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:

"Proposed Plan for Landfill Sites FTMM-02 and FTMM-08 (March 2017)"

PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING THE REMEDIATION INFORMATION AND CERTIFICATION

Full Legal Name of the Person Responsible for Conducting the Remediation: William R. Colvin
Representative First Name: William Representative Last Name: Colvin
Title: Fort Monmouth BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC)
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Mailing Address: P.O. Box 148
City/Town: Oceanport State: NJ Zip Code: 07757
Email Address: william.r.colvin18.civ@mail.mil

This certification shall be signed by the person responsible for conducting the remediation who is submitting this notification in accordance with Administrative Requirements for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites rule at N.J.A.C. 7:26C-1.5(a).

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein, including all attached documents, and that based on my inquiry 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: William R Colvin Date: 3/23/17

Name/Title: William R. Colvin, PMP, CHMM, PG
BRAC Environmental Coordinator

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District and Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama, Worldwide Environmental Restoration Services

PROPOSED PLAN FOR LANDFILL SITES FTMM-02 AND FTMM-08

Fort Monmouth, Oceanport, Monmouth County, New Jersey **March 2017**

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Army is presenting this **Proposed Plan*** for the public to review and comment regarding the **preferred alternative** proposed for two former landfills at Fort Monmouth (FTMM) in Oceanport, Monmouth County, New Jersey: FTMM-02 and FTMM-08. The U.S. Army (Army) is the lead agency for FTMM in accordance with **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** and Executive Order 12580. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) is the state support agency under the **National Contingency Plan (NCP)** for FTMM. The Army, in consultation with NJDEP, shall make the final selection of the response action for sites FTMM-02 and FTMM-08.

Remedial investigations (**RIs**) were performed at FTMM-02 and FTMM-08 for soil from 1998 through 2000 and for groundwater from 1997 through 2013. Results from the RIs for FTMM-02 concluded that risks to human health and the environment from soil and **groundwater** at the landfill are within acceptable ranges for the current and future intended land use which consists of passive open space, and therefore, no further action (NFA) is required under CERCLA. However, to provide safety protection for future non-residential use, a vegetated soil cover will be placed over the FTMM-02 landfill area. **A Feasibility Study (FS)** was conducted at FTMM-08, since there were unacceptable risks and hazards to human health associated with direct contact with **constituents of potential concern (COPC)** in soil.

Since there are areas where **polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs)** were detected in soil at both sites, the Army considered both the NJDEP Guidance on Coordination of NJDEP and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) PCB Remediation Policies (NJDEP, 2013) in evaluating the remedial alternatives. The USEPA considers sites to be remediated if PCB concentrations in soil do not exceed 1 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) or if the final remedial levels are greater than 1 mg/kg and less than or equal to 25 mg/kg and the site is covered with an appropriate cap. Therefore, limited soil excavations of isolated areas will be conducted at FTMM-02 and FTMM-08 to remove soils with PCB concentrations in excess of the Toxic Substance and Control Act (TSCA) self-implementing cleanup level pf 25

* Words or phrases shown in **BOLD** are defined in the glossary at the end of this document.

Dates to Remember:
PLEASE MARK YOUR CALENDAR

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:
March 28, 2017 – April 27, 2017
The Army will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period. Written comments may be postmarked or emailed by April 27, 2017 and sent to:

BRAC Environmental Coordinator
OACSIM - U.S. Army Fort Monmouth
Attn: Mr. William Colvin
P.O. Box 148
Oceanport, NJ 08641
Email: william.r.colvin18.civ@mail.mil

PUBLIC MEETING:
April 12, 2017
The Army will hold a public meeting to explain the Proposed Plan and the proposed remedial alternative. Oral and written comments will also be accepted at the meeting. The meeting will be held at Eatontown Public Library, 33 Broad Street, Eatontown, New Jersey 07724.

The Proposed Plan can be found at http://www.pica.army.mil/ftmonmouth/ or the Fort Monmouth Environmental Restoration Public Information Repository (the Administrative Record) at the following location:

Monmouth County Library, Eastern Branch
1001 Route 35, Shrewsbury, NJ
Phone: (732) 683-8980
Hours: Mon-Thurs, 9am-9pm; Fri-Sat, 9am-5pm; and Sun, 1pm-5pm

mg/kg. Excavated soil will be disposed of off-site at an approved facility. A **pre-design investigation (PDI)** was conducted at each site in September 2016 to support the limited PCB hotspot removal to determine lateral and vertical extent of PCB concentrations greater than of 25 mg/kg.

Soils containing PCB concentrations greater than 25 mg/kg and less than 50 mg/kg will be disposed of at an off-site TSCA approved non-hazardous landfill disposal facility (Subtitle D). Soils containing PCB concentrations greater than 50 mg/kg will be disposed of at an off-site TSCA approved hazardous disposal facility (Subtitle C). After removal and off-site disposal of isolated soil areas with concentrations of PCBs exceeding 25 mg/kg, a vegetated soil cover or functional equivalent (e.g., such as open field with porous pavement) will be placed over each landfill. At FTMM-02, the soil cover will be installed to provide safety protection for non-residential use from future exposure to solid waste at the landfill. At FTMM-08, the soil cover or functional equivalent will be installed to provide public health protection due to potential direct contact with COPCs in soils. The vegetated soil covers or functional equivalent will also be used to control surface water runoff and erosion and will be installed to be consistent with the NJDEP Solid Waste requirements. **Institutional controls (ICs)** to maintain the soil cover and prevent residential land use will be placed on each landfill.

This Proposed Plan describes the preferred alternative as removal of isolated soil areas with concentrations of PCBs exceeding 25 mg/kg followed by the installation of a vegetated soil cover at FTMM-02 and at FTMM-08 a vegetated soil cover or functional equivalent. ICs and **engineering controls (ECs)** will be installed to control exposure to solid waste at the landfills for future non-residential users, and provides the rationale for this preference. In addition, **land use controls (LUCs**) to maintain the vegetated soil cover and prevent residential land use will be implemented at the landfills through a **LUC Implementation Plan (LUCIP)** to document the ICs, location of the ECs, and identify procedural responsibilities including landfill cover inspections, monitoring and reporting, and long-term management requirements. As part of the LUCs, the existing **Classification Exception Area (CEA)** at FTMM-02 would be revised and would remain in place until NJDEP **Ground Water Quality Standard (GWQS)** are achieved at the site. At FTMM-08, a CEA would be established to address those compounds (benzene and tetrachloroethene [PCE]), which exceed the NJDEP GWQS, and would remain in place until NJDEP GWQS are achieved at the site.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

As the lead agency for implementing the environmental response program at FTMM, the Army has prepared this Proposed Plan in accordance with CERCLA Section 117(a) and Section 300.430(f)(2) of the NCP to continue its community awareness efforts and to encourage public participation. After the public has the opportunity to review and comment on this Proposed Plan, the Army will summarize and respond to the comments received during the public comment period at a public meeting. Information on the times and places for public comment and the public meeting are shown in the box on Page 1.

Local community members and other interested parties are encouraged to review this Proposed Plan and submit comments. The Army will carefully consider all comments received from the public and provide responses which will be compiled into a **Responsiveness Summary**. The decision on which action is appropriate for the landfills will be detailed in a **Decision Document**, which will include the Responsiveness Summary.

