

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Site Remediation Program

Report Certifications for RCRA GPRA 2020, CERCLA, and Federal Facility Sites

These certifications are to be used for reports submitted for RCRA GPRA 2020, CERCLA, and Federal Facility Sites. The Department has developed guidance for report certifications for RCRA GPRA 2020, CERCLA, and Federal Facility Sites under traditional oversight. The "Person Responsible for Conducting the Remediation Information and Certification" is required to be submitted with each report. For those sites that are required or opt to use a Licensed Site Remediation Professional (LSRP) the report must also be certified by the LSRP using the "Licensed Site Remediation Professional Information and Statement". For additional guidance regarding the requirement for LSRPs at RCRA GPRA 2020, CERCLA and Federal Facility Sites see http://www.nj.gov/dep/srp/srra/training/matrix/quick_ref/rcra_cercla_fed_facility_sites.pdf.

Documents:

"Additional Information on UST 283A and Work Plan Addendum, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey" (June 2016)

PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING THE REMEDIATION INFORMATION AND CERTIFICATION					
Full Legal Name of the Person Responsible for Conductin	g the R	Remediation: William R. Colvin			
Representative First Name: William Representative Last Name: Colvin					
Title: Fort Monmouth BRAC Environmental Coordinato	r (BEC)				
Phone Number: (732) 380-7064	Ext:	: Fax:			
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 148					
City/Town: Oceanport	State:	e: _NJ Zip Code: _07757			
Email Address: william.r.colvin18.civ@mail.mil					
		conducting the remediation who is submitting this notification			
in accordance with Administrative Requirements for the R	emedial	liation of Contaminated Sites rule at N.J.A.C. 7:26C-1.5(a).			
I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examin	ned and	nd am familiar with the information submitted herein,			
		of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining			
the information, to the best of my knowledge, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate and complete. I am					
aware that there are significant civil penalties for knowingly submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information and that I					
am committing a crime of the fourth degree if I make a written false statement which I do not believe to be true. I am also					
aware that if I knowingly direct or authorize the violation of any statute, I am personally liable for the penalties.					
Signature:		Date:			
aceloantolla	8	06 June 2016			
Name/Title: William R. Colvin, PMP, CHMM, PG					
BRAC Environmental Coordinator					

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



OFFICE OF ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH P.O. 148 OCEANPORT, NEW JERSEY 07757

June 6, 2016

Ms. Linda Range New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Case Management 401 East State Street PO Box 420/Mail Code 401-05F Trenton, NJ 08625-0028

SUBJECT: Additional Information on UST 283A and Work Plan Addendum

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Attachments:

A. Location Figure 1.2 and Layout Figure 1.7 (Parcel 49)

- B. UST 283A Tank Location Figures
- C. 1935 Drawing of Squier Hall Vicinity
- D. Site Photographs
- E. Summary Table and Figure of Proposed UST 283A Sampling

Previous Correspondence and Reports (not attached):

- 1. U.S. Army letter to NJDEP dated January 30, 2015, re: *Underground Storage Tanks Within Parcels 49 and 50, Fort Monmouth, NJ.*
- 2. NJDEP letter to the U.S. Army dated November 16, 2015, re: *Underground Storage Tanks Within Parcels 49 and 50, Fort Monmouth, Oceanport, Monmouth County, PI G000000032*.
- 3. U.S. Army letter to NJDEP dated April 4, 2016, re: Response to NJDEP's November 16, 2015 Comments on the January 30, 2015 <u>Underground Storage</u> Tanks Within Parcels 49 and 50, Fort Monmouth, NJ.

Dear Ms. Range:

Fort Monmouth has performed additional evaluation of the location of an underground storage tank (UST) at Fort Monmouth designated as UST 283A. We are proposing additional soil sampling and analysis, and we request your concurrence on the proposed approach to site closure. The intent of this sampling is to support a No Further Action (NFA) determination or to identify additional data needs for UST 283A.

As reported earlier (Correspondence 1), UST 283A (registration ID 81533-58) was a 1,000 gallon steel No. 2 fuel oil tank in the vicinity of Building 283 (Squier Hall) that was removed in 1990. Samples for chemical analyses were not collected during closure because a contaminant release was not noted during tank removal. From our file search, there is no record of an NFA determination from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) for UST 283A.

