



**Proposed Plan
Former Raritan Arsenal Site
U.S. EPA and GSA Area –
Hazardous and Toxic Waste/Munitions and Explosives of Concern in Soil and Sediment
Edison and Woodbridge, New Jersey**

The Proposed Plan

This Proposed Plan presents a No Action decision for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/General Services Administration Area (EPA/GSA Area) located at the Former Raritan Arsenal (FRA) in Edison and Woodbridge Townships, New Jersey and summarizes technical documents that demonstrate there are no unacceptable risks for human health or the environment at the site. This Proposed Plan, prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), New England and New York Districts, presents the proposed response to Hazardous and Toxic Waste (HTW) soil and sediment contamination, and munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) at the U.S. EPA/GSA Area and the USACE rationale for recommending no further action. The site-wide groundwater and potential vapor intrusion (VI) was addressed in a separate Proposed Plan (April 2017).

Introduction

This Proposed Plan provides information to the public on the USACE's recommended response for HTW soil/sediment contamination and MEC that may remain buried in soil at the EPA/GSA Area at the FRA in Edison, New Jersey. This Proposed Plan presents the USACE's rationale for selection of the no action decision for the EPA/GSA Area, which is based on investigative and removal actions that demonstrate there are no unacceptable risks for human health or the environment that require remedial action.

The FRA has been divided into several areas of investigation, referred to as Remedial Investigation (RI) Areas, based on a combination of property ownership, land use, and historical Investigation Area boundaries. The EPA/GSA Area is one of these RI Areas. Site-wide

groundwater and potential vapor intrusion (VI) concerns are evaluated in a separate Feasibility Study (FS) (November 2016), Proposed Plan (April 2017), and Decision Document (May 2019). This No Further Action Proposed Plan is for the EPA/GSA Property and evaluates two potential site contaminants:

- HTW contamination in sediment and soil
- Presence and potential of finding MEC associated with historical Department of Defense (DoD) activities

Figure 1 presents a Site Layout of the FRA. The EPA/GSA Property abuts the northwestern FRA property line and is outlined in orange.

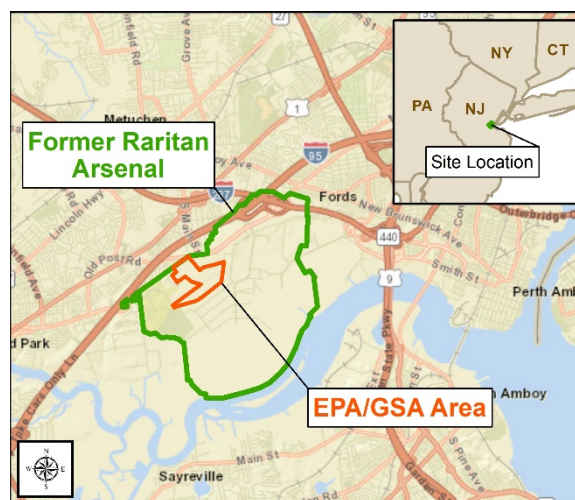


Figure 1 – General Location of Former Raritan Arsenal and EPA/GSA Area

USACE, New York District, is the lead agency responsible for managing the project and provides required direction and guidance for its execution. The U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville and USACE, New England District, provide technical support. The lead regulatory agency is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). Federal environmental laws govern



characterization and response activities at federal facilities. Investigation and environmental restoration of FRA has been conducted under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program – Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS). The overall goal of DERP-FUDS is to achieve environmental restoration of FRA and to address potential human health and environmental risks associated with past Department of Defense (DoD) activities. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establish procedures for site investigation, evaluation, and remediation. USACE is required by DERP-FUDS to execute the environmental restoration program in

accordance with CERCLA and NCP. USACE has been working in accordance with CERCLA to evaluate potential impacts from past activities at FRA and identify remedial responses. In accordance with federal law and regulations, state involvement is sought in the form of reviews. USACE has also been conferring with the local stakeholders about community concerns regarding the site since the 1990s.

As the lead agency for implementing the environmental response program for FRA, USACE has prepared this Proposed Plan in accordance with CERCLA Section 117(a) and Section 300.430(f)(2) of the NCP to continue its community awareness efforts and to encourage public participation. After the public has the opportunity to review and comment on this Proposed Plan, USACE will summarize and respond to the comments received during the public comment period and at a public meeting. Information on the times and places for public comment and the public meeting are shown in the Public Comments highlight box.

