

Site Management Plan Fiscal Year 2011

Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base (NAS JRB) Willow Grove, Pennsylvania



Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic

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**SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

**NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE (NAS JRB)
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

**COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION - NAVY (CLEAN) CONTRACT**

**Submitted to:
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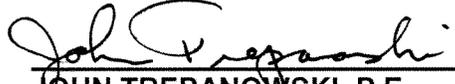
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ACRONYMS

ARS	Air Reserve Station
BTAG	Biological Technical Assistance Group
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CLEAN	Comprehensive Long-Term Environmental Action Navy
COCs	Chemicals of concern
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
ECOR	ECOR Solutions, Incorporated
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EFANE	Engineering Field Activity Northeast
EM	Electromagnetic
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPIC	Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center
ESI	Extended site inspection
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FS	Feasibility Study
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FWENC	Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation
FY	Fiscal Year
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IGWM	Interim Groundwater Monitoring
IRA	Interim remedial action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IR	Installation Restoration
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
JII	Joint Interagency Installation
LNAPL	Light non-aqueous phase liquid
LUC	Land use control
MCL	Maximum contaminant level
MSC	Medium-specific concentration
NAS JRB	Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base
NEESA	Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity
OU	Operable Unit

ACRONYMS (Continued)

OPS	Operating properly and successfully
PA	Preliminary assessment
PADEP	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RBC	Risk-Based Concentrations
RC	Response complete
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RIP	Remedy in place
RMC	Resource Management Concepts, Incorporated
ROD	Record of Decision
RSL	Regional Screening Level
RTC	Response to comments
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SI	Site inspection
SMP	Site management plan
SSA	Site screening area
SVOC	Semivolatile organic compound
TCL	Target Compound List
Tetra Tech	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons
TRC	Technical Review Committee
UFP	Uniform Federal Policy
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground storage tank
VOC	Volatile organic compound

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the fiscal year 2011 updated Site Management Plan (SMP) for Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base (NAS JRB), Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. The SMP is the management tool for planning, reviewing, and setting priorities for all remedial response activities to be performed at the facility. This SMP presents the sequence of future investigation and remediation activities, the rationale for the prioritization of investigation and remediation events, and an estimated schedule for the completion of these activities. The SMP allows for adjustments to scheduled activities to account for potential impacts created by Federal budget constraints, changes in the scope of investigation or remediation activities, or other unanticipated events. A Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) was finalized June 27, 2005 between the Navy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The FFA ensures that environmental impacts associated with the sites are fully investigated and proper response actions are taken. The FFA also requires preparation and annual updates to this SMP. Requirements of the FFA are incorporated into this SMP.

In 2005, NAS JRB Willow Grove, Pennsylvania was designated for closure under the authority of the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) of 1990, Public Law 101-510 as amended. BRAC legislation requires that the base closure be in full compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Section 2 (Definitions) of the FFA identifies Navy Engineering Field Activity Northeast (EFANE) as the primary Navy local contact entity. Since the EFANE office was designated for closure under the 2005 round of BRAC, EFANE has been replaced by the BRAC Program Management Office Northeast, located at the former Philadelphia Navy Base, as the primary local Navy contact office.

In May 2007, Special Legislation was enacted that stated, "The Secretary of the Navy shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, transfer to the Secretary of the Air Force, at no cost, all lands, easements, Air Installation Compatible Use Zones, and facilities at NAS JRB Willow Grove designated for operation as a Joint Interagency Installation (JII) for use by the Pennsylvania National Guard and other Department of Defense components, government agencies, and associated users to perform national defense, homeland security, and emergency preparedness missions."

In September 2009, the Navy transferred 18.25 acres to the Air Force as part of the BRAC 2005 requirement to construct a consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center. The transfer obligates the Air Force to comply with all provisions of the three party FFA between the Navy, EPA, and PADEP dated June 27, 2005 and all associated CERCLA actions and requirements related to the FFA for this property.

In November 2009 the governor of Pennsylvania announced that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had withdrawn its plan to own, operate, and maintain the Horsham JII proposed for NAS JRB Willow Grove. As a result, the Under Secretary of Defense advised all parties that the Navy would then dispose of NAS JRB Willow Grove in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the disposal of property made available as a result of the closure or realignment of a military installation under BRAC, as amended.

1.1 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

NAS JRB Willow Grove is located in Horsham Township, Montgomery County in southeastern Pennsylvania; approximately 20 miles north of the city of Philadelphia (see Figure 1-1). NAS JRB Willow Grove occupies approximately 900 acres of 1,100 acres the Department of Defense (DoD) maintains at the Air Station. The Willow Grove Air Reserve Station (ARS) occupies approximately 200 acres of land in the northeastern section of the Air Station and shares common facilities with the NAS JRB. Figure 1-1 shows the location of NAS JRB Willow Grove and ARS. The Air Station is comprised of flat to slightly rolling terrain and is generally bounded by State Route 611 to the east, State Route 463 to the southwest, and Keith Valley Road to the north.

The primary mission of NAS JRB Willow Grove was to provide support for operations involving aviation training activities and to train Navy reservists. NAS JRB Willow Grove had supported DoD tenants such as the Marine Reserve, and the Army Reserve, and shared facilities/services with the Air Force Reserve. The Air Force presence has been reduced since the Air Force 913th Airlift Wing unit activities were ended on September 28, 2007. NAS JRB Willow Grove was officially disestablished on March 30th, 2011. The Base continues to provide facilities and services, on a limited basis, until September 2011, at which time it will be transferred to Navy BRAC PMO and enter caretaker status.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

NAS JRB Willow Grove is being investigated through the Department of Defense's Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The identified sites are in various stages of the multi-step process toward final disposition within the IRP process the Navy is pursuing jointly with state and Federal regulatory agencies. Table 1-1 provides a list of NAS JRB Willow Grove sites and status in the Navy's IRP.

In 1986, the Department of Navy initiated an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) conducted by the Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity (NEESA). The purpose of the IAS was to assess sites posing potential threats to human health or the environment resulting from hazardous materials handling at the facility. Historical records and aerial photographs were reviewed, interviews with site personnel were

conducted, and field inspections were performed. Based on this information, nine potentially contaminated sites were identified. Each of these sites was evaluated for potential health or environmental impacts by evaluating the characteristics of potential contaminants and the migration pathways and potential receptors for these contaminants. The study concluded that five sites (Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) should be subject to a confirmation study.

The 1988 confirmation study included Site Inspection (SI) studies at 10 sites (the 9 sites identified in the IAS and the Navy Fuel Farm). These investigations included electromagnetic (EM) terrain conductivity surveys and soil vapor surveys, both performed in 1988 (EA Engineering, 1990). The surveys were conducted to provide data for the placement of test borings and monitoring wells. EM surveys were conducted at Sites 2, 3, 4 and 7. Soil vapor surveys were conducted at Sites 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 and the Navy Fuel Farm.

In 1989, additional field activities included the installation of monitoring wells at eight different sites and measurement of water levels from the wells to determine groundwater flow direction. Three rounds of groundwater sampling were conducted. Test borings in areas of soil vapor or EM anomalies were performed, and samples were obtained. Surface soil samples were also collected at two sites. To evaluate potential surface water impacts, aqueous and sediment samples were obtained along the surface water migration pathway at one off-Base and 11 on-Base locations (EA Engineering, 1990).

In 1990, results were presented in the Site Inspection Studies Report (EA Engineering, 1990) and the Plan of Action for Extended Site Inspections and Remedial Investigations (EA Engineering, 1991). Recommendations were no further action at Sites 4, 6, 8, and 9, and the performance of a Remedial Investigation (RI) at Sites 1, 2, 3, 5, and the Fuel Farm (Site 10). In addition, an Extended Site Inspection (ESI) was recommended for Site 7 because the SI data were inconclusive. The installation formed a Technical Review Committee (TRC).

The ESI field work was conducted at Site 7 in 1991. The field work involved installation of an additional monitoring well, sampling test borings in the area of soil vapor readings from the 1988 SI, and collection of surface soil samples to determine if the source of contamination was from upgradient, off-site sources. Results indicated no apparent threat to human health or the environment, and no further action was recommended (EA Engineering, 1992).

In 1992, two 210,000-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed from Site 10. Site 10 petroleum product groundwater contamination clean up was performed in a series of pilot and full-scale active remediation systems in later years (EA, June 2001). During the construction of sewer lines and culverts near the aircraft parking apron, construction crews reported volatile odors. Samples analyzed for

total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) revealed the presence of these contaminants. This site was added as Site Screening Area (SSA) 11 and was also known as suspected "Site" 11 (Brown & Root Environmental, 1996).