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There have been no historical drawings or field notes verifying the UST 283A tank location, and therefore there was some uncertainty regarding the actual location of this removed tank. In Correspondence 2 the NJDEP indicated that a NFA determination could not be approved without appropriate sampling. Although Correspondence 3 indicated there would be no further submittals from the Army concerning this tank, we have recently found additional physical evidence of the previous location of UST 283A.

1. BACKGROUND ON TANK LOCATION

Building 283 is located within the boundary of Environmental Condition of Property (ECP) Parcel 49, which is located in the northern central portion of Main Post (see Figures 1.2 and 1.7 of Attachment A). As previously described in Correspondence 1, there were three USTs formerly located at Building 283 (see Attachment B): the subject UST 283A 1,000 gallon No. 2 fuel oil tank; the UST 283B 10,000 gallon No. 2 fuel oil tank; and the UST 283C 3,000 gallon gasoline tank that was also referred to as Installation Restoration Program (IRP) site FTMM-61.

As presented in Attachment B, Army records typically show UST 283A as located near the edge and under the eastern wing of Building 283. This location is adjacent to the courtyard within Building 283. However, the location of the former tank directly under Building 283 is unlikely based on the following:

- There is no physical evidence of a former tank removed from within the building, such as former cut-outs of the floor area or exterior brick walls, or service piping at this location.
- The numerous other fuel oil tank sites at Fort Monmouth are located adjacent to buildings, not below them.
- This eastern wing of Building 283 (historically referred to as "The Shop") was constructed early in the Fort's history (prior to 1935; see Attachment C), and so there would have been adequate land available adjacent to the east wing, and within the current courtyard area, for placement of the tank.
- Based on recent observations, the actual locations of several monitor wells within the Building 283 courtyard area is slightly shifted from the map locations; applying a similar shift to UST 283A would place the actual tank location outside of the building perimeter and within the courtyard.
- Mr. Joseph M. Fallon, who was the contact person on the Standard Reporting Form submitted to NJDEP for this tank in 1991, was recently contacted and had no knowledge of the removal of a tank from under the building.
- There was a larger 10,000 gallon No.2 fuel oil UST servicing Building 283, so it seems likely that the smaller 1,000 gallon UST 283A was installed to service the small cafeteria area extension of the building within the courtyard area (shown in Attachment B).

Photographs from a May 31, 2016 site visit to the Building 283 courtyard area are presented in Attachment D. Photograph 1 shows the doors to a mechanical room on the south side of the small cafeteria building extension that opens into the courtyard area. Copper tubing (possibly indicating service lines for a former fuel oil tank) and a fuel oil level gauge are present within the southeast corner of this mechanical room (see Photograph 2). From inside the mechanical room, the copper tubing extends outside the wall and below ground. Hand excavation of a shallow trench outside of the mechanical room in May 2016 indicated that two lines of copper tubing extend towards the south,

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and the end of one line was found approximately 10 feet from the mechanical room door (the end of the second copper tubing line has not yet been uncovered), suggesting that a fuel oil UST was nearby. Also, labeling on the level gauge within the mechanical room was rated for either a 550 gallon or 1,000 gallon tank (UST 283A was reported to be 1,000 gallons). Both the tubing and the gauge provide additional physical evidence that a fuel oil tank may have been present in the vicinity south of the cafeteria area within the Building 283 courtyard, and we believe that these items were associated with the former UST 283A fuel oil supply system.

As shown on Photographs 1, 3 and 4 (Attachment D), two prospective sampling locations are marked with pin flags in the courtyard for further evaluation of UST 283A. These locations correspond to the area outside the mechanical room of the small cafeteria building extension into the courtyard, which is near the previous mapped location of UST 283A.

2. Proposed Sampling Locations and Analyses

Two proposed soil borings (283A-SB-01 and 283A-SB-02) will be advanced and sampled to assess UST 283A for soil contamination, as shown on Attachment E. Prior to advancing the borings, the copper tubing may be further exposed using a hand shovel outside of the wall in the courtyard area, to further refine the former UST location. The final boring locations may be adjusted in the field based on observations of the extent of the copper tubing.

Each Geoprobe boring will be completed to at least 4 feet below the water table (estimated at approximately 7 feet below ground surface) to assess current concentrations and vertical extent of extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH). Two soil samples will be collected from each boring. Samples will be collected from approximately 5.0-5.5 ft bgs (or another interval representative of the vadose zone below the removed tank), and from a deeper 6-inch interval that is near the water table. Soil samples will be collected from the most contaminated intervals encountered based on field evidence (visual, olfactory, photoionization detector [PID] screening).