This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the Final RI Report for FTMM-02 (Parsons, 2016) and the Final RI/FS Report for FTMM-08 (Parsons, 2016) and other documents contained in the **Administrative Record** file for FTMM and on the website listed in the box on Page 1. The Army encourages the public to review these documents to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the landfills and all associated activities.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMM is located in the central-eastern portion of New Jersey in Monmouth County, approximately 45 miles south of New York City, New York, 70 miles northeast of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and 40 miles east of Trenton, New Jersey. The Atlantic Ocean is approximately 3 miles to the east. FTMM was comprised of three areas: the Main Post (MP), the Charles Wood Area (CWA),

shown on Figure 1, and the Evans Area (EA) (not shown). FTMM's MP and CWA were selected for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission in 2005, and officially closed on September 15, 2011. (The EA was closed under BRAC in 1998 and has since been transferred from FTMM.)

Figure 1: Fort Monmouth Location

Suspected hazardous waste sites were initially identified at FTMM in a report prepared in May 1980 (U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency [USATHAMA]). Thirty-seven sites at the MP, CWA, and EA were identified as having known or suspected waste material. It was recommended that FTMM perform surface water and groundwater sampling at the Installation's landfills.

A study was conducted in 1980 at locations that were considered to be major landfill areas. The locations of the landfills covered under this Proposed Plan are shown on Figure 2. A timeline of significant events including the years of operation since FTMM opened nearly 100 years ago is provided on Figure 3 for FTMM-02 and FTMM-08. During the 1980 study, groundwater and surface water samples were collected and analyzed for compliance with National **Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards**. The study concluded that the targeted chemicals were not found at high enough concentrations to cause degradation to ground or surface water, but it was recommended that FTMM submit a landfill registration statement to the NJDEP (USATHAMA, 1988).

A follow-up evaluation was completed in 1988 to determine if environmental/hazardous waste disposal conditions at FTMM (including the landfills) had changed since the assessment in 1980. Based on an assessment of available data, it was recommended that USATHAMA not conduct a site investigation (SI), but that surface water and groundwater sampling at the landfills continue (USATHAMA, 1988). Numerous investigations were conducted at FTMM including the landfills over the past 30 years. The most recent RI report for each landfill is a compilation of previous investigations, and an evaluation of available analytical data collected from each site.

SITE CHARACTERIZATION

Major vegetation zones at FTMM consist of landscaped areas, wetlands, **riparian** areas, upland forests, and old field habitats. Much of the upland areas of the MP consist of extensive areas of regularly mowed lawns and landscaped areas. Detailed vegetation information can be found in the Baseline Ecological Evaluation (BEE) Report (Shaw, 2012).

FTMM is situated on Coastal Plain deposits which are unconsolidated material that has not been cemented or compacted. Soil encountered at FTMM is comprised of brown, fine to coarse sand with fine gravel and root fragments and green/gray/black sandy silt and clay with varying amounts of sand and gravel.

Groundwater is typically encountered at the MP and in the surrounding areas at shallow depths 2 to 9 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater elevations fluctuate with the tidal action in area creeks (AECOM, 2013). New Jersey GWQS classify groundwater for FTMM as Class II-A: **potable water** with secondary uses including agricultural and industrial (NJDEP, 2010).

Since the landfills at FTMM-02 and FTMM-08 have been inactive since 1968 and 1981, respectively (see Figure 3), there has been steady growth and stabilization of vegetation (grass, trees, and bushes) at each site. The anticipated future land use for the two landfill sites included in this Proposed Plan is passive open space (Edaw, Inc., 2008) or possibily an open field with porious parking lots. Land planned for use as "open space" is expected to remain undeveloped, with only occasional maintenance activities (e.g., grounds keeping), utility work associated with underground or overhead utilities that may be present within the site boundary, and

Figure 2 - Main Post Landfill Locations

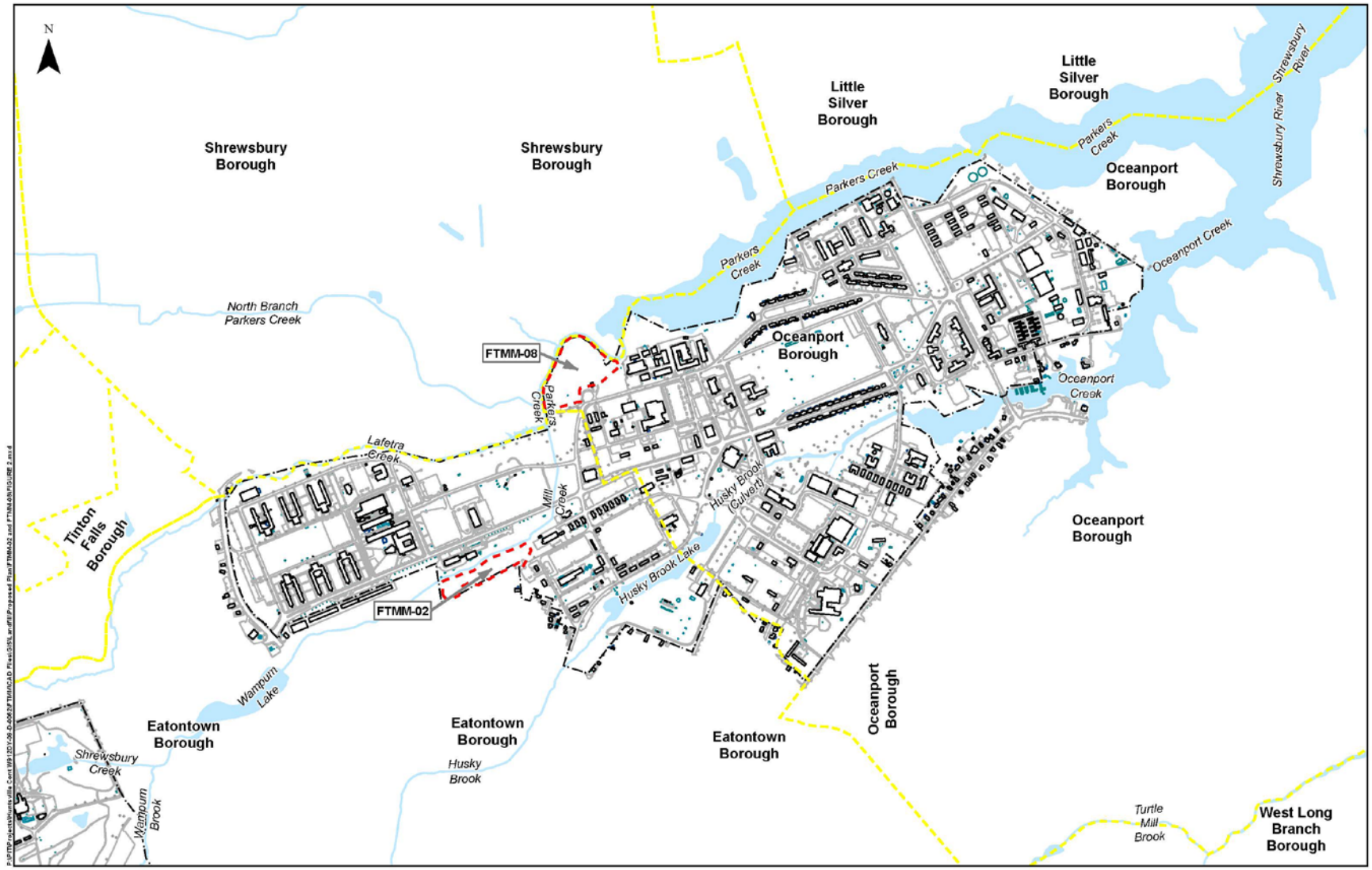
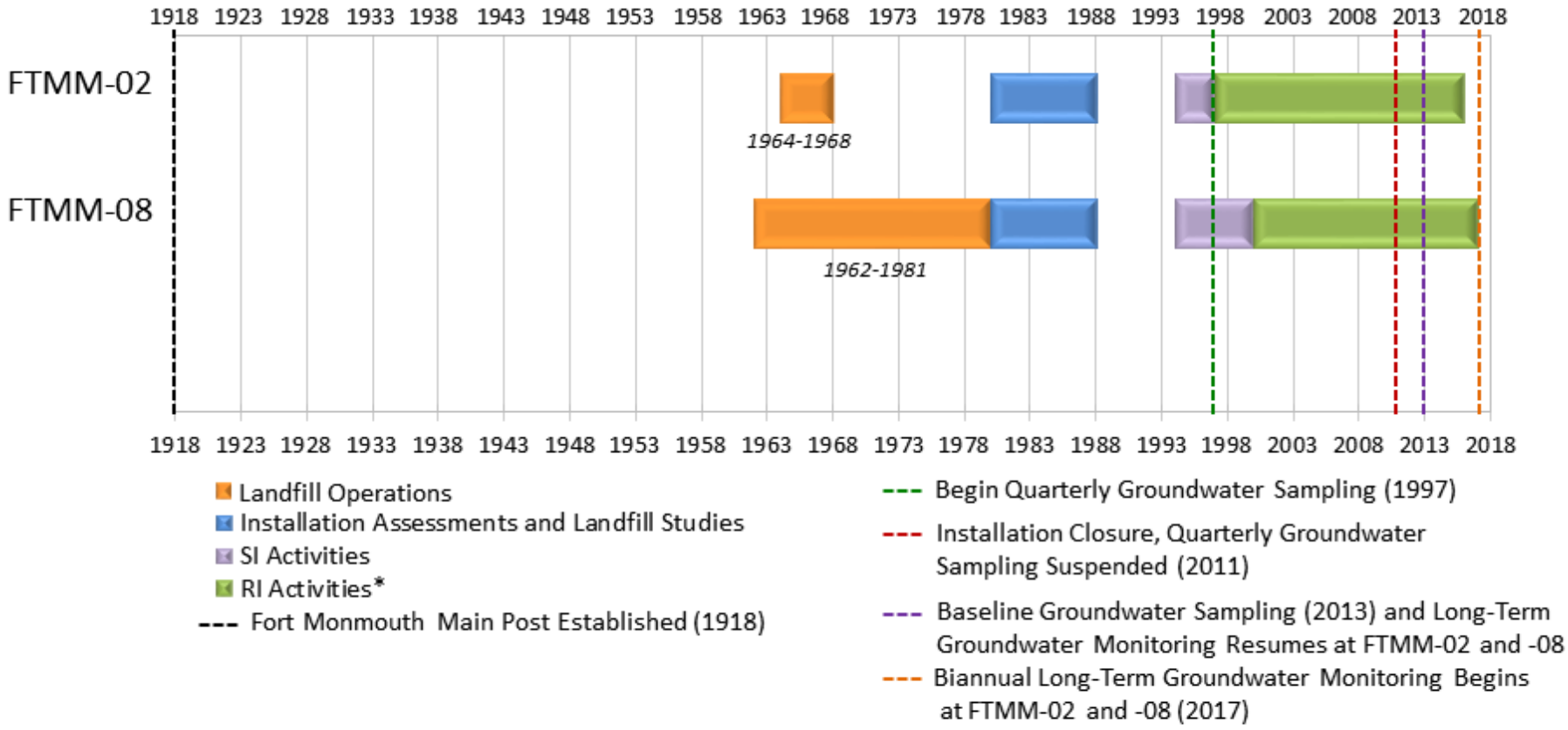


