



**PROPOSED PLAN**  
**FORMER RARITAN ARSENAL**  
**DREDGE SPOIL AREA 5**

**FUDS PROJECT NO. CO2NJ008403**  
**MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**

**The Proposed Plan**

This **proposed plan** presents a no further action decision for Dredge Spoil Area (DSA) 5 as part of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) investigation at the Former Raritan Arsenal (FRA) Munitions Response Site (MRS) located in Middlesex County, New Jersey, and summarizes technical documents that demonstrate there are no unacceptable exposure risks for human health or the environment at DSA 5. This proposed plan provides a review of the investigations conducted of munitions at DSA 5. This plan summarizes the USACE rationale for recommending no further action at DSA 5.

**INTRODUCTION**

This proposed plan provides information to the public regarding investigations of munitions at Dredge Spoil Area (DSA) 5 in the Borough of Sayreville, New Jersey performed as part of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)'s investigation of the Former Raritan Arsenal (FRA) Munitions Response Site (MRS) located in Middlesex County, New Jersey. This plan provides the USACE's rationale for selection of the no further action decision for DSA 5, which is based on investigative and removal actions that demonstrate there are no unacceptable exposure risks for human health or the environment that require remedial action.

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 former federal facilities. Investigation and environmental restoration of the FRA has been conducted under the **Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)– Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)** <sup>1</sup>. The overall goal of DERP-FUDS is 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)**, a federal environmental statute, 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 DoD activities at the FRA and identify appropriate remedial responses. NJDEP has been involved in this process. In accordance with federal law and regulations, state involvement is sought in the form of reviews and advice. USACE has also been conferring with local stakeholders about community concerns regarding the FRA since 1990.

As the lead agency implementing the environmental response program for the 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 had the opportunity to review and comment on this proposed plan, USACE will respond to the comments received during the public comment period, including any comments received during the

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to the Glossary of Terms on Page 10.



public meeting. The comments will be included in the responsiveness summary of the **Decision Document**. Information about the **public comment period** and the public meeting is shown below.

**Public Comments Are Requested**

**PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**

July 5 to August 7, 2021 (33 days, not to include start date)

Written comments on this proposed plan may be submitted to USACE during the comment period. Comment letters must be postmarked no later than August 7, 2021, and may be sent to Amanda Regan (USACE, New York District, Project Manager):

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Attn: Amanda Regan  
2890 Woodbridge Avenue  
Edison, NJ 08837

[Amanda.M.Regan@usace.army.mil](mailto:Amanda.M.Regan@usace.army.mil)

**PUBLIC MEETING**

July 20, 2021 at 7pm

USACE will host a virtual information session 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: 929-336-5955  
Meeting ID: 620 309 423#

USACE will carefully consider all comments received from the public, and responses will be compiled into a responsiveness summary. The decision as to which action is appropriate for DSA 5 will be detailed in a decision document, which will include the responsiveness summary.

This proposed plan highlights key information from previous reports prepared for DSA 5, including site characterization details provided in the **remedial investigation (RI)** report (CH2M HILL, Inc. [CH2M], 2019). The **Administrative Record** file and other documents that support this proposed plan are available for review at the information

repositories or through the USACE New York District website for the FRA:

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

**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  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, NY 10278

**SITE HISTORY AND BACKGROUND**

The FRA is located on approximately 3,200 acres on the northern bank of the Raritan River in Middlesex County, New Jersey (Figure 1). Historical data provided the basis for extending the RI beyond the FRA boundary to include DSA 5.



**Figure 1. Location of the Former Raritan Arsenal**

The majority of the FRA land area lies within the Township of Edison, with a portion located in Woodbridge Township. It is bordered to the north and northwest by Woodbridge Avenue, to the southwest by Mill Road and the Industrial Land



Reclamation Landfill, and to the east by the Raritan River.

The FRA was initially developed to facilitate military shipments during World War (WW) I. The initial land purchased for development of the FRA consisted of tidal marsh, quarries, and farmland. The War Department purchased the land in December 1917, and construction of the Raritan Arsenal was underway by the beginning of 1918. Ordnance was first received at the Raritan Arsenal during the early phases of construction. On May 2, 1918, the Raritan Arsenal contained military facilities that included magazines, a railway network, locomotive houses, docks, warehouses, assembly and process buildings, administration buildings, storage buildings, and living quarters, and was declared operational (Weston Solutions, Inc. [Weston], 2007).

The principal function of the Raritan Arsenal was to store, handle, and ship various classes of ordnance and military supplies. Other activities and missions included assembly of automobiles, trucks, tanks, and motorized artillery; preservation, renovation, and manufacture of munitions; salvaging, linking, belting, clipping, packing, demilitarizing, and maintaining ammunition; requisition, research, and development of ordnance; military supply chain management; and troop training.