In 1993, the RI for Sites 1, 2, 3, and 5 concluded that additional sampling was needed at all four sites to delineate the extent of contamination and/or the sources at the sites (Halliburton NUS, 1993).

In 1995, a Phase II RI work plan was issued for Sites 1, 2, 3, and 5 (Brown & Root Environmental, October 1996). In addition, the installation established a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), which meets regularly.

In 1996, the Final Pilot Study Report for Product Recovery at Site 10 was completed (EA, November 1996).

In 1997, the RI fieldwork was conducted at Sites 1, 2, 3, and 5. The Site 10 Fuel Farm was not included in the scope of work of the RI. As part of RI activities, Brown & Root Environmental installed monitoring wells, completed test borings and hand auger sampling locations, excavated test pits, and collected surface, subsurface, groundwater, surface water, and sediment samples. In addition, a draft SMP (Brown & Root Environmental, December 1996) and a Community Relations Plan (Brown & Root Environmental, December 1997) were developed.

In 1998, a draft Phase II RI report for Sites 1, 2, 3, and 5 (Brown & Root Environmental, April 1998) was submitted to regulators for review.

In 1999, the Navy decided to de-link the reporting process for IR Sites 1, 2, 3, and 5 and submit four separate Phase II RI documents. An interim remedial action (IRA) for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soil at Site 1 was completed (FWENC, November 1999). Approximately 1,100 tons of soils were removed.

In 2000, a Base-wide water-level study and limited groundwater study was completed (Tetra Tech, July 2002). This project allowed the Navy to obtain valuable geophysical data and analytical data for Site 1 groundwater, as requested by EPA. Additional fieldwork was completed at Site 5.

In 2001, the Navy discontinued active operation of the light non-aqueous phase liquids (LNAPL) recovery system at Site 10 (EA, June 2001). Quarterly bailing or recovery of product continued through 2002.

In 2002, the final RI report for Site 1 was submitted to the regulators and the RAB (Tetra Tech, July 2002). A draft (Navy internal) Site 2 RI (Tetra Tech, February 2002) report was completed in 2002. The final RI report for Site 5 (Tetra Tech, February 2002) documented halogenated volatile organic compound (VOC) contaminants in groundwater and a range of organic compounds [mainly polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)] in limited site surface soils. The Navy completed the draft Site 5 groundwater [Operable Unit (OU) 2] FS report (Tetra Tech, February 2002) and submitted it to regulators and the RAB.

In 2003, off-Base sources of the groundwater contamination at Site 1 were explored. PADEP supplied a compilation of investigations that identified groundwater contaminants and a potential significant source of solvents in groundwater upgradient of Site 1. The Navy contractor Resource Management Concepts (RMC) removed drums and debris and sampled soil at the EPA Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) drum and debris site [named Site Screening Area (SSA 12)] between Site 2 and Site 5 (RMC, 2003). The preliminary draft Site 2 RI report was on hold as the Navy evaluated results of this drum and debris removal at SSA 12. After reviewing the draft FS for Site 5 groundwater, RAB members requested that the Navy consider additional remedial alternatives, such as in-situ biological and chemical treatment processes, for the groundwater at Site 5. Also in 2003, the Navy completed fieldwork at IR Site 10, the Navy Fuel Farm. In January 2003, the Navy discontinued quarterly bailing for recovery of product at Site 10.

In 2004, the Navy completed a draft Proposed Remedial Action Plan (Proposed Plan) for Site 1 soil. The Proposed Plan, recommending no further action, was presented in a public meeting in October 2004. The Navy planned additional groundwater monitoring well installation and groundwater sampling at the Air Station property line upgradient from Site 1 to confirm that the major source of groundwater contamination is off Base. Information from the drum removal and soil sampling report (RMC, July 2003) at SSA 12 was sent to the Navy's contractor Tetra Tech for tabulation, evaluation, and incorporation into a final report of cleanup. However, due to unacceptably high analytical detection limits, comparisons to typical health-based benchmarks [e.g., EPA Risk Based Concentrations (RBCs) or PADEP medium specific concentrations (MSCs)] did not lead to a clear resolution of the status of the SSA 12 drum removal area between Site 2 and Site 5. Therefore, the draft Site 2 RI report remained on hold as the Navy waited to evaluate results of the drum and debris removal from this area. In response to requests from the RAB to include additional remedial alternatives for Site 5 groundwater, the 2002 draft Site 5 groundwater FS was revised and reissued as revised draft in 2004 (Tetra Tech, September 2004). The Navy submitted the Site 5 RI Addendum 1, PAH Confirmation and Analysis Report (Tetra Tech, October 2004) to confirm status of petroleum compounds in Site 5 soil. Based on the Navy's Final Report, Request for No Further Action, Installation Restoration (IR) Program Site 10 Ground Water (EA, September 2004), that recommended no further action for Site 10, the Navy and PADEP agreed that no

further action at this time (under the current Air Station use scenario) for Site 10 was appropriate (PADEP, April 2004).

To ensure compliance with the timetable for Base Closure stipulated by BRAC 2005, the Navy engaged its contractors ECOR Solutions, Inc. (ECOR) and Tetra Tech to begin a series of IR program RI/FS tasks at Site 3. Reinstatement of RI activities at Site 3 began in 2005, beginning with the installation of two new monitoring wells in one borehole to investigate potential sources located upgradient of Site 3, near the Army Reserve vehicle maintenance facility. Field work completed in 2005 included sampling and analysis of all Site 3 monitoring wells, additional sampling and analysis of soil near the Army Reserve Hangar upgradient of Site 3, and preparation of a new human health risk assessment (HHRA) to determine the eventual disposition of Site 3. The Navy submitted the Action Memorandum for Site 5 - Fire Training Area Soil Removal in August 2005 (Tetra Tech, August 2005) to deal with the relatively limited area of soil contaminated primarily with PAHs. Site 5 - Fire Training Area Soil Removal was performed by the Navy's contractor, RMC, in 2006.

In March 2004, the Navy submitted the final report of PADEP Act 2 soil sampling and analysis (EA, March, 2004) at suspected Navy "site" 11 (SSA 11 - Aircraft Parking Apron). PADEP agreed with the Navy conclusion that this "site" did not meet the criteria necessary to be considered under any program for potential remediation. It was agreed by PADEP and the Navy that no further action of any kind is required for SSA 11 (PADEP, April 5, 2004). The Navy received a letter from EPA dated February 12, 2007 indicating concurrence that no further remedial actions are needed for SSA 11.

In the period of 2005 through 2006, the Navy, EPA, and PADEP had discussions regarding the "No Further Action Sites" (Sites 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9). EPA issued a letter of concurrence with the PADEP notice of agreement with the Navy for no further action (NFA) under CERCLA at Sites 8 (Building 118 Abandoned Fuel Tank) and 9 (Steam Plant Building Tank Overfill) (EPA, October 2006). The letter of concurrence from EPA is dated October 4, 2006.

Following NAS JRB Willow Grove's designation as a BRAC 2005 facility slated for closure, the No Further Action Record of Decision (ROD) for Site 1 Soil was prepared, underwent several levels of review and was signed by the Navy and EPA with concurrence from PADEP in 2006 (Tetra Tech, September 2006). Plans for installation of three new monitoring wells upgradient of Site 1 at the Base property line, completed by the Navy, were reviewed and approved by PADEP and EPA. The three new monitoring wells were installed and were sampled in 2006 by ECOR. In the draft Site 1 RI Addendum 5 for Groundwater (Tetra Tech, September 2006), the Navy concluded that results from the three new upgradient monitoring wells confirmed that the major contributor to solvent contamination in groundwater beneath Site 1 is an off-Base source (Tetra Tech, September 2006).

In 2006, based on discussions among EPA, PADEP and the Navy regarding the lack of any evidence of a relationship between Site 2 - Antenna Field Landfill and SSA 12, drum and debris removal area, these two areas were de-linked for investigation and reporting purposes. The Navy directed Tetra Tech to prepare a draft RI report for Site 2 for regulatory agency review.

