

U.S. Army Garrison
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

Underground Storage Tank Closure and Remedial Investigation Report

Main Post – (former) Building T-49

NJDEP UST Registration No. 90010-76 and 77
NJDEP Case No. 01-05-24-1004-1
USTs No. 90010-76 and 77

December 2006

**UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLOSURE
AND REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT**

**MAIN POST – (FORMER) BUILDING T-49
NJDEP UST REGISTRATION NO. 90010-76 AND 77
NJDEP CASE NO. 01-05-24-1004-1**

DECEMBER 2006

PREPARED FOR:

**U.S. ARMY GARRISON, FORT MONMOUTH, NJ
DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS
BUILDING 167
FORT MONMOUTH, NJ 07703**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UST Closure

On May 18, 2001, two single wall steel underground storage tanks (USTs) were closed by removal in accordance with the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) UST Management Plan for the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. The tanks were located in a grass area near Building 277 in the Main Post area of Fort Monmouth. USTs No. 90010-76 and 77 were two single wall steel 5,000-gallon gasoline tanks. The fill port, vent pipe and associated supply/return piping was not present in the excavation. The tank closure was performed by TECOM-Vinnell Services, Inc. (TVS).

Site Assessment

The site assessment was performed by TVS personnel in accordance with the NJDEP *Technical Requirements for Site Remediation* (N.J.A.C. 7:26E) and the NJDEP *Field Sampling Procedures Manual*. Soils surrounding the tank were screened visually with air monitoring instruments for evidence of contamination. Following removal, the USTs were inspected for holes, of which none were found. However, petroleum odors and stained soils were observed surrounding the tanks.

Post-remediation soil samples were collected after the removal of the USTs and approximately 15 cubic yards of potentially contaminated soils were excavated. Post-remediation samples A, B, C, D, E and F-Duplicate were collected from a total of five (5) locations along the sidewalls and bottom of the excavation. All samples were analyzed for volatile organic analysis (VOA) and lead.

Groundwater was encountered in the bottom of the excavation and a sample of it was collected for analysis. A temporary well piezometer was installed in the location where the USTs were removed. A groundwater sample was collected On December 12, 2002 and also on January 10, 2003.

Findings

The initial post-remediation soil samples collected from the UST excavation associated with former USTs No. 90010-76 and 77, contained several VOA compounds that were detected above the method detection limits. However, the concentrations were well below the NJDEP Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria (N.J.A.C. 7:26E and revisions dated February 3, 1994). Groundwater samples T-49-GW, T-49-GW2 and T-49-GW3 contained lead concentrations of 194.3 ug/L, 40.5 ug/L and 5.1 ug/L, respectively.

Site Restoration

Following receipt of all post-remediation soil sampling results, the excavation was backfilled to grade with uncontaminated excavated soil and clean fill in compacted lifts. The excavation site was then restored to its original grade with four inches of topsoil and seeded.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the post-remediation soil sampling results, soils with VOA concentrations exceeding the NJDEP Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria do not remain in the location of the former USTs. In the samples analyzed for volatile organics, there are no detected compounds that exceed the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria.

No Further Action is proposed in regard to the closure and site assessment of USTs No. 90010-76 and 77.

1.0 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES

1.1 OVERVIEW

Two underground storage tanks (USTs), New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Registration No. 90010-76 and 77 were closed in the 400 area of the Main Post at the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey on May 18, 2001. Refer to the site location map on Figure 1. This report presents the results of the implementation of the DPW's UST Management Plan, March, 1996. The USTs were two 5,000-gallon, single-walled steel tanks which were used to store gasoline.

Decommissioning activities for USTs No. 90010-76 and 77 complied with all applicable federal, state and local laws and ordinances in effect at the date of decommissioning. These laws included but were not limited to: N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1 et seq., N.J.A.C. 5:23-1 et seq., and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 1910.146 & 1910.120. The closure and subsurface evaluation of the USTs were conducted by a NJDEP licensed TVS employee.

This UST Closure and Remedial Investigation Report has been prepared by TVS to assist the U.S. Army Garrison-DPW in complying with the NJDEP - Underground Storage Tanks regulations. The applicable NJDEP regulations at the date of closure were the *Closure of Underground Storage Tank Systems* (N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9 et seq. December, 1987 and revisions dated April 20, 2003).

