WEST POINT MIL RESERVATION

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: WEST POINT MIL RESERVATION

Installation City: WEST POINT

Installation County: ORANGE

Installation State: NEW YORK

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

Regulatory Participation - State: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AOC	Area of Concern
CC	Compliance-related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CRL	Cleanup Restoration & Liabilities
CS	Confirmation Sampling
DD	Decision Document
ENV	Environmental
FS	Feasibility Study
FY	Fiscal Year
FYR	Five-Year Review
GWQS	Groundwater Quality Standards
HE	High Explosives
HRS	Hazard Ranking Score
IAP	Installation Action Plan
ID	Identification
in	inch
IR	Installation Restoration
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
LUCIP	Land Use Control Implementation Plan
LUCP	Land Use Control Plan
LOQ	Limit of Quantitation
MC	Munitions Constituents
MD	Munitions Debris
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
mm	Millimeter
MR	Munitions Response
MRS	Munitions Response Site
MRSPP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
NPL	National Priorities List
NTCRA	Non-Time Critical Removal Action

Acronym	Definition
NY	New York
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Conservation
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
PP	Proposed Plan
PX	Post Exchange
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
RD	Remedial Design
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-in-Place
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
SC	Site Closeout
SI	Site Inspection
TAL	Target Analyte List
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TBD	To Be Determined
ug/L	micrograms per liter
USAG-WP	US Army Garrison-West Point
USMAPS	US Military Academy Preparatory School
UU/UE	Unlimited Use / Unrestricted Exposure
WSTPT	West Point
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

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: 0/17

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open MR Sites: 2/11

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

SITE-LEVEL INFORMATION

36993.1001_WSTPT-01_PXLANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-01

Cleanup Site: PXLANDFILL

Alias: PX LF

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	8/15/1992	6/15/1995
RI/FS:	4/15/1996	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	6/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Post Exchange (PX) Landfill is a 2.5-acre landfill located under the parking lot at the former PX (Building 683). During the 1940s, this was the installation's landfill for domestic waste. The pit and area methods of landfilling were used. A majority of the landfill was closed, covered, and paved prior to the investigation. The PX parking lot and the former PX service station covered the site. In 2020 construction began on an expansion of the adjacent West Point Cemetery into the eastern third of the landfill. Construction included excavation of up to 10 feet for installation of underground crypts and storm water controls. Excavations encountered mostly soil and rock fill, construction and demolition debris, and ash. Excavated material was shipped off site for disposal in a landfill. The area over the landfill will continue to be used as a parking lot and cemetery. Although leachate seeps were observed at this site in the past, recent engineering inspections have not detected any. A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Facility Assessment (RFA) including geophysical data, installation of monitoring wells, and collection of samples from test pits, surface water, and groundwater was conducted in 1994. A RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI), including groundwater sampling and an explosive soil gas survey, was conducted in 1996. Subsequently, a Phase II RFI, including soil boring installation, groundwater sampling, and seep sampling, was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. Contaminants of concern (COC) are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected selenium, iron, magnesium, and sodium in filtered samples above New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) groundwater quality standards (GWQS). Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Based on the results of the investigations, no remedial actions (RA) were recommended at the landfill. In 2008 the landfill was recapped with improved drainage and curbing. In fiscal year (FY) 2007, US Army Garrison- West Point

(USAG-WP) proposed, and the state agreed to, a sampling frequency reduced to every five years for this site and eight others. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point Installation Restoration Program (IRP) landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient target analyte list (TAL) metals. Inspections are required annually. The long-term management (LTM) phase was opened to address cap maintenance monitoring and periodic reviews. Selenium was detected in groundwater above the screening level in 2007 and 2008. Groundwater monitoring conducted in 2019 did not detect exceedances of non-nutrient metals. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, confirmation sampling (CS), and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). A corrective measures study (CMS) for this and 14 other sites was never completed so a feasibility study (FS) is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a land use control implementation plan (LUCIP) will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for unlimited use/unrestricted exposure (UU/UE), five-year remedy reviews will be required until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1002_WSTPT-02_STADIUM LOT A LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-02

Cleanup Site: STADIUM LOT A LANDFILL

Alias: LOT-A

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	8/15/1992	6/15/1995
RI/FS:	4/15/1996	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	6/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Michie Stadium Lot A Landfill is located west of Michie Stadium. This 2.1-acre landfill was used from about 1952 to 1954. The landfill is closed, completely paved, and used as a parking lot. Materials reported to have been dumped in the landfill include sanitary and domestic waste, construction debris, and small quantities of waste oils and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. An RFA, including geophysical data, installation of monitoring wells, and collection of samples from test pits, surface water, and groundwater, was conducted in 1994. An RFI, including groundwater sampling and an explosive soil gas survey, was conducted in 1996. Subsequently, a Phase II RFI, including soil boring installation groundwater sampling, and seep sampling, was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. In FY02, an asphalt cap and drainage system improvements were constructed and LTM commenced. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected iron, nickel, manganese, sodium, and thallium in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. A non-nutrient metal exceedance occurred for thallium in 2015. All of the total and soluble thallium detections were estimated concentrations, (J value) detections. The maximum thallium detection was at a concentration of 9.3 J microgram per liter (ug/L) just above the 8 ug/L NYSDEC screening value. The low-level exceedance of the screening value and the uncertainty of the estimated concentration due to detection below the laboratory limit of quantitation (LOQ) did not

warrant an increased sampling frequency. In 2018, the asphalt cap was replaced. Groundwater monitoring conducted in 2019 did not detect exceedances of non-nutrient metals. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1003_WSTPT-03_STADIUM LOT B LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-03

Cleanup Site: STADIUM LOT B LANDFILL

Alias: LOT-B

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	8/15/1992	6/15/1995
RI/FS:	4/15/1996	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: Site WSTPT (West Point)-03, is located west of Michie Stadium, adjacent to site WSTPT-02; access is from Stony Lonesome Road. This 0.3-acre landfill reportedly received refuse in 1954. The pit and trench methods were used. The landfill is closed, completely paved, and used as a parking lot. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. An RFA, including geophysical data, installation of monitoring wells, and collection of samples from test pits surface water and groundwater, was conducted in 1994. An RFI, including groundwater sampling and an explosive soil gas survey, was conducted in 1996. Subsequently, a Phase II RFI including soil boring installation, groundwater sampling, and seep sampling, was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include an asphalt cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. In FY02, cap and drainage system improvements were constructed and LTM commenced. Due to its proximity to Lot A, groundwater monitoring is not conducted at Lot B. The downgradient well at Michie Lot A serves as the monitoring point for both Lot A and Lot B landfills. In 2018, the asphalt cap was replaced. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or

contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1004_WSTPT-04_STADIUM LOT C LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-04