USACE will carefully consider all comments received from the public and provide responses which will be compiled into a Responsiveness Summary. The decision on which action is appropriate for the EPA/GSA Property will be detailed in a Decision Document (DD), which will include the Responsiveness Summary. This Proposed Plan highlights key information from previous investigations including weight-of-evidence evaluation of available information that was documented in the *Final Remedial Investigations and Removal Actions Summary Report* (March 2020).

The 2020 RI and Proposed Plan supporting documents are available for review through the USACE website for the FRA:

<http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Raritan>

To access the 2020 RI and the Proposed Plan, click on the ‘Public Documents’ link in the webpage above.

Public Comments Are Requested

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

12 January 2022 – 14 February 2022

Written comments on this Proposed Plan can be submitted to USACE during the comment period. Comment letters must be postmarked no later than 14 February 2022 and can be sent to Mr. James Kelly, USACE New England District, Project Manager and Engineering Technical Lead,

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

New England District

696 Virginia Road

Concord, MA 01742-2751

Comments can also be sent by email to: James.A.Kelly@usace.army.mil

PUBLIC MEETING

12 January 2022 at 7 PM

USACE will host a virtual information session from 7 to 8 PM at to provide information and answer questions in an informal setting. This meeting will include a brief introduction and summary by USACE.

[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Telephone Connection: 833-450-2356

Meeting ID: 854 690 187#



Other documents related to the EPA/GSA Property can be obtained directly from the USACE Project Manager and Engineering Technical Lead –

Mr. James A. Kelly.

Email: James.A.Kelly@usace.army.mil

Phone: 978-318-8227

Information Repository

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District

2890 Woodbridge Avenue

Edison, NJ 08837

Site History and Background

Where is the Former Raritan Arsenal?

The FRA is located on approximately 3,200 acres along the north bank of the Raritan River, mostly in Edison Township with a portion of the site located in Woodbridge Township, approximately 20 miles southwest of lower Manhattan. It is bordered to the north and northwest by Woodbridge Avenue (Route 514), to the southwest by Mill Road and the Industrial Land Reclamation (ILR) Landfill, and to the east by vacant and industrial properties. Figure 1 presents the FRA location.

What was the Former Raritan Arsenal used for?

The FRA was used by the U.S. Army from 1917 to 1963. Operations at the arsenal included the receipt, storage, shipment, and decommissioning of ordnance, arms, and machinery. Some waste material, including ordnance and chemical agents, were reportedly buried on site. It has also been reported that explosive materials were routinely destroyed by surface burning or burning in chambers or pits. Accidental explosions in magazine buildings and outdoor storage areas reportedly scattered materials over large areas and drove ordnance fragments into the ground. Site operations were phased out between 1961 and 1963.

Today much of the northern portion of the FRA is developed by private landowners which have built Raritan Center, a major industrial park complex which includes the EPA/GSA Area, Thomas Edison County Park and Middlesex County College. The southern portion of FRA has

remained primarily tidal marsh with limited development since the closing of the FRA in 1963.

The EPA-Region 2 is currently using a significant portion of the EPA/GSA Area for office and laboratory space, concentrated in existing buildings located in the northern portion of the site. The southern portion of the EPA/GSA Area contains paved walking paths but is largely undeveloped wooded areas and unused building foundations.

What is the history of the EPA/GSA Area?

The EPA/GSA Area occupies approximately 178 acres in the north-central portion of the FRA. The former land use within the EPA/GSA Area varied widely and included areas reportedly used for demolition of munitions-related components, maintenance buildings with various types of shops, warehouse areas, a vehicle processing area, a former small arms firing range, and various dumping and disposal areas.

Based on what is known about historic DoD uses at the EPA/GSA Area, the following soil Investigation Areas have been identified (see Figure 2). Each Investigation Area is briefly described below.

- **Area 1** – Former Demolition Area.
- **Area 18A** – Former GSA/U.S. Army Pond Area.
- **Area 18B** – Former Firing Range.
- **Area 18C** – Former Landfill, Disposal, and Vehicle Processing Area.
- **Area 18E** – Former Maintenance Area.
- **Area 18F** – Former Warehouses.
- **Area 18G** – Former Dump.