This report was prepared using information required by the *Technical Requirements for Site Remediation* (N.J.A.C. 7:26E) (*Technical Requirements*). Section 1 of this UST Closure and Remedial Investigation Report provides a summary of the UST decommissioning activities. Section 2 of this report describes the remedial investigation activities. Conclusions and recommendations, including the results of the soil sampling investigation, are presented in Section 3 of this report.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

Former Building T-49, was located near the intersection of Leonard Avenue and Hazen Drive in the eastern portion of the Main Post area of Fort Monmouth, as shown on Figure 1. USTs 90010-76 and 77 were located approximately 100 feet northwest of Building 277. The fill port, vent pipe and appurtenant piping were not encountered in the excavation. A site map is provided in Figure 2. The abandoned tanks were discovered by a contractor while excavating for a natural gas main installation. Review of historical maps concluded that the tanks were used to dispense gasoline at former Building T-49.

1.2.1 Geological/Hydrogeological Setting

The following is a description of the geological/hydrogeological setting of the 400 Area. Included is a description of the regional geology of the area surrounding Fort Monmouth as well as descriptions of the local geology and hydrogeology of the Main Post area.

Regional Geology

Monmouth County lies within the New Jersey Section of the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Main Post, Charles Wood and the Evans areas are located in what may be referred to as the Outer Coastal Plain subprovince, or the Outer Lowlands.

In general, New Jersey Coastal Plain formations consist of a seaward-dipping wedge of unconsolidated deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. These formations typically strike northeast-southwest with a dip ranging from 10 to 60 feet per mile and were deposited on Precambrian and lower Paleozoic rocks (Zapeczka, 1989). These sediments, predominantly derived from deltaic, shallow marine, and continental shelf environments, date from Cretaceous through the Quaternary Periods. The mineralogy ranges from quartz to glauconite.

The formations record several major transgressive/regressive cycles and contain units which are generally thicker to the southeast and reflect a deeper water environment. Over 20 regional geologic units are present within the sediments of the Coastal Plain. Regressive, upward coarsening deposits are usually aquifers (e.g., Englishtown and Kirkwood Formations, and the Cohansey Sand) while the transgressive deposits act as confining units (e.g., the Merchantville, Marshalltown, and Navesink Formations). The individual thicknesses for these units vary greatly (i.e., from several feet to several hundred feet). The Coastal Plain deposits thicken to the southeast from the Fall Line to greater than 6,500 feet in Cape May County (Brown and Zapeczka, 1990).

Local Geology

Based on the regional geologic map (Jablonski, 1968), the Cretaceous age Red Bank and Tinton Sands outcrop at the Main Post area. The Red Bank sand conformably overlies the Navesink Formation and dips to the southeast at 35 feet per mile. The upper member

(Shrewsbury) of the Red Bank sand is a yellowish-gray to reddish brown clayey, medium- to coarse-grained sand that contains abundant rock fragments, minor mica and glauconite (Jablonski). The lower member (Sandy Hook) is a dark gray to black, medium-to-fine grained sand with abundant clay, mica, and glauconite.

The Tinton sand conformably overlies the Red Bank Sand and ranges from a clayey medium to very coarse grained feldspathic quartz and glauconite sand to a glauconitic coarse sand. The color varies from dark yellowish orange or light brown to moderate brown and from light olive to grayish olive. Glauconite may constitute 60 to 80 percent of the sand fraction in the upper part of the unit (Minard, 1969). The upper part of the Tinton is often highly oxidized and iron oxide encrusted (Minard).

Hydrogeology

The water table aquifer in the Main Post area is identified as part of the "composite confining units", or minor aquifers. The minor aquifers include the Navesink formation, Red Bank Sand, Tinton Sand, Hornerstown Sand, Vincentown Formation, Manasquan Formation, Shark River Formation, Piney Point Formation, and the basal clay of the Kirkwood Formation.

