

FORT LIBERTY

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 LIBERTY

Installation City: FORT LIBERTY

Installation County: CUMBERLAND, MOORE, HARNETT, and HOKE

Installation State: NC

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

Regulatory Participation - State: North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ)

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AAF	Army Airfield
AFVR	Aggressive Fluid Vapor Recovery
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
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(O)	Corrective Measures Implementation-Operation
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CRL	Cleanup Restoration & Liabilities
CS	Confirmation Sampling
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff
DD	Decision Document
DES	Design
DRO	Diesel Range Organics
ENV	Environmental
ER,A	Environmental Restoration, Army
FS	Feasibility Study
FTBR	Fort Bragg
FY	Fiscal Year
FYR	Five-Year Review
GIS	Geographic Information System
HRS	Hazard Ranking Score
ID	Identification
IM	Interim Measure
IMP(O)	Implementation (Operations)
IR	Installation Restoration
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
LSA	Limited Site Assessment
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
MADEP	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
ug/L	microgram per liter
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MR	Munitions Response

Acronym	Definition
MRSPP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
MSCC	Maximum Soil Contaminant Concentration
NCDENR	North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NCDEQ	North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality
NFA	No Further Action
NORR	Notice of Regulatory Requirement
NRP	Notice of Residual Petroleum
NPL	National Priorities List
OWS	Oil Water Separator
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PR	Periodic Review
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA(C)	Remedial Action (Construction)
RA(O)	Remedial Action (Operations)
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-In-Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RSL	Regional Screening Level
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
SC	Site Closeout
SI	Site Inspection
SSL	Soil Screening Level
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAL	Target Analyte List
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank

Acronym	Definition
UE	Unrestricted Exposure
UU	Unlimited Use
VI	Vapor Intrusion
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

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: 2/34

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open MR Sites: 1/1

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

SITE-LEVEL INFORMATION

37225.1001_FTBR-001_ABANDONED LANDFILL 1

Env Site ID: FTBR-001

Cleanup Site: ABANDONED LANDFILL 1

Alias: SWMU 1

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/15/2003

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:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	2/28/1999	9/30/2003
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	9/30/2003	9/30/2003
CMI(O):	10/15/2003	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: FTBR-001 is an abandoned solid waste landfill on the south side of Gruber Road near the intersection of Gruber and Zabitosky in the Fort Liberty cantonment area. It is bordered on the east by a north-south drainage ditch and on the south by an intermittent northwest-southeast tributary to Big Branch Creek. The 94-acre unlined landfill operated from the early-1940s to 1951. Three vehicle maintenance facilities including motor pools and paved parking lots were constructed on top of most of the site. Early stages of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facility investigation (RFI) revealed metals, pesticides, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the soil; low levels of solvents were found in the groundwater. The final RFI was submitted in fiscal year (FY)99 and a decision document (DD) corrective measures study (CMS) was completed in FY03 identifying groundwater monitoring as the site remedy. Institutional controls (ICs) were implemented and geographic information system (GIS) layers identifying the land use controls (LUC) were included in the installation master plan. Annual certifications of the ICs are documented for the RCRA permit. Groundwater sampling as part of corrective measures implementation (operation) (CMI(O)) began in 2003. Fifteen groundwater wells were originally installed at the site; eight of which monitored VOCs, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), and RCRA metals every nine months. Six rounds of sampling were completed (June 2003, April 2004, February 2005, December 2005, August 2006, and November 2007) per the requirements of the 2003 DD. Following the 2007 sampling event, the data was evaluated for monitoring optimization. Based on the data evaluation the sampling network was reduced from 15 monitoring wells to five and the sampling frequency was reduced from annually to biennially on odd numbered years. A 2009 revised DD was completed to document the revised monitoring program at the site. Per the updated US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Subsurface Vapor Intrusion (VI) Guidance and discussions with North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), now known as North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ), a VI study was required to determine the presence or absence of migrated volatile chemical vapors into 25 buildings overlying the known contamination plume and four buildings within 100 feet of the plume at FTBR-001. Groundwater sampling data later showed

that there was not a significant source of VOCs and that VI was therefore not a hazard. A 2014 optimization study was initiated by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on 12 landfill/hardfill sites at Fort Liberty/Pope Army Airfield (AAF) to include FTBR-001. The study determined that Site FTBR-001 was already utilized for industrial use and would not be a good candidate for redevelopment. In February 2015, a new revised DD was completed to document updates to the monitoring program for the site; however, based on data evaluation the monitoring well program remained unchanged. Per NCDEQ, biennial groundwater monitoring of five monitoring wells is required for VOCs. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. In a response letter dated Aug. 7, 2023, NCDEQ agreed to change the sampling frequency to every five years. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of ICs at the site and include dig permits, deed notices, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions, and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. ICs will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for Unlimited Use (UU)/Unrestricted Exposure (UE); therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1003_FTBR-004_LANDFILL 4 & FIRE TRAINING PITS

Env Site ID: FTBR-004

Cleanup Site: LANDFILL 4 & FIRE TRAINING PITS

Alias: SWMUS 4&18

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-D

RIP Date: 12/31/2004

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:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	10/31/1991	9/30/2004
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	10/31/2004	11/30/2004
CMI(O):	12/31/2004	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site FTBR-004 is an abandoned landfill with two former fire training pits (formerly FTBR-018) located within its boundaries. The area is just southeast of the intersection of Honeycutt Road and Knox Street in the central part of the Fort Liberty cantonment area. The 10-acre landfill was active between 1961 and 1966. No known records indicate the types of waste that were disposed of at the landfill. In 1966, the fire training pits were constructed on the northern half of FTBR-004. The pits were lined with sand until 1978 when they were lined with concrete and drainage was directed to an oil/water separator (OWS) located between the pits. Investigation of FTBR-018 was incorporated into FTBR-004. In 1998, an RFI report indicated elevated levels of contaminants which prompted additional sampling. In 2001 and 2002, the wells were sampled, and the results indicated that RCRA metals, VOCs, SVOCs, and petroleum hydrocarbons were above North Carolina 15A NCAC 2L .0202 Groundwater Quality Standards. In 2004, the DD CMS selected groundwater and landfill gas monitoring as well as the implementation of LUCs as the site remedy. LUCs were implemented and GIS layers identifying the LUCs were included in the installation master plan. Annual certification of the LUCs are documented for the RCRA permit. Groundwater and landfill gas sampling as part of the selected remedy began in 2004 initially in nine-month intervals to document any seasonal variation. Six rounds of sampling were completed, and the data was evaluated for monitoring optimization. The groundwater below the site continues to be contaminated at levels that exceed the North Carolina 2L Groundwater Quality Standards. Additionally, waste remains in place at the site. In 2009, discussions with NCDEQ resulted in a decision to reduce the sampling network to four monitoring wells and reduce the sampling frequency from annual to biennial (every odd year). The modified monitoring program was documented in the Final Revised Decision Document for RCRA CMI(O) Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 4 and 18 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina March 2009. In February 2015, a revised DD retained this sampling network and frequency; however, landfill gas monitoring was eliminated in all 12 monitoring wells. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Monitoring will be required as long as concentrations exceed North Carolina 2L Groundwater Quality Standards. Per

NCDEQ, biennial groundwater monitoring of four monitoring wells is required for VOCs and pesticides. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. In a response letter dated July 6, 2023, NCDEQ agreed to change the sampling frequency to every five years, cease VOC analysis, and sample for pesticides only. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of ICs. These controls include dig permits, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions, and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1004_FTBR-005_ABANDONED LANDFILL 5

Env Site ID: FTBR-005

Cleanup Site: ABANDONED LANDFILL 5

Alias: SWMU 5

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-D

RIP Date: 10/31/2004

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:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	1/31/1993	6/30/2003
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	10/31/2004	10/31/2004
CMI(O):	9/30/2004	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: FTBR-005 is an abandoned solid waste landfill in the vicinity of Knox and Honeycutt Roads east of the Earth Terminal Complex. It covers approximately seven acres in the central portion of the Fort Liberty cantonment area. The unlined landfill was active between 1966 and 1967. Results of sampling and analysis conducted in 2001 and 2002 indicated the presence of contaminants of concern exceeding North Carolina 2L Groundwater Quality Standards. A site DD CMS was completed in 2003 identifying groundwater monitoring as the site remedy. ICs were implemented and GIS layers identifying the LUCs were included. Annual certification of the ICs are documented for the RCRA permit. In July 2005, groundwater sampling began in order to evaluate contaminant concentration trends. Ten wells were sampled for VOCs, SVOCs, and RCRA metals every nine months through 2008. The site continued to show exceedances of North Carolina 2L groundwater standards. Data collected through 2008 was evaluated for optimization of the monitoring network and sample analyses. Based on the data evaluation, the sampling network was reduced to four wells, the sampling frequency was changed from annually to biennially every odd numbered year and landfill gas monitoring at all ten wells began. The Final Revised DD for RCRA CMI(O) SWMU 5 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina March 2009 documented the changes in the monitoring well program. The groundwater below the site continues to show levels of contamination that exceed the North Carolina Groundwater Quality Standards. Additionally, waste remains in place at the site. The revised DD for RCRA CMI(O) SWMU 5 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina February 2015 retained the sampling network and frequency at four groundwater monitoring wells; however, landfill gas monitoring was eliminated in all 10 monitoring wells. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Monitoring will be required as long as concentrations exceed North Carolina 2L standards and waste remains in the landfill. Per NCDEQ, biennial groundwater monitoring of four monitoring wells is required for VOCs and SVOCs. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. In a response letter dated July 6, 2023, NCDEQ agreed to change the sampling frequency to every five years, sampling for chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and

TCE only. NCDEQ also requested that extensive erosion at the site needs to be addressed to limit exposure to debris in the landfill. Erosion concerns will be handled under long term operation, operations and maintenance. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of engineering controls and ICs. Engineering controls include posted signage. ICs include dig permits, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions, and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1006_FTBR-008_ABANDONED LANDFILL 8

Env Site ID: FTBR-008

Cleanup Site: ABANDONED LANDFILL 8

Alias: SWMUS8ABCD

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/30/2005

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:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	7/31/1998	5/31/2003
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	3/31/2004	3/31/2005
CMI(O):	9/30/2005	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site FTBR-008 consists of four solid waste landfill cells (8A, 8B, 8C, and 8D) totaling 50 acres located near the intersection of Knox and Kedenburg Streets in the southcentral portion of the Fort Liberty cantonment area. These unlined landfills were reportedly active for sludge debris and other unknown wastes between 1967 and 1970. Previous inspections at FTBR-008 revealed the presence of leachate in Beaver Creek and exposed debris at several eroded locations in landfill cells 8B and 8C. Chemical analysis during the RFI revealed polychlorinated biphenyls, petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs and SVOCs in soil. Groundwater constituents included VOCs, SVOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticides, and metals. In 1996, the final RFI report was approved. In 1998, the CMS began. Associated sampling found low levels of methane at multiple locations. In 2003, a DD CMS was approved, and it was determined that soil exposure concerns would be addressed by limiting site access. The 2003 CMS also identified groundwater and landfill gas monitoring as the site remedy. ICs were implemented and GIS layers identifying the LUCs were included in the installation master plan. Annual certification of the ICs is documented for the RCRA permit. Groundwater sampling began in 2003, initially in nine-month intervals to document any seasonal variation. Six rounds of sampling were completed, and the data was evaluated for monitoring optimization. Based on the data evaluation and discussions with NCDEQ, the sampling network was reduced to seven wells and the sampling frequency was to occur biennially on every odd numbered year. The Final Revised DD for RCRA CMI(O) SWMU 8 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina March 2009 was completed to document the modifications to the monitoring program. The groundwater below the site is still contaminated at levels that exceed the North Carolina Groundwater Quality Standards. Additionally, waste remains in place at this site. The revised DD for RCRA CMI(O) SWMU 8 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina February 2015 retained the sampling network and frequency; however, landfill gas monitoring was eliminated in 24 of the 25 monitoring wells. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Monitoring will be required as long as concentrations exceed North Carolina 2L standards and waste remains in the landfill. Per NCDEQ, biennial groundwater monitoring of seven monitoring wells is

required for VOCs, SVOCs, and RCRA metals along with biennial landfill gas monitoring at well 8BMW5. Surface water samples will be collected as directed by NCDEQ. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of engineering controls and ICs. Engineering controls include posted signage and fencing. ICs include dig permits, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions, and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1007_FTBR-009_ABANDONED LANDFILL 9