Area 1 (0.57 acres) is a former demolition ground that was reportedly used after World War I and into the early 1930s for the destruction of adapter boosters, point and base detonating fuses, and 37 millimeter (mm) to 6-inch gun projectiles.

Area 18A is three acres and was formerly a man-made pond, first appearing in a 1951 aerial



photograph. It was identified as a “tar pit” during an archival research investigation completed by USACE in 1991. The appearance of the tar pit in 1951 coincided with the appearance of two oil tanks. Information on the time frame of disposal and specific disposal practices was not provided in the available archival reports.

Area 18B is approximately 50 acres, surrounds **Area 18A**, and includes the former location of a firing range. Little information regarding specific operations at the firing range was available, but it appears that only small arms firing occurred as confirmed by remedial investigations and removal actions conducted. The extent of the former firing range was roughly delineated by historical ground scars noted while reviewing historical aerial photographs.

Area 18C is 58 acres and includes the foundations of two former DoD buildings (Buildings 255 and 256) that were demolished in August 2014, asphalt and railroad areas, and undeveloped land. A portion of the area was historically used as a dumping ground for building debris; however, the extent of dumping/landfill is not clear. Some of the debris that was dumped was known to contain asbestos. The area containing asbestos is approximately 0.25 acre within the larger total landfill area and is referred to as the Asbestos Landfill. The total landfill area is much larger than the Asbestos Landfill as indicated by the large amount of building debris throughout the area surrounding the Asbestos Landfill. This landfill was used to dispose of GSA-directed demolitions. Contamination (asbestos and non-asbestos related) associated with this landfill area is not related to historical DoD activities but rather from GSA-lead demolition in the late 1970s and early 1980s and was not quantitatively evaluated in the RI. It is USACE understanding that this area will be addressed by GSA.

Area 18C also contains a large, paved area adjacent to former Buildings 255 and 256 that has been “washed out”. There were considerable depressions and changes in elevation across the lot. The cause of these conditions is not known but may be the result of differential settling of potentially contaminated fill material below the

asphalt. Former Buildings 255 and 256 were historically used for vehicle storage, assembly, repair, and painting.

A significant portion of **Area 18D** is within the EPA/GSA Area. However, based on ongoing concerns at **Area 18D** associated with MEC, a separate RI report, specifically for **Area 18D** is being developed.

Area 18E includes three former Army buildings that were demolished by EPA in 1997: Building 14 served as a small arms shop; Building 15 served as a machine shop; and Building 19 was referred to as a vehicle rebuild assembly shop. Review of historical aerial photography indicated that the three buildings were joined together as of 1940.

Area 18F is approximately 43 acres and historically contained a small arms packing operation and several warehouses. Three of the original buildings are currently being used by EPA (Buildings 205, 209, and 212). The remaining buildings have been demolished. Building 202 and Building 203 were demolished in 1994 by EPA.

Building 202 was used for parts storage and truck storage in 1918 and 1919. Inert ordnance materials including fuses, bomb casings, wooden containers, and cartridge cases were stored in Building 202 in 1935. A reproduction office including blueprint machines, dark rooms, and sinks was located at an unspecified location within Building 202. This building was referred to as the packing and shipping shed in 1943. Wrenches, ordnance tools, and shovels were stored in Building 202 in 1946. Reported historical use in Building 202 for small arms packing suggested the possibility of MEC. The area was surface cleared in 1963 during closure of the arsenal and is almost entirely covered by original FRA structures.

Inert ordnance materials including fuses, bomb casings, wooden containers, and cartridge cases were stored in Building 203 in 1935. A pit of unspecified size was located along a steam pipe trench at an unknown location within Building 203.



A railroad line ran between former Buildings 202 and 203. The area between former Buildings 202 and 203 has been filled with brick, concrete, and other building demolition debris by EPA.

Area 18G is approximately 21 acres and was historically used for equipment storage, as a gasoline station and automotive shop, and as a dump. The dump was reportedly used by Columbia Salvage Company to dispose of scrap material generated during historical ammunition salvage operations. The timeframe associated with dumping activities is not known. In 1919, FRA was assigned the task of salvaging "...ammunition that was either so old that it was considered obsolete or so deteriorated that its continued presence within the former Arsenal might prove hazardous." Columbia Salvage Company was one of three salvage companies that began conducting ordnance salvage operations in 1919 directly on or near FRA grounds under the direction of military personnel.