Cleanup Site: STADIUM LOT C LANDFILL

Alias: LOT-C

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	8/15/1992	6/15/1995
RI/FS:	4/15/1996	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: Site WSTPT-04 is located west of Michie Stadium; access is from Stony Lonesome Road. This 1.8-acre landfill was used from about 1955 through 1956. Materials reported to have been dumped in the landfill include sanitary and domestic waste, construction debris, and small quantities of waste oils and PCBs. The pit and trench methods were used. An asphalt cap was installed in 2007, and drainage improvements were made to prevent infiltration and reduce leachate generation. The site is now used as a parking lot. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. An RFA, including geophysical data, installation of monitoring wells, and collection of samples from test pits, surface water, and groundwater, was conducted in 1994. An RFI, including groundwater sampling and an explosive soil gas survey, was conducted in 1996. Subsequently, a Phase II RFI, including soil boring installation, groundwater sampling, and seep sampling, was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern is groundwater. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include an asphalt cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. LTM commenced in 2001. In FY07, USAG-WP proposed, and the state agreed to, a sampling frequency reduced to every five years for this site and eight others. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected iron, magnesium, manganese, and sodium in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. Arsenic was detected once in 2008 in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. All other detections for arsenic were below the screening value. Groundwater monitoring conducted in 2019 did not detect

exceedances of non-nutrient metals. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1005_WSTPT-05_STADIUM LOT D LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-05

Cleanup Site: STADIUM LOT D LANDFILL

Alias: LOT-D

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	7/15/1991	7/15/1994
RI/FS:	8/15/1994	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: Site WSTPT-05 is located west of Michie Stadium; access is from Stony Lonesome Road. This 2.25-acre landfill was active between 1956 and 1958. The waste disposed of in this landfill reportedly contained sanitary/domestic waste, construction debris, small amounts of PCB, waste oil and other liquid wastes. The pit and trench methods were used. The site is now used as a parking lot. The site was paved, and a perimeter drain was installed to reduce infiltration and leachate generation. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. In 1994, a subsurface investigation for this site and five others was completed. The investigation included geophysical surveys, installation of monitoring wells, surface water, groundwater, and vapor monitoring. In 1996, a Phase II investigation of six landfills was completed that developed additional data on which to base future RAs. Periodic reviews were completed in 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern is groundwater. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include an asphalt cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. LTM commenced in 2007. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Inspections are required annually. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected iron, manganese, and sodium in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021 the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not

anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1006_WSTPT-06_STADIUM LOT E LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-06

Cleanup Site: STADIUM LOT E LANDFILL

Alias: LOT-E

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	8/15/1992	6/15/1995
RI/FS:	4/15/1996	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: Site WSTPT-06 is located west of Michie Stadium; access is from Stony Lonesome Road. This 4.5-acre landfill was used from about 1952 through 1954. Materials reported to have been dumped in the landfill include sanitary and domestic waste, construction debris, and small quantities of waste oils and PCBs. The pit and trench methods were used. The landfill is closed, paved, and used for parking. In FY02, cap and drainage system improvements were constructed. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. An RFA, including geophysical data, installation of monitoring wells, and collection of samples from test pits, surface water and groundwater, was conducted in 1994. An RFI, including groundwater sampling and an explosive soil gas survey, was conducted in 1996. Subsequently, a Phase II RFI, including soil boring installation, groundwater sampling, and seep sampling, was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include an asphalt cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. Leachate seeps have been identified at this site in the past. In 2001, the site was paved, a leachate collection system was installed, and LTM commenced. The site was regraded and resurfaced in 2013. The leachate collection system was also cleaned and repaired. In FY07, USAG-WP proposed, and the state agreed to, a sampling frequency reduced to every five years for this site and eight others. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected iron, manganese, magnesium, and sodium in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. In

2015, thallium was detected at a concentration in exceedance of the NYSDEC screening value for the soluble but not the total sample. The thallium detection was at a concentration of 8.6 J ug/L just above the 8 ug/L NYSDEC screening value. The low-level exceedance of the screening value and the uncertainty of the estimated concentration due to detection below the laboratory LOQ does not warrant an increased sampling frequency for this landfill. Groundwater monitoring conducted in 2019 did not detect exceedances of non-nutrient metals. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1007_WSTPT-07A_STADIUM LOT F LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-07A

Cleanup Site: STADIUM LOT F LANDFILL

Alias: LOT-F

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	7/15/1991	7/15/1994
RI/FS:	8/15/1994	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Michie Stadium Lot F Landfill is located southwest of Michie Stadium; access is from Stony Lonesome Road. This 2.8-acre landfill was used primarily in 1965. The wastes disposed included sanitary/domestic wastes, construction debris, small amounts of PCB, limited waste oil, and liquids. The pit and trench methods were used. The landfill is closed, paved, and used for parking. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. In 1994 a subsurface investigation for this site and five others was completed. The investigation included geophysical surveys, installation of monitoring wells, surface water, groundwater, and vapor monitoring. In 1996 a Phase II Investigation of six landfills was completed that developed additional data on which to base future RAs. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include an asphalt cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. In 2001, the site was paved, storm water, leachate collection was installed, and LTM commenced. In FY03, leachate seep investigations and repair of blanket drains (BD), BD-1 and BD-2, were completed. The site was partially resurfaced in 2013. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected iron, manganese, magnesium, and sodium in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. In 2015, thallium was detected at a concentration in exceedance of the NYSDEC screening value for the soluble but not the total sample. The thallium detection was at a concentration of 8.5 J ug/L, just above the 8ug/L NYSDEC screening value. The low-level exceedance of the screening

value and the uncertainty of the estimated concentration due to detection below the laboratory LOQ does not warrant an increased sampling frequency for this landfill. Groundwater monitoring conducted in 2019 detected aluminum, copper, and lead above screening levels. Due to the non-nutrient metal exceedances, another sampling event will occur in 2023. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1011_WSTPT-09_SKI SLOPE LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-09

Cleanup Site: SKI SLOPE LANDFILL

Alias: SKI SLOPE

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	7/15/1991	7/15/1994
RI/FS:	8/15/1994	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Ski Slope Landfill, WSTPT-09, is located adjacent to the ski lodge; access is from New York State Route 218. This 1.9-acre landfill was used from about 1965 through 1974. The landfill was reportedly used to dispose of sanitary/domestic waste and construction debris. In 1994, a subsurface investigation for this site and five others was completed. The investigation included geophysical surveys, installation of monitoring wells, surface water, groundwater, and vapor monitoring. In 1996, a Phase II investigation of six landfills was completed that developed additional data on which to base future RAs. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include an asphalt cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. The landfill is closed, paved, and used as a parking lot. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. In FY01, cap and drainage system improvements were constructed and LTM commenced. In FY05, a collection pipe was installed to reduce seepage emanating to the surface. The site was resurfaced in 2013. In FY07, USAG-WP proposed, and the state agreed to, a sampling frequency reduced to every five years. As a result of the 2010 five-year review, in 2012 West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected iron, manganese, magnesium, and sodium in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and

the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1012_WSTPT-10_POST SCHOOL LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-10

