaminated soil; later excavated 2 additional cu yd	Bucket placed to collect dripping fuel while leak was being plugged	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
30 Sept 02	10 gallons hydraulic fluid	Charles Wood Compost Yard near B2625	Ground	Burst hydraulic hose on dump trailer	Excavated top 1 foot of soil to remove all visible contamination. Backfill with clean soil	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
2 Oct 02	4 gallons antifreeze	Bldg 979 (sewage pump house)	Concrete (generator pad)	Freeze plug blew out of engine of emergency generator	Dri-Zorb and absorbent pads applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	
21 Oct 02	3-5 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg 159, Bay 3	Concrete	Loose fuel filter on Injection Trailer steam cleaner	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	

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Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
20 Nov 02	½ gallon hydraulic oil	Parking lot behind Bldg 977	Asphalt & concrete	Contractor backhoe leaked from swing arm	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Backhoe returned to contractor shop for repair	No	
4 Dec 02	<= 1 gram Mercury	Bldg 1075; Rm 3A13	Table top	Ampoule in mercury switch being removed broke when switch was placed on table	Mercury spill kit used to recover mercury which was then bottled and moved to Hazardous waste Storage	None	No	
20 Dec 02	½ gallon gasoline	Parking lot in front of Bldg 480	Asphalt	Leaking fuel line connection on employee personal vehicle	Absorbent pads applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Car removed by tow truck to avoid further spillage	No	
20 Dec 02	3 gallons antifreeze & motor oil	West Gate (Rt 35)	Ground	Car entering access area struck concrete barrier, ran over monument and struck Information Booth	Excavated top 6 inches of soil to remove all visible contamination. Backfill with clean soil and replace monument	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
2 Jan 03	~1 cu .yd contaminated soil	Contaminat-ed Soil Pile behind Bldg 166	Asphalt	Wind blew section of tarp off pile. Soil spilled through fence into Excess Yard where it contacted water and produced a sheen	Spilled soil removed and area cleaned.	Pile re-tarped with additional weight. Fence lined with hay bales and silt fencing to prevent recurrence	No	Incident was mistakenly reported to NJDEP by employee unfamiliar with procedures; Case No 03010213812 was assigned.

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2 Jan 03	½ gallon gasoline	Bldg 273 refueling station	Asphalt	Employee topping off vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	
13 Jan 03	3-5 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg 1205 loading dock & Bldg 702	Asphalt	Delivery truck leaked diesel fuel at both locations	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Truck driver repaired leak before being allowed to proceed	No	
14 Jan 03	2 gallons Transformer Oil (non-PCB)	Bldg 200 (Radio Tower)	Ground	Contractor excavating on North Dr. struck buried cable pulling on transformer terminal and breaking it allowing oil to escape	Absorbent pads placed on concrete transformer foundation; oil pumped out of transformer to stop leak; transformer replaced; contaminated soil removed.	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
4 Feb 03	~ 1 gram Mercury	Bldg 1075, Rm 2B35	Office Floor	Employee dropped mercury thermometer which broke releasing mercury	Mercury spill kit used to recover mercury which was then bottled and moved to Hazardous waste Storage	None	No	
4 Feb 03	½ gallon anti freeze	North Drive at Dean Field	Asphalt	Radiator leak on front loader DEH 93	Absorbent pads used to wipe up leaked liquid from loader and pavement; bucket placed under leak to collect.	Loader transported by trailer to shop for repair	No	
5 Feb 03	~ 1 gram Mercury	Bldg 266, Unit 6; Carty Ave	Carpet	Resident broke mercury thermostat	Carpet section rolled up, bagged, drummed,	None	No	

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6 Feb 03	½ gallon diesel fuel	Bldg 273 refueling station	Asphalt	Employee topping off vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	
14 Feb 03	½ gallon diesel fuel	Bldg 273	Concrete	Army security guards overfilled Gerry can	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	Fuel was for Guard Shelter heaters
18 March 03	2 quarts transmission fluid	Bldg 2302	Ground	Transmission seal leak from landscaper's truck	Bucket placed under leak until truck could be removed; contaminated soil removed	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
2 April 03	2 gallons hydraulic oil	Charles Wood Fire Training Center Rappelling Tower	Ground	Leak from bucket truck loose hose fitting	Truck removed to Motor Pool; contaminated soil removed	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
15 April 03	1 quart transmission fluid	Bldg 286 Parking Lot	Asphalt	Employee reported small puddle of oil in empty parking space	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	Vehicle had departed
9 May 03	½ gallon diesel fuel	Bldgs 912 and 975	Asphalt	Property book truck # 1502 leaked fuel at both locations	Driver noticed leak at second stop and called Motor Pool for repair; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	

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10 July 03	336 lbs Halon Gas	Bldg 199	Inside Building	Halon tank fell off cart while being removed	Building evacuated (2 people); Fire Dept ventilated building with large fans; air tested before return of occupants	Use larger crew and better designed cart when handling heavy cylinders	Yes	Case # 03-07-10-1532-00
8 Aug 03	1 gallon Motor Oil	Bldg 3041-003 (3 Mitchell Dr.)	Lawn	Resident changing oil in vehicle	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	
28 Aug 03	2 gallons hydraulic oil	Corregidor Rd. & Pearl Harbor Ave.	Paved road	Hose leak on Crane DEH 11 while moving gate barriers	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	
2 Sept 03	½ gallon gasoline	Bldg 800	Paved parking lot	Leaking vehicle	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	Vehicle had departed
17 Oct 03	½ gallon gasoline	Bldg 363	Paved parking lot	Leaking vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed. Vehicle towed to off-Post repair shop	None	No	
13 Nov 03	30 gallons transformer oil	Dean Field - North side	Ground	Lighting pole blown down by high wind; attached transformer ruptured and leaked.	Contaminated soil (4 cu. Yd.) excavated and removed	None	No	Non-PCB Transformer; Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean soil
17 Nov 03	3 gallons hydraulic oil	SE Corner Road Shop parking lot	Asphalt	Hose leak on backhoe DEH02	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	

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11 Dec 03	Sheen (<1 pint fuel)	Bldg 273 refueling station	Asphalt	Vehicle refueling overfill	Dri-Sorb pads applied to sheen; nearby storm drain boomed	None	No	
24 Feb 04	3 gallons hydraulic fluid	NW side Bldg 142	Ground	Hose leak on Bucket Truck #392	Wipe down truck with absorbent pads; excavate and remove 2 cu. yd. contaminated soil	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
25 Feb 04	4 gallons hydraulic fluid	Parking lot N of Bldg 2539	Asphalt	Leaking filter on contractor vehicle	Wipe down truck with absorbent pads; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None	No	
27 Feb 04	1.5 gallons anti-freeze	Parking lot S of B283	Asphalt	Vehicle radiator leak	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed; Vehicle towed to repair shop	None	No	
17 March 04	1.5 gallons Diesel fuel	Bataan Ave. Gate	Asphalt	Overfill while re-fueling portable heater at guard shelter	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed.	None	No	
22 March 04	2 gallons motor oil and antifreeze	Hemphill Rd. at Hope rd.	Ground (liquid went through fence upon impact)	Truck lost control and hit fence support	Wipe down fence and collected liquid from ground with absorbent pads; excavate and remove 2 cu. yd. contaminated soil	None	No	Other leaking containers in truck overpacked and removed

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26 March 04	1.5 gallons anti-freeze	Bldg 2705 parking lot	Asphalt	Chiller being transported to bldg 2705 leaked when shop rags plugging the anti-freeze lines dislodged	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Line ends re-sealed with poly and duct tape and HVAC and Roads supervisors informed to properly seal these lines	No	
19 May 04	7 gallons hydraulic fluid	Bldg. 2462 Mariveles Rd.	Ground	Hydraulic hose failed on rented excavator	Wiped down excavator, recovered spilled fluid with absorbent pads; removed six inches soil	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
19 May 04	1 gallon antifreeze	Saltzman Ave at Malterer Ave	Asphalt	Traffic accident caused coolant leak	Placed bucket under leak; recovered spilled fluid with absorbent pads; debris collected and drummed	None	No	
15 June 04	1 quart power steering fluid	Compost Yard, Charles Wood	Ground	Leaking power steering pump on dump truck	Wiped down truck and recovered spilled fluid with absorbent pads; removed six inches soil	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
29 June 04	1 gallon antifreeze	Tinton Ave in front of Lakeview Terrace Apartments	Asphalt	Faulty coolant hose on Loader DEH95	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Loader repaired at Motor Pool	No	
6 July 04	4 gallons Diesel fuel	Bldg 977	Asphalt	Leaking fuel filter on Truck AMC 1532	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Truck repaired at Motor Pool Shop	No	

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7July 04	1 gallon propylene glycol	Behind Bldg 1152	Ground	Contractor working on A/C cut glycol line	Excavated approx 1.5 cu yd soil	None	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
27 July 04	2 gallons milky liquid; possibly floor wax stripper	Front of AAFES Tailor Shop (B1003)	Catch Basin	Contractor stripping/rewaxing floors in store	Applied Sorbital to material in and around catch basin; all material removed by mopping or scraping	Reported to FM Police and Fire for investigation	No	De-minimis amount reached downstream catch basin
8 August 04	3 quarts Diesel fuel	Parking lot adj. Bldg 159	Asphalt	Leaking fuel tank on Greenleaf Landscape truck	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Truck moved to B166 wash rack containment; Greenleaf directed to tow truck off Post and repair tank	No	
13 August 04	½ gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg 159	Asphalt	Electrician bucket truck hydraulic hose leak	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Hydraulic pump shut off; truck moved to B750 fore repair	No	
19 August 04	1 gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg 1204 East	Concrete sidewalk	Rented man lift leaked from worn hose	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Man lift removed by rental company for repair	No	W J Stucco, sub-Contractor to C. Pyramid USMAPS Contractor
13 Sept 04	1 gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg 363	Asphalt	Hydraulic hose leak from construction vehicle (Lull)	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Vehicle repaired on site by Motor Pool mechanics	No	
20 Sept 04	10 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg 116	Asphalt	Fork lift tipped over in Excess Yard	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Fork Lift repaired on site by Motor Pool mechanics	No	

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19 Oct 04	4 quarts motor oil	Bldg 2000	Asphalt	Crankcase drain plug on PMO car #602 not properly tightened	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Car removed to Motor Pool for repair	No	
26 Oct 04	1 quart hydraulic fluid	Grassy island along De Rum Ave west of Bldg 1210	Grass	Leaking hose on contractor back hoe	Excavated and removed top 6" of soil		No	
15 Nov 04	2 quarts gasoline	Bldg 1124	Asphalt	Leaking fuel line on Government van	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Auto Craft Shop manager to investigate why vehicle was there	No	
20 Dec 04	2 gallons hydraulic oil	Bataan Ave Gate Exit Lane	Asphalt	Leaking hydraulic hose on salt spreader #261	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Hydraulic pump shut off; truck moved to B750 fore repair	No	
19 Jan 05	½ gallon transmission oil	Tinton Ave near Bataan Ave Gate	Asphalt	Leaking transmission gasket on Loader #DEH93	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Gasket repaired on site by Motor Pool mechanics	No	
21 Jan 05	½ gallon Diesel fuel	Bldg 116	Asphalt	Fuel line clamp on John Deere tractor #DEH1407 fell off	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Clamp repaired on site by Motor pool mechanics	No	
28 Jan 05	½ gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg 1206	Concrete Sidewalk	Worn hydraulic line on snow blower DEH 1427 broke and leaked	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Snow blower taken by flatbed to Motor Pool for repair	No	

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3 Feb 05	5 gallons kerosene	East Gate Guard Shelter	Asphalt	Fuel Container accidentally knocked over, spilling contents	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed		No	
4 Feb 05	½ gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg.1006	Concrete	Hydraulic line leak on John Deere tractor plow DEH1404	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed; tractor wiped down with absorbent pad	Tractor taken by flatbed to Motor Pool for repair	No	
10 Feb 05	1 gallon Antifreeze	East Gate exit lane; Main Post	Asphalt	Pickup truck merging onto Oceanport Ave. stopped abruptly; was hit by car behind; towing ball on truck rear bumper punctured car's radiator.	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed; car wiped down with absorbent pad	Car towed off base for repair	No	
5 May 05	1 gallon gasoline	Gibbs Hall (B2000) Tennis Court Parking Lot	Asphalt	Fuel leaking from vehicle fuel line or tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Vehicle owner notified, called repair truck	No	
12 May 05	1 gallon hydraulic oil	Parking lot east side of Harmon Ave. (opp. Bldg 600)	N/A Oil leaked onto mower's deck, did not reach ground	Loose fitting on mower DEH1335	Mower wiped down with absorbent pads	Motor Pool staff repaired leak on scene	No	

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1 June 05	1 gallon hydraulic oil	NE of Bldg 1205	Concrete	Hydraulic line leak on backhoe DEH001	Cleaned oil from backhoe and sidewalk with absorbent pads	Motor Pool staff repaired leak on scene	No	
1 July 05	2 quarts gasoline	Bldg 699 (Pump Island)	Concrete	Topping vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed		NO	
20 July 05	5 gallons hydraulic fluid	Former Tennis Court north of Bldg 2000	Soil	Worn hydraulic line on Army Reserve dump truck broke and leaked	Wiped bottom of dump truck with absorbent pads; excavated upper 2 ft. (4 yds)soil from spill area, backfilled with clean soil	N/A	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
4 Aug 05	1 quart diesel fuel	West side of Bldg 1210	Soil	Over filling generator fuel tank	Wiped off generator with absorbent pads; excavated upper 12" of soil from spill area, backfilled with clean soil	N/A	No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
18 Aug 05	15 gallons transformer oil	Between Bldgs 550 and 551	Soil	Contractor disregarded mark out, snagged cable from pad mount transformer, breaking bushing, allowing oil to leak out	Drain remaining oil from transformer, removed transformer, excavated upper 18" soil, backfilled with clean fill		No	Post-excavation lab analysis (PCB & TPH) performed to verify clean

