

**U.S. Army Fort Monmouth  
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)  
April 4, 2013 ~ 7:00 p.m.**

**AGENDA**

1. Call meeting to order
2. Comments old business
  - Discuss February 7, 2013 meeting minutes.
3. Discuss new business
  - Environmental Program post Super Storm Sandy. – Wanda Green
  - IRP program status – Wanda Green
  - Reports regarding site FTMM-27 (CW-5) Sanitary Treatment Plant - Wanda Green
4. Round table discussion
5. Discuss 2013 meeting schedule.
  - Thursday, July 11, 2013
  - Thursday, October 3, 2013

\*\*\* Please note, RAB meeting announcements will continue to be forward to the media for news release. See website - <http://www.pica.army.mil/FtMonmouth/>.  
The Army will not send personal emails to the public for notification of the meetings.


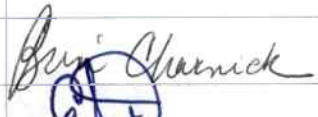
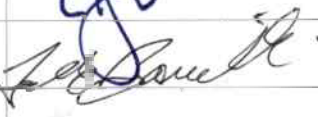

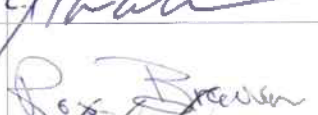

6. Public comments/questions.

\*\*\* Please limit all comments and questions to three (3) minutes per public member.

7. Meeting adjourned.

# 2013 Fort Monmouth Restoration Advisory Board

Date: April 4, 2013

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	EMAIL	SIGNATURE
John Occhipinti	U.S. Army Fort Monmonuth/ ACSIM	U.S. Army Fort Monmouth P.O. Box 148 Oceanport, NJ 07757	732-383-5104	<a href="mailto:john.e.occhipiniti.civ@mail.mil">john.e.occhipiniti.civ@mail.mil</a>	
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Joe Fallon	U.S. Army Fort Monmonuth	U.S. Army Fort Monmouth P.O. Box 148 Oceanport, NJ 07757	W - 732-380-7913	<a href="mailto:joseph.m.fallon.civ@mail.mil">joseph.m.fallon.civ@mail.mil</a>	
Linda Range	NJDEP Case Manager	NJDEP Case Manager 401 E. State St., 5th Floor P.O. Box 407 Trenton, NJ 08625-0407	W - 609-984-6606	<a href="mailto:linda.range@dep.state.nj.us">linda.range@dep.state.nj.us</a>	
William Simmons	Monmouth Co. Dept. of Health	Monmouth County DOH 3435 Hwy 9 Freehold, NJ 07728	732-431-7456	<a href="mailto:wsimmons@co.monmouth.nj.us">wsimmons@co.monmouth.nj.us</a>	
Dan Levine	Little Silver Business - Little Silver Community Hardware	44 Church St. Little Silver, NJ 07739	H-Redacted - Privacy Act W-732-747-2133 F-732-747-5420	Redacted - Privacy Act	
Brian Charnick	Resident - Eatontown	Redacted - Privacy Act	H-Redacted - Privacy Act W-Redacted - Privacy Information		
Edward J. Dlugosz	Resident - Eatontown	Redacted - Privacy Act	H-Redacted - Privacy Act W-Redacted - Privacy Information		
Frank Barricelli	Resident - Oceanport	Redacted - Privacy Act	H-Redacted - Privacy Act		
James Allen	Resident - Tinton Falls	Redacted - Privacy Act	H-Redacted - Privacy Act		
Dianne M. Crilly	Resident - Shrewsbury	Redacted - Privacy Act	H-Redacted - Privacy Act		
Jonathan Cohen	Resident - Tinton Falls	Redacted - Privacy Act	H-Redacted - Privacy Act W-Redacted - Privacy Information		
Rosemary Brewer	Resident - Little Silver	Redacted - Privacy Act	H-Redacted - Privacy Act W-Redacted - Privacy Information C-Redacted - Privacy Act		
Richard Gruskos	Resident - Oceanport	Redacted - Privacy Act	H-Redacted - Privacy Act W-Redacted - Privacy Information		
Tim Rider	U.S. Army Picatinny	Redacted - Privacy Act	W-973-724-6364	<a href="mailto:timothy.rider@us.army.mil">timothy.rider@us.army.mil</a>	



