

FY2016

FORT MCNAIR

Army Defense Environmental Restoration Program

Installation Action Plan

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Statement of Purpose

The purpose of the Installation Action Plan (IAP) is to outline the total multiyear cleanup program for an installation. The plan identifies environmental cleanup requirements at each site or area of concern (AOC), and proposes a comprehensive, installation-wide approach, along with the costs and schedules associated with conducting investigations and taking the necessary remedial actions (RA).

In an effort to coordinate planning information between the restoration manager, the US Army Environmental Command (USAEC), Fort McNair, the executing agencies, regulatory agencies, and the public, an IAP was completed. The IAP is used to track requirements, schedules, and budgets for all major Army installation cleanup programs.

All site-specific funding and schedule information has been prepared according to projected overall Army funding levels and is, therefore, subject to change.

Acronyms

AAFES	Army & Air Force Exchange Service
AEDB-R	Army Environmental Database-Restoration
AOC	Area of Concern
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DC	District of Columbia
DCEHA	District of Columbia Environmental Health Administration
DCRBCA	Washington DC Risk Based Corrective Action Criteria
DD	Decision Document
DDOE	District Department of Environment
DES	Design
FMMC	Fort Myer Military Community
FRA	Final Remedial Action
FS	Feasibility Study
FTMCN	Ft. McNair
FY	Fiscal Year
HQ	Headquarters
IAP	Installation Action Plan
ID	Identification
IMCOM	Installation Management Command
IMP(C)	Implementation (Construction)
IMP(O)	Implementation (Operations)
INV	Investigation
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
ISC	Initial Site Characterization
JBM-HH	Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall
JFHQ	Joint Force Headquarters
K	thousand
LPH	Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbon
LTM	Long-Term Management
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MDW	Military District of Washington
N/A	Not applicable
NCR	National Capital Region
NDU	National Defense University
NFA	No Further Action
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PFC	Physical Fitness Center
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
PX	Post Exchange

Acronyms

RA	Remedial Action
RA(C)	Remedial Action - Construction
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RBCA	Risk Based Corrective Action
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy-in-Place
ROD	Record of Decision
RRSE	Relative Risk Site Evaluation
SI	Site Inspection
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
TRC	Technical Review Committee
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USAEC	US Army Environmental Command
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WWII	World War II

Acronym Translation Table

CERCLA

Preliminary Assessment(PA)

Remedial Investigation(RI)

Feasibility Study(FS)

Remedial Design(RD)

Remedial Action (Construction)(RA(C))

Remedial Action (Operation)(RA(O))

Long Term Management(LTM)

Interim Remedial Action(IRA)

RCRA Underground Storage Tank (UST) Site Phase Terms

= Initial Site Characterization(ISC)

= Investigation(INV)

= Corrective Action Plan(CAP)

= Design(DES)

= Implementation (Construction)(IMP(C))

= Implementation (Operations)(IMP(O))

= Long Term Management(LTM)

= Interim Remedial Action(IRA)

Installation Information

Installation Locale

Installation Size (Acreage): 112

City: Washington, DC

County:

State: District of Columbia

Other Locale Information

Fort McNair encompasses 112 acres in the southwest portion of the District of Columbia.

Installation Mission

Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall (JBM-HH) provides installation services and support to Military members, civilians, retirees and their families with a quality of life commensurate with the quality of their service. On order, provide base support to Military District of Washington (MDW)/ Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ)-National Capital Region (NCR) facilitating deployment of forces for homeland defense and defense support to civil authorities in the NCR.

Lead Organization

IMCOM

Lead Executing Agencies for Installation

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Baltimore District

Regulator Participation

Federal US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region III

Local District Department of the Environment (DDOE)

National Priorities List (NPL) Status

FORT MCNAIR is not on the NPL

Installation Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)/Technical Review Committee (TRC)/Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) Status

Installation at RIP/RC.