Env Site ID: FTBR-009

Cleanup Site: ABANDONED LANDFILL 9

Alias: SWMU 9

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-D

RIP Date: 3/31/2005

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:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	7/31/1998	9/30/2003
DES:	8/31/2000	9/30/2003
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	3/31/2004	3/31/2005
CMI(O):	3/31/2005	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site FTBR-009 is an abandoned construction and demolition debris and municipal solid waste landfill that was active between 1970 and 1975. It is located on approximately 30 acres of wetlands southeast of the intersection of Honeycutt Road and All American Freeway in the southcentral portion of the Fort Liberty cantonment area. It is bounded on the north by a railroad yard on the east and the south by tributaries to Beaver Creek and by Honeycutt Road to the west. The All American Freeway runs through the western third of the landfill. Chemical analysis of soil and groundwater samples collected during the RFI indicated several chemicals of concern – VOCs, SVOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals. Trace levels of explosives were also detected in groundwater during the RFI. Sampling also found high levels of methane in multiple locations. In 2003, the DD CMS was completed, and it was determined that soil exposure concerns would be addressed by limiting site access and that methane would be addressed with a passive venting system. The CMS also identified groundwater monitoring as the site remedy. ICs were implemented and GIS layers identifying the LUCs were included in the installation master plan. Annual certification of the ICs is documented for the RCRA permit. Groundwater sampling initially in nine-month intervals to document any seasonal variation as part of the selected remedy of monitored natural attenuation (MNA) began in 2003. Six rounds of sampling were completed, and the data was evaluated for monitoring optimization. Based on the data evaluation the sampling network was reduced to five monitoring wells and the sampling frequency was biennially on every odd numbered year. The final revised DD for RCRA CMI(O) SWMU 9 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina March 2009 was completed to document the monitoring program modification. This monitoring program was retained in the revised DD for RCRA CMI(O) SWMU 9 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina February 2015 with the exception of landfill gas monitoring points MP4 and MP5 which were destroyed and have been eliminated. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. A 2014 optimization study was initiated by USACE on 12 landfill/hardfill sites at Fort Liberty/Pope AAF to include Site FTBR-009. Site FTBR-009 was eliminated from the study because it is located within a designated green space and is a low priority for

reuse. Per NCDEQ, biennial groundwater monitoring of five monitoring wells is required for VOCs, SVOCs, and Target Analyte List (TAL) metals along with biennial landfill gas monitoring. Surface water samples will be collected as directed by NCDEQ. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of engineering controls and ICs. Engineering controls include posted signage and fencing. ICs include dig permits, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions, and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1009_FTBR-012_ABANDONED LANDFILL 12

Env Site ID: FTBR-012

Cleanup Site: ABANDONED LANDFILL 12

Alias: SWMU 12

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-D

RIP Date: 9/30/2004

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:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	9/30/1997	9/30/2002
DES:	10/31/2000	6/30/2003
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	6/30/2003	9/30/2004
CMI(O):	9/30/2004	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site FTBR-012 is an abandoned construction and demolition debris landfill located north of Butner Road in the northeast corner of the Fort Liberty cantonment area. The unlined landfill was active from 1975 to 1985. The RFI showed the landfill size to be about nine acres. The site is bounded on the north and the west by Youngs Lake on the south by the former Vocational Technical Training Area FTBR-102 and on the east by a stream and power line right-of-way. The RFI identified SVOCs, pesticides, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons as constituents in soil groundwater and streambed sediment samples. The CMS, completed in April 2002, recommended fencing and monitoring for groundwater and surface water. A DD was signed in 2003 identifying groundwater monitoring as the site remedy. ICs were implemented and GIS layers identifying the LUCs were included in the installation master plan. Annual certification of the ICs is documented for the RCRA permit. Groundwater monitoring began in 2003, initially in nine-month intervals to document any seasonal variation. Six rounds of sampling were completed, and the data was evaluated for monitoring optimization. Based on the data evaluation the sampling network was reduced to four wells and the frequency was to occur biennially on odd numbered years. The 2009 revised DD was completed to document the modifications to the monitoring program. A 2014 optimization study was initiated by USACE on 12 landfill/hardfill sites at Fort Liberty/Pope AAF to include FTBR-012. The study recommended that the Army petition NCDEQ for cessation of monitoring at Site FTBR-012 if they could demonstrate that detections of iron and manganese above the 2L Groundwater Quality Standard diminish a short distance downgradient of the site. A request to NCDEQ, (then NCDENR), for closure with no further action (NFA) was submitted in 2014. The NCDEQ felt that the iron and manganese detections in the groundwater wells farthest from Youngs Lake were too high for the site to be closed with an NFA. Further, they felt that the continued presence of waste-in-place may also be causing iron and manganese to dissolve in groundwater. The February 2015 revised DD retained the monitoring program. Generally, the CMI(O) phase is finite in duration with a defined end point; however, MNA via groundwater monitoring at the site has no defined end point and waste remains in place onsite. Monitoring will be required as long as concentrations

exceed North Carolina 2L standards and waste remains in the landfill. Groundwater monitoring of four monitoring wells will continue biennially for TAL metals. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. In a response letter dated Aug. 31, 2023, NCDEQ agreed to change the sampling frequency to every five years. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of engineering controls and ICs. Engineering controls include posted signage and fencing. ICs include dig permits, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions, and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1011_FTBR-014_ABANDONED LANDFILLS 2 & 14

Env Site ID: FTBR-014

Cleanup Site: ABANDONED LANDFILLS 2 & 14

Alias: SWMU2,14AB

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-D

RIP Date: 12/31/2016

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: High

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	7/31/1998	3/31/2002
DES:	3/31/2002	6/1/2003
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	3/31/2004	12/31/2016
CMI(O):	12/31/2016	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site FTBR-014 (three acres) and former FTBR-002 (59 acres) are collocated west of Cook Drive and Knox Street near the southern border of the Fort Liberty cantonment. The RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) identified two landfills at this site; however, the RFI revealed no evidence of a landfill at the location identified as Abandoned Landfill 2. The municipal solid waste/construction and demolition landfill 14 was operated from 1985-1986. NCDEQ and USEPA approved an NFA option for Abandoned Landfill 2 (June 6, 1996). Samples collected at Site FTBR-14 identified low levels of petroleum hydrocarbons and dieldrin in the soils and low levels of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and metals in groundwater. Concentrations of dieldrin and petroleum hydrocarbons were below state levels; however, high levels of methane were detected in soils at landfill 14. A DD CMS was signed in 2003 identifying the remedy as passive landfill venting, implementation of ICs, and groundwater and methane monitoring. ICs to include fencing and signage were implemented in 2005, and GIS layers indicating the LUCs were included in the base management plan. A remedial design was completed in June 2003. Annual certification of the ICs is documented for the RCRA permit. Groundwater sampling as part of CMI(O) began in June 2005, initially in nine-month intervals, to document seasonal variation. Six rounds of sampling were completed, and the data was evaluated for monitoring optimization. Based on the 2009 revised DD, the sampling network was reduced, and sampling frequency was every two years on odd numbered years. Partial CMI(C) was funded in 2004 (methane alarms in buildings as well as building warning signs). In 2013, Fort Liberty performed a VI investigation on all buildings overlying or adjacent to a known solvent contaminated groundwater plume. Per the updated USEPA subsurface VI guidance and discussions with NCDEQ, a VI study was required to determine the presence or absence of migrated volatile chemical vapors in Building J2535 which is within 100 feet of the known contamination plume at FTBR-014. Two previously installed soil gas probes were sampled, and all results were below residential and non-residential North Carolina VI Screening Levels. No further investigation of VI at FTBR-014 was determined to be necessary. In 2014, upon completion of the RFI and CMS at Site CCFTBR0074 (also known as SWMU 14c), the site was combined with the two abandoned landfills (14a and 14b). The DDs

were revised in October 2015 as follows - seven wells are monitored biennially for SVOCs and RCRA metals (14a and 14b). Ten wells and three surface water sampling points are monitored annually for VOCs (14c). Landfill gas monitoring is ongoing at SWMUs 14a and b. All 17 site wells at FTBR-014 are gauged during each monitoring event. In a letter dated Sept. 24, 2020, NCDEQ discontinued sampling of SVOCs at landfills 14a and 14b and required the sampling of seven wells for TAL metals on a five-year basis. In a second letter of the same date, NCDEQ discontinued surface water sampling at 14c. The SWMU 14c Fall 2021 long-term monitoring report recommended adding three wells to the sampling plan which would return the number of samples collected at 14c to 13 samples. In August 2023, NCDEQ added monitoring well 74MW3 to the sampling plan increasing the number of total wells sampled to 14 at site 14c. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Groundwater, surface water, and methane monitoring at Site FTBR-014 will continue indefinitely. Per NCDEQ, groundwater monitoring is required for TAL metals at 14a and 14b on a recurring five-year interval. At 14c, annual groundwater and surface water sampling is required. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of engineering controls and ICs. Engineering controls include posted signage and fencing. ICs include dig permits notations in the master plan landfill restrictions groundwater use restrictions and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1029_FTBR-063_DEH STORAGE COMPOUND

Env Site ID: FTBR-063

Cleanup Site: DEH STORAGE COMPOUND

Alias: SWMU 63

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-D

RIP Date: 11/30/2007

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:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	4/30/1993	7/31/2004
DES:	--	--
IRA:	1/31/2000	6/30/2000
CMI(C):	10/31/2004	11/30/2007
CMI(O):	11/30/2007	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site FTBR-063 is a former RCRA hazardous waste storage shed that was used between 1977 and 1982. It was located in the Directorate of Public Works compound northwest of the intersection of Butner and Reilly Roads in the Fort Liberty cantonment. Stored wastes included polychlorinated biphenyls wastes, acids, caustics, solvents, paint wastes, used oil, photographic wastes and insecticides. The unit was closed in 1982 when it was replaced with a RCRA-compliant generator storage area. Chemical analysis of soil and groundwater samples collected during the RFI identified pesticides, VOCs, and metals. Pesticides and VOCs were detected above North Carolina regulatory levels. In 2000, an interim remedial action (soil removal) was completed. The removal reduced the contamination levels in soil to below North Carolina regulatory levels. The CMS was completed in 2004, and monitoring of groundwater for pesticides and VOCs was recommended because they exceeded North Carolina groundwater standards. ICs were implemented and GIS layers identifying the LUCs were included in the installation master plan. Annual certification of the ICs is documented for the RCRA permit. Groundwater sampling began in 2003, initially in nine-month intervals, to document any seasonal variation. Six rounds of sampling were completed, and the data was evaluated for monitoring optimization. Based on the data evaluation, the sampling network was reduced to five wells and the frequency would occur biennially on every odd year. A 2009 revised DD was completed to document the modifications to the monitoring program. The revised DD for RCRA CMI(O) SWMU 63 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina February 2015 reduced the monitoring program to four wells and maintained the sampling frequency. Monitoring wells 63ZMW7, MWDAP1S, 63MW2, 63MW5, 63MW2-6, and 63MW13 were destroyed and eliminated from the monitoring program. Per NCDEQ, triennial groundwater monitoring of four wells is required for VOCs and pesticides. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of ICs including dig permits, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land

use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1030_FTBR-069_JEEP DISMANTLING AREA, BLDG 8-3