Figure 3 – Timeline of Significant Events



*End date denotes NJDEP acceptance or anticipated acceptance of Final RI Report for FTMM-02 and Final RI/FS Report for FTMM-08.

recreational activity (e.g., hiking and biking on established trails).

To determine the nature and extent of contamination at each landfill site, chemical concentrations measured during SIs and RIs were compared to Federal (USEPA) and State (NJDEP) residential, non-residential, and **Impact to Groundwater (IGW)** screening criteria as well as FTMM-specific background concentrations for metals. NJDEP comparison criteria included:

- Residential Direct Contact Soil Remediation Standards (RDCSRS), Non-Residential Direct Contact Soil Remediation Standards (NRDCSRS), and IGW screening levels (SLs) for soils and sediments;
- GWQS for groundwater;
- Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS) for surface water; and
- USEPA TSCA self-implementing cleanup level of 25 mg/kg were used for PCBs in low occupancy areas.

USEPA **Regional Screening Levels (RSLs**) for soil and groundwater were used for comparison purposes because the Army is required to complete a CERCLA-compliant RI (including **human health risk assessment [HHRA]**). Therefore, RSLs were used to identify those chemicals that are COPCs. COPCs were then evaluated in a HHRA. No COPCs were determined to be **constituents of concern (COCs)** at FTMM-02 and only eight were determined to be COCs in soil at FTMM-08.

The following subsections describe site characterization activities for soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediments for each landfill site covered by this Proposed Plan. The results of the HHRAs for each site are presented following site characterization.

FTMM-02

FTMM-02 landfill is located in the southwest corner of the MP and has an area of approximately 6.5 acres. The site is bordered by Mill Creek to the north, Building 1122 to the east, an open grassed area to the west, and an abandoned railroad track bed to the south (Figure 4).

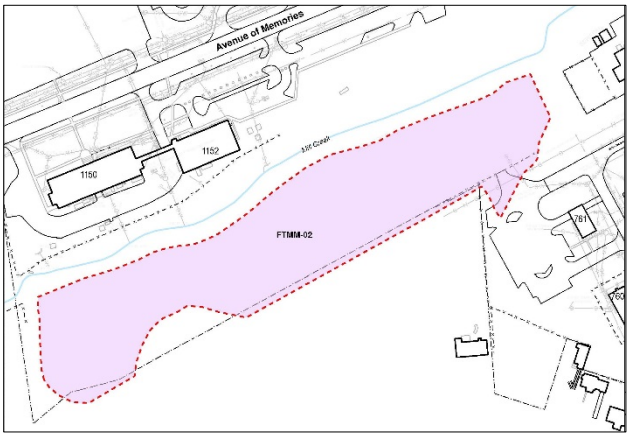


Figure 4 – FTMM-02 Site Boundary and Layout

FTMM-02 was in operation from approximately 1964 to 1968 and was reportedly used for the general disposal of domestic and industrial wastes. The landfill soil cover material ranges in thickness from 0 to 10 feet and averages 2.4 feet thick. Previous investigations at FTMM-02 are summarized below, and the Final RI Report was submitted to NJDEP in January 2016 (Parsons, 2016) and subsequently approved by NJDEP (September, 2016).

Soil

A total of 390 near-surface soil samples were collected from 193 borings from November 1998 to June 1999. The samples were collected between 6 and 12 inches bgs except for the **volatile organic compound (VOC)** samples, which were collected at approximately 24 inches bgs.

A total of 622 soil samples were collected and analyzed for total PCBs from 73 Geoprobe® borings in the eastern and westerns portions of FTMM-02 in February 1999 for a focused PCB soil investigation. Samples were collected continuously every six inches from the ground surface to the groundwater table, approximately 8 feet bgs.

