

FORT STEWART

Army Cleanup Program

Installation Action Plan Final

June 2024

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Installation Action Plan (IAP) provides evidence that the Army is firmly committed to expeditious identification and cleanup of environmental contamination, and that the installation has a credible, organized program to carry out that commitment. The IAP provides an outline of the total multi-year environmental cleanup program for each site with ongoing or future planned restoration activity and includes the (1) environmental restoration requirements, (2) the rationale for the selected technical approach, and (3) foundation to develop corresponding financial needs for each cleanup site.

INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

Installation Name: FORT STEWART

Installation City: FORT STEWART

Installation County: BRYAN, EVANS, LIBERTY, LONG AND TATTNAL

Installation State: GA

Regulatory Participation - Federal: US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region IV

Regulatory Participation - State: Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD), Region 4
Environmental Protection Agency has deferred regulatory oversight to GAEPD.

ACRONYMS

| Acronym | Definition |
|---------|--|
| AOPI | Areas of Potential Interest |
| APP | Accident Prevention Plan |
| ASP | Ammunition Supply Point |
| AST | Aboveground Storage Tank |
| bgs | below ground surface |
| BMP | Base Master Plan |
| BTEX | Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes |
| cal | caliber |
| CAP | Corrective Action Plan |
| CC | Compliance-related Cleanup |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 |
| CMI(C) | Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) |
| CMI(P) | Corrective Measures Implementation (Plan) |
| CMI(O) | Corrective Measures Implementation (Operation) |
| CMS | Corrective Measures Study |
| COC | Contaminants of Concern |
| COPC | Contaminants of Potential Concern |
| CRL | Cleanup Restoration & Liabilities |
| cy | Cubic yard |
| CY | Calendar Year |
| DCE | Dichloroethene |
| DCS | Deputy Chief of Staff |
| DD | Decision Document |
| DPT | Direct-Push Technology |
| ENV | Environmental |
| EOD | Explosive Ordnance Disposal |
| ER,A | Environmental Restoration, Army |
| ESS | Explosive Safety Submission |
| FI | Facility Investigation |
| FS | Feasibility Study |
| FRA | Final Remedial Action |
| FSMR | Fort Stewart Military Reservation |
| FST | Fort Stewart |
| FTSW | Fort Stewart |

| Acronym | Definition |
|---------|---|
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| FYR | Five-Year Review |
| GA | Georgia |
| GAEPD | Georgia Environmental Protection Division |
| HE | High Explosives |
| HOT | Heating Oil Tank |
| HRR | Historical Records Review |
| IAP | Installation Action Plan |
| IC | Institutional Controls |
| ID | Identification |
| IR | Installation Restoration |
| IRA | Interim Remedial Action |
| IWQS | In-Stream Water Quality Standard |
| LNAPL | Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid |
| LTM | Long-Term Management |
| LUC | Land Use Control |
| MC | Munitions Constituents |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Levels |
| MEC | Munitions and Explosives of Concern |
| mg/kg | milligrams per kilogram |
| MILCON | Military Construction |
| mm | Millimeter |
| MNA | Monitored Natural Attenuation |
| MR | Munitions Response |
| MRS | Munitions Response Site |
| MRSPP | Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol |
| MTBE | Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether |
| MW | Monitoring Well |
| NFA | No Further Action |
| NPL | National Priorities List |
| OB | Open Burn |
| OD | Open Detonation |
| OE | Ordnance and Explosive |
| ORC | Oxygen Release Compound |
| OWS | Oil/Water Separator |
| PA | Preliminary Assessment |
| PAH | Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon |

| Acronym | Definition |
|---------|---|
| PCE | Tetrachloroethylene |
| PDI | Pre-Design Investigation |
| PFAS | Polyfluoroalkyl Substances |
| PR | Periodic Review |
| RAB | Restoration Advisory Board |
| RA(C) | Remedial Action (Construction) |
| RA(O) | Remedial Action (Operations) |
| RC | Response Complete |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| RD | Remedial Design |
| RFA | RCRA Facility Assessment |
| RFI | RCRA Facility Investigation |
| RI | Remedial Investigation |
| RIP | Remedy-In-Place |
| RL | Remedial Level |
| RRSE | Relative Risk Site Evaluation |
| SC | Site Closeout |
| SI | Site Inspection |
| SSRG | Site-Specific Remediation Goal |
| SVOC | Semi-Volatile Organic Compound |
| SWMU | Solid Waste Management Unit |
| TAPP | Technical Assistance for Public Participation |
| TCE | Trichloroethylene |
| TPH | Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon |
| µg/L | micrograms per liter |
| UE | Unrestricted Exposure |
| USACE | US Army Corps of Engineers |
| USAEC | US army Environmental Command |
| USEPA | US Environmental Protection Agency |
| UST | Underground Storage Tank |
| UU | Unlimited Use |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compound |
| WAAF | Wright Army Airfield |

PHASE TRANSLATION TABLE

| CERCLA Phase | RCRA Phase | RCRA UST Phase |
|--|---|---|
| Preliminary Assessment (PA) | RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) | Initial Site Characterization (ISC) |
| Site Inspection (SI) | Confirmation Sampling (CS) | Investigation (INV) |
| Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) | RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study (RFI/CMS) | Corrective Action Plan (CAP) |
| Remedial Design (RD) | Design (DES) | Design (DES) |
| Interim Remedial Action (IRA) | Interim Measure (IM) | Interim Remedial Action (IRA) |
| Remedial Action (Construction) (RA(C)) | Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction) (CMI(C)) | Implementation (Construction) (IMP(C)) |
| Remedial Action (Operations) (RA(O)) | Corrective Measures Implementation (Operations) (CMI(O)) | Implementation (Operations) (IMP(O)) |
| Long-Term Management (LTM) | Long-Term Management (LTM) | Long-Term Management (LTM) |

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open IR Sites: 7/11

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open MR Sites: 0/5

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open CC Sites: 0/0

SITE-LEVEL INFORMATION

13305.1001_FST-001_POST SOUTH CENTRAL LANDFILL (SWM

Env Site ID: FST-001

Cleanup Site: POST SOUTH CENTRAL LANDFILL (SWM

Alias: SWMU 1

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/31/2000

RC Date: 10/31/2000

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| RFA: | 2/15/1987 | 11/15/1987 |
| CS: | 2/15/1989 | 12/15/1989 |
| RFI/CMS: | 1/31/1994 | 6/15/2000 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | 8/31/2000 | 10/31/2000 |
| CMI(O): | -- | -- |
| LTM: | 9/15/2001 | 9/30/2054 |

Site Narrative: The Post South Central Landfill Fort Stewart (FST)-001 is located northwest of Fort Stewart's (FTSW) main cantonment area. This 141-acre site is situated on a point of land bounded on the north south and west by Mill Creek a tributary to Taylor's Creek. The site consists of two active permitted landfills which are not being investigated and several old inactive cells which were used throughout the last 50 years and is being managed with land use controls (LUC) under the Environmental Restoration Army (ER,A) program. The old inactive section located on the eastern side is separated from the active landfills by a large drainage canal that was used from 1942 to 1952. The inactive cells located on the western side were used from 1945 to 1973 and were investigated during the Phase I Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facility investigation (RFI). The only distinction between the active landfills and the western inactive cells is that the groundwater flows in opposite directions. The two active landfills are permitted by the state of Georgia (GA). Groundwater monitoring is conducted on a semiannual basis. Monitoring of the active cells continues under the Installation's Subpart D Permit Operations and Maintenance-Army. In accordance with the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD) requirements methane wells were installed in fiscal year (FY) 98 and are sampled quarterly. A Phase II RFI was conducted for solid waste management unit (SWMU) 1 during the first quarter of FY98 and the revised final Phase II RFI report recommended no further action (NFA) for the old inactive portion of the landfill if restricted use of the groundwater was maintained and controlled through institutional controls (IC). A corrective action plan (CAP) was prepared for the old inactive portion of SWMU 1 to evaluate various levels of ICs administered through the installation base master plan (BMP) or equivalent and approved by GAEPD letter dated June 1, 2000. In accordance with the approved CAP 54 site ID signs were installed at SWMU 1 in the first quarter of FY01. Eleven groundwater monitoring wells were abandoned. Well abandonment confirmation was conducted in FY02 and placed in the 2003 annual progress report. Subsequent annual progress reports of sign inspections are submitted to the GAEPD. The BMP or equivalent must incorporate the ICs for the site and if the property is ever sold deed of recordation must be implemented. Periodic review of this final remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five (5) years thereafter. Periodic reviews were also completed for this site in

FY05, FY10, and FY16. During the SWMU 1 calendar year (CY) 2020 annual inspection it was noted that the warning signs, locked gate, and fence were in good condition except for one (1) sign that was off-center, and the signpost was realigned to be vertical. During the SWMU 1 CY 2021 Annual Inspection, it was noted the locked gate and fence were in good condition and they cleaned/removed vegetation from 13 signs. During the SWMU 1 CY 2022 Annual Inspection, vegetation was cleaned/removed from 10 signs. During the SWMY 1 CY 2023 Annual Inspection, one damaged sign was identified, and three signs were missing. The missing and damaged signs were located in a road construction zone and the signs will be replaced after the road construction project is complete. Currently land use ICs are in place. Annual site and sign inspections are required until base closure, but an annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031 in accordance with the approved CAP (June 2000). The results of annual site and sign inspection for FST-001 (13305.1003) will be submitted in an annual CAP progress report to GAEPD. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use (UU)/unrestricted exposure (UE), LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1002_FST-002_CAMP OLIVER LANDFILL (SWMU 2)

Env Site ID: FST-002

Cleanup Site: CAMP OLIVER LANDFILL (SWMU 2)

Alias: SWMU 2

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 8/15/2001

RC Date: 8/15/2001

RC Reason: Study Completed, No Cleanup Required

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| RFA: | 2/15/1987 | 11/15/1987 |
| CS: | 2/15/1989 | 12/15/1989 |
| RFI/CMS: | 1/15/1994 | 5/15/2001 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | 8/15/2001 | 8/15/2001 |
| CMI(O): | -- | -- |
| LTM: | 8/16/2001 | 9/30/2054 |