Env Site ID: FTBR-069

Cleanup Site: JEEP DISMANTLING AREA, BLDG 8-3

Alias: SWMU 69

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-D

RIP Date: 10/31/2009

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:	5/31/1988	5/31/1988
CS:	8/31/1990	9/30/1990
RFI/CMS:	9/30/1994	7/31/2007
DES:	11/30/2006	1/31/2008
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	7/31/2008	9/30/2009
CMI(O):	10/31/2009	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site FTBR-069 is located southeast of the intersection of Woodruff and Knox Streets in the Fort Liberty cantonment. This mostly unpaved four-acre area was used to dismantle Army vehicles, store impounded vehicles, and is currently used to store Army vehicles. Chemical analysis of soil and groundwater samples collected during the RFI identified VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, metals, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Chlorinated compounds exceeded the state regulatory limits in groundwater. The Phase I RFI began in 1996. In late 2000, the extended RFI began and was completed in 2004. Levels of chlorinated compounds were detected above North Carolina groundwater standards over 1,000 feet downgradient from the original jeep dismantling yard footprint. In 2005, as part of a pilot study, injection of hydrogen release compounds was conducted for hot spot treatment. In March 2006, surface water samples were collected and lab data from the surface water indicated no exceedances of North Carolina regulatory standards in surface water. Sample results indicated that groundwater below the site was still contaminated at levels that exceeded the North Carolina 15A NCAC 2L .0202 Groundwater Quality Standards (2L). The May 2007 CMS report recommended LUCs, enhanced bioremediation of hot spots, and MNA with long-term groundwater and surface water monitoring for Site FTBR-069. This recommendation was accepted by NCDEQ in their response to the final CMS report dated July 3, 2007. The July 2015 long-term monitoring report recommends the continuation of groundwater monitoring but indicates that further enhanced bioremediation was not warranted. This recommendation and a reduced biennial sampling frequency was accepted by NCDEQ in their response to the final monitoring report dated Aug. 17, 2015. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Monitoring will be required as long as concentrations exceed North Carolina 2L standards. Per NCDEQ, biennial groundwater monitoring of 10 wells is required for VOCs. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. In a response letter dated July 6, 2023, NCDEQ agreed to changing the sampling frequency to every five years. The number of wells sampled was reduced to four. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of engineering controls and ICs. Engineering controls include

perimeter fencing. ICs include dig permits, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions, and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1035_FTBR-103_MALLONEE VILLAGE GAS STATION

Env Site ID: FTBR-103

Cleanup Site: MALLONEE VILLAGE GAS STATION

Alias: SWMU 103

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/30/2008

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:	8/31/2000	9/30/2000
CS:	8/31/2000	9/30/2000
RFI/CMS:	2/28/2002	6/30/2007
DES:	3/31/2007	10/31/2007
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	7/31/2008	9/30/2008
CMI(O):	9/30/2008	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: This site is located west of South Lucas Street and bordered on the north by Honeycutt Road in the Fort Liberty cantonment. It was formerly occupied by a commercial vehicle maintenance facility and gas station that began operation in the 1940s. A solvent tank was abandoned in place in the 1940s. In the late-1990s, the tank was rediscovered and removed along with approximately 300-cubic yards of contaminated soil. In February 2000, the RFI began. Chlorinated solvents and gasoline constituents were detected in the surface water and groundwater at levels that exceeded North Carolina regulatory standards. The 2007 CMS recommended active and passive treatment technologies at the site to include – enhanced bioremediation, MNA, aeration/volatilization, LUC/ICs, and soil gas/groundwater/surface water sampling. Groundwater and surface water sampling is conducted on an annual basis in accordance with the CMS. Per NCDEQ, annual groundwater monitoring of 21 monitoring wells and surface water monitoring at six locations is required for VOCs and Total Organic Carbon (TOC). The August 2021 Corrective Action Plan (CAP) Groundwater Monitoring Report recommended groundwater sampling continue on an annual basis and that TOC sampling be discontinued. In November 2021, NCDEQ issued a letter of concurrence with the August 2021 long-term monitoring report recommending the discontinuation of TOC sampling. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of engineering controls and ICs. Engineering controls include posted signage and fencing. ICs include dig permits, notations in the master plan, landfill restrictions, groundwater use restrictions, and land use restrictions. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1063_CCFTBR0037_UST Remediation - SAAF Hydrant

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0037

Cleanup Site: UST Remediation - SAAF Hydrant

Alias: POL P-6718

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 4/15/2013

RC Date: 9/29/2054

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
ISC:	5/31/2004	7/31/2004
INV:	7/31/2004	9/30/2007
CAP:	10/31/2007	3/15/2012
DES:	--	--
IRA:	6/30/2009	3/15/2012
IMP(C):	4/30/2012	3/15/2013
IMP(O):	4/15/2013	9/29/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: This site was a former airport hydrant aircraft fueling system for Fort Liberty Simmons AAF Building P-6718 Tanks A, B, C, D, and E. In 2004 the site was closed, and the hydrant system was removed when the new aboveground aircraft fueling system was constructed. The confirmation sampling completed at site closure indicated soil and groundwater contamination of petroleum (JP-8) exceeded North Carolina standards. In 2005, approximately 345 linear feet of underground piping and five 48,000-gallon underground storage tanks (UST) associated with the hydrant system were removed. The 2011 CAP directed that free-product removal via aggressive fluid vapor recovery (AFVR) be conducted on a quarterly basis. During the July 13, 2017 tier I meeting it was determined that AFVR events should be extended to semiannually and this decision was confirmed with a July 18, 2017 response letter from NCDEQ. On Oct. 1, 2021, NCDEQ issued a letter classifying the site as low risk and approved a deed recordation to document residual petroleum onsite. A notice of residual petroleum (NRP) was to be filed with NCDEQ and the Cumberland County Health Department. Prior to the NRP being completed it was discovered that free-product had returned in the wells and remediation activities must continue. This implementation (operations) (IMP(O)) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Free-product recovery will be required as long as free-product exists. Groundwater monitoring will then be required until groundwater concentrations are below North Carolina gross contamination levels (GCLs). Per NCDEQ, semiannual groundwater free-product recovery, groundwater monitoring and periodic review are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. There are no LUCs in place at this time.

37225.1070_CCFTBR0039_HW Investigation - OWS BLDG 2

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0039

Cleanup Site: HW Investigation - OWS BLDG 2

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 5/15/2016

RC Date: 5/15/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 5/16/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Not Evaluated

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	1/31/1988	9/30/1988
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	10/31/2008	4/1/2015
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	4/15/2015	4/15/2016
CMI(O):	5/15/2016	5/15/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: This site was formerly an oil water separator (OWS) and washrack system for an artillery unit at Building 2-1251 in the Fort Liberty cantonment that was demolished in 2004. In April 2005, the OWS and washrack were removed. A closure report for the OWS removal was submitted in 2005. The report indicated soil contamination exceeded North Carolina soil-to-groundwater levels for VOCs and SVOCs. Fort Liberty and NCDEQ, (then NCDENR), initially agreed that a single direct-push technology groundwater sample would be taken to assess any impacts to groundwater. The sample confirmed groundwater contamination and a full RFI was required by NCDEQ. In May 2013, a draft RFI report was completed. Nine monitoring wells were installed to support the RFI. Trichloroethylene was detected in five of the wells at concentrations from 6.15 microgram per liter (ug/L) to 132 ug/L. PCE was detected in six of the wells at 1.38 ug/L to 28.8 ug/L. In April 2015, the CMS Report CCFTBR0039 (Site 39) Former Oil Water Separator 2-1251 Remediation Services at Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina was completed. The selected remedy was alternative three of the CMS Report CCFTBR0039 (Site 39) Former Oil Water Separator 2-1251 Remediation Services at Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina April 2015, which included MNA via groundwater sampling using passive diffusion bags and the implementation of LUCs to prevent the use of groundwater at the site. Based on the CMS Report CCFTBR0039 (Site 39) Former Oil Water Separator 2-1251 Remediation Services at Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina April 2015, monitoring would be conducted at 11 monitoring wells (plus one field duplicate) annually for five years and biennially thereafter until groundwater meets North Carolina 2L standards. Discussions between Fort Liberty and NCDEQ concluded that groundwater plumes at sites CCFTBR0039 and CCFTBR0072 were commingled. Due to the combination of plumes and close proximity of the sites it is believed that chlorinated solvents in CCFTBR0072 originated from tanks investigated under CCFTBR0039. Based on discussions with NCDEQ, a decision was made to administratively close site CCFTBR0072 with an NFA for the petroleum-contaminated portion of the site and the chlorinated solvent contamination would be addressed under site CCFTBR0039. NCDEQ issued a letter in July 2013 administratively closing CCFTBR0072 and combining future remedial investigations under CCFTBR0039.

This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Monitoring will be required as long as concentrations exceed North Carolina 2L standards. In 2013, Fort Liberty performed a VI investigation on all buildings overlying or adjacent to a known solvent contaminated groundwater plume. Per the updated USEPA subsurface VI guidance and discussions with NCDEQ, a VI study is required to determine the presence or absence of migrated volatile chemical vapors into four buildings within 100 feet of the known contamination plume at CCFTBR0039. According to the February 2017 VI Study Report, 11 shallow and deep soil gas probes were sampled and there were no exceedances of the non-residential NC VI soil levels. Per NCDEQ, annual MNA groundwater sampling of VOCs at 11 wells, along with periodic reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. LUCs are in place. ICs consisting of restrictions on groundwater use remain in place. Additionally, the site description and location are maintained within the Fort Liberty GIS. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely and must be certified annually. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1071_CCFTBR0016_UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II 8-3

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0016

Cleanup Site: UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II 8-3

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 10/1/2013

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
ISC:	1/31/2002	11/30/2002
INV:	10/31/2003	9/30/2008
CAP:	10/31/2008	9/30/2009
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	10/31/2009	9/30/2013
IMP(O):	10/1/2013	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: This site is located at Building 8-3004 which was associated with a fuel farm containing 11 tanks in the Fort Liberty cantonment. In 1994, the tanks were removed, and site closure reports indicated that additional investigation was required. The Phase I and Phase II limited site assessments (LSA) were completed in 1999 and 2000 respectively. The reports confirmed releases to soil and groundwater above the NCDEQ standards. In 2008, a comprehensive site assessment and CAP were completed. No free-product was detected but petroleum constituents (benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene, etc.) were detected at more than 10 times the state groundwater standards (North Carolina 2L). In 2010, an in situ bioremediation injection with RegenOx and Oxygen Release Compound Advanced was performed at the site. Although initially there were good results, two wells still indicated benzene detections above gross contamination levels. Groundwater results from the 2015 CAP monitoring reports were discussed at the June 2015 tier 1 meeting and a decision was made that groundwater monitoring frequency would decrease from semiannually to annually. The April 2017 CAP monitoring report recommended a continuation of annual groundwater sampling. Groundwater monitoring will continue until levels decline below GCLs so that site closure can be achieved via a deed recordation and issuance of a notice of regulatory requirement (NORR) by NCDEQ. In December 2022, NCDEQ requested that a New Technology Cleanup Plan (NTCP) be completed. This IMP(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Until the NTCP can be completed, the exit strategy at the site is continued groundwater monitoring until contamination levels are below North Carolina regulatory standards. Per NCDEQ, annual groundwater monitoring for VOCs and periodic reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. There are no LUCs in place at this time.