The revised draft FS for Site 5 groundwater (submitted in September 2004) generated comments and questions from the EPA received in January 2005. The Navy responded with a series of RI work plans and reports of findings to address EPA concerns. Site 5 RI Addendum 2, Soil Investigation for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Soil to Groundwater Impact (Tetra Tech, March 2006) was submitted to verify the Navy's RI sample results for VOCs in soil obtained in 1997. Site 5 RI Addendum 3, Technical Memorandum of Risk Assessment Evaluation for Site 5 Groundwater (Tetra Tech, February 2007) and Site 5 RI Addendum 4, Technical Memorandum of Risk Assessment Evaluation for Site 5 Soil (Tetra Tech, July 2006), applied current EPA HHRA guidance, toxicity factors and other current assumptions used for calculating estimated risk, and presented evaluations of variance from the HHRA performed in 1997. Site 5 RI Addendum 5, Remedial Investigation Addendum Report for Site 5 - Fire Training Area Groundwater (OU 2) (Tetra Tech, September 2006) presented results and conclusions from RI activities performed by the Navy in response to EPA comments on hydrogeological and geochemical issues in the revised draft FS for Site 5 groundwater (Tetra Tech, September 2004). EPA review and comment on the Site 5 groundwater-related reports was completed in 2007.

In May of 2007, after internal review of a preliminary draft Site 2 RI report, the Navy instructed Tetra Tech to update the ecological risk assessment approach to comply with current EPA and Navy guidelines, including food-chain modeling. Based on the inconclusive nature of the soil report (RMC, 2003) for the SSA 12 drum and debris removal area, the Navy directed Tetra Tech to obtain confirmation samples from this area. After discussions with EPA and PADEP, the Navy prepared a draft Work Plan for SSA 12 Confirmation Sampling that was submitted for regulatory agency review in May 2007. In December 2007, the field soil sampling investigation was conducted according to the approved work plan for SSA 12.

Based on an internal Navy draft of the Site 3 RI report prepared in 2007, the Navy noticed an apparent data gap in soil quality sampling in the area of reported historical landfill operations. Based on this apparent data gap, the Navy prepared a work plan for test pits and soil sampling in April 2007. Site 3 test pits and soil sampling were carried out according to the approved work plan in April/May 2007. The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process was on hold as the Navy and EPA attempted to delineate the extent of landfill cells discovered at Site 3 in 2007.

The draft Site 5 RI Addendum 6 for Soil (OU 4) was submitted for regulatory agency review in May 2007. The Site 5 RI Addendum 6 was finalized and submitted in July 2007. The final Proposed Plan for Site 5

Soil (OU 4) (Tetra Tech, June 2007), proposing no further action for Site 5 soil, was presented for public comment at a public meeting held for that purpose on July 11, 2007. The ROD for Site 5 Soil (OU 4) (Tetra Tech, September 2007) was produced, incorporating all comments from regulatory agency reviewers, as well as including comments from the public in the Responsiveness Summary Section. The Site 5 Soil (OU 4) ROD was signed by the Navy and EPA in September 2007.

EPA's Biological Technical Assistance Group (BTAG) visited Sites 4 (North End Landfill) and 7 (Abandoned Rifle Range No. 2) on March 28, 2007. EPA and the BTAG did not recommend further action or investigation.

Based on discussion at the NAS JRB Willow Grove partnering meeting held at EPA Region 3 in June 2007 between the Navy, EPA, and PADEP, the Navy agreed to prepare individual site screening process consensus agreements for No Action at Sites 4, 6 and 7. Based on the results of the Site Screening Process performed in accordance with the FFA, the Record of Consensus Agreement No Action Decision for Site 6 was signed by the Navy BRAC Environmental Coordinator and the EPA Remedial Project manager (RPM) on December 12, 2007. PADEP agreement with the decision was documented in a letter from PADEP that was included as an attachment to the Record of Consensus Agreement document. An Internal draft Record of Consensus agreement for Site 4 was prepared in July 2007.

The Record of Consensus Agreement No Action Decision for Site 7 was signed by the Navy BRAC Environmental Coordinator, EPA RPM, and PADEP Case Manager on August 20, 2008.

In 2008, the Navy contracted Tetra Tech to conduct site screening investigations at Site 4 to further identify the nature of tarry waste reported there in the past. A test pit investigation for the Site 4 tarry waste was conducted in September 2008. The tarry waste and related soils were excavated for off-Base disposal. In January 2009, the Test Pit Investigation Report for SSA 4 was submitted to the regulators (Tetra Tech, January 2009). Based on the results of the Site Screening Process performed in accordance with the FFA, the Record of Consensus Agreement No Action Decision for Site 4 was signed by the Navy BRAC Environmental Coordinator, EPA RPM and PADEP Case Manager on January 21, 2009.

After revisions generated in response to comments from EPA, the revised draft Site 1 RI Addendum 5 for Groundwater was submitted to regulators for review in July 2007. In 2008, the Site 1 RI Addendum 5 was finalized (Tetra Tech, January 2008). The final Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) for Site 1 Groundwater was submitted (Tetra Tech, January 2008). The FFS report developed the remedial alternatives for Site 1 groundwater and provided a detailed analysis and comparison of these alternatives. The Navy completed

the final Proposed Plan for Site 1 Groundwater (Tetra Tech, April 2008). The ROD for Site 1 groundwater (OU 3) was prepared, incorporating all comments from regulatory agency reviewers, as well as including comments from the public in the Responsiveness Summary Section, and was signed by the Navy and EPA with concurrence from PADEP in 2008 (Tetra Tech, September 2008). The selected interim remedy for Site 1 Groundwater (OU 3) is a limited action remedy that includes land use controls (LUCs), periodic groundwater monitoring (GWM), and five-year reviews. In February 2009, Tetra Tech prepared a draft Remedial Design (RD) for Land Use Controls (LUCs) for Site 1 Groundwater (OU 3) and submitted it to regulators for review. In July 2009, a draft Uniform Federal Policy (UFP) Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) for Site 1 GWM was submitted to the regulators. The first round of Site 1 Groundwater Monitoring was conducted in September 2009. The final Site 1 Groundwater Monitoring Results report was submitted in November 2009.

In August 2008, a draft Site 2 RI report was submitted to the regulators for review. Based on EPA comments, a draft final Site 2 RI report was completed (Tetra Tech, March 2009) and the Navy Response to EPA Comments was also submitted. The Site 2 RI report was finalized in March 2009. The Navy submitted the draft Remedial Investigation Report Addendum for Site 2 - Antenna Field Landfill (Tetra Tech, June 2009) to update the Site 2 HHRA using May 2009 EPA screening values and current guidelines. The Site 2 Groundwater Confirmation Sampling Report (Tetra Tech, June 2009) provided a summary of current (May 2009) groundwater conditions at Site 2, and a comparison to previous (1997) groundwater conditions.

In June 2009, the draft Proposed Plan for Site 2 was submitted to regulators for review (Tetra Tech, June 2009). In July 2009, the Navy submitted the final Proposed Plan for Site 2 recommending that no action be taken at Site 2. A public meeting was held to present the Navy's plan for Site 2 on August 5, 2009. The public comment period was set for July 29 through September 11, 2009 to encourage public participation in the decision process for the Antenna Field Landfill. In August 2009, the draft ROD for Site 2 was submitted to regulatory agencies for review (Tetra Tech, August 2009).

The Navy further delineated the extent of the buried waste and soil contamination and further characterized the soil contamination discovered during the Site 3 Test Pit Investigation. A landfill delineation investigation, including EM geophysical survey, additional test pits and soil samples, as well as surface soil samples for ecological screening was conducted according to the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Site 3 landfill (Tetra Tech, November 2008). The EM geophysical survey of Site 3 was completed in April 2008 and the report was submitted in July 2008. Surface soil samples for ecological screening were collected in December 2008. Additional test pit investigation and soil sample collection were conducted in January 2009. The Site 3 Landfill Delineation Report was submitted on

June 10, 2009. In August 2009, an additional twelve surface soil samples were collected at Site 3 to provide additional data for the ecological risk evaluation.

To update the RI groundwater data, Tetra Tech performed Round 1 of Interim Groundwater Monitoring (IGWM) at Site 3 in accordance with the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan for Site 3 IGWM in March 2008. The Site 3 IGWM Report Round 1 was submitted in August 2008. Round 2 of IGWM at Site 3 was conducted in October 2008, and the Site 3 IGWM Report Round 2 was submitted in December 2008. Round 3 of IGWM at Site 3 was conducted in April 2009, and the Site 3 IGWM Report Round 3 was submitted in August 2009. In order to further investigate the VOC plume at Site 3, additional monitoring wells 03MW09O and 03MW09S were installed and sampled in January/February 2010.