Based on records of wells drilled in the Main Post area, water is typically encountered at depths of 2 to 9 feet below ground surface (bgs). According to Jablonski, wells drilled in the Red Bank and Tinton Sands may produce 2 to 25 gallons per minute (gpm). Some well owners have reported acidic water that requires treatment to remove iron.

Due to the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean to Fort Monmouth, shallow groundwater may be tidally influenced and may flow toward creeks and brooks as the tide goes out, and away from creeks and brooks as the tide comes in. However, an abundance of clay lenses and sand deposits were noted in borings installed throughout Fort Monmouth. Therefore the direction of shallow groundwater should be determined on a case by case basis.

Shallow groundwater is locally influenced within the Main Post area by the following factors:

- tidal influence (based on proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, rivers and tributaries)
- topography
- nature of the fill material within the Main Post area
- presence of clay and silt lenses in the natural overburden deposits
- local groundwater recharge areas (e.g., streams, lakes)

Due to the fluvial nature of the overburden deposits (e.g., sand and clay lenses), shallow groundwater flow direction is best determined on a case-by-case basis. This is consistent with lithologies observed in borings installed within the Main Post area, which primarily consisted of fine-to-medium grained sands, with occasional lenses or laminations of gravel silt and/or clay.

USTs No. 90010-76 and 77 are located approximately 300 feet southeast of Parker's Creek, the nearest water body, which flows into the Shrewsbury River. Based on the Main Post topography, the groundwater flow in the area of T-49 is anticipated to be to the northwest.

1.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Work site health and safety hazards were minimized during all decommissioning activities. All areas which posed a vapor hazard were monitored by a qualified individual utilizing a calibrated photo-ionizer detector : Thermo Instruments Organic Vapor Monitor (OVM) – Model #580-B. The individual monitored the work area to confirm that there were no contaminants present in the breathing zone above OSHA's permissible exposure limits (PEL's).

1.4 REMOVAL OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK

1.4.1 General Procedures

- All underground utilities were marked out by the respective trade shops or utility contractor prior to excavation activities.
- All activities were carried out with high regard to safety and health and safeguarding of the environment.
- All excavated soils were visually examined and screened with an OVA for evidence of contamination. Potentially contaminated soils were identified and logged during closure activities.
- An NJDEP certified Subsurface Evaluator was present during all closure and remediation activities.

1.4.2 Underground Storage Tank Excavation

During decommissioning activities, surficial soil was carefully removed to expose the UST. The tanks were completely empty and contained no liquids prior to removal from the ground.

After the USTs were removed from the excavation, they was staged on an impervious surface, labeled and examined. No holes were found during the inspection by the Subsurface Evaluator. Soils surrounding the USTs were screened visually and with an OVA for evidence of contamination. Soil staining and an odor of petroleum hydrocarbons were observed. It was determined that remedial soil excavation would be conducted prior to sampling. DPW personnel were made aware of the field conditions that existed, prompting them to call the NJDEP Spill Hotline. The NJDEP assigned the site Case No. 01-05-24-1004-1.

1.5 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK DECOMMISSIONING AND DISPOSAL

Subsequent to disposal, the USTs were purged with air to remove vapors prior to cutting. A 4 foot by 3 foot access hole was made in the UST using a pneumatic ripper gun with a non-sparking bit. The USTs were cleaned first with rubber squeegees and then with adsorbent material broomed on the sidewalls and bottom. The adsorbent material was then drummed and subsequently placed into Ft. Monmouth's 'Oil Spill Debris' roll-off container for proper disposal. The atmosphere in and around the tanks were monitored using an OVM and an Oxygen/Lower Explosive Level (LEL) meter to ensure safe working conditions during cutting and cleaning activities.

The tanks were then transported by TVS to Beacon Metal Co., Inc., Throckmorton St., Freehold, NJ for disposal in compliance with all applicable regulations and laws. Refer to Appendix C for UST disposal certificate.