Each soil sample will be analyzed for EPH, with additional contingency semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) analysis (25 percent) for naphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene in the event that EPH concentrations exceed 1,000 mg/kg. These soil analyses are consistent with the requirements for No. 2 fuel oil in Table 2-1 of the NJAC 7:26E Technical Requirements for Site Remediation. The need for future groundwater analyses will be assessed based upon the soil results; since several existing monitor wells are located within the Building 283 courtyard, the previous monitoring results may be utilized or additional sampling may be performed as needed.

3. SUMMARY

We look forward to your review and approval of or comments on this submittal. The technical Point of Contact (POC) is Kent Friesen at (732) 383-7201 or by email at kent.friesen@parsons.com. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me by phone at (732) 380-7064 or by email at william.r.colvin18.civ@mail.mil.

Linda S. Range, NJDEP Additional Information on UST 283A and Work Plan Addendum June 6, 2016 Page 4 of 4

Sincerely,

William R. Colvin, PMP, PG, CHMM BRAC Environmental Coordinator

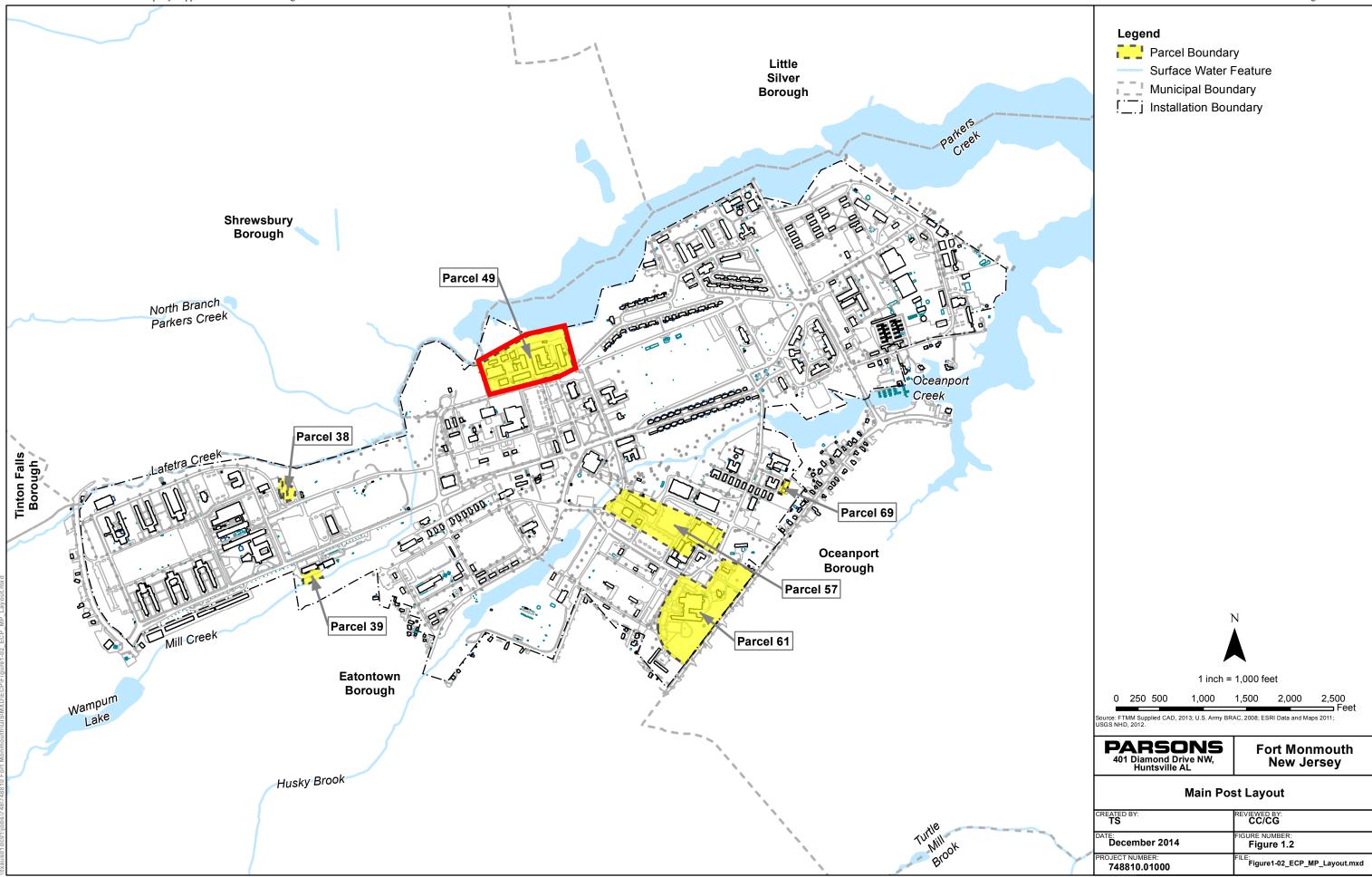
cc: Linda Range, NJDEP (e-mail and 3 hard copies)