In December 2007, a draft Pilot Study SAP for Site 5 Groundwater (OU 2) was submitted for regulatory agency review. The Pilot Study SAP for Site 5 Groundwater (OU 2) was finalized in October 2008. In November 2008, the Navy submitted the final FS for Site 5 groundwater (Tetra Tech, November 2008). Preliminary soil sampling and monitoring well installation for the Site 5 groundwater pilot study commenced in May 2008. Field demonstration testing for bioremediation began with a period of aquifer conditioning to develop the proper chemical pH and oxidation reduction potential (ORP) for bioremediation.

In April 2009, Tetra Tech began implementation of a bioremediation pilot study to remediate groundwater at Site 5. The first injection and groundwater recirculation segment of the biostimulation phase of the bioremediation pilot test was initiated in April 2009 and concluded in June 2009. Two post-biostimulation sampling events indicated that environmental conditions conducive to bioremediation were being created, but were not fully achieved, and that the transformation towards these conditions was not sustained. The Navy proposed to conduct another biostimulation event. Additional sodium bicarbonate and sodium lactate were injected into the aquifer with groundwater recirculation. The second segment of injection at Site 5, consisting of approximately two times the quantity of sodium bicarbonate and six times the quantity of sodium lactate added in the first injection event, commenced in February 2010 and finished in April 2010.

SSA 12 EM geophysical surveys were performed in March 2008. An EM geophysical survey report was submitted in July 2008 and the SSA 12 Confirmation Soil Investigation Report was submitted in September 2008. In January 2009, the Navy determined that SSA 12 should proceed with an RI/FS according to Clause 9.3.C.(4) of the NAS JRB FFA. The Navy renamed the former SSA 12 as Site 12-South Landfill on January 16, 2009.

In August 2009, the draft SAP for the Phase I RI at Site 12 was submitted to the regulators for review. Based on EPA comments, the Response to Comments (RTC) for Site 12 Phase I RI SAP was submitted in November 2009, and the SAP for the Phase I RI at Site 12 was finalized in December 2009 (Tetra Tech, December 2009). The Navy initiated Phase I Remedial Investigation at Site 12, which included test pits and subsurface soil samples, as well as surface water, sediment, and surface soil samples for ecological screening. Tetra Tech conducted Phase I RI field activities at Site 12 in January 2010. In May 2010 an internal draft Site 12 Phase I RI Data report was submitted to the Navy for review. The draft Site 12 Phase I RI Data Report was distributed for regulatory agency review and was finalized in June 2010.

The final ROD for Site 2 was produced, incorporating all comments from regulatory agency reviewers, as well as including comments from the public in the Responsiveness Summary Section (Tetra Tech, February 2010). The No Action ROD for Site 2 was signed by the Navy and forwarded to the regulators on March 30, 2010. PADEP concurred with the Site 2 ROD selected remedy (no further action) in a letter dated May 14, 2010. The No Action ROD for Site 2 was signed by EPA on June 17, 2010.

Based on results from the draft Phase II RI and all subsequent activities, Tetra Tech prepared a draft Site 3 RI report including an updated human health risk assessment and ecological risk assessment. In May 2010, the draft Site 3 RI report was submitted for regulatory agency review (Tetra Tech, May 2010). After incorporating comments from regulatory agency reviewers, the revised draft Site 3 RI Report was prepared and submitted to the regulators for review in April 2011.

In January 2011 the Draft Site 5 Pilot Test Report was submitted for regulatory agency review and was issued as final in May 2011 (Tetra Tech, May 2011). The Site 5 Bioremediation Pilot Test results indicated that bioremediation by means of anaerobic reductive dechlorination was an effective strategy for groundwater remediation at Site 5. In June 2011, the final Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Site 5 Groundwater (OU 2) was distributed for public comment (Tetra Tech, June 2011). A public meeting was scheduled to present the Navy's plan for Site 5 Groundwater on June 22, 2011. The public comment period was set for June 15 through August 1, 2011 to encourage public participation in the decision process for Site 5 – Fire Training Area Groundwater.

In June 2010, the final Site Management Plan (SMP) Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 was submitted to the regulators (Tetra Tech, October 2010). EPA approved the SMP in a letter dated October 7, 2010. The Remedial Design for Land Use Controls - Site 1 Groundwater was finalized in August 2010. In November 2010, the Site 1 Land Use Controls- 2010 Annual Inspection Report was submitted to the regulators (Tetra Tech, November 2011).

The Phase I RI Data Report for Site 12-South Landfill was finalized in January 2011 (Tetra Tech, January 2011). In April 2011, the draft Site 12 Phase II RI UFP-SAP (Tetra Tech, April 2011) was submitted to regulatory agencies for review.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

The remainder of this report contains five sections. Section 2.0 presents a summary of the procedures to be followed as part of the CERCLA process. Section 3.0 presents a description of each of the sites included in this SMP [Sites 1 through 9, the Navy Fuel Farm (Site 10), SSA 11, and Site 12]. Section 4.0 discusses the ranking system used to prioritize the sites, provides the current status of each site, presents the generic schedule durations for planned CERCLA activities, and includes assumptions provided in the FFA used to develop the schedule and this SMP. A list of references used in this SMP follows Section 4.0.

2.0 CERCLA PROCESS ACTIVITIES

Guidelines established by the EPA for the CERCLA process will continue to be followed for the sites at NAS JRB Willow Grove. The CERCLA process provides guidelines for investigation activities prior to the RI, including preliminary assessments (PAs) (completed at NAS JRB Willow Grove; IAS, 1986) and site inspections (SIs) [completed at NAS JRB Willow Grove Sites 1 through 10; EA Engineering, 1990, and SSA's 11 and 12 (U.S. Department of Defense, 1996)]. Because PA and SI activities for the sites addressed under this SMP have been completed, discussions of the CERCLA process activities for PAs and SIs are not included in this section. This section discusses the CERCLA processes required to complete investigative and remediation activities at the facility.

After the site inspection and risk screening process is conducted, if a site is deemed to present a potential risk to human health and/or the environment, the site is subject to the full remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) process. Depending on the severity of site conditions, a removal action or interim remedial action may be appropriate to mitigate immediate threats to human health or the environment. Potentially applicable CERCLA processes for the NAS JRB Willow Grove sites are described in the following sections.

2.1 PA/SI PROCESS

The PA and SI are used to evaluate the potential for a release of hazardous substances from a site.

The PA usually consists of a review of available site data and information, interviews, and a non-sampling site visit to observe areas of potential waste disposal and migration pathways. If the PA results in a recommendation for further investigation, an SI is performed.

The purpose of an SI is to determine the need for additional action or investigation at the site and to eliminate from further consideration those sites that pose no significant threat. The SI is conducted prior to the RI.

2.2 RI/FS PROCESS

Figure 2-1 presents a schematic of the RI/FS process. The RI is a field investigation, more extensive than an SI, with the goal of determining the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The baseline risk assessment, performed as part of the RI, is an analysis of potential adverse health and/or ecological effects arising from site conditions in the absence of any mitigating actions. The FS presents options for cleanup by screening alternatives for remediation and conducting an analysis of the alternatives. Factors

for evaluation include overall protection of health and the environment, short- and long-term effectiveness, and cost. The proposed plan presents the proposed alternative for remediation of the site selected from the FS. The ROD, when signed by the Navy and EPA, presents the remedy selected after consideration of the public comments. The RD is the development of the actual design of the selected remedy including the preparation of technical specifications and drawings. The remedial action (RA) is the construction, implementation, and operation of the selected remedy.

2.3 REMOVAL ACTIONS

Removal actions are implemented to clean up or remove hazardous substances from the environment or mitigate, minimize, or prevent damage to human health or the environment from a release or threat of release by limiting exposure to those substances. Removal actions may be either time-critical or non-time-critical. Time-critical removal actions are taken when there is an imminent threat to human health and/or the environment. An example of such a threat would be corroded drums that are leaking hazardous substances that would threaten ecological or human receptors. Non-time-critical removals are actions that may be delayed for six or more months without immediate risk to human health or the environment. Although removal actions often begin prior to the completion of RI/FS activities to reduce the spread of contaminants, they may occur at any point during the RI/FS process.

If a non-time-critical removal action is implemented, an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) is prepared rather than an FS. The EE/CA is prepared for the substances to be removed rather than all potentially contaminated media. Media not addressed in the EE/CA will still be considered in the RI/FS process. Figure 2-2 presents the general process for non-time-critical removals.