The Subsurface Evaluator labeled the USTs with the following information:

- site of origin
- NJDEP UST Facility ID number
- date of removal
- size of tank
- previous contents of tank

1.6 MANAGEMENT OF EXCAVATED SOILS

Based on OVA air monitoring and visual observations, approximately 55 cubic yards of potentially contaminated soil were excavated from the area surrounding the USTs. All soil was loaded into a truck and transported to the Main Post ID 27 Soil Staging Area (located behind Bldg.166). The soil was stockpiled on an impervious concrete pad and covered with heavy duty reinforced polyethylene tarps, prior to recycling at Soil Remediation of Philadelphia. Soils that did not exhibit signs of contamination were separated during the excavation and used as backfill.

2.0 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

2.1 OVERVIEW

The Remedial Investigation was managed by U.S. Army DPW personnel. All analyses were performed and reported by Fort Monmouth Environmental Testing Laboratory, a NJDEP-certified testing laboratory. All sampling was performed by a NJDEP Certified Subsurface Evaluator according to the methods described in the NJDEP Field Sampling Procedures Manual (1992). Sampling frequency and parameters analyzed complied with the NJDEP document *Technical Requirements for Site Remediation*, 7:26E-3.9 (June 7, 1993 and revisions dated February 3, 2003) which was the applicable regulation at the date of the closure. All records of the Remedial Investigation activities are maintained by the Fort Monmouth DPW Environmental Office.

The following Parties participated in Closure and Remedial Investigation Activities.

- Ft. Monmouth Directorate of Public Works-Environmental Branch
Contact Person: Joseph Fallon
Phone Number: (732) 532-6223
- Subsurface Evaluator, Tank Closure: Frank Accorsi
Employer: TECOM-Vinnell Services, Inc. (TVS)
Phone Number: (732) 532-5241
NJDEP License No.: 0010042
(TVS)NJDEP License No.: US252302
- Analytical Laboratory: Fort Monmouth Environmental Testing Laboratory
Contact Person: Dan Wright
Phone Number: (732) 532-4359
NJDEP Laboratory Certification No.: 13461

2.2 FIELD SCREENING/MONITORING

Field screening was performed by a NJDEP certified Subsurface Evaluator using an OVM and visual observations to identify potentially contaminated material. Soils were removed from the excavation surrounding USTs No. 90010-76 and 77 until no evidence of contamination remained.

2.3 SOIL AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

On May 24, 2001, post-remediation soil samples T-49-A, T-49-B, T-49-C, T-49-D, T49-E and T49-F(duplicate-E) were collected from a total of five (5) locations along the sidewalls and the bottom of the UST excavation. Sample T-49-B was mislabeled as being from the north sidewall, it was collected from the south sidewall. Groundwater was encountered in the excavation, in which a sample was collected (T49-GW). On December 12, 2002 a temporary well piezometer was installed. On December 12, 2002 and January 3, 2003 two (2) post-remediation groundwater samples (T-49-GW2 and T-49-GW3, respectively) were collected from the piezometer. Refer to soil sampling location map in Figure 3. All samples were analyzed for VOA and lead. Groundwater samples were also analyzed for semi-volatile analysis (SVOA).

The site assessment was performed by TVS personnel in accordance with the NJDEP *Technical Requirements for Site Remediation* and the NJDEP *Field Sampling Procedures Manual*. A summary of sampling activities and parameters analyzed is provided on Table 1. The post-remediation soil samples were collected using properly decontaminated stainless steel trowels. After collection, the samples were immediately placed on ice in a cooler and delivered to Fort Monmouth Environmental Testing Laboratory for analysis.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

Post-remediation soil samples were collected from a total of five locations on May 24, 2001 to evaluate soil conditions following removal of the USTs. All samples were analyzed for VOA and lead. The post-remediation soil sample results were compared to the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria (N.J.A.C. 7:26D and revisions dated February 3, 1994). A summary of the analytical results and comparison to the NJDEP soil cleanup criteria is provided on Table 2 and Table 3. The analytical data package, including associated quality control data, is provided in Appendix D.

Post-remediation soil samples collected on May 24, 2001 from the UST remedial excavation contained concentrations of volatile organic compounds below the NJDEP soil cleanup criteria. Samples T-49-A, T-49-C, T-49-D, T-49-E and T-49-F exhibited some compounds with concentrations above the method detection limits, but below the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria.