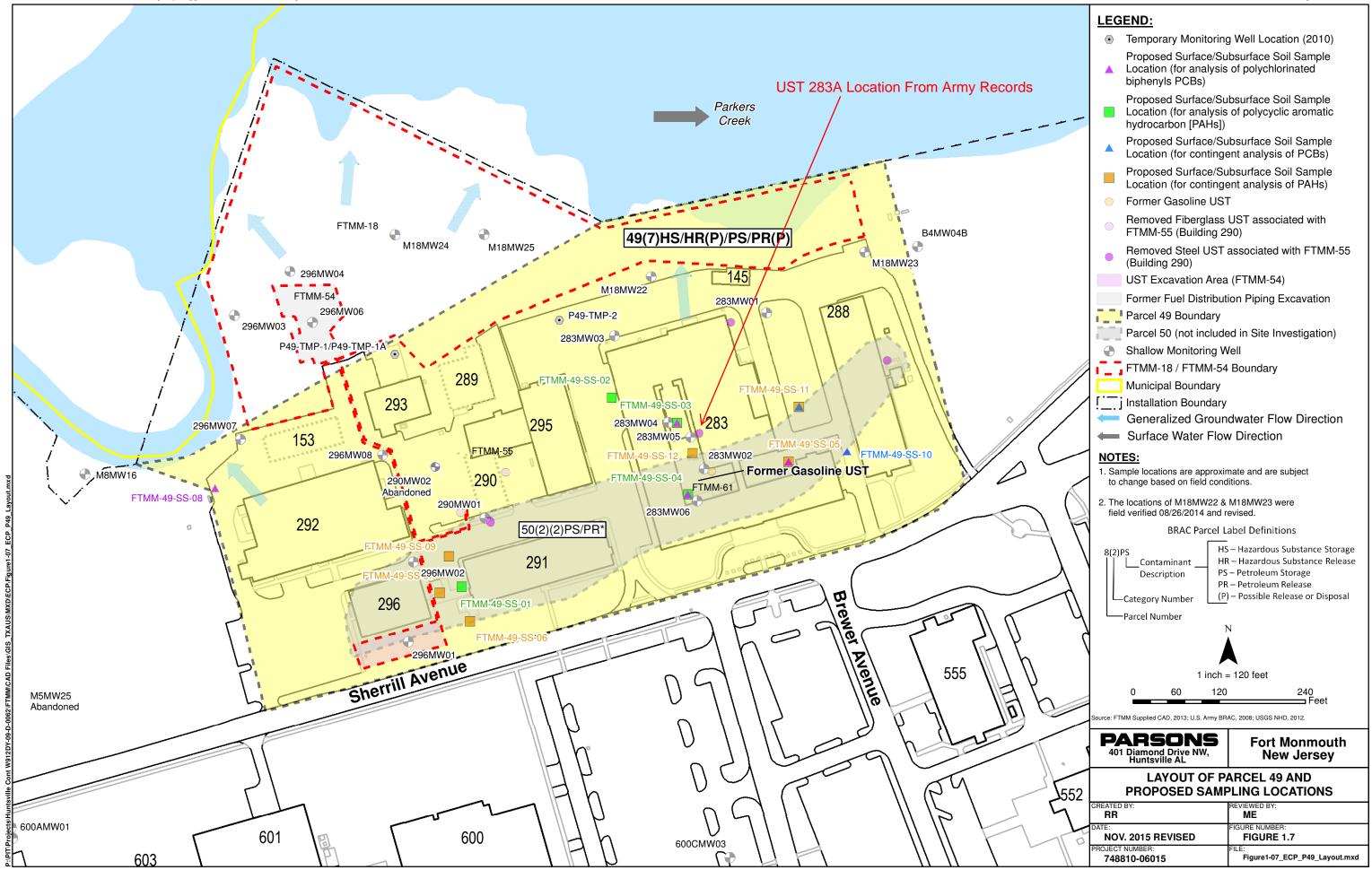
Delight Balducci, HQDA ACSIM (e-mail)