37225.1073_CCFTBR0011_HW SITE INVESTIGATION (RFI) O

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0011

Cleanup Site: HW SITE INVESTIGATION (RFI) O

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 1/1/2007

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:	2/29/1988	3/31/1988
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	3/31/1997	9/30/2005
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	9/30/2005	12/31/2006
CMI(O):	1/1/2007	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: The site is part of Operable Unit 6 and contains SWMUs 86 and 88. CCFTBR0011 is located southeast of the intersection of Gruber Road and Blackjack Street in the southeastern Fort Liberty cantonment area. Gruber Road bounds the site to the north, a wooded area bounds the site to the east, an engineered drainage ditch bounds the site to the south, and Blackjack Street bounds the site to the west. SWMU 86 is the former 659th Battery Neutralization Tank located near Building F-3040 and SWMU 88 is the former 659th Vehicle Maintenance Used Oil Pit located near Building F-2534. A RFI was conducted at SWMU 86 in 1988 and white stains were observed on the ground surface surrounding the tank. The battery neutralization tank was refurbished in 1993, and then its use was discontinued in 1999. From 1993 to 2000, several investigations were conducted at both SWMUs. No iron or lead was detected above North Carolina regulatory standards at SWMU 86; however, low levels of PCE and methyl tert-butyl ether were detected in all four wells at SWMU 88. The groundwater below the site was still contaminated with chlorinated solvents at levels that exceeded the North Carolina 15A NCAC 2L .0202 Groundwater Quality Standards (2L). The concentrations of PCE in site groundwater are low and generally trend downward with few exceptions. The Final DD for RCRA Remedial Action SWMU 86 and 88 (AEDBCC #CCFTBR0011) Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) NC, March 7, 2006, established MNA as the selected remedy via biennial groundwater monitoring for five sampling events. The revised DD for RCRA CMI(O) SWMU 86 and 88 Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) NC, February 2015, reduced the sampling frequency to every five years. Due to a change in sampling frequency the work will be performed under the CMI(O) phase. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Monitoring will be required as long as concentrations exceed North Carolina 2L standards. Per NCDEQ, quinquennial groundwater monitoring of five wells for VOCs and periodic reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. LUCs in place include engineering and ICs. Engineering controls consist of fencing and limiting access to the site. ICs include groundwater use restrictions, and the site description is maintained in the Fort Liberty GIS. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit.

37225.1078_CCFTBR0044_AST Remediation Fluoride Spil

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0044

Cleanup Site: AST Remediation Fluoride Spil

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 10/15/2008

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
ISC:	10/31/2007	9/30/2008
INV:	10/31/2007	9/30/2008
CAP:	10/31/2007	9/30/2008
DES:	10/31/2007	9/30/2008
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	8/31/2008	9/30/2008
IMP(O):	10/15/2008	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site CCFTBR0044 is located at Fort Liberty's former water treatment plant (WTP). The Little River abuts the southwest border of the WTP property. Wooded land surrounds the property to the north, west, and south. A mostly vacant small development of residential and commercial properties lies east of the site. A leak in the fluorosilicic acid tank at the WTP was discovered in 2007 and was immediately repaired. However, an inventory reconciliation was performed, and it is estimated that approximately 7,000 gallons of a 22.8 percent solution of fluorosilicic acid had been released from the tank. An initial site assessment was performed which advanced eight soil borings to evaluate soil quality. Based on the findings of the soil assessment, two temporary monitoring wells were installed. In 2007, and 2008, site inspection (SI) and remedial actions (RA) evaluation reports were developed. In 2010, groundwater injection events were conducted at the site. Injections included sodium hydroxide (first injection), followed by calcium chloride (second injection), a partial injection of sodium hydroxide (third injection), and the last injection was a combination of sodium hydroxide and calcium chloride. Additionally, three soil infiltration events were also conducted. The first event used sodium hydroxide only and the next two events used a combination of sodium hydroxide and calcium chloride. The events were effective at increasing the calcium and pH levels in the groundwater to aid in fluoride precipitation; however, the groundwater below the site was still contaminated with fluoride at levels that exceeded the North Carolina 15A NCAC 2L .0202 Groundwater Quality Standards (2L). The site has now transitioned into MNA as recommended in the Fourth Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Report and Remedial Systems Performance Report for the Fluoride Acid AST Spill Site. NCDENR, (now NCDEQ), concurred with the selected remedy in a June 19, 2012 memo. Groundwater sampling will be conducted triennially as recommended in the Long-Term Monitoring Report October 2016 Event Site CCFTBR0044 Remediation Services at Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina January 2017. In February 2020, it was determined that multiple groundwater monitoring wells were missing and needed to be replaced to satisfy the groundwater monitoring network and better define the plume. Groundwater monitoring will continue until contaminant concentrations are below the North Carolina groundwater

quality standards and will be performed under the CMI(O) phase. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Per NCDEQ, triennial groundwater monitoring for fluoride to assess MNA and periodic reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. There are no LUCs in place at this time.

37225.1083_CCFTBR0015_UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0015

Cleanup Site: UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 7/15/2013

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
ISC:	1/31/2002	11/30/2002
INV:	3/31/2004	9/30/2008
CAP:	10/15/2010	9/15/2011
DES:	--	--
IRA:	9/30/2003	9/15/2011
IMP(C):	9/30/2012	7/15/2013
IMP(O):	7/15/2013	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: This site is located on the Fort Liberty cantonment at Building 6-9344 the former Mallonee Village Commissary where seven tanks were removed in 1993. The former tanks provided fuel for boilers in the building. In 2000, a LSA was completed, and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MADEP) C11-22 fractions and naphthalene were detected in the soil in excess of their soil-to-groundwater maximum soil contaminant concentration (MSCC). The MADEP C9-C22 and benzene exceeded groundwater standards. In 2003, a supplemental LSA was completed due to excessive levels of MADEP C9-22 and naphthalene detected during the LSA investigation. Groundwater contaminants were below the residential MSCC levels and soil contaminants were below industrial MSCC levels. In 2007, USACE-Savannah District completed a CSA. In 2011, a CAP was completed. The CAP recommended free-product removal via AFVR. During the July 13, 2017 tier I meeting it was determined that free-product removal AFVR events should be extended to semiannually and this decision was documented in a July 18, 2017 response letter from NCDEQ. As of 2019, AFVR has been discontinued in lieu of absorbent socks. In a NORR letter dated Dec. 19, 2022, NCDEQ required semiannual groundwater monitoring in addition to free-product recovery at the site due to insufficient groundwater sampling data. This IMP(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Free-product recovery will be required as long as free-product exists. Groundwater monitoring will then be required until groundwater concentrations are below North Carolina GCLs. Per NCDEQ, semiannual groundwater free-product recovery, groundwater monitoring, and periodic reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. There are no LUCs in place at this time.

37225.1103_CCFTBR0089_UST Investigation, J-1303

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0089

Cleanup Site: UST Investigation, J-1303

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 9/30/2016

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
ISC:	10/31/1997	9/30/1998
INV:	10/31/2008	9/30/2011
CAP:	9/15/2012	11/15/2015
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	9/15/2014	8/15/2016
IMP(O):	9/30/2016	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Building J-1303 is an industrial warehouse at Fort Liberty. Surrounding land use is industrial and a recreation storage facility exists north of the building. In 1998, a 6,000-gallon heating oil UST was removed west of Building J-1303. Petroleum constituents were found above action levels during tank closure. In 2009, an LSA was completed and discovered chlorinated solvents in the groundwater. The source of the solvents is unknown and is not suspected to be from on-site operations. In 2011, a Phase II LSA was completed and determined that soil contamination was very limited, and the detected compounds were well below the soil to groundwater MSCCs. In May 2012, a NFA letter was received for the UST petroleum portion of the tank closure. In February 2014, at the request of NCDENR, (now NCDEQ), an RFI was completed to further delineate the PCE-contaminated groundwater plume. The RFI found PCE above North Carolina Groundwater Quality Standards (2L) and recommended completing a CMS. In October 2015, the CMS was completed and recommended MNA via annual groundwater sampling for the first five years, biennial thereafter and the implementation of LUCs as the site remedy. This recommendation was accepted by NCDEQ in their response letter to the Final Corrective Measures Study Report for SWMU 33, Former Waste Oil Underground Storage Tank J-1303 (CCFTBR0089) Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina dated Nov. 16, 2015. Per NCDEQ, annual groundwater sampling for VOCs and periodic reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. The NCDEQ letter dated Aug. 19, 2022 reduced sampling from annual to biennial and added wells 89-MW8 and 89-MW1 to the sampling network, increasing the number of sampled wells to 11. This CMI(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Monitoring will be required as long as concentrations exceed North Carolina 2L standards. LUCs include site description and location in the Fort Liberty GIS. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented for the RCRA permit.

37225.1109_FTBR-302_LF010 HARDFILL NUMBER 1

Env Site ID: FTBR-302

Cleanup Site: LF010 HARDFILL NUMBER 1

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 7/15/2009

RC Date: 7/15/2009

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
PA:	10/15/1984	9/15/1994
SI:	10/15/1994	9/15/1995
RI/FS:	10/15/1996	7/15/2009
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	8/15/2009	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: The LF010 site was a demolition debris hardfill area located between Rock Merritt Avenue and Armistead Streets on Pope AAF. It consisted of an approximately 6.5-acre area on the Pope Willow Lakes Golf Course. The hardfill was possibly in operation prior to 1950 through at least 1970. A Record of Decision (ROD) was completed in July 2009 and recommended LUCs. The LUCs were increased to larger than the determined hardfill area. The LUC area encompasses 21 acres. NCDENR, (now NCDEQ), approval was given to reduce the LUC area from 21 acres to 6.5 acres as long as access measures are implemented. Following surveying for the boundary reduction, the final LUC area totaled seven acres. The installation of a perimeter fence to enclose and secure the new reduced LUC area was completed in December 2013. A new plat map with the reduced LUC boundaries was completed in June 2015. Five-year reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. LUCs are required indefinitely and include a perimeter fence, land use restrictions preventing residential building construction, or the requirement to maintain vegetative cover to prevent direct contact with surface soils which remain in place as prescribed by the ROD signed July 8, 2009. A surveyed boundary and legal description have been filed with the Cumberland County Deed Office. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented in a certification letter as requested by NCDEQ.

37225.1110_FTBR-303_LF012 HARDFILL NUMBER 7

Env Site ID: FTBR-303

Cleanup Site: LF012 HARDFILL NUMBER 7

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 3/15/2012

RC Date: 3/15/2012

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
PA:	10/15/1993	9/15/1994
SI:	10/15/1993	9/15/1994
RI/FS:	10/15/1993	3/15/2012
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	3/15/2012	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: The LF012 site was a construction debris hardfill area on Pope AAF located on the corner of Booster Street and Thunderbolt Road northeast of Building 715 in the Fort Liberty cantonment. It consisted of an approximately 8.5-acre area and was in operation from the late-1960s through the early-1970s. Site investigations were conducted from 1995 until 2010. Contaminants were found in surface soils above soil screening levels (SSL); subsurface soils above USEPA risk-based concentration; SSLs for groundwater maximum contaminant levels and NC preliminary remediation goals groundwater (above NCDEQ groundwater quality standards). A ROD was completed in March 2012 recommending LUCs. Fort Liberty must maintain the LUCs contained in the ROD. Per the ROD, this site will also conduct five-year reviews in the future. The site is in the long-term management (LTM) phase due to five-year reviews and LUCs which are required indefinitely. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented in a certification letter as requested by NCDEQ.