# Summary of Reports

**FTMM-27: CW-5 Former Sanitary Treatment Plant**

WANDA GREEN  
BRAC ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR  
U.S. ARMY FORT MONMOUTH  
APRIL 4, 2013

## **FTMM-27: CW-5 Former Sanitary Treatment Plant Summary of Reports**

- ▶ **U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency  
Water Quality Engineering Special Study No. 24-016-75/76  
Sanitary and Industrial Waster Water, Fort Monmouth Oct 1974-Jun 1975**
- ▶ **U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency  
Installation Assessment of Fort Monmouth, Report 171, May 1980**
- ▶ **U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency  
Update of the Initial Installation Assessment of Fort Monmouth and  
Sub-installations: Charles Wood Area and Evans Area. June 1988**
- ▶ **Roy F. Weston, Inc.  
Investigation of Suspected Hazardous Waste Site at Fort Monmouth  
December 1993**
- ▶ **Roy F. Weston, Inc.  
Site Investigation Fort Monmouth – Main Post and Charles Wood Area  
December 1995**
- ▶ **Shaw Environmental, Inc  
U.S. Army BRAC 2005  
Environmental Condition of Property, Fort Monmouth, NJ  
Final 29 January 2007**

**U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency  
Water Quality Engineering Special Study No. 24-016-75/76  
Sanitary and Industrial Waster Water, Fort Monmouth Oct 1974-Jun 1975**

▶ **Report Purpose**

- ▶ In mid-1975, in lieu of treating their own waste streams, Fort Monmouth was scheduled to become a customer of the Northeast Monmouth County Regional Sewerage Authority (NMCRSA).
- ▶ Prior to becoming a customer of the NMCRSA, the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) conducted a study to characterize the influent waste streams entering Fort Monmouth's Main Post (MP) and Charles Wood Area (CWA) sewage treatment plants (STP) as well as the treated effluent.

**U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency  
Water Quality Engineering Special Study No. 24-016-75/76  
Sanitary and Industrial Waster Water, Fort Monmouth Oct 1974-Jun 1975**

▶ **Charles Wood Area STP**

➤ **History**

- The CWA STP was a “trickling filter secondary treatment plant” built in 1942.
- The CWA STP had an 800,000-gallon/day capacity and was manned 16 hours/day, 7 days/week.
- Bldg. 2700 comprised approximately 10% of the 0.4 million gallons/day influent into the CWA STP.
- Waste stream from Bldg. 2700 passed through a limestone acid neutralization bed prior to entry into the CWA STP.
- Boiler “blowdown” water from Bldg. 2700 was not treated by the Charles Wood Area STP . The boiler blowdown water was treated with sodium metaphosphate, caustic soda, and tannin, and then discharged from Bldg. 2700 into stormwater sewers that emptied into a tributary of Wampum Brook.

**U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency  
Water Quality Engineering Special Study No. 24-016-75/76  
Sanitary and Industrial Waster Water, Fort Monmouth Oct 1974-Jun 1975**

▶ **Charles Wood Area STP**

➤ **Sampling Conducted by USAEHA**

- Flow and pH were monitored 24 hours/7 days per week.
- Continuous sampling of Bldg. 2700's effluent was conducted 24 hours/7 days per week.
- Field analyses/measurements included biological oxygen demand, fecal coliform count, pH, conductivity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen.
- Collected water samples were laboratory analyzed for total solids, total dissolved solids, suspended solids, sulfate, phosphorus, sulfide, nitrate/nitrogen, grease/ oil, chlorides, ammonia-nitrogen, total organic carbon, mercury, cyanide, extractable metals, and phenols.
- Grab samples were collected from other locations at the CWA at the discretion of the USAEHA project coordinator to determine existing water quality.



**U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency  
Water Quality Engineering Special Study No. 24-016-75/76  
Sanitary and Industrial Waster Water, Fort Monmouth Oct 1974-Jun 1975**

▶ **Charles Wood Area STP**

➤ **Conclusions made by USAEHA**

- The STP at CWA was a well-constructed, well-run, and efficient plant.
- The effluents from the Hexagon Building pose a threat to the acceptability of waste discharged from the CWA to the NMCRSA treatment facility.
- Unlike the Fort Monmouth CWA STP, the NMCRSA facility has no receiving basin prior to its activated sludge bed, which could cause damage to the biomass (toxicity to the lower organisms).
- The CWA STP may provide a means for pre-treating the industrial wastes from the Hexagon Building.
- Recommendations were made to either eliminate the industrial waste streams, pretreat the waste, or connect the effluent rather than the influent of the CWA STP to the NMCRSA facility.