A gasoline station storage building and automotive shop were historically located near the northern corner of **Area 18G**, where it borders **Area 18F**. The exact dates for when the station was constructed and removed are unknown. However, the station was actively utilized by EPA/GSA into the 1980s. Two USTs previously located in this area were removed by EPA in 1991.

A site drainage feature referred to as the **Area 18B Stream** is present within the **Area 18B**. Although referred to as a stream in historical documents, the **Area 18B Stream** is actually an intermittent storm water drainageway constructed by DoD when the Raritan Arsenal was active. The **Area 18B Stream** is fed by two 48-inch diameter storm drains that collect stormwater runoff from upgradient locations including rooftops and paved areas.

What is MEC?

MEC consists of specific categories of military munitions that have explosive properties that may pose unique safety risks. MEC categories include:

- Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) – an explosive weapon that did not explode upon detonation

and may still pose a hazard or risk of detonation.

- Discarded military munitions (DMM) – abandoned military munition not properly disposed of.
- Munitions constituents (MC) – materials from UXOs or DMMs in concentrations sufficient to pose an explosive hazard.

What are the sources of HTW contaminants in the environment?

Like elsewhere at FRA, historical contaminants at the EPA/GSA Area consisted of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals in surface and subsurface soils, and VOCs and metals in groundwater. Potential sources of these contaminants related to DoD operations were evaluated in the RI.

Additionally, MEC can be a potential source of HTW contamination. The potential presence of MEC was evaluated in the RI.

One source of soil contamination is the varied military-related operations that occurred between 1916 and 1963 at the FRA. Historical military uses at the EPA/GSA Area that may have contributed to the contamination include its use as an arsenal and weapons storage and handling facility, as well as a number of manufacturing and troop training missions.

Since transfer of the FRA from the Army to other entities, non-DoD-related diffuse anthropogenic contamination sources (i.e., PAHs and historical pesticide use) have contributed to the site contamination levels. Examples of non-DoD contamination sources include, among others, the application of pesticides and herbicides, introduction of fill material into some areas, chemical spills/releases by private enterprises, asphalt paving, historical building demolition and debris disposal, road and parking lot maintenance, uncontrolled dumping, and brush fires.



Individuals that could be exposed to soil and to a lesser extent sediment include groundskeepers, construction/utility workers, and indoor workers. Additionally, the baseline human health risk assessment (BHHRA) looked at risks to hypothetical future residents to provide information on remediation to unlimited use and unrestricted exposure levels (UU/UE). These receptors have the potential to be exposed to surface and/or subsurface soil via incidental ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation of dust emissions, and inhalation of VOCs released from soil.

Site Characterization

As noted previously, results of the groundwater and VI investigation and USACE's response to these issues are summarized in a Decision Document dated May 2019.

What has the USACE done to investigate the soil and sediment in the EPA/GSA Area?

Various studies including multiple RIs have been performed to investigate the soil and sediment contamination issues at the EPA/GSA Area since the closing of the FRA. The *Final Remedial Investigations and Removal Actions Summary Report* (March 2020) summarizes all the previous studies and interim removal/remedial actions performed at the EPA/GSA Area and presents the BHHRA.

The RIs used a variety of characterization tools that are highlighted below (see the RI Characterization Tools highlight box). The RIs evaluated all identified potential contamination within the EPA/GSA Area.

RI Characterization Tools

- Archival searches
- Geophysical surveys
- MEC surveys
- Test pit investigations
- Soil samples
- Sediment samples
- Groundwater monitoring well installation and sampling

The first investigation performed was documented in a report prepared in 1963 by the Letterkenny Army Depot that discussed the results of a decontamination (explosive residue only) effort performed by the Army during the closure of the FRA. Numerous follow-on investigations and response actions have included:

- Archival searches to identify areas of potential contamination including HTW and MEC based on historical DoD operations.
- Subsurface Geophysical and MEC surveys.
- Large-scale soil, sediment, and groundwater investigations that delineated and characterized the levels of contamination throughout the EPA/GSA Area.
- Response actions performed at **Areas 18A, 18B, 18C** (Building 256, Drum Disposal Areas 1 through 4), **18E**, and **18F** to remove identified contaminated areas.
- Capping/covering of the Asbestos Landfill in **Area 18C**.
- Underground storage tank removals.
- Ongoing monitoring of the groundwater plumes in AOCs 2, 4, and 8.
- A BHHRA that evaluated soil and sediment exposure within the EPA/GSA Area using health-protective assumptions on the current and future uses of the EPA/GSA Area.