Site Narrative: Phase I RFI indicated that a release had occurred at the site. The Phase II RFI fieldwork was completed February 1998. Site consists of 2 acres. Six monitoring wells onsite; Phase II RFI report was submitted to GAEPD in February 1999 and review comments were received in correspondence dated July 21, 1999. The CAP was submitted to GAEPD and approved in May 2001. Signs were installed for IC; the six wells were decommissioned. CAP progress report was submitted in the third quarter of FY02. Conduct required inspections and submission of annual progress reports to GAEPD through 2031. GAEPD required a Human Health Baseline Risk Assessment and a Supplemental Preliminary Risk Assessment – Ecological for this site and the Revised Final Phase II RFI Report was submitted to GAEPD on April 14, 2000 and recommended an IC CAP and no further investigation. The report was approved by GAEPD in correspondence dated Dec. 8, 2000. Implementation of the site-specific ICs was completed as a final remedial action (FRA) in FY01 and consisted of installation of signs around the perimeter of the site and abandonment of all site wells per the GAEPD approved CAP. The first annual progress report was due to GAEPD in May 2002. Annual progress reports are required for the next 30 years. This requirement has been programmed as long-term monitoring (LTM) per direction from US Army Forces Command and the US Army Environmental Command (USAEC) (July 2001 Installation Action Plan conference). The BMP must incorporate the ICs for the site and if the property is ever sold deed recordation's must be implemented. This site is response complete (RC). Conduct required inspections and submission of annual progress reports to the GAEPD through 2031. Annual reports will be submitted. Periodic review of this final remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five years thereafter. Periodic reviews for this site were also completed in FY05, FY10, and FY16. During the SWMU 2 CY 2020 annual inspection, it was noted there were no deficiencies to the signs (there are no fences or gates that require inspection). Currently land use ICs are in place. During the SWMU 2 CY 2021 Annual Inspection, one signpost bolt was tightened, and vegetation was cleaned/removed from six (6) signs. During the SWMU 2 CY 2022 Annual Inspection, vegetation was removed from one (1) sign. Annual site and sign inspections are required until base closure, but an annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031

in accordance with the approved CAP (June 2000). During the SWMU 2 CY 2023 annual inspection, it was noted there were no deficiencies to the signs (there are no fences or gates that require inspection). The results of annual site and sign inspections for FST-002 (13305.1002) will be submitted in an annual CAP progress report to GAEPD. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1003_FST-003_TAC-X LANDFILL (SWMU 3)

Env Site ID: FST-003

Cleanup Site: TAC-X LANDFILL (SWMU 3)

Alias: SWMU 3

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 8/31/2001

RC Date: 8/31/2001

RC Reason: Study Completed, No Cleanup Required

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| RFA: | 2/28/1987 | 11/30/1987 |
| CS: | 2/28/1989 | 12/31/1989 |
| RFI/CMS: | 1/31/1994 | 7/31/2001 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | 8/31/2001 | 8/31/2001 |
| CMI(O): | -- | -- |
| LTM: | 1/31/2002 | 9/30/2054 |

Site Narrative: Phase I RFI indicated that a release had occurred at the site. Landfill comprises of approximately 5 acres and 8 monitoring wells exist at the site. Phase II RFI fieldwork was completed in February 1998; Phase II RFI report was submitted to GAEPD in February 1999. CAP was approved in July 2001. Site warning signs installed; the 8 monitoring wells decommissioned in third quarter FY01. The first annual CAP progress report was submitted third quarter FY02. Conduct required inspections and submission of annual progress reports to GAEPD through 2031. GAEPD comments were received in July 1999 and GAEPD required a Human Health Baseline Risk Assessment and a Supplemental Preliminary Risk Assessment – Ecological Report be prepared and submitted in the revised Final Phase II RFI report which was submitted to GAEPD on April 14, 2000 and approved in correspondence dated Dec. 8, 2000. The revised final RFI report recommended an IC CAP (i.e., with no additional investigation or no LTM required). The fall 1999 Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System call contained a projected remedial investigation (RI)/feasibility study (FS) completion date of September 2000; however, this date was not achieved due to the requirement for submittal of a CAP (which is a continuation of the RI/FS phase). Implementation of the site-specific IC was completed as a FRA in FY01 and consisted of installation of signs around the perimeter of the site and abandonment of all site monitoring wells in accordance with the GAEPD approved CAP (July 25, 2001). The first annual progress report was due to GAEPD in May 2002. Progress reports are due to GAEPD annually for a period of 30 years. This requirement has been programmed as LTM per direction from US Army Forces Command and USAEC (July 2001 Installation Action Plan conference). The BMP must incorporate the ICs for the site and if the property is ever sold deed recordation's must be implemented. This site is RC. Conduct required inspections and submission of annual progress reports to GAEPD through 2031. Annual reports will be submitted. In accordance with the ICs previously approved (noted in the BMP) site and sign inspection will occur annually until base closure. Periodic review of this final remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five years thereafter. Periodic reviews were also completed for this site in FY05, FY10, FY16, and FY20. During the SWMU 3 CY 2020 annual inspection, no deficiencies were noted for the

signs (there are no fences or gates at this site that require inspection). During the SWMU 3 CY 2021 Annual Inspection, vegetation was cleaned/removed from five (5) signs. During the SWMU 3 CY 2022 Annual Inspection, vegetation was cleaned/removed from one (1) sign. During the SWMU 3 CY 2023 annual inspection, it was noted there were no deficiencies to the signs (there are no fences or gates that require inspection) Currently land use ICs are in place. Annual site and sign inspections are required until base closure, but an annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031 in accordance with the approved CAP (June 2000). The results of annual site and sign inspections for FST-003 (13305.1003) will be submitted in an annual CAP progress report to GAEPD. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1005_FST-008_INACTIVE EOD AREA #1 (SWMU 8)

Env Site ID: FST-008

Cleanup Site: INACTIVE EOD AREA #1 (SWMU 8)

Alias: SWMU 8

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/30/2002

RC Date: 9/30/2002

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| RFA: | 1/31/1989 | 6/30/1990 |
| CS: | -- | -- |
| RFI/CMS: | 7/31/1999 | 9/30/2002 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | -- | -- |
| CMI(O): | -- | -- |
| LTM: | 1/31/2003 | 9/30/2054 |

Site Narrative: FST-008 alias SWMU 8 (Inactive Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Area #1) is located approximately nine miles northeast of the cantonment area between Fort Stewart Roads 53 and 57 one-mile south of GA Highway 144. The site consists of almost 1.8 acres and is divided into two sections of approximately equal size (0.99 acre on the east and 0.84 acre on the west). Three blast craters and one open burning (OB) trench are located within the site's boundaries. Between 1983 and 1987 the site was used for open detonation (OD) and OB activities. A RCRA facility assessment (RFA) was performed in 1990 and included collection and analysis of surface soil samples. This report was used to indicate RC at the site prior to 1997. In July 1999, GAEPD agreed to accept the report as equivalent to an SWMU 8 RFI report and concurred with the Installation that additional site investigation was not warranted. While the site was reported as RC to prohibit the disturbance of subsurface soil to prevent contact with buried ordinance and/or contaminated media GAEPD required an IC CAP (i.e., fencing and signs) be prepared and submitted to address the safety concerns related to the site and past usage. SWMU 8 was added back to the Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System in the spring 2001 submission due to the requirement for an IC CAP fencing and signs. The SWMU 8 CAP was approved by GAEPD in a letter dated Oct. 5, 2001. In accordance with the final CAP approximately 1,815 linear feet of fencing topped with three strands of barbed wire two 20-foot gates and eight warning signs were installed. The first annual corrective action progress report was submitted in FY03. Required annual inspections and submittal of annual progress reports to GAEPD are to be conducted through 2031. This site is identified as RC in Headquarters Army Environmental System (HQAES). In accordance with the ICs previously approved (noted in the BMP or equivalent) site and sign inspections will occur annually until base closure due to site safety risk but an annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031. Results of annual IC inspections will be submitted in a combined CAP progress report to include FST-008 (13305.1005) FST-010 (13305.1007) and FST-011 (13305.1008). Periodic review of this final remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five (5) years thereafter. Periodic reviews were also completed for this site in FY05, FY10 and FY16. During the CY 2020 annual inspection at SWMU 8 five (5)

signs were missing and were replaced. No deficiencies were noted concerning the fences for the two (2) separate sections or for the two (2) locked gates. During the SWMU 8 CY 2021 Annual Inspection, two (2) fallen trees were removed from the damaged fence. During the SWMU 8 CY 2022 Annual Inspection, vegetation was cleaned/removed from one (1) sign; the two (2) locked gates were in good condition. Currently land use ICs are in place. During the SWMU 8 CY 2023 Annual Inspection, it was noted there were no deficiencies concerning the signs, the fences for the two (2) separate sections, or for the two (2) locked gates. Annual site and sign inspections are required until base closure, but an annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031 in accordance with the approved CAP (June 2000). The results of annual site and sign inspections for FST-008 (13305.1005) will be submitted in an annual CAP progress report to GAEPD. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1007_FST-010_INACTIVE EOD AREA #3 (SWMU 10)

Env Site ID: FST-010

Cleanup Site: INACTIVE EOD AREA #3 (SWMU 10)

Alias: SWMU 10

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/30/2003

RC Date: 9/30/2003

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| RFA: | 2/28/1987 | 11/30/1987 |
| CS: | 2/28/1989 | 12/31/1989 |
| RFI/CMS: | 1/31/1994 | 8/31/2001 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | 6/30/2003 | 9/30/2003 |
| CMI(O): | -- | -- |
| LTM: | 10/1/2003 | 9/30/2054 |

Site Narrative: FST-010 alias SWMU 10 inactive EOD Area #3 operated from 1975 to 1980 and is approximately 2 acres in size (large area is 1.5 acres and the smaller area is approximately 0.27 acres). SWMU 10 is located four miles north of the garrison area and one mile east of GA Highway 119. The Revised Final Phase II RFI report for 16 SWMUs which included this site was submitted to GAEPD in third quarter 2000 and recommended NFA for the investigative portion of the Installation's Hazardous Waste Subpart B Permit. GAEPD concurred with the NFA for the investigation but required that an institutional control CAP be prepared and submitted for the site to ensure the safety of all personnel who may train or hunt on the former EOD area. An Ordnance and Explosive (OE) survey was performed at SWMU 10 in 2001. Based on the results of the RFI and the OE survey a CAP recommending ICs (BMP or equivalent recordation fences and signs) was prepared to prohibit the disturbance of subsurface soil and to prevent contact with buried ordnance and/or contaminated media was submitted to GAEPD in August 2001. The CAP was approved by GAEPD in a letter dated Oct. 3, 2001. In accordance with the final CAP approximately 500 linear feet of fencing topped with three strands of barbed wire one 20-foot gate and four warning signs attached to the fence was installed around the smaller area. The CAP required that the installation master plan or equivalent be modified to incorporate institutional controls for the site. With the requirement that an annual progress report be submitted to GAEPD for a period of 30 years (until 2031). This site is identified as RC in HQAES. In accordance with the ICs previously approved (noted in the BMP or equivalent) site and sign inspections will occur annually until base closure due to site safety risk but an annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031. Results of annual IC inspections will be submitted in an annual CAP progress report. Periodic review of this final remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five years thereafter. Periodic reviews were also completed for this site in FY05, FY10 and FY16. During the SWMU 10 CY 2020 Annual Inspection, it was noted there were no deficiencies for the signs fence or locked gate. During the SWMU 10 CY 2021 Annual Inspection, one (1) sign was cleaned, and it was noted the fence and locked gate were in good condition. During the SWMU 10 CY 2022 Annual Inspection, it was noted that the signs, fence, and

locked gate were in good condition. Currently land use ICs are in place. During the SWMU 10 CY 2023 Annual Inspection, it was noted that the signs, fence, and locked gates were in good condition. Annual site and sign inspections are required until base closure, but an annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031 in accordance with the approved CAP (June 2000). The results of annual site and sign inspections for FST-010 (13305.1007) will be submitted in an annual CAP progress report to GAEPD. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1008_FST-011_INACTIVE EOD AREA #4 (SWMU 11)