37225.1111_FTBR-304_SS009 3RD AERIAL PORT SQUADRON

Env Site ID: FTBR-304

Cleanup Site: SS009 3RD AERIAL PORT SQUADRON

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 5/15/2012

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
PA:	10/15/1990	9/15/2004
SI:	10/15/2004	9/15/2006
RI/FS:	10/15/2009	3/15/2012
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	3/15/2012	4/15/2012
RA(O):	5/15/2012	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Site FTBR-304 (SS009) contains several source areas and contaminants and is located on the Green Ramp of Pope AAF which is bounded by Hurst Drive and Surveyor Street in the Fort Liberty cantonment. The site covers approximately 20 acres and was designated an Installation Restoration Program site in 1991 when several surface spills were identified adjacent to Building 766. In addition to the spills, an OWS near Building 764 was added to the site following a preliminary assessment/site inspection in 1995 that detected total petroleum hydrocarbons in subsurface soil. In 2005, the Green Ramp Spill Site, an adjoining area to the south, was added to Site FTBR-304 to address chlorinated solvent constituents detected in groundwater. In March 2012, a ROD was completed which recommended biennial groundwater sampling, the implementation of LUCs, and five-year reviews at the site. In the February 2013 long-term monitoring report, PCE was the only VOC detected above the North Carolina Groundwater Quality Standards (2L). In the April 2015 long-term monitoring report, PCE was the only VOC detected above the North Carolina 2L. The April 1, 2015 letter from NCDEQ details the biennial groundwater monitoring program. This RA(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Groundwater monitoring will then be required indefinitely or until groundwater concentrations are below North Carolina 2L standards and written permission to cease from NCDEQ is received. Per NCDEQ, biennial groundwater monitoring of seven wells is required for VOCs, along with five-year reviews. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of institutional controls. ICs include groundwater restrictions, restriction of residential construction, and site description and location data in the Fort Liberty GIS. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented in a certification letter as requested by NCDEQ. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1112_FTBR-305_SS018 LIQUID OXYGEN AREA SPILL

Env Site ID: FTBR-305

Cleanup Site: SS018 LIQUID OXYGEN AREA SPILL

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 5/15/2012

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
PA:	10/15/1984	9/15/1994
SI:	10/15/1994	9/15/2002
RI/FS:	10/15/1995	3/15/2012
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	3/15/2012	4/15/2012
RA(O):	5/15/2012	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: The SS018 site contains several source sites and contaminants and is located north of Surveyor Street along the Fort Liberty Installation boundary. The site was administratively combined with SS004 in 2005 and covers approximately 49 acres. Additionally, this site occupies a portion of active Pope AAF Ramps which are expected to remain under their current uses indefinitely. A ROD was completed in March 2012 recommending annual groundwater monitoring, the implementation of LUCs, and five-year reviews at the site. Annual groundwater monitoring was triennial by NCDEQ in a May 26, 2016 response letter to the Long-Term Monitoring Report Site FTBR-305 October 2015 Sampling Event Environmental Remediation Services at Fort Bragg (currently Fort Liberty) North Carolina dated June 2016. This RA(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model and will continue indefinitely. Per NCDEQ, triennial groundwater monitoring of six wells is required for VOCs and metals along with five-year reviews. These efforts are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. Additionally, LUCs are in place and consist of ICs. ICs at this site include groundwater restrictions, restriction of residential construction, and site description and location data in the Fort Liberty GIS. An annual certification of these LUCs will be documented in a certification letter as requested by NCDEQ. LUCs at this site will remain in place indefinitely. Future land use will remain industrial and hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE; therefore, periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

37225.1115_FTBR-308_SS007 BLUE RAMP JP-4 SPILL SITE

Env Site ID: FTBR-308

Cleanup Site: SS007 BLUE RAMP JP-4 SPILL SITE

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 10/15/2007

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
ISC:	10/15/1997	9/15/1998
INV:	10/15/1998	9/15/2002
CAP:	10/15/2001	9/15/2005
DES:	10/15/2005	9/15/2006
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	10/15/2006	9/15/2007
IMP(O):	10/15/2007	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: The SS007 site originated from a spill at the former refueling hydrant system located on the Blue Ramp of the airfield at Pope AAF. The Blue Ramp Hydrant System consisted of 18 50,000-gallon USTs at three buildings and an extensive underground hydrant line delivery system located under the ramps on the northern portion of the Pope Airfield. The hydrant system was in operation from 1956 through the 1990s. The site covers approximately 27 acres across Blue Ramp and north across Surveyor Street. In 2001, a CSA was completed and determined that free-product had impacted surface water immediately northwest of the site and groundwater was contaminated at levels that exceed the North Carolina 15A NCAC 2L .0202 Groundwater Quality Standards (2L). In 2005, a CAP was completed. Free-product recovery continues via AFVR. During the July 13, 2017 tier I meeting it was determined that free-product removal AFVR events should be extended to semiannually and this decision was confirmed with the July 18, 2017 response letter from NCDEQ. In 2019, AFVR events were absorbent socks as either a sheen or no product was observed in the vacuum truck after previous AFVR events. It was noted of the change in the March 2020 CAP Monitoring Report and the decision was documented in a May 13, 2020 response letter from the NCDEQ. In a NORR letter dated Jan. 24, 2023, NCDEQ required semiannual groundwater sampling in addition to free-product recovery. On Nov. 15, 2023, NCDEQ issued an additional NORR letter to complete a NTCP for the site due to the current remedial technology no longer being effective. This IMP(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Free-product recovery is required as long as free-product exists and will continue until a NTCP can be completed. Groundwater monitoring will then be required until groundwater concentrations are below North Carolina GCLs. The exit strategy for this site is free-product recovery until thickness is reduced to 0.01 feet or less in all wells for three consecutive events and groundwater is below GCLs. Afterwards, the site can be reclassified as low risk, and a NRP can be filed with NCDEQ and the Cumberland County Health Department. Per NCDEQ, semiannual free-product recovery, groundwater sampling, and periodic reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. There are no LUCs in place at this time.

37225.1117_FTBR-310_SS019 PUMPHOUSE BUILDING 822

Env Site ID: FTBR-310

Cleanup Site: SS019 PUMPHOUSE BUILDING 822

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 10/15/2008

RC Date: 9/15/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/16/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	10/15/1990	9/15/1991
INV:	10/15/1991	9/15/2004
CAP:	10/15/2004	9/15/2005
DES:	10/15/2005	9/15/2006
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	10/15/2007	9/15/2008
IMP(O):	10/15/2008	9/15/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Former Building 822 was a part of the Blue Ramp Hydrant System located in the central portion of Pope AAF between Blue Ramp and the runway on the Fort Liberty cantonment. The Blue Ramp Hydrant System consisted of 18 50,000-gallon USTs at three buildings and an extensive underground hydrant line delivery system located under the ramps on the northern portion of Pope Airfield. The hydrant system was in operation from 1956 through the 1990s. Surrounding land use is highly industrial with the site located in the middle of the flight line at Shark Ramp. Dissolved phase petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the groundwater during a 1991 sampling activity at the adjacent site SS007. A 2005 CSA discovered free-product in groundwater wells at the site. Subsequently, the six 50,000-gallon jet fuel USTs were removed in 2008. Diesel range organics (DRO) and gas range organics were detected above action levels through confirmation sampling during site closure. During the July 13, 2017 Tier I meeting it was determined that the frequency of free-product recovery and gauging should be reduced from quarterly to semiannually with the use of AFVR. In 2019, AFVR was discontinued and replaced with absorbent socks based on no free phase product being visible in the vacuum truck after recovery events. It was noted of the change in the March 20, 2020 CAP Monitoring Report and the decision was documented in a May 6, 2020 response letter from the NCDEQ. In a NORR letter dated Dec. 19, 2022, NCDEQ required semiannual groundwater sampling in addition to free-product recovery. This IMP(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Free-product recovery will be required as long as free-product exists. Groundwater monitoring will then be required until groundwater concentrations are below North Carolina GCLs. The exit strategy for this site is free-product recovery until thickness is reduced to 0.01 feet or less in all wells for three consecutive events and groundwater is below GCLs. Afterwards, the site can be reclassified as low risk, and a NRP can be filed with NCDEQ and the Cumberland County Health Department. Per NCDEQ, semiannual free-product recovery, groundwater sampling and periodic review are required

indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. There are no LUCs in place at this time.

37225.1119_FTBR-312_BUILDING 390 GOLF COURSE MAINTE

Env Site ID: FTBR-312

Cleanup Site: BUILDING 390 GOLF COURSE MAINTE

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 10/15/2007

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	10/15/1990	9/15/2003
INV:	10/15/2003	9/15/2004
CAP:	10/15/2005	9/15/2006
DES:	--	--
IRA:	9/28/2022	3/30/2025
IMP(C):	10/15/2006	9/15/2007
IMP(O):	10/15/2007	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Building 390 is a former golf maintenance facility located north of the Willow Lakes Golf Course at Maverick and Academy Streets on Pope AAF, Fort Liberty. Prior operations at the site include a golf course equipment storage and maintenance facility along with an auto hobby/repair shop. In 1992, two on-site USTs (a 280-gallon UST and a 550-gallon UST) were removed after failing leak tests. In 1997 a remaining onsite UST released an estimated 1,000-gallons of number 2 fuel oil. In 2002 a reported release of an unknown quantity occurred from an onsite OWS. Releases from these two incidents resulted in subsurface contamination that included fuel-oil free-product dissolved phase fuel and solvents. In August 2002, a contractor removed both 550-gallon OWS, the 1,000-gallon UST, and the 500-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST). During site work 21-cubic yards of contaminated soil were also removed and a free-product recovery system was installed. In 2004, a CSA was completed and AFVR efforts began. In March 2011, elevated levels of benzene and naphthalene were detected. During the July 13, 2017 tier I meeting it was determined that free-product removal AFVR events should be extended to semiannually and this was documented with the July 18, 2017 response letter from NCDEQ. In 2019, AFVR was discontinued and replaced with absorbent socks based on no free phase product being visible in the vacuum truck after recovery events. It was noted of the change in the March 2020 CAP Monitoring Report and the decision was documented in an April 30, 2020 response letter from the NCDEQ. This IMP(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Free-product recovery will be required as long as free-product exists. Groundwater monitoring will then be required until groundwater concentrations are below North Carolina GCLs. The exit strategy for this site is soil excavation and the use of oxygen release compound with groundwater monitoring. Free-product recovery may still be needed until thickness is reduced to 0.01 feet or less in all wells for three consecutive events and groundwater is below gross contaminant levels. This interim remedial action is underway. Afterwards, if no free-product returns, the site can be reclassified as low risk, and a NRP can be filed with NCDEQ and the Cumberland County Health Department. Per NCDEQ, semiannual

free-product recovery, groundwater sampling and periodic review are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. There are no LUCs in place at this time.

37225.1155_CCFTBR0098_UST IINVESTIGATION, C-8727-B

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0098

Cleanup Site: UST IINVESTIGATION, C-8727-B

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 9/15/2014

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
ISC:	10/15/1997	9/15/1998
INV:	10/15/2004	9/15/2010
CAP:	10/15/2010	9/15/2011
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	10/15/2011	8/15/2014
IMP(O):	9/15/2014	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: The site is located at building C-8727 on the Fort Liberty Installation and consists of a former 15,000-gallon heating oil UST (C-8727-B) that was closed-in-place in December 2011. The UST servicing a large boiler in a motor pool facility was replaced by a 6,000-gallon AST. Soil analysis during tank closure identified one constituent above North Carolina's MSCC- C9-C22 aromatics. Each of the following contaminants exceeded its respective North Carolina 2L groundwater standard - C9-C18 aliphatics, C9-C22 aromatics, benzene, naphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene. NCDENR, (now NCDEQ), issued a NORR on June 14, 2012 requiring the completion of an LSA report. Discussions between Fort Liberty and NCDEQ concluded that groundwater plumes at Site CCFTBR0098 and adjacent Site CCFTBR0042 were commingled due to the close proximity of the former tank locations and similarity of former UST contents. In February 2013, the NCDENR, (now NCDEQ), issued a letter administratively closing Site CCFTBR0042 and combining future remedial investigations under Site CCFTBR0098. It was also determined that the remedy outlined in the CAP for CCFTBR0042 (prepared in October 2011) would govern Site CCFTBR0098. The October 2011 CAP for Site CCFTBR0042 recommended annual gauging of all site wells and quarterly free-product recovery efforts at all wells where free-product was detected. During the May 2012 to February 2013 CAP monitoring period free-product was observed in four wells at thicknesses ranging from 0.09 to 1.77 feet. An LSA was completed in February 2013, and naphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected above soil-to-groundwater MSCCs. C9-C22 and C9-C18 aromatics and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected above residential MSCCs. Benzene, naphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and C9-C22 and C9-C18 aromatics were also detected in the groundwater above North Carolina 2L standards. Free-product recovery will continue as directed by the CAP. During the July 13, 2017 tier I meeting it was determined that free-product AFVR events should be extended to semiannually and that decision was confirmed with the July 18, 2017 response letter from NCDEQ. In 2019, AFVR was discontinued and replaced with absorbent socks based on no free phase product being visible in the vacuum truck after recovery events. It was noted of the change in the April 2020 CAP Monitoring Report and the decision was documented in a May 6, 2020 response letter from the NCDEQ.