3.2 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS

Benzene and lead were not detected in any of the soil samples, but they were detected in the groundwater sample collected directly from the excavation. That sample contained benzene at 12.8 ug/L and lead at 194.3 ug/L, which are above the cleanup criteria of 1.0 ug/L and 10.0 ug/L, respectively. These results prompted a further groundwater investigation, in which a temporary groundwater piezometer was installed in the middle of where the former tanks were located using a Geoprobe. Two subsequent rounds of sampling indicated that diminishing levels of benzene and lead were documented. This is due to the fact that the source area has been removed. The groundwater sample collected on December 12, 2002, had concentrations of benzene and lead at Not Detected and 40.5 ug/L, respectively. The groundwater sample collected on January 10, 2003 had concentrations of benzene and lead at Not Detected and 5.1 ug/L, respectively.

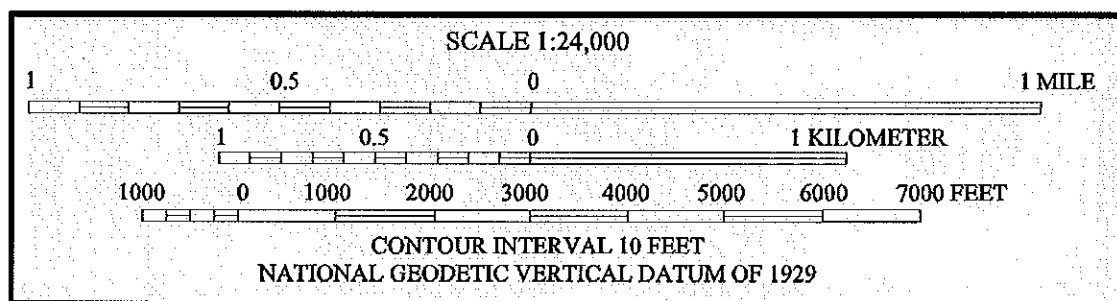
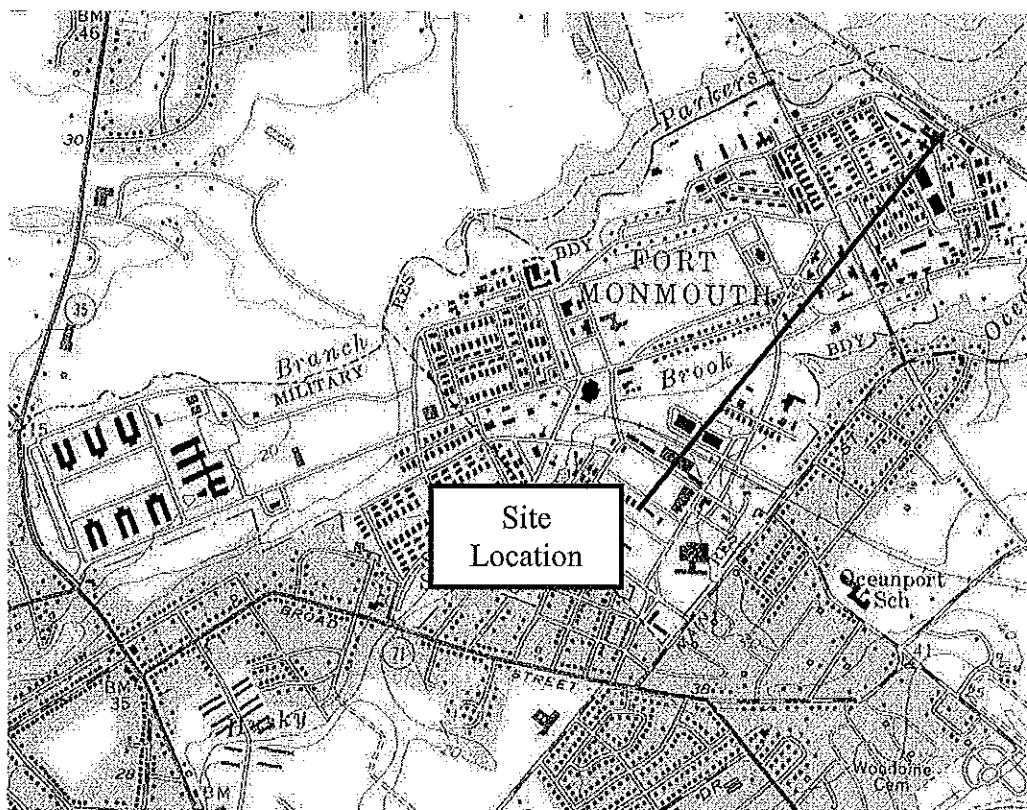
3.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analytical results for all of post-remediation soil samples collected from the UST closure excavation at T-49 were below the NJDEP soil cleanup criteria for volatile organic compounds and lead.