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4 Oct 05	0.5 gallon hydraulic oil	Make It Happen Center Storage Yard; Bldg. 481	Asphalt	Hydraulic line on Bobcat loader broke	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Bobcat removed by flatbed to Motor Pool for repair	No	
18 Oct 05	1 gallon hydraulic fluid	Bldg 167 south lawn Area	Soil	Worn hydraulic line on Greenleaf mower broke and leaked	Upper 6" soil excavated; backfill with clean		No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
26 Oct 05	0.5 gallon hydraulic oil	Maint Yard West of B166	Asphalt	Worn hydraulic line on Backhoe #2 broke and leaked	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Backhoe removed by flatbed to Motor Pool for repair	No	
3 Nov 05	0.5 gallon motor oil	Visitor Control, B460, Parking Area	Asphalt	Oil leaking from unidentified visitor vehicle	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	None, vehicle left before discovery	No	
3 Nov 05	2 quarts hydraulic oil	PAHC (B1075) North parking area	Asphalt	Oil leak from loose fitting on wood chipper	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Motor Pool staff tightened fitting	No	
9 Feb 06	2 gallons diesel fuel	Corregidor Gate (CWA)	Concrete and Soil	Fuel hose failed on portable floodlight tower	Upper 18" soil removed, backfill with clean soil. Speedy Dry applied to spillon concrete; debris collected and drummed		No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
5 June 06	½ gallon diesel fuel	East Gate Truck Insp. Area	Asphalt	Leak from truck fuel line	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed		No	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
15 June 06	½ gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg 481	Concrete		Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Repaired on site by Motor Pool staff	No	
27 June 06	2 gallons hydraulic fluid	Golf Course cart Path Off Megill Drive	Soil	Broken hydraulic hose on Mower DEH 1335	Upper 6" soil removed, backfill with clean soil. Speedy Dry applied to spill on asphalt path; debris collected and drummed		No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
12 July 06	20 gallons hydraulic oil	Along curved part of Hazen Dr.	Asphalt	Broken hydraulic hose on backhoe DEH 2	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed	Repaired on site by Motor Pool staff	No	
8 August 06	5 gallons gasoline	Bldg 699 (Pump Island)	Concrete	"Quick disconnect" on gas pump came off	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed		No	
11 August 06	6 Quarts Transmission Oil	Bldg 699 front Parking	Concrete	Leaking transmission in unidentified vehicle	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed		No	
21 Sept 06	40 gallons Transformer Oil	South of Bldg 671	Soil	Rotted pole fell; Electrical Transformers on pole broke open on impact with ground	4 Cu Yd soil removed & replaced with clean soil		No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
3 October 06	3 gallons Motor Oil	Bldg 464 (truck access inspection canopy)	Asphalt	Delivery truck leaked engine oil	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed; truck towed offsite for repair		No	
27 Feb 07	1 gallon hydraulic oil	North of Sherrill Ave - Wilson Ave curve	Soil	Leaking hydraulic hose on blue mason dump truck	Absorbent pads applied to spill; top 6" of soil removed & replaced with clean soil		No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
3 May 07	2 gallons Motor Oil	Near West Gate east of Nealis Ave	Asphalt	Leaking Oil Pan on Vehicle	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed		No	
14 May 07	2 gallons Gasoline	Bataan gate Truck Inspection Area, Charles Wood	Asphalt	Fuel can on Greenleaf Landscape truck not securely closed	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed		No	
7 June 07	1 gallon diesel fuel	Bldg 273 Garrison Fuel Station	Concrete	Overfilled truck fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and drummed		No	
27 June 07	4 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg 169	Asphalt	Leaking hydraulic line on Grader DEH 3	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and taken to Bldg 482		No	
19 July 07	< 2 gallons transformer oil	Utility Pole near entrance to Bldg 1220	Soil	Leak from oil-filled switch on pole	Switch removed, repaired and returned to service		No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
13 August 07	1 gallon gasoline	Bldg 1150 rear Parking Area	Asphalt	Leak from Vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and taken to Bldg 482		No	Vehicle had departed before spill was discovered
24 August 07	5 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg 273	Asphalt	Overfill of vehicle fuel tank due to faulty shutoff mechanism	Nozzle shutoff repaired; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in Spill debris Drum at B273		No	
17 Sept 07	2 gallons hydraulic oil	Athletic Field south of Abbey Rd. opposite Bldg 1204	Soil	Hydraulic hose failed on front loader	Bucket and absorbent pads placed to contain leaking oil; top 3" of soil removed & replaced with clean soil		No	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
26 Oct 07	2 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg 273	Concrete	Pump #5 auto shut-off failed	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in Spill debris Roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	Notified Motor Pool of defective shut-off
15 Nov 07	10 gallons diesel fuel	Rear of PAHC, Bldg 1075 (2 ASTs involved)	Concrete	Overfilling tanks forced fuel out through tanks' relief valves	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris collected and taken to Bldg 482; removed 5 gal. fuel from each tank		NO	
18 Dec 07	2 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg 462 (VCC Truck Inspection Lane)	Asphalt	Leaking fuel injector on truck engine	Injector repaired on site; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in Spill debris Roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
4 Jan 08	2 gallons hydraulic fluid	Bldg 117 Storage Yard	Asphalt	Hydraulic line leak on backhoe	Motor pool repaired hydraulic line; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in Spill debris Roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	
17 Jan 08	4 gallons hydraulic oil	Bataan Gate	Soil	Hydraulic line failure on bucket truck	Free oil cleaned from truck with absorbent pads; hose replaced by Motor Pool; spilled oil absorbed with speedy dry; top 2-3" of soil removed & replaced with clean soil		NO	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
31 Jan 08	2 gallons hydraulic fluid	Bldg 166	Asphalt	Leak from hydraulic piston on parked road grader	Motor pool repaired hydraulic line; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in Spill debris Roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	
31 Jan 08	1 gallon grease & water	NW Corner Parking Lot west of Bldg 1203	Asphalt	Leak from air brake cleanout valve on parked loader	Valve body and adjacent areas of machine cleaned with absorbent pads. Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	
6 Feb 08	2 gallons gasoline	Bldg 699 (AAFES gas Station)	Asphalt	Customer overfilled vehicle fuel tank	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482	Customer reminded not to "top off" when refueling	NO	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
23 May 08	5 gallons hydraulic oil	Front of Bldg 199	Asphalt	Hydraulic line on "bat-wing" mower failed	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	Operator unaware of leak continued to drive mower through parking lot
11 June 08	1 gallon hydraulic oil	Between Bldgs 1201E and 1201W	Asphalt	Hydraulic Line on Marpal garbage truck failed	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	
18 Aug 08	2 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg 166 (Road shop) Parking lot	Asphalt	Plug on Street Sweeper hydraulic oil tank failed	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	
17 Sept 08	Unknown quantity Plush Max Acrylic Resurfacer	Bldg 2018	Asphalt & storm drain	Contractor (Supreme Kourts) resurfacing tennis court rinsed drum and tools into storm drain inlet	Boom deployed at discharge of storm drain pipe; pipe flushed of liquid; liquids and solids vacuumed from inlet	Contractor reminded of prohibition on disposing liquids except rainwater into storm drains	YES	NJDEP Case# 08-09-17-1710-08 (Operator 28) Also reported to Fort Monmouth Police
9 Nov 08	2 gallons hydraulic oil	Charles Wood Compost Yard	Asphalt	Hydraulic Line on Loader #93 failed	Motor Pool repaired loader; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	
29 Dec 08	5 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg 2719	Asphalt	Overfilling portable generator fuel tank	Area diked with sand; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482	Maintenance employees reminded not to "top off" fuel tanks	NO	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
8 Jan 09	1 gallon power steering fluid	M18 Landfill near Bldg 293	Soil	Power steering line failed on Backhoe 291	Motor Pool repaired backhoe; sprayed fluid cleaned from backhoe; 3 inches soil removed from spill area; soil in bottom of hole sampled; area backfilled with topsoil and seeded		NO	Post-excavation lab analysis performed to verify clean
25 Feb 09	5 gallons diesel fuel	Wallington Ave west of Bldg 286	Asphalt	Delivery truck for Commissary leaked fuel	Sand applied to spill area, collected with street sweeper and placed on contaminated soil pile behind Bldg 166		NO	Truck left scene before driver could be warned
5 March 09	5 gallons anti-freeze	Bldg 464 (Visitor Control)	Asphalt	Radiator hose failed on Coke delivery truck	Coke mechanic came and repaired hose. Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	
19 March 09	1 gallon hydraulic oil	Bldg 166 Parking Lot	Asphalt	Hydraulic Line on Loader failed	Motor Pool repaired Hydraulic line; Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482		NO	
2 April 09	2 gallons transformer oil	Dean Field near Light Tower #2	Grass	Leaking Transformer on Tower	Two 55 gallon drums of soil excavated from spill area and replaced with clean topsoil, graded, seeded & mulched	Defective transformer replaced	NO	Post excavation sample analyzed for TPHC and PCB; sample verified clean

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
29 April 09	10 gallons hydraulic oil	Building 2043 (Lift Station)	Asphalt	Leak from Sewer Jet Truck DEH314 Vacuum Pump	Speedy Dry applied to spill; debris placed in roll-off at Bldg 482	Pump repaired by Motor Pool staff	NO	
8 May 09	225 pounds Halon 1301 fire suppression gas	Bldg 482	Gas release inside Bldg 482	Weld broke on cylinder hose connector while cylinder being moved for shipment, releasing contents of cylinder	Let area ventilate before re-occupying		YES	NJDEP Case # 09-05-08-1353-16 (Operator 16)
12 May 09	1 gallon diesel fuel	Bldg. 491 (Lift Station)	Concrete Pad & Soil	Slow leak on fuel line	Fuel line repaired, ~0.25 cubic yards of contaminated soil removed. Soil samples collected to document cleanup.	Continue AST inspection program	No	
1 July 09	1 gallon antifreeze	Bldg. 1007	Asphalt	Broken radiator on POV	Speedy dry applied, swept up, properly disposed.	None	No	
6 July 09	0.5 gallons diesel fuel	Pearl Harbor Avenue	Asphalt	Broken fuel line on humvee	Speedy dry applied, swept up, properly disposed.	Fuel line repaired	No	
30 July 09	1 gallon antifreeze & motor oil	Pinebrook Road	Asphalt	Car accident	Speedy dry applied, swept up, properly disposed.	None	No	
29 Sept 09	50 gallons gasoline	Bldg. 699	Asphalt	Fuel delivery hose failed.	Absorbent booms placed around spill, speedy dry applied. Spill cleaned up and properly disposed.	AAFES personnel to continue oversight of fuel deliveries	No	
20 Oct 09	5 gallons hydraulic oil	Bldg. 750 wash rack	Asphalt	Broken hydraulic line	Speedy dry applied, swept up, properly disposed.	Line replaced	No	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
9 Feb 10	5 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg. 166	Asphalt	Fuel cell leak	Speedy dry and absorbent pads applied, swept up, properly disposed.	Fuel cell repaired and pressure tested.	No	
7 April 10	1 gallon hydraulic fluid	Bldg. 2560	Soil & Concrete	Broken hydraulic line on bucket truck 393	Speedy dry applied to concrete and properly disposed of. Impacted soil removed and disposed of. Soil samples confirm NFA status.	Hydraulic line replaced	No	
4 May 10	1 gallon gasoline	Bldg. 365	Asphalt	POV fuel line leak	Speedy dry applied to asphalt and properly disposed of.	POV towed to offsite repair shop	No	
9 August 10	1 gallon hydraulic fluid	Bldg. 1208 Court Yard	Soil	Hydraulic hose on a rented man lift ruptured	Impacted soil removed and disposed of. Soil samples confirm NFA status.	Hydraulic hose on man lift replaced	No	
30 August 10	5 gallons diesel fuel	Bldg. 2507	Asphalt	Fuel line leak on tactical vehicle	Speedy dry applied to asphalt and properly disposed of.	Fuel line repaired	No	
15 October 10	2 gallons asphalt tack oil	Bldg. 462; Visitor Control Center	Asphalt	Outside contractor; unsecured tack oil can	Speedy dry applied to asphalt and properly disposed of.	Tack oil can secured	No	
29 December10	1 gallon gasoline	Bldg. 699; pump island 4	Asphalt	Customer overfilled fuel tank	Speedy dry applied to asphalt and properly disposed of.	AAFES staff informed customer not to top off tank when filling up.	No	
24 March 11	30 gallons of sanitary sewage	Bldg. 1207, East Wing, Courtyard	Grass	Sewage blockage	Applied hydrated lime to affected area	Blockage cleared	No	No impacts to storm drains or local water bodies
17 May 12	3-4 gallons of Non-PCB transformer oil	Bldg. 2525, rear of Bay 6	Soil	Faulty seal inside transformer	Oil drained from transformer; seal repaired; impacted soil removed and disposed of; transformer returned to service	Seal repaired	No	

APPENDIX E
SPILL HISTORY 1989-Present

Date of Spill	Quantity & Material Spilled	Location of Spill	Spill Onto/Into	Cause of Spill	Corrective Measures Taken	Preventive Measures Taken	Was it Reportable	Comments & Remarks
1 October 13	30 gallons of environol (ethanol) 2000	Bldg. 1150, Rear Door	Both inside and outside building	Broken pipe	Turned off heat pump, environol contained within the building was vacuumed up	Repaired broken pipe	Yes	Approximately 10 gallons entered storm drain which leads to Mill Creek, recovery of product not possible

APPENDIX F

SPCCP INSPECTION CHECKLISTS

APPENDIX F
INSPECTION CHECKLIST - SPILL PREVENTION

A. DATE:

B. SITE INSPECTED:

C. TYPE OF SPILL POTENTIAL (handling, storage, etc.):

D. DATE OF LAST INSPECTION:

E. INSPECTION CHECKLIST:

		Yes	No	Not Applicable
1.	Visible spillage since last inspection			
2.	Visible leaks in transfer lines			
3.	Visible leaks in storage tanks or containers			
4.	Proper maintenance of area being followed			
5.	Containment structure/adjacent area clean			
6.	Necessary warning signs present			
7.	Any corrosion present			
8.	Any unreported spills since last inspection			
9.	Spill control equipment and supplies present			
10.	Proper security measures implemented			
11.	Liquid level sensing devices tested			
12.	Drain and valves on tank vehicles inspected prior to filling			
13.	Drain and valves on tank vehicles inspected prior to departure			
14.	Tank foundations and supports in good condition			

F. SUGGESTIONS OR NEEDED CHANGES IN INSPECTED AREA:

G. ACTION TAKEN:

H. OPERATOR'S SIGNATURE: ----------

I. SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE: ----------

J. INSPECTOR'S SIGNATURE: ----------

APPENDIX F - PETROLEUM PRODUCT SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE LOG

40 CFR 112.7e(2)(iii)(B-D) requires the inspection of rainwater collected within petroleum product secondary containment, responsible supervision when draining off the rainwater, and that adequate records be kept of drainage events. Any oil present on the water surface within the petroleum secondary containment facilities must be removed prior to draining off the rainwater and handled as advised by the Environmental Coordinator.

My signature below certifies that I have examined the containment facility, removed any contamination in rainwater (if applicable), unlocked the containment drain valve and drained off rainwater under continuous supervision, reported or repaired any leaks, and closed and locked the containment drain valve, if applicable, prior to departure.

Containment Identification	Oil Contamination Present (Yes/No)	Contamination Removed (Yes/No)	Drain Opened (Time & Date)	Drain Closed (Time & Date)	Signature of Inspector

THIS RECORD MUST BE KEPT FOR 3 YEARS

APPENDIX F - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES SECONDARY CONTAINMENT DRAINAGE LOG

AR 200-1 includes hazardous substances to the requirements listed in 40 CFR 112.7e(2)(iii)(B-D) which requires the inspection of rainwater collected within secondary containment, responsible supervision when draining off the rainwater, and that adequate records be kept of drainage events. Any contamination which is not water soluble that is present within the containment facilities must be removed prior to draining off the rainwater and handled as advised by the Environmental Coordinator. If contamination soluble in water is present within the containment facilities, the entire mixture must be handled as advised by the Environmental Coordinator.

My signature below certifies that I have examined the containment facility, removed any contamination in rainwater (if applicable), unlocked the containment drain valve and drained off rainwater under continuous supervision, reported or repaired any leaks, and closed and locked the containment drain valve, if applicable, prior to departure.

Containment Identification	HS Contamination Present (Yes/No)	Contamination Removed (Yes/No)	Drain Opened (Time & Date)	Drain Closed (Time & Date)	Signature of Inspector

THIS RECORD MUST BE KEPT FOR 3 YEARS

APPENDIX G

POTENTIAL SPILL SITES - POINTS OF CONTACT

APPENDIX G

POTENTIAL SPILL SITES - POINTS OF CONTACT

SITE NO	BLDG NO ACTIVITY	FACILITY ORGANIZATION	PRIMARY POC	TELEPHONE	ALTERNATE POC	TELEPHONE
1	75 Tank Farm	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
2	1076 Boiler Plant	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
3	1220 Boiler Plant	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
4	2700 Boiler Plant	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
5	273 Gas Station	COS	Kevin Courtney	848-456-4642	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
6	699 Gas Station	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
7	750 Motor Pool	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
8	2070 Golf Course	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
9	2562 Gas Station	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
10	2567 Gas Station	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
11	9061 Gas Station	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
12	121 MP HW Storage Area	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
13	2630 CW HW Storage Area	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
14	9380 EV HW Storage Area	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
15	623 PCB Storage	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
16	2707 Pulse Power	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523

SITE NO	BLDG NO ACTIVITY	FACILITY ORGANIZATION	PRIMARY POC	TELEPHONE	ALTERNATE POC	TELEPHONE
17	450 Marina	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
18	488 Transformer Storage Pad	COS	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523	Wanda Green	732-380-7064
19	2071 Pesticide/Herbicide Mixing Area	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
20	484 Environmental Recycling Facility	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
21	482 Hazardous Materials Storage Center	COS	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523	Wanda Green	732-380-7064
22	2625 Hazardous Materials/ Universal Waste Recycling Center	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
23	288 Electrical Sub-Station	COS	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523	Wanda Green	732-380-7064
24	978 Electrical Sub-Station	COS	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523	Wanda Green	732-380-7064
25	1231 Electrical Sub-Station	COS	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523	Wanda Green	732-380-7064
26	2700 Electrical Sub-Station	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
27	2718 Electrical Sub-Station	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
28	9114 Electrical Sub-Station	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
29	1203 UST	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523
30	2706 AST	OACSIM	Wanda Green	732-380-7064	Frank Accorsi	732-380-7523

APPENDIX H

INSTALLATION RESPONSE TEAM (IRT)

APPENDIX H

INSTALLATION RESPONSE TEAM (IRT)

POSITION	NAME/TITLE/ADDRESS	HOME PHONE	WORK PHONE
Installation On Scene Coordinator (IOSC)	John Occhipinti Site Manager P.O. Box 148 Oceanport, NJ 07757	(732) 614-4874	(732) 383-5104
Alternate IOSC	Wanda Green BRAC Environmental Coordinator P.O. Box 148 Oceanport, NJ 07757	(732) 241-8020	(732) 380-7064
BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC)	Wanda Green BRAC Environmental Coordinator P.O. Box 148 Oceanport, NJ 07757	(732) 241-8020	(732) 380-7064
NJ State Police	Police Desk Building 977 Fort Monmouth, NJ	NA	(732) 578-0490
Marion Security Agency	George Gorhau, Jr. Site Supervisor P.O. Box 8624 Red Bank, NJ 07701	(732) 500-8709	(732) 320-6150
Public Affairs Office	Timothy Rider Picatinny Arsenal ARDEC - Public Affairs Office Picatinny, NJ 07806	(908) 309-4460	(973) 724-6364
Commercial Activity Contractor (COS)	Service Order Desk	NA	(848) 456-4051
Commercial Activity Contractor (COS)	Charles Goebel Program Manager P.O. 148 Oceanport, NJ 07757	(732) 747-7372	(848) 456-4041

APPENDIX H

INSTALLATION RESPONSE TEAM (IRT) (continued)

Position	Name/Title/Address	Home Phone	Work Phone
Commercial Activity Contractor (COS)	Gary Ramsey Facilities Engineer Supervisor P.O. Box 148 Oceanport, NJ 07757	(732) 471-8680	(848) 456-4076
Commercial Activity Contractor (COS)	Michael Zebora Safety Officer P.O. Box 148 Oceanport, NJ 07757	(732) 241-3184	(848) 456-4647

APPENDIX I

ENVIRONMENTAL HOTLINES

APPENDIX I

ENVIRONMENTAL HOTLINES

1. Bureau of Explosives Hotline .....(202) 639-2222, Washington, DC

This hotline number, run by the Association of American Railroads, is a 24-hour emergency number which can be used for assistance in hazardous material incidents involving railroads.

2. Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program .....(800) 535-0202, Toll Free
(201) 479-2449, Washington, DC

This EPA hotline provides communities with help in preparing for accidental releases of toxic chemicals. Guidelines cover organizing, developing a contingency plan and gathering information. It also provides a list of more than 400 acutely toxic chemicals.