In March 1961, the DoD announced the proposed disposition of the Raritan Arsenal, and in 1964, the General Services Administration began selling the FRA property. At the time of the disposition announcement, the FRA contained approximately 440 buildings and more than 62 miles of roads and railways. Since closure, the FRA has been redeveloped extensively, primarily for commercial and industrial uses, particularly in the northern portion of the facility.

The FRA currently constitutes one **munitions response site (MRS)** that includes several areas of interest that are in various states of investigation or remediation. DSA 5 comprises approximately 228 acres of land located on the south shoreline of the Raritan River directly across and outside of the southeastern boundary of the FRA (see Figure 1). The area is underlain by dredge spoils that were removed from the Raritan River and deposited during historical dredging operations.

The DSAs were established by USACE in April 2012 during development of the **RI/Feasibility Study (FS)** Work Plan (CH2M, 2016) because previous investigation data and historical reports reported the presence of fill material across various areas of the former Arsenal that appeared to be dredge spoils from the river (Roy F. Weston, Inc. [Roy F. Weston], 2002). For purposes of investigation, USACE considered the DSAs to comprise six individual areas identified as DSAs 1 through 6. Roy F. Weston defined the boundaries between the DSAs on the former Arsenal based on a review of subsurface data collected during previous investigations and other physical observations. The limits of DSA 5 were defined based on an historical map showing the permitted limits of dredge disposal along the southern shoreline of the river (Roy F. Weston, 2002).

According to Roy F. Weston, “A 300-foot wide, 25-foot-deep channel has historically been maintained by USACE from Raritan Bay upriver to immediately downstream of the former Arsenal” (Roy F. Weston, 2002). A section of the river approximately adjacent to Area 6 and downstream of the former dock at Area 13 was dredged to maintain a turning basin, which vessels used for turning around in the channel after picking up supplies from the former Arsenal. The early (pre-1933) dredge channel continued upstream beyond and immediately adjacent to the FRA, whereas more recent dredging activities (WWII-era to 1991) were focused on maintaining a channel downstream of the turning basin toward Raritan Bay. Records indicate that the area adjacent to the former dock in Area 13 was dredged at least once in late 1944, but the channel in this area was likely maintained by dredging throughout the WWI and WWII eras. Additionally, in 1975, USACE increased the depth of the channel at this location by approximately 14 feet by dredging. Reportedly, since 1975, the Raritan River near Area 13 has been subject to periodic maintenance dredging, with the most recent event occurring in 1992 (Roy F. Weston, 2002).

Historical records indicate that up until approximately 1956 material from dredging was disposed of within the property boundary of the FRA as well as in areas outside the former Arsenal. The records state that dredge spoils were disposed of





within a portion of the FRA referred to as Area G, which encompassed Area 14 as well as a portion of Area 6, Area 12, and the land area between Areas 6, 11, and 16 (Roy F. Weston, 2002). Historical maps show that the permitted limits of dredge disposal extended along the south shoreline of the Raritan River and refer to this as Area H (86th Congress, 2nd Session. House Document No. 435. 1960). Area H is now identified as DSA 5. In 1975 USACE increased the depth of the Raritan River adjacent to Area 13 and the dredge spoils from this project were most likely placed within Areas 11, 12, 14, or the “Spoils Area,” which is an 8-acre parcel of land located within the northeast portion of DSA 5. The Spoils Area was being used by the Borough of Sayreville during installation of a sewer plant effluent diffuser in the river bed (UXB International, Inc. [UXB], 1994).

Historical reports indicate that munitions items were observed in material dredged from the Raritan River. For instance, in May 1923, a suction dredge was used to dredge 1,200 feet of frontage along the arsenal pier (Area 13) to depths of 8 to 10 feet. The project was repeatedly delayed due to the number of grenades and boxes of grenades that were encountered, which caused pipe and pump plugging. The spoils from the May 1923 dredging event were reportedly disposed of in an area behind the Area 13 warehouses (presumed to be Area 11) (Dames & Moore, Inc. [Dames & Moore], 1993).

## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

DSA 5 is underlain by dredge spoils that were removed from the Raritan River and deposited during historical dredging operations. The DSA is mostly undeveloped wetland, with the exception of the south-central margin, which contains roads and residential housing units. Except for this developed area, DSA 5 is difficult to access because of dense vegetation and the presence of stream channels, soft mudflats, and standing water. Figure 2 shows DSA 5 site features.