Cleanup Site: POST SCHOOL LANDFILL

Alias: POSTSCHOOL

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	7/15/1991	7/15/1994
RI/FS:	8/15/1994	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Post School Landfill is located adjacent to the West Point Elementary School. This 2.8-acre landfill was used from about 1964 through 1969. The landfill was reported to have received domestic sanitary wastes. The pit and area methods were used. The landfill is closed and vegetated and used as a playing field for the school and youth activities center. From 2019 to 2021, the site served as the staging area as a new elementary school was built next door and the old school was demolished. Excess fill from the construction was used to raise the elevation of the site several feet. Once construction was complete, the site was leveled and revegetated for use as an athletic field. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as an athletic field. In 1994, a subsurface investigation for this site and five others was completed. The investigation included geophysical surveys, installation of monitoring wells, surface water, groundwater, and vapor monitoring. In 1996, a Phase II Investigation of six landfills was completed that developed additional data on which to base future RAs. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include a soil cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. A cap and drainage improvement design was finalized in FY97 and implemented in FY98. The landfill surface was graded to promote runoff; drainage swales were installed, and the leachate collection system was upgraded. In FY07, USAG-WP proposed, and the state agreed to, a sampling frequency reduced to every five years for this site and eight others. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the

five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected sodium, iron, and manganese in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS.

36993.1013_WSTPT-11_MOTORPOOL LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-11

Cleanup Site: MOTORPOOL LANDFILL

Alias: MOTORPOOL

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	7/15/1991	7/15/1994
RI/FS:	8/15/1994	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Motorpool Landfill is located under the soccer field at the US Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS), originally the site of West Point's motor pool. USMAPS was relocated to the site from Fort Monmouth in 2010. This 4.5-acre landfill was used from about 1964 through 1969. The pit and fill method was used for disposal of sanitary refuse. In 1994, a subsurface investigation for this site was completed. The investigation included geophysical surveys, installation of monitoring wells, surface water, groundwater, and vapor monitoring. In 1996, a Phase II Investigation was completed that developed additional data on which to base future RAs. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals, petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL); media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Although originally capped with asphalt and used as a parking lot, a new synthetic cap with leachate and gas collection was installed in 2010 to allow construction of the USMAPS. There are now barracks and academic buildings along the landfill boundary with athletic fields on the landfill. Future plans are for the site are to continue to be used as an athletic field. The new cap meets final closure requirements in accordance with New York Codes, Rules and Regulations 360 regulations. Leachate seeps have been identified at this site in the past. In FY01, a leachate collection system was installed to remedy a seep downgradient of the landfill. Engineering inspections identified that the seep in the vicinity of monitoring well LS-02 increased, and in FY03, additional investigation into the source of the seep was performed. The results of the investigation confirmed that the existing leachate collection system was inadequate, and in FY06, the leachate collection system was upgraded. The leachate collection trench was extended again in 2017 to collect leachate that was occurring in the vicinity of the flare station. In FY07, USAG-WP proposed, and the state

agreed to, a sampling frequency reduced to every five years. Since a new cap was installed in 2010, the NYSDEC required compliance with standard quarterly municipal landfill monitoring requirements for the first five years after the cap is installed; however, since USAG-WP has a history of groundwater monitoring results for this landfill, the NYSDEC agreed to only require groundwater monitoring once per year. The four groundwater wells at the site must be analyzed for baseline parameters. One leachate sample must be collected from the leachate collection system at the toe of the landfill slope and analyzed for expanded parameters. This is an increase over the previous requirement to sample one well every five years at this site. Groundwater monitoring at the site detected sodium, iron, and manganese in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1020_WSTPT-15B_HIGH SCHOOL LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-15B

Cleanup Site: HIGH SCHOOL LANDFILL

Alias: HIGHSCHOOL

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	8/15/1994	9/15/1995
RI/FS:	9/15/2022	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The High School Landfill is located on land deeded to the Highland Falls School District, approximately five miles from the main post. Access is from Morgan Farm Road and Route 9W. The landfill consists of two separate fill areas - the playing field west of the school building and the track southeast of the school building. Synthetic turf fields have been installed over both areas. Materials reported to have been dumped in the landfill include sanitary and domestic waste, construction debris, appliances, and automobiles. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as athletic fields. Although the landfill is located on land deeded to the Highland Falls School District, West Point, as the primary responsible party for disposal of waste at the landfill, is required to maintain the site in the IRP LTM program. An RFA, including geophysical data, installation of monitoring wells, and collection of samples from test pits, surface water, and groundwater was conducted in 1994. An RFI, including groundwater sampling and an explosive soil gas survey, was conducted in 1996. Subsequently, a Phase II RFI, including soil boring installation, groundwater sampling, and seep sampling, was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are surface water and groundwater. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health as surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Although the landfill has no official cap, in 2004, due to settling, half the landfill was brought back up to grade. Negotiations with the state resulted in an agreement to terminate groundwater monitoring at this site in FY07. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site,

and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1021_WSTPT-16_ORGANIC COMPOST LOT

Env Site ID: WSTPT-16

Cleanup Site: ORGANIC COMPOST LOT

Alias: ORG COMPOS

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/15/1990	4/15/1991
SI:	7/15/1991	9/15/1996
RI/FS:	9/15/2022	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Organic Compost Landfill is located northwest of Building 743; access is from Garrard Road. This half-acre landfill was used in the 1960s to dispose of construction debris. More recently, the site was used for composting organic material including leaves mulch tree limbs and grass cuttings. The landfill is closed, paved, and is currently used as a Directorate of Public Works storage yard. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a paved storage yard. In 1994, a subsurface investigation for this site was completed. The investigation included geophysical surveys, installation of monitoring wells, surface water, groundwater, and vapor monitoring. In 1996, a Phase II Investigation was completed that developed additional data on which to base future RAs. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are surface water and groundwater. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include an asphalt cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. The landfill cover was initially tar and chip. In 2005, drainage controls and an asphalt cover were installed. Erosion damage on the top and slope of the landfill was repaired in 2013. In 2021, a large sinkhole in the asphalt was repaired. Groundwater monitoring was originally required annually. As a result of the 2010 five-year review, in 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected sodium and iron in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021 the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was

incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1023_WSTPT-35A_CAMP BUCKNER LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-35A

Cleanup Site: CAMP BUCKNER LANDFILL

Alias: CAMP BUCKN

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	11/30/1990	4/30/1991
SI:	8/31/1992	6/30/1995
RI/FS:	4/30/1996	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Camp Buckner Landfill is located in the reservation area of the installation at Camp Buckner. Access is from Patton Road, the main road into Camp Buckner, which intersects with Route 293. This 1.3-acre landfill was used in the 1970s and was composed of construction and demolition debris. There are two small ponds north of the landfill; one is adjacent to the landfill, and the other is approximately 150 feet away. The landfill is closed and covered with packed gravel and stone. The site is now used as a parking lot. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. An RFA, including geophysical data, installation of monitoring wells, and collection of samples from test pits, surface water, and groundwater was conducted in 1994. An RFI, including groundwater sampling and an explosive soil gas survey, was conducted in 1996. Subsequently, a Phase II RFI, including soil boring installation, groundwater, and seep sampling, was conducted in 1998 and 1999. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended effective and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include a soil cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. In FY04, due to settling, the landfill was brought back up to grade. In FY07, USAG-WP proposed, and the state agreed to, a sampling frequency reduced to every five years for this site and eight others. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected aluminum, iron, magnesium, and manganese in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the