In a NORR letter dated Dec. 19, 2022, NCDEQ required annual groundwater sampling in addition to free-product recovery due to a lack of groundwater sampling data. This IMP(O) phase does not have a defined duration supported by an agreement or groundwater model. Free-product recovery will be required as long as free-product exists. Groundwater monitoring will then be required until groundwater concentrations are below North Carolina gross contamination levels. The exit strategy for this site is free-product recovery until thickness is reduced to 0.01 feet or less in all wells for three consecutive events and groundwater is below gross contaminant levels. Afterwards, the site can be reclassified as low risk, and a NRP can be filed with NCDEQ and the Cumberland County Health Department. Per NCDEQ, semiannual free-product recovery, annual groundwater sampling and periodic reviews are required indefinitely or until such time that permission to cease is granted in writing from NCDEQ. There are no LUCs in place at this time.

37225.1159_CCFTBR0104_BUILDING D-2024-B WASTE OIL

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0104

Cleanup Site: BUILDING D-2024-B WASTE OIL

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Medium

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	1/15/2015	6/15/2015
INV:	8/15/2015	9/30/2025
CAP:	--	--
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	--	--
IMP(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Building D-2024 is an oil storage building within a motor pool of the cantonment area of Fort Liberty. The site previously contained one 1,000-gallon waste oil UST labeled D-2024-B which was located under a former maintenance rack approximately 90 feet southwest of Building D-2024. The UST was removed on Dec. 9, 2014. As a result of the removal, it was determined that a release had occurred, and that further investigation was needed. On Dec. 9, 2014, five soil samples were collected from the location of the former UST. Analytical results identified soil contamination above the North Carolina soil-to-water MSCCs and the residential MSCCs. A final tank closure assessment report was submitted to the NCDEQ in June 2015. As a result of the final tank closure assessment report, NCDEQ determined that the site would require further investigation per a NORR dated July 20, 2015. The additional work would consist of conducting an LSA. An LSA was conducted in January 2016 by USACE. The results of the LSA determined that certain groundwater analytes exceeded the NC 2L groundwater quality standards and the North Carolina Gross Contaminate Levels. The final LSA was submitted to NCDEQ in March 2016. As a result of the LSA Report, NCDEQ determined that the site would require further investigation per a NORR dated Aug. 10, 2016. USACE conducted a Phase II LSA for the site and submitted the report on Aug. 31, 2021. As a result of the Phase II LSA Report, NCDEQ determined that the site would require further investigation per a NORR dated Oct. 1, 2021. A CSA is underway being conducted by the USACE. Any future actions will be determined by the CSA.

37225.1186_CCFTBR-H_POPE GOLF COURSE PESTICIDE SITE

Env Site ID: CCFTBR-H

Cleanup Site: POPE GOLF COURSE PESTICIDE SITE

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/30/2024

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: High

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	10/15/2011	8/15/2012
SI:	10/15/2011	8/15/2015
RI/FS:	10/15/2013	3/1/2024
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	3/2/2024	9/30/2024
RA(O):	9/30/2024	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: The Willow Lakes Golf Course on former Pope Air Force Base (currently Pope AAF) was originally constructed in the early 1970s on undeveloped wooded land in the Fort Liberty cantonment. The area continued to be used as a golf course until approximately 2010, prior to the Base Realignment and Closure transfer of the land to the Department of the Army. When the golf course was in operation, Building 192 was used as a golf course maintenance shed which housed and repaired golf carts and stored pesticides used to maintain the golf course. In 2011, the area south of Building 192 was selected as a potential site for garden plots. Soil testing was performed during preparations for garden plot development and high levels of pesticides were detected. Between October 2011 and August 2012, additional pesticide testing was performed on the surface and subsurface soil in the area of the former garden plots and around the former golf maintenance shed. Soils were analyzed for RCRA metals and organochlorine pesticides and compared to USEPA Mid-Atlantic Regional Screening Levels (RSL). Based on these investigations the pesticides endrin, aldrin, and dieldrin were detected above the USEPA RSLs near the garden plot area located south of the former golf course maintenance shed. Additionally, these soil pesticide detections exceeded both the North Carolina and USEPA SSLs for the protection of groundwater. It is presumed that this site was a result of the wash-out and clean-out of golf course pesticide application equipment and storage containers. The NCDENR, (now NCDEQ), issued letters in July and October 2012 recommending additional soil testing be completed in the area of the former garden plots. Additional soil and groundwater testing was conducted in 2015, 2016, 2018, and 2019. The Final Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) Pope AAF Golf Course Pesticide Site CCFTBR-H was completed September 2016. A supplemental RI was completed in May 2020 and received July 21, 2020. The proposed plan has been completed by USACE and has completed the public review period. The ROD has been completed, reviewed by NCDEQ, and is currently going through the final signature process. Future actions will be determined once the ROD is signed.

37225.1204_CCFTBR0149_N-6002 UST

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0149

Cleanup Site: N-6002 UST

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 9/30/2024

RC Date: 9/30/2024

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2024

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	9/1/2019	1/31/2020
INV:	1/30/2020	9/30/2024
CAP:	--	--
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	--	--
IMP(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Building N-6002 is a heat and steam generation plant located within the cantonment of Fort Liberty northwest of the intersection of Logistics Street and Honeycutt Road in a grassy area southwest of the water tower. The immediate and surrounding area consists of open area and a potable water storage tank. Offices, motor pools, and barracks are located at a distance of 500 feet or more to the south. Two 50,000-gallon heating oil USTs, labeled N-6002-A and N-6002-B, were removed in 1998. Benzene was found above North Carolina soil-to-water MSCC or Residential MSCC action levels during confirmatory sampling in the September 2019 sampling event. Notice was sent to NCDEQ in September 2019. A NORR was received on Jan. 31, 2020 requiring a letter report with groundwater sampling. Fort Liberty has completed an LSA in house by the USACE. The LSA is currently under review by NCDEQ. Once the LSA has been reviewed, Fort Liberty will determine the path forward for the site.

37225.1206_CCFTBR0151_C-7729 OWS

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0151

Cleanup Site: C-7729 OWS

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 9/30/2024

RC Date: 9/30/2024

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2024

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	10/1/2019	1/31/2020
INV:	1/31/2020	9/30/2024
CAP:	--	--
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	--	--
IMP(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Building C-7729 is an automotive maintenance facility located south of the corner of All American and Gruber Roads, Fort Liberty, North Carolina. Surrounding land use is mixed use with administrative operations, parking, barracks, and open unit storage in the immediate area. The 4,000-gallon OWS was removed in August 2019. Based on site observation after OWS removal, soil samples confirmed that the state's soil-to-groundwater MSCC was exceeded for C9-C22 Aromatics. Notice was sent to NCDEQ in August 2019. A NORR letter was received from the NCDEQ on Jan. 31, 2020. A LSA was completed in June 2023. NCDEQ submitted a NORR on June 21, 2023 requesting that a NRP be completed at the site. Once the NRP is completed, Fort Liberty will request an NFA, and the site will be closed.

37225.1209_CCFTBR0153_8-1221 UST

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0153

Cleanup Site: 8-1221 UST

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 9/30/2024

RC Date: 9/30/2024

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2024

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	9/1/2019	1/31/2020
INV:	1/31/2020	9/30/2024
CAP:	--	--
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	--	--
IMP(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Building 8-1221 is a field operations building located on Fort Liberty on the corner of Triple Nickel Lane and Randolph Street. The surrounding land use is mixed use with administrative operations parking and open unit storage in the immediate area. A 500-gallon diesel UST labeled 8-1221 was removed in May 2019. Semi-volatile total petroleum hydrocarbons were found above North Carolina soil-to-water MSCCs, residential MSCCs, and industrial/commercial MSCCs action levels during confirmatory sampling at site closure. Notice was sent to NCDEQ in September 2019. A NORR was received on Jan. 31, 2020, to complete an LSA at the site. A LSA was completed in April 2023. NCDEQ submitted a NORR on April 26, 2023 requesting that a NRP be completed at the site. Once the NRP is completed, Fort Liberty will request an NFA, and the site will be closed.

37225.1218_CCFTBR0144_O-1900L UST RCRA - Subtitle I

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0144

Cleanup Site: O-1900L UST RCRA - Subtitle I

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 12/31/2024

RC Date: 12/31/2024

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 1/1/2025

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	6/1/2013	9/28/2015
INV:	9/28/2015	12/31/2024
CAP:	--	--
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	--	--
IMP(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Building O-1900-L is a healthy clinic located on Fort Liberty, on McKellars Road. The surrounding land use is mixed use, with administrative operations and parking in the immediate area. A 3,000-gallon heating oil UST labeled O-1900L was closed in place in June 2013. The results of the soil laboratory analysis showed C5-C8 aliphatics, C9-C18 aliphatics, and C9-C22 aromatics concentrations above North Carolina soil-to-water MSCC but not Residential MSCC action levels during confirmatory sampling at site closure. Notice was sent to the NCDEQ in September 2015. A NORR was received on Sept. 28, 2015. The NORR stated that an Initial Abatement Action Report should be completed, but in an email dated Oct. 27, 2022, NCDEQ determined all that was needed for the site is a NRP for soil. USACE has completed the NRP survey and once a final map is received a NRP will be processed. The NRP will be filed with NCDEQ and the Cumberland County Health Department. The exit strategy for this site is to request a NFA determination from NCDEQ once the NRP process has been completed.

37225.1219_CCFTBR0150_O-9087 UST RCRA - Subtitle I

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0150

Cleanup Site: O-9087 UST RCRA - Subtitle I

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 12/31/2025

RC Date: 12/31/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 1/1/2026

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	6/1/2019	1/31/2020
INV:	1/31/2020	12/31/2025
CAP:	--	--
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	--	--
IMP(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: O-9087 was a strategic operations training facility maintenance area located at the Aberdeen Training Facility, on Manchester Road Hoke County, Fort Liberty, North Carolina. Surrounding land use is mixed use, with administrative operations, parking, and open unit storage in the immediate area. A 10,000-gallon AST located in an underground vault was divided into two sections A and B, each holding 5,000 gallons. O-9087A held gasoline and O-9087B held diesel fuel. The tank was removed in June 2019 and the soil was sampled. The site was backfilled, and the surface was restored with concrete. Sampling results showed benzo(a)pyrene concentration to be above the NCDEQ Residential MSCCs. Notice was sent to NCDEQ in January 2019. A NORR was received on Jan. 31, 2020 requiring a letter report with groundwater sampling. Fort Liberty will complete a LSA in house by the USACE or an USACE subcontractor. Once the LSA results are received, Fort Liberty will determine the path forward for the site.