Installation Program Summaries

IRP

Primary Contaminants of Concern: Metals, Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)

Affected Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

5-Year / Periodic Review Summary

5-Year / Periodic Review Summary

Status	Start Date	End Date	End FY
Planned	201904	201904	2019

5-Year / Periodic Review Details

Associated ROD/DD Name	Sites
AAFES Groundwater Monitoring	FTMCN-09
Future Fitness Center Remedial Action	FTMCN-08

Cleanup Program Summary

Installation Historic Activity

Fort McNair is a permanent, 112-acre, US Army installation located in the southwest part of District of Columbia (DC). It is bordered on the west by the Washington Channel and on the south by the Anacostia River. Tenants of the installation include headquarters (HQ), US Army MDW, the National Defense University (NDU)(consisting of the National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces), and the Inter-American Defense College.

Fort McNair was established in 1791. It is the second oldest Army installation continuously in active service in the nation. It has been designated a National Historic Landmark. General George Washington appropriated the land in 1791 as part of Major Pierre L'Enfant's plan for the NCR. Very little construction occurred until 1803 when an arsenal was built. The arsenal was not an effective defense against the British and it was captured in 1814. In 1817 the post rebuilt and named the arsenal Washington Arsenal. It served as a distribution, testing, and repair center for locally manufactured weapons. The arsenal was closed in 1881 and the post was renamed Washington Barracks.

From 1898 to 1909 a general hospital, the precursor of Walter Reed Army Hospital, was located at Fort McNair. Major Walter Reed was assigned to this post and it was here that he conducted his research into the cause of yellow fever before his death in 1902. Engineering activity on the post was considerable during World War I; however, after the war the engineering school was moved to where Fort Belvoir is today. During World War II (WWII) the Army War College was used as the HQ for the Army Ground Forces, commanded by Brigadier General Lesley J. McNair. The post was later named after McNair who was killed in action in Normandy on July 17, 1944. Due to its historical significance as the second oldest continuously used post, the prestige of the NDU, and the architectural importance of its design and structures, Fort McNair has been designated a National Historic District and the National War College has been designated a National Historic Landmark on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1964 Fort McNair was listed as a local historic district by the DC Historic Preservation Office, and in 1978, Fort McNair was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service.

Fort McNair reports to Installation Management Command (IMCOM).

On Oct. 1, 2009, Fort McNair, Fort Myer (formerly Fort Myer Military Community [FMMC]) and Henderson Hall were combined as part of the joint base actions under the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) to form JBM-HH.

Installation Program Cleanup Progress

IRP

Prior Year Progress: Annual periodic reviews are being conducted at the two open sites: FTMCN-08 and FTMCN-09.

Future Plan of Action: To conduct annual inspections to ensure that land use has not changed.

FORT MCNAIR
Army Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Installation Restoration Program

IRP Summary

Installation Total Army Environmental Database-Restoration (AEDB-R) Sites/Closeout Sites Count: 9/7

Installation Site Types with Future and/or Underway Phases

2 Underground Storage Tank
(FTMCN-08, FTMCN-09)

Most Widespread Contaminants of Concern

Metals, Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)

Media of Concern

Groundwater, Soil

Completed Remedial Actions (Interim Remedial Actions/ Final Remedial Actions (IRA/FRA))

Site ID	Site Name	Action	Remedy	FY
FTMCN-07	AST NUMEROUS	FRA	OTHER	1985
FTMCN-08	OLD TEMPO BOILER-FITNESS CENTER SITE	FRA	WASTE REMOVAL - DRUMS, TANKS, BULK CONTAINERS	1998
FTMCN-09	REMEDICATION AAFES SERVICE STATION	FRA	DUAL-PHASE EXTRACTION	2004