Removal actions generally are smaller in scope than a typical site RI/FS; therefore, the time required to perform a removal action, including preparation of an EE/CA, removal design, and implementation, is usually significantly less than the time needed to complete an RI/FS. Under a non-time critical removal action, there is still evaluation of options and an opportunity for public comment. The selected removal action is documented in an Action Memorandum.

If the risk assessment from the RI/FS process indicates that no further remedial action is required for the entire site after a removal action is completed, the removal action may negate the need for a remedial action. In that case, a no-further-action ROD would be prepared for signature by the concerned parties.

2.4 INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Interim remedial actions are designed to mitigate potential risks posed by site contaminants to human health and/or the environment until a final remedial action is implemented. Interim remedial activities usually occur prior to initiation of a full FS. Interim remedial actions, if implemented early in the CERCLA process, often reduce long-term RA costs by limiting the extent of contamination at a site. For example, installation of a groundwater pump and treat system to control plume migration would be considered an interim remedial action, if initiated prior to selection of the final remedy. Interim remedial actions are limited in scope and should address only areas or media for which a remedy will be developed during the RI/FS process.

Figure 2-3 shows the interim remedial action process. Because these actions are usually taken prior to initiation of the full FS, an FFS is prepared addressing only the media and contaminants subject to the interim remedial action. Results of the FFS are incorporated into a Proposed Plan for the interim remedy that is subject to public comment. Similar to the full RI/FS process, after the public comment period, an interim ROD is prepared and signed, the interim remedial design is developed, and the interim action implemented. If the risk assessment from the RI/FS process indicates that no further remedial action is required for the entire site after an interim remedial action is completed, the interim action may become the final remedial action for the site.

2.5 TREATABILITY STUDIES

Before a ROD is signed, and possibly even before final FS development, laboratory-based or pilot treatability studies may be required. These studies evaluate the effectiveness of a potential remedial technology's performance. The goal of performing treatability studies is to support the remedial design process. Treatability studies are typically performed when insufficient data are available from the RI to support full-scale design and implementation of the preferred alternative or where there is a need to determine the effectiveness of a particular technology prior to full-scale implementation.

2.6 ROD AND POST ROD ACTIVITIES

The ROD is used to support and document the remedy selected for an NPL Site. It describes why the selected remedial actions were chosen over other candidate actions, how much the remedial actions are expected to cost, and how the public responded to the Proposed Alternative (combination of technologies proposed for site remediation).

Evaluating a federal agency's demonstration that a remedial action is "operating properly and successfully" is a precondition to the deed transfer of federally-owned property to a non-federal government entity. Post ROD demonstration that any remediation systems are operating properly and successfully (OPS) according to EPA's Guidance (EPA, 1996) will be required at some NAS JRB Willow Grove sites.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

This section presents a history of disposal practices and current status of each of the 12 sites and site screening areas addressed in this SMP. This information is based on data from previous investigations and progress made to date in the Navy's IR program. Site locations are identified on Figure 3-1.

3.1.1 Site 1 - Privet Road Compound

The former Privet Road Compound is located west of Privet Road, across from the steam plant (Building No. 6). The entire site area was approximately 2 acres consisting of a bowling alley, parking lot, and a 1/2-acre fenced area. Trash handling operations at the Privet Road Compound began in 1967 when the Ninth Street Landfill (Site 3) was closed. To replace the landfill, regular trash pickup and off-site disposal were initiated. The Privet Road Compound site was used to process wastes from 1967 to 1975. A fence was erected around the compound area in 1972 to control waste disposal and handling within the compound. The suspected waste handling area, however, is believed to have extended throughout Site 1, including the area where the Bowling Alley and parking lot were located.

The Privet Road Compound was constructed as a transfer station to handle materials not accepted by the trash pickup service. During operations at the compound, wastes were temporarily stored on site to await off-site disposal or burned and/or buried on site. Burning and burial ceased by 1975; however, stored waste material was not completely removed from the site until 1977 (NEESA, 1986).

Wastes reportedly disposed at the site included paint wastes, paint stripper and solvents, Freon, general refuse, asbestos, battery acid, sewage sludge containing heavy metals, oils and lubricants, and mercury-containing dental amalgam. Transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were also stored at the site. PCB-containing liquids spilled when stored transformers overturned during an incident at the compound (NEESA, 1986).

B&R Environmental (formerly Halliburton NUS Corporation) conducted RI field activities at Site 1 in 1991. The RI report concluded that additional sampling was needed to further delineate the extent of contamination and/or potential sources at the site. The RI report recommended a Phase II RI and an FS (Halliburton NUS, 1993).

In 1997, the Phase II RI fieldwork was conducted and in 1998, a draft Phase II RI report was submitted to regulators for review (Brown & Root, 1998).

In 1999, the Navy decided to de-link the reporting process for the IR sites (1, 2, 3, and 5) and submit four separate Phase II RI report documents. Also in June 1999, a removal action for PCB-contaminated soil at Site 1 was completed. A total of approximately 1,100 tons of soil was removed for disposal off-site.

In 2000, Basewide water-level studies were completed in cooperation with local municipal authorities and the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Access to the two deep Navy production well boreholes (NW-1 and NW-2) was necessary for geophysical, groundwater quality, and production rate studies performed by the USGS. These two wells are the sole supply of potable and emergency (fire fighting) water for the entire Willow Grove Air Station facility. This project allowed the Navy to obtain the Navy supply well water quality analytical data requested by EPA to help analyze Site 1 groundwater conditions.

In 2002, the Site 1 RI report was finalized and submitted to the regulators and the RAB (Tetra Tech, July 2002).

In 2004, a draft Addendum RI Report was submitted. The draft Addendum RI Report determined that the chlorinated solvents found in the local groundwater do not originate substantially from the Privet Road Compound area, but appear to be from an off-Base location southeast of Site 1, across Pennsylvania Route 611 in the vicinity of the former Kellet Aircraft manufacturing facility. Also in 2004, the Navy Public Works Officer had the fence removed from around the compound area and reseeded the soil with grass to improve the appearance of the area.

In September 2004, the Navy submitted the final Proposed Plan for Site 1 soil (Tetra Tech, September 2004). A public meeting was held to present the Navy's plan for no further action for Site 1 soil, based on the PCB-contaminated soil removal. A public comment period was set for September 27 through October 27, 2004, to encourage public participation in the decision process for the Privet Road Compound.

Based on concerns from EPA, the Navy performed two additional studies to support the no further action recommendation in the Site 1 soil Proposed Plan. The Site 1 RI Addendum 1, Residual Risk Evaluation Letter Report for Soil (Tetra Tech, June 2005) reviewed the residual risk remaining after the Site 1 soil removal was completed, and the Site 1 RI Addendum 4, Soil Investigation for Volatile Organic Compound Soil to Groundwater Impact (Tetra Tech, March 2006) confirmed earlier RI results regarding the absence of VOCs in soil. Both of these reports confirmed earlier RI results and the conclusions found in the Proposed Plan, leading to the NFA recommendation.

The Site 1 Soil (OU 1) ROD (Tetra Tech, September 2006), specifying no further action for Site 1 soil, was accepted by PADEP (PADEP, September 2006) and signed by the Navy and EPA in September 2006.

The Navy installed three new monitoring wells upgradient of Site 1 at the Base property line in accordance with the work plan approved by PADEP and EPA. Three new monitoring wells were installed and sampled in 2006 by ECOR. Results from the new wells confirmed that the major contributor to solvent contamination in groundwater beneath Site 1 is an off-Base source (Site 1 RI Addendum 5 for Groundwater report, Tetra Tech, September 2006). However, based on information presented in the Site 1 RI Addendum 5 for Groundwater report, EPA requested that the document be reissued to include more of the background information from previous study reports that had been only referenced. In July 2007, the revised draft Site 1 RI Addendum 5 for Groundwater was submitted to regulators for review. In January 2008, the Navy submitted the final Site 1 RI Addendum 5 for Groundwater report (Tetra Tech, January 2008). This RI addendum report demonstrated that VOCs are migrating onto the Base from an upgradient, off-Base source area.

In September 2007, Tetra Tech prepared a draft FFS report for Site 1 Groundwater and submitted it to regulators for review. In February 2008, the Navy submitted the final Focused Feasibility Study for Site 1 Groundwater (Tetra Tech, January 2008). The FFS report developed the remedial alternatives for Site 1 groundwater and provided a detailed analysis and comparison of these alternatives which would be used by the Navy and EPA in agreement with PADEP to select a preferred remedy to deal with contaminated groundwater.