### Physical and Environmental Setting

The surface of DSA 5 is vegetated marshland consisting of common reed marsh, saltwater cordgrass, and marsh hay. DSA 5 experiences significant tidal inundation from the Raritan River, is cross-cut by channels, and contains mud flats.



Figure 2. Dredge Spoil Area 5 Site Features

The land area of DSA 5 is composed of predominately flat, low-lying, densely vegetated, marsh land. Boring profiles within the DSA show dark gray silt material. Observations of shells of ribbed mussels at the surface and at depth suggest that the dredge material originated from estuarine waters. The exact thickness of the dredge material within DSA 5 is unknown.

Depth to groundwater in DSA 5 is very shallow (estimated at less than 1 to 5 feet) and tidal streams and standing water are frequently encountered.

## PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

Previous investigation data and historical reports for the FRA recorded the presence of fill material across various areas of the former Arsenal that appeared to be dredge spoils from the river (Roy F. Weston, 2002). In 1993, UXB completed a removal action in a 4.5-acre area (part of the “Spoils Area”) within the northeast portion of DSA 5 (Figure 2). From July through October 1993, 245 items, comprising 231 French Rifle grenades and 14 Mk II hand grenades, were removed from the “Spoils Area”. The investigation was performed in stages with **unexploded ordnance (UXO)**-qualified technicians



sweeping the area in search lanes with magnetometers and investigating all contacts to a depth of 24 inches (UXB, 1994).

After completing the sweep, the soils from ground surface to 20 inches below grade were then removed and the area, now at a lower elevation, was swept again, with anomalies being investigated to depths of 44 inches below original grade and soils again being removed to 40 inches below original grade. This process continued until no additional anomalies were identified during magnetometer sweeps of the area. A record of the item depths was not provided, and the final depth is not identified, although the report indicates that the excavation went deeper than 44 inches. There was no indication of breached or deteriorated items present nor was there any indication of soil contamination noted in the report. Soils removed during the operation were placed in a temporary stockpile and then placed back into the area after completion of the work. No **munitions constituents (MC)** samples were collected (UXB, 1994).

Previous investigations and removal actions conducted within the DSAs, including DSA 5, indicate that **munitions and explosives of concern (MEC)** may have been embedded within the sediments that were dredged from the Raritan River in the vicinity of the Area 13 dock. Originally, the MEC items may have been lost or dumped in the Raritan River during unloading and loading of cargo ships at the Area 13 dock, as a result of cargo shifts during transport, or because of the potential for the incomplete recovery of items from the Frederick Star #9, an ammunition barge that sank at the Raritan dock on December 12, 1926. Items lost in the river would become lodged within the river sediments. During subsequent dredging operations, the sediments and any associated items would have subsequently been emplaced within the DSAs. Historical dredging of the Raritan River also included removal of hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of sediment from channels located upstream and downstream of the former Arsenal where MEC is not likely to have been present; therefore, large areas of the DSAs likely do not contain any MEC. For DSA 5 specifically, no munitions have been reported since the 1993 removal action described above.

Documents associated with the previous investigations are part of the information repository and are available for review at the location identified in this proposed plan. In addition, summaries of data, results, and recommendations associated with these reports were extracted from the individual reports and incorporated into an RI report (CH2M, 2019) to provide a comprehensive summary of the site-specific investigation activities conducted at DSA 5. Activities and analysis associated with the RI report are summarized in the following section.

### Remedial Investigation

A MEC field investigation was conducted at DSA 5 from December 2013 to June 2014. Digital geophysical mapping (DGM) was performed at all accessible areas to characterize the extent of geophysical anomalies in the subsurface that may be indicative of MEC and/or material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH). A surface clearance was performed along the transects prior to the DGM survey; no MEC/material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH) or munitions debris (MD) was identified on the surface at DSA 5 during the surface clearance. Some areas could not be surveyed due to the presence of canals and berms throughout the survey area, canals and standing water that could not be safely crossed in the far western portion of DSA 5, and the housing development in the south-central portion of the DSA. The DGM was conducted along 3-meter (m)-wide transects nominally spaced at 100-m intervals across the majority of DSA 5, with the transects spaced more tightly (30-m intervals) in the 4.5 acre “Spoils Area” where the 1993 removal action was completed.

A total of 111 real point-source anomalies that could be MEC and/or MPPEH in the subsurface were identified along the DGM transects; 83 of these real point-source anomalies were investigated and are used to characterize DSA 5. This includes 78 anomaly locations intrusively investigated and five anomaly locations surveyed by TEMTADS 2x2 and classified as “Does Not Look Like TOI”. The five “Does Not Look Like TOI” TEMTADS 2x2 locations were verified to be located less than 1 m from the location of an actual anomaly detected during the second-phase DGM work, which serves as a verification that the TEMTADS 2x2 data were



collected over an actual anomaly. These five “Does Not Look Like TOI” locations were not further investigated by intrusive operations.