What has the USACE done to investigate MEC in the EPA/GSA Area?

A number of geophysical and MEC surveys have been performed within the EPA/GSA Area with no MEC discoveries. Based on historical uses of the Investigative Areas, the EPA/GSA Area had only one area with a history of potential MEC (**Area 1**). **Area 1** has a reported history of destruction of adapter boosters, point and base detonating fuses, and 37-mm and 6-inch gun projectiles. Investigations were conducted in **Area 1** in 1988 and 1992 that included both MEC and intrusive investigations and no MEC items were found. It was concluded that no additional MEC investigations were warranted.



Areas 18A, 18B, 18C, 18E, 18F, and 18G were also investigated for MEC. A removal action completed in 2002 in **Area 18B** removed items considered munition debris (MD) and not MEC. Small arms ammunition debris consisting of expended bullets embedded in the backstop of a small arms range target berm were found in **Area 18B**. The only additional related items found were incidental discoveries documented as one 57-mm projectile (inert) recovered from **Area 18E** and one empty machine shell recovered from **Area 18G**. Both of these items were considered anomalous findings as there were no other items discovered and the historic use in these areas does not involve ordnance or munitions. The lack of MEC findings even after investigatory work is supported by general historical use of the areas.

What did the RI, BHHRA, and BERA conclude?

The historical RIs and the 2020 RI performed at the EPA/GSA Area focused on all areas known or suspected to be contaminated and thoroughly investigated the nature and extent of the contamination. Environmental sampling at the EPA/GSA Area began in the mid-1980s. Soil samples have been analyzed for over 150 chemical compounds, including VOCs, SVOCs, PAHs, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, explosives, and metals.

The available soil and sediment data were compared against restricted and unrestricted use screening criteria from EPA and NJDEP. The results of the comparisons indicate that the residual contamination is isolated to a few areas that are a result of non-DoD sources. Further, when viewed from an area-wide perspective, the average soil concentrations are not a concern for any future use of the EPA/GSA Area. It is clear that contamination in the **Area 18B** Stream is present as demonstrated by the results of a 2013 sediment sampling event. However, the sediment levels are the result of upgradient, non-DoD sources.

As part of the RI, a BHHRA was conducted to estimate the potential for current and future effects of soil and sediment contaminants on human health. The BHHRA calculated potential human health risks for two exposure areas (EAs) in the EPA/GSA Area: the Soil EA and the

Drainage Ditch EA. The Soil EA consists of the entire EPA/GSA Area with the exception of the site drainage ditches and associated features which represent the Drainage Ditch EA. The rationale for evaluating exposures to the media in the site drainage ditches separately from the rest of the EPA/GSA Area is that the frequency of exposure is likely to be much lower in the drainage ditches due to limited accessibility and attractiveness than elsewhere within the EPA/GSA Area. Calculating risks separately for the EAs allows for separate risk management decisions to be made for each EA.

Soil data collected from the Asbestos Landfill located within Investigation **Area 18C** were not evaluated in the RI or BHHRA as the source of the contamination (asbestos and non-asbestos constituents) is not from DoD activities. The Asbestos Landfill is a result of GSA-directed demolition conducted in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) that were evaluated in the BHHRA were selected by comparing the maximum detected concentration of each analyte with available risk-based screening levels. The selected COPCs that were evaluated in the BHHRA included PAHs, pesticides, PCBs, and metals.

Risks calculated in the BHHRA were evaluated to determine the need for a remedial action. For cancer effects, a “cancer risk” was calculated. For noncancer health effects, a “hazard index” (HI) was calculated. The key concept for a noncancer HI is that a “threshold” (measured as an HI of less than or equal to one) exists below which noncancer health hazards are not expected to occur. Because it represents a threshold, a greater HI is not a reliable measure of a greater effect.

COPCs that exceed a 1×10^{-4} cancer risk (one excess cancer risk in a population of 10,000) or an HI of one typically require remedial action at the site. If remediation is required, the remediation goals are set with consideration of the CERCLA acceptable cancer risk limit of 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6} which corresponds to a one in ten thousand to a one in a million excess cancer risk, and an HI of one for noncancer effects.