Joseph Pearson, Calibre (e-mail) James Moore, USACE (e-mail) Jim Kelly, USACE (e-mail) Cris Grill, Parsons (e-mail)

ATTACHMENT A

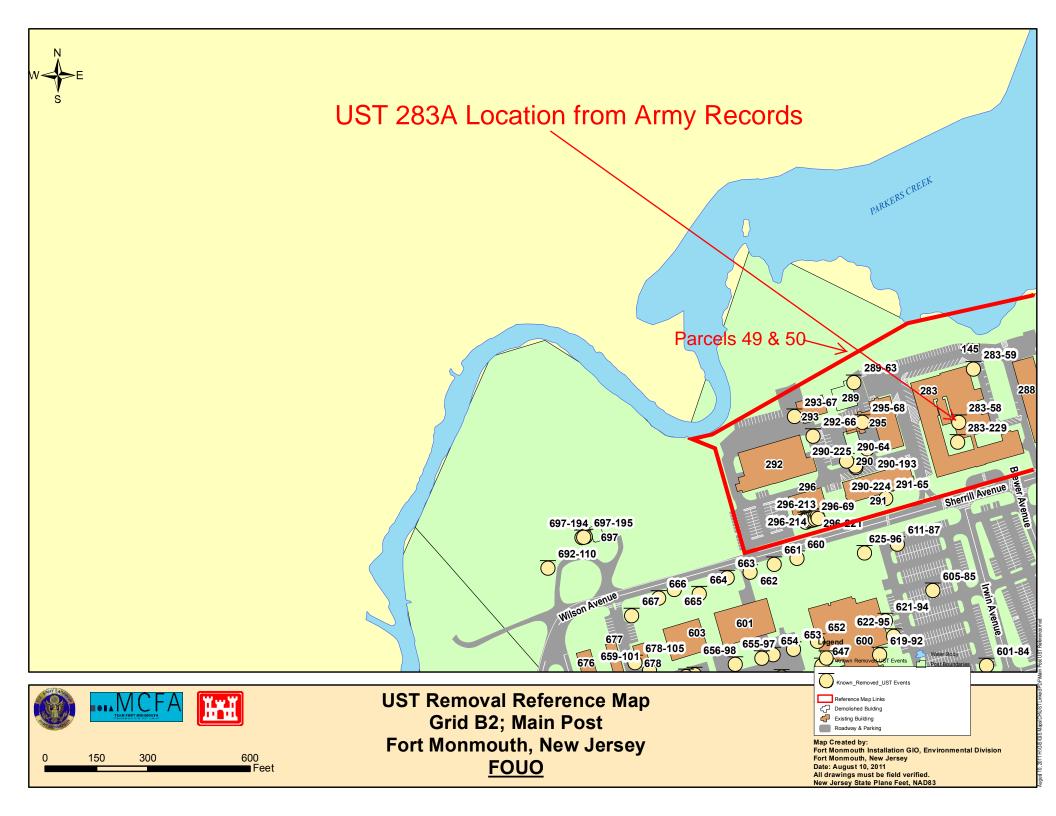
Location Figure 1.2 and Layout Figure 1.7 (Parcel 49)