1980s. An RFA CS and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1024_WSTPT-44_SKEET AND TRAP RANGE

Env Site ID: WSTPT-44

Cleanup Site: SKEET AND TRAP RANGE

Alias: SKEET&TRAP

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	4/15/1984	12/15/1984
SI:	1/15/1992	8/15/1993
RI/FS:	10/15/1992	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: WSTPT-44 Skeet and Trap Range is located in the West Point training areas in a cleared upland area which overlooks a wetland with a perennial stream that flows from Popolopen Lake, thru the Skeet and Trap Range, and into Mine Lake to the southeast. The site can be accessed from Patton Road at Camp Buckner. When the range was active, lead shot and target fragments were deposited over the marsh area. The Skeet and Trap range was active from approximately 1962 until it was closed in 1992. An estimated 80 to 100 tons of lead was deposited through range use during those 30 years. The site is located upstream of the main surface water intakes for the West Point drinking water system. An Environmental Exposure study was completed in 1992 and a Phase II Site Investigation was completed in 1995. A decision document (DD) was completed in 1997. Based on the results of an engineering assessment, risk assessment, economic analysis, and planned future use of the site, the recommended alternative implemented at the site was institutional controls and site monitoring. Future land use continues to be undeveloped wetland, off limits to hunting and fishing. COC are metals; media of concern is surface water. Each year a surface water sample is collected downstream from the site and analyzed for lead, arsenic, and antimony to ensure contaminants are not migrating from the site. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site, and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1027_WSTPT-48_BLDG.706 PARKING LOT LANDFILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-48

Cleanup Site: BLDG.706 PARKING LOT LANDFILL

Alias: 706 LOT LF

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 6/15/2028

RC Date: 6/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/16/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	9/15/1994	9/15/1996
SI:	- -	- -
RI/FS:	9/15/2022	1/15/2027
RD:	2/15/2027	2/15/2028
IRA:	5/16/2023	5/15/2028
RA(C):	3/15/2028	6/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/15/2028	6/15/2057

Site Narrative: The Building 706 Parking Lot Landfill is located next to Building 706 (maintenance facility); access is from Stony Lonesome Road. The period of use is unknown, but based on surrounding sites (Michie Stadium Lots A-C), it was probably active between 1952 and 1956. The landfill reportedly contains mainly construction and demolition debris. The one-acre landfill is now closed, paved, and used as a parking lot. Future plans are for the site to continue to be used as a parking lot. An RFA, including magnetometer survey, installation of a monitoring well, soil borings, and groundwater sampling was conducted in 1996. Periodic reviews were completed in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021. They found response actions at the landfill are functioning as intended, effective, and protective of human health and the environment. COCs are metals; media of concern are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater contamination does not pose an immediate threat to human health, as West Point and all surrounding properties are serviced by public potable water supplies provided by West Point. Therefore, there is no pathway for ingestion or contact with contaminated groundwater for all receptors; however, there is the potential for occasional contact exposure by construction workers in or around subsurface soil excavations. Controls include an asphalt cap and storm water controls to prevent exposure to soil contamination. In FY01, drainage controls were installed and the landfill was capped with asphalt. In FY06, slope and embankment stabilization was accomplished. In FY18, the asphalt was replaced. In FY07, USAG-WP proposed, and the state agreed to, a sampling frequency reduced to every five years for this site and eight others. In 2012, West Point proposed reducing sampling of all West Point IRP landfills to every five years. The NYSDEC agreed; however, sampling would be conducted at the halfway point (2.5 years) if the five-year sample showed a regulatory exceedance of non-nutrient TAL metals. Groundwater monitoring at the site has detected sodium in filtered samples above NYSDEC GWQS. The regulatory driver for this site and 14 others was originally RCRA based on a hazardous waste permit action in the 1980s. An RFA, CS, and RFI were completed and LTM was underway until 2021. In 2021, the NYSDEC and Army agreed RCRA was incorrectly assigned, and the driver is now CERCLA. A CMS for this and 14 other sites was never completed so an FS is needed. Additional cleanup actions are not anticipated for the site,

and it is expected a LUCIP will be developed and LTM will resume. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1055_WSTPT-PFAS_PFAS

Env Site ID: WSTPT-PFAS

Cleanup Site: PFAS

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/20/2030

RC Date: 9/20/2030

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/20/2030

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	9/30/2022
RI/FS:	10/1/2022	9/20/2030
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: A preliminary assessment (PA)/site inspection (SI) for 15 areas of potential interest was completed in September 2022 recommending no further action for all sites. An addendum based on updated Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) risk screening levels was issued in October 2022 recommending a remedial investigation (RI) for 10 of the sites. An RI is underway. It is unclear what future actions will be required until the RI/FS is completed.

36993.1063_WSTPT-11B_USMAPS LACROSSE FIELD UST/POL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-11B

Cleanup Site: USMAPS LACROSSE FIELD UST/POL

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

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: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Low

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	5/15/2014	1/15/2015
SI:	8/15/2015	3/15/2018
RI/FS:	6/15/2018	9/30/2025
RD:	- -	- -
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	- -	- -
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	- -	- -

Site Narrative: The site is located near Washington Gate adjacent to the USMAPS Lacrosse Field. Originally the site of the installation motor pool, activities at the site included vehicle maintenance, POL storage, and vehicle fueling. In 2010, the motor pool was demolished to make room for construction of the USMAPS which was being relocated from Fort Monmouth. As part of the construction of the USMAPS, an existing stream was rerouted between the new parking lot and the new lacrosse field. Sometime after this stream rerouting was completed, a seep of an oily substance was observed from the western bank adjacent to the new lacrosse field into the stream. Absorbent pads were placed at the seep, which appeared to be minimal but caused a slight sheen in the creek. COCs are POL; media of concern are soil, groundwater, and surface water. An initial investigation installed eight wells to monitor conditions at the site. Monitoring identified petroleum contaminants at some of the wells but did not appear to pose a threat of off-site impacts. An SI was completed in March 2018 to determine presence or absence of contamination above regulatory criteria. The final SI recommended further investigation. An RI/FS is underway. A proposed plan (PP) and DD will be completed. Due to uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of contamination at the site, it is not known what response actions will be required. In the future, the site will continue to be used as an athletic field and parking lot. Complete the RI/FS and PP/DD. It is unclear what future actions will be required until the RI/FS is completed.