Env Site ID: FST-011

Cleanup Site: INACTIVE EOD AREA #4 (SWMU 11)

Alias: SWMU 11

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/30/2002

RC Date: 9/30/2002

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| RFA: | 2/28/1987 | 11/30/1987 |
| CS: | 2/28/1989 | 12/31/1989 |
| RFI/CMS: | 1/31/1994 | 7/31/2001 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | 1/31/2002 | 9/30/2002 |
| CMI(O): | -- | -- |
| LTM: | 1/31/2003 | 9/30/2054 |

Site Narrative: Open detonation of unexploded ordnance took place at inactive EOD Area No. 4 (SWMU 11) from 1953 to 1975. The area is located three miles northeast of the cantonment area about two miles south of Georgia Highway 144 and one-mile northeast of Wright Army Airfield (WAAF). Blast craters cover a 1-acre tract that is overgrown with trees and brush. Waste characterized at the site included excess powder bags small arms rounds artillery and mortar rounds illuminating projectiles bulk explosives explosive residues rocket propellant high explosive grenades and smoke grenades. A surface sweep was conducted by EOD personnel and surface explosive hazards were removed. Phase I RI analyses indicated that concentrations of arsenic lead and silver were greater than action levels and the GAEPD required a phase II RFI be conducted at this site. Fieldwork for this investigation began in the second quarter of FY98. The data was presented in the revised final phase II RFI report that was submitted to the GAEPD in the third quarter FY00 and recommended an IC CAP and no further monitoring (constituents above screening levels were present and will remain on-site). The SWMU 11 CAP was approved by the GAEPD in a letter dated Oct. 5, 2001. In accordance with the approved CAP approximately 1,200 linear feet of fencing topped with three strands of barbed wire one 20-foot gate and five warning signs were installed. The CAP required that the Installation Master Plan or equivalent be modified to incorporate institutional controls for the site. The corrective actions for SWMUs 8, 9, and 11 were identified in the CAP for the inactive EOD Area located approximately nine miles northeast of the Garrison Area (SWMU 8) the inactive EOD Area located in the Red Cloud Range Hotel Area (SWMU 9) and the inactive EOD Area located approximately three miles northeast of the Garrison Area (SWMU 11 at Fort Stewart Military Range (FSMR) dated May 2001). The corrective actions for SWMU 10 were identified in the CAP for the inactive EOD Area north of the Garrison Area (SWMU 10) dated July 2001. In accordance with approved CAPs for SWMUs 8, 9, 10, and 11 ICs were installed at each SWMU and are enforced through best management practices. The following physical items were installed at the SWMUs – SWMU 8 - fencing, two (2) gates and eight (8) warning signs; SWMU 9 - one (1) warning sign; SWMU 10 - fencing, one (1) gate and four (4) warning signs around the smaller area of the SWMU and SWMU 11 -

fencing one (1) gate and five (5) warning signs. The operations and maintenance plan contained in each CAP required an annual inspection of each warning sign and fence and gate(s) (if required) around each SWMU. Any damage identified during the inspection requires documentation. The first annual corrective action progress report was submitted to the GAEPD in FY04 and included SWMUs 8, 9, and 11. A SI of SWMU 10 was not performed because warning signs were not installed until second quarter FY04. Per GAEPD letter dated Oct. 20, 2011 approval was granted to defer annual inspection requirements by the original CAP for FST-009 (SWMU 9) until such time that this area of the range is closed or transferred. Periodic review of this final remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five years thereafter. Periodic reviews were also completed for this site in FY05, FY10, and FY16. Land use ICs are in place. Annual site and sign inspections will be performed until base closure, but an annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031. The CAP progress reports will be submitted in the third quarter of each FY. CAP annual progress reports to document the site and sign inspections for FST-008 (13305.1005) and FST-010 (13305.1007) will be performed under FST-011 (13305.1008) until 2031. During the SWMU 11 CY 2020 Annual Inspection, it was noted there were no deficiencies for the signs or the locked gate. However, a fallen tree had damaged the fence near Sign 11-3. The tree was removed, and the damaged fence was repaired. Currently land use ICs are in place. Annual site and sign inspections are required until base closure, but annual CAP progress report will only be sent to GAEPD until 2031 in accordance with the approved CAP (June 2000). During the SWMU 11 CY 2022 Annual Inspection, it was noted that the signs, fence, and locked gate were in good condition. During the SWMU 11 CY 2022 Annual Inspection, one (1) sign was cleaned, and vegetation was removed. It was noted that the fence and locked gate were in good condition. During the SWMU 11 CY 2023 Annual Inspection, it was noted that the signs, fence, and locked gates were in good condition. The results of annual site and sign inspections for FST-011 (13305.1008) will be submitted in an annual CAP progress report to GAEPD. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1010_FST-013_FIRE TRAINING AREA AT WAAF (SWMU)

Env Site ID: FST-013

Cleanup Site: FIRE TRAINING AREA AT WAAF (SWMU)

Alias: SWMU 13

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 5/31/2008

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| RFA: | 2/28/1987 | 11/30/1987 |
| CS: | 2/28/1989 | 12/31/1989 |
| RFI/CMS: | 1/31/1994 | 2/28/2006 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | 6/30/1997 | 12/31/1997 |
| CMI(C): | 7/31/2002 | 5/31/2008 |
| CMI(O): | 3/31/2004 | 9/30/2054 |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: WAAF is in Liberty County near the south entrance to Fort Stewart about 1.5 miles from the community of Hinesville. The former fire training area is located on the northwest periphery of WAAF about 3,100 feet northwest of the control tower which is in the southern portion of the FSMR. FST-013 was formerly utilized as a training area for the airfield's firefighters from 1982 until 1992. The former fire training area consisted of a 5,000 square foot concrete pad with an integral berm an oil/water separator (OWS) sump underground piping and an aboveground jet propellant number 4 (JP-4) fuel storage tank. In 1997, an interim measures investigation was conducted to remove and properly dispose of the fire training facilities including all structures appurtenances and soil that exceeded the preliminary cleanup targets established in the project specification. In September 1999, an RFI was conducted at FST-013. The nature and extent of groundwater contamination at this site was determined during the Phase II RFI activities and submitted to GAEPD. The Phase II RFI recommended the development of a CAP to address groundwater contamination. The Phase II RFI was approved by GAEPD in April 2001. Results of baseline groundwater sampling activities initiated in January 2001 indicated dissolved contamination near monitoring well (MW)-12 was not decreasing. Therefore, additional soil sampling was conducted in the vicinity of MW-12 in December 2000 that confirmed a small source area remained. In the first and second quarter of FY02, an interim removal action (IRA) was conducted to remove a portion of an 8-inch-thick concrete pad that covered a 20-foot by 8-foot area. The IRA also included the removal of approximately 337 tons of soil and the removal of MW-12. Remaining soil and groundwater contamination was addressed in the CAP that was submitted to GAEPD for review in the fourth quarter of FY02. The CAP recommended no remediation be performed for the surface soil contaminants of concern (COC). The remedial response objective for FST-013 is to reduce the present concentrations of the site COCs in groundwater (benzene ethylbenzene 2- methyl-naphthalene and naphthalene) to remedial levels (RL) presented in the CAP. The BMP was modified to incorporate ICs for this site. The first round of annual sampling conducted in the first quarter of FY03 included sampling of seven monitoring wells for volatile organic compounds (VOC), semi-volatile compounds (SVOC), and

natural attenuation parameters. A CAP progress report for CY 2004 was submitted in the third quarter of FY05. Comments on the CAP were received from GAEPD in February 2004. A response to the comments was submitted in the first quarter of FY06. In April 2006, subsurface soil samples were collected along the abandoned pipeline to determine the extent of potential remaining subsurface soil contamination that may be influencing groundwater contamination. The CAP recommended monitored natural attenuation (MNA) with ICs during the MNA period. It was determined that residual subsurface soil contamination is contributing to petroleum contamination in the groundwater and reducing available oxygen for natural attenuation. In FY07, a 15-foot by 15-foot area of soil was excavated to approximately 15 feet below ground surface (bgs). In the second quarter FY08, a 20-foot by 20-foot area was excavated in the vicinity of the pipeline on the site to a depth of 15 feet or until groundwater was encountered. An application of an oxygen release compound (ORC) was applied to the floor of the excavation and the sidewalls. To further delineate the groundwater contamination at the site three new groundwater wells were installed. In March 2008, an interim removal action was performed. Groundwater monitoring well MW-18 was abandoned. The area of excavation covered an approximate area of 20-feet by 20-feet to a depth of 12 feet bgs. Upon completion of the excavation three monitoring wells were installed. In May 2008, direct-push technology (DPT) was utilized to apply ORC Advanced to nine injection points. The ORC impacted both the subsurface of a former excavation performed at this site and the groundwater down gradient of the newly excavated area. A groundwater sampling event conducted in December 2008 showed that concentrations of benzene were either non-detect or had decreased from previous levels measured during the December 2007 sampling event. In October 2009, soil investigation activities were initiated at SWMU 13 to complete delineation of soils to background concentration or non-detect values. Annual groundwater monitoring activities were conducted Dec. 3 2009. Laboratory analytical results identified five constituents (benzene, naphthalene, chloroform, 2-methylnaphthalene, and 1,1,2,2 tetrachloroethane (PCE)) that exceeded the maximum contaminant levels (MCL). An additional phase of soil investigation was completed in April 2010. The results of the investigation were compared to values from the October 2009 investigation, and it was determined that no correlation of the values reported was present. In February 2016, the Installation submitted the CY 2015 CAP PR for SWMU 13 former Fire Training Area at Wright Army Airfield dated February 2016 to GAEPD. The Installation received GAEPD letter dated April 11, 2016 which included approval comments based on their review of historical analytical results to only monitor for the established contaminants of concerns (benzene). The CY 2015 SWMU 13 CAP progress report documents the GAEPD requirement to only monitor eight of the existing 15 groundwater monitoring wells. The results for all previous annual groundwater monitoring events are published in annual CAP progress reports. Based on the recent CY 2017 CAP Progress Report dated March 2018, only groundwater Monitor Well No. 22 laboratory result [10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)] exceeded the benzene RL of 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The CY 2017 CAP Progress Report recommended removing five (5) wells from the sampling requirement since they had no detections above the RL for benzene since 2008. A GAEPD letter dated May 23, 2018, approved reducing the number of annual samplings to two (2) wells. The CY 2019 CAP Progress Report dated August 2019 indicated both groundwater monitor well results were below the RL of 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 2.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$). The CY 2020 CAP Progress Report dated August 2020, indicated one (1) monitoring well result for benzene (17 $\mu\text{g/L}$) was above the RL. The SWMU 13 CY 2021 CAP Progress Report dated August 2021 indicated the two (2) sampled monitoring wells results were less than 1.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ UJ and 8.7 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (exceeded the RL of 5.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$). The SWMU 13 CY 2022 CAP Progress Report dated October 2022, indicated one (1) sampled monitoring well result (0.46 $\mu\text{g/L}$) was less than the benzene RL of 5.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and the other sampled monitoring well result (25 $\mu\text{g/L}$) exceeded the RL. The SWMU 13 CY 2023 CAP Progress Report dated November 2023 indicated one (1) sampled well benzene result of 23 $\mu\text{g/L}$. A GAEPD letter dated Feb. 21, 2023 approved the removal of one (1) monitoring well from future groundwater monitoring events. A meeting was held in June 2023 with the installation and GAEPD to discuss a potential optimization plan for this site. Periodic review of this final

remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five (5) years thereafter. It is recommended that further MNA be continued as a remedy for groundwater at the site as detailed in the 2006 CAP progress report. Following three (3) consecutive annual monitoring events with no detections exceeding the RLs, a request for NFA determination will be submitted to GAEPD. Upon approval of the NFA all site monitoring wells will be properly abandoned, and a site closeout report will be submitted to GAEPD. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1018_FST-024_OLD PAINT BOOTH (SWMU 24B)Bld 1070