**U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency  
Water Quality Engineering Special Study No. 24-016-75/76  
Sanitary and Industrial Waster Water, Fort Monmouth Oct 1974-Jun 1975**

▶ **Charles Wood Area STP**

➤ **Conclusions made by USAEHA**

- Fort Monmouth discharged better quality water to the water bodies surrounding the Fort property than existed in the surrounding water bodies themselves.
  - Sampling conducted in Wampum Brook upstream of the CWA STP outfall confirmed the poor condition of Wampum Brook upstream of the CWA.
  - Evidence of oil spills and other releases from civilian industrial operations bordering Wampum Brook were observed by the USAEHJA and noted in the text.
- The USAEHA stated that “There is little value in discussing the effluents from Bldg. 2700 in terms of averages or medians because of the apparent randomness of discharging wastes from the building. The survey was not of sufficient length to establish any cyclic patterns in the discharges.”
- Chromium was detected at varying concentrations in effluent water from Bldg. 2700.
- Wampum Brook was very polluted, from sources other than Fort Monmouth.

U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency  
Water Quality Engineering Special Study No. 24-016-75/76  
Sanitary and Industrial Waster Water, Fort Monmouth Oct 1974-Jun 1975

▶ **Charles Wood Area STP**

➤ **Deficiencies Noted in the USAEHA Study**

- Throughout the text, the author includes personal opinions and assumptions.
- Throughout the text, relative terms (e.g. “unusually high”, “significant”, “good deal of plant and animal life”) are used often, resulting in a more qualitative and less-than-scientific explanation of the study’s results.
- The study was conducted in the mid-1970’s, with lack of data quality assurance/quality control.

**U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency  
Installation Assessment of Fort Monmouth, Report 171, May 1980**

▶ **Report Purpose**

- A records search was conducted to assess the environmental quality of Fort Monmouth with regard to the use, storage, treatment, and disposal of toxic and hazardous materials and to define any conditions which may adversely affect health and welfare or result in environmental degradation.

**U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency  
Installation Assessment of Fort Monmouth, Report 171, May 1980**

▶ **CWA Sanitary Treatment Plant (STP)**

- ▶ Both primary and secondary treatments were provided when the plant was active.
- ▶ Treatment facilities included grit chamber screen, communitor, primary and secondary settling tanks, biofilters, and chlorinator.
- ▶ Metal plating operations took place at various locations of the Main Post, CWA and EA. The operations were generally small, piecework or laboratory scale, discharging their waste to the sanitary sewer.
- ▶ An area on the CWA golf course, located east of Green No. 15, was used to store STP sludge intended for use as a soil conditioner and fertilizer for the golf course.

**U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency  
Installation Assessment of Fort Monmouth, Report 171, May 1980**

▶ **Conclusion**

- ▶ The sludge drying beds are potentially contaminated with heavy metals and a variety of organic wastes.
- ▶ USAEHA studies concluded that the quality of surface water entering the CWA-Main Post is of poor quality, as determined by the lack of biological activity.

**U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency  
Update of the Initial Installation Assessment of Fort Monmouth and  
Sub-installations: Charles Wood Area and Evans Area. June 1988**

▶ **Report Purpose**

- ▶ An onsite assessment was conducted on 7 August 1986 to determine if any environmental/hazardous waste disposal conditions had changed since the Initial Installation Assessment in 1980 and if such changes, coupled with the interim changes in environmental regulations or mission, had altered the contaminant migration/hazard situation and would change the previous recommendation of not conducting a site investigation.

**U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency  
Update of the Initial Installation Assessment of Fort Monmouth and  
Sub-installations: Charles Wood Area and Evans Area. June 1988**

▶ **Concerns Identified**

- ▶ In December 1985, the Commander of CECOM was invited by the NJ State Legislature to provide information on Fort Monmouth operations to the Special Committee to Investigate Hazardous Waste Disposal at Military Installations.
- ▶ The Committee was concerned that the sludge drying beds on the installation represented potential health risks because they were unfenced and unposted.
- ▶ The Command provided information showing that all sludge was removed in 1981 and that the STP was demolished in 1981, therefore, not requiring fencing.