36993.1031_WSTPT-011-R-01_NORTH ATHLETIC FIELD

Env Site ID: WSTPT-011-R-01

Cleanup Site: NORTH ATHLETIC FIELD

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/15/2024

RC Date: 9/15/2024

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/17/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 4

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/11/2002	8/8/2003
SI:	5/31/2004	1/31/2007
RI/FS:	10/31/2009	8/15/2024
RD:	1/1/2019	8/15/2024
IRA:	10/31/2016	9/15/2024
RA(C):	8/16/2024	9/15/2024
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/16/2024	9/16/2054

Site Narrative: The North Athletic Field Munitions Response Site (MRS) is comprised of 14 acres located just to the southwest of the western shore of the Hudson River, within the central campus area of USAG-WP. The site includes Shea Stadium, softball field, and track and field facilities. The future land use will continue to be athletic facilities. COCs are munitions and explosives of concern (MEC); media of concern is soil. Maps from 1903 to 1935 delineate the location of target butts assumed to be associated with a rifle range in this area. The 1935 map delineates the target butts located within the area of the North Athletic Field MRS, as well as a 1,000-yard butt located north of the area along the shore of the Hudson River. The location of the firing points for the rifle range is unknown, but probably was in the North Dock area with the direction of firing to the northwest along the shoreline of the Hudson River. In 1937, the Army started the expansion of the North Athletic Field by removing Target Hill so that the dirt could be used to fill out toward the river and create necessary fields. The removal of dirt from Target Hill began in 1944 and was completed in 1945. Approximately 60,000 square yards of level ground were added to the area comprising the North Athletic Field. Because the North Athletic Field was constructed with fill dirt from Target Hill, the area may contain ordnance that was fired into the hill from the early-1800s until the late-1930s. Target Hill served as the impact area for artillery test-fired from the Cold Spring Foundry and heavy guns located in batteries on the north side of USAG-WP. Munitions associated with training at Target Hill include large caliber high explosives (HE) and practice rounds. In addition, there may be ammunition in the area from the former rifle range at the North Athletic Field. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An SI completed in 2007 recommended further investigation for MEC but that further munitions constituents (MC) investigation was not necessary unless areas of concern (AOC) were identified during the RI. A non-time critical removal action (NTCRA) land use control plan (LUCP) was finalized in 2012 and is in effect until a remedy is in place. An RI was completed in 2014. A PP is complete, and DD is underway, followed by the remedial design (RD) and RA. The DD will be completed and signed. The expected remedy is risk management/land use control (LUC). The RD phase will prepare a LUCP and once

it is final and approved, the LTM phase will start. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1034_WSTPT-013-R-01_SEACOAST BATTERY

Env Site ID: WSTPT-013-R-01
Cleanup Site: SEACOAST BATTERY
Alias: #
Regulatory Driver: CERCLA
RIP Date: 2/15/2024
RC Date: 2/15/2024
RC Reason: Not assigned
SC Date: 2/17/2054
Program: ENV Restoration, Army
Subprogram: MR
NPL Status: No
Hazardous Ranking Score: 0
RRSE: N/A
MRSPP: 4

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/11/2002	8/8/2003
SI:	5/31/2004	1/31/2007
RI/FS:	10/31/2009	2/1/2019
RD:	2/15/2019	6/15/2023
IRA:	10/31/2016	2/15/2024
RA(C):	7/15/2023	2/15/2024
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	2/16/2024	2/16/2054

Site Narrative: The Seacoast Battery MRS is comprised of two acres of land within the boundaries of USAG-WP on Constitution Island. The location of the Seacoast Battery in the North Dock area and the majority of its range fan are incorporated into the Siege Battery and Siege Battery-TD MRSs. Activities that took place on the installation that are associated with the Seacoast Battery MRS included live firing conducted from the Seacoast Battery toward the bluffs on Constitution Island. Munitions used at the Seacoast Battery included large caliber HE and practice rounds, and mortar rounds. The battery also included two brick buildings that contained instruments for measuring the velocity of projectiles and the recoil of guns. The shots were fired from the battery through parallel line wires at the west end of the battery. West of the battery, a small stone structure set into the hillside was used as a bursting chamber in which explosives were tested. The Seacoast Battery was established sometime between 1836 and 1850 and demolished sometime during World War II (WWII). The Seacoast Battery MRS is the land area on Constitution Island where the impact of projectiles may have occurred. Constitution Island is used as a recreational area and historic site with hiking trails, woodlands, a restored historic building, and grounds. The Seacoast battery MRS is along the south shore of the island and consists of steep wooded slopes. Future use of the site will remain recreational. COCs are MEC; media of concern is soil. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An SI completed in 2007 did not find MEC or munitions debris (MD) and soil sampling did not find MC. Even though no evidence of munitions were found, the SI recommended that the Army conduct an RI because the Seacoast Battery MRS is located next to another MRS where MEC and MD were found. An RI completed in 2011 found MEC and MD below ground but determined MC were not present. An NTCRA LUCIP was finalized in 2012 and is in effect until a remedy is in place. An FS was completed in January 2017. A PP was prepared, and a public meeting held in September 2017. No comments were received during the public comment period. The DD is final and a LUCP is under development. Once the LUCP is approved, the remedy will be in place and LTM will start. Because

hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1036_WSTPT-004-R-01_BATTERY KNOX-TD-RIVER MRS

Env Site ID: WSTPT-004-R-01

Cleanup Site: BATTERY KNOX-TD-RIVER MRS

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/15/2028

RC Date: 9/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/17/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 4

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/11/2002	8/8/2003
SI:	5/31/2004	1/31/2007
RI/FS:	9/15/2014	3/15/2025
RD:	4/15/2025	4/15/2027
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	9/15/2027	9/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/16/2028	9/16/2057

Site Narrative: The Battery Knox-TD-River MRS encompasses 73 acres on the Hudson River. Battery Knox contained six-gun positions and ammunition magazines. The battery was established sometime between 1836 and 1850. In 1874, the battery was redesigned, with modifications made to the armament and the orientation of the guns to improve their defensibility and their ability to cover the river with firepower. By 1892, Battery Knox was armed with one 100-pound Parrott 6.4-inch (in) caliber rifle, one 300-pounder Parrott 10-in caliber rifle, one 8-in converted rifle, and four 10-in Rodman rifles. Firing from the battery was conducted to the east towards targets that were placed in the Hudson River. The battery was demolished during the WWII era. COCs are MEC; media of concern is sediment. There is a potential for contaminant migration through human processes such as construction, movement by boat anchors, or tidal action. An SI was completed in 2007 and recommended the site for further investigation. The RI/FS is underway. The site is completely within the Hudson River on land controlled by New York State. Future use is not expected to change. The RI/FS will be completed, followed by the PP and DD. The expected remedy is risk management/LUCs. A LUCIP will be prepared in the RD phase. Once the LUC remedy is in place, LTM will start. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1039_WSTPT-016-R-01_SIEGE BATTERY-TD-RIVER

Env Site ID: WSTPT-016-R-01

Cleanup Site: SIEGE BATTERY-TD-RIVER

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/15/2028

RC Date: 9/15/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/17/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 4

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/11/2002	8/8/2003
SI:	5/31/2004	1/31/2007
RI/FS:	9/15/2014	3/15/2025
RD:	4/15/2025	4/15/2027
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	9/15/2027	9/15/2028
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/16/2028	9/16/2057

Site Narrative: The Siege Battery-TD-River encompasses 848 acres within the Hudson River. Activities that took place on the installation that are associated with the Siege Battery included live firing conducted from the Siege Battery. During the latter part of the 19th century, the Siege Battery was renamed Battery Schofield and was used for training with Parrott rifles. Various munitions were used at the Siege Battery including a 4.5-in rifled gun, 30-pounder Parrott guns, 10-in smooth bore siege mortars, 8-in smooth bore siege mortars, 5-in steel breech-loading guns, 7-in steel breech-loading howitzers, 7-in steel breech-loading mortars, and 3.2-in guns. The targets for the mortars were anchored in the Hudson River. Use of the Siege Battery ended between 1906 and 1910, when Battery Schofield came into service. A map from 1939 indicates the Siege Battery and Battery Schofield had been replaced by an amphitheater. COCs are MEC; media of concern is sediment. There is a potential for contaminant migration through human processes such as construction, movement by boat anchors, or tidal action. An SI was completed in 2007 recommending further investigation. An RI/FS is underway. The site is completely within the Hudson River on land controlled by New York State. Future use is not expected to change. The RI/FS will be completed, followed by the PP and DD. The expected remedy is risk management/LUCs. A LUCIP will be prepared in the RD phase. Once the LUC remedy is in place, LTM will start. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1041_WSTPT-017-R-01_TARGET HILL

Env Site ID: WSTPT-017-R-01

Cleanup Site: TARGET HILL

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/15/2024

RC Date: 9/15/2024

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/17/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 5

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/11/2002	8/8/2003
SI:	5/31/2004	1/31/2007
RI/FS:	10/31/2009	8/15/2024
RD:	4/15/2019	8/15/2024
IRA:	5/15/2012	9/15/2024
RA(C):	8/16/2024	9/15/2024
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/16/2024	9/16/2054

Site Narrative: The Target Hill MRS is comprised of 14 acres of land adjacent to the installation's wastewater treatment plant that have been developed into athletic fields. A portion of the site is being developed for the expansion and upgrade of the wastewater treatment plant. The rest of the site will continue to be used as athletic fields. COCs are MEC; media of concern is soil. It is bounded on the east by the West Shore Railroad and the Hudson River. This site is surrounded by the Siege Battery MRS and overlaps both the range fans for the Siege Battery and Fort Clinton. Artillery firing toward Target Hill may have begun as early as the War of 1812, with rounds being fired into the hill from the Cold Spring Foundry located across the Hudson River. By 1890, the hill was used as target practice for batteries located along the north side of the installation. Target Hill continued to be used by USAG-WP cadets for short-range artillery training as an impact area until the late-1930s. Munitions associated with training at Target Hill include large caliber HE and practice rounds. In 1903, 1,000-yard target butts were identified on Target Hill. The firing point associated with these butts was located on Target Flats in the area of the North Athletic Field. Between 1944 and 1945, dirt was removed from Target Hill to level approximately 60,000 square yards of the North Athletic Field. Construction of a new rugby center was completed in 2006 on the northern portion of the MRS. The southern portion of the site has been developed with soccer fields. The eastern edge of the site is bordered by a road, railroad tracks, and the Hudson River. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An SI completed in 2007 recommended the site for further evaluation for MEC. Further evaluation of MC was not recommended. An NTCRA LUCIP was finalized in 2012 and is in effect until a remedy is in place. An RI was completed in 2014 and the FS was completed in 2017. A PP/DD is underway. The expected remedy is risk management/LUCs. Once the remedy is in place LTM will start. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1048_WSTPT-022-R-01_MICHIE STADIUM

Env Site ID: WSTPT-022-R-01

Cleanup Site: MICHIE STADIUM

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 5/15/2014

RC Date: 5/15/2014

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 7/16/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 10

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/31/2002	8/31/2003
SI:	5/31/2004	1/31/2007
RI/FS:	10/31/2009	5/15/2014
RD:	5/15/2014	5/15/2014
IRA:	- -	- -
RA(C):	5/15/2014	5/15/2014
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	6/30/2014	7/15/2054

Site Narrative: The Michie Stadium site occupies approximately 14.1 acres in and around Michie Stadium, which is located near the center of the Main Post and west of Lusk Reservoir. The site will continue to be used as athletic facilities. COCs are MEC; media of concern is soil. The area originally identified in the SI was limited to 9.5 acres. However, the RI completed in March 2012 expanded the area to 14.1 acres to include additional area around the stadium that appears to contain fill. The stadium was constructed in 1924. There are several athletic complexes in the area surrounding Michie Stadium, including the Holleder Center, Howze Field, the Kimsey Athletic Center, and Randall Hall. During two separate construction projects completed around the stadium in 2001 and 2003, 14 Stokes mortar rounds were identified and disposed of by an explosive ordinance disposal unit. In 2001, a seismic upgrade was completed at the west stands of Michie Stadium. This project included adding pilings to the west stands to make them more stable. During this project, five 3in MK1 Stokes mortar rounds were found in the area. In September 2003, Randall Hall was constructed between the west stands of Michie Stadium and the Kimsey Athletic Center. During this construction, nine additional 9-in MK1 Stokes mortar rounds were found. Although several Stokes mortar rounds have been identified in the area around Michie Stadium, when or how the items were brought to the site is unknown. Stokes mortars were used by the Army during World War I (WWI) until just before the beginning of WWII. The mortar rounds found near Michie Stadium do not appear to have been fired; therefore, they are assumed to be discarded military munitions. They might have been discarded following training activities that might have occurred in the area, or they may have been brought to the site in the fill dirt that was used during the construction of the stadium and surrounding structures. The Michie Stadium MRS has been extensively developed with athletic facilities, parking lots, and roads. A small area along the northern edge of the site includes wooded, hilly terrain. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An SI completed in 2007 recommended the site be further investigated for MEC due to MEC uncovered during construction projects. Further evaluation of MC was not recommended. An RI was completed in 2012. An NTCRA

LUCIP was finalized in 2012 and was in effect until the final remedy was implemented. An FS completed in 2013 recommended the site for risk management. A DD and LUC plan have been completed. The LTM phase is open to implement LUCs and perform risk management/five-year reviews for an indefinite period of time. The remedy is risk management/LUCs. The LTM phase began in 2014. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1061_WSTPT-001-R-02_ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE N

Env Site ID: WSTPT-001-R-02

Cleanup Site: ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE N

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 11/15/2027

RC Date: 11/15/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 11/16/2056

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 9

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/15/2002	8/15/2003
SI:	- -	- -
RI/FS:	4/15/2010	11/15/2025
RD:	11/15/2025	11/15/2026
IRA:	5/15/2012	11/15/2027
RA(C):	12/15/2026	11/15/2027
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	11/15/2027	11/15/2056