In January 2008, the draft Proposed Plan for Site 1 groundwater (OU 3) was submitted to regulators for review (Tetra Tech, January 2008). In April 2008, the Navy submitted the final Proposed Plan for Site 1 groundwater (Tetra Tech, April 2008). This Proposed Plan recommended that limited action, including implementation of institutional controls and periodic groundwater monitoring in conjunction with a review of site conditions and risks every five years, would be taken as an interim measure to address risks associated with the groundwater located beneath Site 1. Interim measures would be in effect while EPA investigates the off-site source of the groundwater contamination. A public meeting was held to present the Navy's plan for the interim action for the groundwater of Site 1. A public comment period was set for April 16 through May 30, to encourage public participation in the decision process for the Privet Road Compound. Several comments were received from the public during the public meeting, but no additional comments were received during the public comment period.

The ROD for Site 1 Groundwater (OU 3) (Tetra Tech, September 2008), was produced, incorporating all comments from regulatory agency reviewers, as well as including comments from the public in the Responsiveness Summary Section. The ROD for Site 1 Groundwater (OU 3) was signed by the Navy and forwarded to EPA for signature on September 5, 2008. EPA signed the OU 3 ROD on September 26, 2008.

The selected interim remedy for Site 1 Groundwater (OU 3) consisted of LUCs, periodic groundwater monitoring, and five-year reviews. In February 2009, Tetra Tech prepared a draft Remedial Design (RD) for LUCs for Site 1 Groundwater (OU 3) and submitted it to regulators for review. This RD presented the LUC methods current or future landowners will follow to preclude unrestricted use of untreated groundwater from beneath the site.

In July 2009, Tetra Tech prepared the draft SAP for Site 1 Groundwater Monitoring and submitted it to the regulators for review. The first round of Site 1 Groundwater Monitoring was conducted in September 2009. The final Site 1 Groundwater Monitoring Results report was distributed in November 2009.

Under provisions of BRAC 2005, the land associated with Site 1 and Site 10 will be conveyed to the Army to construct an "Armed Forces Reserve Center" to consolidate regional Army Reserve training activities into a central location at a military enclave to be established at NAS JRB Willow Grove. Construction planning for the Armed Forces Reserve Center was underway in 2008/2009. Preliminary planning included a concept design for placement of structures and utility facilities needed for the Army Reserve. Issues such as proper building construction and planning to take into account the existing environmental restrictions at Site 1 and Site 10 were included in the preliminary design effort by the Army. In September 2009, the Navy transferred 18.25 acres to the Air Force as part of the BRAC 2005 requirement to construct a consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center.

The construction of the Armed Forces Reserve Center training enclave is currently (June 2011) nearing completion. Two monitoring wells at Site 1, damaged due to construction of the training enclave, were replaced in May 2011.

The RD for Land Use Controls Site 1-Privet Road Compound Groundwater OU 3 was finalized in August 2010. The RD includes land use restrictions on the property to protect the integrity of groundwater monitoring structures and to prohibit the use of untreated site groundwater. A Land Use Controls inspection was conducted at Site 1 to verify compliance with the land use controls identified in the Site 1 ROD. In November 2010, the Site 1 Land Use Controls - 2010 Annual Inspection Report was submitted to the regulators.

3.1.2 Site 2 - Antenna Field Landfill

The Antenna Field Landfill is located in the southern portion of the Naval Air Station, southwest of Runway 10/28 (Figure 3-1). The landfill has been estimated to be approximately 4 acres in size.

The landfill was used between 1948 and 1960 as the principal disposal area for solid waste generated by the facility. Waste disposal activities included the excavation of trenches where wastes were subsequently burned and/or buried. In addition to general wastes, bulk items such as furniture, tires, and shingles were disposed. Paint wastes and sewage sludge were also reportedly disposed (NEESA, 1986).

In the mid 1990's, an antenna array consisting of five antennae was constructed at the site to replace an older antenna array.

B&R Environmental conducted RI field activities at Site 2 in 1991. The RI concluded that additional sampling was needed to further delineate the extent of contamination and/or the sources at the site. The RI recommended a Phase II RI and a FS (Halliburton NUS, 1993).

In 1997 Phase II RI fieldwork was conducted, and in 1998 a draft Phase II combined Sites 1, 2, 3, and 5 RI report was submitted to regulators for review (Brown & Root, 1998). In 1999 the Navy decided to de-link the reporting process for IR Sites 1, 2, 3, and 5, and submit four separate Phase II RI documents.

A draft (Navy internal) Site 2 RI report was completed in 2002 (Tetra Tech, 2002). During this time period, the Navy discovered debris and discarded empty drums in an area between Site 2 and Site 5, and subsequently designated this area as SSA 12. The Navy contracted with RMC to remove the drums, obtain samples of the drum/contents (residues only) and soils that could have been impacted. When field conditions were appropriate, RMC removed drums and sampled beneath the drums at SSA 12 (RMC, 2003). Information from the RMC report was sent to the Navy's contractor Tetra Tech for tabulation, evaluation, and possible incorporation into a Final RI Report for Site 2. Tetra Tech combined the results and conclusions of the drum removal and confirmatory sampling into the revised draft Site 2 RI report (Navy internal review - 10/06/04). However, due to unacceptably high analytical detection limits, comparisons to typical health-based benchmarks (e.g., EPA RBCs or PADEP MSCs) did not lead to a clear resolution of the status of SSA 12. The draft Site 2 RI report remained on hold as the Navy waited to evaluate results of the drum and debris removal from SSA 12. In September 2006, the Navy directed Tetra Tech to prepare a work plan to resample soils at SSA 12. At that time, the Navy also directed Tetra Tech to proceed with preparation of the draft RI report for Site 2.

In May of 2007, after a preliminary draft (Navy internal) Site 2 RI report was reviewed, the Navy instructed Tetra Tech to update the ecological risk assessment approach to comply with current EPA and Navy guidelines, including food-chain modeling. In August 2008, a draft Site 2 RI report was submitted to the regulators for review. Based on EPA comments, a draft final Site 2 RI report was completed (Tetra Tech, March 2009) and the Navy RTC to EPA was also submitted. There were no further comments on the March 2009 draft final Site 2 RI report, so it was considered as final in April 2009.

In April 2009, EPA reviewers of the Site 2 RI Report expressed concern with the date of the most recent Site 2 HHRA update (July 2006) and the age of the groundwater data (1997) used in the Site 2 RI Report. These concerns prompted the Navy to agree to perform an updated evaluation of the Site 2 HHRA, and to obtain groundwater samples and analysis at all Site 2 monitoring wells in May 2009.

At the NAS JRB Willow Grove Team meeting held on June 10, 2009 at EPA Region 3 offices, the Navy submitted the draft Remedial Investigation Report Addendum for Site 2- Antenna Field Landfill (Tetra Tech, June 2009) and the Site 2 Groundwater Confirmation Sampling Report (Tetra Tech, June 2009). The draft RI Report Addendum includes an updated evaluation of risk to supersede the July 2006 HHRA evaluation; incorporates the revised data set corresponding to the reduced size of the exposure unit for Site 2 resulting from the new Site 2 boundaries after Site 12 was defined in December 2008; and updates the risk calculations for Site 2 to comply with the EPA HHRA guidelines current in May 2009. There were no comments on the June 2009 Remedial Investigation Report Addendum, so it was considered as final in June 2009. The Site 2 Groundwater Confirmation Sampling Report summarizes the results of groundwater sampling of all Site 2 monitoring wells performed in May 2009 in accordance with the UFP-SAP for Site 2 Groundwater Sampling (Tetra Tech May, 2009). The Site 2 Groundwater Confirmation Sampling Report was accepted by all parties at the Team meeting with no revision.

In June 2009, the draft Proposed Plan for Site 2 was submitted to regulators for review (Tetra Tech, June 2009). In July 2009, the Navy submitted the final Proposed Plan for Site 2. This Proposed Plan recommended that no action be taken at Site 2. A public meeting was held August 5, 2009 to present the Navy's plan for Site 2 on. A public comment period was established from July 29 through September 11, 2009, to encourage public participation in the decision process for the Antenna Field Landfill.

In August 2009, the draft ROD for Site 2 was submitted to regulators for review (Tetra Tech, August 2008). The final ROD for Site 2 (Tetra Tech, February 2010), was produced, incorporating all comments from regulatory agency reviewers, as well as including comments from the public in the Responsiveness Summary Section. On 30 March 2010, the No Action ROD for Site 2 was signed by the Navy and forwarded to the regulators. PADEP concurred with the Site 2 ROD's selected remedy (no further action) in a letter dated May 14, 2010. On June 17, 2010, the No Action ROD for Site 2 was signed by EPA and was completely executed.