Env Site ID: FST-024

Cleanup Site: OLD PAINT BOOTH (SWMU 24B) Bld 1070

Alias: SWMU-24B

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 7/16/2006

RC Date: 4/1/2019

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 4/3/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| RFA: | 2/28/1987 | 11/30/1987 |
| CS: | 2/28/1989 | 12/31/1989 |
| RFI/CMS: | 1/31/1994 | 9/30/2004 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | 6/30/2003 | 9/30/2004 |
| CMI(O): | 7/16/2006 | 4/1/2019 |
| LTM: | 4/2/2019 | 4/2/2054 |

Site Narrative: Site FST-024 consists of two sub-sites; the Radiator Repair Shop (SWMU 24A) and the Old Paint Booth (SWMU 24B). The Radiator Repair Shop (SWMU 24A) was located inside Building 1070, which burned down in February 1993. The shop was in operation from 1980 to 1992. Radiators were repaired by descaling and soaking them in an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. The radiator was then leak tested using a fluorescent dye and painted in a wet curtain spray paint booth located in Building 1056. Based on sampling results there is no evidence of contamination at this subsite. Therefore, SWMU 24A is RC and the GAEPD approved an NFA status. The Old Paint Booth (SWMU 24B) was in Building 1056 and was used for painting operations. The facility has not been used for painting operations in 20 plus years according to personnel who work in the building. The fieldwork for the RI was conducted in the second quarter of FY98. A phase II RFI was conducted in the first quarter FY00 and indicated moderate levels (above action levels) of VOCs, SVOCs, and RCRA metals in surface soil subsurface soil and groundwater. The phase II RFI addendum for this site was submitted to the GAEPD in the fourth quarter FY00. Comments were received in April 2001 and a revised phase II RFI addendum was submitted to the GAEPD in July 2001. In accordance with the recommendations of the phase II RFI a CAP was developed and submitted in the fourth quarter of FY02. The selected corrective action alternative for remediation of surface soil was ICs and groundwater monitoring. The installation master plan was modified to incorporate ICs at this site. The first round of biannual groundwater monitoring was conducted in the fourth quarter FY03; it included six wells for VOCs, SVOCs, and RCRA metals. Recent sampling results indicate that groundwater contamination is below action levels. In FY04, confirmatory soil samples were collected below the building slab and the soil results indicated no additional soil actions are needed. Demolition of Building 1056 was scheduled for 2006 and 2007. The remedial alternatives developed for surface soil in the CAP remain applicable. In CY2007, confirmatory soil samples were collected in the locations of elevated SVOC concentrations and one lower concentration point to evaluate the progress of the sodium in the soil. FTSW requested the biannual groundwater monitoring scheduled for CY 2007 not be conducted because groundwater sampling results did not

indicate any new contaminants of potential concern (COPC) and the confirmation that potential COPC from the CY03 biannual groundwater sampling were not COPC. Therefore, the development of RLs or corrective action for constituents evaluated in groundwater is not required. The GAEPD responded to the request stating that another round of groundwater sampling was needed because the rationale for eliminating PCE as a COPC was not clear. If a constituent is above its US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region III risk-based concentration it is a COPC, and a risk evaluation must be performed. Low concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) COCs were detected in the confirmation soil samples collected. Only one confirmation surface soil sample indicated benzo(a)pyrene as a COC above its RL of 890 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). The CAP progress report recommended a second confirmation sample be collected in December 2008 to evaluate if the concentration continued to attenuate below the established RL. Due to low-level naphthalene 2-methylnaphthalene and carbon disulfide detections in groundwater in a background well GAEPD requested that additional investigation be conducted to delineate the detections in addition to a new background well being installed. In February 2009, a confirmation soil sample was collected, and the results indicated that benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the established soil RL of 890 micrograms per kilogram. Groundwater samples were collected in February and April 2009 and based on the results; it was deduced that the impacts of the soil contamination had not leached to the groundwater. In FY10, excavation of the area with soil contamination was conducted. A 10-foot by 10-foot area was excavated to a depth of one-foot bgs. Confirmation soil samples were taken to confirm all soils that exceeded the soil RLs for benzo(a)pyrene were removed. One of the sidewall confirmation soil samples from the excavation exceeded the RL for benzo(a)pyrene. In a letter dated April 22, 2010 GAEPD requested that the CAP addendum be rescinded and the SVOCs in surface soil be handled separately from the SWMU 24B. Fort Stewart prepared a CAP progress report for SWMU 24B requesting NFA for SWMU 24B and to disassociate the PAH detections in surface soil from SWMU 24B. At the same time Fort Stewart prepared an SWMU assessment report for the PAH detections in surface soil to show that the associated contamination was the result of old asphalt paving and current activities ongoing in the general area and not those associated with the former paint booth. In a letter dated July 14, 2011 FTSW recommended that no further investigation or remediation of the PAHs in surface soil be required. The cumulative results of the historical investigations indicated that there were no COCs in soil or groundwater associated with SWMU 24B. In a letter dated Dec. 9, 2011 GAEPD stated that there are no site-related contaminants remaining at the Old Radiator Shop/Paint Booth that exceed GAEPD approved risk-based levels. The installation received a GAEPD letter dated Feb. 22, 2013 approving NFA and requesting industrial LUCs be implemented for this site. On April 1, 2019, GAEPD approved the Land Use Control Implementation Plan (dated January 2019) that included requirements for annual inspections to be performed by installation personnel to confirm the site remained secure (with existing fences and locked gates). The SWMU 24B CY 2021 First Annual LUC Inspection was performed in-house in October 2021. No deficiencies were noted, and a memorandum for record of the inspection was approved by the regulator on Feb. 15, 2022. The SWMU 24B CY 2022 Second Annual LUC Inspection was performed in-house in November and December 2022. No LUC deficiencies were noted, and a memorandum for record of the inspection was approved by the regulator on Feb. 21, 2023. The SWMU 24B CY 2023 Third Annual LUC Inspection was performed in-house in November 2023. No LUC deficiencies were noted, and a memorandum for record of the inspection was submitted to GAEPD during the third quarter of FY 2024. No periodic review of the final remedy was completed for this site in FY20, but this site will be included in future periodic reviews. A memorandum for record will be sent annually to GAEPD to verify the requested LUCs for this industrial site continue to be enforced. Since hazardous substances pollutants or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1072_FST-026_FORMER 724TH TANKER PURG STN (SWMU 26)

Env Site ID: FST-026

MRSPP: N/A

Cleanup Site: FORMER 724TH TANKER PURG STN
(SWMU 26)

Alias: SWMU 26

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 3/31/2011

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

| Phase | Start | End |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| RFA: | 2/28/1987 | 11/30/1987 |
| CS: | 2/28/1989 | 12/31/1989 |
| RFI/CMS: | 1/31/1994 | 9/30/2004 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | 8/31/1996 | 7/31/2004 |
| CMI(C): | 2/29/2000 | 3/31/2011 |
| CMI(O): | 6/30/2003 | 9/30/2025 |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: The former 724th Tanker Purging Station (SWMU 26) is located on the western portion of the cantonment area near the fuel truck parking lot. The Tanker Purging Station is an area where tanker trailers that transported JP-4 jet fuel diesel and motor gasoline were routinely cleaned. It consisted of an underground waste oil tank (FST-25A1 Tank 4A) and a 10,000-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) that received recycled water after phase separation. Visual inspection of the area indicated the associated OWS had overflowed, and petroleum residues were on the ground near the tank and on the edge of the drainage ditch adjacent to the tank. The Phase I RFI report documented total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) concentrations in soil samples. These concentrations exceeded GAEPD guidelines confirming a release occurred at this site. In August 1996, IRA activities were conducted to address soil contamination. Activities included removal of the underground waste oil tank the OWS the 10,000-gallon AST and the pump system for the facility. In addition, 500 cubic yards (cy) of contaminated soil were removed from the site. The site was backfilled with clean material seeded and erosion control measures were installed. A Phase II RFI report was required by GAEPD to define the extent of contamination. The Phase II RFI fieldwork was completed in August 1997. Free-product was detected in one well in September 1998. The revised Final Phase II RFI report was submitted to GAEPD in November 1998 and approved in January 1999. The report recommended preparation of a CAP and was submitted to GAEPD in July 1999. The CAP recommended groundwater and soil remediation using in situ oxidation (such as PHOSter II technology) to enhance bioremediation and confirmatory sampling. In January 2000, product removal was completed, and the CAP was approved by GAEPD. The PHOSter II enhanced bioremediation system was installed in January 2000 and began operation in February 2000. The baseline sampling event indicated the horizontal extent of groundwater contamination was not fully delineated. Therefore, additional site investigation was conducted in the third quarter of FY00 delineating the site to a 500-foot by 250-foot area (three times the original size). Monthly groundwater data from August 2000 and September 2000 indicated the dissolved plume was not fully delineated. Based on the analytical groundwater data results presented in the Third Annual CAP Progress Report dated January 2001 further