A total of 208 soil samples were collected from Geoprobe® borings from March 1999 through January 2000 to delineate VOC (benzene and chlorobenzene) concentrations in the soil and shallow groundwater. Samples were collected continuously from the ground surface (1 foot bgs) to just below the groundwater table to 9 feet bgs.

Concentrations of one VOC, six **semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)**, three pesticides, five PCBs plus total PCBs, and 14 metals exceeded their current NJDEP RDCSRS and/or

USEPA RSL in at least one soil sample. VOCs, SVOCs, metals, pesticides, and PCBs were evaluated as COPCs in soil in the HHRA, and none were identifed as COCs. However, the presence of PCBs in soil requires further consideration based on the NJDEP Guidance on Coodination of NJDEP and USEPA PCB Remediation Policies (NJDEP, 2013).

A total of 37 soil samples were collected from 18 borings in September 2016 for the PDI. Samples were collected in two areas (central-west and central-east) at depths ranging from 3.3 to 8.5 feet bgs depending on historical concentrations and were analyzed for PCBs. Soil samples were collected until PCB concentrations were less than 25 mg/kg to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the excavation areas.

Groundwater

Between 1995 and 2000, 24 groundwater monitoring wells were installed at FTMM-02 to investigate and monitor contaminants in groundwater. Groundwater sampling was conducted quarterly from May 1997 through 2013. Groundwater samples were analyzed for metals, VOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and SVOCs until June 2004 when the groundwater long-term monitoring (LTM) program was reduced to 16 wells and samples were analyzed only for VOCs based upon approval from the NJDEP. The sampling data from the most recent eight quarters (November 2009 to August 2011), the August 2013 Baseline Sampling Event (BSE) (Parsons, 2013), and the 2014 Annual Sampling Event (ASE) were evaluated as being representative of recent conditions. Following the recommendations in the August 2013 BSE report (Parsons, 2014), NJDEP subsequently agreed to the continuation of annual groundwater sampling for VOCs at select monitoring wells (NJDEP, 2014).

Injections of **Oxygen Release Compounds (ORC)** were performed at six distinct areas in and around FTMM-02 where elevated concentrations of VOCs (benzene and chlorobenzene) were detected in shallow groundwater. The NJDEP approved the implementation of an Enzyme-Enhanced Bioremediation program, supplemented by ORC. Four ORC injections events were performed at the landfill from March 2001 through July 2005 (U.S. Army, 2012).

Surface Water

Surface water samples were collected from upstream and downstream sampling locations during the SI and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, total target analyte list metals, soluble metals, and cyanide. Between October 1996 and September 2010, quarterly sampling events were conducted that included three surface water samples in the vicinity of the site. Surface water samples were analyzed for VOCs only until 2000, when pesticides and PCBs were added at two locations and in November 2004, metals were added at one location. Pesticides and PCBs were dropped from the program in March 2009.

During the eight most recent sampling events (December 2008 through September 2010), two VOCs (PCE and trichloroethene [TCE]) were detected adjacent to the site at concentrations exceeding the NJDEP Fresh Water SWQS. Downstream concentrations were similar to or lower than concentrations detected upstream. If detected analytes that exceeded the USEPA **National Recommended Water Quality Standard (NRWQC)** in surface water samples were also detected upstream of the site at a similar or greater concentration, then it was not considered a COPC. Since the detected concentrations in downstream were similar to or lower than concentrations detected upstream of the site, it was determined that the VOC concentrations exceeding the SWQS originated from an offsite source and upstream of FTMM-02. Only the upstream surface water location had samples collected for metals. Four metals were detected at concentrations that exceeded their respective NJDEP Fresh Water SWQS and/or USEPA Human Health criterion. Since the sample was collected upstream of the site, it was determined that the metals concentrations exceeding the SWQS originated from an offsite source and upstream of FTMM-02. Therefore, no COPCs were retained for surface water.

Sediment

Sediment sampling was conducted in April 2000 along Mill Creek adjacent to FTMM-02 to determine if there were PCB-related impacts to stream sediments. 26 sediment samples were analyzed for total PCBs and compared to both NJDEP and USEPA criteria. The April 2000 sediment sampling resulted in no detections above the NJDEP NRDCSRS or USEPA Industrial Soil RSL.

A total of 13 sediment samples were also collected from Mill Creek, adjacent to FTMM-02 as part of the 2010 BEE (Shaw, 2012). The samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and metals. The BEE concluded that constituents in sediment at FTMM-02 were unlikely to have a deleterious effect on sensitive ecological receptors or habitats, and additional ecological assessments were not warranted or recommended.

FTMM-08

FTMM-08 is located in the northern portion of the MP and is bounded by Parkers Creek to the north, west, and east, and by Sherrill Avenue to the south (Figure 5). FTMM-08 has an area of approxmately 6.5 acres. It was in use as a landfill between 1962 and 1981, and was reportedly used for the disposal of domestic and industrial waste.

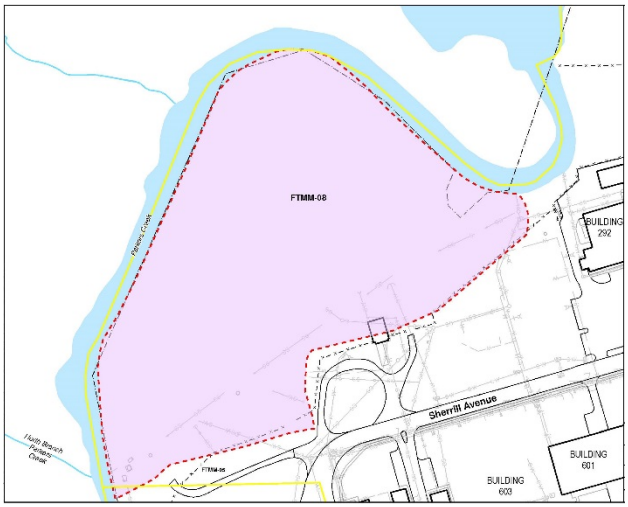


Figure 5 – FTMM-08 Site Boundary and Layout

The landfill soil cover material ranges in thickness from 0 to 4 feet with an average of 2.4 feet thick. Previous investigations at FTMM-08 are summarized below, and the Final RI/FS Report was submitted to NJDEP in April 2016 (Parsons, 2016).

Soil

A total of 614 near-surface soil samples were collected from 291 borings from November 1998 through June 1999. Samples collected at approximately 2 feet bgs were analyzed for VOCs, and samples collected between 0.5 and 1 foot bgs were analyzed for metals, SVOCs, pesticides, and PCBs. Concentrations of one VOC, 18 SVOCs, eight pesticides, three PCBs, and 17 metals exceeded their current NJDEP RDCSRS and/or USEPA Residential Soil RSL in at least one near-surface soil sample (0-2 feet bgs). Concentrations of 14 SVOCs, six pesticides, three PCBs, and eight metals exceeded their NJDEP NRDCSRS and/or USEPA Industrial Soil RSL in at least one near-surface soil sample. Concentrations of 11 VOCs, 30 SVOCs, 10 pesticides, four PCBs, and 18 metals exceeded their NJDEP IGW SL and/or USEPA Protection of Groundwater RSL in at least one near-surface soil sample. The maximum-detected concentrations of all of the metals targeted for analysis exceeded their maximum background concentrations for the MP. PCB concentrations exceeding NJDEP and USEPA screening criteria were also detected to a depth of 15.5 feet bgs in deeper borings. VOCs, SVOCs, metals, and PCBs were evaluated as COPCs in soil in the HHRA, and 6 SVOCs, one PCB, and one metal were identifed as COCs.