Based on the post-remediation soil sampling results, soils with VOA and lead concentrations exceeding the NJDEP Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria have been excavated from the location of former USTs No. 90010-76 and 77.

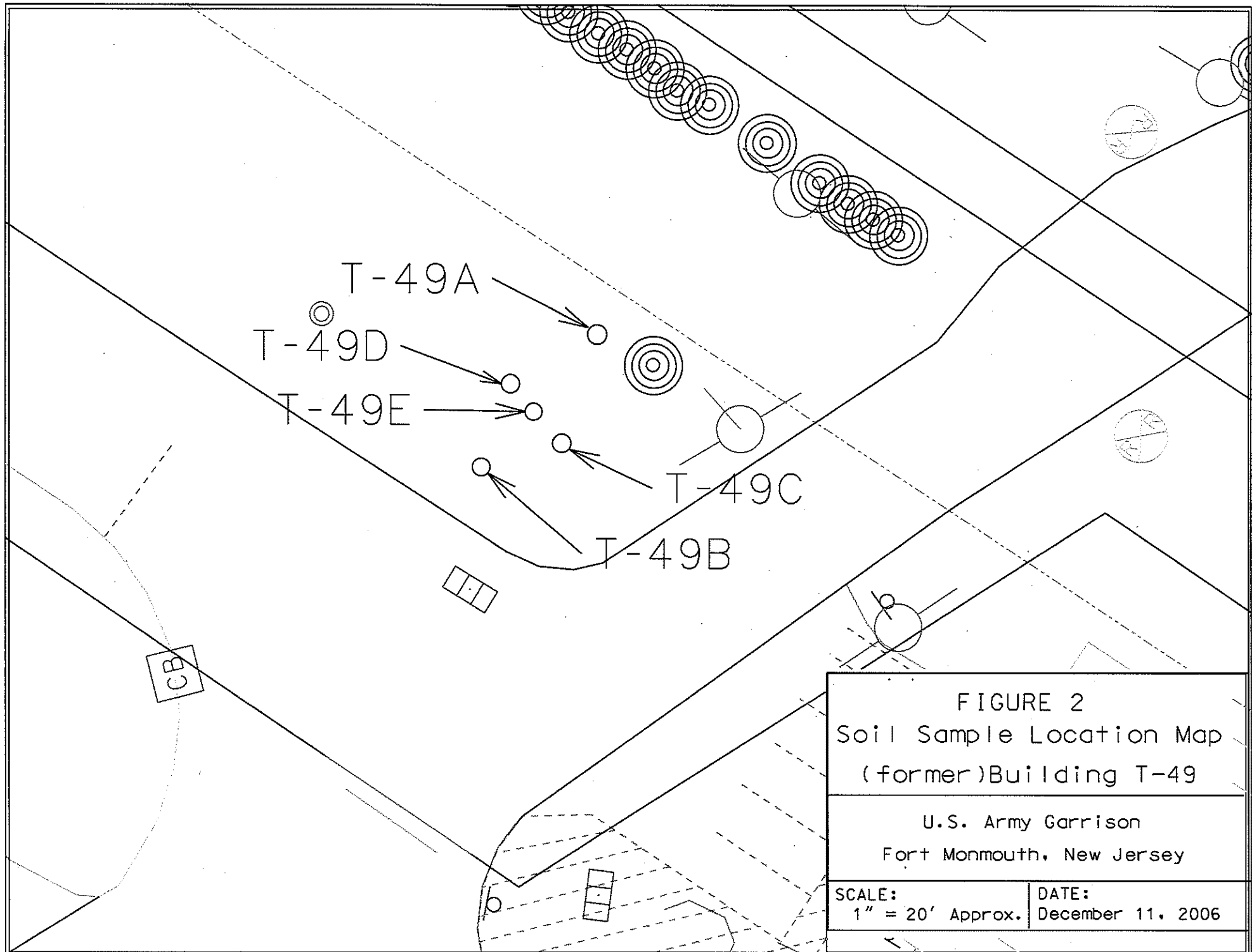
No Further Action is proposed in regard to the closure and remedial investigation of USTs No. 90010-76 and 77 at former Building T-49.