▶ **Recommendation**

- ▶ The report recommend that USATHAMA not conduct an SI.



Roy F. Weston, Inc.  
Investigation of Suspected Hazardous Waste Site at Fort Monmouth  
December 1993

▶ **Report Purpose**

- The purpose of this assessment was to investigate the potential for contamination at suspected hazardous waste sites at Fort Monmouth, which were identified in a U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (USATHAMA) report dated 1980 (updated in 1988).

Roy F. Weston, Inc.  
Investigation of Suspected Hazardous Waste Site at Fort Monmouth  
December 1993

▶ **STP Sampling Activities**

- ▶ Two samples of digester sludge and one sample from the sludge-drying bed were collected in 1981 for TCLP metals analysis.
- ▶ None of the eight TCLP metals were detected.

▶ **STP Sampling Strategy**

- ▶ Collect one sediment sample from the outfall area east of Hope Rd.
- ▶ Conduct two soil borings in the area of the former sludge drying beds and collect soil samples.

Roy F. Weston, Inc.  
Site Investigation Fort Monmouth – Main Post and Charles Wood Area  
December 1995

▶ **Report Purpose**

- ▶ The purpose of this report is to perform a site investigation of areas of concern to determine if contamination exists, and if present, to evaluate the extent and degree of contamination.

▶ **Sampling Results**

- ▶ Two soil samples, one in each borehole, were collected from the 6- to 8-ft bgs sampling intervals.
- ▶ Detected compounds were compared with the impact to groundwater SCC because no monitor wells were installed at this site.

**Roy F. Weston, Inc.**  
**Site Investigation Fort Monmouth – Main Post and Charles Wood Area**  
**December 1995**

**Soil Sample Results**

▶ **VOCs**

- One VOC (2-butanone) was detected in SB-01. The concentration was detected well below both applicable SCC (residential and impact to groundwater) and background.

▶ **SVOCs**

- One SVOC was detected above the laboratory quantitation limit in site soil in SB-01, but below the NJDEP SCC and background.

▶ **SVOCs**

- One SVOC was detected above the laboratory quantitation in site soil in SB-01, but below the NJDEP SCC and background. All compounds detected below quantitation limits were also detected well below both SCCs.

▶ **Pesticides/PCBs**

- Five pesticides and two PCBs were detected in concentrations above laboratory quantitation limits in SB-01 and SB-02, but were detected well below both of their respective SCCs and background.

▶ **Metals**

- As indicated in Table 4.3-8, all metals detected in site soils were found in concentrations below the NJDEP SCC, where established.