3. CHEMTREC Hotline .....(800) 424-9300, Toll Free

The 24-hour Chemical Transportation Emergency Center will identify unknown chemicals, advise on response methods and procedures for chemicals and situations, and provide help in contacting shippers/carriers/manufacturers/product response teams.

4. Community Right-to-Know Hotline.....(800) 535-0202, Toll Free
(202) 479-2449, Washington, DC

An information resource hotline responding to questions concerning community preparedness for chemical accidents, emergency planning, community right-to-know and SARA Title 111.

5. Consumer Products Safety Commission.....(800) 638-2772, Toll Free

The CPSC hotline will provide information on consumer safety and guidelines on what to do if you come in contact with formaldehyde, asbestos and air pollutants. They offer copies of studies and other documents they have prepared.

6. DOT Hotline.....(202) 366-4488, Washington, DC

This Department of Transportation Hotline provides informational assistance pertaining to federal regulations for transportation of hazardous materials, CFR 49.

7. Emission Control Technology Center.....(919) 541-0800, North Carolina

As a component of EPA's air toxic strategy, this number will provide information to state and local pollution control agencies on sources of emission of air toxics.

8. EPA Public Information Center .....(202) 475-7751, Washington, DC

This center will answer inquiries from the public about the EPA, its programs and activities, and offers a variety of general, nontechnical information materials.

9. National Pesticide Telecommunications Network .....(800) 858-7378, Toll Free
(816) 743-3091, Texas

This network provides impartial information on pesticide products, basic safety practices, health and environmental effects, and cleanup and disposal procedures.

APPENDIX I

ENVIRONMENTAL HOTLINES

10. National Capital Poison Control Center.....(202) 625-3333

This hotline, operated by Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, DC, provides information on accidental ingestion of chemicals, poisons, or drugs. Collect calls accepted.

11. National Response Center.....(800) 424-8802, Toll Free
U.S. Coast Guard Hotline .....(202) 426-2675, Washington, DC

This hotline responds to accidental releases of oil and hazardous substances. Contact this center to report chemical spills. Operated 24 hours a day by Coast Guard Personnel.

12. Northeast Industrial Waste Exchange .....(800) 237-2481, Toll Free
(315) 422-6572, New York Area

This hotline provides information on waste exchange in the northeast but will access other areas. It joins those who generate waste with those who desire waste.

13. Public Law Update Service.....(202) 523-6641, Washington, DC

This recording of the Office of the Federal Register lists what pending public laws have been signed or vetoed by the President. It is updated as laws become available.

14. RCRA/Superfund Hotline.....(800) 424-9346, Toll Free
(202) 557-1938, Washington, DC

An EPA hotline that answers questions concerning the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Superfund and hazardous waste regulations. Requests for certain documents from the Federal Register and public laws are also handled in addition to referral to appropriate contacts.

15. Safe Drinking Water Hotline .....(800) 426-4791, Toll Free
(202) 382-5533, Washington, DC

An EPA information hotline that helps people understand the regulations and policies for the public water supply program. It also has copies of regulations available.

16. Small Business and Asbestos Ombudsman .....(800) 368-5888, Toll Free
(202) 557-1938, Washington, DC

An EPA hotline that gives advice and information to small business on complying with EPA regulations and problems encountered by small-quantity generators of hazardous waste and other small business with environmental concerns.

17. TSCA Hotline.....(202) 554-1404, Washington, DC

The Toxic Assistance Office at the EPA will answer questions and offer general technical assistance on the Toxic Substance Control Act. Staff will help you to obtain guidance on TSCA regulations including guidance on PCBs and asbestos issues.

APPENDIX J

SPILL REPORTING AND NOTIFICATION

APPENDIX J

WRITTEN SPILL REPORT TO IOSC FROM AREA SUPERVISOR

1. Product and quantity spilled:
2. Location of the spill:
3. Date and time of the spill:
4. Person who reported the spill:
5. Extent of any personal injuries:
6. Property loss:
7. Cause of the spill, including an analysis of system in which the failure occurred:
8. Equipment and facilities involved:
9. Duration/magnitude of spill (source of spill stopped, spilled material been retained, navigable waters affected, etc.):
10. Damage/impact on surroundings (waters, wildlife, etc.):
11. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput:
12. Description of corrective or remedial actions taken:
13. Measures taken to prevent recurrence:
14. Completion date of remedial action:
15. Dollar value of spilled material:
16. Quantity of spilled material recovered and final disposition:
17. Total cleanup costs:
18. Lessons learned briefing, including spill plans review:
19. Medium or media into which release occurred (e.g., soil, water):
20. Known or anticipated health risks associated with the release and advice regarding medical attention:
21. Precautions for the local community to take as a result of the release (e.g., evacuation):
22. Supervisor completing this report:
23. Signature and date:

Supl 1 to AR 200-1

TELEPHONIC NOTIFICATION OF POLLUTION INCIDENT

(DO NOT DELAY NOTIFICATION DUE TO INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION)

-National Response Center, Higher Headquarters, the USATHAMA and the AOC
- State (only if required)
-USCG District Office and Downstream Water Intake Operators (Only for spills in a coastal area or in U.S. navigable waters)
-Regional EPA, Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances (Only if water, grazing lands or vegetable gardens have been contaminated with PCBs, or a spill exceeds 10 pounds of PCBs by weight)

Name, Location, and Type of Installation	Person Reporting Incident & POC for Further Information (include phone)
Installation Commander's Name and Telephone Number	Material Released and Quantity
Location of Release	Date and Local Time of Release Discovery
Receiving Stream or Waters	Cause of Release and Equipment/Facility Involved
Duration of Discharge	Injuries and/or Property Damage

Corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken:

Notification:

Coast Guard National Response Center:	Yes	No	When
State:	Yes	No	When
Next Higher Headquarters:	Yes	No	When
Army Operations Center:	Yes	No	When
USATHAMA:	Yes	No	When
LEPC:	Yes	No	When
SERC:	Yes	No	When
Coast Guard District Office:	Yes	No	When
Downstream Water Intake Operators:	Yes	No	When
EPA Regional Office, Pesticides and Toxic Substances:	Yes	No	When

Local Emergency Planning Committee and State Emergency Response Commission (All of the above plus the items listed below only if release results in exposure to persons offpost)

Extremely Hazardous Yes No	Medium or Media into which Release Occurred (soil, water, etc.)

Known or Anticipated Health Risks Associated with the Release and Advice Regarding Medical Attention:

Precautions for local community to take as a result of the release:

FORMAT FOR THE WRITTEN REPORT
TO THE EPA REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR,
THE NEXT HIGHER HEADQUARTERS, AND THE USATHAMA

1. Name, location and type or function of the facility:

2. The name, address and telephone number of the person completing this report and the point of contact for further information:

3. Name(s), address and telephone number of the Installation Commander (owner or operator of the facility):

4. Date and year of initial facility operation:

5. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput:

6. A complete copy of the SPCCP with any amendments:

7. Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps (if not already included in the SPCCP):

8. Date and local time of release:

9. Material and quantity released:

10. Location of release:

11. Duration of discharge:

12. The cause(s) of release, including a failure analysis of system or subsystem in which the failure occurred:

13. The corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements:

14. Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility or recurrence:

15. Receiving stream or waters:

16. Injuries and/or property damage:

17. Agencies notified:

18. Extremely hazardous substance: Yes No

19. Medium or media into which release occurred (e.g., soil, water):

20. Known or anticipated health risks associated with the release and advice regarding medical attention:

21. Precautions for the local community to take as a result of the release (e.g., evacuation):

APPENDIX K

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

APPENDIX K

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Although prompt action is essential in coping with any accident or incident, the potential impact on public health and the public's perceptions of spills of hazardous substances magnify this importance. Regarding release of information concerning chemical materials and accidents resulting in casualties, specific guidance is in AR 360-5. Release of information regarding spills of hazardous substances will be conducted per the following guidelines:

(1) The public is entitled to all unclassified information concerning a spill of a hazardous substance. Furnishing such information in a timely, positive manner that assures accuracy and reflects consideration of the public welfare is in the national interest and is a function of the command.

(2) In the event that a spill of a hazardous substance poses an imminent threat to the public health or welfare, or to the environment, the IOSC has the authority to approve the release of information.

(3) Information proposed for release will be coordinated with the installation's higher headquarters prior to release.

(4) For spills that are contained within the installation boundaries and pose no threat to the public health and/or welfare, or the environment in the surrounding community, release of information will be made at the discretion of the IOSC. However, prompt release of factual information is encouraged. Even if no information is formally disseminated to the public, any unclassified information that may be obtained under the Freedom of Information Act should be made readily available to any person who requests it.

(5) The responsible official who releases information about the spill should ensure that such releases of information will be prepared to

(a) Ensure public safety.

(b) Prevent or reduce widespread public alarm.

(c) Ensure public understanding of the extent and nature of the public hazard resulting from the spill.

APPENDIX L

OSHA TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX L

OSHA TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The following training requirements, as stated in OSHA 29 CFR 1910, 1917, and 1926, apply to hazardous substance response operations under CERCLA, major corrective action taken in hazardous waste operations sites designated for clean up under RCRA, or operations involving hazardous waste storage, disposal, and treatment.

Additional training requirements are contained in 40 CFR 264.16 and 265.16 which pertain to hazardous waste spill management. The 49 CFR 171.3 implies that personnel must be instructed in order to fulfill DOT packaging and transportation requirements. This would include proper labeling, marking, and packaging of the resultant spill waste.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE OPERATIONS	
Managers and supervisors	40 hours of initial instruction and at least 8 hours of specialized training on managing hazardous waste operations, 8 hours of annual refresher
All laborers exposed to hazardous materials such as general laborers and equipment operators. Emergency response teams at hazardous waste sites	Minimum of 40 hours of initial instruction off site, minimum 3 days of field experience, 8 hours of annual refresher
Emergency response items, spill response teams, emergency response groups, hazardous materials teams	24 hours of annual training, with monthly training sessions, or by demonstrations of competency by the employee at least quarterly
Specialist employees who, in the course of their regular job duties, work with and are trained in the hazards of specific materials, and who will be called upon for technical assistance	24 hours of training annually or demonstrate competency in their specialization

APPENDIX L

OSHA TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
(cont'd)

The following training requirements apply to hazardous waste operations sites designated for toxic storage or cleanup by state or local government authorities.

Hazardous waste operations employees	40 hours of initial training and 8 hours of annual refresher

HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEANUP SITES

Staff

Routine site employees	40 hours initial 24 hours field 8 hours annual refresher
Routine site employees (minimal exposure)	24 hours initial 8 hours field 8 hours annual refresher
Non-routine site employees	24 hours initial 8 hours field 8 hours annual refresher

Supervisors/Managers of:

Routine site employees	40 hours initial 24 hours field 8 hours hazardous waste management 8 hours annual refresher
Routine site employees (minimal exposure)	24 hours initial 8 hours field 8 hours hazardous waste management 8 hours annual refresher
Non-routine site employees	24 hours initial 8 hours field 8 hours hazardous waste management 8 hours annual refresher

APPENDIX L

OSHA TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
(cont'd)

NOTE:

40- and 24-Hour Classroom Instruction includes the following:

- Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health;
- Safety, health and other hazards present on the site;
- Use of personal protective equipment;
- Work practices which can minimize risks from hazards;
- Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site;
- Medical surveillance requirements including recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate overexposure to hazards.

8-Hour Hazardous Waste Management (Supervisor) Instruction includes the following:

- Employer's Safety and Health Program and the associated employee training program;
- Personal protective equipment program;
- Spill containment program;
- Health hazard monitoring procedure and techniques;
- Medical surveillance programs.

8-Hour Refresher Training covers the items specified in the 40/24-hour initial training course and/or supervisor's training.

TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL SITES	
Staff	
General site employees	24 hours initial or equivalent - 8 hours annual refresher
Emergency response personnel	Trained to a level of competency - Annual refresher

OTHER EMERGENCY RESPONSE STAFF	
Level 1 - First Responder (awareness) level	Sufficient training or proven experience in specific competencies Annual refresher

APPENDIX L
OSHA TRAINING REQUIREMENTS
(cont'd)

Level 2 - First responder (operations) level	Level 1 competency and 8 hours initial or proven experience in specific competencies - Annual refresher
Level 3 - HAZMAT technician	24 hours of level 2 and proven experience in specific competencies - Annual refresher
Level 4 - HAZMAT specialist	24 hours of level 3 and proven experience in specific competencies - Annual refresher
Level 5 - On-scene incident commander	24 hours of level 2 and additional competencies- Annual refresher

NOTE:

Level 1 - Witnesses or discovers a release of hazardous materials or wastes and is trained to notify the proper authorities.

Level 2 - Responds to a release of hazardous materials or wastes in a defensive manner, without trying to stop the release.

Level 3 - Responds aggressively to stop the release of hazardous materials or wastes.

Level 4 - Responds with and in support to HAZMAT technicians, but who have specific knowledge of various hazardous substances.

Level 5 - Assumes control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level

APPENDIX M

ABOVEGROUND USED OIL STORAGE TANKS

U.S. Army - Fort Monmouth
Used Oil Aboveground Storage Tank Inspection Form

DATE: _____

				Conditions				
Area	Bldg.	Gals.	Waste Code	Site	Tank	Label	Time	Comments
MP	484	995	ID72					EMPTY
MP	484	995	ID72					IN USE
MP	484	995	ID72					EMPTY-formerly at Bldg.2630

Notes: G = Good
S = Satisfactory
P = Poor

MP = Main Post (EPA site #NJ3210020597)
CW = Charles Wood (EPA site #NJ2210020978)

* Where a "Poor" condition is reported, a detailed explanation of the condition and corrective actions taken should be listed below.

Signature_____ Print_____ Date_____

APPENDIX N

ABOVEGROUND FUEL STORAGE TANKS

U.S. ARMY, FORT MONMOUTH
AST MONTHLY INSPECTION FORM
MAINPOST/CHARLES WOOD AREAS

INSPECTION FOR THE MONTH OF: _____, 2014

INSPECTOR: _____

IF A DISCHARGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT IS IDENTIFIED, CONTACT IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR & IOSC

BLDG: #	AST SIZE	PRODUCT STORED	AST LEAKS (Y/N)	WATER DRAINED (Y/N) #GAL	COMMENTS, REPAIRS NEEDED	WORK ORDER (Y/N) + #
200	200	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	
257	200	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	
273	500	Gasoline		N/A	Double Wall	
273	10,000	Gasoline	N	N/A	Double Wall **Out-of-Service/Empty**	N
273	4K/6K	Gas/Diesel	N	N/A	Double Wall **Out-of-Service/Empty**	N
400	125	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	
450	1,000	Gasoline	N	N/A	Double Wall **Out-of-Service/Empty**	N
491	125	Diesel			Double Wall	
549	125	Diesel	N	N/A	Double Wall **Out-of-Service/Empty**	N
699	10,000	Gasoline-Regular	N	N/A	Double Wall **Out-of-Service/Empty**	N
699	5K/5K	Gasoline-Mid/Prem	N	N/A	Double Wall **Out-of-Service/Empty**	N
752	200	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	
949	200	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	
977	125	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	
979	125	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	
1150	800	Diesel	N	interior	Single Wall **Out-of-Service/Empty**	N
1221	200	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	
2021	125	Diesel		N/A	Double Wall	

CHECK ALL BOXES, LEAVE NO BLANKS

I certify under penalty of law that the inspection activities were performed in compliance with the Spill Act. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information, including fines and/or imprisonment.