Duration of IRP

Date of IRP Inception: 198301

Estimated Date for Remedy-In-Place (RIP)/Response Complete (RC): 200312/200312

Date of IRP completion including Long Term Management (LTM): 204609

IRP Contamination Assessment

Contamination Assessment Overview

The Second and O Street site (formerly known as the Old Tempo Boiler - Fitness Center Site), FTMCN-08, is the location of expansion of the NDU and construction of a new physical fitness center (PFC). The site is located across from Fifth Avenue and the existing swimming pool, north of Building 62, Lincoln Hall. Temporary buildings owned by the government services administration occupied the site during WWII. The buildings were demolished in 1987. The site is located by the former Washington Canal, which was later renamed James Creek Canal. The canal provided access for water traffic carrying goods through the city during the 19th century. In 1887 the banks along the canal were raised through the addition of fill and dredging. The canal was later abandoned and after 1920 it became a dump/burn pit. The canal was replaced by an underground culvert in the 1930s, and in the 1940s temporary WWII buildings were built on the site. The heating facility for the buildings used coal and oil. In 1987 two USTs, each with a 20,000-gallon capacity, were removed. Little to no plume migration is occurring due to the age and viscous nature of the fuel oil and tightness of the soil. Detectable groundwater contamination ends before reaching the river. The Anacostia River is approximately 1,200 feet south of the site, at the end of the former canal. The most significant contaminants found in soils at the site are lead, arsenic, and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). The TPH is also found in groundwater at the site.

In June 1994 the Fort McNair post exchange (PX) gas station, FTMCN-09, (active) groundwater pump-and-treat system began operation. In October and November 1991 a total of seven tanks (numbered 11 through 17) and associated piping were removed. During excavation of the tanks, approximately two feet of free-product was observed in the base of the pits. A total of approximately 14,000 gallons of contaminated water was removed from the tanks and tank pits. A CAP was prepared, which included site remediation. The District of Columbia Environmental Health Administration (DCEHA) directive required FMMC to operate the pump-and-treat system with monthly wastewater sampling and quarterly groundwater monitoring. In fiscal year (FY)98 the FMMC implemented a two-phase extraction system, and after approximately six months of operation monthly groundwater monitoring indicated an absence of free-product. In June 1998 the DCEHA gave approval to permanently discontinue and remove the treatment system and change from monthly monitoring to semiannual monitoring. The DCEHA has reviewed the risk assessment work plan and approved it upon elimination of vapor intrusion pathways at Building 43, remediation of groundwater to DC risk-based corrective action (DCRBCA) guidance document table 5-4, and evaluation of the potential preferential pathways associated with utility lines in the area.

A free-product/groundwater remediation system was initiated in May 1994 and ceased operation in August 1997. A two-phase extraction system was initiated in August 1997 in order to expedite soil and groundwater remediation.

After approximately ten months of operation, monthly groundwater monitoring indicated an absence of free-product. In June 1998 the DCEHA gave approval to permanently discontinue and remove the treatment system and change from monthly monitoring to semiannual monitoring. The DCEHA reviewed the risk assessment work plan and approved it upon elimination of vapor intrusion pathways at Building 43 and remediation of groundwater to DCRBCA guidance. Based on the recent response from DDOE, with the addition of a charcoal filter to the vapor reduction system, an air discharge permit is not required. Therefore, the vapor reduction system will be installed and operated at Building 43 in FY2009.

The site is the current location of the recently constructed PFC and the recently constructed Lincoln Hall expansion of the NDU. The results of an environmental investigation for the PFC site are in the final report - site investigation report, PFC site, Fort McNair, Washington, DC, dated March 11, 2005. The purpose of this investigation was to delineate the extent and magnitude of contamination in shallow soils beneath the PFC site. The report includes the most recent soil and groundwater quality data available. Relatively minor levels of TPH contamination were identified across much of the site, except for the eastern portion; however, since petroleum-contaminated soil has been removed from the portion of the site where the PFC was built, as well as from other portions of the site, less contamination remains at the site today than was noted in the report. A total of 10,612 tons of nonhazardous soils designated as petroleum contaminated were removed from this site.