Supplemental soil samples were collected from 22 soil borings in August and October 1999 near a well located in the center of the landfill for PCB-impacted soil delineation and to confirm that site soil was the source of PCB groundwater contamination. A total of 293 samples were collected from the surface to 0.5 feet bgs and then at alternating half foot intervals (1 to 1.5 feet, 2 to 2.5 feet, etc.) to depths of 7.5 to 16.5 feet bgs.

A total of 50 soil samples were collected from 27 borings in September 2016 for the PDI. Samples were collected in three areas (northeast, northwest, and central) at depths ranging from 1 to 15.5 feet bgs depending on historical concentrations and were analyzed for PCBs. Soil samples were collected until PCB concentrations were less than 25 mg/kg to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of the excavation areas.

Groundwater

In 1994, 1995, 1998, 1999, and in 2010, 16 groundwater monitoring wells were installed at FTMM-08 to investigate and monitor contaminants in groundwater and to determine if leachate from the landfill was impacting groundwater quality. Quarterly groundwater monitoring occurred from June 1997 to August 2011, using a network of up to 15 monitoring wells. The sampling data from the most recent eight quarters (December 2009 to August 2011),

the August 2013 BSE, and the 2014 ASE were evaluated as being representative of recent conditions. Following the recommendations in the August 2013 BSE report (Parsons, 2014), NJDEP subsequently agreed to the continuation of annual groundwater sampling for VOCs at select monitoring wells (NJDEP, 2014).

Injections of **Hydrogen Releasing Compound (HRC®)** were performed at two areas at FTMM-08 to enhance the degradation of PCE concentrations detected in shallow groundwater at adjacent landfill site FTMM-05 using naturally occurring microorganisms already present in the subsurface. The injections were performed over multiple 3- to 6-month time periods in 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 to facilitate the enhanced anaerobic degradation of PCE in groundwater.

Detected analyte concentrations were compared to Federal and State screening criteria for potable water, as well as MP-specific background concentrations for metals to identify COPCs. During this period, concentrations of 11 VOCs, one pesticide, and 19 metals exceeded their NJDEP GWQS and/or the USEPA Tapwater RSL in at least one sample. Concentrations of 13 of these 19 metals also exceeded the maximum background concentration for the MP.

Surface Water

To determine whether site-related contamination had impacted nearby surface waters, surface water samples were collected at four to five locations in Mill Creek, Lafetra Creek, and Parkers Creek from October 1996 to September 2010. These sampling stations have historically been associated with FTMM-08 and are located upstream, adjacent to, and downstream of the landfill.

During the eight quarters of surface water monitoring data (December 2008 to September 2010), two VOCs and four metals were detected at concentrations exceeding the NJDEP SWQS and/or USEPA Human Health criterion. Concentrations of two VOCs (PCE and cis-1,2-dicloroethene [cis-1,2-DCE]) and three of the four metals (arsenic, mercury, thallium) detected downstream of FTMM-08 were similar to or less than concentrations detected upstream of the site. PCE and cis-1,2-DCE exceedances were detected at two sampling locations located up-stream of FTMM-08 along Mill Creek beyond FTMM's MP boundary. The single exceedance of the USEPA criterion for the fourth metal (lead) in downstream surface water was anomalous and unrepresentative. Therefore, based on the assessment of surface water quality data for the most recent eight quarterly sampling events, there are no surface water COPCs associated with FTMM-08.

Sediment

Sediment sampling was conducted in April 2000 in Parkers Creek to evaluate potential PCB-related impacts to stream sediments associated with FTMM-08. One PCB (Aroclor 1254) was detected in two of 21 samples at concentrations that exceed the NJDEP RDCSRS, NRDCSRS, and the USEPA Residential and Non-Residential Soil RSLs. Although PCBs were detected in near-surface soils at isolated locations at FTMM-08, Aroclor 1254 was not detected in the soil samples. Therefore, it is likely that one or more sources upstream or otherwise outside of FTMM-08 have contributed PCBs to the sediments in Parkers Creek and therefore there are no sediment COPCs.

A total of 10 sediment samples were also collected from Parkers Creek adjacent to FTMM-08 as part of the 2010 BEE (Shaw, 2012). Samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs and metals. The BEE concluded that constituents in sediment at FTMM-08 were unlikely to have a deleterious effect on sensitve ecological receptors or habitats and additonal assessments are not warranted or recommended.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF RESPONSE ACTION

As part of the preferred remedy, soils with PCB concentrations in excess of 25 mg/kg will be ex-cavated from both FTMM-02 and FTMM-08, consistent with the coordination of NJDEP and USEPA PCB Remediation Policies. Excavated soils containing PCB concentrations less than 25 mg/kg will remain onsite and will be used to backfill the excavated areas at the landfills; and the excavated soils with concentrations greater than 25 mg/kg will be disposed of off-site at an approved TSCA facility.

Following the excavation, the preferred alternative is to place a vegetated soil cover or functional equivalent (such as an open field with

porous pavement) over the landfill areas at FTMM-02 and FTMM-08. At FTMM-02, the soil cover will be installed to provide safety protection for non-residential users from future exposure to solid waste at the landfill. At FTMM-08, the soil cover or functional equivalent will be installed to provide protection against contact with COCs in soils. The vegetated soil covers will also be used to control surface water runoff and erosion. LUCs to maintain the vegetated soil covers and prevent residential land use will be implemented for the sites at the time of property transfer.

Containment is considered by USEPA to be a highly effective way to remediate historic landfills in many cases. USEPA has identified containment as a presumptive remedy for historic landfills because it repeatedly has been shown to be effective at treating similar wastes at other CERCLA sites. USEPA developed presumptive remedies to streamline the selection of cleanup methods for certain categories of sites by narrowing the consideration of cleanup methods to treatment technologies or remediation approaches that have a proven track record in the Superfund program. The Army, as lead agency, has determined that it is appropriate to apply the presumptive remedy of capping for these two landfills based on the soil and contaminant characteristics found at the site, and the guidance provided in the directive, *Presumptive Remedy for CERCLA Municipal Landfill Sites, EPA OSWER Directive No. 9355.0-49FS* (September 1993). Further information on the selection of presumptive remedies for landfills at military installations is presented in the directive, *Application of the CERCLA Municipal Landfill Presumptive Remedy to Military Landfills, EPA OSWER Directive No. 9355.0-67FS.*

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

A HHRA evaluation of the potential risk from exposure to contaminants in soil and groundwater was conducted as part of the RI at each landfill. No COPCs were identified in surface water or sediment at either of the landfill sites. Therefore, further evaluation of surface water and sediments in the HHRAs was not conducted and no unacceptable risks are expected from human exposure to surface water or sediments.

The HHRAs evaluated exposure of current/future outdoor workers, future utility workers, and future recreational users to COPCs in soil and groundwater through dermal contact, incidental ingestion, and inhalation of particulates. The HHRA used an exposure point concentration based on the analytical results from soil and groundwater samples at both landfill sites.

Site groundwater is not used as a drinking water source by current outdoor workers or indoor workers, because municipal water is provided for use. Therefore, there are no current exposures to groundwater.

WHAT IS RISK AND HOW IS IT CALCULATED?

Human Health Risk Assessment:

A Superfund baseline HHRA is an analysis of the potential adverse health effects caused by hazardous substance releases from a site in the absence of any actions to control or mitigate these under current- and future-land uses. A four-step process is utilized for assessing site-related human health risks for reasonable maximum exposure scenarios.