# Roy F. Weston, Inc.

## Site Investigation Fort Monmouth – Main Post and Charles Wood Area, Dec 1995

Table 4.3-8  
Summary of Detected Compounds in  
Soil from Site CW-5

COMPOUND	METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (mg/kg)	RESIDENTIAL DIRECT CONTACT SOIL CLEANUP CRITERIA (mg/kg)	MAXIMUM BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION (mg/kg)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS	
				SB01-A02 12/20/94 6-8 ft bgs	SB02-A02 12/20/94 6-8 ft bgs
<b>VOC's (mg/kg)</b>					
2-Buonane	0.0241	100	ND	0.013	0.01 J
<b>SVOC's (mg/kg)</b>					
Endol (1,2,3-cdioxane)	0.234	0.9	ND	0.065 J	ND
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.162	ND	148 J	0.14 J	ND
1,2,3-Ethylbenzopythalate	0.32	ND	11 J	0.21	ND
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.188	0.9	0.078 J	0.22 J	ND
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.205	0.9	0.041 J	0.084 J	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.162	ND	0.047 J	0.110 J	ND
Chrysene	0.145	ND	0.083 J	0.15 J	ND
Fluoranthene	0.198	200	0.042 J	0.23 J	ND
Phenanthrene	0.165	NLE	ND	0.085 J	ND
Pyrene	0.178	100	0.048 J	0.25 J	ND
<b>PESTICIDES (mg/kg)</b>					
Aroclor-1254	0.042	0.49	ND	0.17	ND
Aroclor-1260	0.042	0.49	ND	0.15	ND
alpha-Chlordane	0.002	NLE	ND	0.0004 P	ND
gamma-Chlordane	0.002	NLE	ND	0.0092	ND
4,4'-DDE	0.0037	2	0.071	0.23 P	0.0058
4,4'-DDD	0.0037	2	ND	0.087	0.0035 J
4,4'-DDT	0.0037	2	0.053	0.087	ND
<b>METAL TOTAL (mg/kg)</b>					
Aluminum	3.0	NLE	15000	3920	3400
Arsenic	0.33	ND	51.8	3.8	1.5
Barium	0.17	20	ND	36.2	21
Beryllium	0.1	ND	1.7	0.14	0.30
Calcium	2.2	NLE	633	1000	851
Chromium	1.3	500	128	42.2	38.3
Cobalt	0.7	ND	4.5	1	ND
Copper	2.2	50	1.27	21.5	2
Iron	0.58	NLE	43500	6990	5930
Lead	0.3	100	15.1	20.7	3.3
Magnesium	0.6	NLE	1960	527	717
Manganese	0.38	ND	120	19.7	7.2
Mercury	0.49	18	ND	0.63	ND
Nickel	1.4	25	ND	2.7	1.6
Platinum	(12.3-25.8)	NLE	10000	544	1880
Silver	0.54	110	25	7.4	ND
Sodium	5.8	ND	56.8	28.9	13.5
Selenium	0.3	65	0.85	0.4	0.35
Thallium	0.36	2	ND	ND	0.38
Vanadium	0.53	300	ND	20.7	21.4
Zinc	0.41	1500	55.6	40.4	11.4

Compounds exceeding RCDF and cleanup criteria are noted by bold numbers.  
 J - Indicates that the concentration value was calculated due to detection at or near the quantification limit.  
 ND - Indicates that the compound was not detected at or below the quantification limit.  
 NLE - No level established.  
 Note: NLE's for metal analysis is actually the highest detection limit with potassium given as a range due to high variability.  
 P - The percent difference between the results from two GC columns is greater than 20%, the lower of the two values is reported.  
 \* Somerset County maximum background concentrations.  
 \*\* RCDF criteria are referenced in Site Remediation News, Winter 1993.

**Roy F. Weston, Inc.**  
**Site Investigation Fort Monmouth – Main Post and Charles Wood Area**  
**December 1995**

**Sediment Sample Results**

▶ **VOCs**

➤ VOCs were analyzed for but not detected in site sediment samples.

▶ **SVOCs**

➤ One SVOC [bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate] was detected above the laboratory quantitation limit from location C6SD1. NJDEP sediment guidance values are not established for this compound.

▶ **Pesticides/PCBs**

➤ Three pesticide compounds (4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDT, and DDE) were detected in concentrations exceeding the NJDEP sediment guidance criteria. However, the concentrations were found in levels below their respective background concentrations. PCBs were not detected in the site sediment.

▶ **Metals**

➤ As indicated in Table 4.3-9, no metals were detected in concentrations greater than the NJDEP sediment guidance criteria.

Roy F. Weston, Inc.