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

APPENDIX O

PESTICIDE/HERBICIDE LISTING

PESTICIDE USE PROPOSAL

Installation	Monmouth	MAIN POST, FT MONMOUTH
Fiscal Year	2007	
Submission Date		

Pesticide Trade Name	Pesticide Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration #	Formulation	Target Pest(s)	Site(s) or IPMO #	Signal Word	Federal or State RUP?
TALSTAR ONE	BIFENTHRIN 7.9%	279-3206	Emulsion	TERMITES	14	Caution	Yes - State
CONTRACT BLOX	BROMADIOLONE .005%	12455-79	Bait	RATS, MICE	20, 21	Caution	Yes - State
CONTRACT RTU PAC	BROMADIOLONE .005%	12455-86	Bait	RATS, MICE	20, 21	Caution	Yes - State
ZP TRACKING POWDER	ZINC PHOSPHIDE 10%	12455-16	Dust	RATS, MICE	20, 21	Warning	Yes - State
CY-KICK	CYFLUTHRIN 0.1%	499-470	Bait	ROACHES, SPIDERS, CARP ANTS, TICKS, CRICKETS, BEETLES	1,2,3,9,11,15	Caution	Yes - State
DELTA GUARD G	DELTAMETHRIN 0.1%	432-836	Granular	TICKS,FLEAS, BEETLES	12,15,18	Caution	Yes - State
MAX FORCE FC	FIPRONIL 0.05%	64248-11	Bait	ROACHES	1,2,3	Caution	Yes - State
ULD BP 300	PYRETHRINS 3%, PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE 6%,BICYCLOHEPTENE 10%	499-450	Aerosol	ANTS, SPIDERS, FLIES, CRICKETS, MEAL MOTH	5,6,8,10,11	Caution	Yes - State
ADVANCE	ABAMECLIN B1 0.011%	499-370	Bait	ANTS	8,9	Caution	Yes - State
TERMIDOR SC	FIPRONIL 9.1%	7960-210	Emulsion	TERMITES	14	Caution	Yes - State

PESTICIDE USE PROPOSAL

Installation	Monmouth
Fiscal Year	2007
Submission Date	

MAIN POST, FT MONMOUTH

Pesticide Trade Name	Pesticide Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration #	Formulation	Target Pest(s)	Site(s) or IPMO #	Signal Word	Federal or State RUP?
EVERCIDE	ESFENVALERATE 3.48%	1021-1542	Solution	MEAL MOTHS, ROACHES, CRICKETS,SILVERFISH, SPIDERS, ANTS, EARWIGS, FLEAS, TICKS	1,2,3,8,10,11,15,16,20	Caution	Yes - State
CONQUER	ESFENVALERATE 3.48%	1021-1641-57076	Solution	STORE FOOD PESTS, ANTS, CRICKETS, ROACHES, EARWIGS, SILVERFISH, SPIDERS	1,2,3,8,10,11,15,16,20	Caution	Yes - State
DRAX ANT KIT	ORTHOBORIC ACID 5%	9444-131	Bait	ANTS	8	Caution	Yes - State
FINAL BLOX	BRODIFACOUM .005%	12455-89	Bait	RATS, MICE	20,21	Caution	Yes - State
FINAL	BRODIFACOUM .005%	12455-90	Bait	RATS, MICE	20,21	Caution	Yes - State
GOURMET ANT GEL	DISODIUM OCTABORATET 6%	73766-1	Bait	ANTS	8	Caution	Yes - State
NIBAN	ORTHOBORIC ACID 5%	64405-2	Bait	ANTS, ROACHES, CRICKETS, SILVERFISH	1,2,3,8,11,16	Caution	Yes - State
ROUND UP	GLYPHOSATE 41%	524-445	Emulsion	KILLS ALL VEGETATION	27	Warning	Yes - State

PESTICIDE USE PROPOSAL

Installation	Monmouth
Fiscal Year	2007
Submission Date	

SUN EAGLES GOLF COURSE, FT MONMOUTH

Pesticide Trade Name	Pesticide Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration #	Formulation	Target Pest(s)	Site(s) or IPMO #	Signal Word	Federal or State RUP?
PRIMO MAX	TRINRXAPACETHYL 11.3%	100-937	Emulsion	GROWTH REGULATOR	16	Caution	Yes - State
PRE-M 3.3 EC	PENDAMETHALIN	241-360-10404	Emulsion	PRE EMERGENT CRABGRASS	15	Caution	Yes - State
BARRICADE	PRODIAMINE 40.7%	100-834	Suspension	PRE EMERGENT CRABGRASS	15	Caution	Yes - State
MOMENTUM FX	2,4D 44.2%, FLUROXYPYR 8.5%	228-418-10404	Emulsion	BROAD LEAF	14	Danger	Yes - State
MERIT 75 WSP	IMIDACLOPRID 75%	3125-439	Suspension	SURFACE INSECTS	11	Caution	Yes - State
MERIT 5G	IMIDACLOPRID .5%	432-1328	Granular	SURFACE INSECTS	11	Caution	Yes - State
SEVIN	CARBARYL 43%	264-349	Emulsion	BAG WORMS	12, 13	Caution	Yes - State
DYLOX	TRICHLORFON 80%	432-1289	Emulsion	SOD WEB & CUT WORMS	11, 12, 13	Warning	Yes - State
BANNER MAXX	PROPICONAZOLE 14.3%	100-741	Emulsion	FUNGICIDE	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9	Warning	Yes - State
DACONIL	CHLOROTHALONIL 54%	50534-209-100	Emulsion	FUNGICIDE	6,7,8,9,10	Caution	Yes - State
COMPASS	TRIFOXISTROBIN 50%	432-1371	Emulsion	FUNGICIDE	3,4,8,10	Caution	Yes - State
CURALAN EG	VINCLOZOLIN 50%	7969-224	Suspension	FUNGICIDE	4,6,7,8,9	Caution	Yes - State
HERITAGE	AZOXYSTROBIN 50%	100-1093	Emulsion	FUNGICIDE	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10	Caution	Yes -

PESTICIDE USE PROPOSAL

Installation	Monmouth
Fiscal Year	2007
Submission Date	

MAIN POST, FT MONMOUTH

Pesticide Trade Name	Pesticide Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration #	Formulation	Target Pest(s)	Site(s) or IPMO #	Signal Word	Federal or State RUP?
							State
SIGNATURE	ALUMINUM TRIS 80%	432-890	Emulsion	FUNGICIDE	5,7	Caution	Yes - State
TERRAZOLE	ETRIDIAZOLE 35%	400-416	Emulsion	FUNGICIDE	6,7,8	Warning	Yes - State
PROSTAR 70WP	FUTOLANIL 70%	432-1223	Suspension	FUNGICIDE	3,4	Caution	Yes - State
DACONIL	CHLOROTHALONIL 82.5%	50534-202-100	Emulsion	FUNGICIDE	8,9	Danger	Yes - State
SUBDUE MAXX	PROPIONIC ACID METHLACID 21.3%	100-796	Emulsion	FUNGICIDE	5	Caution	Yes - State
PROXY	ETHEPHON 21.7%	432-1230	Emulsion	GROWTH REGULATOR	16	Danger	Yes - State
RONSTAR	OXADIAZON 1.0%	432-893	Emulsion	PRE EMERGENT CRABGRASS	15	Warning	Yes - State
ENDORSE	POLYOXIN-D-ZINK SALT 2.5%	66330-41-1001	Suspension	FUNGICIDE	8	Caution	Yes - State

APPENDIX P

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE - FUEL DELIVERY PROCEDURES

SUBJECT: Commercial Deliveries of Bulk Petroleum Products
NUMBER: QS/14-M-105
DATE: 08 November 2013

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 To ensure the safe and effective delivery of commercial bulk petroleum products and to communicate the possible hazards associated with the process whether the individual is involved with the transfer of fuel or observing the procedure.

2.0 GENERAL

2.1 This procedure shall apply to all employees and non-employees present during the transfer of bulk petroleum products.

2.2 It is noted here that the Fort Monmouth Caretakers, and Fort Monmouth, are not involved in large scale fuel dispensing operations as were present prior to the base closing.

2.3 Current fuel supplies do not exceed 500 gallons of gasoline stored above ground at the B-273 fuel depot, and 400 gallons of diesel fuel in 4 separate pickup truck fuel pods for equipment operations.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

3.1 SDS: Safety Data Sheet. A document that describes the health and safety hazards associated with a chemical or product. It also provides information on the selection of personal protective equipment, spill response, waste disposal, and other environmental concerns.

3.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): The equipment provided to shield or protect an individual from the chemical, physical, or thermal hazards that may be encountered during a response action or work activity. PPE is intended to be used in conjunction with proper engineering controls and/or controlling the hazard at the source.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 Logistics and Subcontracts Compliance Administrator: Ensures that persons accepting deliveries are properly informed of hazards associated with job tasks, monitors work practices for compliance with this procedure, revises procedure when necessary and provides updated training as needed.

4.2 Employee receiving deliveries: Shall review this standard operating procedure associated with the tanker truck and the delivery process. The employee shall know the procedures to follow to prevent an uncontrolled release of a petroleum product and the steps to be taken in the event that a release does occur. The employee shall understand hazards associated with handling petroleum products and operating the tanker truck.

4.3 Health and Safety Office: Conducts inspections of the work area, assists with selection of personal protective equipment and provides guidance and support as needed.

5.0 PROCESS

5.1 Petroleum products are brought to the base from outside vendors and are used to replenish our supplies.

5.2 The delivery of bulk petroleum products consists of the following steps:

5.2.1 Briefing: When the delivery truck arrives on site the driver is verbally warned to avoid damaging all above ground piping.

5.2.2 Transportation: The tanker truck is escorted to the proper storage tank to be filled.

5.2.3 Area Set Up: Traffic is diverted away from the transfer area, dispensing operations are discontinued, the tanker trucks wheels are blocked and fire extinguishers and "No Smoking" signs are put into positioned.

5.2.4 Connection: The tanker truck's product hose is attached to the storage tank including hooking up the necessary grounding cable.

5.2.5 Petroleum Conveyance: Once the delivery ticket has been checked for completeness and the receiving tank is gaged to assure that it can accept the load, the petroleum product is pumped into the receiving tank.

5.2.6 Disconnection: Once the delivery is complete the valve is shut off and the pipe is disconnected from the truck and the tank.

6.0 PROCEDURES

6.1.1 The following procedures are followed prior to transferring the petroleum product:

6.1.2 The driver and the receiving personnel must stand by during the entire transfer procedure to watch for spills.

6.1.3 Place "SpillStopper" drain seal on storm drainage basins before starting transfer of fuel.

6.2 While the product is being transferred the following procedures are followed:

6.2.1 The hose and grounding cable are inspected for defects and hooked to the receiving tank.

6.2.2 The vapor recovery system is activated.

6.2.3 The product is pumped from the tanker into the receiving tank at a controlled rate. If an uncontrolled release occurs the transfer is discontinued and the spill is contained with appropriate booms, sorbent pads and speedy dry. Call Work Control, 848-456-4051, for

assistance with the cleanup and a Spill Report is generated. The Installation On Scene Coordinator (Army Site Manager) must also be contacted at 732-383-5104.

6.2.4 Spill control materials are maintained at each fuel storage location.

6.3 Once the delivery is completed the following steps are taken:

6.3.1 The sight glass, located on the connection fitting, is checked to ensure there is no fuel in the line.

6.3.2 The valve on the delivery truck is shut off.

6.3.3 The hose is disconnected from the tanker truck and angled upward to drain any residual fuel into the receiving tank.

6.3.4 The vehicle ground is disconnected and the fill pipe is covered.

6.3.5 The receiving tank is gaged again to ensure that the correct amount of product has been transferred.

6.3.6 The fill ticket is signed and given to Purchasing for payment.

6.5 Personal Protective Equipment

6.5.1 Safety glasses and hand protection are required when conducting this procedure.

6.6 SDSs are kept on hand for all petroleum products delivered to the base.

Date NOV. 8, 2013

Charlie Goebel
Project Manager
COS, LLC, Fort Monmouth Caretaker Contractor
P. O. Box 148, Oceanport, New Jersey 07757
Phone 848-456-4641
CELL: 732-546-1632
e-mail: charles.goebel@cos-llc.com

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Diesel Fuel, All Types

SDS No. 9909
US GHS

Synonyms: Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel; Low Sulfur Diesel; No. 2 Diesel; Motor Vehicle Diesel Fuel; Non-Road Diesel Fuel; Locomotive/Marine Diesel Fuel

*** Section 1 - Product and Company Identification ***

Manufacturer Information

Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

Phone: 732-750-6000 Corporate EHS
Emergency # 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC
www.hess.com (Environment, Health, Safety Internet Website)

*** Section 2 - Hazards Identification ***

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 (respiratory irritation, narcosis)
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment, Acute Hazard – Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)

Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes skin irritation.
Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid breathing fume/mist/vapours/spray.

Response
In case of fire: Use water spray, fog or foam to extinguish.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.

Disposal
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

*** Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients ***

CAS #	Component	Percent
68476-34-6	Fuels, diesel, no. 2	100
91-20-3	Naphthalene	<0.1

A complex mixture of hydrocarbons with carbon numbers in the range C9 and higher.

*** Section 4 - First Aid Measures ***

First Aid: Eyes
In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin
Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or with waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention depending on the severity and the area of the body burned.

First Aid: Ingestion
DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

First Aid: Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

*** Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures ***

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, water spray, fire fighting foam, and other gaseous agents.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment. Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA-approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.

*** Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures ***

Recovery and Neutralization

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal. Caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers.

Emergency Measures

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental Precautions

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

*** Section 7 - Handling and Storage ***

Handling Procedures

Handle as a combustible liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame! No smoking or open flame in storage, use or handling areas. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents."

Storage Procedures

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks."

Incompatibilities

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

*** Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection ***

Component Exposure Limits

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)

ACGIH: 100 mg/m3 TWA (inhalable fraction and vapor, as total hydrocarbons, listed under Diesel fuel)
Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route (listed under Diesel fuel)

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

ACGIH: 10 ppm TWA
15 ppm STEL
Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
OSHA: 10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m3 TWA
NIOSH: 10 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m3 TWA
15 ppm STEL; 75 mg/m3 STEL

Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

*** Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties ***

Appearance:	Clear, straw-yellow.	**Odor:**	Mild, petroleum distillate odor
Physical State:	Liquid	**pH:**	ND
Vapor Pressure:	0.009 psia @ 70 °F (21 °C)	**Vapor Density:**	>1.0
Boiling Point:	320 to 690 °F (160 to 366 °C)	**Melting Point:**	ND
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible	**Specific Gravity:**	0.83-0.876 @ 60°F (16°C)
Evaporation Rate:	Slow; varies with conditions	**VOC:**	ND
Percent Volatile:	100%	**Octanol/H2O Coeff.:**	ND
Flash Point:	>125 °F (>52 °C) minimum	**Flash Point Method:**	PMCC
Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	7.5	**Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):**	0.6
Burning Rate:	ND	**Auto Ignition:**	494°F (257°C)

*** Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information ***

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke).

*** Section 11 - Toxicological Information ***

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information

Harmful if swallowed.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

Inhalation LC50 Rat >340 mg/m3 1 h; Oral LD50 Rat 490 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rat >2500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >20 g/kg

Potential Health Effects: Skin Corrosion Property/Stimulativeness

Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Critical Damage/ Stimulativeness

Contact with eyes may cause mild irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death.

WARNING: the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization/Skin Sensitization

This product is not reported to have any skin sensitization effects.

Generative Cell Mutagenicity

This material has been positive in a mutagenicity study.

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

Suspected of causing cancer.

Studies have shown that similar products produce skin tumors in laboratory animals following repeated applications without washing or removal. The significance of this finding to human exposure has not been determined. Other studies with active skin carcinogens have shown that washing the animal's skin with soap and water between applications reduced tumor formation.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)

ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (listed under Diesel fuel)

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
NTP: Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen (Possible Select Carcinogen)
IARC: Monograph 82 [2002] (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

Reproductive Toxicity

This product is not reported to have any reproductive toxicity effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure

This product is not reported to have any specific target organ general toxicity single exposure effects.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure

This product is not reported to have any specific target organ general toxicity repeat exposure effects.

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard

The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

*** Section 12 - Ecological Information ***

Ecotoxicity

A: General Product Information

Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Fuels, diesel, no. 2 (68476-34-6)

Test & Species		Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	35 mg/L [flow-through]	

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

Test & Species		Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	5.74-6.44 mg/L [flow-through]	
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	1.6 mg/L [flow-through]	
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	0.91-2.82 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	1.99 mg/L [static]	

96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	31.0265 mg/L [static]
72 Hr EC50 Skeletonema costatum	0.4 mg/L
48 Hr LC50 Daphnia magna	2.16 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	1.96 mg/L [Flow through]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	1.09 - 3.4 mg/L [Static]

Persistence/Degradability
No information available.

Bioaccumulation
No information available.

Mobility in Soil
No information available.

*** Section 13 - Disposal Considerations ***

Waste Disposal Instructions
See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

*** Section 14 - Transportation Information ***

DOT Information
Shipping Name: Diesel Fuel
NA #: 1993 **Hazard Class:** 3 **Packing Group:** III
Placard:

*** Section 15 - Regulatory Information ***

Regulatory Information

Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

Naphthalene (91-20-3)

CERCLA: 100 lb final RQ; 45.4 kg final RQ

SARA Section 311/312 – Hazard Classes

Acute Health	Chronic Health	Fire	Sudden Release of Pressure	Reactive
X	X	X	--	--

SARA SECTION 313 - SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

This product may contain listed chemicals below the de minimis levels which therefore are not subject to the supplier notification requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right- To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372. If you may be required to report releases of chemicals listed in 40 CFR 372.28, you may contact Hess Corporate Safety if you require additional information regarding this product.

State Regulations

Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS	CA	MA	MN	NJ	PA	RI
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	68476-34-6	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

No components are listed in the WHMIS IDL.

Additional Regulatory Information

Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	CAN	EEC
Fuels, diesel, no. 2	68476-34-6	Yes	DSL	EINECS
Naphthalene	91-20-3	Yes	DSL	EINECS

*** Section 16 - Other Information ***

NFPA® Hazard Rating

Health	1
Fire	2
Reactivity	0

HMIS® Hazard Rating

Health	1*	Slight
Fire	2	Moderate
Physical	0	Minimal
		*Chronic

Key/Legend

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail; ADR/RID = European Agreement of Dangerous Goods by Road/Rail; AS = Standards Australia; DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT = Department of Transportation; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EEC = European Economic Community; EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ELINCS = European List of Notified Chemical Substances; EU = European Union; HMIS = Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IMO = International Maritime Organization; IATA = International Air Transport Association; MAK = Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; NDSL = Non-Domestic Substances List; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission; NTP = National Toxicology Program; STEL = Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA = Time Weighted Average

Literature References

None

Other Information

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.

End of Sheet

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Gasoline All Grades **SDS No. 9950**
EU/CLP GHS

Synonyms: Hess Conventional (Oxygenated and Non-oxygenated) Gasoline; Reformulated Gasoline (RFG); Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB); Unleaded Motor or Automotive Gasoline

* * * Section 1 - Product and Company Identification * * *

Manufacturer Information

Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

Phone: 732-750-6000 Corporate EHS
Emergency # 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC
www.hess.com (Environment, Health, Safety Internet Website)

* * * Section 2 - Hazards Identification * * *

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquid - Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B
Toxic to Reproduction - Category 1A
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3 (respiratory irritation, narcosis)
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeat Exposure) - Category 1 (liver, kidneys, bladder, blood, bone marrow, nervous system)
Aspiration Hazard - Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment – Acute Hazard - Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)

Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Causes skin irritation.
May cause genetic defects.
May cause cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Causes damage to organs (liver, kidneys, bladder, blood, bone marrow, nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Harmful to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling.
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Avoid release to the environment.