Hazard Identification: In this step, the COPCs at the site in various media (i.e., soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment) are identified based on such factors as toxicity, frequency of occurrence, fate and transport of the contaminants in the environment, concentrations of the contaminants in specific media, mobility, persistence, and bioaccumulation.

Exposure Assessment: In this step, the different exposure pathways through which people might be exposed to the contaminants in water, soil, etc. identified in the previous step are evaluated. Examples of exposure pathways include incidental ingestion of and dermal contact with contaminated soil and ingestion of and dermal contact with contaminated groundwater. Factors relating to the exposure assessment include, but are not limited to, the concentrations in specific media that people might be exposed to and the frequency and duration of that exposure. Using these factors, a "reasonable maximum exposure" (RME) scenario, which portrays the highest level of human exposure that could reasonably be expected to occur, is calculated. The USEPA has established standard RME exposure scenarios for residents and commercial/industrial receptors that are used to calculate the RSLs.

Toxicity Assessment: In this step, the types of adverse health effects associated with chemical exposures, and the relationship between magnitude of exposure and severity of adverse effects are determined. Potential health effects are chemical-specific and may include the risk of developing cancer over a lifetime or non-cancer health hazards, such as changes in the normal functions of organs within the body (*e.g.*, changes in the effectiveness of the immune system). Some chemicals are capable of causing both cancer and non-cancer health hazards.

Risk Evaluation: The final step provides a quantitative assessment of site risks for all COPCs. Exposures are evaluated based on the potential risk of developing cancer and the potential for non-cancer health hazards. Concentrations of COPCs at the site are compared to the concentrations that are protective of the standard RME scenarios established by the USEPA to quantify the risk or hazard that may be expected. The likelihood of an individual developing cancer is expressed as a probability. For example, a 10^{-4} cancer risk means a "one-in-ten-thousand excess cancer risk"; or one additional cancer may be seen in a population of 10,000 people as a result of exposure to site contaminants under the conditions identified in the Exposure Assessment. Current Superfund regulations for exposures identify the range for determining whether remedial action is necessary as an individual excess lifetime cancer risk of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6}, corresponding to a one-in-ten-thousand to a one-in-a-million excess cancer risk. For non-cancer health effects, a "hazard index" (HI) is calculated. The key concept for a non-cancer HI is that a threshold (measured as an HI of less than or equal to 1) exists below which non-cancer health hazards are not expected to occur. Chemicals that exceed a 10^{-4} cancer risk or an HI of 1 are typically those that will require remedial action at the site and are referred to as COCs in the final remedial decision or Decision Document.

Risks to Current/Future Outdoor Workers, Utility Workers, or Future Recreational Users Exposed to Soil. At FTMM-02, no unacceptable potential non-carcinogenic or carcinogenic effects to current/future outdoor, utility workers, or future recreational users are expected from exposure to soil through dermal contact, incidental ingestion, and inhalation of particulates. At FTMM-08, there is an unacceptable carcinogenic risk and an unacceptable non-carcinogenic hazard to current/future outdoor workers or future recreational users from exposure to soil through dermal contact, incidental ingestion, and inhalation of particulates.

Risks to Future Utility Workers Exposed Groundwater for Non-Drinking Water Purposes. No unacceptable potential non-carcinogenic or carcinogenic effects to current/future utility workers are expected from exposure to groundwater through dermal contact or incidental ingestion.

In summary, the HHRAs concluded that the only unacceptable risk to human health and the environment for current and future intended land use is soil at FTMM-08. Surface water, groundwater, and sediment do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment at FTMM-02 or FTMM-08. In addition, soil at FTMM-02 does not pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. Detailed risk assessments are included in each landfill site's respective RI Report. Since FTMM-08 has unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, an FS was performed.

REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

This Proposed Plan recommends actions to address near surface soil contamination at FTMM-08 that poses risk to human health and the environment. The **remedial action objective (RAO)** is to protect public health by preventing future workers and recreational users' exposure to COCs in soil that could pose an excessive carcinogenic risk or non-carcinogenic (non-cancer) hazard.

The cleanup levels and basis for cleanup for the COCs at FTMM-08 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Cleanup Levels for COCs in Soil at FTMM-08

COC	Cleanup Level [1, 2,]	Basis
SVOC		
Benzidine	700 µg/kg	NJDEP NRDCSRS
Benzo(a)anthracene; Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2 mg/kg	NJDEP NRDCSRS
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	23 mg/kg	NJDEP NRDCSRS
Benzo(a)pyrene; Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	200 µg/kg	NJDEP NRDCSRS
PCB		
Aroclor 1242	25 mg/kg	TSCA
Metal		
Arsenic	19 mg/kg	NJDEP NRDCSRS

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

The proposed remedial alternatives for FTMM-08 were evaluated against USEPA's evaluation criteria consiting of:

1. Overall protection of public health and the environment;
2. Compliance with ARARs
3. Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence
4. Reduction in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment
5. Short-Term Effectiveness
6. Implementability
7. Cost

USEPA's 8th and 9th criteria are state and community acceptance modifying criteria and will be considered once comments are received on the preferred remedial alternative.

Based on the Final RI/FS, remedial action is required for soils at FTMM-08. The no action alternative (Alternative 1) was used as a baseline against which to compare the other alternative. Under Alternative 1, no remedial action or monitoring would be conducted and contaminants would remain in place. The estimated costs for Alternative 1 is $28,000, for costs associated with abandonment of 16 existing groundwater monitoring wells. Alternative 2 consists of the presumptive remedy of a vegetated soil cover or functional equivalent, limited removal of soils with PCB concentrations greater than 25 mg/kg, and implementing ICs/ECs to control exposure to COCs and landfill debris. The estimated total present value of remedial Alternative 2 is $2,858,000 based the initial capital costs for the removal and off-site disposal of PCB-contaminated soils over 25 mg/kg, design and construction of the soil cover, and a 30-year life cycle for ICs/ECs and CEA (Parsons, 2016).

SUMMARY OF PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

At FTMM-02, the preferred alternative includes a limited excavation of PCB hotspots (isolated areas with concentrations of PCBs exceeding TSCA self -implementing cleanup level of 25 mg/kg) followed by the installation of a vegetative soil cover to provide safety protection for non-residential use from future exposure to solid waste at the landfill.

The preferred alternative addressing conditions at FTMM-08 is Alternative 2 – a limited soil excavation of PCB hotspot isolated areas with concentrations of PCBs exceeding 25 mg/kg, a vegetative soil cover or functional equivalent to provide public health protection from COCs in

soils, specifically polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and arsenic, and ICs/ECs. Based on the USEPA evaluation criteria, the rationale for selecting Alternative 2 for FTMM-08 include the ability to meet cleanup goals in a short timeframe, high overall protection of human health and the environment, high long-term effectiveness, high short-term effectiveness, compliance with ARARs, high implementability, and moderate cost. Since PCB hotspot removal would be followed by a vegetated soil cover to provide public health protection from COCs in soils, specifically PAHs and arsenic, and protection for non-residential use from future exposure to solid waste at the landfill, state and community acceptance is anticipated.

A PCB hotspot removal will be performed to address the PCB remediation policies at FTMM-02 and to address unacceptable risk at FTMM-08. A limited excavation will be conducted at FTMM-02 in two areas (central-east and central-west) and at FTMM-08 in three areas (northeast, northwest, and central) to remove soils with PCB concentrations in excess of 25 mg/kg to be disposed of off-site at applicable TSCA approved landfills. A PDI was conducted at each site to determine lateral and vertical extent of PCB concentrations greater than TSCA cleanup level of 25 mg/kg. Based on historical data and the PDI results, areas to be excavated and disposed of off-site have been estimated. At FTMM-02, a total of 210 cubic yards of soil is expected to be excavated and at FTMM-08, a total of 60 cubic yards of soil is to be excavated.

