



## Fact Sheet - Removal Action Completion for FTMM-47

Fort Monmouth, Oceanport, NJ

June 2018

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

New York District and the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville

### Introduction

This Fact Sheet summarizes the removal of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-impacted soil at Site FTMM-47 at U.S. Army Fort Monmouth (FTMM) (Figure 1). Removal of PCB-contaminated soil under Buildings 1002, 1208, and 1209 started in December 2015 and was completed by August 2016. Removal of PCB-contaminated soil occurred during the removal of PCB-contaminated concrete and was not anticipated.

The Army initiated the Site FTMM-47 PCB-contaminated concrete removal action in accordance with the cleanup and disposal options for PCB remediation waste under the Toxic Substances Control Act, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §761.61 (TSCA). Once PCB-contaminated soil was encountered, the Army removed the soil pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 et seq. (CERCLA). The removal action was undertaken to reduce potential risks of exposure to human health, welfare, and the environment via removal of the source waste materials (PCB-impacted concrete and soil).

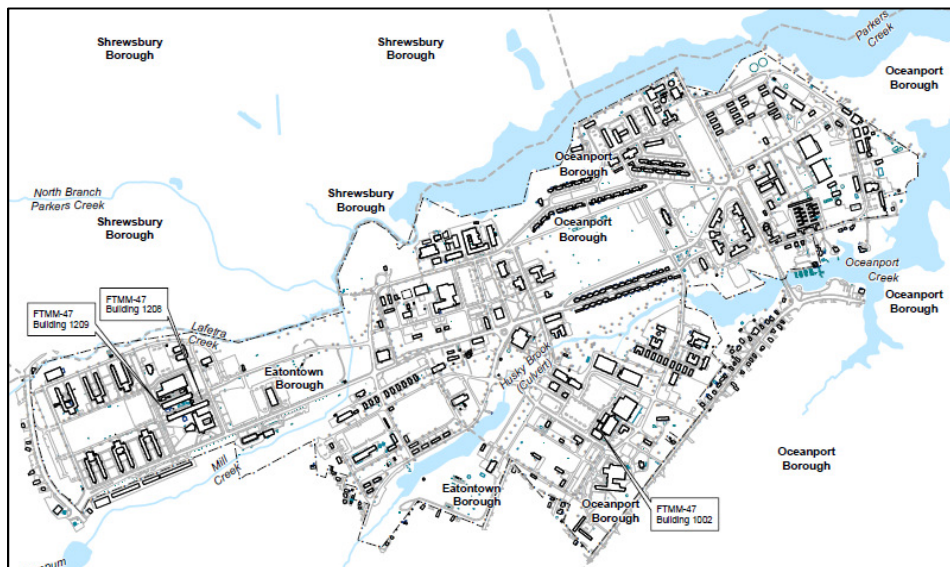


Figure 1 – Main Post Layout and Locations of FTMM-47 Buildings 1002, 1208, and 1209

### Site Background

Between 1989 and 1990, all electrical transformers at FTMM were tested for PCB content. A total of 33 transformers, including those in Buildings 1002, 1208, and 1209, were found to be PCB transformers (defined as transformers with oil concentrations greater than 500 parts per million PCBs). Following this testing, PCB transformers at FTMM were either replaced or refurbished with non-PCB-containing oil. Subsequent testing was performed in 1995 that revealed PCBs in concrete underlying the electrical transformers in Buildings 1002, 1208 and 1209 (Figure 2).



Figure 2 – Former Electrical Transformers at Buildings 1002 (left), 1208 (center), and 1209 (right).

### Removal Actions

Removal actions at Buildings 1002, 1208, and 1209 were performed by Tetra Tech, Inc. between December 2015 and August 2016. The goal was to remove any PCB-contaminated concrete (and then soil once it was discovered) with concentrations that exceeded the unrestricted use cleanup standard for PCBs established by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). This cleanup standard, called the Residential Direct Contact Soil Remediation Standard (RDCSRS) is 0.2 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg). Although the RDCSRS was developed for soil, it has also been used for comparison to concrete concentrations in anticipation of its acceptance for unrestricted use. The TSCA also has an unrestricted use standard of 1 mg/kg.

The completion of these removal actions is documented in the *Removal Action Completion Report (RACR) for FTMM-47* (Parsons, 2018). A copy of the RACR is available for public review in the FTMM Environmental Restoration Public Information Repository (the Administrative Record) at the Monmouth County Library, Eastern Branch, 1001 Route 35, Shrewsbury NJ 07702.

### Building 1002

Concrete samples were collected in 2015, which confirmed the presence of PCBs in the concrete. In December 2015, a slab of PCB-impacted concrete was removed from within the Building 1002 utility room and sub-slab soil as well as concrete samples were collected and analyzed for PCBs. Some of the samples exceeded the NJDEP RDCSRS, so a second removal action was needed. In August 2016, an additional section of the PCB-impacted concrete slab was removed and soil below the slab was then excavated. Soil samples were collected at or adjacent to previous PCB exceedances and analyzed for PCBs and extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH) (Figure 3).



Figure 3 - Building 1002 Excavation and PCB Soil Sample Locations, August 2016



Figure 4 - Building 1208 Excavation and PCB Soil Sample Locations, August 2016

### Building 1208

In December 2015, a slab of PCB-impacted concrete was removed from within the Building 1208 utility room, and several soil and concrete samples were collected and analyzed for PCBs. Some of the samples exceeded the NJDEP RDCSRS so a second removal action was needed. In July 2016, additional PCB-impacted concrete was removed, and soil below the former slab was then excavated. Soil samples were collected at or adjacent to previous PCB exceedances and analyzed for PCBs and EPH (Figure 4).



Figure 5 - Building 1209 Excavation and PCB Soil Sample Locations, August 2016

### Building 1209

In December 2015, a slab of PCB-impacted concrete was removed from within the Building 1209 utility room, and several soil and concrete samples were collected and analyzed for PCBs. Some of the samples exceeded the NJDEP RDCSRS so a second removal action was needed. In July 2016, additional PCB-impacted concrete was removed, and soil below the former slab was excavated. Soil samples were collected at or adjacent to previous PCB exceedances and analyzed for PCBs and EPH (Figure 5).

## PROJECT COMPLETION

The PCB-contaminated concrete and soil that was removed from the Buildings 1002, 1208 and 1209 sites were transported and disposed of offsite at a permitted TSCA and hazardous waste facility in Michigan. All confirmation soil and concrete sample results collected following the second removal action at each building were below the TSCA and NJDEP unrestricted use standards. Therefore, additional remediation is not needed at FTMM-47.

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The New York District invites public comment on this Fact Sheet. Written comments will be accepted during a 30-day comment period starting July 10, 2018 and ending August 8, 2018. All comments must be postmarked by August 8, 2018 and mailed to the address below (or emailed by August 8, 2018 to [william.r.colvin18.civ@mail.mil](mailto:william.r.colvin18.civ@mail.mil)):

BRAC Environmental Coordinator  
OACSIM - U.S. Army Fort Monmouth  
Attn: Mr. William Colvin  
P.O. Box 148, Oceanport, NJ 07757  
(732) 380-7064