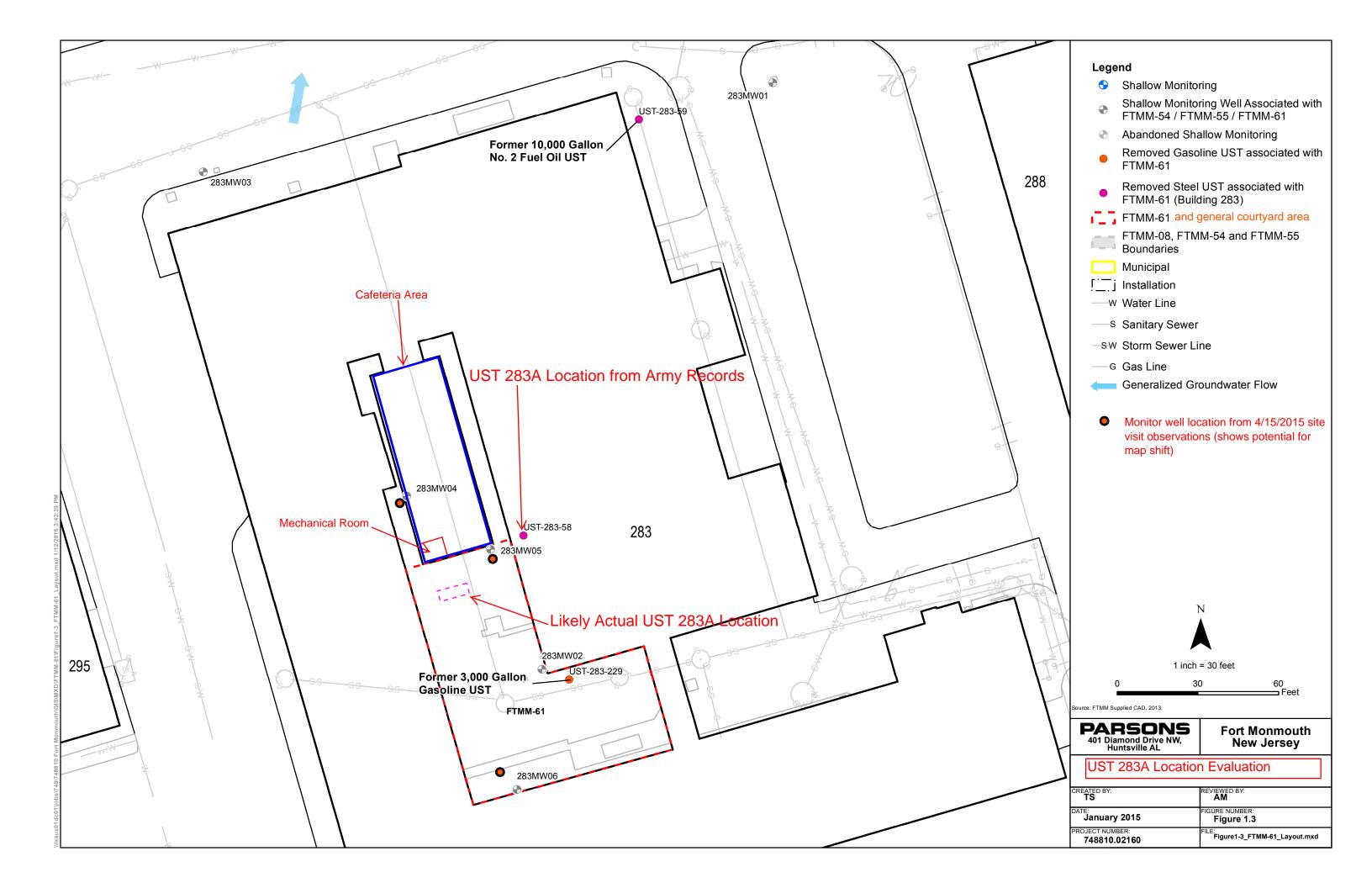




ATTACHMENT B

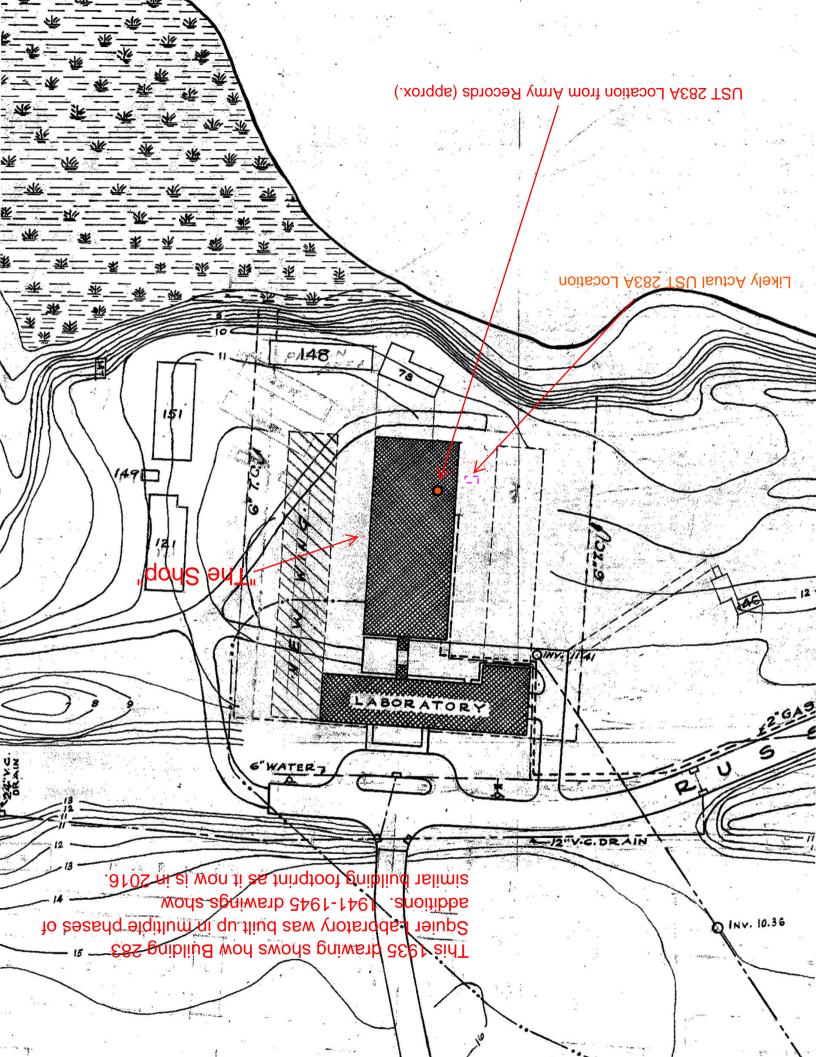
UST 283A Tank Location Figures





ATTACHMENT C

1935 Drawing of Squier Hall Vicinity



ATTACHMENT D

Site Photographs



1. View within Building 283 courtyard, facing north, of the entrance to the mechanical room, near the likely actual location of UST 283A. Proposed borings marked with white flags.



2. View inside mechanical room, facing west, showing copper tubing and level gage, indicating a former fuel oil tank in the vicinity (see Photo 3).



3. View facing south from outside corner of mechanical room, showing trench with uncovered copper tubing.



4. View within Building 283 courtyard, facing west-northwest. Proposed borings marked with white flags, buried electric line with red flags, and well 283MW05 to the right.

ATTACHMENT E

Summary Table and Figure of Proposed UST 283A Sampling

TABLE 1 SAMPLING SUMMARY FOR UST 283A WORK PLAN ADDENDUM FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

Parcel	Location	Field Meter Readings ^{a/}	SVOCs + TICs by Method 8270D b/	Non- Fractionated EPH ^{c/}
Soil			1	