Subsequent to the site investigation report, URS Group, Inc. completed a final report for the excavation of soil associated with the proposed PFC site, which is summarized in the final report for the Excavation at the Proposed PFC Site, Ft. McNair, Washington DC (Feb. 22, 2008). The purpose of the report was to assist the USACE and FMMC with the successful construction of the PFC at Fort McNair by documenting site excavation.

At the location of the recently constructed Lincoln Hall expansion of the NDU, excavations associated with the construction have removed some of the petroleum-contaminated soil from this site and, consequently, most likely reduced groundwater contaminant concentrations.

Initial site investigation findings can be found in the final report - Site Clearance Report for Site Clearance Investigation Fitness

IRP Contamination Assessment

Contamination Assessment Overview

Center, Fort McNair, Washington DC (Feb. 17, 1997), prepared by Woodward Clyde Inc. In addition to historical groundwater and soil sampling data, this report presents the most recent available soil and groundwater sampling data for monitoring wells 2, 4, 5, and 6 on this site.

Further soil investigation was conducted by URS Group, Inc. in 2002 in preparation for construction. This report also contains the most recent available groundwater sampling data for monitoring wells 3 and 7 on this site. Investigation findings are presented in the final report - Delineation of Contaminated Soil February 2002, Proposed Fitness Center Site, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC (April 2002).

The most recent groundwater sampling data for monitoring wells 1 and 8 is found in the URS Group, Inc. prepared final report - Semiannual Groundwater Sampling Event February 2005, Building 43 and Second and O Street Site, Ft McNair, Washington DC (October 2005).

A report detailing the excavation of a trench to recover free-phase liquid petroleum hydrocarbon (LPH) is found in the final report - Closeout Report for the Soil Excavation and LPH Recovery, Second and O Street Site (formerly Proposed PFC Site), Fort McNair, Washington, DC (October 2005). This report concluded that the excavation of soil and vacuum extraction of groundwater/LPH appears to have successfully removed most of the recoverable product at this site. This is supported by the observation that only negligible product sheen was present on groundwater in the trench prior to it being backfilled. It is likely that any residual product will degrade naturally. With most of the free-phase product removed, future contaminant migration has been minimized. Thus, the recommendation was made that the site be considered for risk-based closure.

The DDOE reviewed the Risk-Based Corrective Action (RBCA) reports prepared by URS Group, Inc. and issued a no further action (NFA) directives for Fort McNair gasoline service station, Fort McNair NDU, and PFC on Feb. 14, 2012, Aug. 28, 2012, and Sep. 11, 2012, respectively.

Cleanup Exit Strategy

Annual inspections to ensure land use has not changed will be conducted indefinitely.

IRP Previous Studies

	Title	Author	Date
1995	Sample Analysis Report of Fort McNair Fitness Center Site	General Physics Corp.	MAY-1995
	Contamination Assessment Survey for Fort McNair Fitness Center	General Physics Corp.	JUN-1995
1997	Work Plans - 2 - Phase Bldg 3, PX Gas Station (Fort McNair)	Radian International LLC	AUG-1997
1998	Project Summary Report, 2 Phase Remediation System, Bldg 43 PX Gas Station	Radian International LLC	JUL-1998
2000	Work Plan - Proposed Fitness Center	URS	JAN-2000
	Delineation of the shallow refusal area of the proposed Fitness Center (Fort McNair)	URS	JUN-2000
	Risk Assessment Work Plan	URS Corporation	FEB-2005
2005			
2011	Sampling Plan Memo, Fort McNair, LUST Soil and Groundwater Investigation	URS Group Inc.	MAY-2011
2012	Summary Letter Report, Sampling Event November 2011	URS Group Inc.	JAN-2012
	District of Columbia, RBCA, Tier 1 and Tier 2A Forms Risk Assessment Report, and Request for No Further Action Closure Status, Fort McNair Gasoline Service Station (Building 43)	URS Group Inc.	JAN-2012
	District of Columbia, Risk Based Corrective Action (DCRBCA), Tier 1 Report Forms Risk Assessment Report, and Request for No Further Action Closure Status Fort McNair Physical Fitness Center	URS Group Inc.	JUL-2012
	District of Columbia, Risk Based Corrective Action (DCRBCA), Tier 1 Report Forms Risk Assessment Report, and Request for No Further Action Closure Status, Fort McNair - National Defense University	URS Group Inc	JUL-2012