soil excavation was determined necessary to address the high levels of benzene concentrations detected in the soil. In January 2001, a soil IRA removed approximately 2,700 cy and confirmatory sampling indicated that the bottom and northwest wall of the excavation contained hydrocarbon contamination above site-specific RLs. Additional injectors and monitoring wells were installed in March 2001 to extend the PHOSter II treatment system and complete the delineation of the horizontal extent of the BTEX contamination to five parts per billion (ppb). The PHOSter II system including the injector assemblies and tubing were removed from the site. Quarterly sampling of groundwater began at the site in March 2002. The eighth semiannual progress report was submitted to GAEPD in the third quarter of FY03 recommending additional soil samples be collected to define the extent of the contamination bound in the clay layer. Seasonal variations coupled with the effects of a long drought introduced significant complications. The ninth annual progress report was submitted to GAEPD in the fourth quarter of FY04. Source delineation (membrane interface probe-contaminant depth profile screening) and installation of deep wells were completed in FY04. Installation of the additional wells indicated the benzene contamination in the source area and immediate vicinity to be shallow above 15 feet bgs. The resistivity probes indicated a clay layer in the downgradient area of approximately 15 to 20 feet bgs. The September 2005 groundwater sampling event did not indicate significant changes in the benzene concentrations in source area wells or those in the immediate vicinity of the source area. Installation of additional wells helped delineate the extent of the downgradient deep benzene plume. The October 2006 groundwater event indicated a significant increase in benzene concentrations in the source area wells and those in the immediate vicinity of the source area. Three new monitoring wells (two shallow and one deep) were installed. Twenty new monitoring wells in the area defined by the new suspected soil contamination as determined by the DPT investigations were sampled. In 2007, an additional soil investigation was conducted to evaluate the impacts remaining within the clay at the source area. In December 2008 and June 2009 groundwater samples were collected from 30 monitoring wells at SWMU 26. Seven of the 30 groundwater monitoring wells sampled in December 2008 exceeded the site RL of 5 µg/L for benzene. Seven of the 30 groundwater monitoring wells sampled in December 2008 exceeded the site RL for benzene and again in June 2009. In May 2009, a CAP addendum was submitted to GAEPD to address the residual impacts in the soil and the deep groundwater at SWMU 26. As part of the addendum a site-specific conceptual model was developed to determine the presence and movement of benzene in the surficial aquifer system. The corrective action included source removal through soil excavation in December 2010 and aerobic degradation of benzene through biosparging. The excavation was completed in the first and second quarter of FY11. The biosparge system was installed in the third quarter of FY11 and has been operational through FY12. Semiannual groundwater monitoring will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the corrective action activities. Due to the continual benzene impacts to the deep groundwater the biosparge system was scheduled to operate during 2014 and semiannual groundwater monitoring events were performed. Operation of the biosparge system and the semiannual monitoring events of 34 monitoring wells continued through FY15. Groundwater monitoring is conducted on a semiannual basis to monitor the effectiveness of the biosparge system. As recommended in the CAP addendum dated May 5, 2009 additional monitoring is required until MCLs are reached along with system operations and maintenance. The Seventh and Eighteenth Correction Action Plan Progress Reports Former Tanker Purging Station [SWMU 26] Fort Stewart Georgia; dated March 2013 were submitted to GAEPD in March 2013. GAEPD provided review comments to the Installation in their response letter dated July 29, 2013. After a meeting of all concerned parties with GAEPD numerous emails and telephone calls the Installation requested approval of an extension to respond to GAEPD comments. An extension was approved, and the Installation submitted its response to comments to GAEPD with revisions to both reports in February 2014. Another deep monitor well was installed to complete the down gradient delineation. The 19th and 20th CAP Progress Reports Former Tanker Purging Station [SWMU 26] Fort Stewart Georgia both dated December 2014 were submitted to GAEPD

in March 2015. Due to the continual benzene impacts to the deep groundwater the 20th CAP Progress Report recommended the biosparge system continue to operate with a focus on areas of higher concentrations. Semiannual groundwater monitoring events will continue, and results will be documented in future CAP progress reports. Per the 24th CAP Progress Report dated March 2018; semiannual groundwater monitoring is still required at this site. The results of the October 2017 semiannual groundwater monitoring event indicated that methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) concentration levels remain above the tap water regional screening level value of 14 µg/L at several monitoring wells across the site and above the Site-Specific Remediation Goal (SSRG) RL of 59 µg/L. The benzene concentration levels for this sampling event were all below the MCL (5µg/L). Two shallow groundwater monitoring wells reported estimated naphthalene concentrations (0.27J µg/L and 0.33J µg/L) above the detection limit during the October 2017 sampling event. Subsequently GAEPD required the number of sampled wells be increased from thirty-five (35) to forty-one (41). When screened against the GAEPD approved SSRG naphthalene remediation goal of 6.1 µg/L all historical naphthalene concentrations detected at site monitor wells do not exceed the current site-specific remediation goal. Concentrations in site monitor wells have decreased to below the RL for benzene and MTBE, and near the RL for naphthalene. The biosparge system was turned off in May 2016 and remains off with GAEPD concurrence. During a teleconference call on June 5, 2018 GAEPD approved the reduction from 41 to 18 wells to sample for future events. The results from the May 2019 Semiannual groundwater monitoring event indicate the MTBE was not detected above the RL of 59 µg/L that was approved by GAEPD in February 2016. Additionally, benzene was not detected above the RL of 5 µg/L. Naphthalene was not reported above the detection limit in any of the monitoring wells sampled during the May 2019 sampling event. When screened against the approved GAEPD remediation goal of 6.1 µg/L all historic naphthalene concentrations detected at site monitor wells did not exceed the current SSRG. The results from the June and October 2020 semi-annual groundwater monitoring events indicate MTBE was not detected above the RL value. Benzene was not detected above the RL value in the June and October 2020 sampling events (nor above the RL in the May and October 2019 sampling events). On Oct. 15, 2021, the GAEPD regulator approved (with minor revisions) the Comprehensive Confirmation Sampling Plan for Fall 2021 for implementation at SWMU 26. Results from the Fall 2021 sampling event were all below the RLs. Periodic review of this final remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five (5) years thereafter. Periodic reviews were also completed for this site in FY05, FY10, and FY16. When the site reached the approved RLs (per GAEPD letter October 2009) and the MTBE and naphthalene SSRG levels approved in GAEPD letter dated Feb. 5, 2016, three (3) additional years of confirmatory sampling/monitoring were required. Based on the conclusion presented in the 30th CAP Progress Report dated May 16, 2022, concentration levels of the contaminants of concern were below the RLs for three (3) consecutive years of sampling and a recommendation was submitted to GAEPD in June 2022 requesting NFA. The NFA was approved on July 12, 2022. A Final Corrective Action Completion Report was submitted to GAEPD and approved on Sept. 14, 2023. Site closure activities are scheduled for completion in FY 24.

13305.1095_CCFST-039_BUILDING 1160, UST 60, SWMU 39

Env Site ID: CCFST-039

Cleanup Site: BUILDING 1160, UST 60, SWMU 39

Alias: SWMU 39

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 12/15/2016

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Not Evaluated

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| RFA: | 1/31/2000 | 2/28/2001 |
| CS: | 3/31/2001 | 3/31/2004 |
| RFI/CMS: | 4/30/2004 | 1/15/2015 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | 6/30/2004 | 1/31/2008 |
| CMI(C): | 9/15/2005 | 12/15/2016 |
| CMI(O): | 12/15/2016 | 9/30/2054 |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: SWMU 39 is near Building 1160 (Direct Support Maintenance Facility) near the intersection of the Stephen Road and West 4th Street. Two former underground storage tanks (UST)s, USTs 59 and 60 and the associated heating oil tanks (HOT) were west of Building 1160 at the tracked vehicle maintenance platform. SWMU 39 was used as a vehicle wash/service rack. The HOTs provided fuel oil to a high-pressure washer at the platform. USTs 59 and 60 were concrete storage tanks connected to non-regulated flow-through vessel oil-water-separators associated with the M60 maintenance platforms that were rarely used due to design changes in military vehicle engines. The industrial drain line from this maintenance platform facility is connected to a common point downgradient from UST 61 (another former used oil storage tank located approximately 150 feet away from this site). In February 2001, a preliminary assessment (PA) was conducted at Building 1160. The PA indicated there was a release to groundwater. The IRA dual phase extraction was performed in 2004 and the concrete vaults were filled with concrete. Free-product were found during the RFI process. The Phase I RFI report was generated in January 2006. Trichloroethylene (TCE) was found at this site and the highest concentrations appear to be centered around the common drain-line intersection downgradient from USTs 59, 60, and 61 (which is on an adjacent site). Soil removal for two hot spots was completed during the third quarter of FY07. Contaminated soil was removed from this site and two replacement monitoring wells were installed in the excavated pits. No free-product was found during the hot spot excavations. The first six-month sample event after the IRA indicated all site benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) levels were below the in-stream water quality standard (IWQS); however, the next sampling event indicated free-product was found in an adjacent monitoring well. In February 2008, a geoprobe investigation was conducted to collect discrete groundwater samples for on-site screening using a mobile laboratory. The samples were analyzed for PCE, TCE, 1,1-dichloroethene (DCE), cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride. Screening samples were collected from 19 locations in SWMU 39. Based on the screening results seven additional monitoring wells were installed in March 2008. Groundwater samples were collected in March and April of 2008. The 2008 sample results

indicated detections of PCE and TCE south of the fenced area near Building 1143 located in SWMU 39. The FY10 and FY11 investigation activities included DPT to evaluate the extent of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL), PCE, TCE, and vertical aquifer profiling using DPT/multi-interphase probe technology installation of 27 additional monitoring wells slug tests groundwater sampling surface water sampling and sediment sampling. An RFI was submitted in FY13 and completed in FY15 for CCFST-39 which sufficiently characterized and delineated the site to allow for preparation of Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to evaluate potential remedial alternatives to address site impacts. The installation received the approval of the RFI in a GAEPD letter dated Jan. 30, 2015. A new CAP was completed, and the corrective measures implementation construction (CMI(C)) and corrective measures implementation (operation) (CMI(O)) were completed after the CAP was approved by GAEPD. The Installation responded in April 2017 to the comments received from GAEPD for the CAP dated March 2016. The revised CAP submitted in April 2017 included four remedy alternatives. The selected remedy proposed injections for enhanced reductive de-chlorination use of absorbent socks/small diameter bailers to remove LNAPL ICs and groundwater MNA. Periodic review of this final remedy was completed in FY20 and will be completed every five (5) years thereafter. Periodic reviews were also completed for this site in FY05, FY10 and FY16. The Draft Final SWMU 39 First Annual Corrective Action Plan Progress Report-2019, Direct Support Maintenance Facility, Fort Stewart, Georgia recommended the removal of LNAPL by using peristaltic pumping. The Aug. 24, 2020 GAEPD letter, Subject: Draft Final SWMU 39 First Annual Corrective Action Plan Progress Report-2019, Direct Support Maintenance Facility, Fort Stewart, Georgia, dated April 24, 2020 approved the removal of LNAPL by using peristaltic pumping. The SWMU 39 Second Annual CAP Progress Report - October 2020 to April 2021 Direct Support Maintenance Facility dated July 2021 results indicate several VOCs including cis-1,2-DCE, TCE, and PCE were detected above the applicable MCL standard in the –deep zone aquifer. Results from the SWMU 39 Third Annual CAP Progress Report dated December 2022 indicate the deeper interval of the shallow aquifer (35-60 ft bgs) continues to be impacted above maximum contaminant MCLs including cis-1,2-DCE, TCE, and PCE while the 2-25 ft bgs interval of the shallow aquifer is not significantly impacted. Since the 2019 injection objective was not achieved the regulator requested a Pre-design Investigation (PDI) be performed to identify an optimization strategy to include redevelopment of the existing injection wells modification of the injection substrate formulation and/or supplemental injection via DPT. The optimized injection strategy was identified in the SWMU 39 CAP Addendum (PDI) that was approved on Dec. 7, 2022. In April 2023, VOCs were not detected above the USEPA MCLs in any monitoring wells sampled within the shallow aquifer interval (2-25 ft bgs). The highest TCE concentration detected in the deep interval (35-60 ft bgs) in April 2023 was 1100 µg/L. After an Underground Injection Control permit was approved on May 1, 2023, additional emulsified vegetable oil injections occurred during May 2023. Semi-annual sampling events will continue for this site until an NFA is received. LNAPL recovered quantity is minimal and the impacted area is not expanding. Further evaluation for potential optimization will be based on the results obtained from continued monitoring at the site. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1102_FST-040_PFAS