Response

In case of fire: Use water spray, fog, dry chemical fire extinguishers or hand held fire extinguisher.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do not induce vomiting.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place.
Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

*** Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients ***

CAS #	Component	Percent
86290-81-5	Gasoline, motor fuel	100
108-88-3	Toluene	1-25
106-97-8	Butane	<10
1330-20-7	Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers)	1-15
95-63-6	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl-	<6
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	0-10
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	<3
71-43-2	Benzene	0.1-4.9

110-54-3	Hexane	0.5-4

A complex blend of petroleum-derived normal and branched-chain alkane, cycloalkane, alkene, and aromatic hydrocarbons. May contain antioxidant and multifunctional additives. Non-oxygenated Conventional Gasoline and RBOB do not have oxygenates (Ethanol or MTBE and/or TAME). Oxygenated Conventional and Reformulated Gasoline will have oxygenates for octane enhancement or as legally required.

*** Section 4 - First Aid Measures ***

First Aid: Eyes

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 min. Hold eyelids open to ensure adequate flushing. Seek medical attention.

First Aid: Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated areas thoroughly with soap and water or with waterless hand cleanser. Obtain medical attention if irritation or redness develops.

First Aid: Ingestion

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Do not give liquids. Obtain immediate medical attention. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Monitor for breathing difficulties. Small amounts of material which enter the mouth should be rinsed out until the taste is dissipated.

First Aid: Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, provide artificial respiration. If necessary, provide additional oxygen once breathing is restored if trained to do so. Seek medical attention immediately.

*** Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures ***

General Fire Hazards

See Section 9 for Flammability Properties.

Vapors may be ignited rapidly when exposed to heat, spark, open flame or other source of ignition. Flowing product may be ignited by self-generated static electricity. When mixed with air and exposed to an ignition source, flammable vapors can burn in the open or explode in confined spaces. Being heavier than air, vapors may travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke). Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitrocresols that can decompose violently.

Extinguishing Media

SMALL FIRES: Any extinguisher suitable for Class B fires, dry chemical, CO2, water spray, fire fighting foam, or gaseous extinguishing agent.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or fire fighting foam. Water may be ineffective for fighting the fire, but may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Firefighting foam suitable for polar solvents is recommended for fuel with greater than 10% oxygenate concentration.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None

Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

Small fires in the incipient (beginning) stage may typically be extinguished using handheld portable fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment. Firefighting activities that may result in potential exposure to high heat, smoke or toxic by-products of combustion should require NIOSH/MSHA- approved pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece and full protective clothing. Isolate area around container involved in fire. Cool tanks, shells, and containers exposed to fire and excessive heat with water. For massive fires the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles may be advantageous to further minimize personnel exposure. Major fires may require withdrawal, allowing the tank to burn. Large storage tank fires typically require specially trained personnel and equipment to extinguish the fire, often including the need for properly applied fire fighting foam.

*** Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures ***

Recovery and Neutralization

Carefully contain and stop the source of the spill, if safe to do so.

Materials and Methods for Clean-Up

Take up with sand or other oil absorbing materials. Carefully shovel, scoop or sweep up into a waste container for reclamation or disposal. Caution, flammable vapors may accumulate in closed containers.

Emergency Measures

Evacuate nonessential personnel and remove or secure all ignition sources. Consider wind direction; stay upwind and uphill, if possible. Evaluate the direction of product travel, diking, sewers, etc. to confirm spill areas. Spills may infiltrate subsurface soil and groundwater; professional assistance may be necessary to determine the extent of subsurface impact.

Personal Precautions and Protective Equipment

Response and clean-up crews must be properly trained and must utilize proper protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental Precautions

Protect bodies of water by diking, absorbents, or absorbent boom, if possible. Do not flush down sewer or drainage systems, unless system is designed and permitted to handle such material. The use of fire fighting foam may be useful in certain situations to reduce vapors. The proper use of water spray may effectively disperse product vapors or the liquid itself, preventing contact with ignition sources or areas/equipment that require protection.

Prevention of Secondary Hazards

None

*** Section 7 - Handling and Storage ***

Handling Procedures

USE ONLY AS A MOTOR FUEL.
DO NOT SIPHON BY MOUTH

Handle as a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame! Electrical equipment should be approved for classified area. Bond and ground containers during product transfer to reduce the possibility of static-initiated fire or explosion.

Special slow load procedures for "switch loading" must be followed to avoid the static ignition hazard that can exist when higher flash point material (such as fuel oil) is loaded into tanks previously containing low flash point products (such as this product) - see API Publication 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out Of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents."

Storage Procedures

Keep away from flame, sparks, excessive temperatures and open flame. Use approved vented containers. Keep containers closed and clearly labeled. Empty product containers or vessels may contain explosive vapors. Do not pressurize, cut, heat, weld or expose such containers to sources of ignition.

Store in a well-ventilated area. This storage area should comply with NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code". Avoid storage near incompatible materials. The cleaning of tanks previously containing this product should follow API Recommended Practice (RP) 2013 "Cleaning Mobile Tanks In Flammable and Combustible Liquid Service" and API RP 2015 "Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks".

Incompatibilities

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

* * * Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection * * *

Component Exposure Limits

Gasoline, motor fuel (289-220-8)

ACGIH:	500 ppm STEL 300 ppm TWA
Netherlands:	480 mg/m3 STEL 240 mg/m3 TWA
Portugal:	300 ppm TWA [VLE-MP]
Spain:	300 ppm TWA [VLA-ED] (manufacturing, commercialization, and use restrictions under REACH)

Toluene (203-625-9)

EU:	50 ppm TWA; 192 mg/m3 TWA 100 ppm STEL; 384 mg/m3 STEL Possibility of significant uptake through the skin
ACGIH:	20 ppm TWA
Austria:	100 ppm STEL [KZW] (4 X 15 min); 380 mg/m3 STEL [KZW] (4 X 15 min) 50 ppm TWA [TMW]; 190 mg/m3 TWA [TMW] skin notation
Belgium:	100 ppm STEL; 384 mg/m3 STEL 22 ppm TWA; 77 mg/m3 TWA Skin
Denmark:	25 ppm TWA; 94 mg/m3 TWA Potential for cutaneous absorption
Finland:	100 ppm STEL; 380 mg/m3 STEL 25 ppm TWA; 81 mg/m3 TWA Potential for cutaneous absorption
France:	100 ppm STEL [VLCT] (restrictive limit); 384 mg/m3 STEL [VLCT] (restrictive limit) 50 ppm TWA [VME] (restrictive limit); 192 mg/m3 TWA [VME] (restrictive limit)
Germany:	50 ppm TWA AGW (The risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be excluded when MAK and BAT values are observed, exposure factor 4); 190 mg/m3 TWA AGW (The risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be excluded when MAK and BAT values are observed, exposure factor 4) 1.0 mg/L Medium: whole blood Time: end of shift Parameter: Toluene; 3.0 mg/L Medium: urine Time: end of several shifts Parameter: o-Cresol (for long-term exposures)

50 ppm TWA MAK; 190 mg/m3 TWA MAK
200 ppm Peak; 760 mg/m3 Peak
Greece: 100 ppm STEL; 384 mg/m3 STEL
50 ppm TWA; 192 mg/m3 TWA
Ireland: 100 ppm STEL; 384 mg/m3 STEL
50 ppm TWA; 192 mg/m3 TWA
Potential for cutaneous absorption
Italy: 192 ppm TWA; 50 mg/m3 TWA
Netherlands: 384 mg/m3 STEL
150 mg/m3 TWA
Portugal: 50 ppm TWA [VLE-MP]
Spain: 100 ppm STEL [VLA-EC]; 384 mg/m3 STEL [VLA-EC]
50 ppm TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value; manufacturing, commercialization, and use restrictions under REACH); 192 mg/m3 TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value; manufacturing, commercialization, and use restrictions under REACH)
skin - potential for cutaneous exposure
Sweden: 50 ppm LLV; 200 mg/m3 LLV
100 ppm STV; 400 mg/m3 STV

Butane (203-448-7)

ACGIH: 1000 ppm TWA (listed under Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases: Alkane C1-4)
Austria: 1600 ppm STEL [KZW] (3 X 60 min); 3800 mg/m3 STEL [KZW] (3 X 60 min)
800 ppm TWA [TMW]; 1900 mg/m3 TWA [TMW]
Belgium: 1000 ppm TWA (as Aliphatic hydrocarbons [alkanes C1-4], gas)
Denmark: 500 ppm TWA; 1200 mg/m3 TWA
Finland: 1000 ppm STEL; 2400 mg/m3 STEL
800 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA
France: 800 ppm TWA [VME]; 1900 mg/m3 TWA [VME]
Germany: 1000 ppm TWA AGW (exposure factor 4); 2400 mg/m3 TWA AGW (exposure factor 4)
1000 ppm TWA MAK; 2400 mg/m3 TWA MAK
4000 ppm Peak (listed under Butane); 9600 mg/m3 Peak (listed under Butane)
Greece: 1000 ppm TWA; 2350 mg/m3 TWA
Ireland: 1000 ppm TWA
Spain: 1000 ppm TWA [VLA-ED]

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (215-535-7)

ACGIH:	150 ppm STEL 100 ppm TWA
Austria:	100 ppm STEL [KZW] (4 X 15 min); 442 mg/m3 STEL [KZW] (all isomers, 4 X 15 min) 50 ppm TWA [TMW]; 221 mg/m3 TWA [TMW] (all isomers) skin notation
Belgium:	100 ppm STEL; 442 mg/m3 STEL 50 ppm TWA; 221 mg/m3 TWA Skin
Denmark:	25 ppm TWA; 109 mg/m3 TWA Potential for cutaneous absorption (listed under Xylene, all isomers)
Finland:	100 ppm STEL; 440 mg/m3 STEL 50 ppm TWA; 220 mg/m3 TWA Potential for cutaneous absorption
France:	100 ppm STEL [VLCT] (restrictive limit); 442 mg/m3 STEL [VLCT] (restrictive limit) 50 ppm TWA [VME] (restrictive limit); 221 mg/m3 TWA [VME] (restrictive limit)
Germany:	100 ppm TWA AGW (all isomers, exposure factor 2); 440 mg/m3 TWA AGW (all isomers, exposure factor 2) 1.5 mg/L Medium: whole blood Time: end of shift Parameter: Xylene (all isomers); 2 g/L Medium: urine Time: end of shift Parameter: Xylene (all isomers) 100 ppm TWA MAK; 440 mg/m3 TWA MAK 200 ppm Peak (all isomers); 880 mg/m3 Peak (all isomers)
Greece:	150 ppm STEL; 650 mg/m3 STEL 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA
Ireland:	100 ppm STEL; 442 mg/m3 STEL 50 ppm TWA; 221 mg/m3 TWA Potential for cutaneous absorption
Italy:	50 ppm TWA (pure); 221 mg/m3 TWA (pure)
Netherlands:	442 mg/m3 STEL 210 mg/m3 TWA skin notation
Portugal:	100 ppm TWA [VLE-MP]
Spain:	100 ppm STEL [VLA-EC]; 442 mg/m3 STEL [VLA-EC] 50 ppm TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value); 221 mg/m3 TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value) skin - potential for cutaneous exposure
Sweden:	50 ppm LLV; 200 mg/m3 LLV 100 ppm STV; 450 mg/m3 STV

Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (202-436-9)

Austria:	30 ppm STEL [KZW] (4 X 15 min); 150 mg/m3 STEL [KZW] (4 X 15 min) 20 ppm TWA [TMW]; 100 mg/m3 TWA [TMW]
Denmark:	20 ppm TWA; 100 mg/m3 TWA
Finland:	20 ppm TWA; 100 mg/m3 TWA
France:	50 ppm STEL [VLCT] (restrictive limit); 250 mg/m3 STEL [VLCT] (restrictive limit) 20 ppm TWA [VME] (restrictive limit); 100 mg/m3 TWA [VME] (restrictive limit)
Germany:	20 ppm TWA AGW (The risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be excluded when MAK and BAT values are observed, exposure factor 2); 100 mg/m3 TWA AGW (The risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be excluded when MAK and BAT values are observed, exposure factor 2) 20 ppm TWA MAK; 100 mg/m3 TWA MAK 40 ppm Peak (all isomers, listed under Trimethylbenzene); 200 mg/m3 Peak (all isomers, listed under Trimethylbenzene)
Greece:	25 ppm TWA; 125 mg/m3 TWA
Ireland:	20 ppm TWA; 100 mg/m3 TWA
Italy:	20 ppm TWA; 100 mg/m3 TWA
Netherlands:	200 mg/m3 STEL 100 mg/m3 TWA
Spain:	20 ppm TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value); 100 mg/m3 TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value)
Sweden:	25 ppm LLV; 120 mg/m3 LLV 35 ppm STV; 170 mg/m3 STV

Ethyl alcohol (200-578-6)

ACGIH:	1000 ppm STEL
Austria:	2000 ppm STEL [KZW] (3 X 60 min); 3800 mg/m3 STEL [KZW] (3 X 60 min) 1000 ppm TWA [TMW]; 1900 mg/m3 TWA [TMW]
Belgium:	1000 ppm TWA; 1907 mg/m3 TWA
Denmark:	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA
Finland:	1300 ppm STEL; 2500 mg/m3 STEL 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA
France:	5000 ppm STEL [VLCT]; 9500 mg/m3 STEL [VLCT] 1000 ppm TWA [VME]; 1900 mg/m3 TWA [VME]
Germany:	500 ppm TWA AGW (The risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be excluded when MAK and BAT values are observed, exposure factor 2); 960 mg/m3 TWA AGW (The risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be excluded when MAK and BAT values are observed, exposure factor 2) 500 ppm TWA MAK; 960 mg/m3 TWA MAK 1000 ppm Peak; 1920 mg/m3 Peak
Greece:	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA
Ireland:	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m3 TWA
Netherlands:	1900 mg/m3 STEL 260 mg/m3 TWA skin notation
Portugal:	1000 ppm TWA [VLE-MP]
Spain:	1000 ppm TWA [VLA-ED] (it is prohibited the partial or complete commercialization or use of this substance as a phytosanitary o biocide compound); 1910 mg/m3 TWA [VLA-ED] (it is prohibited the partial or complete commercialization or use of this substance as a phytosanitary o biocide compound)
Sweden:	500 ppm LLV; 1000 mg/m3 LLV 1000 ppm STV; 1900 mg/m3 STV

Ethylbenzene (202-849-4)

ACGIH:	20 ppm TWA
Austria:	200 ppm STEL [KZW] (8 X 5 min); 880 mg/m3 STEL [KZW] (8 X 5 min) 100 ppm TWA [TMW]; 440 mg/m3 TWA [TMW] skin notation
Belgium:	125 ppm STEL; 551 mg/m3 STEL 100 ppm TWA; 442 mg/m3 TWA Skin
Denmark:	50 ppm TWA; 217 mg/m3 TWA
Finland:	200 ppm STEL; 880 mg/m3 STEL 50 ppm TWA; 220 mg/m3 TWA Potential for cutaneous absorption
France:	100 ppm STEL [VLCT] (restrictive limit); 442 mg/m3 STEL [VLCT] (restrictive limit) 20 ppm TWA [VME] (restrictive limit); 88.4 mg/m3 TWA [VME] (restrictive limit)
Germany:	100 ppm TWA AGW (exposure factor 2); 440 mg/m3 TWA AGW (exposure factor 2) 1 mg/L Medium: whole blood Time: end of shift Parameter: Ethylbenzene; 800 mg/g Medium: urine Time: end of shift Parameter: Mandelic acid plus Phenylglyoxylic acid (measured as mg/g Creatinine) 20 ppm TWA MAK; 88 mg/m3 TWA MAK 40 ppm Peak; 176 mg/m3 Peak
Greece:	125 ppm STEL; 545 mg/m3 STEL 100 ppm TWA; 435 mg/m3 TWA
Ireland:	200 ppm STEL; 884 mg/m3 STEL 100 ppm TWA; 442 mg/m3 TWA Potential for cutaneous absorption
Italy:	100 ppm TWA; 442 mg/m3 TWA
Netherlands:	430 mg/m3 STEL 215 mg/m3 TWA skin notation
Portugal:	100 ppm TWA [VLE-MP]
Spain:	200 ppm STEL [VLA-EC]; 884 mg/m3 STEL [VLA-EC] 100 ppm TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value); 441 mg/m3 TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value) skin - potential for cutaneous exposure
Sweden:	50 ppm LLV; 200 mg/m3 LLV 100 ppm STV; 450 mg/m3 STV

Benzene (200-753-7)

ACGIH:	2.5 ppm STEL
	0.5 ppm TWA
	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
Austria:	skin notation
Belgium:	1 ppm TWA; 3.25 mg/m3 TWA
	Skin
Denmark:	0.5 ppm TWA; 1.6 mg/m3 TWA
	Potential for cutaneous absorption
Finland:	1 ppm TWA (dust); 3.25 mg/m3 TWA (dust)
	Potential for cutaneous absorption
France:	1 ppm TWA [VME] (restrictive limit); 3.25 mg/m3 TWA [VME] (restrictive limit)
Greece:	1.0 ppm TWA; 3.19 mg/m3 TWA
Ireland:	1 ppm TWA; 3 mg/m3 TWA
	Potential for cutaneous absorption
Italy:	1 ppm TWA; 3.25 mg/m3 TWA
Netherlands:	3.25 mg/m3 TWA
	skin notation
Portugal:	0.5 ppm TWA [VLE-MP]
Spain:	1 ppm TWA [VLA-ED] (manufacturing, commercialization, and use restrictions under REACH); 3.25 mg/m3 TWA [VLA-ED] (manufacturing, commercialization, and use restrictions under REACH)
	skin - potential for cutaneous exposure
Sweden:	0.5 ppm LLV; 1.5 mg/m3 LLV
	3 ppm STV; 9 mg/m3 STV

Hexane (203-777-6)

EU:	20 ppm TWA; 72 mg/m3 TWA
ACGIH:	50 ppm TWA
	Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route
Austria:	80 ppm STEL [KZW] (4 X 15 min); 288 mg/m3 STEL [KZW] (4 X 15 min)
	20 ppm TWA [TMW]; 72 mg/m3 TWA [TMW]
Belgium:	20 ppm TWA; 72 mg/m3 TWA
Denmark:	20 ppm TWA; 72 mg/m3 TWA
Finland:	20 ppm TWA; 72 mg/m3 TWA
	Potential for cutaneous absorption
France:	20 ppm TWA [VME] (restrictive limit); 72 mg/m3 TWA [VME] (restrictive limit)
Germany:	50 ppm TWA AGW (exposure factor 8); 180 mg/m3 TWA AGW (exposure factor 8)
	5 mg/L Medium: urine Time: end of shift Parameter: 2,5-Hexandione plus 4,5-Dihydroxy-2-hexanone
	50 ppm TWA MAK; 180 mg/m3 TWA MAK
	400 ppm Peak; 1440 mg/m3 Peak
Greece:	20 ppm TWA; 72 mg/m3 TWA
Ireland:	20 ppm TWA; 72 mg/m3 TWA
Italy:	20 ppm TWA; 72 mg/m3 TWA
Netherlands:	144 mg/m3 STEL
	72 mg/m3 TWA
Portugal:	50 ppm TWA [VLE-MP]
Spain:	20 ppm TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value); 72 mg/m3 TWA [VLA-ED] (indicative limit value)
Sweden:	25 ppm LLV; 90 mg/m3 LLV
	50 ppm STV; 180 mg/m3 STV

Engineering Measures

Use adequate ventilation to keep vapor concentrations of this product below occupational exposure and flammability limits, particularly in confined spaces.

Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

A NIOSH/MSHA-approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridges or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are or may be expected to exceed exposure limits or for odor or irritation. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited.

Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is a potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, or any other circumstance where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Personal Protective Equipment: Hands

Gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, or PVC are recommended.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes

Safety glasses or goggles are recommended where there is a possibility of splashing or spraying.

Personal Protective Equipment: Skin and Body

Chemical protective clothing such as of E.I. DuPont TyChem®, Saranex® or equivalent recommended based on degree of exposure. Note: The resistance of specific material may vary from product to product as well as with degree of exposure. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

*** Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties ***

Appearance:	Translucent, straw-colored or light yellow	**Odor:**	Strong, characteristic aromatic hydrocarbon odor. Sweet-ether like
Physical State:	Liquid	**pH:**	ND
Vapor Pressure:	6.4 - 15 RVP @ 100 °F (38 °C) (275-475 mm Hg @ 68 °F (20 °C)	**Vapor Density:**	AP 3-4
Boiling Point:	85-437 °F (39-200 °C)	**Melting Point:**	ND
Solubility (H2O):	Negligible to Slight	**Specific Gravity:**	0.70-0.78
Evaporation Rate:	10-11	**VOC:**	ND
Percent Volatile:	100%	**Octanol/H2O Coeff.:**	ND
Flash Point:	-45 °F (-43 °C)	**Flash Point Method:**	PMCC
Upper Flammability Limit (UFL):	7.6%	**Lower Flammability Limit (LFL):**	1.4%
Burning Rate:	ND	**Auto Ignition:**	>530°F (>280°C)

*** Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information ***

Chemical Stability

This is a stable material.

Hazardous Reaction Potential

Will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid high temperatures, open flames, sparks, welding, smoking and other ignition sources.

Incompatible Products

Keep away from strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and non-combusted hydrocarbons (smoke). Contact with nitric and sulfuric acids will form nitrocresols that can decompose violently.

* * * Section 11 - Toxicological Information * * *

Acute Toxicity

A: General Product Information

Harmful if swallowed.

B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Gasoline, motor fuel (86290-81-5)
Inhalation LC50 Rat >5.2 mg/L 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat 14000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >2000 mg/kg

Toluene (108-88-3)
Inhalation LC50 Rat 12.5 mg/L 4 h; Inhalation LC50 Rat >26700 ppm 1 h; Oral LD50 Rat 636 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit 8390 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rat 12124 mg/kg

Butane (106-97-8)
Inhalation LC50 Rat 658 mg/L 4 h

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)
Inhalation LC50 Rat 5000 ppm 4 h; Inhalation LC50 Rat 47635 mg/L 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat 4300 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >1700 mg/kg

Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (95-63-6)
Inhalation LC50 Rat 18 g/m3 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat 3400 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit >3160 mg/kg

Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)
Oral LD50 Rat 7060 mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 Rat 124.7 mg/L 4 h

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)
Inhalation LC50 Rat 17.2 mg/L 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat 3500 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit 15354 mg/kg

Benzene (71-43-2)
Inhalation LC50 Rat 13050-14380 ppm 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat 1800 mg/kg

Hexane (110-54-3)
Inhalation LC50 Rat 48000 ppm 4 h; Oral LD50 Rat 25 g/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit 3000 mg/kg

Potential Health Effects: Skin Corrosion Property/Stimulativeness

Practically non-toxic if absorbed following acute (single) exposure. May cause skin irritation with prolonged or repeated contact. Liquid may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts if large areas of skin are repeatedly exposed.

Potential Health Effects: Eye Critical Damage/ Stimulativeness

Moderate irritant. Contact with liquid or vapor may cause irritation.

Potential Health Effects: Ingestion

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances, including irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, and central nervous system (brain) effects similar to alcohol intoxication. In severe cases, tremors, convulsions, loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory arrest, and death may occur.

Potential Health Effects: Inhalation

Excessive exposure may cause irritations to the nose, throat, lungs and respiratory tract. Central nervous system (brain) effects may include headache, dizziness, loss of balance and coordination, unconsciousness, coma, respiratory failure, and death.

WARNING: the burning of any hydrocarbon as a fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of combustion products, including carbon monoxide, and inadequate oxygen levels, which may cause unconsciousness, suffocation, and death.

Respiratory Organs Sensitization/Skin Sensitization

This product is not reported to have any skin sensitization effects.

Generative Cell Mutagenicity

This product may cause genetic defects.

Carcinogenicity

A: General Product Information

May cause cancer.

IARC has determined that gasoline and gasoline exhaust are possibly carcinogenic in humans. Inhalation exposure to completely vaporized unleaded gasoline caused kidney cancers in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. The U.S. EPA has determined that the male kidney tumors are species-specific and are irrelevant for human health risk assessment. The significance of the tumors seen in female mice is not known. Exposure to light hydrocarbons in the same boiling range as this product has been associated in animal studies with effects to the central and peripheral nervous systems, liver, and kidneys. The significance of these animal models to predict similar human response to gasoline is uncertain.

This product contains benzene. Human health studies indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may cause damage to the blood-forming system (particularly bone marrow), and serious blood disorders such as aplastic anemia and leukemia. Benzene is listed as a human carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, OSHA and ACGIH.

B: Component Carcinogenicity

Gasoline, motor fuel (86290-81-5)

ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Toluene (108-88-3)

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
IARC: Monograph 71 [1999]; Monograph 47 [1989] (Group 3 (not classifiable))

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- Isomers) (1330-20-7)
ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
IARC: Monograph 71 [1999]; Monograph 47 [1989] (Group 3 (not classifiable))

Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)
ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
IARC: Monograph 100E [in preparation] (in alcoholic beverages); Monograph 96 [2010] (in alcoholic beverages) (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)
ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans
IARC: Monograph 77 [2000] (Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans))

Benzene (71-43-2)
ACGIH: A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen
OSHA: 5 ppm STEL (Cancer hazard, Flammable, See 29 CFR 1910.1028, 15 min); 0.5 ppm Action Level; 1 ppm TWA
NIOSH: potential occupational carcinogen
NTP: Known Human Carcinogen (Select Carcinogen)
IARC: Monograph 100F [in preparation]; Supplement 7 [1987]; Monograph 29 [1982] (Group 1 (carcinogenic to humans))

Reproductive Toxicity
This product is suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Single Exposure
This product may cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specified Target Organ General Toxicity: Repeated Exposure
This product causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Respiratory Organs Hazard
The major health threat of ingestion occurs from the danger of aspiration (breathing) of liquid drops into the lungs, particularly from vomiting. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonia (fluid in the lungs), severe lung damage, respiratory failure and even death.

*** Section 12 - Ecological Information ***

Ecotoxicity
A: General Product Information
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Keep out of sewers, drainage areas and waterways. Report spills and releases, as applicable, under Federal and State regulations.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity
Gasoline, motor fuel (86290-81-5)

Test & Species	Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Alburnus alburnus	119 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Cyprinodon variegatus	82 mg/L [static]
72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	56 mg/L
24 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	170 mg/L

Toluene (108-88-3)

Test & Species		Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	15.22-19.05 mg/L [flow-through]	1 day old
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	12.6 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	5.89-7.81 mg/L [flow-through]	
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	14.1-17.16 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	5.8 mg/L [semi-static]	
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	11.0-15.0 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr LC50 Oryzias latipes	54 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata	28.2 mg/L [semi-static]	
96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata	50.87-70.34 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	>433 mg/L	
72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	12.5 mg/L [static]	
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	5.46 - 9.83 mg/L [Static]	
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	11.5 mg/L	

Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) (1330-20-7)

Test & Species		Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	13.4 mg/L [flow-through]	
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	2.661-4.093 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	13.5-17.3 mg/L	
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	13.1-16.5 mg/L [flow-through]	
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	19 mg/L	
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	7.711-9.591 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	23.53-29.97 mg/L [static]	
96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio	780 mg/L [semi-static]	
96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio	>780 mg/L	
96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata	30.26-40.75 mg/L [static]	
48 Hr EC50 water flea	3.82 mg/L	
48 Hr LC50 Gammarus lacustris	0.6 mg/L	

Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- (95-63-6)

Test & Species		Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	7.19-8.28 mg/L [flow-through]	
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	6.14 mg/L	

Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5)

Test & Species	Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	12.0 - 16.0 mL/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	>100 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	13400 - 15100 mg/L [flow-through]
48 Hr LC50 Daphnia magna	9268 - 14221 mg/L
24 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	10800 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	2 mg/L [Static]

Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)

Test & Species	Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	11.0-18.0 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	4.2 mg/L [semi-static]
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	7.55-11 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	32 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	9.1-15.6 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata	9.6 mg/L [static]
72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	4.6 mg/L
96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	>438 mg/L
72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	2.6 - 11.3 mg/L [static]
96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	1.7 - 7.6 mg/L [static]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	1.8 - 2.4 mg/L

Benzene (71-43-2)

Test & Species	Conditions
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	10.7-14.7 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss	5.3 mg/L [flow-through]
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	22.49 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata	28.6 mg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	22330-41160 µg/L [static]
96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus	70000-142000 µg/L [static]
72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	29 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	8.76 - 15.6 mg/L [Static]
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	10 mg/L

Hexane (110-54-3)

Test & Species	Conditions

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas	2.1-2.98 mg/L [flow-through]
24 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna	>1000 mg/L

Persistence/Degradability
No information available.

Bioaccumulation
No information available.

Mobility in Soil
No information available.

*** Section 13 - Disposal Considerations ***

Waste Disposal Instructions
See Section 7 for Handling Procedures. See Section 8 for Personal Protective Equipment recommendations.

Disposal of Contaminated Containers or Packaging
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

*** Section 14 - Transportation Information ***

IATA Information
Shipping Name: Gasoline
UN #: 1203 **Hazard Class:** 3 **Packing Group:** II

ICAO Information
Shipping Name: Gasoline
UN #: 1203 **Hazard Class:** 3 **Packing Group:** II

IMDG Information
Shipping Name: Gasoline
UN #: 1203 **Hazard Class:** 3 **Packing Group:** II

*** Section 15 - Regulatory Information ***

Regulatory Information

Component Analysis – Inventory

Component/CAS	EC #	EEC	CAN	TSCA
Gasoline, motor fuel 86290-81-5	289-220-8	EINECS	DSL	No
Toluene 108-88-3	203-625-9	EINECS	DSL	Yes
Butane 106-97-8	203-448-7	EINECS	DSL	Yes
Xylenes (o-, m-, p- isomers) 1330-20-7	215-535-7	EINECS	DSL	Yes
Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethyl- 95-63-6	202-436-9	EINECS	DSL	Yes

Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5	200-578-6	EINECS	DSL	Yes
Ethylbenzene 100-41-4	202-849-4	EINECS	DSL	Yes
Benzene 71-43-2	200-753-7	EINECS	DSL	Yes
Hexane 110-54-3	203-777-6	EINECS	DSL	Yes

*** Section 16 - Other Information ***

Key/Legend

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADG = Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail; ADR/RID = European Agreement of Dangerous Goods by Road/Rail; AS = Standards Australia; DFG = Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT = Department of Transportation; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EEC = European Economic Community; EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; ELINCS = European List of Notified Chemical Substances; EU = European Union; HMIS = Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IMO = International Maritime Organization; IATA = International Air Transport Association; MAK = Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; NDSL = Non-Domestic Substances List; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; NOHSC = National Occupational Health & Safety Commission; NTP = National Toxicology Program; STEL = Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA = Time Weighted Average

Literature References

None

Other Information

Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable, and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Since conditions of use are beyond our control, we make no warranties, expressed or implied, except those that may be contained in our written contract of sale or acknowledgment.

Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material, even if reasonable safety procedures are followed. Furthermore, vendee assumes the risk in their use of the material.

End of Sheet

APPENDIX Q

EVACUATION PLAN MAP – SITE NUMBER 21 – BUILDING 482

LEONARD AVENUE

RIVERS LANE

ACE

T-482

T-484

476

277

276

273

280

281

63

12

117

MEETING AREA FOR BUILDING #482 EVACUATION

P A R K I N G

P A R K I N G

VERY TALL GRASS AND BRUSH

VERY TALL GRASS AND BRUSH

OCEANPORT CREEK

61 - 1
N = 541,696.70
E = 2,178,470.05

LEGEND

- CATCH BASIN AND INVELEVATIONS
- STORM SEWER MAIN WITH SIZE
- CLASS II RECYCLING FACILITY
- SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION

N
W E
S

SCALE : 1" = 100'

NO.	REVISIONS	BY	APP	DATE

FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

"An Army Community of Excellence"

DESIGNED	TJW/DAB	DATE	11/03/01
DRAWN	TJW		
CHECKED	DAB		

EVACUATION PLAN

Versar INC.
2558 PEARL BUCK ROAD, SUITE 1
BRISTOL, PA 19007
(215) 788-7844

PROJECT NO. 4936.129	SCALE 1" = 100'
DRAWING NO. Fig. 3-3	SHEET 1 OF 1

APPENDIX R

OIL-FILLED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

MAIN POS									
TRANSFORMER DATA			**DATE: August 2014**						
CODE	**TYPE**	**BLDG**	**KVA**	**MFG**	**SERIAL No.**	**SAMPLED**	**REMARK**	**GALLONS OIL**	**ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)**
LOCATION: Barker Circle									
MP290	PAD	205	300	WEST	75K088084			155	YES
N/A	PAD	206	500	COOPER	986000756			413	YES
MP293	PAD	207	225	WEST	75K087056			75	YES
MP294	PAD	208	300	WEST	76J306134			155	YES
MP304	PAD	287	225	WEST	75K086063			75	YES
MP451	POLE	260	50	T&R	59789			42	YES
MP452	POLE	260	50	T&R	47375			42	YES
MP453	POLE	260	50	T&R	47376			42	YES
MP298	POLE	260RO	40	WEST	PXRB42284		RO-TUB	40	YES
MP303	PAD	286	500	A-C	5033701			279	YES
MP490	POLE	124	50	LINE-MATL	GB460418		info hut east	35	YES
MP056	POLE	114	10	WEST	6931041674			10	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	114	225	ABB	93J424028			100	YES
LOCATION: Squire									
MP399	PAD/MT	283	1000	G.E.	K852223T721AA			510	YES
MP045	PAD/MT	288	500	G.E.	H31413970P			520	YES
MP065	POLE	293	100	WEST	2780651			65	YES
MP066	POLE	293	100	WEST	2780648			65	YES
MP067	POLE	293	100	WEST	3010152			65	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	292	112	COOPER	06H143298		PAUL/WELS	147	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	295	500	COOPER	06J143780		PAUL/WELS	295	YES
N/A	OIL/SWI	295	15-KV	COOPER	CP570902041		PMH-9- MOST	580	YES
MP108	PAD	296	150	SQ-D	810246-1			104	YES
LOCATION: OPQ Hsng Gosselin									
N/A	PM/SWI	PLS6	600 Amp	ABB	A10082			NONE	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	233	75	ABB	97J293043			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	237	75	ABB	97J293090			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	241	75	ABB	97J293190			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	245	75	ABB	97J294006			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	249	75	ABB	97J293169			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	253	75	ABB	97J294008			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	234	75	ABB	97J294011			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	238	75	ABB	97J293146			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	242	75	ABB	97J293067			80	YES