Following the PCB hotspot removal, a vegetated soil cover will be installed at FTMM-02 and FTMM-08 will either have a vegetated cover or functional equavalent (porous parking with open field). A soil cover, will be placed over the landfill area after the landfill is regraded. The conceptual design for the vegetated soil cover is shown on Figure 6. The vegetated soil cover will be placed consistent with the NJDEP Solid Waste regulations (**New Jersey Administrative Code [N.J.A.C.]** 7:26-2A). Additional soil will be added to the existing soil cover where needed to provide a minimum “two” feet of soil between the existing ground surface and landfilled debris. The use of a vegetated soil cover will offer safety protection to non-residents from future exposure to solid waste at the landfill and will also control surface water runoff and erosion.

LUCs to maintain the soil cover and prevent residential land use will also be implemented at the landfills. In addition, the Army will install a passive methane venting system at the landfills if necessary to address NJDEP concerns. The Army will prepare a LUCIP to implement the ICs, document the location of the ECs, and identify the procedural responsibilities including landfill cover inspections, monitoring and reporting, and long-term management requirements, etc.

The Army will be responsible for documenting and implementing the LUCs, which is expected to occur through the filing of a deed notice at the time of property transfer, and would also be responsible to conduct reviews to ensure that the LUCs remain protective of human health and the environment. When the property is transferred out of federal control, the LUCs would be incorporated into the title and the new owner would be responsible for complying with the LUCs. Although the Army may later transfer its procedural responsibilities to another party by contract, property transfer agreement, or through other means, the Army would retain ultimate responsibility for remedy integrity.

In addition, CEAs will be in effect at both landfill sites pursuant to NJDEP’s Technical Requirements for Site Remediation (TRSR) (N.J.A.C. 7:26E) and Administrative Requirements for the Remediation of Contaminated Sites (N.J.A.C. 7:26C). The CEAs will remain in place until NJDEP GWQS are achieved.

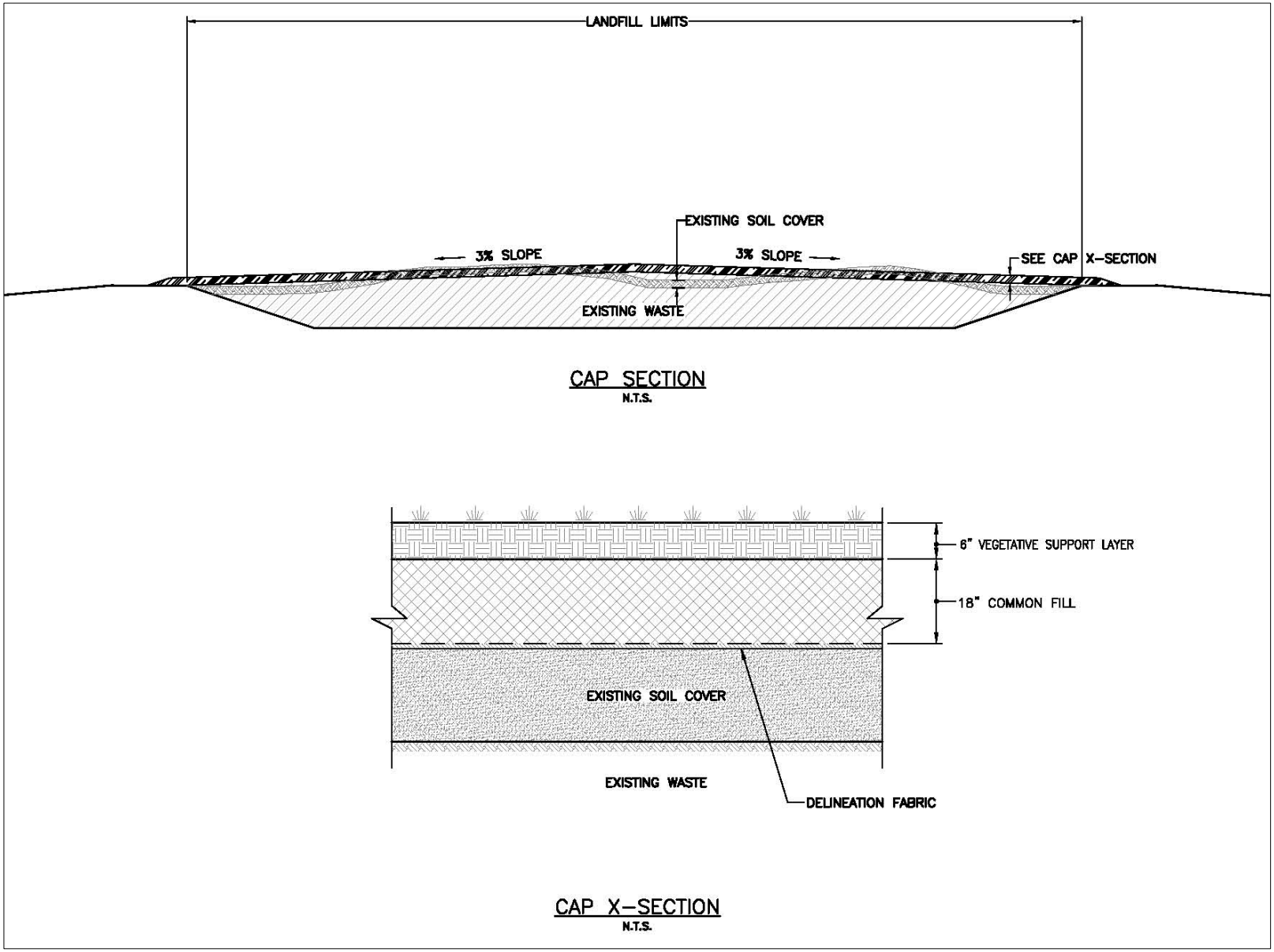
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Public participation is an important component of remedy selection. The Army is soliciting input from the community on the preferred alternative identified for the landfills. The comment period includes a public meeting at which the Army will present this Proposed Plan. Both oral and written comments will be accepted at this meeting. The Army and the NJDEP encourage the public to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the sites and the remedial activities that have been conducted at the landfills. The dates for the public comment period; the date, location, and time of the public meeting; and the locations of the Administrative Record files are provided on the front page of this Proposed Plan.

Comments made at the meeting will be transcribed. A copy of the transcript will be included

in the Decision Document and will be added to the FTMM Administrative Record file and information repositories.

Figure 6 - Landfill Cover System Design



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Administrative Record – A file that contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. A copy of this file is to be available for public review at or near the site, usually at the information repository.

Classification Exception Area (CEA) – A NJDEP designation established whenever groundwater standards in a particular area are not met. It ensures the use of the groundwater in that area is restricted until standards are achieved.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, otherwise known as Superfund) – A federal law that addresses the funding for and remediation of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. This law also establishes criteria for the creation of key documents such as the Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, and Decision Document.

Constituent of Concern (COC) – COCs are defined as the COPCs (see below) that are present at sufficient concentrations to pose a risk to human health or the environment.

Constituent of Potential Concern (COPC) – A chemical that is identified as a potential threat to human health or the environment and is evaluated further in the baseline risk assessment.