Env Site ID: FST-040

Cleanup Site: PFAS

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2028

RC Date: 9/30/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2028

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

| Phase | Start | End |
|--------|------------|-----------|
| PA: | 9/30/2017 | 9/15/2019 |
| SI: | 12/15/2019 | 9/30/2022 |
| RI/FS: | 2/1/2023 | 9/30/2028 |
| RD: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| RA(C): | -- | -- |
| RA(O): | -- | -- |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: Per direction from Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) G-9 Environmental this site was created to account for all per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) costs at the Installation. The PA was completed on Sept. 15, 2019. The PA/SI of Per-and-Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Report Fort Stewart Georgia dated July 2022 has been completed. Per request, the final PA/SI report was sent to GAEPD in December 2022. Based on the PA, 13 areas of potential interest (AOPIs) were identified and recommended for the SI phase. The PA/SI report indicates nine AOPI sites are recommended for further study in a remedial investigation (Fire Station 03; Fire Station 05; Current AFFF Storage; Quarterly Crash Drill Area; Wright Army Airfield FTA [FST-013]; Taxiway E; Former AFFF Storage Area; 33R Approach; Building 1838), which began in FY23. The Remedial Investigation is underway and future actions will be determined after the completion of this investigation.

13305.1086_FTSW-006-R-01_SMALL ARMS RANGE - 2

Env Site ID: FTSW-006-R-01

Cleanup Site: SMALL ARMS RANGE - 2

Alias: AOC 6

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/4/2027

RC Date: 10/4/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 10/5/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 9

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| RFA: | 10/31/2003 | 10/31/2003 |
| CS: | 2/28/2006 | 9/30/2011 |
| RFI/CMS: | 9/30/2011 | 10/4/2025 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | 10/31/2009 | 10/31/2012 |
| CMI(C): | 10/5/2025 | 10/4/2027 |
| CMI(O): | -- | -- |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: This 287-acre Munitions Response Site (MRS) is located along the western perimeter of the cantonment area and historically was used for small arms training during the 1940s and 1950s. The combined acreage of the overlapping range fans is 2,091 acres 287 acres of which overlap the other than operational area and make up Small Arms Range 2. The MRS is composed of the firing points of the four (4) small arms ranges and the downrange area of Range M and H, B, A, and N Ranges. According to documents reviewed for the June 2010 Historical Records Review (HRR) munitions used on the small arms range were .50-caliber (cal) or less; however, the exact calibers are unknown. Archival documents from 1941 document the use of .30-cal and .50-cal machine guns on Fort Stewart. Therefore, it is assumed that .30-cal and .50-cal small arms were used on this MRS. Two documented EOD responses were identified at the site. The first involved a 105-millimeter (mm) projectile and occurred in April 2003. The second occurred in 2008; however, the munition item encountered was not documented. While no munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) were found at the site both a 9mm and a 25mm cartridge were found expended. The 9mm was likely present due to firing on the MRS. The 25mm was likely an expended cartridge disposed from a Bradley fighting vehicle located on the opposite side of the adjacent motor pool fence. The berm of a former small arms range identified as the Fire Station 5 Berm due to its proximity to a fire station was identified within the Small Arms Range 2 MRS boundary. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Savannah District investigated this berm. During this investigation soil samples were collected from the Fire Station 5 Berm on Aug. 7 and 8, 2008. In total 22 samples were collected and analyzed for antimony copper and lead. Concentrations of antimony ranged from below the method detection limit to 2.38 mg/kg. Concentrations of copper ranged from 0.247 to 104 mg/kg. Concentrations of lead ranged from 2.19 to 1000 mg/kg. Three (3) samples exceeded the 400 mg/kg USEPA Region 9 Preliminary Remediation Goal for lead. The Fire Station 5 Berm was subsequently removed. A supplemental investigation and time critical removal action were conducted to ensure worker safety during the construction of a fire station onsite in FY10. The investigational size of the site was expanded due to proposed new construction of several installation support buildings and a new

sanitary sewer line that was installed in FY11. An investigation was completed in FY12 with two (2) historical EOD responses and two (2) debris discoveries. In FY13, an RFI began at this site. In FY14, the RFI work plan was submitted to GAEPD for review and approval. Comments received from GAEPD, and the revision of the work plan was submitted in the first quarter of FY15. The Small Arms Range Berm Area Phase I RFI report site FTSW-006-R-01 was submitted to GAEPD in the third quarter of FY15. In FY14, the RFI Work Plan was submitted to GAEPD for review and approval. Comments received from GAEPD, and the revision of the work plan was submitted in the first quarter of FY15. The Small Arms Range Berm Area Phase I RFI report for site FTSW-006-R-01 was submitted to GAEPD in the third quarter of FY15. The response to comments from GAEPD for this report were addressed and resubmitted to GAEPD in FY16. Additional comments were received in response to the comments that were submitted to GAEPD in FY16. In FY 20, a Phase II RFI began after comments received for the Phase I RFI were addressed in an RFI Addendum. The RFI Addendum Work Plan was approved by GAEPD on Oct. 12, 2022 and the RFI Addendum Report was submitted to GAEPD in August 2023. A RCRA Corrective Measures Study (CMS) and the CMI(C) will be completed.

13305.1091_FTSW-002-R-01_ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE 90 MM

Env Site ID: FTSW-002-R-01

Cleanup Site: ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE 90 MM

Alias: AOC 2

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/1/2022

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 4

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| RFA: | 10/31/2003 | 10/31/2003 |
| CS: | 2/28/2006 | 3/31/2008 |
| RFI/CMS: | 3/31/2010 | 9/30/2021 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | 3/31/2010 | 8/15/2013 |
| CMI(C): | 6/1/2022 | 9/26/2022 |
| CMI(O): | 10/1/2022 | 9/30/2054 |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: The Anti-Aircraft Range 90 milli-meter (mm)-2 MRS is a 77-acre area located within a former 90mm anti-aircraft range fan; five other former anti-aircraft and tank ranges also overlap this MRS. The use of the Anti-Aircraft 90mm-2 MRS range began in 1941 and ceased in 1944. The six (6) historical anti-aircraft and tank ranges that overlap this MRS were used from 1941 through 1964 and included two (2) 90mm anti-aircraft ranges two 40mm anti-aircraft ranges a 90mm tank range and a tank range with unknown munitions. The MRS is positioned in the downrange portion of these ranges and does not overlap impact/target areas or firing points. The known munitions associated with this MRS include 40mm and 90mm anti-aircraft projectiles. The munitions used on the tank range are not known; however archival documents from 1941 indicate that 37, 40, and 90mm high explosives (HE) and 37, 40, and 90mm practice rounds with tracers were issued to Fort Stewart. Therefore, these munitions are assumed to have been used on this MRS. Numerous EOD calls were reported on this site. They involved C-4 plastic explosives (secondary explosives), M-222 Dragon HE anti-tank guided missiles, M-7 grenades (riot control agent), and MK-2 fragmentation hand grenades. Currently there are LUCs in the form of signs and fencing. Explosive warning signs are attached to the fence. It is expected that this site will continue with the present land use for the foreseeable future. This MRS is always kept secure. The entire MRS is relatively flat and covered with maintained grass buildings gravel paved roads parking areas and munition storage bunkers within the existing fenced area. No activities occur in the buffer area surrounding the fence line. Due to findings during previous investigations small amounts of MEC were anticipated to be present at this site. An RFI was conducted at the site consisting of the installation of groundwater monitoring wells to determine nature and extent. Excavation activities included off-site transportation and disposal of nonhazardous material. Removal of MEC was conducted based upon the results of the MEC site characterization and removal assessment. The MEC ICs with monitoring were implemented after MEC removal was completed. In 2001, an RFI began for this site. The RFI was conducted to adequately characterize the nature and extent of potential munitions constituents (MC) contamination and MEC hazards. The RFI was completed in FY13, and the final revision was approved by

GAEPD in FY15. Based on the recommendation and conclusion of the RFI the associated human health and ecological risk assessments there was no release of MC at the Anti-Aircraft 90mm-2 site. However, a release of MEC was identified and the RFI recommended a CMS. In FY13, an RFI was completed and submitted to GAEPD for review and approval. The RFI was prepared to adequately characterize the nature and extent of potential MC contamination and MEC hazards determine the potential risks posed to human health and the environment from MC collect or develop additional data for a CMS (as appropriate) and to determine corrective measures (including no further action required). In FY14, comments were received from GAEPD and the RFI was approved by GAEPD in January 2015. A Work Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan were submitted and approved by the regulator on Dec. 31, 2019. The Draft Final CMS was approved by GAEPD on July 21, 2020 to prepare LUCs for the MEC. The Final CMS was submitted to GAEPD on Aug. 31, 2020. The recommended LUCs consist of – Land Use Restrictions; Permits; Construction Support; Education/Training; Signage and Fencing. LUCs will restrict current and future land use to industrial only and prohibit unsupervised excavation. Dig permits will be required for intrusive activities at the MRS under the existing FTSW Dig Permit program. Construction support from unexploded ordinance personnel will be required at the MRS during construction activities. Education and training will be used to inform potential receptors (site workers and potential trespassers) of MRS hazards. Signage will be maintained along approaches to the MRS and along the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) fence line to identify potential hazards at the MRS. Existing ASP fencing will be maintained to control access to portions of the MRS. These LUCs will be defined and enforced through BMP and FTSW LUC implementation plan. The Decision Document (DD) for this site was signed by the Installation Garrison Commander in 2021 and was forwarded to USAEC. The FTSW-002-R-01 LUC Implementation Plan was completed in September 2022 and the Completion Report for LUC Implementation dated October 2022 was submitted to GAEPD in November 2022 and approved by GAEPD in January 2023. The FTSW-002-R-01 CY 2023 First Annual LUC Inspection was performed in-house in November 2023. No LUC deficiencies were noted, and a memorandum for record of the inspection was submitted to GAEPD during the third quarter of FY 2024. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1098_FTSW-009-R-01_Anti-Aircraft Range-4