37225.1221_CCFTBR0155_N-4317 UST

Env Site ID: CCFTBR0155

Cleanup Site: N-4317 UST

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 12/31/2025

RC Date: 12/31/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 1/1/2026

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	9/24/2020	10/27/2020
INV:	10/27/2020	12/31/2025
CAP:	--	--
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	--	--
IMP(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Building N-4317 is a vehicle maintenance shop located in a motor pool off Tapline Road on Fort Liberty, North Carolina. The surrounding land use is mixed use, with other motor pools, parking lots, a gas station and a car wash. A 1,500-gallon heating oil UST labeled N-4317 was removed on Sept. 24, 2020. Results of the UST closure soil sampling from the heating oil UST basin have indicated that soil quality for DRO exceeded the NCDEQ Soil Action Level of 100 mg/Kg in soil sample TLT-2. RBCA analyses of soil sample TLT-2 for MADEP extractable petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile petroleum hydrocarbons resulted in detectable concentrations of the aliphatic C9-C18 and the aromatic C9-C-22 petroleum hydrocarbon fractions in excess of their corresponding soil-to-groundwater MSCC. In addition, the reported aliphatic C9-C18 petroleum hydrocarbon fraction concentration exceeded the Residential MSCC. Notice was sent to the NCDEQ on Oct. 6, 2020. A NORR was received on Oct. 27, 2020 requiring a letter report and groundwater samples. Fort Liberty will complete an LSA in house by the USACE or an USACE subcontractor. Once the LSA results are received, Fort Liberty will determine the path forward for the site.

37225.1261_FTBR-PFAS_PFAS

Env Site ID: FTBR-PFAS

Cleanup Site: PFAS

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 10/1/2027

RC Date: 10/1/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 10/2/2027

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	9/30/2017	9/27/2018
SI:	9/28/2018	6/30/2022
RI/FS:	7/1/2022	10/1/2027
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Per direction from Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) G-9 site created to account for all per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) costs at the installation. Currently an PA/SI has been completed to identify all potential releases of PFAS to the environment. The RI is underway and further actions will be determined once completed.

37225.1256_FTBR-008-R-01_FORMER FRAGMENTATION FIELD

Env Site ID: FTBR-008-R-01

Cleanup Site: FORMER FRAGMENTATION FIELD

Alias: FRAG FIELD

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 4/6/2016

RC Date: 4/6/2016

RC Reason: Study Completed, No Cleanup Required

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 10

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/2009	2/15/2010
SI:	9/15/2014	4/5/2016
RI/FS:	4/5/2016	4/6/2016
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	4/6/2016	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: The Former Fragmentation Field is an approximately 600-acre former munitions range located on the southwestern-most end of the Pope AAF between Manchester and Butner Roads. Surrounding land use is mixed use with administrative and industrial operations as well as multi-tenant barracks in the immediate area. Approximately one-half of the site lies on the Pope AAF. Although the airfield was established shortly after Camp Bragg's (now Fort Liberty) induction in 1919 the Fragmentation Field did not appear on historical maps until 1941. This site was used by Army pilots for machine gun practice and to test bombs by dropping them into the area. According to historical aerial photographs and maps, the Former Fragmentation Field was used until at least 1969. Aerial photographs depict a large amount of construction along the area bordering the airfield since 1951. A majority of the site is currently developed with approximately 140 acres undisturbed. An SI was required to determine the presence or absence of hazardous substances at the site. The SI was completed in April 2016. The site received a no further remedial action planned. This site will be monitored by Fort Liberty to ensure future development in the area will be assessed. It has been determined that no future investigation is necessary at the site and since the IC requirements will be implemented by the installation, the site will be set to the LTM Phase. ICs at this site include the requirement that any personnel conducting intrusive activities within the site will receive 3Rs training, site is included in the Fort Liberty Master Plan, and included in the annual NCDEQ LUC Certification Letters. Additionally, since ICs are required at this site, five-year reviews will also be required indefinitely.

SITE SUMMARY

SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
37225.1002	FTBR-003_LANDFILL 3	1/31/1994
37225.1005	FTBR-007_ABANDONED LANDFILL 7	7/31/1994
37225.1008	FTBR-011_SANITARY LANDFILL 11	12/31/1988
37225.1010	FTBR-013_COOLYCONCH MT DEMO LANDFILL	12/31/1986
37225.1012	FTBR-016_ABANDONED LANDFILL 16	9/30/1990
37225.1013	FTBR-020_82 DIV HEATING PLANT	12/31/1986
37225.1014	FTBR-024_18TH EOD DEMO AREA	12/31/1986
37225.1015	FTBR-026_WTP ABANDONED LAGOON & DRYING B	7/31/1988
37225.1016	FTBR-030_LOADING/UNLOADING AREA	9/30/1990
37225.1017	FTBR-031_ASH TANK SITE	12/31/1993
37225.1018	FTBR-035_OIL/WATER SEPARATORS	10/31/2003
37225.1019	FTBR-036_WASHRACKS	9/30/1990
37225.1020	FTBR-038_GRIT CHAMBER	1/31/1993
37225.1021	FTBR-039_PRIMARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS	1/31/1993
37225.1022	FTBR-040_BIOFILTERS	1/31/1994
37225.1023	FTBR-042_SECONDARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS	1/31/1994
37225.1024	FTBR-043_CHLORINATION FLASH MIX TANK	1/31/1994
37225.1025	FTBR-044_CHLORINATION CONTACT TANK	1/31/1994
37225.1026	FTBR-045_RECIRCULATION TANK	1/31/1994
37225.1027	FTBR-046_STEPPED CASCADE	1/31/1994
37225.1028	FTBR-050_WWTP SLUDGE DRYING BEDS	1/31/1994
37225.1031	FTBR-077_782D BATTERY SHOP NEUTRALIZATIO	9/30/1990
37225.1032	FTBR-086_659TH BATTERY NEUTRALIZATION TA	9/30/1990
37225.1033	FTBR-088_659TH USED OIL PIT	9/30/1990
37225.1034	FTBR-102_VOCAATIONAL TECHNICAL TRAINING A	12/31/2001
37225.1036	FTBR-104_Old ASP Site	4/30/2006
37225.1037	FTBR-33_USED OIL USTS (OU8)	9/30/1990
37225.1038	FTBR-A_WTP FUEL TANK SPILL (AOC A)	9/30/1990
37225.1039	FTBR-B_CLASSIFIED PAPER FUEL TANK SPILL	1/31/1994
37225.1040	FTBR-C_BLDG P-3262, FUEL SPILL (AOC C)	9/30/1990
37225.1041	FTBR-D_BLDG. M-7951, FUEL SPILL (AOC D)	9/30/1990
37225.1042	FTBR-E_BLDG. 8-4606, FUEL SPILL (AOC E)	9/30/1990
37225.1043	FTBR-F_VET CLINIC INCIN. UST SPILL (AOC	9/30/1990
37225.1044	FTBR-G_LEE FIELDHOUSE UST SPILL (AOC G)	9/30/1990
37225.1045	PBC @ Ft Bragg_PBA	9/30/2016
37225.1046	CCFTBR0074_Cook Street Warehouse Complex	5/4/2015
37225.1047	CCFTBR0069_UST Investigation, M-5040	11/30/2010
37225.1048	CCFTBR0067_UST Monitoring, C-9224	5/8/2019
37225.1049	CCFTBR0068_UST Investigation, D-1926-A	5/9/2019
37225.1050	CCFTBR0073_UST Investigation, A-4664	11/30/2010
37225.1051	CCFTBR0066_UST Investigation, 8-7006-A	10/31/2012
37225.1052	CCFTBR0055_UST Investigation, 4-2472-A	11/30/2010

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
37225.1053	CCFTBR0059_ UST Investigation, M-2651-A	11/30/2010
37225.1054	CCFTBR0060_ UST Investigation, N-5505	11/30/2010
37225.1055	CCFTBR0064_ UST Investigation, 8-5306-A	11/30/2010
37225.1056	CCFTBR0065_ UST Investigation, 8-5703-A	11/30/2010
37225.1057	CCFTBR0053_ UST Investigation, 1-5132-A	11/30/2010
37225.1058	CCFTBR0051_ UST Investigation, 1-2336-A	11/30/2010
37225.1059	CCFTBR0052_ UST Investigation, 1-4157-A	11/30/2010
37225.1060	CCFTBR0027_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	5/9/2019
37225.1061	CCFTBR0038_ RCRA Investigation - AST BLDG	2/13/2017
37225.1062	CCFTBR0025_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	9/30/2011
37225.1064	CCFTBR0046_ UST Investigation, 2-1549	5/9/2019
37225.1065	CCFTBR0047_ UST Investigation, 1-1526	11/30/2010
37225.1066	CCFTBR0048_ UST Investigation, 2-3627-A/B	5/9/2019
37225.1067	CCFTBR0042_ UST Remediation, C-8727-A	9/30/2013
37225.1068	CCFTBR0041_ UST Remediation, 2-3621A	3/31/2010
37225.1069	CCFTBR0043_ UST Remediation, D-1402	5/9/2019
37225.1072	CCFTBR0022_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	5/15/2019
37225.1074	CCFTBR0040_ UST Remediation, 2-4717A	10/31/2010
37225.1075	CCFTBR0062_ UST Investigation, P-2936-C	11/30/2010
37225.1076	CCFTBR0063_ UST Investigation, 8-5303-A	11/30/2010
37225.1077	CCFTBR0061_ UST Investigation, O-9001-A	9/30/2011
37225.1079	CCFTBR0024_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	5/9/2019
37225.1080	CCFTBR0019_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II @ A	5/9/2019
37225.1081	CCFTBR0021_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	5/9/2019
37225.1082	CCFTBR0017_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	6/20/2023
37225.1084	CCFTBR0013_ UST REMEDIATION, CSA POL Poin	5/4/2023
37225.1085	CC PBC@Bragg_ PBA@CR	9/30/2011
37225.1086	CCFTBR0050_ UST Remediation, D-2340-B	5/1/2012
37225.1087	CCFTBR0071_ UST Investigation, G-6849-A	8/27/2010
37225.1088	CCFTBR0075_ UST Investigation, F-3121-A	9/30/2011
37225.1089	CCFTBR0076_ UST Investigation, C-7549	9/30/2011
37225.1090	FTBR-300_ LF005 HARDFILL NUMBER 2	4/25/2016
37225.1091	CCFTBR0078_ UST Investigation, 5-5250	9/30/2011
37225.1093	CCFTBR0072_ UST Investigation, 1-1242-A	9/30/2012
37225.1094	CCFTBR0077_ UST Investigation, 2-1361-A	9/30/2012
37225.1095	CCFTBR0079_ UST Investigation, 2-1249	9/30/2012
37225.1096	CCFTBR0080_ UST Investigation, 4-3124-A	5/9/2019
37225.1097	CCFTBR0081_ UST Investigation, 6-4641-B	9/30/2012
37225.1098	CCFTBR0082_ UST Investigation, 6-8018-D	9/30/2012
37225.1099	CCFTBR0083_ UST Investigation, 6-8308	9/30/2012
37225.1100	CCFTBR0085_ UST Investigation, A-2207-A	9/30/2013
37225.1101	CCFTBR0086_ UST Investigation, B-3811-C	5/15/2012
37225.1102	CCFTBR0088_ UST Investigation, B-7013-C/D	9/30/2012
37225.1104	CCFTBR0090_ UST Investigation, Varsity A/	9/30/2012
37225.1105	CCFTBR0092_ UST Investigation, M-7238	9/30/2012