TRANSFO ER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	TYPE	BLDG	KVA	MFG	SERIAL No.	SAMPLED	REMARK	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)
N/A	PAD/MT	246	75	ABB	97J294004			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	250	75	ABB	97J293119			80	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	256	75	ABB	97J296001			80	YES
LOCATION: Russel									
N/A	PAD/MT	229	75	COOPER	941076491			51	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	212	75	COOPER	941076492			51	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	214	75	COOPER	941076494			51	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	218	75	COOPER	941076496			51	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	221	75	COOPER	941076497			51	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	222	75	COOPER	941076490			51	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	225	75	COOPER	941076493			51	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	226	75	COOPER	941076495			51	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	228	75	COOPER	941076489			51	YES
LOCATION: Carty									
N/A	PAD/MT	261	75	COOPER	981051244			63	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	263	75	COOPER	981051245			63	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	264	75	COOPER	981051242			63	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	266	75	COOPER	981051243			63	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	268	75	COOPER	981052362			63	YES
LOCATION: Lodging Area									
N/A	POLE	124	10	WEST	89A162053			11	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	199	500	COOPER	969001290			221	YES
MP149	PAD/MT	209	500	G.E.	F5260264P			250	YES
MP151	PAD/MT	209	500	WEST	89J48204IP			250	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	210	300	COOPER	0550020468			198	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	210	500	ALANTIC	HFO8315471			300	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	210	500	ALANTIC	HFO8315470			300	YES
MP238	PAD/MT	209	500	G.E.	223555-66P			250	YES
MP169	POLE	327	37	WEST	85A462281			35	YES
MP170	POLE	360	75	T&R	47841			50	YES
MP171	POLE	360	75	T&R	47842			50	YES
MP172	POLE	360	75	T&R	47840			50	YES
MP176	PAD/MT	361	300	SQD	880062A1			185	YES
MP180	PAD/MT	362	300	SQD	880062A2			185	YES
MP181	POLE	363	100	WEST	59M4951			65	YES

TRANSFO ER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	TYPE	BLDG	KVA	MFG	SERIAL No.	SAMPLED	REMARK	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)
MP182	POLE	363	100	WEST	60AA1439			65	YES
MP183	POLE	363	100	WEST	60AA1444			65	YES
MP469	POLE	364	50	MITSUBIT	40212296			42	YES
MP470	POLE	364	50	MITSUBIT	40212308			42	YES
MP471	POLE	364	50	MITSUBIT	40212300			42	YES
MP154	POLE	259	50	GE	G541241-66Y			42	YES
MP465	POLE	259	50	T&R ELECT	N/A			42	YES
N/A	POLE	259	50	T&R ELECT	063659			42	YES
MP-516	PAD/MT	365	500	SQD	900490A1			250	YES
MP459	POLE	270	50	G.E.	G551712			42	YES
MP460	POLE	270	50	G.E.	G548950			42	YES
MP461	POLE	270	50	G.E.	G541241			42	YES
MP160	POLE	271	25	ME	68428D503			22	YES
MP161	POLE	271	25	ME	6842822510			22	YES
MP162	POLE	271	25	ME	68428D2508			22	YES
LOCATION: 400 Area									
MP437	POLE	410	25	WEST	56E1933		4--09	20	YES
MP438	POLE	410	25	WEST	56E1916		4--09	20	YES
MP439	POLE	410	25	WEST	56E1938		4--09	20	YES
MP519	POLE	426	75	WEST	89A201731		430	40	YES
MP520	POLE	426	75	WEST	89A212741		430	40	YES
MP521	POLE	426	75	WEST	89A212737		430	40	YES
MP119	POLE	420	50	G.E.	H606154468			28	YES
MP203	POLE	428	50	AC	236099			28	YES
MP204	POLE	428	50	AC	2369083			28	YES
N/A	POLE	428	50	AC	2372022			28	YES
N/A	POLE	432	37	STDV	69B225901			32	YES
N/A	POLE	429	37	COOPER	CP0402192294			28	YES
N/A	POLE	429	37	COOPER	CP0402192290			28	YES
N/A	POLE	429	37	COOPER	CP0402192292			28	YES
N/A	POLE	439	25	WEST	80A141344			20	YES
N/A	POLE	439	25	WEST	80A141338			20	YES
N/A	POLE	439	25	WEST	80A121527			20	YES
MP505	PAD/MT	481	150	SUNBELT	ST118952372			175	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	482	150	LINE-MATL	E5192402			175	YES
MP216	POLE	451	25	G.E.	P484483YWC			18	YES
MP217	POLE	451	25	G.E.	P484478YWC			18	YES
MP218	POLE	451	25	G.E.	P484479YWC			18	YES

TRANSFORMER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	TYPE	BLDG	KVA	MFG	SERIAL No.	SAMPLED	REMARK	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)
MP480	PAD	455	300	BELYEA	11364			175	YES
N/A	POLE	456	37	WEST	69AB10165			28	YES
N/A	POLE	456	37	WEST	69AC1336			28	YES
N/A	POLE	456	37	WEST	69AC870			28	YES
N/A	POLE	490	37	WEST	69AC9676		4--78	28	YES
N/A	POLE	490	37	WEST	69AD2521		4--78	28	YES
N/A	POLE	490	37	WEST	69AC9170		4--78	28	YES
MP040	POLE	491	25	G.E.	ZIMI1360403			18	YES
MP041	POLE	491	25	G.E.	ZIMI360405			18	YES
MP042	POLE	491	25	G.E.	ZIMI360406			18	YES
MP229	POLE	497	50	SQD	86A181902			30	YES
N/A	POLE	484	37.5		69AC10648			28	YES
N/A	POLE	484	37.5		69AC10640			28	YES
N/A	POLE	484	37.5		69AC9677			28	YES
MP230	POLE	497	25	WEST	F495069			18	YES
MP231	POLE	497	25	WEST	F4950676			18	YES
MP232	POLE	497	25	WEST	F4950687			18	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	273	25	T&R	39510			45	YES
MP157	POLE	276	50	G.E.	G94811367Y			35	YES
MP158	POLE	276	50	G.E.	G94811467Y			35	YES
MP159	POLE	276	50	G.E.	G94811667Y			35	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	277	150	COOPER	37019272			176	YES
CW089	POLE	280	50	STD	F42598			30	YES
CW090	POLE	280	50	STD	F42594			30	YES
CW091	POLE	280	50	STD	F42604			30	YES
MP109	POLE	166	25	LINE-MATL	HB20660			18	YES
MP110	POLE	166	25	LINE-MATL	F27L2357			18	YES
MP111	POLE	166	25	LINE-MATL	F27L2325			18	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	166	75	COOPER	0137012470			127	YES
MP148	PAD/MT	167	225	G.E.	FG4018867P	22 ppm PCB	Retrofilled-1/19/91	94	YES
N/A	POLE	159	75	WEST	89A212743			37	YES
N/A	POLE	159	75	WEST	89A192476			37	YES
N/A	POLE	159	75	WEST	89A213842			37	YES
N/A	POLE	OCPT	25	WEST	88A131051		In-Service	8	YES
MP504	PAD/MT	121	75	TR	14295			125	YES
N/A	POLE	116	75	WEST	89A212749			40	YES

TRANSFO ER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	**TYPE**	**BLDG**	**KVA**	**MFG**	**SERIAL No.**	**SAMPLED**	**REMARK**	**GALLONS OIL**	**ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)**
N/A	POLE	116	75	WEST	89A211813			40	YES
N/A	POLE	116	75	WEST	89A212738			40	YES
LOCATION: 500 AREA									
New	POLE	500	75	Cooper	402193118			40	YES
New	POLE	500	75	Cooper	402193122			40	YES
New	POLE	500	75	Cooper	402193119			40	YES
MP075	POLE/MT	501	15	G.E.	J153965Y69A			8	YES
MP076	POLE/MT	501	15	G.E.	315396469A			8	YES
MP077	POLE/MT	501	15	G.E.	3153926969A			8	YES
MP078	PAD/MT	502	112	G.E.	L443261T73AA			84	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	551-550	500	T&R ELECT	14516			250	YES
MP003	POLE	552	10	WEST	81A172691			8	YES
N/A	POLE	552	225	Cooper	10K81A172691			169	YES
MP507	PAD/MT	552	500	VANTRAN	83V2551			250	YES
N/A	POLE	557	15	N/A	71AG160741			8	YES
LOCATION: 600 AREA									
MP146	POLE	600	25	CORTRAN	6933481		D-LOT	20	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	600	225	COOPER	237017889			165	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	600	1500	FAYETVILLE	96207-1			325	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	601	75	FAYETVILLE	96207-02			153	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	602	112.5	FAYETVILLE	96207-03			144	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	603	150	COOPER	650005118			170	YES
MP099	POLE	677	50	G.E.	N992967YKY			35	YES
MP100	POLE	677	50	G.E.	N992968YKY			35	YES
MP101	POLE	677	50	G.E.	N992966YKY			35	YES
MP422	POLE	682	37	WEST	71AH9620			30	YES
MP122	PAD/MT	689	300	G.E.	9980810			121	YES
MP105	POLE	689	75	G.E.	G241600634			40	YES
MP106	POLE	689	75	G.E.	G24159965Y			40	YES
MP107	POLE	689	75	G.E.	G23796365Y			40	YES
MP450	POLE	686	25	LINE	H23H2905		2-B1	10	YES
MP139	POLE	699	37	WEST	67AE415			30	YES
MP140	POLE	699	37	WEST	67AE3294			30	YES
MP141	POLE	699	37	WEST	67AE7132			30	YES

TRANSFORMER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	**TYPE**	**BLDG**	**KVA**	**MFG**	**SERIAL No.**	**SAMPLED**	**REMARK**	**GALLONS OIL**	**ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)**
N/A	POLE	671	37.5	G.E	G26K9912			30	YES
N/A	POLE	671	37.5	G.E	G3273201			30	YES
N/A	POLE	671	37.5	G.E	G3273202			30	YES
LOCATION: 700 AREA									
N/A	PAD/MT	700	75	OLSUN/ELE	A62652-126696		DRY	NONE	YES
MP005	PAD/MT	702	150	RTE	836002818			250	YES
N/A	POLE	753	10	WEST	81A181676		1--93	25	YES
N/A	POLE	753	50	GE	MA36725YFRA		1--97B	23	YES
N/A	POLE	753	50	ALLIS-CHALM	4302069		1--97B	23	YES
N/A	POLE	753	50	RTE	801120107		1--97B	29	YES
MP017	PAD/MT	750	225	G.E.	P175410			255	YES
MP019	POLE	760	25	G.E.	P84480			20	YES
MP020	POLE	760	25	G.E.	P84481			20	YES
MP021	POLE	760	25	G.E.	P84482			20	YES
MP398	PAD/MT	770	112	G.E.	P449052T50			240	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	770	500	T&R	13766			250	YES
MP472	POLE	752	37	LINE	G5693020			30	YES
MP473	POLE	752	37	LINE	G5693009			30	YES
MP474	POLE	752	37	LINE	G5693032			30	YES
LOCATION: 800 AREA									
N/A	POLE	810	50	RTE	821013960			40	YES
N/A	POLE	810	50	RTE	821015073			40	YES
N/A	POLE	810	50	RTE	821014496			40	YES
MP475	PAD/MT	814	225	LINE MAT	C3616901			120	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	822	225	WEST	88J0131040		B.K.	200	YES
MP034	POLE	826	25	ERMCO	ZIMI1360403			15	YES
MP043	POLE	899	25	G.E.	G547475			15	YES
LOCATION: 900 AREA									
MP305	POLE	901	167	EISLER	409141-C			45	YES
MP306	POLE	901	167	EISLER	409141-A			45	YES

TRANSFORMER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	TYPE	BLDG	KVA	MFG	SERIAL No.	SAMPLED	REMARK	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)
MP307	POLE	901	167	EISLER	4091141-B			45	YES
MP515	PAD/MT	906	75	N/A	3080706			100	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	906	75	VAN-TRAN	93V9966			125	YES
MP487	POLE	908	50	STDX FRM	M7071			35	YES
N/A	POLE	913	50	ALLIS-CHALMERS	2222548			35	YES
N/A	POLE	913	50	ALLIS-CHALMERS	2276482			35	YES
N/A	POLE	913	50	ALLIS-CHALMERS	2282242			35	YES
MP316	POLE	918	50	G.E.	4480785YWC			35	YES
MP317	POLE	918	50	G.E.	448986YWC			35	YES
MP318	POLE	918	50	G.E.	4489785TWC			35	YES
MP523	POLE	952	75	STD	93A083354			40	YES
MP524	POLE	952	75	STD	93A083356			40	YES
MP525	POLE	952	75	STD	93A083356			40	YES
MP322	POLE	953	50	WAGNER	369985			35	YES
MP323	POLE	953	50	UNK	UNK			35	YES
MP324	POLE	953	50	UNK	UNK			35	YES
MP271	POLE	976	50	RTE	821014496			35	YES
MP272	POLE	976	50	RTE	821013960			35	YES
MP273	POLE	976	50	RTE	821015073			35	YES
MP274	POLE	976	50	EISLER	86492			35	YES
MP275	POLE	976	50	EISLER	86493			35	YES
MP276	POLE	976	50	EISLER	86493			35	YES
MP277	POLE	976	100	WEST	6150154			40	YES
MP278	POLE	976	100	WEST	6150157			40	YES
MP279	POLE	976	100	WEST	6156594			40	YES
MP330	PAD/MT	977	300	SQD	880210-A1			200	YES
MP331	POLE	977	50	UNK	UNK			35	YES
MP328	POLE	977	10	LINE	270854		MURPHY	5	YES
LOCATION: MAIN SUBSTATION									
MP001	PAD/MT	978	5000	G.E.	B364649		MAIN ONE	2155	YES
MP002	PAD/MT	978	5000	ALLIS-CHALMER	2414730		MAIN TWO	1540	YES
MP003A	PAD/MT	978	5000	G.E.	502804		MAIN THREE	1313	YES
RAB1	REGULATOR	978	167	SIEMENS	7332-1		REG	94	YES
RBB1	REGULATOR	978	167	SIEMENS	7332-2		REG	94	YES
RCB1	REGULATOR	978	167	SIEMENS	7332-3		REG	94	YES
RAB2	REGULATOR	978	167	SIEMENS	7320-3		REG	94	YES
RBB2	REGULATOR	978	167	SIEMENS	7320-2		REG	94	YES
RCB2	REGULATOR	978	167	SIEMENS	7320-1		REG	94	YES

TRANSFO[illegible]R DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	**TYPE**	**BLDG**	**KVA**	**MFG**	**SERIAL No.**	**SAMPLED**	**REMARK**	**GALLONS OIL**	**ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)**
N/A	POLE	978	50	ABB	97A140149		STA PWR	48	YES
MP400	PAD/MT	978	N/A	MC ED	27723		OCB	220	YES
LOCATION: 1100 AREA									
MP249	POLE	1102	50	G.E.	45223-66Y			35	YES
MP250	POLE	1102	50	G.E.	45245-66Y			35	YES
MP251	POLE	1102	50	G.E.	45229-66Y			35	YES
MP252	POLE	1103	50	G.E.	G545227-66Y			35	YES
MP253	POLE	1103	50	G.E.	G545222-66Y			35	YES
MP254	POLE	1103	50	G.E.	G545228-66Y			35	YES
MP255	POLE	1105	50	G.E.	G950673-67Y			35	YES
MP256	POLE	1105	50	G.E.	G950674-67Y			35	YES
MP257	POLE	1105	50	G.E.	G947488-67Y			35	YES
MP157	PAD/MT	1109	225	G.E.	4644101T3AA			125	YES
MP264	PAD/MT	1123	150	WEST	75F003063			200	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	1124	150	ABB	945578290			120	YES
MP051	POLE	1077	50	PORTER	E510849			35	YES
MP052	POLE	1077	50	PORTER	E510851			35	YES
MP053	POLE	1077	50	PORTER	E510853			35	YES
MP117	PAD/MT	1150	750	BBC	237011		DRY	NONE	YES
MP118	PAD/MT	1150	1000	SQD	1937777		DRY	NONE	YES
MP518	PAD/MT	1152	750	RTE	856007695			395	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	1152	225	G.E.	9T23B3807		DRY	NONE	YES
N/A	SWITCH	1152	N/A	COOPER	N/A			200	YES
MP494	PAD/MT	1002	750	METRO	23089-1		DRY	NONE	YES
MP046	PAD/MT	1005	500	WEST	A42A56AACP			250	YES
MP047	POLE	1006	37	G.E.	E5591461Y			30	YES
MP048	POLE	1006	37	G.E.	E5591361Y			30	YES
MP049	POLE	1006	37	G.E.	E849258691Y			30	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	1007	1500	PIONEER	09646-140			465	YES
LOCATION: 1200 WEST									
MP141	PAD/MT	200	150	BELYEA	13124			100	YES
MP242	POLE	NO.DR.	25	MCGRAW	68Z14J1413	4160		22	YES
MP462	POLE	NO.DR.	100	G.E.	J12212Y69AA			65	YES
MP463	POLE	NO.DR.	100	G.E.	J100848Y69AA			65	YES
N/A	POLE	RT-35 LOT	75	WEST	89A212736	4160/7200		37	YES
N/A	POLE	RT-35 LOT	100	G.E.	H683485Y68AA	4160/7200		65	YES
MP464	POLE	RT-35 LOT	100	G.E.	J116921Y69AA			65	YES