When all of the uncertainties, background levels, and non-DoD sources of contamination are considered, the BHHRA concluded that the potential exposure and consequent risks to adults and children using or potentially using the EPA/GSA Area and coming into contact with site soils and sediments are not a concern for current or future risks to human health and the environment. That is, the site cancer risks were less than 1×10^{-4} and the noncancer hazards were less than one, the CERCLA acceptable limits for human health risks associated with site specific contaminants.

A site wide screening level ecological risk assessment (SLERA) for soil, surface water, and sediment was completed in March 2004. As a follow-up to the SLERA, a baseline ecological risk assessment (BERA) for soil and sediment was completed in 2008. The EPA/GSA Area was considered in both ecological investigations. Based on the results of the ecological evaluations, ecological risks within the EPA/GSA Area are either not of concern or not attributable to DoD activities and should not be considered for remedial action.

The conclusions of the BHHRA and BERA are based on all chemical data available to define the nature and extent of soil and sediment contamination within the EPA/GSA Area. Therefore, the lack of MEC findings after all the investigatory work in the EPA/GSA Area is supported by the general historic use of the area. Based on this information, there are no remaining MEC issues associated within the EPA/GSA Area that require additional investigation or evaluation. The lead agency has determined that no action is necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment.

Next Steps

What happens next?

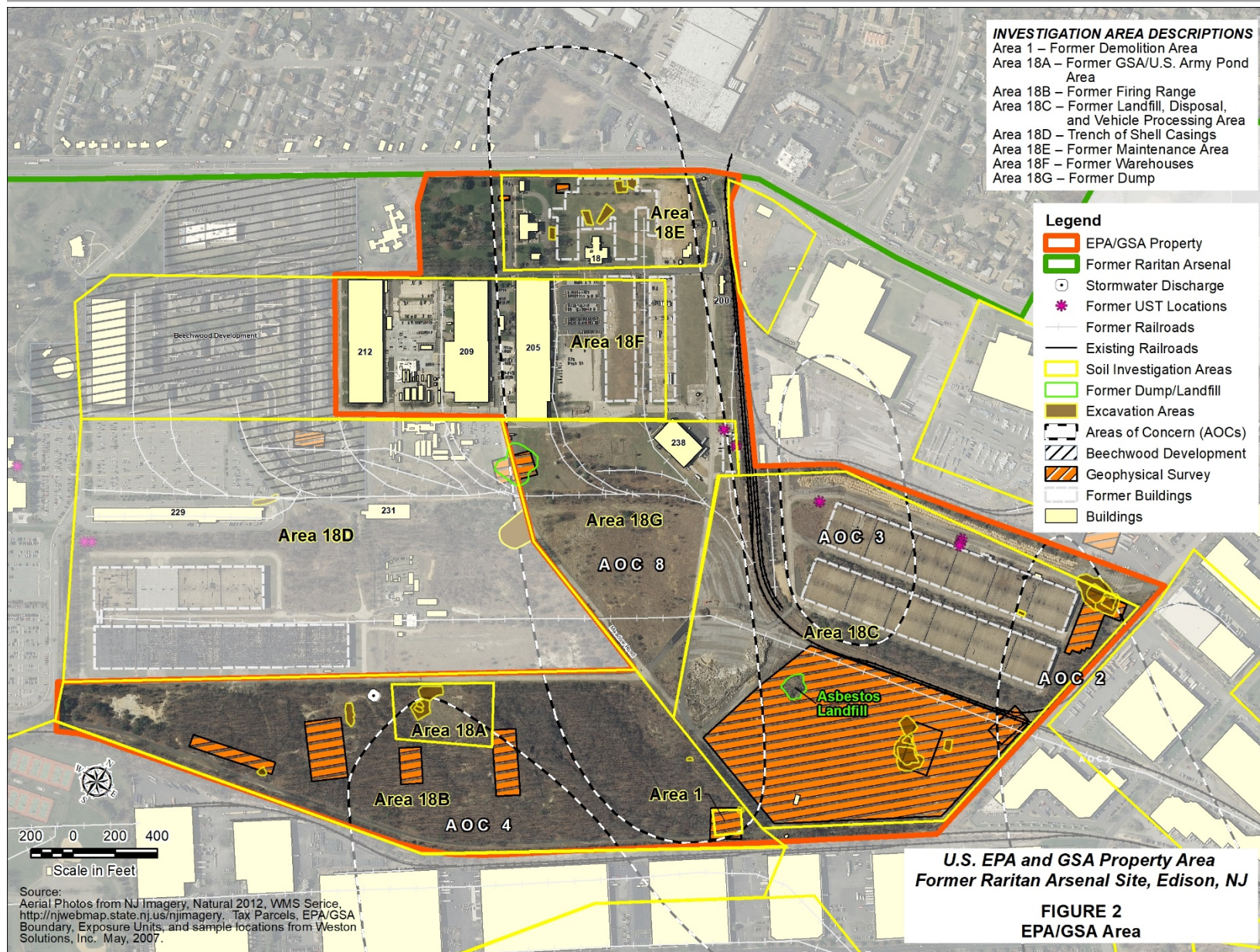
USACE will conduct a virtual public meeting on 12 January 2022. Once the community has reviewed this Proposed Plan, USACE and the NJDEP will consider all comments received from the public. USACE will provide written responses to all comments and combine them into