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
37225.1106	CCFTBR0093_UST Investigation, M-7240	9/30/2012
37225.1107	CCFTBR0094_JIB Soil Removal Project	9/30/2010
37225.1108	FTBR-301_LF006 HARDFILL NUMBER 8	11/24/2020
37225.1113	FTBR-306_FT001 FIRE TRAINING AREA #4	5/9/2019
37225.1114	FTBR-307_PL505 BUILDING 164 HYDRANT FUEL	5/9/2019
37225.1116	FTBR-309_SS014 MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECR	5/9/2019
37225.1118	FTBR-311_SS020 SILVER RAMP SPILL SITE	5/9/2019
37225.1120	FTBR-313_ST002 POL BULK FUEL STORAGE ARE	5/9/2019
37225.1121	FTBR-314_ST008 BASE-WIDE USTS	11/21/2022
37225.1122	FTBR-316_BUILDING 344 UST	1/15/2012
37225.1123	FTBR-317_BUILDING 757 UST	1/15/2012
37225.1124	FTBR-318_BUILDING 991 UST	11/15/2011
37225.1125	FTBR-319_BUILDING 342 UST	9/15/2011
37225.1126	FTBR-320_BUILDING 336 HEATING OIL TANK	4/15/2011
37225.1127	FTBR-321_BUILDING 328 HEATING OIL TANK	3/15/2011
37225.1128	FTBR-322_BUILDING 332	3/15/2011
37225.1129	FTBR-323_BUILDING 330	3/15/2011
37225.1130	FTBR-324_BUILDING 251 UST	5/15/2010
37225.1131	FTBR-325_BUILDING 558 UST	5/15/2010
37225.1132	FTBR-326_HARDFILL 13	4/15/2006
37225.1133	FTBR-327_CE STORAGE YARD	7/15/1995
37225.1134	FTBR-329_MWR COMPOUND	7/15/1995
37225.1135	FTBR-330_HARDFILL #5	7/15/1995
37225.1136	FTBR-331_200 SERIES DORM PARKING LOT	1/15/2008
37225.1137	FTBR-332_HARDFILL 12	9/15/2006
37225.1138	FTBR-333_SS004	5/15/1986
37225.1139	FTBR-334_HARDFILL 15	5/15/2006
37225.1140	FTBR-335_HARDFILL 14	4/15/2006
37225.1141	FTBR-336_BUILDING 158 PUMPHOUSE	7/15/1995
37225.1142	FTBR-337_AAFES STATION	7/15/1995
37225.1143	FTBR-338_GREEN RAMP SPILL SITE	12/15/2004
37225.1144	FTBR-339_POL/SLUDGE DISPOSAL AREA	5/15/1986
37225.1145	FTBR-340_BUILDING 755 UST	1/15/2012
37225.1146	FTBR-341_BUILDING 729 UST	5/15/2004
37225.1147	FTBR-343_BUILDING 338	9/15/2011
37225.1148	FTBR-344_BUILDING 756 GOVERNMENT GAS STA	3/15/2011
37225.1149	FTBR-345_BULK FUEL STORAGE BUILDING OWS	3/15/2011
37225.1150	FTBR-346_SPECIAL PURPOSE MAINTENANCE OWS	12/15/2010
37225.1151	FTBR-347_BUILDING 792 SPILL	3/15/2011
37225.1152	CCFTBR0095_UST INVESTIGATION 1-1460-F	9/15/2010
37225.1153	CCFTBR0096_UST INVESTIGATION 2-1559	9/15/2011
37225.1154	CCFTBR0097_UST INVESTIGATION 2-1731	5/9/2019
37225.1156	CCFTBR0099_AST INVESTIGATION, J-1138	12/15/2012
37225.1157	CCFTBR0100_21ST CHEM MOTOR POOL	5/9/2019
37225.1158	CCFTBR0103_Building 3-2147 AST INVESTIGA	4/1/2020

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
37225.1160	CCFTBR0106_D-1404 PRODUCT LINE INVESTIGA	5/9/2019
37225.1161	CCFTBR0108_D-1926 OWS INVESTIGATION	5/9/2019
37225.1162	CCFTBR0109_MAINTENANCE RACK SPILL INV	11/4/2015
37225.1163	CCFTBR0110_C-3317 OWS INVESTIGATION	2/28/2020
37225.1164	CCFTBR0111_M-8311 UST INVESTIGATION	5/4/2017
37225.1165	CCFTBR0112_H-1617-B OWS INVESTIGATION	2/28/2020
37225.1166	CCFTBR0113_P-6823 OWS Investigation	7/10/2020
37225.1167	CCFTBR0114_D-1826 OWS INVESTIGATION	2/28/2020
37225.1168	CCFTBR0115_D-1727 OWS INVESTIGATION	2/28/2020
37225.1169	CCFTBR0309_BUILDING 289 UST INVESTIGATIO	8/15/2013
37225.1170	CCFTBR0310_TU506 BUILDING 322 ETHRIDGE S	5/9/2019
37225.1171	CCFTBR0311_BUILDING 324 ETHRIDGE STREET	9/15/1997
37225.1172	CCFTBR0312_BUILDING 334 ETHRIDGE STREET	5/9/2019
37225.1173	CCFTBR0313_TU500 BUILDING 415 AAFES GAS	5/9/2019
37225.1174	CCFTBR0314_BUILDING 707 UST INVESTIGATIO	5/9/2019
37225.1175	CCFTBR0315_BUILDING 761 UST INVESTIGATIO	9/15/1994
37225.1176	CCFTBR0316_BUILDING 766 UST INVESTIGATIO	9/15/1996
37225.1177	CCFTBR0317_BUILDING 820 UST INVESTIGATIO	9/15/2008
37225.1178	CCFTBR0318_TU527 BUILDING 900 UST INV.	9/15/1999
37225.1179	CCFTBR0321_BUILDING 650 UST INVESTIGATI	9/15/2002
37225.1180	CCFTBR0322_BUILDING 805 UST INVESTIGATIO	9/15/2003
37225.1181	CCFTBR0323_BUILDING 708 UST INVESTIGATIO	5/9/2019
37225.1182	CCFTBR0324_BUILDING 756 UST INVESTIGATIO	4/30/2020
37225.1183	CCFTBR0328_BUILDING 818 50,000 UST INV	9/15/1997
37225.1184	CCFTBR0329_POPE GOLF COURSE UST 1	10/31/2018
37225.1185	CCFTBR0330_POPE BLD 614, 90-DAY HAZWASTE	5/5/2020
37225.1188	CCFTBR0117_OWS Site E4166	5/11/2021
37225.1189	CCFTBR0118_OWS Site 2-4518	5/11/2021
37225.1192	CCFTBR0119_OWS Site C-5619	5/11/2021
37225.1193	CCFTBR0120_OWS Site C-5719A	5/11/2021
37225.1195	CCFTBR0122_UST Site A-3942B	3/9/2020
37225.1197	CCFTBR0123_OWS Site A-1605	2/2/2021
37225.1198	CCFTBR0124_OWS Site D-2039	4/7/2021
37225.1199	CCFTBR0125_UST Site F-1231	12/7/2020
37225.1201	CCFTBR0128_UST Site C-2015	10/1/2021
37225.1203	CCFTBR0126_OWS A-5929 Removal	8/27/2021
37225.1207	CCFTBR0152_D-2561 AND D-1846 OWS	12/7/2022
37225.1220	CCFTBR0154_2-2424 UST RCRA - Subtitle I	10/31/2022
37225.1092	FTBR-001-R-01_Former Munitions Storage F	9/30/2012
37225.1250	FTBR-002-R-01_EOD TRAINING (PROFICIENCY)	2/28/2009
37225.1251	FTBR-003-R-01_FORMER RIFLE RANGE 5	6/30/2009
37225.1252	FTBR-004-R-01_SECURITY FORCES TRAINING A	6/15/2009
37225.1253	FTBR-005-R-01_SKEET RANGE	2/15/2009
37225.1254	FTBR-006-R-01_WWII SKEET RANGE	6/30/2009
37225.1255	FTBR-007-R-01_CHEMICAL TRAINING SITE	2/15/2009

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
37225.1257	FTBR-009-R-01_ FORMER MAGAZINE AREA	4/6/2016
37225.1258	FTBR-010-R-01_ FORMER PISTOL RANGE	4/6/2016
37225.1259	FTBR-011-R-01_ FORMER ARTILLERY TEST FIRE	4/6/2016
37225.1260	FTBR-012-R-01_ FORMER POPE ASP, 5 ACRE SI	4/6/2016
37225.1190	CCFTBR0001_ HW SITE INVESTIGATION (RFI) A	10/31/2005
37225.1191	CCFTBR0002_ OU-7 Wastewater Treatment Pla	9/30/2008
37225.1194	CCFTBR0012_ UST REMEDIATION, HEATING OIL	9/30/2009
37225.1196	CCFTBR0014_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	9/30/2008
37225.1200	CCFTBR0018_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	1/31/2009
37225.1202	CCFTBR0020_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	1/31/2009
37225.1205	CCFTBR0023_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	10/31/2005
37225.1208	CCFTBR0026_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	9/30/2008
37225.1210	CCFTBR0028_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	3/31/2009
37225.1211	CCFTBR0029_ UST REMEDIATION, PHASE II BLD	2/28/2009
37225.1212	CCFTBR0030_ SW LANDFILL MONITORING, MSW L	9/30/2008
37225.1213	CCFTBR0031_ GW MONITORING OB/OD SITE RANG	11/30/2003
37225.1214	CCFTBR0032_ UST REMEDIATION, MOGAS USTs	8/31/2009
37225.1215	CCFTBR0033_ UST REMEDIATION, DIESEL USTs	9/30/2008
37225.1216	CCFTBR0034_ UST REMEDIATION, JP8 USTs	3/31/2008
37225.1217	CCFTBR0035_ UST REMEDIATION, USED OIL UST	9/30/2008
37225.1226	CCFTBR0045_ Heating Oil UST Soil Sampling	9/30/2009
37225.1230	CCFTBR0049_ UST Investigation, 2-5843-A/B	1/31/2009
37225.1231	CCFTBR0050_ UST Remediation, D-2340-B	9/30/2008
37225.1235	CCFTBR0054_ UST Investigation, 2-1361	9/30/2008
37225.1237	CCFTBR0056_ UST Investigation, 4-3124-A	9/30/2008
37225.1238	CCFTBR0057_ UST Investigation, 6-8658-A	9/30/2008
37225.1239	CCFTBR0058_ UST Investigation, 6-9153-A	9/30/2008
37225.1248	CCFTBR0070_ UST Investigation, M-6437-A	9/30/2009
37225.1249	CCFTBR0071_ UST Investigation, G-6849-A	9/30/2009

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community Involvement Plan (Date Last Reviewed):	5/15/2018
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:	1/18/2016
RAB Results of Solicitation:	Fort Bragg received one reply to the Jan. 18, 2016 newspaper advertisement, which is not sufficient interest to form a RAB. No interest was received from the notice placed in the Fayetteville Observer in January 2018, February 16, 2020, or March 16, 2022.
Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):	N/A
TAPP Title:	N/A
Potential TAPP:	N/A
Administrative Record Location:	Building 3-1137, Butner Road Environmental Compliance Branch Environmental, Fort Liberty, NC 28310
Information Repository Location:	Cumberland County Library 300 Maiden Lane Fayetteville, NC 28301

FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Status	Review Type	Start Date	End Date	Plans Narrative	Actions Narrative	Results Narrative
Planned - Five-Year Review for Fort Liberty, Cumberland County, North Carolina	FYR	1/1/2024	9/16/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A
Completed - Five-Year Review for Fort Liberty, Cumberland County, North Carolina	FYR	1/1/2019	9/16/2019	N/A	No actions needed.	No significant findings. No site decisions were updated in response to the review.
Planned - Periodic Review for Fort Liberty, Cumberland County, North Carolina	PR	1/1/2024	9/16/2024	N/A	N/A	N/A
Completed - Periodic Review for Fort Liberty, Cumberland County, North Carolina	PR	1/1/2019	9/16/2019	N/A	No actions needed.	No significant findings. No site decisions were updated in response to the review.