TRANSFORMER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	**TYPE**	**BLDG**	**KVA**	**MFG**	**SERIAL No.**	**SAMPLED**	**REMARK**	**GALLONS OIL**	**ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)**
N/A	POLE	NO.DR.	50	WEST	85A452563			37	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	BALL/FLD	25	T&R ELECT	88197			35	YES
MP246	POLE	BALL FLD	25	KUHLMAN	4034571A1			18	NO
MP126	POLE	BALL FLD	25	AC	178620			18	YES
MP128	POLE	BALL FLD	37	G.E.	D125981			25	YES
MP129	POLE	BALL FLD	25	G.E.	C541170			18	YES
MP130	POLE	BALL FLD	25	G.E.	C541077			18	YES
MP131	POLE	BALL FLD	25	WEST				18	YES
MP132	POLE	BALL FLD	25	WEST	3137059			18	YES
MP454	POLE	NEALIS	100	MCGRAW	87NFO96	4160/7200		65	YES
WEST SUBSTATION									
N/A	POLE	1231	50	WEST	85A452564	2400/4160		35	YES
N/A	PAD	1231	7500	MC ED	C-45846-1-1			2645	YES
N/A	TAP 1	1231	SAME EQPT					455	YES
N/A	PAD	1231	7500	NIAGRA	54058			2553	YES
N/A	TAP 2	1231	SAME EQPT					151	YES
MP394	OCB	1231	1200A	MC ED	27722			220	YES
N/A	SF6	1231	1200A	SIEMENS	46657-1			NONE	YES
N/A	POLE	1231	50	ABB	97A140337849			35	YES
LOCATION: 1200 AREA									
MP120	DRY	1207	500	SIENNA	17201-1		DRY	NONE	YES
N/A	SF6SW	1207	600A	KEARNY	92583		DRY	NONE	YES
MP381	OIL SW	1207	200A	G&W	FC42P			2	YES
MP382	OIL SW	1207	200A	G&W	FC42P			2	YES
MP383	OIL SW	1207	200A	G&W	FC42P			2	YES
MP345	OIL SW	1208	1000	ALANTIC	7265584			250	YES
MP357	OIL SW	1208	400A	G&W	609850069			50	YES
MP384	OIL SW	1208	400A	G&W	609850068			50	YES
MP496	POT/PAD	1208	250	BELEAY	60719			60	YES
MP497	POT/PAD	1208	250	BELEAY	60717			60	YES
MP498	POT/PAD	1208	250	BELEAY	60718			60	YES
MP354	OIL SW	1208	200A	G.E.	9F2K6			2	YES
MP355	OIL SW	1208	200A	G.E.	9F2K6			2	YES
MP356	OIL SW	1208	200A	G.E.	9F2K6			2	YES
MP346	PAD/MT	1209	300	ERIE	14239		DRY	NONE	YES
MP499	POT/PAD	1209	250	BELEAY	60722			60	YES
MP500	POT/PAD	1209	250	BELEAY	60721			60	YES

TRANSFORMER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	TYPE	BLDG	KVA	MFG	SERIAL No.	SAMPLED	REMARK	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)
MP501	POT/PAD	1209	250	BELEAY	60720			60	YES
MP361	OIL SW	1209	400A	G&W	609850065			50	YES
MP385	OIL SW	1209	400A	G&W	609850067			50	YES
MP386	OIL SW	1209	200A	G.E.	9F2K6			2	YES
MP387	OIL SW	1209	200A	G.E.	9F2K6			2	YES
MP388	OIL SW	1209	200A	G.E.	9F2K6			2	YES
MP358	OIL SW	1209	200A	G.E.	9F31YBA211			2	YES
MP359	OIL SW	1209	200A	G.E.	9F31YBA211			2	YES
MP360	OIL SW	1209	200A	G.E.	9F31YBA211			2	YES
N/A	SF6 SW	1209	300A	G&W	8FRPR31W		DRY	NONE	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	1209-0	300	MGM	42993-1		DRY	NONE	YES
N/A	PAD/MT	1209-0	500	KINNEY			DRY	NONE	YES
MP372	PAD/MT	1210	300	NIRAGRA	1428-3		DRY	NONE	YES
MP373	PAD/MT	1210	1000	SQ-D	830917-1		DRY	NONE	YES
MP367	OIL SW	1210	400A	G&W	609850064			50	YES
MP368	OIL SW	1210	400A	G&W	609850066			50	YES
MP366	OIL SW	1210	200A	G&W	704840001			40	YES
MP369	OIL SW	1210	200A	G.E.	FC42	Oil retested on 7/25/13 - Non_Detect (ND) for PCB	Retrofilled	2	YES
MP370	OIL SW	1210	200A	G.E.	FC42			2	YES
MP371	OIL SW	1210	200A	G.E.	FC42			2	YES
MP390	OIL SW	1210	200A	G.E.	9F2K6			2	YES
MP391	OIL SW	1210	200A	G.E.	9F2K6			2	YES
MP365	PAD/MT	1210-0	750	WEST	76E229229		DRY	NONE	YES
MP393	PAD/MT	1210-0	300	ME	T15331835		DRY	NONE	YES
MP488	PAD/MT	1210-0	75	POVER	5808-1		DRY	NONE	YES
MP502	PAD/MT	1210-0	500	NIRAGRA	45280		DRY	NONE	YES
MP337	POT/PAD	1212	25	WEST	59A687			18	YES
MP338	POT/PAD	1212	25	WEST	59A688			18	YES
MP339	POT/PAD	1212	25	WEST	59AL110			18	YES
MP503	PAD/MT	1213\14	500	COOPER	137017097			236	YES
MP121	PAD/MT	1215	225	G.E.	F64381567P			94	YES
MP404	OIL SW	1220	20	G.E.	9880220			5	YES
MP122	RO-POLE	1220	40	G.E.	9981390			30	YES
MP123	POLE	1220	5	G.E.	2188521			3	YES
MP493	PAD/MT	1220	500	BELEAY	11690			200	YES
MP125	PAD	1221	75	LINE MAT	G34J3501			150	YES

TRANSFORMER DATA			DATE: August 2014						
CODE	**TYPE**	**BLDG**	**KVA**	**MFG**	**SERIAL No.**	**SAMPLED**	**REMARK**	**GALLONS OIL**	**ACCURATE INFO (YES / NO)**
MP134	OIL SW	1221	400A	G&W	621880197	Oil retested on 7/25/13 - Non_Detect (ND) for PCB	Retrofilled	30	YES
MP402	PAD	1224	25	T&R	51626			30	YES
					TOTAL GALLONS OIL			**33539**	
PAD/MT	**POLE**	**OIL/SWI**	**OCB**	**REGULATORS**	**OTHER**				
114	**182**	**29**	**1**	**6**	**4**				

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
IN STOCK TRANSFORMERS

TRANSFORMER DATA				DATE:	September 26,2013						
LOCATION: Bldg 484 Storage Yard											
CODE	TYPE	SPECIAL	KVA	MFG	SERIAL NO.	PRI VOLT	SAMPLED	REMARKS	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE	MFG DATE
N/A	POLE		15	GE	G547389-66Y	7200			10	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	COOPER	0002008471	12470 7200			18	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	COOPER	0002008472	12470 7200			18	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	COOPER	0002008473	12470 7200			18	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	COOPER	0002008475	12470 7200			18	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	COOPER	0002008476	12470 7200			18	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	GE	G547471-66Y	7200			10	YES	
MP043	POLE		25	GE	G547475-66Y	4160		< 2 ppm PCB	10	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220603692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220503692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220553692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220593692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220493692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220633692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220453692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220433692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	HOWARD	2220383692	12.5			23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	LINE MAT	G52N2712	12.5			20	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	LINE MAT	F49J0694	12.5			20	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	LINE MAT	F49J0676	12.5			20	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	McG-ED	90NA072-038				23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	McG-ED	90NA072-083				23	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	WEST	73AJ6022	12.5			20	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	WEST	88A131052	4160 / 12.5			20	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	WEST	73AJ6024				20	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	WEST	73AJ6033				20	YES	
N/A	POLE		25	WEST	73AJ6025				20	YES	

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
IN STOCK TRANSFORMERS

TRANSFORMER DATA				DATE:	September 26,2013						
LOCATION: Bldg 484 Storage Yard											
CODE	TYPE	SPECIAL	KVA	MFG	SERIAL NO.	PRI VOLT	SAMPLED	REMARKS	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE	MFG DATE
N/A	POLE		37.5	ABB	93A071629	4160			31	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	ABB	93A071630	4160			33	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	ABB	93A071631	4160			33	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	COOPER	0002007720	12470 7200			28	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	COOPER	0002007722	12470 7200			28	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	COOPER	0002007724	12470 7200			28	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	GE	Q127572-YUG	12.5			38	YES	
MP202	POLE		37.5	LINE MAT	GB610405			< 2 ppm PCB	33	YES	
MP200	POLE		37.5	LINE MAT	GB610401			< 2 ppm PCB	33	YES	
MP201	POLE		37.5	LINE MAT	GB610409			< 2 ppm PCB	33	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	WEST	85A521517				33	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	UNKNOWN	69AC9683-580				33	YES	
N/A	POLE		37.5	UNKNOWN	69AC378-565				33	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	COOPER	0038006577	12470 7200			31	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	COOPER	0655014456				35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	COOPER	0655014457				35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	GE	G548950-66Y				35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	GE	G551712-66Y				35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	GE	G929969-67Y				35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	HOWARD	2221203692	12.5			35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	HOWARD	2221193692	12.5			35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	HOWARD	2221183692	12.5			35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	MCGRAW	ZA07986				35	YES	
MP225	POLE		50	MCGRAW	70BL423032			< 2 ppm PCB	35	YES	
N/A	POLE		50	WEST	85A452564				35	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	COOPER	0402193121	2400/4160			31	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	COOPER	0402193120	2400/4160			31	YES	
MP014	POLE		75	McG-ED	85NL603-001			< 2 ppm PCB	40	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	WEST	89A212762	7200			40	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	WEST	89A212747	7200			40	YES	

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
IN STOCK TRANSFORMERS

TRANSFORMER DATA				DATE:	September 26,2013						
LOCATION: Bldg 484 Storage Yard											
CODE	TYPE	SPECIAL	KVA	MFG	SERIAL NO.	PRI VOLT	SAMPLED	REMARKS	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE	MFG DATE
N/A	POLE		75	WEST	89A192477	7200			40	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	WEST	89A223356	7200			40	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	WEST	89A223352	7200			40	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	WEST	89A212736				40	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	WEST	UNKNOWN			NO NAME PLATE	40	YES	
N/A	POLE		75	UNKNOWN	0402193117				40	YES	
N/A	POLE		100	GE	H683485Y68AA	7200			47	YES	
N/A	POLE		100	HOWARD	2162203492	12.5			47	YES	
N/A	POLE		100	HOWARD	2398054192	12.5			47	YES	
N/A	POLE		100	HOWARD	2162183492	12.5			47	YES	
N/A	POLE		100	HOWARD	2162223492	12.5			47	YES	
N/A	POLE		100	HOWARD	2162233492	12.5			47	YES	
N/A	POLE		100	HOWARD	2162213492				47	YES	
MP454	POLE		100	McG-ED	87NF096-009			< 2 ppm PCB	47	YES	
N/A	POLE		100	T&R	076678	7.2 / 4.8			47	YES	
N/A	POLE		167/187	COOPER	949102532	2.5/4.2			84	YES	
N/A	POLE		167/187	COOPER	939104086	2.5/4.2			84	YES	
N/A	POLE		167/187	COOPER	949103008	2.5/4.2			84	YES	
MDS-01	SWITCH		5.2	CANADA P.	#361				15	YES	
MDS-01	SWITCH		5.2	CANADA P.	#362				15	YES	
4279	PAD/MT		37.5	Atlantic	EF12224279	7.2/12.5			110	YES	
N/A	PAD/MT		75	GE	H358854-71D	4160			48	YES	
4307	PAD/MT		100	ATLANTIC	FF02044307	12470-7200			164	YES	
4308	PAD/MT		100	ATLANTIC	FF02044308	12470/7200			164	YES	
N/A	PAD/MT		100	VANTRAN	00V5487	12.5			90	YES	

U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH
IN STOCK TRANSFORMERS

TRANSFORMER DATA				DATE:	September 26,2013						
LOCATION: Bldg 484 Storage Yard											
CODE	TYPE	SPECIAL	KVA	MFG	SERIAL NO.	PRI VOLT	SAMPLED	REMARKS	GALLONS OIL	ACCURATE	MFG DATE
N/A	PAD/MT		150	COOPER	550020408				154	YES	
MP081	PAD/MT		150	GE	P184014TUC	4160			235	YES	
N/A	PAD/MT		167	ATLANTIC	FF02044324	4160			187	YES	
4262	PAD/MT		225	ALANTIC	FF02264262	7.2/12.5			220	YES	
N/A	PAD/MT		225	OLSUN	34492-A118263				Dry	YES	
N/A	PAD/MT		300	COOPER	550020468				198	YES	
N/A	PAD/MT		300	COOPER	0850019318				221	YES	
N/A	PAD/MT		500	COOPER	0750024251				198	YES	
								TOTAL			
								GALLONS OIL	4482	YES	
								ESTIMATED			

Pole Mounted	Pad Mounted	Switches
75	13	2

APPENDIX S

HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS

BUILDING	LOCATION IN BUILDING	POTENTIAL RELEASE PATHWAY	REMARKS
206	Center Hall	Closed Pit; Machine Rm in basement; Oil could escape under door of Machine Rm to Bldg Sump ~25 ft. away	Stops: 1, 2, 3; Side Piston Type
209	Center Hall	Closed Pit; Machine Rm. in Basement; Oil could escape under door of Machine Rm to Bldg Sump ~ 10 ft. away. Sump discharges to sanitary sewer. Also has Oil Cooler with hoses, not hard piped like the primary oil circuit.	Stops: B, 1, 2; Side Piston Type
210	East End	NONE	Machine Rm & Reservoir on 2nd Floor; Side Piston Type;2 Floor levels; has oil recovery system with pump in pit
277	North end	NONE	No nearby Sump noted; Side Piston type
283 -E	East Rear	Reservoir in Machine Rm in basement; Oil could leak under door to sump 20 ft away	Side Piston Type; 8 ft deep Pit; Oil recovery pump in Pit; Levels 1R-1-2; (2 doors front & rear)
283 -W	West	NONE	Machine Rm on 2nd floor; Side Piston type; Oil Recovery system for seals etc.; Regular (~4ft) depth Pit; Floor Levels 1-2
292	Near Ladies' Room	NONE	Machine Rm & Reservoir in penthouse on roof. High Pressure Oil line runs full length (height) of Shaft; 2 floor levels.
600	Center	NONE	Otis unit; new technology; Machinery Rm & Oil Reservoir on 1st Floor; cylinder into ground but good shape & cathodically protected; two floor levels.

BUILDING	LOCATION IN BUILDING	POTENTIAL RELEASE PATHWAY	REMARKS
1000	Rear	Machine Rm in Basement; Sump Pump inside Machine Rm discharges to sanitary sewer; also sump pump in Pit discharges to main sump just described. Old style (Westinghouse) piston/cylinder ~20 ft into ground; have to evacuate oil if leaking; can't avoid loss of some oil if cylinder fails.	Older elevator **1969 vintage**
1075 Freight	Rear	Oil from Reservoir in Machine Rm could escape under door to Loading Area/Parking Lot, no storm drains in area. Sump Pump in Pit discharges to sanitary sewer. Cylinder in ground.	Machine Room located at North end of Loading Dock; 2 Floor Levels B & 1; (Sump pump discharge line should have check valve in overhead portion to prevent sewage backing into Pit?)
1200 -E	Center	Machinery Room at Ground level; oil from reservoir could escape under door to outside but no storm drains in area.	Cylinder into ground but new type; 3 floor levels; dry Pit; has oil recovery pump.
1200 -W	Center	Machinery Room at Ground level; oil from reservoir could escape under door to outside but no storm drains in area.	Cylinder into ground but new type; 3 floor levels; dry Pit; has oil recovery pump.
1201-E	East Center	Reservoir in Machinery Room at ground level opening to Building Courtyard with STORM DRAIN ~20 ft from door of Room. Single Cylinder into ground.	Pit has sump but no pump. Pit has oil recovery pump. Three floor levels (1-2-3). Courtyard is enclosed on four side like an "atrium"
1201-W	West Center	Reservoir in Machinery Room at ground level opening to Building Courtyard with STORM DRAIN ~20 ft from door of Room. Single Cylinder into ground. Also unknown pipe (sewer cleanout?) with small square concrete lid ~30 ft from door	Pit has sump but no pump. Pit has oil recovery pump. Three floor levels (1-2-3). Courtyard is enclosed on four side like an "atrium"
1202 -E	Inner center	Reservoir in Machinery Room at ground level opening to Building Courtyard. NO Storm Drain. Single Cylinder into ground.	Pit has 5 gal seal oil recovery drum; no oil recovery pump.

BUILDING	LOCATION IN BUILDING	POTENTIAL RELEASE PATHWAY	REMARKS
1202 -W	Inner Center	Reservoir in Machinery Room at ground level opening to Building Courtyard. NO Storm Drain. Single Cylinder into ground.	Dry Pit; has small (useless) sump; no sump pump. 5 gal seal oil recovery drum; no oil recovery pump
1204	West Center	Reservoir in Machinery Room at ground level opening to Building Courtyard. NO Storm Drain.	Dry Pit with seal oil recovery 5 gal drum.
1207	East End	Reservoir in Machinery Room at ground level in building rear lobby ~30 ft from door.	Dry Pit; no sump; new design, oil seals not required.

APPENDIX T

COOKING OIL

	FRESH OIL ON HAND (gal)	TOTAL FRYER CAPACITY (gal)	USED COOKING OIL/GREASE STORAGE CAPACITY FOR DISPOSAL								POTENTIAL SPILL PATHWAY
LOCATION & BLDG #			# VESSELS	SIZE (inches)			VOLUME (in^3)	VOLUME (ft^3)	VOLUME (gal)	TOTAL VOLUME (gal)	
				L	W	H					