a Responsiveness Summary, which will be included in the DD for the EPA/GSA Area. The DD will describe the No Further Action determination for soil and sediment at the EPA/GSA Area and summarize community comments and USACE responses. USACE and NJDEP anticipate that the DD will be finalized and signed before the end of 2022, at which time it will be made available to the public and on USACE's webpage for FRA:

<http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Raritan>

The **public comment period** for this Proposed Plan is 33 days from 12 January 2022 to 14 February 2022. Contact information is provided in the Contact section of this plan.

None of the CERCLA Section 121 statutory determinations are necessary because no remedy is being selected.





Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOC	Area of Concern
BERA	Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment
BHHRA	Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
COC	Constituent of Concern
COPC	Contaminants of Potential Concern
DD	Decision Document
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DDM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
EA	Exposure Areas
FRA	Former Raritan Arsenal
FS	Feasibility Study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GSA	General Services Administration
HI	Hazard Index
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste
ILR	Industrial Land Reclamation
MC	Munitions Constituents
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MD	Munitions Debris
mm	millimeter
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
RI	Remedial Investigation
SLERA	Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment
SVOC	Semivolatile Organic Compound
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.EPA/EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UU/UE	Unlimited Use/Unrestricted Exposure Levels
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VI	Vapor Intrusion
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Glossary of Terms

Administrative Record: The documents that form the basis for the selection of a response action compiled and maintained by the lead agency.

Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment: An analysis of the potential adverse human health effects caused by hazardous-substance exposure in the absence of any actions to control or mitigate these exposures under current and future site uses.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.



Decision Document (DD): A legal, technical, and public document that explains the rationale and remedy decision for a given site. It also summarizes the public's involvement in the decision process.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP): Congressionally authorized in 1986, DERP promotes and coordinates efforts for the evaluation and cleanup of contamination at Department of Defense (DoD) installations and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). The DERP statute [10 U.S.C. 2701(a)] requires that the environmental restoration program be subject to, and in a manner consistent with, CERCLA and the NCP.

Feasibility Study (FS): A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The RI data are used to define the objectives of the response action, to develop remedial action alternatives, and to undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of the alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study.

FUDS Sites: Facility or site which was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States at the time of actions leading to contamination by hazardous substances, for which the Secretary of Defense shall carry out all response actions with respect to releases of hazardous substance from that facility or site.

Information Repository: A repository, generally located in libraries of other publicly accessible locations in or near communities affected by the FUDS project, which contains accurate and up-to-date documents reflecting ongoing environmental restoration activities. The information repository may contain information beyond the scope of the administrative record because the documents in the administrative record relate to a particular response action selection decision at a site. This may include historical documents, public notices, public comments, and responses to those comments.

Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC): Specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, specifically composed of (a) unexploded ordnance, (b) discarded military munitions, or (c) munitions constituents (e.g., TNT, RDX) present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.

Remedial Investigation (RI): A process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the feasibility study. The RI includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides comprehensive environmental restoration services for the Army, Department of Defense (DOD), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Energy (DOE), and other federal agencies. The DOD has designated USACE to oversee the environmental program at the Site, under the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) program.



Contact Information

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Information Repositories

Information Repository
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Edison, NJ 08837

Central Information Repository
USACE New York District Office
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New York, NY 10278-0090

Information can also be found through the
USACE New York District website for the FRA:

<http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Raritan>