FIGURES



SOURCE: USGS 7½-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
LONG BRANCH QUADRANGLE, NEW JERSEY, 1981.

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
(FORMER)BUILDING T-49
USTS NO. 90010-76,77
FT. MONMOUTH, NJ



TABLES

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

FT. MONMOUTH, (former)BUILDING T-49, UST No. 90010-76 and 77
24 May 2001, 12 December 2002, 10 January 2003

SAMPLE ID	LAB SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE MATRIX	SAMPLE LOCATION/ DEPTH (in feet)	ANALYTICAL PARAMETER	ANALYTICAL METHOD
T-49-A	1614201	24-May-01	SOIL	NORTH WALL 5.5 – 6.0	VOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 7420
T-49-B	1614202	24-May-01	SOIL	SOUTH WALL 5.5 – 6.0	VOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 7420
T-49-C	1614203	24-May-01	SOIL	EAST WALL 5.5 – 6.0	VOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 7420
T-49-D	1614204	24-May-01	SOIL	WEST WALL 5.5 – 6.0	VOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 7420
T-49-E	1614205	24-May-01	SOIL	BOTTOM 7.0-7.5	VOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 7420
T-49-F(dupl-E)	1614206	24-May-01	SOIL	BOTTOM 7.0-7.5	VOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 7420
T-49-GW	1614207	24-May-01	AQUEOUS	EXCAVATION 6.0	SVOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 8270, 7420
TRIP BLANK	1614208	24-May-01	METHANOL	---	VOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 7420
TRIP BLANK	1614209	24-May-01	METHANOL	---	VOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 7420
T-49-GW2	2088103	12-Dec-02	AQUEOUS	WELL POINT 6.0	SVOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 8270, 7420
T-49-GW3	3001703	10-Jan-03	AQUEOUS	WELL POINT 6.0	SVOA, Lead	SW-846, 8260, 8270, 7420

ABBREVIATIONS:

VOA = Volatile Organic Analysis, EPA SW-846, Method 8260

SVOA = Semi-Volatile Organic Analysis, EPA SW-846, Method 8270

Lead = EPA SW-846, Method 7420

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS-SOIL

FT. MONMOUTH, (former) Building T-49, UST No. 90010-76 and 77

24 May 2001

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, LEAD

SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE DATE	Benzene	Toluene	Ethylbenzene	Xylenes (total)	Lead
UNITS		mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg
T-49-A	24 May 2001	ND	0.71	ND	ND	ND
T-49-B	24 May 2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
T-49-C	24 May 2001	ND	1.10	ND	ND	ND
T-49-D	24 May 2001	ND	1.60	ND	ND	ND
T-49-E	24 May 2001	ND	0.07	0.26	ND	ND
T-49-F (dupl.-E)	24 May 2001	ND	ND	0.64	0.30	ND
Trip Blank	24 May 2001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NJDEP Criteria	Residential	3	1,000	1,000	410	400

ABBREVIATIONS:

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram = parts per million (ppm)

ND = Compound Not Detected

NA = Compound Not Analyzed

Notes:

Gray shading indicates exceedance of NJDEP

Residential Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria

TABLE 3

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR VOLATILE, SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, LEAD
BUILDING NO. T-49
FT. MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

Sample I.D.	Laboratory I.D.	Sample Date	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl-benzene	Xylenes (Total)	Naphthalene	Fluoranthene	Pyrene	Lead
UNITS:			ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
T-49-GW	1614207	24-May-01	12.8	9	198.0	55.0	6.4	2.4	1.7	194.3
T-49-GW2	2088103	12-Dec-02	ND	ND	3.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	40.5
T-49-GW3	3001703	10-Jan-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.1
NJDEP CRITERIA:	Ground water		1	1,000	700	NLE	NLE	300	200	10

Abbreviations:

ug/L: micrograms per Liter=parts per billion(ppb)
 ND: Indicates compound Not Detected above method detection limits.
 NA: Indicates not analyzed.
 NLE: No Limit Established.
 J: Compound identified below detection limit.