Decision Document – A report documenting the final action, approved by the regulatory agencies, that is required at CERCLA sites.

Engineering Control (EC) – Methods used to restrict site access to provide human protection at a contaminated site, such as containment, fences, and informational devices such as warning signs. Land use controls consists of both institutional controls and engineering controls.

Feasibility Study (FS) – A study performed to identify, develop, and perform a detailed analysis of potential remedial alternatives that meet remedial action objectives to provide adequate information to support decision-makers in selection of the most appropriate remedial alternative.

Groundwater – Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it may be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS) – NJDEP GWQS, N.J.A.C 7:9C, establish the designated uses of the State's groundwater and specify the water quality (criteria) necessary to attain those designated uses. The ground water quality criteria are numerical values assigned to each constituent (pollutant) discharged to groundwater of the State. The GWQS also contain technical and general policies to ensure that the designated uses can be adequately protected. Groundwater is classified according to its hydrogeologic characteristics and designated uses.

Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) – An evaluation of the potential threat to human health due to environmental COPCs.

Hydrogen Releasing Compound (HRC®) – A proprietary technology from Regenesis Bioremediation Products, Inc. HRC® is a chemical which, upon hydration, undergoes chemical reactions to ultimately generate hydrogen, which is used by microorganisms to degrade chlorinated compounds in groundwater.

Impact to Groundwater (IGW) – A NJDEP soil cleanup standard that is applied in soil above the groundwater table that is designed to be protective of groundwater quality.

Institutional Control (IC) – A mechanism used to provide notice of residual contamination and the need to limit human activities at or near a contaminated site. This may include land use restrictions, well restriction areas, deed notices, and declarations of environmental restrictions. Land use controls consists of both institutional controls and engineering controls.

Land Use Control (LUC) – Physical, legal, or administrative mechanisms that restrict the use of, or limit access to, real property to manage risks to human health and the environment. Physical mechanisms include physical barriers to limit access to real property, such as fences or signs, providing potable water, as well as a variety of engineered remedies to contain or reduce contamination. Legal mechanisms include zoning, permits, and deed restrictions on property; for example, allowing only commercial or industrial use of a property where contaminants have not been remediated to residential levels.

Land Use Control Implementation Plan (LUCIP) – Documents the LUCs required during and after implementation of the preferred alternative.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) – National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, "National Contingency Plan" (40 CFR 300). Provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

National Recommended Water Quality Standard (NRWQS) - USEPA's compilation of national recommended water quality criteria is presented as a summary table containing recommended water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life and human health in surface water for approximately 150 pollutants.

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) – The collection of all rules and regulations made by the executive branch agencies of the State of New Jersey.

Old Field Habitats – Old field habitats include formerly mowed areas where the vegetation includes grasses, forbes and often immature trees. Old field habitats at the MP include grasses, many forbes including Queen Ann's lace (*Daucus carota*), pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*), goldenrod (*Solidago sp.*), milkweed (Asclepias syriaca), and sparse saplings of tree species including eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*).

Oxygen Release Compounds (ORC) – A technology that degrades (reduces) contaminants in soil and groundwater to water or hydroxides, therein releasing free oxygen to the system.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) – A group of persistent chemicals used in transformers and capacitors for insulating purposes and in gas pipeline systems as a lubricant.

Potable Water – Water of a quality suitable for drinking

Pre-Design Investigation (PDI) - A pre-design investigation would be conducted prior to excavation to further delineate and better determine the lateral and vertical extent of impacted soil requiring excavation.

Preferred Alternative(s) – The alternative(s) that, when compared to other potential alternatives, was/were determined to best meet the CERCLA evaluation criteria and is proposed for implementation at the site.

Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards – Primary Drinking Water Standards limit the allowable concentrations of contaminants which may affect consumer health. Secondary Drinking Water Standards were developed to address the aesthetic qualities of drinking water (e.g., color, taste, odor).

Proposed Plan – A plan that identifies the preferred remedial alternative(s) for a site, and is made available to the public for comment.

Regional Screening Level (RSL) – USEPA Screening levels are risk-based concentrations derived from standardized equations combining information assumptions with EPA toxicity data. RSLs are considered by the EPA to be protective for humans over a lifetime.

Remedial Action Objective (RAO) – Cleanup objective that specify the level or area of cleanup ore attainment.

Remedial Investigation (RI) – Exploratory inspection conducted at a site to define the nature and extent of contamination present, and to assess potential related hazards and risks

Responsiveness Summary -. A component of the Record of Decision that summarizes information about the comments and views of the public and support agency regarding both the remedial alternatives and general concerns about the site submitted during the public comment period. It also documents in the record how public comments were integrated into the decision-making process.

Riparian – Riparian areas are ecosystems adjacent to a river or waterway that, in an undisturbed state, provide habitat for wildlife and help improve water quality. Riparian areas are usually transitional zones between wetland and upland areas and are generally comprised of grasses, shrubs, trees, or a mix of vegetation types that exist within a variety of landscapes (e.g., natural, agricultural, forested, suburban, and urban).

Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOC) – An organic compound which has a boiling point higher than water and which may vaporize when exposed to temperatures above room temperature. SVOCs include phenols and PAH.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) – Organic chemical compound whose composition makes it possible for it to evaporate under normal indoor atmospheric conditions of temperature and pressure.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
µg/kg	micrograms per kilogram
Army	U.S. Army
ASE	Annual Sampling Event
BEE	Baseline Ecological Evaluation
bgs	below ground surface
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BSE	Baseline Sampling Event
CEA	Classification Exception Area
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
cis-1,2-DCE	cis-1,2-dicloroethene
COCs	constituent of concern
COPC	constituent of potential concern
the Corps	Corps of Engineers New York District
CWA	Charles Wood Area
EA	Evans Area
EC	engineering control
FS	Feasibility Study
FTMM	Fort Monmouth
GWQS	Ground Water Quality Standard(s)
HHRA	human health risk assessment
HI	Hazard Index
HRC	Hydrogen Releasing Compound
IC	institutional control
IGW	Impact to Groundwater
LTM	long-term monitoring
LUC	land use controls
LUCIP	Land Use Controls Implementation Plan
mg/kg	milligram per kilogram
MP	Main Post
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NFA	no further action
N.J.A.C.	New Jersey Administrative Code
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NRDCSRS	Non-Residential Direct Contact Soil Remediation Standard
NRWQC	National Recommended Water Quality Standard
ORC	Oxygen Release Compound
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCE	tetrachloroethene
PDI	pre-design investigation
RAO	remedial action objective
RDCSRS	Residential Direct Contact Soil Remediation Standard

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
RI	remedial investigation
RME	Reasonable Maximum Exposure
RSL	Regional Screening Level
SI	site investigation
SL	screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
SWQS	Surface Water Quality Standard
TCE	trichloroethene
TRSR	Technical Requirements for Site Remediation
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
USAESCH	U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville
USATHAMA	U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	volatile organic compound

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USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the Proposed Plan for the Sites FTMM-02 and FTMM-08 is important to the Army. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping the Army select a remedy for the FTMM landfills.

You may use the space below to write your comments. Comments must be postmarked by April 27, 2017. Mailed comments should be sent to Mr. William Colvin at the address listed on Page 1. If you have any questions about the comment period, please contact. Mr. Colvin at (732) 380-7064. Those with electronic communications capabilities may submit their comments to the Army by April 27, 2017 via Internet at the following e-mail address: william.r.colvin18.civ@mail.mil

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State and Zip: _____

Comments: