

FORT JACKSON

Army Cleanup Program

Installation Action Plan Final

June 2024

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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

INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

Installation Name: FORT JACKSON

Installation City: COLUMBIA

Installation County: RICHLAND

Installation State: SOUTH CAROLINA

Regulatory Participation - Federal: US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region 4, Federal Facilities Branch

Regulatory Participation - State: SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), Bureau of Land and Waste Management

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AAFES	Army Air Force Exchange Services
AR	Air Sparge
AOC	Area of Concern
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
bgs	below ground surface
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CC	Compliance-related Cleanup
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CNFA	Conditional No Further Action
CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
CMI(C)	Corrective Measures Implementation (Construction)
CMI(O)	Corrective Measures Implementation (Operations)
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
COC	Contaminant of Concern
COPC	Contaminant of Potential Concern
CRL	Cleanup Restoration & Liabilities
DCR	Davy Crockett Range
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DPVE	Dual-Phase Vapor Extraction
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
ENV	Environmental
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERD	Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination
FJFC	Fort Jackson Flight Club
FJNC	Fort Jackson National Cemetery
FS	Feasibility Study
FTJA	Fort Jackson
FY	Fiscal Year
FYR	Five-Year Review
HAL	Health Advisory Level
HQDA	Headquarters Department of the Army
HRR	Historical Records Review
IAP	Installation Action Plan
ID	Identification
IM	Interim Measure
IMP(C)	Implementation (Construction)
IMP(O)	Implementation (Operations)
IR	Installation Restoration

Acronym	Definition
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUC	Land Use Control
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCOC	Munitions Constituents of Concern
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
µg/l	microgram per liter
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MRSP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
MTBE	Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether
MW	Monitoring Well
NFA	No Further Action
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priorities List
OB	Open Burning
OD	Open Detonation
OWS	Oil/Water Separator
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PID	Photoionization Detector
PR	Periodic Review
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RA(C)	Remedial Action (Construction)
RA(O)	Remedial Action (Operations)
RBSL	Risk-Based Screening Levels
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RDX	Royal Demolition Explosive
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-In-Place
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
RSL	Regional Screening Level
SC	Site Closeout
SCARNG	South Carolina Army National Guard
SCDHEC	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SI	Site Inspection
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction

Acronym	Definition
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TCE	Trichloroethylene
UE	Unrestricted Exposure
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USAG	US Army Garrison
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UU	Unlimited Use
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WETSITE	Weekend Training Site
WLA	Weston Lake Area
WP	Work Plan

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: 6/20

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open MR Sites: 5/8

Number of Open Sites with Response Complete/Total Open CC Sites: 4/4

SITE-LEVEL INFORMATION

45455.1001_FTJA-01_Active Sanitary Landfill

Env Site ID: FTJA-01

Cleanup Site: Active Sanitary Landfill

Alias: SWMU 1

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 12/30/2008

RC Date: 12/30/2008

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/30/1989	1/31/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	8/31/1993	9/30/2008
DES:	--	--
IRA:	2/28/2005	11/30/2005
CMI(C):	9/30/2008	12/30/2008
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	12/30/2008	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1001 / FTJA-01 / Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 1 (Closed Sanitary Landfill 3) is an inactive, former 70-acre sanitary landfill located within the cantonment area at the end of Ivy Road, north of Semmes Road and east of Chesnut Road at the end of Ivy Road. The landfill is divided into two primary sections, a pre-1988 section (50 acres, west side) and a post-1988 section (20 acres east side). The 50-acre pre-1988 section has a soil cover; this section was closed prior to current Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D Regulations. The 20-acre, post-1988 section has undergone final closure in accordance with South Carolina Solid Waste Regulations RCRA Subtitle D). Note that (a) 45455.1001 / FTJA-01 / SWMU 1 addresses the 50-acre Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA)-eligible Subtitle C SWMU-portion of landfill; and (b) 45455.1072 / CCFTJA-01 / SWMU 1 addresses the 20-acre compliance-related cleanup (CC)-eligible formerly solid waste permitted RCRA Subtitle D portion of landfill. Based upon 2020 – 2021 re-survey events the site acreage has been updated to approximately 81.4 acres. The areas of landfilled waste remain the same (with 50-acres RCRA Subtitle C and 20 acres Solid Waste Subtitle D), with the additional 11.4 acres including site features such as the former mulch site, former landfill operational areas, and topographical components. Closed Sanitary Landfill 3 was the Fort Jackson landfill from 1974 to 1994. Wastes permitted to be accepted by the trench and fill landfill, based on historical records, included residential and commercial municipal solid waste, construction, and demolition (C and D) waste, horse stall tailings infectious waste, asbestos containing material, furniture stripping waste, and kitchen grease trap, wash rack trap, and oil separator sludge. A Phase I Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Investigation (RFI) Report was completed in August 1999, and a Phase II RFI was approved by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) in fiscal year (FY)05. Several investigations have been conducted at SWMU 1 and have identified elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOC), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC) pesticides, and RCRA metals in soil and VOCs, SVOCs, and RCRA metals in groundwater. An interim measure (IM) was completed in 2005, when an additional lift of soil was placed over deficient areas of the landfill to bring the cover thickness to at least two feet. The final cover

material is a minimum of two feet thick, meeting the requirements set forth under Regulation Requiring Minimum Standards for Sanitary Landfill Design, Construction, and Operation. A corrective measures study (CMS), the final remedy document, was approved by SCDHEC in 2008; however, a Fort Jackson Closed Landfill 3 Post-Closure Care Plan dated September 2013 was later approved by SCDHEC. An amended Post Closure Care Plan for the site superseding the 2013 version was approved by SCDHEC in August 2021 and contains substantial reductions in the constituents analyzed, frequency, and discontinuation of select locations for the semiannual monitoring. This post-closure care plan supersedes the CMS and includes the final remedial activities required at both the pre-1988 section (50 acres) and post-1988 section (20 acres, east side) of the landfill. Components of the selected remedy included a dermal cover and land use controls (LUC) with groundwater monitoring). As specified in the permit, LUCs include prohibition of excavation or breaching the dermal cover, unauthorized site access, withdrawal of groundwater, and residential use or development of the property, and signage. Monitoring includes semiannual sampling of groundwater and visual inspection of the dermal cover, quarterly methane observations, drainage improvements, vegetative cover, and access controls. VOCs and metals have been and remain the most detected contaminants of concern (COC). The remedial action objectives for the landfill are to maintain the integrity of the dermal cover system to prevent human and wildlife contact with residual waste, to monitor groundwater for contamination emanating from the landfill, and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. With respect to required semiannual groundwater monitoring, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is used as the groundwater comparison standard if one exists, and the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region IX tap water Regional Screening Levels (RSL) are used if there is no MCL. The minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all former landfills operated prior to promulgation of the state of South Carolina's solid waste regulations is LUC long-term monitoring in perpetuity. Due to the presence of residual waste in the landfill, risks exist due to direct contact with waste and to additional future releases of waste constituents to groundwater. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for Unlimited Use (UU)/Unrestricted Exposure (UE). LUCs will be required indefinitely. The exit strategy is to continue a ramp-down of long-term management (LTM) groundwater monitoring and adhere to the LUC LTM requirement through semiannual inspections and reporting. Fort Jackson may request further discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once LTM demonstrates constituent levels below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. The current and future use of the site is as a closed landfill; currently, use of the property will not be permitted other than to maintain the closed landfill and its soil and vegetative cover. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1002_FTJA-02_CLOSED SANITARY LANDFILL 1

Env Site ID: FTJA-02

Cleanup Site: CLOSED SANITARY LANDFILL 1

Alias: SWMU 2

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 12/31/2008

RC Date: 12/31/2008

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/30/1989	1/31/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	8/31/1993	9/30/2008
DES:	--	--
IRA:	2/28/2005	11/30/2005
CMI(C):	9/15/2008	12/31/2008
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	12/31/2008	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1002 / FTJA-02 / SWMU 2 (Closed Sanitary Landfill 1) is an inactive sanitary landfill located southwest of Tank Hill on the south side of Lee Road between Brown Avenue and Hartsville Guard Road. The US Army Reserve Center building is now located upgradient (north) of the closed landfill, and the Palmetto Lodge, a lodging facility, is located downgradient (south) of the site, surrounded to the east and rear by the toe of the closed landfill and Lee Road bordering on the west. The site was identified as a 15-acre landfill during initial investigative activities. However, during subsequent investigations and discussions between Fort Jackson and SCDHEC, the SWMU 2 boundary was revised to an area of 6.93 acres. The revised area includes the former "trench and fill" landfill areas as well as areas containing a landfill and soil mixture utilized for construction of erosion control terracing upon closure of the landfill. Closed Sanitary Landfill 1 was the Fort Jackson landfill from 1941 to 1951 and presumably received all waste generated by Fort Jackson. Because Fort Jackson housed large numbers of soldiers, it is also presumed that a significant proportion of its waste was highly biodegradable foodstuffs, in addition to paper-product office wastes, and a small number of industrial-type wastes. Several investigations have been conducted at Closed Sanitary Landfill 1. A Phase I RFI was performed in 1997 and 1998. Two subsequent supplemental investigations were presented in a technical memorandum dated December 2000. A Phase II RFI was documented in a report dated 2004 and in a revised Phase II RFI for Closed Sanitary Landfill 1 dated 2007. In 2005, IM activities were completed at SWMU 2 in accordance with the approved SWMUs 1 and 2 Interim Measure Work Plan (WP). IM activities were completed at SWMU 2 in 2005. IM activities included the removal of surficial debris, placement of supplemental dermal cover (clayey materials from off-site borrow source) so no locations had less than two feet of cover, and construction of storm water drainage improvements to mitigate erosion at the site including replacement of rip-rap, grading to promote drainage, construction of a drainage berm, erosion repair, installation of corrugated metal pipe, and construction of rip-rap aprons. The final cover material is a minimum of two feet thick, meeting the requirements set forth under Regulation Requiring Minimum Standards for Sanitary Landfill Design, Construction, and Operation.

Details of the IM activities completed are included in the SWMUs 1 and 2 Interim Measures Completion Report dated 2008. A CMS, the final remedy document, was approved by SCDHEC in 2008. Components of the selected remedy included a dermal cover and LUCs with groundwater monitoring. As specified in the permit, LUCs include prohibition of excavation or breaching the dermal cover, unauthorized site access, withdrawal of groundwater, and residential use or development of the property, and signage. Monitoring includes biennial sampling of groundwater and visual inspection of the dermal cover, drainage improvements, vegetative cover, and access controls. In 2017, Fort Jackson recommended, and SCDHEC approved, removal (ramp-down) of VOC and mercury analysis from the LTM program. In 2020, Fort Jackson recommended, and SCDHEC approved, removal (ramp-down) of SVOC analysis from the LTM program, as well as a reduction in frequency from annually to biennially. The remedial action objectives for the landfill are to maintain the integrity of the dermal cover system to prevent human and wildlife contact with residual waste, to monitor groundwater for contamination emanating from the landfill, and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. With respect to required biennial groundwater monitoring, the MCL is used as the groundwater comparison standard if one exists, and the USEPA Region IX tap water RSL is used if there is no MCL. The minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all former landfills operated prior to promulgation of the state of South Carolina's solid waste regulations is LUC LTM in perpetuity. Due to the presence of residual waste in the landfill, risks exist due to direct contact with waste and to additional future releases of waste constituents to groundwater. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The exit strategy is to continue a ramp-down of LTM groundwater monitoring and adhere to the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Fort Jackson may request further discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once LTM demonstrates constituent levels below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. The current and future use of the site is as a closed landfill; currently, use of the property will not be permitted other than to maintain the closed landfill and its soil and vegetative cover. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1003_FTJA-03_CLOSED SANITARY LANDFILL 2, SWMU

Env Site ID: FTJA-03

Cleanup Site: CLOSED SANITARY LANDFILL 2, SWMU

Alias: SWMU 3

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/30/2008

RC Date: 9/30/2008

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/30/1989	1/31/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	8/31/1993	9/30/2008
DES:	--	--
IRA:	2/28/2006	9/30/2007
CMI(C):	9/15/2007	9/30/2008
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	2/28/2009	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1003 / FTJA-03 / SWMU 3 (Closed Sanitary Landfill 2) is an approximately 100-acre landfill located in the southwest part of Fort Jackson, in the cantonment area. The landfill occupies a long strip of forested area between Washington Road which defines its north boundary and Ewell Road on its south boundary. The site is forested except for six acres of asphalt and gravel hardstand that was used by the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) as a storage yard on the west side of the landfill, and the eastern 25 acres which is mixed forest and grass. The former "trench and fill" sanitary landfill was actively utilized for the disposal of sanitary wastes from 1951 to 1974. Open burning was conducted in pits behind the DRMO facility for the first 10 years. The burned waste and unburned refuse were buried in trenches. Closed Sanitary Landfill 2 was the Fort Jackson landfill during its operation, and presumably received all waste generated by Fort Jackson, including mess hall, residential, office, and light industrial (equipment maintenance) wastes. Several investigations have been conducted and have identified elevated concentrations of SVOCs, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and RCRA metals in soil and VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, and RCRA metals in groundwater. Phase I RFI was completed in 1999. Results indicated soil and groundwater impacts for VOCs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), and metals. A Phase II RFI was completed in 2008 to further determine the nature and extent, which included the installation of three additional monitoring wells. Based upon the risk assessment contained in the Phase II RFI, the report recommended a dermal cover and LUCs along with groundwater monitoring as the selected remedy. Due to the findings of the Phase II RFI soil cover assessment, an IM was completed in 2007 that included grading, installation of two feet of soil cover in deficient areas, and erosion control features. The final cover material is a minimum of two feet thick, meeting the requirements set forth under Regulation Requiring Minimum Standards for Sanitary Landfill Design, Construction, and Operation. The CMS was approved in September 2008. Surface debris was removed in February 2009. The RCRA Part B permit was modified in April 2009 to reflect the phase progression. In the fall of 2010, the area at the edge of the landfill boundary (MW3-14) was evaluated, at the request of SCDHEC, for potential chlorinated solvent groundwater contamination outside of the landfill. The assessment found

no detections from outside the landfill. MW3-14 was resampled during the 2011 LTM event. No chlorinated VOCs were detected. In mid-2011, at the request of SCDHEC, Fort Jackson installed five additional wells on a 10-acre area to the northwest of the landfill. The added acreage contributed to FTJA-03 being a 100-acre site. Annual groundwater analytical parameters monitored include VOCs, SVOCs, Appendix IX Metals, Mercury, and Pesticides. Ramp-down measures include SCDHEC approving the removal of MW3-11 from the monitoring program in the 2014 Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI) Progress Report, as well as the 2016 annual reporting requesting, with subsequent approval by SCDHEC, for the removal of MW3-15 and MW3-22 from the SWMU 3 LTM monitoring program. The 2020 annual reporting included information concerning the abandonment of damaged monitoring well MW3-9 and the subsequent replacement with MW3-9R. The site is now in LUC LTM and final remedial requirements include a landfill soil cover inspection, LUC verification,, groundwater monitoring and annual reporting. The remedial action objectives for the landfill are to maintain the integrity of the existing soil cover as a dermal cover system to prevent human and wildlife contact with residual waste, to monitor groundwater for contamination emanating from the landfill, and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. The minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all former landfills operated prior to promulgation of the state of South Carolina's solid waste regulations is LUC LTM in perpetuity. Due to the presence of residual waste in the landfill, risks exist due to direct contact with waste and to additional future releases of waste constituents to groundwater. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The exit strategy is to continue a ramp-down of LTM groundwater monitoring and adhere to the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Fort Jackson may request further discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once LTM demonstrates constituent levels below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. The current and future use of the site is as a closed landfill; currently, use of the property will not be permitted other than to maintain the closed landfill and its soil and vegetative cover. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1005_FTJA-05_Inactive WETSITE Landfill (SWMU)

Env Site ID: FTJA-05

Cleanup Site: Inactive WETSITE Landfill (SWMU)

Alias: SWMU 5

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/15/2008

RC Date: 10/15/2010

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/30/1989	1/31/1990
CS:	9/30/1991	8/31/2001
RFI/CMS:	9/15/2001	11/15/2005
DES:	11/15/2004	8/15/2007
IRA:	- -	- -
CMI(C):	9/15/2007	9/15/2008
CMI(O):	10/15/2007	10/15/2010
LTM:	10/31/2010	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1005 / Site FTJA-05 / SWMU 5 (Inactive WETSITE Landfill) is an approximately 2-acre, closed, unlined construction debris landfill located at Fort Jackson within the South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) McCrady Training Center cantonment area. This site is located on Fort Jackson property currently leased to the SCARNG. The landfill is approximately 1200 feet from the eastern boundary and approximately 1800 feet from the southern boundary of the Installation and covered by mature vegetation consisting primarily of pine trees, grass, and shrubs. A recreational pond, constructed in 1984, is located 150 yards downslope of the landfill. The Inactive Weekend Training Site (WETSITE) Landfill is a closed trench, and fill type landfill that received debris from the 1950s until 1986. Tree limbs, lawn clippings, leaves, wood scraps, and construction debris were allowed to be disposed of in the landfill. A 1995 confirmatory sampling event encompassing groundwater, soil, sediment, and surface water sampling yielded one groundwater sample (MW-5-2) that exceeded the SCDHEC drinking water standard for lead. A supplemental confirmatory sampling Report dated August 1998 presented analytical results indicating that lead was not present in groundwater at the landfill. A landfill cover assessment was conducted in 2004 to evaluate the thickness of existing soil cover and to identify areas with less than two feet of cover thickness. Secondary objectives included identifying stormwater drainage deficiencies (i.e., ponding stormwater) and locating surficial debris, if any. A total of 15 soil borings were installed to a depth of three feet. Waste was not encountered at any of the 15 locations, thereby confirming at least three-foot final cover thickness which is greater than the two-foot minimum cover requirement. Field observations and visual inspections conducted during cover assessment fieldwork revealed that no stormwater drainage deficiencies and no surficial debris were present. The cover assessment was completed, and the results are included in the CMS. The CMS was approved by SCDHEC in FY05, and the RCRA permit modification occurred in FY06. The initial groundwater monitoring event and LUC inspection was conducted in 2006. The CMI WP was approved in FY07, and subsequently remedy in place (RIP) achieved in 2008. SCDHEC approved discontinuation of groundwater monitoring in 2008 following three years of no detections above applicable criteria. All on-site groundwater monitoring wells

were abandoned in 2009. The site is now in LUC LTM, and final remedial requirements include a landfill soil cover inspection LUC verification, monitoring, and annual reporting. The remedial action objectives for the landfill are to maintain the integrity of the existing soil cover as a dermal cover system to prevent human and wildlife contact with residual waste and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. The minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all former landfills operated prior to promulgation of the state of South Carolina's solid waste regulations is LUC LTM in perpetuity. Due to the presence of residual waste in the landfill, risk exists due to direct contact with waste and the dermal soil cover must, therefore, be maintained. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The current and future use of the site is as a closed landfill; currently, use of the property will not be permitted other than to maintain the closed landfill and its soil and vegetative cover. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1006_FTJA-06_INACTIVE TANK HILL LANDFILL

Env Site ID: FTJA-06

Cleanup Site: INACTIVE TANK HILL LANDFILL

Alias: SWMU 6

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 12/15/2009

RC Date: 12/15/2009

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/30/1989	1/31/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	8/31/1993	10/31/2007
DES:	--	--
IRA:	3/31/2006	12/31/2006
CMI(C):	9/15/2001	12/15/2009
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	12/31/2009	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1006 / FTJA-06 / SWMU 6 (Inactive Tank Hill Landfill) is a 15-acre, inactive surface disposal C and D debris landfill located within the northeast portion of the cantonment at the corner of Hartsville Guard and Lee Roads, in an area known as Tank Hill. This landfill consists of several terraces or benches with steep slopes and stormwater conveyance structures. As part of the closure design, most of the site stormwater is conveyed by structures through site benches to a receiving basin. This landfill area was utilized by building contractors from 1980 to 1989 to dispose of construction materials such as construction debris, road excavation materials, concrete, wood, tree stumps, scrap metal, and asphalt. Phase I RFI was completed in August 1998. The Phase II RFI WP was submitted during 2001 and was approved by SCDHEC in 2003. The WP was implemented and the Phase II RFI report was approved in 2006. RFI findings confirmed the release, as well as the nature and extent, of metals and pesticides to soil and groundwater. Due to the findings of the Phase II RFI soil cover assessment, an IM WP was approved in 2006 and addressed deficient areas of dermal cover. The IM was completed in 2007. A CMS/IM completion report was approved in 2007. After the significant October 2015 rainfall and subsequent flooding (1000-year flooding event), aerial imagery on post identified an area of erosion along a terrace roughly within the center of the Inactive Tank Hill Landfill. This imagery was confirmed during an annual LUC inspection in February 2016. Subsequent LUC inspections conducted in 2017 and 2018 documented the rapid expansion of erosion. Since the 2018 LUC inspection the erosion area has stabilized through vegetation cover. Additionally, contiguous site 45455.1051 / CCAOC Q / AOC Q (MW6-10) was formally closed as an individual site during the June 2017 RCRA Permit Modification and subsequently incorporated into 45455.1006 / FTJA-06 / SWMU 6 site. This combining of sites was driven by the pesticide impacts observed at area of concern (AOC) Q being attributed to the Inactive Tank Hill Landfill. Ramp-down measures completed include the change in groundwater monitoring frequency from annually to biennially in 2013, removal of VOC and SVOC analysis from the entire LTM groundwater monitoring network (at SWMU 6) in 2016, as well as the removal of monitoring location MW6-02. A Corrective Measures Implementation Operations (CMI(O)) WP Addendum was generated and approved

by SCDHEC in 2020. This addendum incorporated AOC Q into the SWMU 6 monitoring program, with a ramp-down regarding the number of surface water sample locations (from seven to three) and discontinuing VOC and SVOC analysis at AOC Q. The site is now in LUC LTM and final remedial requirements include a landfill soil cover inspection, LUC verification, biennial groundwater monitoring, and annual reporting. The remedial action objectives for the landfill are to maintain the integrity of the dermal cover system to prevent human and wildlife contact with residual waste, to monitor groundwater for contamination emanating from the landfill, and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. Repairs to the dermal cover will occur in 2024. With respect to required biennial groundwater monitoring, the MCL is used as the groundwater comparison standard if one exists, and the USEPA Region IX tap water RSL is used if there is no MCL. The minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all former landfills operated prior to promulgation of the state of South Carolina's solid waste regulations is LUC LTM in perpetuity. Due to the presence of residual waste in the landfill risks exist due to direct contact with waste and to additional future releases of waste constituents to groundwater. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The exit strategy is to continue a ramp-down of LTM groundwater monitoring and adhere to the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Fort Jackson may request a discontinuation or further ramp-down of constituents analyzed at specific groundwater monitoring locations once LTM demonstrates constituent levels below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. The current and future use of the site is as a closed landfill; currently, use of the property will not be permitted other than to maintain the closed landfill and its soil and vegetative cover. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1013_FTJA-13_FORMER WEAPONS CLEANING AREA

Env Site ID: FTJA-13

Cleanup Site: FORMER WEAPONS CLEANING AREA

Alias: SWMU 14

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 7/31/2011

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/30/1989	1/31/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	1/31/1990	7/30/2008
DES:	8/15/2008	7/15/2010
IRA:	7/31/2004	8/31/2006
CMI(C):	7/15/2010	7/15/2011
CMI(O):	7/31/2011	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1013 / FTJA-13 / SWMU 14 is a former weapons cleaning area for Fort Jackson, located where Building 2601 now exists. An extensive RFI was conducted and approved. The CMS Report was approved in 2008. A CMI WP was approved thereafter, followed by annual CMI Progress Reports that include groundwater monitoring and site LUC inspection as required by SCDHEC. 45455.1035 / FTJA-36 / AOC B (Tanks 1619 and 1700) was included in the final remedy for 45455.1013 / FTJA-13 / SWMU 14 due to a combining of site groundwater plumes. SWMU-14 is located on the western portion of the installation, near the intersection of Washington and Lee Roads. Wildcat Creek flows north to south immediately to the west of SWMU-14. During SMWU-14 operations, solvents, primarily trichloroethylene (TCE), were discharged to a floor drain that flowed to a 500-gallon concrete sump. SWMU 14 has two distinct contaminant plumes - the northern source area plume and a distal southern plume. Fort Jackson demonstrated the northern aspect of Wildcat Creek is a "losing stream" and groundwater will not flow into the stream at this location thereby reducing potential impacts from the northern plume. At downstream locations, the creek becomes a "gaining stream" and is more susceptible to possible impacts from the southern plume. The Northern and Southern plumes are comprised of TCE and two daughter products (cis 1,2 dichloroethene and vinyl chloride). A year-long injection event was conducted in the Northern plume starting in August 2004 that involved the injection of 2,606 pounds of an Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD) solution. The IM was successful in distributing organic carbon to 115 feet downgradient of the four injection wells and created strongly reducing conditions for ERD as documented by significant increases in methane gas. The TCE levels in the Northern Plume decreased by over two orders of magnitude since the injection event, although the rate of ERD has decreased to non-existent since the excess carbon from the injections was consumed. The TCE levels in IW01 increased during the injection event and immediately after the injection event indicating TCE was desorbing from soil during ERD which is a typical response in source areas. Soil and groundwater samples collected in 2008 within the source area indicated TCE was remaining in the soil and groundwater immediately upgradient of IW01. ERD has been evident in the Southern Plume with

the formation of daughter products and generation of dissolved gases, although the carbon source for ERD in the Southern Plume was hydrocarbons that have decreased to non-detect. The selected remedy for both plumes is monitored natural attenuation (MNA) with additional ERD injections as a contingency through semiannual groundwater monitoring and annual LUC Inspections. The Northern and Southern Plumes have both been relatively stable since the 2004 - 2005 IM, although recent groundwater monitoring data have indicated migration of the Southern Plume towards Wildcat Creek. The selected remedy of MNA is protective of human health and the environment, although the degradation rates of TCE and its daughter products have diminished to static levels and will not achieve response complete (RC) in a timely manner without additional ERD injections throughout the two plumes. An amendment to the CMI(O) WP was submitted and approved by SCDHEC in 2020 and included ERD in situ injection optimization measures. The 2020 Annual Report and LUC Inspection included information pertaining to the opportunities for optimization at SWMU 14. These include supplementary ERD in situ injections to reduce source-zone groundwater plume contaminant load which by design should also decrease downgradient contamination levels by monitored natural attenuation. These injections are SCDHEC approved and will be conducted in the two primary source-zone areas to maintain and further optimize ERD. Four additional actions were also recommended and SCDHEC approved relative to site LUCs to ensure the groundwater plume is effectively contained, decreasing, and has not moved offsite. These actions included, continuing groundwater monitoring of MW-35 and MW-36 to assess the potential migration of contaminants underneath Wildcat Creek, the collection and analysis of surface water samples to be continued through optimization efforts to confirm optimization does not mobilize constituents horizontally and/or vertically to Wildcat Creek, continue semiannual groundwater monitoring and LUC inspections, and finally, the installation of two additional sentry monitoring wells west of Wildcat Creek. The remedial action objectives for the site include reducing COCs in groundwater to below MCLs or RSLs as applicable prevent exposure to contaminated groundwater and contaminated subsurface soils, as well as prevent exposure to ecological receptors in Wildcat Creek. The exit strategy is continuation of optimization measures until soil and groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend a discontinuation of groundwater monitoring once COCs are below cleanup criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. Site closure (SC) can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1021_FTJA-21_INACTIVE RANGE 17 LANDFILL

Env Site ID: FTJA-21

Cleanup Site: INACTIVE RANGE 17 LANDFILL

Alias: SWMU 21

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 11/15/2010

RC Date: 11/15/2010

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/30/1989	1/31/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	9/30/1993	9/30/2006
DES:	7/15/2007	12/15/2009
IRA:	9/15/2005	9/30/2006
CMI(C):	10/15/2010	11/15/2010
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	11/16/2010	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1021 / FTJA-21 / SWMU 21 (Inactive Range 17 Landfill) is a 5.4-acre former C and D debris disposal area located in the western portion of Fort Jackson within a training area approximately one mile north of the south installation boundary and three miles from the west boundary. The site is bound to the north, east, and west by mature pine forest and to the south by a dedicated area for a longleaf revegetation project. The former landfill is covered by clayey soil and vegetation composed of grasses, weeds, and pines of various ages. Hardwood is present in the low areas of the site. The Inactive Range 17 Landfill operated from approximately 1986 until 1989 and was used to dispose of inert debris from road construction and barracks demolition. Debris was transported to the site and disposed on the surface and into borrow pits. Prior to use as a C and D disposal area, the site was utilized as a soil borrow area. Numerous excavations left because of borrow operations were filled with construction debris during the active landfill period. Phase I RFI was completed in 1997/1998, and Phase II RFI was performed in 2004. A soil cover assessment conducted as part of the Phase II RFI identified dermal cover thickness and surficial debris piles (22 in total). COCs at SWMU 21 include RCRA metals and pesticides in groundwater. An IM WP was approved to consolidate debris, remove surface materials for recycling, and apply a sufficient dermal cover over the remaining areas of buried debris. The IM was completed in 2007 and resulted in a landfill area footprint reduction from approximately 15 acres to approximately 5.4 acres. The CMS was approved in 2007, with a remedy consisting of LUCs and groundwater LTM. The RCRA Part B permit was modified in 2009 to reflect the phase progression. The CMI WP was finalized in 2010. Ramp-down measures completed include the scaling back of groundwater monitoring frequency from annual to biennial, the discontinuation of sampling at three monitoring well locations, and the removal of all monitoring analyses except for metals and pesticides (2013). In 2020, one monitoring well (MW21-01) was abandoned and replaced with MW21-01R due to an inadequate connection to groundwater. The site is now in LUC LTM, and final remedial requirements include a landfill soil cover inspection, LUC verification, groundwater monitoring, and annual reporting. The 2020 LUC Inspection indicated that LUCs remain fully effective and implemented. The remedial action objectives for the

landfill are to maintain the integrity of the dermal cover system to prevent human and wildlife contact with residual waste, to monitor groundwater for contamination emanating from the landfill, and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. With respect to required biennial groundwater monitoring, the MCL is used as the groundwater comparison standard if one exists, and the USEPA Region IX tap water RSL is used if there is no MCL. The minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all former landfills operated prior to promulgation of the state of South Carolina's solid waste regulations is LUC LTM in perpetuity. Due to the presence of residual waste in the landfill, risks exist due to direct contact with waste and to additional future releases of waste constituents to groundwater. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The exit strategy is to continue a ramp-down of LTM groundwater monitoring and adhere to the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Fort Jackson may request further discontinuation or ramp-down of constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once LTM demonstrates constituent levels below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. The current and future use of the site is as a closed landfill; currently, use of the property will not be permitted other than to maintain the closed landfill and its soil and vegetative cover. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1032_FTJA-32_INACTIVE ACID PIT, BLDG 6586

Env Site ID: FTJA-32

Cleanup Site: INACTIVE ACID PIT, BLDG 6586

Alias: SWMU 48

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/15/2010

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/30/1989	1/31/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	8/31/1993	9/30/2008
DES:	9/15/2008	9/15/2010
IRA:	6/15/1999	7/15/2007
CMI(C):	9/15/2010	10/15/2010
CMI(O):	10/15/2010	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1032 / FTJA-32 / SWMU 48 (Inactive Building 6586 Acid Pit) is located near Lee Road in the central portion of the cantonment area, in the vicinity of the current post Recycling Center. The site includes the three feet by three feet by five feet deep former neutralized battery acid disposal pit, an adjacent oil/water separator (OWS), associated piping, the footprint from former Building 6586, and contiguous land including contaminated soil and groundwater. The disposal pit was constructed of concrete blocks lined with asphalt and connected by underground piping to a floor drain in Building 6586. Building 6586 was formerly utilized as an automotive maintenance shop and was actively operated from 1952 until 1992. During this time, the pit received neutralized battery acid solutions from Building 6586. The OWS associated with the building received waste oil and water from automotive maintenance activities conducted in the building during this time. Building 6586 was demolished in 1999, at which time the concrete foundation was left in place. The foundation slab is now located on the access driveway to the Fort Jackson Recycling Center, located to the north of the Former Building 6586. Between 1999 and 2007, three IMs were completed to remove potential sources of contamination, including the former acid pit, OWS, contaminated soils, and associated piping from the limits of the former excavation to a location just beneath the remaining concrete foundation. In addition, eight floor drains were abandoned in-place by filling each with concrete slurry which extended approximately five feet into each floor drain. The intention of the abandonment was to eliminate potential conduit from the former concrete slab (surface) to the subsurface. A series of RFIs were also conducted between 1993 and 2007, with the CMS Report being approved by SCDHEC in 2008. The components of the selected remedy include maintenance of the surficial cover, LUCs, and groundwater monitoring. COCs in groundwater are 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene and naphthalene. The CMI WP was finalized in September 2010. CMI(O) began in FY11 to monitor groundwater quality for VOCs, SVOCs, and MNA parameters for nitrate and nitrite. The October 2015 flood event at Fort Jackson appears to have mobilized residual contamination leading to increasing groundwater concentrations in subsequent monitoring events. It appears that despite previous IMs, source materials may remain in the subsurface. An amendment to the CMI(O) WP was

submitted and approved by SCDHEC in 2020 and included additional MW installations for plume definition as an optimization measure. The 2020 SWMU 48 LUC Inspection included information pertaining to other remedies, overall site observations, and corresponding opportunities for optimization. Additional corrective action of in situ chemical oxidation injections to reduce source-zone groundwater plume contaminant load should decrease downgradient contamination levels by monitored natural attenuation. These injections are SCDHEC approved and will be conducted to maintain and further optimize remediation efforts. The remedial action objectives for the site are to maintain the integrity of the dermal cover system to prevent human and wildlife contact with residual waste, to monitor groundwater for contamination emanating from the site, and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained to prevent contact with the subsurface and use of groundwater. With respect to required annual groundwater monitoring, the MCL is used as the groundwater comparison standard if one exists, and the USEPA Region IX tap water RSL is used if there is no MCL. Due to the presence of residual waste at the site, risks exist due to direct contact with waste and to additional future releases of waste constituents to groundwater. Building 6586 was demolished in 1999, although the concrete foundation (slab) was left in place. The foundation slab and the area of the former connecting piping are now part of the access driveway to the Fort Jackson Recycling Center, located north of the former 6586 building. The area of the former acid pit and OWS is grassy and sparsely forested, and permanently restricted from subsurface disturbance. Future use is not expected to change. The exit strategy is continuation of optimization measures until soil and groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend a discontinuation of groundwater monitoring once COCs are below cleanup criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1034_FTJA-34_UST 6 (FTJA-34-DERP UST SITES)AO

Env Site ID: FTJA-34

Cleanup Site: UST 6 (FTJA-34-DERP UST SITES)AO

Alias: AOC Y

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 10/15/2013

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	2/29/1992	3/31/1992
INV:	9/30/1993	12/31/1999
CAP:	12/31/1999	7/15/2012
DES:	6/30/2006	7/31/2012
IRA:	3/15/1996	12/31/2008
IMP(C):	7/15/2012	2/15/2013
IMP(O):	10/15/2013	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1034 / FTJA-34 / AOC Y (UST Site #6 at Former Building 9431-F) is located along Hampton Parkway within the northeast portion of the cantonment area. The site has formerly been referred to as Site 9431-F as the building by this name formerly existed on the property. While operational, the site was used to store and dispense gasoline and diesel fuel, initially in six 6,000-gallon underground storage tanks (UST) and then in two aboveground storage tanks (AST). The six USTs were removed in 1993, after which two 19,453-gallon ASTs (one diesel, one gasoline) were installed with a surrounding concrete berm. Of the six USTs, two (UST A and B) stored diesel and four (USTs C-F) stored gasoline. The two ASTs were removed, and the site closed in 2000. Building 9431-F has also been demolished. Regulatory oversight is provided by the SCDHEC UST Management Division UST Permit #15577, under RCRA Subtitle I authorities. A site inspection (SI) was conducted in 1993 at the time of the UST removal; free-product and elevated levels of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and PAHs in soil and groundwater were observed. Following the investigation, a free-product recovery system was installed at the site in 1996 and operated on-site until its removal in 2002. The first Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for UST #6 was approved in January 2002, which included contaminated soil removal and natural attenuation to treat the groundwater, with annual monitoring for confirmation. A second CAP, as amended, proposing the installation of a phytoremediation system was approved by SCDHEC in February 2006. A third CAP, as amended, proposing a one-time PermeOx Plus injection was approved by SCDHEC in March 2007. These initial CAPs have been categorized as interim remedial action (IRA). A fourth CAP, as amended, was submitted, and approved for a second soil excavation, which was implemented in September 2012. A fifth CAP, as amended, was submitted, and approved by SCDHEC in 2020 and included a pilot test as well as installation of an air sparge (AS) /soil vapor extraction (SVE) system. The selected remedy in the approved CAP and amendments includes excavation chemical injections, utilization of phytoremediation, and an AS/SVE system. BTEX and Naphthalene are the primary COCs. Since the fourth CAP Amendment and implementation, historic monitoring has indicated continued constituent levels above risk-based screening levels (RBSL) that are relatively static or

increasing with some seasonal variation and plume migration. The remedial action objectives for the site are to remediate groundwater and soil to RBSL established by the SCDHEC UST Program. Currently the site is a vacant lot with access restricted by fencing and gates. Future use is not expected to change. The exit strategy is continuation of optimization measures until soil and groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend a discontinuation of groundwater monitoring once COCs are below cleanup criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1038_FTJA-39_INACTIVE WEAPONS POOL TANK

Env Site ID: FTJA-39

Cleanup Site: INACTIVE WEAPONS POOL TANK

Alias: SWMU 49

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/15/2011

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	3/31/1998	5/31/1998
CS:	5/31/1998	7/31/1998
RFI/CMS:	8/31/1998	9/30/2003
DES:	9/30/2003	3/15/2011
IRA:	3/31/2001	6/30/2002
CMI(C):	3/15/2011	9/15/2011
CMI(O):	9/15/2011	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1038 / FTJA-39 / SWMU 49 (Former Weapons Pool Solvent Tank) is located next to Building 3058, southwest of the intersection of Early and Wheeler Streets. Building 3058 is in the western portion of the cantonment area, along the Installation boundary adjacent to I-77. The Former Weapons Pool Solvent Tank was comprised of four feet by four feet by five feet deep concrete vault, located on the southwest corner of Building 3058. SWMU 49 currently includes Building 3058 associated piping and floor drains, and the associated impacts to soil and groundwater. The Fort Jackson Weapons Pool was used from 1972 until 1993 to store, clean, and repair small arms that were issued to recruits in training. From 1972 until the mid-1980s, weapons were cleaned in a bath of solvents, and spent solvent was discharged to SWMU 49 for accumulation prior to periodic pickup by an unidentified contractor. Sometime in the mid-1980s, the Weapons Pool began using self-contained Safety Kleen solvent baths. Subsequently, solvent baths replaced the earlier cleaning procedures, and the sump was completely plugged. Building 3058 is currently unused and is being scheduled for demolition. After the Preliminary Assessment (PA)/Site Inspection (SI) RCRA-equivalent was conducted in 1998, a series of RFIs were conducted through 2003. COCs identified include metals in soil, as well as VOC, SVOC, and metals in the groundwater. The constituents contributing most to elevated potential risk and hazard included 1,1,2-trichloroethane and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. To remove the suspected source area (former solvent tank) and associated soils identified in the vicinity of the former concrete vault, an IM was implemented in 2001-2002 which included the removal of the vault, accessible piping, and approximately 18 cubic yards of soil. The pipeline underneath Building 3058 and in the vicinity of the sewer pipe could not be removed and was plugged with bentonite clay. A CMS was generated to select a remedy and was subsequently approved by SCDHEC. A CMI WP was then prepared and approved by SCDHEC. The remedy selected included excavation and off-site disposal of impacted soils, MNA, and institutional controls to reduce concentrations of 1,1,2-trichloroethane and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. As part of the remedy, approximately 431.36 tons of impacted soil were removed in July 2011. Following the excavation, a total of 450 pounds of granular calcium peroxide was placed at the bottom of the excavations to enhance

naturally occurring in situ bioremediation of residual impacts not removed. An amendment to the CMI(O) WP was submitted and approved by SCDHEC in 2020 and included additional monitoring well installations for plume definition, and an investigation of groundwater and soil within the building footprint, both of which act as optimization measures. The remedial action objectives for the site are to reduce COCs concentrations and minimize migration of COCs to groundwater from surface soil to monitor groundwater for contamination emanating from the site and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained to prevent contact with the subsurface and use of groundwater. With respect to required annual groundwater monitoring, the MCL is used as the groundwater comparison standard if one exists, and the USEPA Region IX tap water RSL is used if there is no MCL. Due to the presence of residual waste at the site risks exist due to direct contact with waste and to additional future releases of waste constituents to groundwater. With respect to future land use, the site is currently unused and is slated for demolition. The former sump and piping area is restricted from future development or subsurface disturbance. The exit strategy is continuation of optimization measures until soil and groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend a discontinuation of groundwater monitoring once COCs are below cleanup criteria, for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1053_CCUST 4120_UST Site Remediation

Env Site ID: CCUST 4120

Cleanup Site: UST Site Remediation

Alias: AOC Z

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 6/3/2027

RC Date: 6/3/2027

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/3/2057

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Not Evaluated

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	7/31/2001	2/28/2002
INV:	3/31/2002	12/31/2012
CAP:	9/30/2013	6/3/2024
DES:	--	--
IRA:	9/30/2013	6/2/2027
IMP(C):	6/3/2024	6/2/2027
IMP(O):	6/3/2027	6/2/2057
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1053 / CCUST 4120 / AOC Z is located is located at the northwest corner of Moseby Street and Strom Thurmond Boulevard near the Fort Jackson Main Gate 2 entrance. An Army Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES) Shoppette/Fuel Station currently operates on the site, which is bounded on the north by a post exchange shopping center and to the east by Moseby Street. Prior to the late 1990s the site was a vacant field. The three 10,000-gallon gasoline UST initially installed at the Site contained gasoline and were located adjacent to Building 4120 and just south of the current dispensing island canopy. In 2001, those UST, associated piping, and contaminated soils were removed from the south-central part of the Site and replaced with the four 12,000-gallon UST and associated dispensers. The 12,000-gallon UST was installed in a new tank pit on the eastern portion of the Site. In conjunction with the installation of the larger UST, new pumps and upgraded dispenser islands were installed immediately north of the old UST tank pit. While removing the UST in 2001, an equipment operator accidentally punctured one of the UST and gasoline spilled into the groundwater-filled excavation pit. COCs include BTEX, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), and naphthalene. COC distribution from the two known source areas (the abandoned tank pit and the active UST) generally migrates northwest in the direction of groundwater flow. However, radial distribution of contaminants away from the source areas, regardless of groundwater flow, has been observed. COCs were delineated to the south and east during previous investigations; however, further investigation was required to delineate the downgradient edge of the plume to the north and northwest. Between 2001 and 2013, the Corps of Engineers completed a series of preliminary groundwater investigations. After light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) was discovered in 2004, an automated solar LNAPL skimmer was installed, as well as the implementation of 18 aggressive fluid vapor recovery events. As a result of these preliminary actions, there is no longer any detectable LNAPL in site monitoring wells. Comprehensive RFI and IRA efforts began in 2013. As part of interim remedial activities, a dual-phase vapor extraction (DPVE) system was installed from September through December 2017, with startup of the DPVE system on Jan. 23, 2018. The system operated from January through July 2018; however, the system had several operational issues including frequent

siltation and effluent water discharge in exceedance of the general petroleum national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) limits. In response to the NPDES discharge exceedances, the Army requested (from SCDHEC) concurrence for a strategic pause in system operation with system shutdown in July 2018. The Army has completed numerous remedial system improvements and is currently collecting data to assist in optimizing the groundwater treatment component of the system. A temporary approval for system startup was granted on Sept. 18, 2023 with final approval for operation on Oct. 10, 2023. An investigation to fully characterize the nature and extent of soil and groundwater contamination has been completed. Generation of the investigation and corrective measure study documents are currently underway. Site restoration is not completely understood at this time. Professional judgement, regulatory framework, as well as similar sites/constituents provide a basis that corrective measures implementation construction CMI(C) and CMI(O) will be necessary. The exit strategy is continuation of operations until groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once constituent levels are below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1055_CCUST4522_UST Site Remediation

Env Site ID: CCUST4522

Cleanup Site: UST Site Remediation

Alias: AOC AA

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 12/31/2009

RC Date: 9/30/2054

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	4/30/2002	2/29/2004
INV:	5/31/2002	12/31/2007
CAP:	1/31/2008	2/28/2009
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	3/31/2009	12/31/2009
IMP(O):	12/15/2009	9/30/2054
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1055 / CCUST4522 / AOC AA (Former AAFES Gas Station) is located near Marion Avenue and Semmes Lake in the central portion of the cantonment area. The site is comprised of a former petroleum retail facility and a small automotive repair shop, which has been converted into a recreational equipment rental and service facility housing motorized and non-motorized watercraft and small recreational vehicle trailers managed by the Fort Jackson Directorate of Family and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation. Regulatory oversight is provided by the SCDHEC UST Management Division, under the state of South Carolina's delegated RCRA Subtitle I authorities. In 2002, a RCRA-equivalent PA/SI was conducted for three suspected leaking UST at the site. Based on initial contamination discovered, the tanks and visibly contaminated soil were removed from the site in 2002. Between 2004 and 2006, the Army conducted the final phase of SI-equivalent investigations to delineate the contaminant plume at the site; field efforts included installation of 17 monitoring wells. The CAP dated 2009 describes the final remedy designed to address COCs in groundwater [i.e., BTEX and MTBE]. The selected remedy in the approved CAP was implemented in 2009 and included in situ remedial injections using chemical oxidation and enhanced aerobic bioremediation to reduce the COCs around the dispensing island source area. In 2015 Fort Jackson successfully recommended, with SCDHEC approval, the discontinuation of sampling at seven monitoring wells. Since the initial in situ injection, event historic monitoring has indicated continued constituent levels above RBSL that are relatively static or increasing. A CAP Amendment was submitted and approved by SCDHEC in 2020 and includes follow-up in situ remedial injections as an optimization measure. The remedial action objectives for the site are to remediate groundwater to RBSL established by the SCDHEC UST Program. The exit strategy is continuation of optimization measures until soil and groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend a discontinuation of groundwater monitoring once COCs are below cleanup criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1057_FTJA-41_PFAS

Env Site ID: FTJA-41

Cleanup Site: PFAS

Alias: #

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 1/29/2028

RC Date: 1/29/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 1/30/2028

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	5/21/2018	5/13/2019
SI:	5/14/2019	9/30/2022
RI/FS:	10/1/2022	1/29/2028
RD:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
RA(C):	--	--
RA(O):	--	--
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: Per direction from Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA) Deputy Chief of Staff G-9 Environmental, this site was created to account for all Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) costs at the installation. The PA/SI Report for Fort Jackson identified PFAS areas of potential interest and was finalized and closed in FY22. The Remedial Investigation (RI) is underway. Further actions will be determined after the RI/Feasibility Study (FS) phase and will continue until the time that UU/UE is obtained.

45455.1058_FTJA-42_BOYDEN ARBOR POND

Env Site ID: FTJA-42

Cleanup Site: BOYDEN ARBOR POND

Alias: AOC DD

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 12/4/2028

RC Date: 12/4/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 12/4/2058

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	7/15/2010	5/15/2011
CS:	1/15/2012	2/15/2016
RFI/CMS:	2/15/2019	12/2/2026
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	12/3/2026	12/3/2028
CMI(O):	12/4/2028	12/3/2058
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1058 / FTJA-42 / AOC DD (Boyden Arbor Pond) is located downstream from Gills Creek and operational small arms firing ranges in the northern portion of cantonment area, southwest of Gate 4. An Operational Range Additional Phase II Assessment was completed in 2014 to determine if munitions constituents of concern (MCOC) were migrating, through a surface water pathway, from the operational small arms firing ranges to the non-operational area of Boyden Arbor Pond on Fort Jackson. Surface water and sediment sampling was conducted in Boyden Arbor Pond in 2014. Copper and lead were detected in surface water samples below the human health screening values; however, copper was detected above chronic and acute ecological screening criteria, and lead was detected above the chronic ecological screening criteria. Copper and lead were detected in sediment above Department of Defense operational range assessment ecological screening values, but below the RSL. The area was flooded during the 1,000-year flood event in October 2015. Based upon results of the sampling efforts, SCDHEC requested completion of an RFI for the non-operational area (i.e., Boyden Arbor Pond) pursuant to the Fort Jackson Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. HQDA approved funding eligibility of this new Boyden Arbor Pond site on April 23, 2020, and the RFI began in FY21. Site restoration is not completely understood at this time. Professional judgement, regulatory framework, as well as similar sites/constituents provide a basis that CMI(C) and CMI(O) will be necessary. The exit strategy is continuation of operations until groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once constituent levels are below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1060_CC GW Offsite_Southern ORAP Area East of

Env Site ID: CC GW Offsite

Cleanup Site: Southern ORAP Area East of

Alias: OFFPOSTRDX

Regulatory Driver: CERCLA

RIP Date: 4/1/2028

RC Date: 3/31/2040

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 4/1/2040

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: High

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
PA:	6/15/2009	3/15/2014
SI:	3/15/2014	10/15/2016
RI/FS:	6/30/2016	9/30/2024
RD:	--	--
IRA:	12/15/2014	3/31/2028
RA(C):	10/1/2024	3/31/2028
RA(O):	4/1/2028	3/31/2040
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1060 / CCGW Offsite (Offsite Royal Demolition Explosive (RDX) Groundwater Contamination) is a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) site which addresses RDX groundwater contamination migrating from the Installation and impacting off-post private residential drinking water wells located south of the Installation. Based on the timing of when RDX became prevalent in munitions used by ground forces, only ranges and training areas at Fort Jackson in use after 1950 are considered likely to have supported training with munitions containing significant quantities of RDX. Prior to the RI, from 2014 to 2016, the following investigations were performed. In 2014, the Southern Operational Range Assessment Area east of Weston Lake was investigated as part of Operational Range Phase II Assessment Report documenting if MCOC potentially present in the groundwater and surface water systems were migrating off-range at concentrations that could pose an unacceptable risk to off-range human and/or ecological receptors. In 2015, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) performed a groundwater investigation at the Remagen Impact Range and along the southern installation boundary, north of Leesburg Road. Groundwater samples were collected from 36 monitoring wells installed at the two areas and confirmed the presence of RDX in groundwater above the RSL of 0.7 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). In February 2014, water sampling of 34 private drinking water wells south of the Installation boundary that provide potable water to off-post residences were conducted; six samples returned detections of RDX below the USEPA Lifetime Health Advisory Level (HAL), and one sample returned a result for RDX that exceeded the HAL. Subsequent sampling of residential wells indicated RDX contamination above the HAL at ten residences; therefore, water filtration systems were installed beginning in 2014 (and currently remain operational) to eliminate residential exposure to RDX contaminated drinking water. Based upon direct drinking water exposure of off-site residents to RDX contamination emanating from the Installation, RI field work was initiated in November 2016 with supplemental investigation activities completed in February 2018. The RI Report was approved by SCDHEC in March 2020, the Army finalized the FS on Sept. 17, 2021 in accordance with the CERCLA Corrective Action Process, and the Proposed Plan was submitted to SCDHEC for review on

Aug. 31, 2022 and was conditionally approved on Dec. 01, 2022. Site restoration is not completely understood at this time. Professional judgement, regulatory framework, as well as ongoing FS, and proposed plan discussions provide a basis that remedial action (construction) (RA(C)) and remedial action (operations) (RA(O)) will be necessary. With respect to future remedial action construction/operations, at the site the Army has proposed remedial action alternatives for those residents impacted by RDX greater than the HAL of 2.0 microgram per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$). Fort Jackson will maintain the existing ten potable water treatment systems, until such time that RDX levels have been reduced to less than 2.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$. Prior to the remedial action construction, Fort Jackson currently plans to continue annual sampling of residential potable wells within the impacted areas, which shall ensure no residents are consuming groundwater above the HAL. During pre and post remedial action construction, Fort Jackson will also establish and implement an annual groundwater monitoring program to track any potential changes in contaminant plume fate, transport, and concentration. The exit strategy is continuation of operations until groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once constituent levels are below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. Pending the remedial action selection, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants may remain at the site at concentrations exceeding levels that allow for UU/UE. Five-year remedy reviews will continue until UU/UE is achieved.

45455.1061_CCSWMU 53_Overgrown Oil Water Separator

Env Site ID: CCSWMU 53

Cleanup Site: Overgrown Oil Water Separator

Alias: SWMU 53

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 12/4/2028

RC Date: 12/3/2058

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 12/4/2058

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Medium

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	3/15/2011	4/15/2011
CS:	1/15/2012	2/4/2016
RFI/CMS:	2/15/2019	12/2/2026
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	12/3/2026	12/3/2028
CMI(O):	12/4/2028	12/3/2058
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1061 / CCSWMU 53 / SWMU 53 (Former Building 6585 OWS) is the former Motor Pool OWS located near the Fort Jackson Recycling Center. Reports of drums of oil being dumped into the OWS prompted the need for a PA in April 2011. As part of the PA, three soil borings were advanced to a depth of 12-ft and soil samples were collected. Groundwater was not evaluated in this assessment. The only analytes detected above the USEPA Region IX RSL for residential soil were 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, detected at SB02, and arsenic detected at all three locations. Based on results of the PA, a CS was performed by the installation of one temporary groundwater monitoring point. CS sampling confirmed exceedances of the USEPA Region IX tap water RSL for 1,2,4 and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene in groundwater, indicating that a release to the environment has occurred and further investigation is warranted at SWMU 53. The CS report was finalized and approved by SCDHEC in February 2016. Based upon the results of the CS, SCDHEC requested completion of an RFI pursuant to the Fort Jackson Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. The RFI to be completed in FY24. Site restoration is not completely understood at this time. Professional judgement, regulatory framework, as well as similar sites/constituents provide a basis that CMI(C) and CMI(O) will be necessary. The exit strategy is continuation of operations until groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once constituent levels are below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1062_CCUST 1_FORMER 1980S FUEL DEPOT

Env Site ID: CCUST 1

Cleanup Site: FORMER 1980S FUEL DEPOT

Alias: SWMU 54

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 6/30/2030

RC Date: 6/2/2060

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/3/2060

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: Not assigned

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE:

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/15/2011	12/15/2011
CS:	2/15/2012	12/15/2012
RFI/CMS:	10/1/2021	6/2/2028
DES:	--	--
IRA:	11/15/2011	12/15/2012
CMI(C):	6/3/2028	6/2/2030
CMI(O):	6/3/2030	6/2/2060
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1062 / FTJA-34 / SWMU 54 (AOC U, CCUST 1, Former 1980s Fuel Depot/Former Buildings 1545/1565 Fuel Point) was approved by SCDHEC as a Conditional No Further Action (CNFA) on Dec. 23, 2008, due to the existence of residual contamination. This former Fuel Point for the entire post consisted of fifteen UST located in three main areas of the approximately eight acre sized site. The Army then decided to build a new Training Aids Support Center facility on this site when petroleum residue was encountered in 2011 during geotechnical boring installations. An additional (RI) and corrective action were conducted at the site in 2012. SCDHEC reviewed the RI and Corrective Action Summary Report and concluded on March 27, 2013, that the CNFAs issued Dec. 23, 2008, for the releases reported at UST Permits 15597 and 15598 remain in effect. LUCs [i.e., Record of Environmental Consideration Process] are included as part of the selected remedy to prevent potential contact with petroleum constituents. The site was reopened in FY22 due to the current Army liability of a CNFA and pursuant of UU/UE for the site. Furthermore, the reopening is due to historical site documentation indicating the storage of solvent within a UST at the site and the former operation of an Army Laundromat and Dry Cleaning facility. The former Army Laundromat and Dry Cleaning operational building overlapped AOC U and SWMU 54. SWMU 54 (included in the Fort Jackson RCRA Permit) is directly adjacent, downgradient and to the south of AOC U. Due to this overlap and potential comingling of constituents the sites will be combined and referred to regulatory driver RCRA-C as SWMU 54. Further response for the combined site is an RFI/CMS pursuant to the Fort Jackson Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. Site restoration is not completely understood at this time. Professional judgement, regulatory framework, as well as similar sites/constituents provide a basis that CMI(C) and CMI(O) will be necessary. The exit strategy is continuation of operations until groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once constituent levels are below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1063_CCUST 11-559_Former Chapel Used for Meet

Env Site ID: CCUST 11-559

Cleanup Site: Former Chapel Used for Meet

Alias: AOC W

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 6/3/2030

RC Date: 6/2/2060

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/3/2060

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Low

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	5/15/2009	11/15/2011
CS:	1/15/2012	2/4/2016
RFI/CMS:	2/15/2019	6/2/2028
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	6/3/2028	6/2/2030
CMI(O):	6/3/2030	6/2/2060
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1063 / CCUST 11-559 / AOC W (Former Chapel Heating Oil UST) is a 550-gallon heating oil UST closed by removal at Building 11-559, located on Jenkins Road within the cantonment area of Fort Jackson. In October 2009 after removal of the UST, soil samples were collected from the four sides and the center of the excavation at a depth of approximately five feet below ground surface (bgs). Samples were submitted for laboratory analysis of BTEX and naphthalene. Two of the soil samples collected exhibited concentrations of benzene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, and naphthalene exceeding SCDHEC RBSL, indicating that a petroleum release had occurred from the UST system. Naphthalene also exceeded its USEPA RSL for residential soil. Contamination was detected in soil and groundwater. CS soil samples were collected in 2014. During 2015, a temporary groundwater monitoring well was set to a depth of 50 feet bgs. The CS report indicates that naphthalene exceedances above RBSL in soil were detected at 5-, 9-, and 17-ft in addition to a groundwater exceedance for 2-Methylnaphthalene above the tap water RSL. The CS report was finalized and approved by SCDHEC in February 2016. Based upon the results of the CS, SCDHEC requested completion of an RFI pursuant to the Fort Jackson Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. The RFI began in FY21. Site restoration is not completely understood at this time. Professional judgement, regulatory framework, as well as similar sites/constituents provide a basis that CMI(C) and CMI(O) will be necessary. The exit strategy is continuation of operations until groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once constituent levels are below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1064_CCUST 2089_Former Fuel Station Controls

Env Site ID: CCUST 2089

Cleanup Site: Former Fuel Station Controls

Alias: AOC BB

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-I

RIP Date: 6/3/2030

RC Date: 6/2/2060

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/3/2060

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Low

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
ISC:	5/15/2008	4/15/2012
INV:	4/15/2012	2/4/2016
CAP:	2/15/2019	6/2/2028
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
IMP(C):	6/3/2028	6/2/2030
IMP(O):	6/3/2030	6/2/2060
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1064 / CCUST 2089 / AOC BB is the former Building 2089 fueling station which reportedly operated three 10,000-gallon UST that were closed and removed in 1991. The five dispenser islands and the associated piping were closed in October 2009. Concurrently in October 2009, soil samples were collected beneath each of the former dispenser islands and the former piping which had been removed and properly disposed of. Post excavation soil samples were sent for laboratory analysis of BTEX, naphthalene, and PAHs. Detectable concentrations of ethylbenzene, xylenes, and PAHs were observed in five soil samples collected during the closure of the fuel dispensers and associated piping. In November 2014, a confirmatory sampling was conducted near the location of the October 2009 samples. The confirmatory sampling indicated soil with VOC and PAH detections below applicable criteria and groundwater with detectable exceedances of PAHs above applicable criteria. The groundwater sample, AOCBB-GW2089-6A, exhibited concentrations of 2-methylnaphthalene, fluorene, and naphthalene exceeding their respective USEPA RSL tap water values. Naphthalene also exceeded the SCDHEC groundwater RBSL. The confirmatory sampling report was finalized and approved by SCDHEC in February 2016. Based upon the results of the confirmatory sampling, SCDHEC requested completion of an RFI pursuant to the Fort Jackson Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. The RFI began in FY21. Site restoration is not completely understood at this time. Professional judgement, regulatory framework, as well as similar sites/constituents provide a basis that CMI(C) and CMI(O) will be necessary. The exit strategy is continuation of operations until groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once constituent levels are below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1070_CCUST AOC T_FORMER UST SITE

Env Site ID: CCUST AOC T

Cleanup Site: FORMER UST SITE

Alias: AOC T

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 6/3/2030

RC Date: 6/2/2060

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 6/3/2060

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: IR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: Low

MRSPP: N/A

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	7/15/2010	5/15/2011
CS:	1/15/2012	2/15/2016
RFI/CMS:	2/15/2019	6/2/2028
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	6/3/2028	6/2/2030
CMI(O):	6/3/2030	6/2/2060
LTM:	--	--

Site Narrative: 45455.1070 / CCUST AOC T / AOC T (Building 4470 UST) is a former 1,500-gallon heating oil UST at Building 4470, located near the intersection of Jackson Boulevard and Gregg Street within the cantonment area of Fort Jackson. In February 2002, the heating oil UST was removed from the ground and transported offsite for disposal. Soil samples were collected during tank closure. The analytical data generated from those samples indicated that a release of petroleum hydrocarbons had occurred into the tank pit soils. In February 2003, the USACE performed an Initial Ground Water Assessment to provide additional information on the extent of the petroleum hydrocarbon release in the vicinity of the UST. A photoionization detector (PID) was used to field screen the soil and select sample depths based upon the highest VOC/SVOC vapors detected by the PID. Sufficient groundwater was not encountered to collect a sample. The laboratory soil sample data confirmed that a petroleum hydrocarbon release had occurred. In June 2005, one well, MW01, was installed near the former tank location and sampled. Laboratory analytical data did not indicate the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon constituents within the surficial aquifer at concentrations exceeding the laboratory detection limits. Following the 2005 groundwater assessment, a no further action (NFA) Letter was issued by SCDHEC. During groundwater well abandonment, a free phase product was discovered in MW01. In May 2011, 0.34 feet of free phase petroleum product was observed in MW01. During confirmatory sampling field activities in November 2014, the existing groundwater monitoring well MW01 was gauged for sampling on Nov. 20, 2014. LNAPL was encountered at MW01 with a thickness of 0.07 feet that was visually confirmed with a dedicated disposable bailer. Building 4470 was demolished after the confirmatory sampling field work, and consequentially, the on-site monitoring well could not be located and is assumed to have been inadvertently destroyed. The confirmatory sampling report was finalized and approved by SCDHEC in February 2016. Based upon the results of the confirmatory sampling, SCDHEC requested completion of an RFI pursuant to the Fort Jackson Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. The RFI began in FY21. Site restoration is not completely understood at this time. Professional judgement, regulatory framework, as well as similar sites/constituents provide a basis that CMI(C) and CMI(O) will be necessary. The exit

strategy is continuation of operations until groundwater COCs are below applicable cleanup criteria, which will then transfer the site to groundwater monitoring and provide RC. Fort Jackson may recommend discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once constituent levels are below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. SC can occur once SCDHEC approves the Fort Jackson recommendation. 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.

45455.1039_FTJA-003-R-01_Live Hand Grenade Court 2

Env Site ID: FTJA-003-R-01

Cleanup Site: Live Hand Grenade Court 2

Alias: AOC F

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/30/2019

RC Date: 10/30/2019

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 10

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	8/29/2002	6/10/2003
CS:	4/30/2004	6/30/2006
RFI/CMS:	6/30/2009	3/30/2016
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	3/15/2016	10/30/2019
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	11/1/2019	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: Site Narrative- 45455.1039 / FTJA-003-R-01 / AOC F (Live Hand Grenade Court 2) is located east of Chesnut Road, within the cantonment area of Fort Jackson. The 48-acres site overlaps portions of the Camp Jackson Ranges (45455.1045 / FTJA-001-R-01 / AOC D) and Small Arms Ranges (45455.1044 / FTJA-002-R-01 / AOC E) east of Chesnut Road. The Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) site was likely used in the 1940s and was subsequently used for field fortification training in the 1970s and 1980s; both practice and live grenades may have been used for training at the site. The Live Hand Grenade Court 2 was first depicted on range maps in 1946, and last depicted on range maps in 1949. The area representing the approximate size and location of the former hand grenade court throwing lines and impact areas overlapped several small arms ranges within the Cantonment Area. The RFI/CMS Phase for the site began in 2009 and ended in 2016. During the RFI, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) consisting of two M9A1 rifle grenades, one MK2 fragmentation grenade, and one 2.36-inch M6A3 high-explosive anti-tank rocket were identified. A shallow burial pit with 33 2.36-inch practice rockets was also discovered. The RFI did not identify any COCs in surface or subsurface soils at the site, and no further actions for munitions constituents were recommended. As stated in the approved CMS approved by SCDHEC in 2016, the selected remedial alternative for the site was 100% surface clearance with LUCs. Implementation of the final remedy was completed between 2016 and 2019 and documented in a CMI(C) Completion Report dated October 2019. MEC may still be present within the subsurface at the site which necessitates the need for LUCs. In addition, the minimum requirements by SCDHEC at former ranges in the MMRP are LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. The remedial action objectives for the MMRP site are to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The exit strategy is to continue the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. The current and future use of the site is as a closed MMRP site; currently, use of the property will not be

permitted inconsistent with the approved final remedy (e.g., prohibition on digging/excavation activities). Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1040_FTJA-004-R-01_FTJA Flight Club Salerno R

Env Site ID: FTJA-004-R-01

Cleanup Site: FTJA Flight Club Salerno R

Alias: AOC G

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/30/2019

RC Date: 10/30/2019

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 10

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	8/29/2002	6/10/2003
CS:	4/30/2004	6/30/2006
RFI/CMS:	6/30/2009	3/30/2016
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	3/15/2016	10/30/2019
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	11/1/2019	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1040 / FTJA-004-R-01 / AOC G [FTJA Flight Club (FJFC) Salerno Ranges] is in the north central portion of Fort Jackson, east of Wildcat Road. Since the 1980s, the 22-acre MMRP site has been used for recreational purposes and in conjunction with FJFC Saint Lo Range (45455.1048 / FTJA-005-R-01 / AOC H) for small recreational-type remote control aircraft. The site was historically used as a rocket, rifle, grenade, and small arms training range from the 1940s through the 1970s. The RFI/CMS Phase for the site began in 2009 and ended in 2016. During the RFI, lead was identified as a COC in surface and subsurface soils, and a total of three hot spot removal areas were identified in the RFI. Two subsurface MEC items and multiple Munitions Debris items were identified during the RFI. Due to the presence of these items, the potential exists for additional MEC to be present at the site. Based on the presence of MEC, the RFI recommended a minimum comprehensive surface clearance and the future land use of the site be restricted to surface activities. As stated in the CMS approved by SCDHEC in 2016, the selected remedial alternative for the site was 100% MEC surface clearance, removal of lead hot spots in surface soil with MEC subsurface clearance in excavation areas, and LUCs. Implementation of the final remedy was completed between 2016 and 2019 and documented in a CMI(C) completion report dated August 2019. The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at former ranges in the MMRP is LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. MEC may still be present within the subsurface at the site, which also necessitates the need for LUCs. The remedial action objectives for the MMRP site are to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. The exit strategy is to continue the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE LUCs will be required indefinitely. The current and future use of the site is as a closed MMRP site; currently, use of the property will not be permitted inconsistent with the approved final remedy (e.g., prohibition on digging/excavation activities). Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1041_FTJA-006-R-01_Mortar Range 5A, 7, and 8F

Env Site ID: FTJA-006-R-01

Cleanup Site: Mortar Range 5A, 7, and 8F

Alias: AOC I

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2055

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 4

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	8/29/2002	6/10/2003
CS:	4/30/2004	6/30/2006
RFI/CMS:	6/30/2009	8/31/2024
DES:	--	--
IRA:	6/8/2016	8/4/2024
CMI(C):	10/1/2024	9/30/2025
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	10/1/2025	9/30/2055

Site Narrative: 45455.1041 / FTJA-006-R-01 / AOC I (Mortar Range 5a, 7, and 8 Safety Fans) is in the northern section of the Weston Lake Area (WLA) at Fort Jackson. The site is made up of the safety fans for Mortar Ranges 5a, 7, and 8 which were operational in the 1950s, as well as the Moving Vehicle Submachine Gun No. 1 Range and the Dismounted Submachine Gun No 2 Range. The site only contains the safety fans and buffer area of the three mortar ranges. Total acreage for the Mortar Range 5a, 7, and 8 Safety Fans is 305 acres (230 acres land and 75 acres water) and excludes areas designated as operational. This site includes the portions of these mortar ranges that were designated as safety fans (not the firing lines or impact areas). The site does not include land and water overlapped by the Dismounted and Moving Vehicle Submachine Gun Area (45455.1043 / FTJA-007-R-01 / AOC J) located to the south and directly west. The RFI/CMS Phase for the site began in 2009 and will continue through 2024. During the RFI/CMS phase, the site moved forward in the corrective action process as two (2) areas- a 230 acres land portion of the site was addressed initially, to be followed by the 75 acres water portion. For the land portion the RFI and the CMS were approved by SCDHEC in 2013 and 2016, respectively. A statement of basis for the land portion describing the LTM LUCs final remedy was submitted and approved by SCDHEC in 2016. The CMI(C) installation of LUCs was completed in 2018 and the CMI(C) completion report was approved by SCDHEC in 2019. The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at former ranges in the MMRP is LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. Implementation of this final remedy for the land portion is being tracked as an IM phase, given the water portion of the site has not yet been addressed by an RFI/CMS. With respect to future actions at the site, implementation of LUCs will continue for the land portion of the site, and an RFI/CMS addressing the water portion of the site is currently ongoing. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. Given the minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all MMRP sites is LTM LUC in perpetuity, the selected final remedy (after completion of the RFI/CMS) is anticipated to be LTM LUCs for the entirety of the site (i.e., both the land

and water-based portions) along with annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1043_FTJA-007-R-01_D and MV Submachine Gun Ar

Env Site ID: FTJA-007-R-01

Cleanup Site: D and MV Submachine Gun Ar

Alias: AOC J

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/30/2025

RC Date: 9/30/2025

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 9/30/2055

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 9

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	8/29/2002	6/10/2003
CS:	4/30/2004	6/30/2006
RFI/CMS:	6/30/2009	8/31/2024
DES:	--	--
IRA:	3/20/2013	8/4/2024
CMI(C):	10/1/2024	9/30/2025
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	10/1/2025	9/30/2055

Site Narrative: 45455.1043 / FTJA-007-R-01 / AOC J (Dismounted and Moving Vehicle Submachine Gun Area) is in the northern section of the WLA at Fort Jackson. The site is 14 acres (four acres land and 10 acres water) and includes overlapping fans of three separate small arms ranges, including the Dismounted Submachine Gun No. 1 Range, the Moving Vehicle Submachine Gun Range, and the Dismounted Submachine Gun No. 2 Range, as well as including firing points and target areas of the Dismounted Submachine Gun No. 1 Range. The ranges operated during the 1940s and 1950s and were used for small arms training prior to construction of Weston Lake. The site excludes both the (a) areas designated as operational and (b) land and water overlapped by the Mortar Range 5a, 7, and 8 Safety Fans (45455.1041 / FTJA-006-R-01 / AOC I) located to the north and directly east. A portion of the submachine gun area, which is located within the main WLA, has been improved with picnic areas, rental cabins, and a small boat launch area. The RFI/CMS phase for the site began in 2009 and will continue through 2024. During the RFI/CMS phase, the site moved forward in the corrective action process as two (2) areas- a four acres land portion of the site was addressed initially, to be followed by the 10 acres water portion. For the land portion, the RFI and CMS were approved by SCDHEC in 2012. A statement of basis for the land portion describing the LTM LUCs final remedy was submitted and approved by SCDHEC in 2013. The CMI(C) installation of LUCs was completed and the CMI(C) completion report was approved by SCDHEC in 2014. The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at former ranges in the MMRP is LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. Implementation of this final remedy for the land portion is being tracked as an IM phase, given the water portion of the site has not yet been addressed by an RFI/CMS. With respect to future actions at the site, implementation of LUCs will continue for the land portion of the site, and an RFI/CMS addressing the water portion of the site is currently ongoing. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. Given the minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all MMRP sites is LTM LUC in perpetuity, the selected final remedy (after completion of the RFI/CMS) is anticipated to be LTM LUCs for

the entirety of the site (i.e., both the land and water-based portions) along with annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1044_FTJA-002-R-01_Small Arms Ranges East of

Env Site ID: FTJA-002-R-01

Cleanup Site: Small Arms Ranges East of

Alias: AOC E

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 3/15/2012

RC Date: 3/15/2012

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 10

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	8/29/2002	6/10/2003
CS:	4/30/2004	6/30/2006
RFI/CMS:	6/30/2006	4/30/2010
DES:	9/15/2010	3/15/2012
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	9/15/2010	3/15/2012
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	3/16/2012	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1044 / FTJA-002-R-01 / AOC E (Small Arms Ranges East of Chesnut Road) is located east of Chesnut Road, within the cantonment area of Fort Jackson. The 475-acre site contains both the Camp Jackson Ranges (45455.1045 / FTJA-001-R-01 / AOC D) and the Live Hand Grenade Court 2 (45455.1039 / FTJA-003-R-01 / AOC F). The MMRP site includes four separate ranges that were used between the 1940s and 1970s- the Transition Range, 1000-Inch Range, Pistol Range NR 2, and Landscape Target Range. The firing lines and target areas for the ranges occupy approximately 80 acres of the 475-acre site. The area has been redeveloped for use as a school and recreational area, as well as timber harvesting. No range features are discernable, but historical information provides general locations for firing lines and target areas. The SI Phase for the site began in 2004 and ended in 2006. The human health risk assessment indicated the single contaminant of potential concern (COPC), lead, did not pose a significant risk to human health or the environment. Due to the low-risk nature of environmental impacts as indicated by historical sampling and assessment results performed, and the low-risk nature of environmental impacts and subsequent minimal exposure concerns, the LUCs were recommended as the final remedy by Fort Jackson and agreed upon by SCDHEC. The statement of basis was approved by SCDHEC and the RCRA Permit Modification, incorporating the final remedy, was completed in 2010. The CMI plan was approved by SCDHEC in 2012, incorporates the final remedy [which is no further investigation with LUCs], and includes the distribution of literature about past land use and what to do if small arms are found to affected users of property (e.g., area has been redeveloped for use as a school and recreational area, as well as timber harvesting). The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at former ranges in the MMRP is LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. The remedial action objectives for the MMRP site are to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. The exit strategy is to continue the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The current and future use of the site is as a closed MMRP site; currently, use of the property will not be

permitted inconsistent with the approved final remedy (e.g., prohibition on digging/excavation activities unless coordination completed with SCDHEC). Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1045_FTJA-001-R-01_Camp Jackson Ranges (AOC D)

Env Site ID: FTJA-001-R-01

Cleanup Site: Camp Jackson Ranges (AOC D)

Alias: AOC D

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 12/15/2009

RC Date: 12/15/2009

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 10

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	8/29/2002	6/10/2003
CS:	4/30/2004	5/30/2009
RFI/CMS:	--	--
DES:	5/30/2009	10/15/2009
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	3/15/2009	12/15/2009
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	4/15/2010	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1045 / FTJA-001-R-01 / AOC D (Camp Jackson Ranges) is located east of Chesnut Road, within the cantonment area of Fort Jackson. The 62-acre site overlaps both the small arms ranges (45455.1044 / FTJA-002-R-01 / AOC E) and the Live Hand Grenade Court 2 (45455.1039 / FTJA-003-R-01 / AOC F). The MMRP site consists of five ranges that were used during World War I for small arms training- the 1000-Yard Range, 600-Yard Range, Machine Gun Range, Pistol Range, and 300-Yard Range. Since then, the area has been redeveloped and used for timber harvesting. No range features are currently discernable, but general locations can be determined from historical information. The SI Phase for the site began in 2004 and ended in 2009. The human health risk assessment indicated the single COPC, lead, did not pose a significant risk to human health or the environment. Due to the low-risk nature of environmental impacts as indicated by historical sampling and assessment results performed, and the low-risk nature of environmental impacts and subsequent minimal exposure concerns the LUCs were recommended as the final remedy by Fort Jackson and agreed upon by SCDHEC. The statement of basis was approved by SCDHEC and the RCRA Permit Modification, incorporating the final remedy, was completed in 2010. The CMI Plan was approved by SCDHEC in 2012, incorporates the final remedy [which is no further investigation with LUCs], and includes the distribution of literature about past land use and what to do if small arms are found to affected users of property (e.g., area has been redeveloped and used for timber harvesting). The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at former ranges in the MMRP is LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. The remedial action objectives for the MMRP site are to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. The exit strategy is to continue the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The current and future use of the site is as a closed MMRP site; currently, use of the property will not be permitted inconsistent with the approved final remedy (e.g., prohibition on digging/excavation activities). Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1048_FTJA-005-R-01_FJFC Saint Lo Range (AOC H)

Env Site ID: FTJA-005-R-01

Cleanup Site: FJFC Saint Lo Range (AOC H)

Alias: AOC H

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 10/30/2019

RC Date: 10/30/2019

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 10

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	8/29/2002	6/10/2003
CS:	4/30/2004	6/30/2006
RFI/CMS:	6/30/2009	6/30/2016
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	3/15/2016	10/30/2019
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	11/1/2019	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1048 / FTJA-005-R-01 / AOC H [FTJA Flight Club (FJFC) Saint Lo Range] is in the north central portion of Fort Jackson, east of Wildcat Road. Since the 1980s, the 19-acre MMRP site has been used for recreational purposes and in conjunction with FJFC Salerno Ranges (45455.1040 / FTJA-004-R-01 / AOC G) for small recreational-type remote control aircraft. The site was historically used as a machine gun range from the 1950s through 1970s. The RFI/CMS Phase for the site began in 2009 and ended in 2016. During the RFI, lead was identified as a COC in surface soils, and a total of three hot spot removal areas were identified in the RFI. As stated in the approved CMS approved by SCDHEC in 2016, the selected remedial alternative for the site was removal of lead hot spots in surface soil and LUCs. Implementation of the final remedy was completed between 2016 and 2019 and documented in a CMI(C) completion report dated October 2019. The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at former ranges in the MMRP is LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. MEC may be present within the subsurface at the site, which also necessitates the need for LUCs. The remedial action objectives for the MMRP site are to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. The exit strategy is to continue the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The current and future use of the site is as a closed MMRP site; currently, use of the property will not be permitted inconsistent with the approved final remedy (e.g., prohibition on digging/excavation activities). Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1071_FTJA-011-R-01_VA CEMETERY DUDDER AREA

Env Site ID: FTJA-011-R-01

Cleanup Site: VA CEMETERY DUDDER AREA

Alias: AOC S

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 3/31/2028

RC Date: 3/31/2028

RC Reason: Not assigned

SC Date: 4/1/2058

Program: ENV Restoration, Army

Subprogram: MR

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP: 9

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	4/15/2011	3/15/2012
CS:	4/15/2012	1/4/2017
RFI/CMS:	2/15/2019	8/4/2024
DES:	--	--
IRA:	2/15/2019	3/31/2028
CMI(C):	10/1/2024	3/31/2028
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	4/1/2028	3/31/2058

Site Narrative: 45455.1071 / FTJA-011-R-01 / AOC S [Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Cemetery Dudded Area] is located outside the boundaries of the US Army Garrison (USAG) Fort Jackson to the north of the Installation. In April 2010, the Army transferred 583.77 acres of property from Fort Jackson to the VA for use as a national cemetery. The property transfer was based upon a Congressional authorization dated October 2006. The Fort Jackson National Cemetery (FJNC) was established following issuance of a permit by the US Army to the VA on Feb. 19, 2008, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a national cemetery. The Army subsequently transferred 583.77 acres of land that makes up FJNC to the VA on April 16, 2010. FJNC is bounded to the north by Percival Road, to the east by Spears Creek Church Road, partially on the south by a portion of North Tower Road, and to the west by a portion of Wildcat Road. Based upon the analyses conducted prior to property transfer, a portion of the entire 583.77 acres FJNC site was listed in the Fort Jackson Corrective Action Permit issued by SCDHEC. This portion is 115.08 acres. An area covering 49.96 acres located in the southeast corner of the cemetery and within this 115.08-acre portion is overlapped by a restricted access potential Davy Crockett Range (DCR), which is subject to restrictions in accordance with a Nuclear Regulatory Commission license issued to the Department of Army. Portions of FJNC overlap with former safety fans of 1950s era mortar ranges, as well as small arms range fans. MEC has been encountered during previous investigations outside of AOC S at FJNC (landmines, landmine, fuzes, flares, grenades, illumination rounds, and one 75mm projectile). The site was overlapped by one former 1950s era mortar range safety fan, which is noted as both Mortar Range NR3 and NR4 on historical installation maps dated from 1949 to 1957. The area was also overlapped by other small arms range fans, including Squad in Defense Ranges NR 1 and NR 2, Close Combat Range NR 2, and Machine Gun Field Firing Range NR 1. The confirmatory sampling and historical records review (HRR) conducted at the permitted portion excluded the DCR. The total approximate area is 115.08 acres minus 49.96 DCR acres resulting in an approximate remaining 65.12 acres in which the confirmatory sampling/HRR addressed. The final confirmatory sampling and HRR report were approved by SCDHEC in correspondence dated Jan. 7, 2017. A NFA with

LUCs was approved for the 65.12 acres that does not overlap the DCR. The remaining area encompassing the DCR (49.96 acres) is denoted as requiring further investigation and LUCs. To address the immediate need of LUCs for the entirety of the permitted portion, due to acreage being owned by the VA, being off-post from Fort Jackson, and as required by SCDHEC, an interim action was executed in 2019 and is anticipated to continue through 2028 after a final remedy (which will include MEC clearance to the depth of anticipated future use) is approved and implemented. LUCs will consist of annual land use control inspections, signage, and any additional physical securities warranted by the Army, VA, and SCDHEC. In addition, this interim action for LUCs will involve the coordination between the Army and the VA to formally incorporate these required LUCs into the long-term master planning of the FJNC. The required investigation of the DCR area within the permitted portion will also be addressed by an investigation of the entire 115.08 acres permitted site, which was discussed and agreed upon by SCDHEC and the Army in April 2018. The RFI/CMS is currently ongoing. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. Given the minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all MMRP sites is LTM LUC in perpetuity, the selected final remedy (after completion of the RFI/CMS) is anticipated to be LTM LUCs for the entirety of the site along with annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1072_CC FTJA-01_CLOSED LANDFILL UNER POST-CLO

Env Site ID: CC FTJA-01

Cleanup Site: CLOSED LANDFILL UNER POST-CLO

Alias: SWMU 1/LF3

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-D

RIP Date: 12/15/2008

RC Date: 12/15/2008

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: Compliance-related Cleanup

Subprogram: CC

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP:

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	11/15/1989	1/15/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	8/15/1993	9/15/2008
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	9/15/2008	12/15/2008
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	12/30/2008	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1001 / FTJA-01 / SWMU 1 (Closed Sanitary Landfill 3) is an inactive, former 70-acre sanitary landfill located within the cantonment area at the end of Ivy Road, north of Semmes Road and east of Chesnut Road at the end of Ivy Road. The landfill is divided into two primary sections, a pre-1988 section (50 acres, west side) and a post-1988 section (20 acres, east side). The 50-acre pre-1988 section has a soil cover; this section was closed prior to current RCRA Subtitle D Regulations. The 20-acre, post-1988 section has undergone final closure in accordance with South Carolina Solid Waste Regulations RCRA Subtitle D). Note that (a) 45455.1001 / FTJA-01 / SWMU 1 addresses the 50-acre DERA-eligible Subtitle C SWMU-portion of landfill; and (b) 45455.1072 / CCFTJA-01 / SWMU 1 addresses the 20-acre CC-eligible formerly solid waste permitted RCRA Subtitle D portion of landfill. Based upon 2020 – 2021 re-survey events, the site acreage has been updated to approximately 81.4 acres. The areas of landfilled waste remain the same (with 50-acres RCRA Subtitle C and 20 acres Solid Waste Subtitle D), with the additional 11.4 acres including site features such as the former mulch site, former landfill operational areas, and topographical components. Closed Sanitary Landfill 3 was the Fort Jackson landfill from 1974 to 1994. Wastes permitted to be accepted by the trench and fill landfill, based on historical records, included residential and commercial municipal solid waste, C and D waste, horse stall tailings, infectious waste, asbestos containing material, furniture stripping waste, and kitchen grease trap, wash rack trap, and oil separator sludge. A Phase I RFI Report was completed in August 1999, and a Phase II RFI was approved by the SCDHEC in FY05. Several investigations have been conducted at SWMU 1 and have identified elevated concentrations of VOC, SVOC, pesticides, and RCRA metals in soil and VOCs, SVOCs, and RCRA metals in groundwater. An IM was completed in 2005, when an additional lift of soil was placed over deficient areas of the landfill to bring the cover thickness to at least two feet. The final cover material is a minimum of two feet thick, meeting the requirements set forth under Regulation Requiring Minimum Standards for Sanitary Landfill Design, Construction, and Operation. A CMS, the final remedy document, was approved by SCDHEC in 2008; however, a Fort Jackson Closed Landfill 3 Post-Closure Care Plan dated September 2013 was later approved by SCDHEC. An amended Post Closure Care Plan for the

site superseding the 2013 version was approved by SCDHEC in August 2021 and contains substantial reductions in the constituent's analyzed, frequency, and discontinuation of select locations for the semiannual monitoring. This post-closure care plan supersedes the CMS and includes the final remedial activities required at both the pre-1988 section (50 acres) and post-1988 section (20 acres, east side) of the landfill. Components of the selected remedy included a dermal cover and LUCs with groundwater monitoring. As specified in the Permit, LUCs include prohibition of excavation or breaching the dermal cover, unauthorized site access, withdrawal of groundwater, and residential use or development of the property, and signage. Monitoring includes semiannual sampling of groundwater and visual inspection of the dermal cover, quarterly methane observations, drainage improvements, vegetative cover, and access controls. VOCs and metals have been, and remain, the most detected COCs. The remedial action objectives for the landfill are to maintain the integrity of the dermal cover system to prevent human and wildlife contact with residual waste, to monitor groundwater for contamination emanating from the landfill, and to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. With respect to required semiannual groundwater monitoring, the MCL is used as the groundwater comparison standard if one exists, and the USEPA Region IX tap water RSL is used if there is no MCL. The minimum final remedy requirement by SCDHEC for all former landfills operated prior to promulgation of the state of South Carolina's solid waste regulations is LUC long-term monitoring in perpetuity. Due to the presence of residual waste in the landfill, risks exist due to direct contact with waste and to additional future releases of waste constituents to groundwater. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The exit strategy is to continue a ramp-down of LTM groundwater monitoring and adhere to the LUC LTM requirement through semiannual inspections and reporting. Fort Jackson may request further discontinuation or ramp-down for constituents at specific groundwater monitoring locations once LTM demonstrates constituent levels below applicable criteria for a minimum of three sampling events. The current and future use of the site is as a closed landfill; currently, use of the property will not be permitted other than to maintain the closed landfill and its soil and vegetative cover. Periodic Review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

45455.1075_CCFTJA-10_WONSON OB/OD GROUND

Env Site ID: CCFTJA-10

Cleanup Site: WONSON OB/OD GROUND

Alias: SWMU 12

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/10/2012

RC Date: 9/10/2012

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: Compliance-related Cleanup

Subprogram: CC

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP:

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	5/15/1989	9/15/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	1/15/1991	9/10/2012
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	--	--
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	9/11/2012	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1075 / CCFTJA-10 / SWMU 12 [Wonson Open Burning (OB)/Open Detonation (OD) Ground] is located off Century Division Road, in the southeastern part of the installation, approximately 2.3 miles east of Weston Lake. This three-acre former OB/OD site is located on a topographic ridge running between Colonel's Creek to the north and Jumping Run Creek to the south. Although the site is no longer used for OB/OD activities, it is located within an operational training area and lies within a 14000-acre section of Fort Jackson used for training by the South Carolina Army National Guard. The site was used by the 48th Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Detachment to dispose of unserviceable munitions from 1961 to 1978. Disposal consisted of burning small arms ammunition in trenches and detonating larger ordnance in pits. Petroleum fuel was used to ignite small arms ammunition. During the RFI/CMS phase that began in 1991, the site was found to be inert as far as soil and groundwater contamination. COPCs selected from the human health and ecological risk evaluations were chromium and lead in surface soil. The report concluded that although the constituents present do not appear to pose a threat to human health or the environment, a threat is still present from potential unexploded ordnance (UXO). The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at sites with potential UXO are LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. Accordingly, LUCs are required as part of the selected remedy for the site and will continue until such time that the area is re-activated for training purposes or otherwise becomes non-operational. The CMS was approved by SCDHEC in 2012 and describes the final remedy selection- LUCs, site access controls, signage, documentation of site as a former OB/OD Ground in the Base Master Plan, and annual inspections and reporting until such time that the operational status of the site changes. The remedial action objectives for the site are to ensure that future land use controls are maintained. The exit strategy is to continue the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The current and future use of the site is as a closed OB/OD Ground located within an operational range impact area (East Impact Area); currently, use of the

property will not be permitted inconsistent with the approved final remedy (e.g., prohibition on digging/excavation activities).

45455.1076_CCFTJA-18_INCHON OB/OD GROUND

Env Site ID: CCFTJA-18

Cleanup Site: INCHON OB/OD GROUND

Alias: SWMU 17

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 9/10/2012

RC Date: 9/10/2012

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: Compliance-related Cleanup

Subprogram: CC

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP:

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	4/15/1989	9/15/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	6/15/1991	9/10/2012
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	--	--
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	9/11/2012	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1076 / CCFTJA-18 / SWMU 17 [Inchon OB/OD Ground] is located on the eastern side of Left Boundary Inchon Road, approximately 1.0 mile north of Leesburg Road, within an operational range impact area (East Impact Area). The approximately 3-acres site slopes gently to the south and is bounded to the west by Left Boundary Inchon Road, to the south by firebreak 15 and to the north and east by woodlands. The site was first used by the 48th EOD Detachment to dispose of unserviceable ammunition in 1973. Use of the site was discontinued in 1981 due to noise complaints from off-installation residents to the south of Leesburg Road. Disposal consisted of burning small arms ammunition in trenches and detonating larger ordnance in pits. Petroleum fuel was used to ignite small munitions. All demolition and burning occurred in four burn pits, each approximately 10 feet in diameter and six feet in depth. During the RFI/CMS phase that began in 1991, the site was found to be inert as far as soil and groundwater contamination. COPCs selected from the human health and ecological risk evaluations were arsenic and chromium in surface and subsurface soil. The report concluded that although the constituents present do not appear to pose a threat to human health or the environment, a threat is still present from potential UXO. The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at sites with potential UXO are LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. Accordingly, LUCs are required as part of the selected remedy for the site and will continue until such time that the area is re-activated for training purposes or otherwise becomes non-operational. The CMS was approved by SCDHEC in 2012 and describes the final remedy selection- LUCs, site access controls, signage, documentation of site as a former OB/OD Ground in the Base Master Plan, annual inspections and reporting until such time that the operational status of the site changes. The Remedial Action Objectives for the site are to ensure that future land use controls are maintained. The exit strategy is to continue the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The current and future use of the site is as a closed OB/OD Ground located within an operational range impact area (East Impact Area); currently, use

of the property will not be permitted inconsistent with the approved final remedy (e.g., prohibition on digging/excavation activities).

45455.1077_CCFTJA-23_REMAGEN IMPACT RANGE

Env Site ID: CCFTJA-23

Cleanup Site: REMAGEN IMPACT RANGE

Alias: SWMU 23

Regulatory Driver: RCRA-C

RIP Date: 2/15/2008

RC Date: 2/15/2008

RC Reason: All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

SC Date: 9/30/2054

Program: Compliance-related Cleanup

Subprogram: CC

NPL Status: No

Hazardous Ranking Score: 0

RRSE: N/A

MRSPP:

Phase	Start	End
RFA:	6/15/1988	6/15/1990
CS:	--	--
RFI/CMS:	3/15/1993	2/15/2008
DES:	--	--
IRA:	--	--
CMI(C):	--	--
CMI(O):	--	--
LTM:	6/15/2008	9/30/2054

Site Narrative: 45455.1077 / CCFTJA-23 / SWMU 23 (Remagen Impact Area) is located northeast of Boyden Arbor Road in the northwestern portion of Fort Jackson, north of the Cantonment Area. The site is approximately five acres in size and covered with grasses with sparse weeds. The site is surrounded by a pine forest to the north, east, and west. The site was used to train troops in the use of hand grenades, including practice and high-explosive grenades. The five-acre range was active until 1979, when training activities were relocated to the new Remagen Range. The RFI/CMS Phase for the site began in 1993 and ended in 2008. During the RFI, numerous piles of hand grenade spoons and internal detonation devices were found. The primary risk (documented in the RFI) associated with this site is the potential presence of UXO; in addition, metals such as chromium, lead, and thallium are present in the soil at levels exceeding USEPA Region 9 RSL. As stated in the approved CMS approved by SCDHEC, the selected remedial alternative for the site was LUCs and groundwater monitoring until such time that the operational status of the site changes. Annual groundwater and LUC LTM activities began in 2008 and will continue until such time that the area is re-activated for training purposes or otherwise becomes non-operational. Due to UXO safety concerns and poor condition of the site, Army implemented a UXO clearance event (followed with site stabilization/best management practices) which was implemented in 2013. This event cleared UXO to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet bgs, provided a suitable site cover, conducted erosion control measures to stabilize soil at the site, and removed sediment that directly impacted the Gill Creek Watershed. Fifty-six live MEC items were detonated in place 250 pounds of munitions debris was inspected, certified, and disposed of. Following UXO clearance, the Natural Resource Conservation Service implemented site best management practices. This included grade control and retention pond structures constructed using on-site earth fill. After soil disturbance activities were completed, the entire bare area was vegetated to permanent cover. MEC may be present within the subsurface at the site, which necessitates the need for LUCs. The minimum requirements by SCDHEC at sites with potential UXO are LTM LUCs in perpetuity with requirements for annual inspections and reports submitted to SCDHEC documenting compliance with LUCs. The remedial action objectives for the

site are to ensure that future LUCs are maintained. The exit strategy is to continue the LUC LTM requirement through annual inspections and reporting. Since hazardous substances, pollutants, or contamination remains at the site above levels that allow for UU/UE. LUCs will be required indefinitely. The current and future use of the site is as a closed site; currently, use of the property will not be permitted inconsistent with the approved final remedy (e.g., prohibition on digging/excavation activities). Periodic review of the final remedy will be required every five years.

SITE SUMMARY

SITE CLOSEOUT SUMMARY

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
45455.1004	FTJA-04_WETSITE LANDFILL	5/31/1989
45455.1007	FTJA-07_FORMER HW STOR BUILDINGS 2640,26	9/30/2005
45455.1008	FTJA-08_FORMER PCB STG BLD 2668	9/30/2005
45455.1009	FTJA-09_FORMER WASTE OIL TANKS	6/30/2001
45455.1010	FTJA-10_INACTIVE WONSON OB/OD GROUND	9/30/2006
45455.1011	FTJA-11_INACTIVE 48TH EOD OB/OD GROUND	3/31/1992
45455.1012	FTJA-12_FORMER CARDBOARD RECYCLE STATION	5/31/1989
45455.1014	FTJA-14_VETERINARY INCINERATOR	5/31/1989
45455.1015	FTJA-15_WESTON LAKE SEWAGE TRT PLT	5/31/1989
45455.1016	FTJA-16_FORMER SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	8/31/1999
45455.1017	FTJA-17_FORMER USED OIL BURNING BOILERS	1/31/1990
45455.1018	FTJA-18_Inactive INCHON OB/OD Ground-SWM	3/31/2003
45455.1019	FTJA-19_FORMER TASC HW STORAGE AREA	1/31/1997
45455.1020	FTJA-20_Frmr PCB Sto.Area,Bldg 2569-SWMU	7/31/2003
45455.1022	FTJA-22_FORMER TASC WASTE SOLVENT CABINE	1/31/1997
45455.1023	FTJA-23_OLD REMAGEN IMPACT RANGE	3/15/2014
45455.1024	FTJA-24_OLD ROCKET GRENADE RANGE	1/31/1997
45455.1025	FTJA-25_FORMER DRMO BATTERY STORAGE AREA	1/31/1997
45455.1026	FTJA-26_ENERGY PLANT #3 DRAINAGE AREA	6/30/2001
45455.1027	FTJA-27_FORMER BLDG F2182 WASH PAD & O/W	12/31/1999
45455.1028	FTJA-28_BLDG 9428 WASH PAD & O/W SEPARAT	6/30/2005
45455.1029	FTJA-29_FORMER TANK 5453	6/30/1995
45455.1030	FTJA-30_FORMER ROADS & GROUNDS STORAGE A	12/31/2006
45455.1031	FTJA-31_FORMER SHED 1617 AREA	6/30/2001
45455.1033	FTJA-33_FORMER BLDG 1611 WASH PAD& O/W S	6/30/2001
45455.1035	FTJA-36_TANKS 1619 & 1700 - (AOC B)	9/30/2003
45455.1036	FTJA-37_FORMER VARSOL UST	9/30/2003
45455.1037	FTJA-38_SINGLE SOLDIERS HOUSING BARRACKS	11/30/2005
45455.1049	FTJA-001_PBC FORT JACKSON PBC	9/30/2013
45455.1050	FTJA-40_TANK REPAIR SHOP	10/31/2006
45455.1051	CCAOC Q_MW6-10	12/31/2012
45455.1052	CC AOC K_Soils Eval. Adjacent to SWMU 21	9/30/2011
45455.1054	CCUST 1699_UST Site Remediation	3/31/2012
45455.1069	CCUST 3499_PAIO OFFICE BUILDING	3/15/2016
45455.1042	FTJA-010-R-01_SUBMACHINE GUN AREA	6/30/2006
45455.1046	FTJA-008-R-01_MORTAR RANGE	6/30/2006
45455.1047	FTJA-009-R-01_RIFLE GRENADE RANGE NR2	6/30/2006
45455.1056	PBA@MR Jackson_PHASE II PBA for MR @ FOR	9/30/2015

CRL ID	Site Name	Site Closeout Date
45455.1065	CCUST4436_ UST SITE REMEDIATION AT 4436	1/31/2005
45455.1066	CCUST 4446_ UST SITE REMEDIATION AT 4446	8/31/2005
45455.1067	CCUST4460_ UST SITE REMEDIATION AT 4460	9/30/2004
45455.1068	CCUST 4470_ UST SITE RESTORATION AT 4470	8/31/2005
45455.1073	CC ORAP N_ CC GC SAFR CMLX	9/30/2019
45455.1074	CC ORAP S_ ORAP SOUTHERN BOUNDARY SITE	9/29/2019

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community Involvement Plan (Date Last Reviewed):	5/1/2023
Technical Review Committee Establishment Date:	N/A
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Establishment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Date:	N/A
RAB Adjournment Reason:	N/A
Reasons for Not Establishing RAB:	No sufficient, sustained community interest in a RAB has been expressed by the community
RAB Date of Solicitation from Community:	9/1/2023
RAB Results of Solicitation:	People have turned out to the public meetings, but no written community responses have been received to date.
Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):	N/A
TAPP Title:	N/A
Potential TAPP:	N/A
Administrative Record Location:	Richland Library Main, 1431 Assembly Street, Columbia, SC 29201
Information Repository Location:	Fort Jackson, DPW, Environmental Division, 2563 Essayons Way Fort Jackson

FIVE-YEAR / PERIODIC REVIEW SUMMARY

Status	Review Type	Start Date	End Date	Plans Narrative	Actions Narrative	Results Narrative
Completed	PR	10/1/2016	9/30/2021	Reevaluate in five years.	Actions identified at sites SWMU 1 (45455.1001, 45455.1072), SWMU 2 (45455.1002), SWMU 3 (45455.1003), SWMU 6 (45455.1006), SWMU 14 (45455.1013), SWMU 48 (45455.1032), SWMU 49 (45455.1038), AOC AA (45455.1055), and AOC Y (45455.1034).	All actions identified are entirely or partially in progress/scheduled under a task order award except those at SWMU 3 (45455.1003), SWMU 48 (45455.1032), SWMU 49 (45455.1038), and AOC Y (45455.1034).
Planned	PR	10/1/2021	9/30/2026	N/A	N/A	N/A