3.1.3 Site 3 - Ninth Street Landfill

The Ninth Street Landfill site is located at the western boundary of the facility, immediately north of Ninth Street. Disposal operations at the 9-acre site were initiated as a replacement for the Antenna Field Landfill in 1960. Wastes were disposed by burning and burial in excavated trenches. Wastes

were similar to those at Site 2, including general wastes, bulk items, paint waste, asbestos, and sewage sludge (NEESA, 1986). Transformers containing PCBs were also stored and serviced in a salvage yard established on the landfill after the landfill's closure in 1967 (EA Engineering, 1990).

B&R Environmental conducted RI field activities at Site 3 in 1991. The RI concluded that additional sampling was needed to further delineate the extent of contamination and/or the sources at the site. The RI recommended a Phase II RI and a FS (Halliburton NUS, 1993).

In 1997, the Phase II RI fieldwork was conducted and in 1998, a draft Phase II RI report was submitted to regulators for review (Brown & Root, 1998). In 1999, the Navy decided to de-link the reporting process for the IR sites (1, 2, 3, and 5) and submit four separate Phase II RI documents. In response to comments, the Navy performed minor investigations at Site 3 since the draft Phase II RI report was submitted to regulators for review in 1998. USGS performed geophysical logging of two irrigation wells owned by the golf course (the adjacent, downgradient off-site property) in March 1998. Sediments from the retention basin located north of Site 3 (part of the NAS JRB Willow Grove storm water control system) were sampled and analyzed for contamination in 2002 (Woodward and Curran 20543901, May 2002).

During the period from 1999 through 2004, progress at Site 3 was a lower priority than other IRP sites at NAS JRB Willow Grove. No individual Site 3 RI report was prepared for submission or separate review, and Site 3 did not progress further past Phase II RI investigations due to funding and priority issues as well as a lack of cooperation from the nearby golf course. Requests for access to golf course monitoring wells for RI efforts were met with limited acceptance (for instance geophysical logging of some of the golf course wells was permitted). In 2007, the Navy requested access to sample the flowing irrigation well and obtain two surface water samples on Lot 1. The managers of the golf course informed the Navy that they would allow those additional RI efforts on golf course property.

With the passage of BRAC 2005, priority and funding issues changed for Site 3. To ensure compliance with the timetable for Base Closure stipulated by BRAC 2005, the Navy engaged its contractors ECOR and Tetra Tech to begin a series of IR program RI/FS tasks at Site 3. By agreement among the Navy, EPA, and PADEP, two new monitoring wells were installed to investigate potential groundwater contamination sources upgradient of Site 3 near the Army Reserve vehicle maintenance facility. Fieldwork completed in 2005/2006 included resampling and analysis of all Site 3 monitoring wells (including the new upgradient wells) and additional sampling and analysis of soil near the Army Reserve Hangar. The Navy and EPA agreed on a methodology for preparation of a new HHRA to help determine the eventual disposition of Site 3.

The preliminary (Navy internal) draft Site 3 RI report, reviewed by the Navy in January 2007, concluded that Site 3 soils do not pose a threat to public health or the environment. However, the Navy considered that the soil analytical data generated during the RI up to that time may not have been representative of actual site conditions. In order to confirm that the conclusion of the preliminary draft RI report regarding site soils was correct, the Navy prepared a work plan for additional test pits and soil sampling in April 2007. Site 3 test pits and soil sampling were carried out according to the approved work plan in April/May 2007. Significant quantities of buried waste material at several Site 3 locations were encountered during this investigation, and soil samples associated with some of the buried waste contained elevated levels of semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, PCBs, dioxin, and metals. In January 2008, a draft Test Pit and Soil Sampling Letter Report for Site 3 Landfill was submitted to regulators for review (Tetra Tech, January 2008). The Navy responded to EPA comments on the draft Letter Report in May 2008. This Test Pit and Soil Sampling Letter Report was finalized in September 2008.

To further delineate the extent of the buried waste and soil contamination discovered during the test pit investigation and to further characterize the soil contamination, the Navy initiated a landfill delineation investigation including brush clearing, EM geophysical surveys, additional test pits and soil samples, as well as surface soil and surface water/sediment sampling for ecological screening.

In April 2008, the draft SAP for the landfill delineation study at Site 3 was submitted to the regulators for review. The SAP for the Site 3 landfill delineation was finalized in November 2008 (Tetra Tech, November 2008). The EM geophysical survey of Site 3 was completed in April 2008 and an EM geophysical survey report was submitted in July 2008. Surface soil, surface water, and sediment samples were collected in December 2008. Additional test pit investigation and soil samples collection were conducted in January 2009. The Site 3 Landfill Delineation Report was submitted on June 10, 2009. In August 2009, an additional twelve surface soil samples were collected to provide additional data for the ecological risk evaluation.

To update the RI groundwater data while the Navy and EPA attempted to delineate the extent of landfill cells discovered at Site 3 in 2007, a draft SAP for Site 3 IGWM was submitted to regulators for review in December 2007. The SAP for Site 3 IGWM was finalized in March 2008 (Tetra Tech, March 2008). Tetra Tech performed the round 1 of IGWM at Site 3 in March 2008. The Site 3 IGWM Report Round 1 was submitted in August 2008. Round 2 of IGWM at Site 3 was conducted in October 2008, and the Site 3 IGWM Report Round 2 was submitted in December 2008. Round 3 of IGWM at Site 3 was conducted in April 2009, and the Site 3 IGWM Report Round 3 was submitted in August 2009.

In order to further investigate the VOC plume at Site 3, two additional monitoring wells, 03MW09O and 03MW09S, were installed east of the perimeter fence road, down gradient of the Site, in January/February 2010. In February 2010, the two new monitoring wells 03MW09O and 03MW09S were sampled for EPA Target Compound List (TCL) VOCs. The analytical results from the new monitoring wells were similar to nearby monitoring wells.

Based on results from the draft Phase II RI and all subsequent activities including the test pit investigation, landfill delineation investigation and interim groundwater monitoring investigations, Tetra Tech prepared a draft RI report that includes a new human health risk assessment and ecological risk assessment for Site 3. In May 2010, the draft Site 3 RI report was submitted to the regulatory agencies for review (Tetra Tech, May 2010). In response to comments, a revised draft Site 3 RI was prepared and submitted in April 2011 to the regulatory agencies for review.

The draft Site 3 FS is anticipated to be submitted in August 2011.

3.1.4 Site 4 - North End Landfill

Limited information exists on the operations at the North End Landfill; however, the landfill reportedly was used from approximately 1967 to 1969 to accept overflow wastes from the Privet Road Compound. The site is approximately 3.5 acres in size and is located between the northern end of Runway 15/33 and the Perimeter Road. Disposed waste materials are believed to be items not collected during routine trash pickup such as bulk items, sewage sludge, and oils and lubricants. During the site's operation, it is reported that wastes were covered; however, observations from the IAS showed waste materials, including oil, at the surface (NEESA, 1986).

Based on the SI (EA, May 1990), combined with the results of the site screening process, the Navy recommended NFA for this Site. PADEP concurred with the Navy recommendation for NFA at this site (PADEP, October 31, 2005). The Navy prepared a summary discussion of review and presented a status update at the December 19, 2006 Navy Willow Grove IRP partnering team meeting. All available past investigation results, correspondence and notes were summarized and recommendations for future actions were presented for discussion among the team. EPA's BTAG visited Site 4 on March 28, 2007 to review conditions. BTAG did not recommend further investigation or action at this site.

The IAS (NEESA, 1986) and the SI (EA Engineering, 1990) described a pool of tarry waste that covered about 50 square feet and was underlain by very soft tarry earth at Site 4 - North End Landfill. The Navy contracted Tetra Tech to conduct site screening investigation at Site 4 to further identify the nature of

this tarry waste. Site screening investigation field work was carried out, and the location of historical soil boring NELB-1 that reportedly was obtained from the tarry waste area was located in March 2008. The Status of Investigation Site Screening Area 4 was submitted to Navy in April 2008. To obtain information about the nature and extent of contamination, a soil sampling investigation at Site 4 tarry waste area was conducted in May 2008. A test pit investigation for the Site 4 tarry waste was conducted in September 2008. The tarry waste and related soil were excavated for off-Base disposal. In January 2009, the Test Pit Investigation Report for Site Screening Area (SSA) 4 was submitted to the regulators (Tetra Tech, January 2009).