FORT MCNAIR

Installation Restoration Program

Site Descriptions

Site Name: OLD TEMPO BOILER- FITNESS CENTER SITE

STATUS

Regulatory Driver: RCRA

RRSE: LOW

Contaminants of Concern: Metals, Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)

Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Phases	Start	End
ISC.....	199408.....	199505
INV.....	199511.....	199609
CAP.....	199701.....	199709
DES.....	199709.....	199712
IMP(C).....	199712.....	199803
LTM.....	199803.....	204609

RIP Date: N/A

RC Date: 199803

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Second and O Street site (formerly known as the Old Tempo boiler - fitness center site), FTMCN-08, is the location of the NDU expansion and a new PFC. The site is located across from Fifth Avenue and the existing swimming pool, north of Building 62, Marshall Hall. Temporary buildings owned by the government services administration occupied the site during WWII. The buildings were demolished in 1987. The heating facility for the buildings used coal and oil. In 1987 two USTs, each with a 20,000 gallon capacity, were removed. Little to no plume migration is occurring due to the age and viscous nature of the fuel oil, and tightness of the soil. Detectable groundwater contamination ends before reaching the river. The Anacostia River is approximately 1,200 feet south of the site, at the end of the former canal. The most significant contaminants found in soils at the site are lead, arsenic, and TPH. TPH is also found in groundwater at the site. Soil remediation was conducted during military- funded construction activities.

Between summer 2011 and spring 2012, sampling was completed quarterly, as required by the DDOE. The data compiled from the last three events demonstrated that all the data met the DCRBCA Tier I closure criteria. Therefore, the PFC and NDU sites were closed by DDOE on Sep. 11, 2012 and Aug. 28, 2012, respectively; however, because waste was left in place, and the NFA letter stipulated that DDOE shall be notified if land use changes, the USAEC has determined that annual inspections will be required by the government to ensure that current land use has not changed. The first annual inspection was completed in March 2014 and annual inspections will continue indefinitely.

CLEANUP/EXIT STRATEGY

The DDOE reviewed RBCA reports, prepared by URS Group, Inc. and issued NFA directives for Fort McNair gasoline service station, Fort McNair PFC, and Fort McNair NDU on Feb. 14, 2012, Sep. 11, 2012, and Sep. 28, 2012, respectively.

Because waste was left in place, annual inspections will be conducted by the government to ensure that current land use does not change.

Site Name: REMEDIATION AAFES SERVICE STATION

STATUS

Regulatory Driver: RCRA

RRSE: LOW

Contaminants of Concern: Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)

Media of Concern: Groundwater, Soil

Phases	Start	End
ISC.....	199008.....	199104
INV.....	199104.....	199201
CAP.....	199201.....	199205
DES.....	199205.....	199303
IMP(C).....	199405.....	200312
IMP(O).....	199405.....	200312
LTM.....	200312.....	204609

RIP Date: 200312

RC Date: 200312

SITE DESCRIPTION

In October and November 1991 a total of seven tanks (numbered 11 through 17) and associated piping were removed at the Fort McNair PX gas station, FTMCN-09. During excavation of the tanks, approximately two feet of free-product was observed in the base of the pits. A total of approximately 14,000 gallons of contaminated water was removed from the tanks and tank pits. A CAP was prepared, which included site remediation.