Site Investigation Fort Monmouth – Main Post and Charles Wood Area, Dec 1995

Table 4.3-9  
Summary of Detected Compounds in  
Sediment Site CW-5

COMPOUND	METHOD DETECTION LIMIT (mg/kg)	NJDEP SEDIMENT GUIDANCE * (mg/kg)	MAXIMUM DETECTED BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION (mg/kg)	ANALYTICAL RESULTS GIVEN BY WESTON SAMPLE LOCATION	
					C6SD-1 12/1/94
<b>SVOCs (mg/kg)</b>					
bis-(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.32	NLE	0.23		0.45
Dimethylphthalate	0.145	NLE	ND		0.40 J
Di-n-butylphthalate	0.215	NLE	0.12		0.081 J
Di-o-octyl phthalate	0.185	NLE	ND		0.11 J
<b>PAHs (mg/kg)</b>					
Benzo (a)anthracene	0.162	0.23	0.09		0.079 J
Benzo (b)fluoranthene	0.188	NLE	0.16		0.1 J
Chrysene	0.145	0.4	0.14		0.087
Fluoranthene	0.198	0.6	0.12		0.16 J
Phenanthrene **	0.165	0.225, 0.326	0.070		0.092 J
Tyrene	0.178	0.35	0.41		0.19 J
<b>PESTICIDES/PCBs (mg/kg)</b>					
4,4'-DDD	0.0042	0.002	0.015		0.005 P
4,4'-DDE	0.0042	0.002	0.096		0.0067
4,4'-DDT **	0.0042	0.003, 0.00183	0.11		0.0029 JP
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0021	NLE	ND		0.0042 P
<b>METALS TOTAL (mg/kg)</b>					
Aluminum	6.1	NLE	6660		866
Arsenic	0.35	33	5.8		0.74
Barium	0.48	NLR	45.7		9.6
Calcium	2.7	NLE	2960		509
Chromium	1.5	80	36.9		7.8
Cobalt	0.64	NLE	4.2		1.3
Copper	0.53	70	24.5		7.4
Iron	1.1	NLE	19600		6910
Lead	1.8	33	142		9.3
Magnesium	8.7	NLE	2560		320
Manganese	0.43	NLE	65.1		25.8
Potassium	186	NLE	1700		256
Sodium	3.3	NLE	271		54
Vanadium	0.66	NLE	39.5		5.4
Zinc	0.64	120	126		22.5

Compounds detected above NJDEP Sediment Guidance are bolded.

\* - NOAA (1990) ER-L guidance. Values for DDE and DDD are not presented in NJDEP Sediment Quality Evaluations (1991).

\*\* - Standards developed using equilibrium partitioning approach in accordance with NJDEP Guidance for Sediment Quality Evaluation (1991). Total organic carbon concentrations of 1% assumed based on organic carbon content detected in adjacent sample.

ND - Compound was not detected at or above the quantification limit.

NLE - No Level Established

J - Concentration was estimated due to detection at or below the quantification limit

P - The percent difference between the results from the two GC columns is greater than 25%, the lower of the two values is reported

**Roy F. Weston, Inc.**  
**Site Investigation Fort Monmouth – Main Post and Charles Wood Area**  
**December 1995**

**Recommendations**

- Three pesticide compounds were detected in the sediment at levels that were above the NJDEP sediment guidance criteria but below background.
- Soil results were below the NJDEP SCC and established maximum background.
- No further action will be taken.



**Shaw Environmental, Inc  
U.S. Army BRAC 2005  
Environmental Condition of Property (ECP), Fort Monmouth, NJ  
Final 29 January 2007**

▶ **Report Purpose**

- ▶ The purpose of the ECP was to collect reliable information to determine the property's suitability for out grant or transfer and to meet the requirements under Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 373, § 373.1, and U.S. Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement.
- ▶ The information gathered with the objective of assisting the U.S. Army, the General Services Administration, and the purchaser in making informed business decisions about the transfer of the property by reducing uncertainty regarding its environmental condition.

Shaw Environmental, Inc  
U.S. Army BRAC 2005  
Environmental Condition of Property (ECP), Fort Monmouth, NJ  
Final 29 January 2007

▶ **FTMM-27: CW5 Former CWA STP Summary**

- Sludge was treated in two anaerobic digesters and discharged to underdrained sand beds for final drying.
- Supernatant liquid from digester sludge and drainage from the sand beds were recycled through the STP for additional treatment.
- The chlorinated effluent was discharged to a tributary of Wampum Brook on the east side of Hope Road.
- The STP was closed on October 29, 1975, when the CWA sewer system was connected to the NEMCRSA system.
- In 1981, all sludges and supernatant liquids were removed from the STP and the facility was cleaned and disinfected.

Shaw Environmental, Inc  
U.S. Army BRAC 2005  
Environmental Condition of Property (ECP), Fort Monmouth, NJ  
Final 29 January 2007

▶ **FTMM-27: CW5 Former CWA STP Summary**

- Mercury used in the distributor seal on the biofilter was removed and disposed of by the Directorate of Logistics.
- The physical facility was demolished in 1983.
- In 1993, a youth center was constructed on the site.
- Under the SI phase, two soil samples were collected in the former area of the sludge drying beds. In addition, one sediment sample was collected from the former wastewater discharge point. All three samples were analyzed for TCL +30 parameters, TAL metals, and cyanide.
- No compounds of concern were detected above NJDEP Direct Contact Soil Cleanup Criteria or Sediment Criteria.
- An NFA determination was approved by the NJDEP in 1996.