Env Site ID: FTSW-009-R-01

Cleanup Site: Anti-Aircraft Range-4

Alias: AOC 9A

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/1/2023

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 3

| Phase | Start | End |
|----------|------------|------------|
| RFA: | 10/31/2009 | 11/30/2009 |
| CS: | 8/31/2010 | 12/31/2012 |
| RFI/CMS: | 8/15/2012 | 5/6/2021 |
| DES: | -- | -- |
| IRA: | 3/31/2011 | 11/30/2012 |
| CMI(C): | 5/7/2021 | 9/29/2023 |
| CMI(O): | 10/1/2023 | 9/30/2054 |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: The Anti-Aircraft Range-4A MRS is 465 acres of a larger 1,128-acre Munitions Response Area that was transferred out of the operational footprint of the installation. The MRS is composed of the firing points of a total of three (3) separate/collocated ranges. The combined acreage covered by these three (3) historical ranges is 85,325 acres. Of these 85,325 acres 1,128 acres are not within the operational range area and thus overlap with the other than operational area and make up Anti-Aircraft Range-4A and Anti-Aircraft-4B. FTSW-009-R-01 addresses Anti-Aircraft Range 4A. From 1994 to present no munitions have been used in this area. During 1979 to 1994 the following munitions were fired – 105 millimeter (mm), 155mm, 203mm HE, illumination, and smoke. From 1941 to 1979 the following munitions were used – .50 caliber (cal) or less unknown type tank rounds; 90mm anti-aircraft rounds; and 40mm anti-aircraft rounds. The boundary of the MRS was expanded southeast beyond the firing point area to include a currently undeveloped area where an EOD response has been documented during military construction (MILCON) projects. Prior to construction the following EOD responses occurred at the site – 40mm projectile (along the northern boundary of the site), mortar round (western central section of the site), M67 hand grenade (along the southeast boundary), and 2.75-inch rocket (southern central section of the site). Additionally, one EOD response [labeled EOD response (no information)] was reported along the southern boundary and northern central section of the site. An HRR was conducted at FTSW-009-R-01 in 2010. Based on the information provided in the HRR the potential for MEC and MC existed; therefore, confirmatory sampling was recommended. During the confirmatory sampling fieldwork in August 2010 some of the construction portions of this MRS were inaccessible; however, according to Fort Stewart's Range Control 160 EOD responses were reported on the MRS during the construction activities area from Aug. 31, 2009 through October 2010. The USACE Explosive Safety Staff conducted a MEC quality assurance investigation in the areas within the construction area which was conducted parallel to the confirmatory sampling investigation. Based on clearance activities conducted in the construction areas the Anti-Aircraft Range-4 was divided into two separate MRSs established by EOD responses during construction and as determined by the USACE

Baltimore District Explosives Safety Division. Anti-Aircraft Range-4A and Anti-Aircraft Range-4B. Anti-Aircraft Range-4A identified as FTSW-09-R-01 (465 acres) encompasses the cleared construction area where there is assumed to be a low probability of encountering MEC. Anti-Aircraft Range-4B (663 acres) encompasses the undeveloped areas and there is assumed to be a medium to high probability of encountering MEC. Following the February 2011 field effort by the USACE Baltimore District Fort Stewart requested that an additional 5 acres be added to the MEC quality assurance investigation to depth of detection. This additional investigation was conducted in April 2011. The MEC Phase II confirmatory sampling field activities in the areas not impacted by construction did not reveal any MEC. However, due to the EOD responses identified in the MILCON area this site was recommended for a RFI/CMS. The RFI began in FY13 that addressed both MEC and MC constituents at this MRS. Fences and signs currently exist within this MRS to indicate restricted LUC areas that are wetlands. Also, a six foot high fence with three strands of barbed wire exists around this entire MRS site. The Draft Final RFI was completed later than anticipated and approved by GAEPD on March 14, 2018. The CMS was approved by GAEPD on Oct. 9, 2020 for LUCs. The approved LUCs consist of – Institutional and Engineering Controls. Institutional controls include restrictions on any intrusive activity including, but not limited to, construction, trenching, and earth-moving operations pending subsurface investigation in any area where these activities are proposed. Engineering controls would include warning/informational signs identifying potential explosive conditions posted around areas where exposure pathways are complete for humans. An estimated total of 154 signs would be spaced every 200 feet around this site. These approved land use and access controls would be incorporated where applicable into the Fort Stewart Master Plan and other applicable systems such as geographic information systems. Additional signage is required at points of ingress/egress from this site. The CMS recommended the Installation Master Plan be amended to ensure regular inspection and maintenance of fencing and signage. The DD for this site was signed by the Installation Garrison Commander in 2021 and was forwarded to USAEC. The corrective measures implementation plan (CMI(P)) was submitted for review and approved by GAEPD on Dec. 4, 2023. The warning signs for this site will be installed in CY 2024 and the required LUCs will be implemented. Since hazardous substances pollutants or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE, LUCs and periodic reviews will be required indefinitely.

13305.1100_FTSW-010-R-01_ANTI-TANK RANGE 90 -MM-2

Env Site ID: FTSW-010-R-01

Cleanup Site: ANTI-TANK RANGE 90 -MM-2

Alias: AOC 10

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/1/2024

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 5

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| RFA: | 10/15/2009 | 11/15/2009 |
| CS: | 8/1/2010 | 8/30/2010 |
| RFI/CMS: | 12/15/2012 | 5/6/2021 |
| DES: | 10/1/2020 | 9/30/2021 |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | 5/7/2021 | 9/30/2024 |
| CMI(O): | 10/1/2024 | 9/30/2054 |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: This 546-acre MRS is in the northwestern portion of the cantonment area and was used for anti-aircraft anti-tank grenade launcher and small arms training during the 1940s. The MRS is composed of eight (8) range fans. The total acreage covered by the eight (8) historical ranges is 17,015 acres 546 acres of which overlap the other than operational area and make up this site. The MRS is composed of the firing point of two (2) separate collocated ranges and the downrange area of a grenade launcher range and a 120 mm anti-aircraft range. The known munitions associated with this MRS include 40 mm and 120 mm anti-aircraft projectiles 40mm grenades and 90 mm anti-tank projectiles. No documented EOD responses were identified at this site. A magnetometer-assisted visual survey was conducted. One (1) munitions debris item, an inert anti-personnel mine was found during the investigation. Eight (8) samples were collected and based on analytical results no explosive compounds were detected above laboratory detection or reporting limits. The MRS is comprised of undeveloped areas and the cantonment area. The site was recommended for a CMS for MEC based on the discovery of an inert land mine. It is recognized that because CMS is recommended for MEC, MC may also be evaluated as part of the study. The CMS began in FY13 and addressed both MEC and MC constituents at this MRS. The Draft Final RFI was approved by GAEPD on March 14, 2018. The CMS for this site recommended MEC Surface Clearance and it was approved by GAEPD on Oct. 20, 2020. The MEC surface clearance for all undeveloped ground surface areas of this MRS requires approval of a CMI(P) and accident prevention plan (APP) and an explosive safety submission (ESS) prior to mobilization. The MEC surface clearance includes – a complete surface sweep of the MRS with a magnetometer-assisted visual survey and removal action of the areas of the site that have not been previously investigated which would provide 100% coverage of the undeveloped areas of the MRS to ensure complete removal of MEC on the ground surface. MEC awareness training for personnel involved in the removal of material at the borrow pit in the MRS to prevent any potential unforeseen MEC hazards associated with continued excavation into the subsurface. An IC is required whereby a review will be performed prior to initiation of intrusive work at the MRS to determine the risk due to MEC in the subsurface that may not have been

identified in the RFI. Implementation of the surface clearance will remove any MEC present at the surface rendering the pathway to MEC at the surface incomplete and not require long-term maintenance effort while still mitigating exposure to MEC and limiting potential restriction on land use. The DD for this site was signed by the Installation Garrison Commander in 2021 and was forwarded to USAEC. The ESS was approved by the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board on Jan. 12, 2023. The CMI(P), APP and ESS will be submitted to GAEPD prior to mobilization for implementation of the MEC surface clearance. LUCs and periodic reviews will continue until such time that UU/UE is obtained.

13305.1101_FTSW-011-R-01_GRENADE LAUNCHER RANGE

Env Site ID: FTSW-011-R-01

Cleanup Site: GRENADE LAUNCHER RANGE

Alias: AOC 11

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/1/2024

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 3

| Phase | Start | End |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| RFA: | 10/15/2009 | 11/15/2009 |
| CS: | 8/1/2010 | 8/30/2010 |
| RFI/CMS: | 8/15/2012 | 5/6/2021 |
| DES: | 10/1/2020 | 9/30/2021 |
| IRA: | -- | -- |
| CMI(C): | 5/7/2021 | 9/30/2024 |
| CMI(O): | 10/1/2024 | 9/30/2054 |
| LTM: | -- | -- |

Site Narrative: This 132-acre MRS is located along the western perimeter of the cantonment area and was historically used as a grenade launcher range infiltration course 120mm anti-aircraft range and three (3) small arms ranges during the 1940s. The total acreage covered by the six (6) historical ranges is 10,947.6 acres, 132 acres of which overlap the other than operational range area and make up Grenade Launcher Range MRS. According to previous investigations munitions used on the Grenade Launcher Range included 40 mm practice grenades, small arms, and trinitrotoluene. Archival documents from 1941 document the use of .30-cal and .50-cal machine guns on Fort Stewart. Therefore, it is assumed that .30-cal and .50-cal small arms were used on this MRS. Additionally 120 mm anti-aircraft projectile use occurred on approximately 15 acres of the MRS. No EOD responses have been reported for this MRS. A magnetometer-assisted visual survey was conducted. The Grenade Launcher Range is comprised of the cantonment area including an industrial area warehouses and undeveloped land. There are no known site-specific controls at this MRS. It is recognized that because CMS is recommended for MEC, MC may also be evaluated as part of the study. The Draft Final RFI was approved by GAEPD on March 14, 2018. The CMS for this site recommended MEC Clearance was approved by GAEPD on Oct. 9, 2020. Implementation of the approved CMS MEC requires GAEPD approval of appropriate planning documents such as – CMI(P); APP; and ESS prior to mobilization for removal effort. MEC includes a complete subsurface removal of the undeveloped ground surface areas in the MRS utilizing magnetometer-assisted visual survey and or digital geophysical mapping to include MC sampling and representative samples from the on-site burial pit area after the MEC removal is completed. Successful completion of the CMI(P) will remove MEC present at or below the surface of the MRS rendering the pathway to MEC in both the surface and subsurface incomplete and could potentially result in NFA for this site. The DD for this site was signed by the Installation Garrison Commander in 2021 and was forwarded to USAEC. The ESS was approved by the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board on Jan. 12, 2023. The CMI(P), APP and ESS will be submitted to GAEPD prior to mobilization for MEC implementation. LUCs and periodic reviews will continue until such time that UU/UE is obtained.