A free-product/groundwater remediation system was initiated in May of 1994, and ceased operation in August of 1997. A two-phase extraction system was initiated in August of 1997 in order to expedite soil and groundwater remediation. After approximately 10 months of operation, monthly groundwater monitoring indicated an absence of free-product. In June 1998, the DCEHA gave approval to permanently discontinue the treatment system, and change from monthly monitoring to semiannual monitoring. A vapor reduction system was installed and operated at Building 43 in FY2009 based on DCEHA comments and approval of the risk assessment work plan.

During July 2011, one round of sampling was completed as required by the DDOE. The data compiled show that naphthalene, methyl tertiary butyl ether, and benzene exceed the risk-based criteria under the DCRBCA Program. Although the exceedances were significant, a sub-slab vapor mitigation system was installed beneath Building 43 to prevent gasoline and gasoline additive vapors from entering the building. This system and the data collected in July 2011 were entered into the DCRBCA Tier I report for case closure at the end of January 2012, and was closed in February 2012; however, because waste was left in place, and the NFA letter stipulated that DDOE shall be notified if land use changes, the USAEC has determined that annual inspections will be required by the government to ensure that current land use has not changed. The first annual inspection was completed in March 2014. A second annual inspection was completed in April 2015 and is reported in Annual Review of leaking underground storage tank (LUST) Cases #92007 (Building 43), #94056 National Defense University (NDU), and Physical Fitness Center (PFC) Fort McNair, District of Columbia, prepared by Engineering Division, U.S. Army Engineers District, Baltimore, Maryland, 2015. All sites appeared to be in excellent condition, and no site changes were noted; however, the site of the LUST case adjacent to Building 43 (PX and Gas Station for Fort McNair) is currently scheduled for development as the US Army Transportation Agency Headquarters and Operating Facility. Future site changes will be noted in the annual inspections.

CLEANUP/EXIT STRATEGY

The DDOE reviewed the RBCA report, dated Jan. 23, 2012, prepared by URS Group, Inc. and issued a NFA directive for Fort McNair gasoline service station [LUST Case no. 92-007] on Feb. 14, 2012.

Groundwater samples were collected in November 2011 for PFC (LUST Case no. 92039). There were no concentrations detected above the tier 1 screening levels during this sampling event. Groundwater samples were collected in September 2010, July and November 2011, and February 2012 for NDU (LUST Case no. 94056). Naphthalene in a groundwater sample was detected above

Site ID: FTMCN-09

Site Name: REMEDIATION AAFES SERVICE STATION

the 2011 DDOE screening criteria.

A DCRBA report was prepared and provided to DDOE in 2012. The site received NFA letter from DDOE.

Because waste was left in place, annual inspections will be conducted by the government to ensure that current land use does not change.

Site Closeout (No Further Action) Summary

Site ID	Site Name	NFA Date	Documentation
FTMCN-01	WASHRACK ADJ TO BLD 37	198410	Study Completed, No Cleanup Required
FTMCN-02	IADC PHOTO LAB BLD 52	199710	There is no evidence of chemical contamination. See Dewberry & Davis report 10/3/97. Study Complete, No Cleanup Required
FTMCN-03	STEAM PLANT CHEMICAL WST WTR DISCHARGE	199705	No evidence of chemical contamination. See Dewberry & Davis report 5/28/97. Study Complete, No Cleanup Required
FTMCN-04	PX MOTOR SHOP WASH RACK	198410	Study Completed, No Cleanup Required
FTMCN-05	PHOTO HOBBY LAB BLD 45	198410	Study Completed, No Cleanup Required
FTMCN-06	UST NUMEROUS	198410	Study Completed, No Cleanup Required
FTMCN-07	AST NUMEROUS	198410	All Required Cleanup(s) Completed