68	2 soil borings, 2 samples each (assume 1 sample in each boring requires contingency SVOC analysis) ^{d/} .	2 borings	2	4
QA/QC samples (see SA	P for additional details) ^{e/}			
Field Duplicates (5% San	mpling Frequency per media)	NA	1	1
Matrix Spike (5% Sampling Frequency per media)		NA	1	1
Matrix Spike Duplicate (5% Sampling Frequency per media)		NA	1	1
Trip Blank (1 per cooler of VOCs per media)		NA	0	0
QA Split (5% per media)		NA	1	1
Equipment Blank (5% Sampling Frequency per media)		NA	1	1
	TOTAL	NA	7	9

Notes:

NA = not applicable.

^{a/} Field meter readings include, in soil samples: photoionization detector (PID) readings along entire soil column.

b/ SVOCs = semivolatile organic compounds; TICs = tentatively identified compounds.

c/ EPH = extractable petroleum hydrocarbons.

If any EPH concentrations in soil exceed 1000 mg/kg in any of the site samples, then minimum 25% of the samples where EPH exceeds 1000 mg/kg will also be analyzed for 2-methylnaphthalene and naphthalene.

 $^{^{}e/}$ QA/QC = quality assurance/quality control; SAP = Sampling and Analysis Plan. The requirement for QA/QC samples may be fulfilled with samples from other parcels.