No MEC/MPPEH or MD was identified in the subsurface at DSA 5. All anomalies in DSA 5 consisted of nonmunitions scrap such as rebar, pipe, wire, fence post, angle iron, and other miscellaneous pieces of scrap metal. The number of anomalies characterized equates to a greater than 90 percent confidence that there are no MEC items within the population of anomalies detected at DSA 5.

Based on the past removal action and the results of the RI, there is no evidence of an explosive hazard at DSA 5. The data from the RI field effort suggest that any potential MEC/MPPEH items have already been removed from within DSA 5.

The MEC Risk Management Methodology was applied to evaluate if there are acceptable or unacceptable site conditions due to potential MEC presence at DSA 5. Taking into consideration current land use and reasonably anticipated future land use, this methodology evaluates:

- the likelihood of a MEC encounter based on access conditions and the amount of MEC;
- the severity of an incident based on the likelihood of encounter and severity associated with unintentional detonation of the MEC items at the site; and
- the likelihood of detonation based on MEC sensitivity and the likelihood to impart energy on an item.

As detailed in the RI Report, this evaluation determined that the human health risk due to potential MEC presence at DSA 5 is acceptable.

Sampling for any other contamination from DoD actions was undertaken. This sampling, followed by both a human health and ecological risk assessment, proved that there was no contamination at the site from DoD sources that would prove unsafe to either humans or the environment.

### **RI Conclusions and Recommendations**

Because no munitions have been identified at DSA 5 since the 1993 removal action, and no evidence of MEC contamination and no unacceptable risks

associated with potential exposures to MEC or COPCs were identified during the RI, the RI report did not recommend a **Feasibility Study (FS)** for DSA 5. Based on the evaluation of data presented in the RI report, no further action was recommended for MEC or MC associated with DSA 5. NJDEP concurred with the no further action recommendation for DSA 5 in letters dated May 9, 2019 and September 3, 2019.

### **SCOPE AND ROLE OF THE ACTION**

It was concluded in the RI report (CH2M, 2019) that MEC and DoD-related COPCs in soil, sediment, and surface water do not pose a threat to human health and the environment at DSA 5. Therefore, this proposed plan proposes no further action for DSA 5.

### **SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS**

#### **Land Use**

DSA 5 is predominantly undeveloped, with the exception of the south-central margin of the area which contains roads and residential housing units. The land area of DSA 5 is predominately flat, low-lying, densely vegetated, marsh land. Under current conditions, except for the areas near roads and buildings along the roads, most of the DSA is difficult to access because of dense vegetation and presence of stream channels in the wetland portions. Current receptors in the developed portion of DSA 5 include residents, occasional maintenance workers, industrial/commercial workers, recreators/trespassers, and construction workers. Future land use is expected to be the same as current land use.

#### **Human Health Risks**

The findings of the RI and the previous removal action are consistent with the conceptual site model (CSM) that suggests the primary release mechanism is from MEC that may have been embedded within the sediments that were dredged from the Raritan River in the vicinity of the Area 13 dock and placed at the DSAs. The data suggest that any potential MEC/MPPEH have already been removed from DSA 5 so there is no longer an explosive risk. The HHRA conducted during the RI did not identify an unacceptable risk associated with exposure of current or future receptors at DSA 5 for COPCs associated with DoD releases.



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of Engineers

## Ecological Risks

The ecological risk assessment did not identify any unacceptable risk to ecological receptors at DSA 5.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the MEC and MC characterization activities conducted at the DSA 5, no further investigative or removal actions are necessary for the DSA. Therefore, no further action for DSA 5 is proposed.

It is USACE's judgment that no further action is protective of public health or welfare and the environment from actual or threatened military releases of hazardous substances. NJDEP concurs with the no further action recommendation for DSA 5.

The final decision presented in this proposed plan may be modified based on public comments and new information.

## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

One of the purposes of this proposed plan is to solicit comments from members of the public. USACE encourages the public to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the FRA and the activities that have been conducted there. USACE maintains the information repository for the FRA. Detailed information about the previous studies and restoration activities can be found in the reports and documents contained in the information repository located at the address below:

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  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, NY 10278

Information can also be found through the USACE New York District website for the FRA:  
<http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Raritan>

The *public comment period* for this proposed plan is July 5 to August 7, 2021.