IRP Schedule

Date of IRP Inception: 198301

Past Phase Completion Milestones

1985

PA (FTMCN-01 - WASHRACK ADJ TO BLD 37, FTMCN-02 - IADC PHOTO LAB BLD 52, FTMCN-03 - STEAM PLANT CHEMICAL WST WTR DISCHARGE, FTMCN-04 - PX MOTOR SHOP WASH RACK, FTMCN-05 - PHOTO HOBBY LAB BLD 45, FTMCN-07 - AST NUMEROUS)
 RA(O) (FTMCN-07 - AST NUMEROUS)
 ISC (FTMCN-06 - UST NUMEROUS)
 RA(C) (FTMCN-07 - AST NUMEROUS)
 INV (FTMCN-06 - UST NUMEROUS)
 SI (FTMCN-01 - WASHRACK ADJ TO BLD 37, FTMCN-02 - IADC PHOTO LAB BLD 52, FTMCN-03 - STEAM PLANT CHEMICAL WST WTR DISCHARGE, FTMCN-04 - PX MOTOR SHOP WASH RACK, FTMCN-05 - PHOTO HOBBY LAB BLD 45, FTMCN-07 - AST NUMEROUS)

1991

ISC (FTMCN-09 - REMEDIATION AAFES SERVICE STATION)

1992

INV (FTMCN-09 - REMEDIATION AAFES SERVICE STATION)
 CAP (FTMCN-09 - REMEDIATION AAFES SERVICE STATION)

1993

DES (FTMCN-09 - REMEDIATION AAFES SERVICE STATION)

1995

ISC (FTMCN-08 - OLD TEMPO BOILER- FITNESS CENTER SITE)

1996

INV (FTMCN-08 - OLD TEMPO BOILER- FITNESS CENTER SITE)

1997

RI/FS (FTMCN-03 - STEAM PLANT CHEMICAL WST WTR DISCHARGE)
 CAP (FTMCN-08 - OLD TEMPO BOILER- FITNESS CENTER SITE)

1998

IMP(C) (FTMCN-08 - OLD TEMPO BOILER- FITNESS CENTER SITE)
 RI/FS (FTMCN-02 - IADC PHOTO LAB BLD 52)
 DES (FTMCN-08 - OLD TEMPO BOILER- FITNESS CENTER SITE)

2004

IMP(C) (FTMCN-09 - REMEDIATION AAFES SERVICE STATION)
 IMP(O) (FTMCN-09 - REMEDIATION AAFES SERVICE STATION)

Projected Phase Completion Milestones

See attached schedule

Projected Record of Decision (ROD)/Decision Document (DD) Approval Dates

Site ID	Site Name	ROD/DD Title	ROD/DD Date
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Final RA(C) Completion Date: 200312

Schedule for Next Five-Year Review: 2019

Estimated Completion Date of IRP at Installation (including LTM phase): 204609

FORT MCNAIR IRP Schedule

= phase underway

SITE ID	SITE NAME	PHASE	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22+
FTMCN-08	OLD TEMPO BOILER- FITNESS CENTER SITE	LTM						
SITE ID	SITE NAME	PHASE	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22+
FTMCN-09	REMEDATION AAFES SERVICE STATION	LTM						

Community Involvement

Technical Review Committee (TRC): None

Community Involvement Plan (Date Published): 201309

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB): No

Reason Not Established: Installation at RIP/RC.

Additional Community Involvement Information

A community involvement plan (CIP) was developed for JBM-HH in 2013. Community interviews in the area surrounding JBM-HH were conducted in 2013 and incorporated into the CIP.

Administrative Record is located at

The administrative record is located in the Directorate of Environmental Management, JBM-HH, Fort Myer, Virginia. Installation documentation was digitized in 2012.

Information Repository is located at

There is no current Information Repository. It may be located in a branch of the Arlington Public Library in Arlington, Virginia and is anticipated to be established in calendar 2016.

Current Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP):N/A

TAPP Title: N/A

Potential TAPP: N/A