SITE SUMMARY

SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

| CRL ID | Site Name | Site Closeout Date |
|------------|--|--------------------|
| 13305.1004 | FST-004_BURN PITS 4A THROUGH 4G (SWMUS 4 | 6/30/1999 |
| 13305.1006 | FST-009_INACTIVE EOD AREA #2 (SWMU 9) | 5/31/2003 |
| 13305.1009 | FST-012_ACTIVE EOD AREA (SWMUS 12A/12B/1 | 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1011 | FST-014_OLD FIRE TRAINING AREA (SWMU 14) | 9/30/2000 |
| 13305.1012 | FST-017_DRMO HAZ. WASTE STORAGE AREA (SW | 9/30/2000 |
| 13305.1013 | FST-018_IND. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLT (S | 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1014 | FST-019_OLD SLUDGE DRYING BEDS (SWMU 19) | 9/30/2000 |
| 13305.1015 | FST-020_LAND APPLICATION SYSTEM (SWMU 20 | 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1016 | FST-022_DPW WASTE OIL TANKS (SWMU 22) | 8/31/1997 |
| 13305.1017 | FST-023_WRIGHT ARMY AIRFD WATER POL PT (| 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1019 | FST-025AA_UST BLDG 1840 | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1020 | FST-025B_UST BLDG 1820 | 2/28/1997 |
| 13305.1021 | FST-025BA_UST BLDG 1833 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1022 | FST-025BB_UST BLDG 1833 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1023 | FST-025C_UST BLDG 1820 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1024 | FST-025CA_UST BLDG 1810 | 2/28/1997 |
| 13305.1025 | FST-025CB_UST BLDG 1811 | 2/28/1997 |
| 13305.1026 | FST-025D_UST BLDG 1720 | 1/31/1997 |
| 13305.1027 | FST-025DB_UST BLDG 1720 | 2/28/1997 |
| 13305.1028 | FST-025EA_UST BLDG 1720 | 2/28/1997 |
| 13305.1029 | FST-025EB_UST BLDG 1720 | 7/31/1996 |
| 13305.1030 | FST-025F_UST BLDG 1720 | 2/28/1997 |
| 13305.1031 | FST-025FA_UST BLDG 1720 | 7/31/1996 |
| 13305.1032 | FST-025FB_UST BLDG 1720 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1033 | FST-025G_UST BLDG 1720 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1034 | FST-025GA_UST BLDG 1720 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1035 | FST-025GB_UST BLDG 1720 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1036 | FST-025IA_UST BLDG 1514 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1037 | FST-025IB_UST BLDG 1514 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1038 | FST-025J_UST BLDG 1542 | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1039 | FST-025JA_UST BLDG 1175 | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1040 | FST-025K_UST BLDG 1170 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1041 | FST-025KA_UST BLDG 1170 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1042 | FST-025L_UST BLDG 1160 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1043 | FST-025LA_UST BLDG 1160 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1044 | FST-025N_UST BLDG 1130 | 1/31/1997 |
| 13305.1045 | FST-025PA_UST BLDG 1280 | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1046 | FST-025QA_UST BLDG 1223 | 2/28/1997 |

| CRL ID | Site Name | Site Closeout Date |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| 13305.1047 | FST-025S_ UST BLDG 1286 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1048 | FST-025SA_ UST BLDG 1285 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1049 | FST-025T_ UST BLDG 1284 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1050 | FST-025TA_ UST BLDG 1283 | 12/31/1989 |
| 13305.1051 | FST-025V_ UST BLDG 1330 | 3/31/2000 |
| 13305.1052 | FST-025VA_ UST BLDG 1323/28 | 1/31/1999 |
| 13305.1053 | FST-025XA_ UST BLDG 1339A | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1054 | FST-025YA_ UST BLDG 1349 | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1055 | FST-025Z1_ UST BLDG 241 | 6/30/1996 |
| 13305.1056 | FST-025ZA_ UST BLDG 260 | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1057 | FST-025ZB_ UST BLDG 260 | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1058 | FST-025ZD_ UST BLDG 230 | 8/31/1996 |
| 13305.1059 | FST-025ZH_ UST BLDG 4502 | 9/30/1996 |
| 13305.1060 | FST-025ZI_ UST BLDG 4502 | 9/30/1997 |
| 13305.1061 | FST-025ZJ_ UST BLDG 4502 | 9/30/1997 |
| 13305.1062 | FST-025ZK_ UST BLDG 4502 | 9/30/1997 |
| 13305.1063 | FST-025ZL_ UST BLDG 4502 | 6/30/1995 |
| 13305.1064 | FST-025ZM_ UST BLDG 4520 | 6/30/1998 |
| 13305.1065 | FST-025ZO_ UST BLDG 4577 | 7/31/1997 |
| 13305.1066 | FST-025ZP_ UST BLDG 4577 | 7/31/1997 |
| 13305.1067 | FST-025ZQ_ UST BLDG 4577 | 7/31/1997 |
| 13305.1068 | FST-025ZR_ UST BLDG 4577 | 7/31/1997 |
| 13305.1069 | FST-025ZU_ UST BLDG 4578 | 5/31/1997 |
| 13305.1070 | FST-025ZV_ UST BLDG 4586 | 12/31/1996 |
| 13305.1071 | FST-025ZX_ UST BLDG 241 | 1/31/1999 |
| 13305.1073 | FST-027_ MOTOR POOL OIL/WTR SPTRS (SWMUS | 4/30/2002 |
| 13305.1074 | FST-028_ 724TH BATTERY SHOP (SWMU 28) | 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1075 | FST-029_ EVANS ARMY HELIPRT POL FACTY (SW | 5/31/1996 |
| 13305.1076 | FST-030_ RECIRCULATING WASH IMPOUNDMENT (| 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1077 | FST-031_ DPW ASPHALT TANKS (SWMU 31) | 9/30/2000 |
| 13305.1078 | FST-032_ SUPPLY DIESEL TANK (SWMU 32) | 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1079 | FST-033_ DPW PESTICIDE WAREHOUSE (SWMU 33 | 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1080 | FST-034_ DPW EQUIPMENT WASH RACK (SWMU 34 | 7/31/1994 |
| 13305.1081 | FST-035_ WAAF BULK FUEL SYSTEM (SWMU 35) | 5/31/2011 |
| 13305.1082 | FST-25A1_ FORMER UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK | 7/31/2000 |
| 13305.1083 | FST-25A2_ FORMER UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK | 8/31/2000 |
| 13305.1084 | FST-25A3_ FORMER USTS: GR III, various ph | 9/30/2013 |
| 13305.1093 | PBA@Stewart_ Funding PBA at Stewart | 12/31/2015 |
| 13305.1094 | CCHOTS-419_ Heating Oil Tank, Bldg 419 | 4/12/2022 |
| 13305.1096 | CCFST-027F_ MOTOR POOL OIL/WTR SPTRS (SWM | 2/28/2010 |

| CRL ID | Site Name | Site Closeout Date |
|------------|--|--------------------|
| 13305.1097 | CCUSTVICT_AAFES VICTORY SHOPPETTE | 10/31/2014 |
| 13305.1085 | FTSW-001-R-01_ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE - 1 | 3/31/2008 |
| 13305.1087 | FTSW-005-R-01_SMALL ARMS RANGE - 1 | 3/31/2008 |
| 13305.1088 | FTSW-004-R-01_HAND GRENADE COURSE | 3/31/2008 |
| 13305.1089 | FTSW-007-R-01_SMALL ARMS RANGE - 3 | 3/31/2008 |
| 13305.1090 | FTSW-003-R-01_ANTI-TANK RANGE 90 MM | 3/31/2008 |
| 13305.1092 | FTSW-008-R-01_HERO ROAD TRENCH AREA | 9/30/2015 |
| 13305.1099 | FTSW-009-R-02_ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE-4B | 2/23/2018 |
| 13305.1104 | CCFST-012_ACTIVE EOD AREA (SWMUS 12A/12B | 1/31/2005 |
| 13305.1105 | CCFST-029_EVANS ARMY HELIPRT POL FACTY (| 2/28/2007 |
| 13305.1107 | CCFST-035_WAAF BULK FUEL SYSTEM (SWMU 35 | 9/30/2006 |
| 13305.1109 | CCUSTVICT_VICTORY SHOPPETTE, USTS 276-27 | 9/30/2008 |
| 13305.1110 | CCBRYAN_BRYAN VILLAGE, USTS 262 & 263 | 9/30/2008 |
| 13305.1111 | CCHOTS_HEATING OIL TANKS | 12/31/2005 |
| 13305.1112 | CCFST-018_IWWTP - SWMU 18 | 2/28/2007 |

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

| | |
|--|--|
| Community Involvement Plan (Date Last Reviewed): | 2024 |
| Technical Review Committee Establishment Date: | N/A |
| Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Establishment Date: | N/A |
| RAB Adjournment Date: | N/A |
| RAB Adjournment Reason: | N/A |
| Reasons for Not Establishing RAB: | No sufficient, sustained community interest in a RAB has been expressed by the community |
| RAB Date of Solicitation from Community: | 06/2024 |
| RAB Results of Solicitation: | N/A |
| Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP): | N/A |
| TAPP Title: | N/A |
| Potential TAPP: | N/A |
| Administrative Record Location: | U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Stewart; Directorate of Public Works, Building 1337; 1550 Veterans Parkway; Fort Stewart, Georgia 31314. https://home.army.mil/stewart/index.php/about/Garrison/DPW/environmental/prevention-and-compliance/adminrecord |
| Information Repository Location: | U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Stewart; Directorate of Public Works, Building 1337; 1550 Veterans Parkway; Fort Stewart, Georgia 31314 |

FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

| Status | Review Type | Start Date | End Date | Plans Narrative | Actions Narrative | Results Narrative |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|---|--|---|
| Completed | PR | 12/05/2019 | 10/21/2020 | Annual inspections of the SWMU sites were completed and repairs were made as necessary. | <p>The corrective actions at the following SWMU sites are protective of human health and the environment. At SWMUs 1, 2, & 3, the institutional controls are effective in minimizing or eliminating human exposure to the buried waste within the boundaries at these sites and exposure to buried ordnance and/or contaminated media within the boundaries of SWMUs 8, 10, & 11. At SWMU 13, the corrective action, MNA with LUCs, is functioning as intended. At SWMU 26, active remediation from soil excavation, PHOSter® II enhanced bioremediation system, and the biosparging system were successful to reduce contaminant levels at this site. At SWMU 39, interim, corrective actions completed to date, including LUCs and an impermeable cap, have adequately addressed all</p> | <p>At SWMUs 1,2,3 ,8,10 & 11, additional measures to restrict site access, implemented by the installation in the form of LUCs, are also functioning as intended and documented in annual progress reports at these sites. At SWMU 13, LUCs continue to effectively restrict access to shallow groundwater beneath this site. The annual LUC inspection for SWMUs 1,2,3,8,10 & 11 reported no issues or deficiencies with LUCs in place at these sites. At SWMU 26, the most recent groundwater monitoring data indicates that there are no contaminant exceedances of RLS in groundwater, indicating the remedy has been successful in reducing contaminant levels at this site and NFA was approved on 07/12/2022. No results are available for SWMU 39 at this time.</p> |

| Status | Review Type | Start Date | End Date | Plans Narrative | Actions Narrative | Results Narrative |
|---------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risk at this site. | |
| Planned | PR | 12/31/2025 | 10/31/2026 | To be determined. | To be determined. | To be determined. |