**For further information on the proposed plan for Dredge Spoil Area 5, please contact:**

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## REFERENCES

- CH2M HILL, Inc. (CH2M). 2016. *Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan, Former Raritan Arsenal, Edison, New Jersey*. October.
- CH2M HILL, Inc. (CH2M). 2019. *Dredge Spoil Areas 4, 5, and 6 Remedial Investigation Report, Former Raritan Arsenal, Edison, New Jersey*. January.
- Dames & Moore, Inc. 1993. *Archival Search Report, Former Raritan Arsenal*. July.
- Roy F. Weston, Inc. 2002. *Non-DoD Historical Dredging Activities Packet*. July.
- UXB International, Inc. (UXB). 1994. *Final Removal Report, Ordnance Removal Action at Spoils Area, Area 3A, Area 4, and Area 1. Former Raritan Arsenal, Edison, New Jersey*. October.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2018a. *Region 4 Ecological Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance Report*. March.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2018b. *Regional Screening Levels for Chemical Contaminants at Superfund Sites*. May.
- Weston Solutions, Inc. (Weston). 2007. *Revised Draft Management Action Plan for the Former Raritan Arsenal, Edison, New Jersey*. January.





## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CH2M	CH2M HILL, Inc.
COC	constituent of concern
COPC	constituent of potential concern
CSM	conceptual site model
Dames & Moore	Dames & Moore, Inc.
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DGM	digital geophysical mapping
DoD	Department of Defense
DSA	dredge spoil area
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESV	ecological screening value
FRA	Former Raritan Arsenal
FS	feasibility study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
HHRA	human health risk assessment
HI	hazard index
m	meter
MC	munitions constituents
MD	munitions debris
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
MPPEH	material potentially presenting an explosive hazard
MRS	munitions response site
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
RI	remedial investigation
RSL	regional screening level
Roy F. Weston	Roy F. Weston, Inc.
TEMTADS	Time- Domain Electromagnetic Towed Array Detection System
TBD	to be determined
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UXB	UXB International, Inc.
UXO	unexploded ordnance
Weston	Weston Solutions, Inc.
WW	World War



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Administrative Record:** The Administrative Record (file) contains the documents that form the basis for the selection of a CERCLA response action and serves as a vehicle for public participation in selection of a response action. Pursuant to Section 9613(j)(1) of CERCLA, judicial review of any issue concerning the adequacy of any response action is limited to the contents of the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record includes the word file until the decision document is signed.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA):** The U.S. Congress enacted CERCLA [42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.], commonly known as Superfund, on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

**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.

**Decision Document:** A generic term used to describe the documentation of the selection of a removal action, remedial action, or other type of environmental restoration action. Examples of decision documents include an action memorandum (i.e., a document describing a removal action selected in accordance with subpart 300.415 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan) and a record of decision.

**Feasibility Study (FS):** During the FS, the remedial investigation (RI) data are analyzed and remedial alternatives are identified. The FS serves as the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions. The CERCLA process does not require completion of an FS if evaluation of the RI data indicate there is no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

**FUDS Property:** Facilities or sites (property) that were 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. Under DERP policy, the FUDS program is limited to those real properties that were transferred from DoD control prior to October 17, 1986. FUDS property can be located within the 50 states, District of Columbia, Territories, Commonwealths, and possessions of the United States.

**Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA):** An HHRA evaluates the carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic risks presented by contaminants at a site for current and potential future property uses.

**Information Repository:** A repository, generally located at libraries or other publicly accessible locations in or near the community 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 Constituents (MC):** Any materials originating from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and nonexplosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.

**Munitions Debris (MD):** Remnants of munitions remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal.

**Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC):** Specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosive safety risks, such as unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or MC, that are present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.

**Munitions Response Site (MRS):** A discrete location within a munitions response area that is known to require a munitions response.



**National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP):** Also referred to as the National Contingency Plan, it is a plan required by CERCLA and codified at 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* § 300 that provides a framework for responding to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances and oil discharges.

**Proposed Plan:** A public participation requirement of CERCLA Section 117 in which the lead federal agency summarizes the preferred cleanup strategy, the rationale for the preference, the alternatives evaluated in the RI/FS, and any applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement waivers proposed for site cleanup. The proposed plan is issued to the public to solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

**Public Comment Period:** A prescribed period during which the public may comment on various documents and actions taken by the government and regulatory agencies.

**Remedial Investigation (RI):** An in-depth study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a CERCLA site.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) - In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, SARA includes amendments to CERCLA, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the “Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986” and Title IV of SARA, also known as the “Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986.” Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue Code is also known as the “Superfund Revenue Act of 1986.” 40 CFR 300