Site Narrative: The Artillery Firing Range MRS originally consisted of 172.4 acres comprised of three overlapping former artillery ranges. As a result of RIs, areas of other MRSs that exhibited similar conceptual site models were combined to create the Artillery Firing Range North MRS. The MRS includes 143.3 acres located under six former artillery firing ranges- Adolph's Pond Range, Fort Clinton, Lusk Reservoir, Redoubt No. 2, Sacred Heart Cemetery Range, and Siege Battery. The impact area is known as the Crow's Nest impact area and is located to the northwest on Crow's Nest Mountain. These ranges were primarily used for artillery practice from the mid-1800s until the early-1930s. The munitions used at the former artillery firing ranges, except for the Siege Battery, included 75-millimeter (mm) guns and 2.95-in Vickers-Maxim Mountain Howitzers, and may have included 6-in-high-capacity guns and 15- and 16-in mortars. The munitions used at the Siege Battery included a numerous assortment of cannons, rifled guns, and mortars. The MRS consists of undeveloped, heavily forested areas, as well as a developed area with approximately 70 structures and facilities, including the Lee Housing Area, the Keller Army Community Hospital, the Post School Landfill, residential housing, and the West Point Elementary and Middle School. Future land use is expected to continue to be a mix of undeveloped, residential, and industrial. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An SI completed in 2007 recommended further investigation of the MRS for MEC but that further MC investigation was not necessary unless AOCs for MC were identified during the RI. Media of concern is soil and COCs are MEC. An NTCRA LUCIP was finalized in 2012 and is in effect until a remedy is in place. The RI/FS will be completed, followed by the PP and DD. The expected remedy is partial MEC clearance and risk management/LUCs. Once the DD is signed, the RD will be prepared, followed by implementation of the remedial action(construction) (RA(C)) phase. Once the remedy is in place, LTM will start. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1062_WSTPT-001-R-03_ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE SO

Env Site ID: WSTPT-001-R-03

Cleanup Site: ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE SO

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/15/2024

RC Date: 9/15/2024

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/17/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 9

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/15/2002	8/15/2003
SI:	- -	- -
RI/FS:	4/15/2010	8/15/2024
RD:	4/15/2019	8/15/2024
IRA:	5/15/2012	9/15/2024
RA(C):	8/16/2024	9/15/2024
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/16/2024	9/16/2054

Site Narrative: The Artillery Firing Range MRS originally consisted of 172.4 acres comprised of three overlapping former artillery ranges. As a result of the RI, the original Artillery Firing Range MRS was subdivided into three MRSs, including the Artillery Firing Range South MRS. The MRS is located next to an impact area named the Crow's Nest MRS and under several historical firing ranges. The historical firing ranges were used from as early as 1906 until the late-1930s for practice firing at the Crow's Nest MRS. The munitions used at the ranges included 75-mm guns and 2.95-in Vickers-Maxim Mountain Howitzers, and they may have included 6-inh-high-capacity guns and 15- and 16-in mortars. The Artillery Firing Range South MRS may contain munitions associated with those historical firing ranges and the Crow's Nest MRS. The MRS is 123.4 acres and consists of undeveloped heavily forested areas, golf course, ski slope, US Mint, Ski Slope Parking Lot Landfill, USMAPS, laundry, and residential housing. Future land use is expected to continue to be a mix of residential, recreational, and industrial. COCs are MEC; media of concern is soil. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An SI completed in 2007 recommended further investigation of the original Artillery Firing Range MRS for MEC but that further MC investigation was not necessary unless AOC were identified. An NTCRA LUCIP was finalized in 2012 and is in effect until a remedy is in place. An RI recommended that the Artillery Firing Range South MRS undergo an FS. An FS was completed in January 2018. A PP/DD is underway. The expected remedy is risk management/LUCs. The PP/DD will be finalized. The LUCs will be implemented by a LUCP during the RD. Once the LUCP is in place, LTM will start. Because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

36993.1064_WSTPT-010-R-02_GREY GHOST HOUSING AREA U

Env Site ID: WSTPT-010-R-02

Cleanup Site: GREY GHOST HOUSING AREA U

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 11/15/2027

RC Date: 11/15/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 11/16/2056

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 4

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/15/2002	9/15/2003
SI:	5/15/2004	1/15/2007
RI/FS:	4/15/2010	11/15/2025
RD:	11/15/2025	11/15/2026
IRA:	5/15/2012	11/15/2027
RA(C):	12/15/2026	11/15/2027
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	11/15/2027	11/15/2056

Site Narrative: The Grey Ghost Housing Area Undeveloped MRS was originally part of the Grey Ghost Housing Area MRS. An RI completed in 2014 recommended splitting the MRS into two sites. The Grey Ghost Housing Area MRS was reduced to the 13 acres of the site that were fully developed. The remaining 11 acres became the Grey Ghost Housing Area-Undeveloped MRS. The Grey Ghost Housing Area Undeveloped MRS is located in the central campus, west of the batteries and athletic fields. The area is undeveloped wooded rolling hills. A buried water utility crosses the site. Possible future plans include installation of a road connecting this end of post to the Stony Lonesome Area. COCs are MEC;media of concern is soil. The area included a range complex with a 1,000-in machine gun range and a rifle and pistol range. The firing points for the ranges were located in the Grey Ghost Housing Area MRS. The targets for the ranges were located near the base of a steep, heavily wooded hill. Operations conducted at the machine gun range occurred from about 1920 to 1940. During this time, the area was used by cadets for small arms training with a variety of weapon types, including .22 and .30 caliber machine guns. In addition, a rifle range was located in the area as early as 1939. After 1950, the area was developed as a housing complex. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An SI completed in 2007 recommended further investigation for MEC. Although no MEC was identified, MD from a Stokes mortar was identified during the visual survey. Additional evaluation of MC was not recommended. An NTCRA LUCP was finalized in 2012 and is in effect until a remedy is in place. An RI/FS is underway. The RI/FS will be completed, and a PP/DD will be finalized. The expected remedy is partial MEC clearance and risk management/LUCs. Once the DD is signed, the RD and RA will be implemented. Once the remedy is in place, LTM will start. Because it is anticipated that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, construction support, annual inspections, and periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

36993.1065_WSTPT-015-R-02_SEIGE BATTERY CONSITUTION

Env Site ID: WSTPT-015-R-02

Cleanup Site: SEIGE BATTERY CONSITUTION

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 9/15/2024

RC Date: 9/15/2024

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/17/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 3

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/15/2002	8/15/2003
SI:	5/15/2004	1/15/2007
RI/FS:	9/15/2010	8/15/2024
RD:	7/15/2022	8/15/2024
IRA:	5/15/2012	9/15/2024
RA(C):	8/16/2024	9/15/2024
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	9/16/2024	9/16/2054

Site Narrative: The RI report for the Siege Battery MRS recommended transferring 66.3 acres of the MRS to the Artillery Firing Range North MRS and delineating the 52 acres located on Constitution Island as a separate MRS called Siege Battery Constitution Island. The MRS includes the western third of the island across the Hudson River from West Point. The area is undeveloped and forested. Future use is expected to continue to be recreational. COCs are MEC; media of concern is soil. MD and MEC were found at the site during the site Investigation and RI. The MEC is believed to be from gun batteries on the western shore of the Hudson River firing into the Hudson River and at the bluffs of Constitution Island. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An NTCRA LUCIP was finalized in 2012 and is in effect until a remedy is in place. An FS was completed in 2017. A PP/DD is underway. The expected remedy is partial MEC clearance and risk management/LUCs. Once the remedy is in place, LTM will start and will continue indefinitely. The PP and DD will be completed. The expected remedy is partial MEC clearance and risk management/LUCs. The RD will commence once the DD is signed, followed by the RA. Once the remedy is in place, LTM will start. Because it is anticipated that hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, construction support, annual inspections, and periodic remedy reviews will continue indefinitely.

36993.1066_WSTPT-023-R-01_CROWS NEST IMPACT AREA

Env Site ID: WSTPT-023-R-01

Cleanup Site: CROWS NEST IMPACT AREA

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 11/15/2027

RC Date: 11/15/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2056

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 3

Phase	Start	End
PA:	12/15/2002	8/15/2003
SI:	8/15/2013	9/15/2015
RI/FS:	8/15/2013	9/21/2025
RD:	10/15/2025	10/15/2026
IRA:	10/27/2021	9/3/2025
RA(C):	11/15/2026	11/15/2027
RA(O):	- -	- -
LTM:	11/16/2027	9/30/2056

Site Narrative: The Crow's Nest Impact Area MRS is 615.45 acres located north of the cantonment. The site consists of the Crow's Nest impact area (350.29 acres) and three adjacent training areas J1 (130.40 acres), G1 (101.50 acres), and G2 (33.26 acres). Until the 1930s, Crow's Nest was the installation's main impact area. The site may also have been used by the former West Point Foundry in Cold Spring. Just prior to WWII, West Point acquired additional land to the west of Route 9W. Once training shifted to these new areas, the ranges on the main post were closed and the Crow's Nest impact area was no longer used. Former training areas J1, G1, and G2 were included in this MRS because evidence of munitions use has been found in areas adjacent to the marked dud zone. Future land use is expected to be recreational. COCs are MEC and MC; media of concern are soil, sediment, and surface water. There is a potential for contaminant migration through frost heave or movement from human processes such as construction. An RI/FS is underway. The RI/FS will be completed, followed by the PP/DD. The expected remedy is partial MEC clearance and risk management/LUCs. Once the DD is signed, RD and RA will commence. Once the remedy is in place, LTM will start. Because hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE, five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

SITE SUMMARY

SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
36993.1008	WSTPT-07B_STADIUM LOT G LANDFILL	12/31/1984
36993.1009	WSTPT-07C_STADIUM LOT H LANDFILL	11/30/1990
36993.1010	WSTPT-08_PROFESSOR'S ROW LANDFILL	6/30/1995
36993.1014	WSTPT-11A_MOTORPOOL EAST LANDFILL	9/30/2011
36993.1015	WSTPT-12_SOUTH FILL	12/31/1984
36993.1016	WSTPT-12A_WASHINGTON GATE LANDFILL	9/30/1996
36993.1017	WSTPT-13_VILLAGE FARM LANDFILL	9/30/1998
36993.1018	WSTPT-14_CRAGSTON LANDFILL	4/30/1991
36993.1019	WSTPT-15A_MORGAN FARM LANDFILL	5/31/1996
36993.1022	WSTPT-23A_HOSPITAL PARKING LOT LANDFILL	12/31/1984
36993.1025	WSTPT-45_CROW'S NEST AREA	4/30/1994
36993.1026	WSTPT-47_ASP LANDFILL	9/30/1996
36993.1028	WSTPT-49_USTS AT BUILDING 505	4/30/1994
36993.1029	WSTPT-50_BLDG. 632 NAPTHA TANKS	8/31/1994
36993.1051	PBA@USMA_PBA at USMA	12/31/2015
36993.1052	CCUST1230_GOLF COURSE UST	1/4/2017
36993.1053	CC719REMED_REMEDIATE 719	12/31/2010
36993.1030	WSTPT-012-R-01_POST OUTDOOR PISTOL RANGE	1/31/2007
36993.1032	WSTPT-010-R-01_GREY GHOST HOUSING AREA	2/28/2019
36993.1033	WSTPT-008-R-01_FORT CLINTON-WEST	2/28/2019
36993.1035	WSTPT-007-R-01_BUFFALO SOLDIER FIELD	1/31/2007
36993.1037	WSTPT-003-R-01_BATTERY KNOX	1/31/2007
36993.1038	WSTPT-001-R-01_ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE	2/28/2019
36993.1040	WSTPT-015-R-01_SIEGE BATTERY	2/28/2019
36993.1042	WSTPT-021-R-01_Rifle Range	1/31/2007
36993.1043	WSTPT-016-R-02_Siege Battery-TD-Land	1/31/2007
36993.1044	WSTPT-018-R-01_RANGE NO. 1	1/31/2007
36993.1045	WSTPT-008-R-02_FORT CLINTON-EAST	1/31/2007
36993.1046	WSTPT-019-R-01_LUSK RESERVOIR	2/28/2019
36993.1047	WSTPT-020-R-01_REDOUBT NO. 2	2/28/2019
36993.1049	WSTPT-004-R-02_BATTERY KNOX-TD-LAND MRS	2/28/2019
36993.1054	PBA@MR USMA_PBA for MMRP at USMA	3/31/2013
36993.1050	CC USMAPS_CONTAMINATED SOIL USMAPS TANK	1/15/2014
36993.1057	CCUST1010_1010 UST	8/31/2006
36993.1058	CCSTO00010_CRAGSTON LANDFILL	8/31/1994
36993.1059	CC670_EICHELBERGER RD SPILL SITE	6/30/2008
36993.1060	CC-793_MOTOR POOL MAINTENANCE AREA	9/30/2008

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community Involvement Plan (Date Last Reviewed):	2/15/2018
Technical Review Committee Establishment Date:	N/A
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Establishment Date:	No RAB
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:	01/11/2023
RAB Results of Solicitation:	No sufficient community interest
Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):	N/A
TAPP Title:	N/A
Potential TAPP:	N/A
Administrative Record Location:	ENV Division of USAG-WP USAG West Point ATTN: IMNE-MIL-PWE-M 667A Ruger Road, West Point NY 10996
Information Repository Location:	Highland Falls Library, 298 Main Street, Highland Falls NY 10928

FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Status	Review Type	Start Date	End Date	Plans Narrative	Actions Narrative	Results Narrative
Planned	FYR	4/1/2024	7/1/2025	TBD	TBD	TBD
Completed	FYR	2/13/2020	1/4/2021	Next five-year review is planned for 2025	Annual review LUC component should be performed to ensure long term protectiveness.	Remedies are protective of human health and the environment.