Notes:

Gray shading indicates exceedance of NJDEP Ground Water Quality Criteria

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATIONS

Site Remediation Program
UST Site Remedial Investigation Report

A. Facility Name: Ft. Monmouth, Main Post, (former) Building T-49
Facility Street Address: Leonard Ave. and Hazen Drive
Municipality: Oceanport County: Monmouth
Block: NA Lot(s): NA Telephone Number: 732-532-6223

B. Owner (RP)'s Name: U.S. Army Garrison - Directorate of Public Works
Street Address: 173 Riverside Ave. City: Ft. Monmouth
State: NJ Zip: 07703 Telephone Number: 732-532-6223

C. (Check as appropriate)
☐ Site Investigation
Report (SIR) \$500 Fee
☐ Remedial Investigation
Report (RIR) \$1000 Fee

D. (Complete all that apply)
Assigned Case Manager: Greg Zalaskus
UST Registration Number: 90010-76, 90010, 77 (7 digits)
• Incident Report Number: 01-05-24-1004-1 (10 or 12 digits)
• Tank Closure Number C(N)9 - C 9 - C9 - (7 characters)

E. Certification by the Subsurface Evaluator:

The attached report conforms to the specific reporting requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26E Yes No

Name: Frank Accorsi Signature: _____ UST Cert. No.: 0010042
Firm: Tecom-Vinnell Services, Inc. Firm's UST Cert. Number: US252302
Firm Address: P.O. Box 60 City: Ft. Monmouth
State: NJ Zip: 07703 Telephone Number: 732-532-5241

(NOTE: Certification numbers required only if work was conducted on USTs regulated per N.J.S.A. 5 8: 10A-2 1 et seq.)

F. Certification by the Responsible Party(ies) of the Facility:

The following certification shall be signed [according to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7: 14B-1.7(b)] as follows:

1. For a Corporation by a person authorized by a resolution of the board of directors to sign the document. A copy of the resolution, certified as a true copy by the secretary of the corporation, shall be submitted along with the certification; or
2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
3. For a municipality, State, federal or other public agency by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected Official.

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this application and all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, 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."

Name (Print or Type): _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____

Company Name: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX B

UST DISPOSAL CERTIFICATE

NAME: Fort Monmouth

MATERIAL: 5000
10000 gl. Tank

PRICE: 50¢ PER LB./100 LBS.

DRIVER: 2 ON OFF

TRUCK: Blue Flat Bed

TRACTOR # _____ TRAILER # _____

BEACON METAL CO., INC.

☒ 215 THROCKMORTON STREET
FREEHOLD, NJ 07728
(732) 462-0543

☐ 73 MAIN STREET
SOUTH AMBOY, NJ 08879
(732) 727-2300

ID NO. 2
WEIGHIN 31840 LB

GROSS 31840 LB
W TARE 22960 LB
NET 8880 LB

TIME 15:30 14 NOV 01
TIME 15:07 14 NOV 01

44.40

NAME: Fort Monmouth

MATERIAL: 5000
10000 gl. Tank

PRICE: 50¢ PER LB./100 LBS.

DRIVER: 2 ON OFF

TRUCK: Blue Flat Bed

TRACTOR # _____ TRAILER # _____

BEACON METAL CO., INC.

☒ 215 THROCKMORTON STREET
FREEHOLD, NJ 07728
(732) 462-0543

☐ 73 MAIN STREET
SOUTH AMBOY, NJ 08879
(732) 727-2300

ID NO. 3
WEIGHIN 31920 LB

GROSS 31920 LB
W TARE 23040 LB
NET 8880 LB

TIME 11:35 14 NOV 01
TIME 11:19 14 NOV 01

\$44.40

APPENDIX C

ANALYTICAL DATA PACKAGES