Based on discussion at the NAS JRB Willow Grove partnering team meeting held at EPA Region 3 in June 2007 between the Navy, EPA, and PADEP, the Navy agreed to prepare an individual site screening process consensus agreement for No Action at Site 4. An Internal draft Record of Consensus Agreement was prepared in July 2007. Based on the results of the Site Screening Process performed in accordance with the FFA, the Record of Consensus Agreement No Action Decision for Site 4 was signed by the Navy BRAC Environmental Coordinator, EPA RPM and PADEP Case Manager on January 21, 2009.

3.1.5 Site 5 - Fire Training Area

The Fire Training Area is located in the south-central portion of NAS JRB, approximately midway between Runway 10/28 and State Route 463 (Figure 3-1). The site is located immediately south of Taxiway Juliet and covers an irregularly shaped area of approximately 1.25 acres. The training area was used from 1942 to 1975 for large-scale firefighting exercises, which included the disposal and burning of flammable liquid wastes generated by the Naval Air Station. Wastes, including solvents, paint chemicals, xylenes, toluene, and various petroleum compounds, were consumed at the rate of up to 4,000 or more gallons per year in these firefighting exercises. The area was also reportedly used for the drum storage of these flammable materials during the periods between burning exercises.

The Fire Training Area is primarily covered by grasses, with some woody and brushy vegetation present within the southern portion of the area. The burn area, consisting of the "burning ring" that has actually been found to have been a section of a partially buried steel tank, wide open at the top with an intact bottom below surrounding grade, was located in the south-central portion of the site (Tetra Tech, 2002).

B&R Environmental conducted RI field activities at Site 5 in 1991. The RI concluded that additional sampling was needed to further delineate the extent of contamination and/or the sources at the site. The Phase I RI report recommended a Phase II RI and a FS (Halliburton NUS, 1993).

In 1997 Phase II RI fieldwork was conducted and in 1998, a draft Phase II RI report was submitted to regulators for review (Brown & Root, 1998). In 1999, the Navy decided to de-link the reporting process for IR sites (1, 2, 3, and 5) and submit four separate Phase II RI documents.

In 2000 additional field work was completed at Site 5 to verify that site groundwater contamination was not moving off-Base toward the Horsham Township Municipal water supply well number 26 (HTMW 26). Sentinel monitoring wells installed on Navy property to monitor water quality between Site 5 and HTMW 26 are now sampled annually by the Base to verify contamination is not migrating closer toward the municipal water supply well.

The final RI report for Site 5, completed in February 2002, documented halogenated VOC contaminants in groundwater and a range of organic compounds [mainly polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)] in limited site surface soils (Tetra Tech, February 2002). The final RI Report for Site 5 combined the results from the draft Phase II RI Report and previous findings for Site 5, with the results of activities performed from April 1998 through October 2000 (Tetra Tech, 2002).

In 2002, Tetra Tech prepared the draft FS report for Site 5 groundwater and submitted it to regulators and the RAB (Tetra Tech, February 2002). Based on RAB member comments, the Navy decided to reconsider emerging (biological and chemical treatment in-situ) technologies and resubmit a revised draft Site 5 groundwater FS for regulatory and public review. In response to requests from the RAB to include additional remedial alternatives for Site 5 groundwater, the 2002 draft Site 5 groundwater FS was revised and reissued as revised draft in 2004 (Tetra Tech, September 2004).

After submission of the RI Report (Tetra Tech, 2002), the Navy contracted for installation of an additional airport runway perimeter security fence. Part of the new security fencing was installed in or near the area of known PAH soil contamination. Because of this potential change to Site 5 surface soil conditions in the area of the identified PAH "hot spots," surface and shallow subsurface soil samples were collected in June 2004 for a side-by-side comparison with the 1997 data. The Navy submitted the Site 5 RI Addendum 1, PAH Confirmation Sampling and Analysis Report (Tetra Tech, October 2004) to confirm status of petroleum compounds in Site 5 soil.

Based on the Action Memorandum for Site 5 - Fire Training Area Soil Removal (Tetra Tech, August 2005), a soil removal action for PAH-contaminated soil at Site 5 began in December 2005. Initial excavation confirmation samples indicated PAHs remained at some spots at concentrations above cleanup levels. A second round of excavation and confirmation samples (including sampling and analysis for dioxins as requested by EPA) was followed by soil backfill in October 2006. The Navy's Site 5 RI Addendum 6 for Soil (Tetra Tech, June 2007), including the Navy's residual risk calculation

approved by EPA, the RMC final closeout report, and an analysis of the potential impact from dioxins, as requested by EPA, was submitted in July 2007.

The revised draft FS for Site 5 groundwater (submitted in September 2004) generated a list of comments and questions from the EPA that were received in January 2005. The Navy responded with a series of RI work plans and reports of findings to address EPA concerns about past RI field sample collection practices, past HHRA practices, and the site conceptual model. In February 2007, EPA issued a letter of concurrence with the Navy RTC document laying out the Navy response to each of the EPA comments on the Site 5 groundwater FS. In November 2008, the Navy submitted the final FS for Site 5 groundwater (Tetra Tech, November 2008).

Site 5 RI Addendum 2, Soil Investigation for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Soil to Groundwater Impact (Tetra Tech, March 2006) was submitted to validate the Navy's RI samples for VOCs in soil obtained in 1997. 1997 RI sample and analysis results were very comparable to the results obtained from the same sample locations using the (2006 current) EPA-preferred method of sample collection and preservation.

Site 5 RI Addendum 3, Technical Memorandum of Risk Assessment Evaluation for Site 5 Groundwater (Tetra Tech, February 2007), and Site 5 RI Addendum 4, Technical Memorandum of Risk Assessment Evaluation for Site 5 Soil (Tetra Tech, July 2006), applied current EPA HHRA guidance, toxicity factors and other current assumptions used for calculating estimated risk, and presented evaluation of variances from the HHRA performed in 1997. The HHRA Tech Memo for Site 5 soil concluded that the risk drivers and potential chemicals of concern (COCs) remained the same and highlighted any differences from the 1997 HHRA.

Site 5 RI Addendum 5, Remedial Investigation Addendum Report for Site 5 - Fire Training Area Groundwater (OU 2) (Tetra Tech September 2006) presented results and conclusions from RI activities performed by the Navy in response to EPA comments on the revised draft FS for Site 5 groundwater (Tetra Tech, September 2004). The Navy installed five new boreholes and eight new monitoring wells, performed geophysical logging, packer studies, and analysis of groundwater samples to respond to EPA hydrochemistry, hydrogeology and health risk concerns noted in these comments.

The final Proposed Plan for Site 5 Soil (OU 4) (Tetra Tech, June 2006), proposing no further action for soil at Site 5, was presented for public comment at a public meeting held for that purpose on July 11, 2007. Several comments were received from the public during the public meeting, but no additional comments were received during the balance of the public comment period that ran from June 15, 2007 through July 30, 2007. The ROD for Site 5 Soil (OU 4) (Tetra Tech, September 2006) addressed all

comments from regulatory agency reviewers, as well as including comments from the public in the Responsiveness Summary Section. The Site 5 Soil (OU 4) ROD was signed by the Navy and forwarded to EPA for signature on September 13, 2007. EPA signed the OU 4 ROD on September 21, 2007.

Preliminary soil sampling and monitoring well installation for the Site 5 groundwater pilot study commenced in May 2008. The Pilot Study SAP for Site 5 Groundwater (OU 2) was finalized in October 2008 (Tetra Tech, October 2008). Field demonstration testing for bioremediation was conducted by the Navy to evaluate the effectiveness of several different electron donors. In April 2009, Tetra Tech began implementation of a bioremediation pilot study to remediate groundwater of Site 5. The first injection and groundwater recirculation segment of the biostimulation phase of the bioremediation pilot test was initiated on April 7, 2009 and concluded on June 26, 2009. The primary objective of biostimulation was to promote population growth of native bacterial populations by creating more favorable environmental conditions. Two post-biostimulation sampling events indicated that environmental conditions conducive to bioremediation were being created, but were not fully achieved, and that the transformation towards these conditions was not sustained. The Navy proposed to conduct a second biostimulation injection event.

The Navy, EPA, and PADEP agreed to proceed with a further testing step consisting of injection of additional sodium bicarbonate and sodium lactate into the aquifer with groundwater recirculation. The second injection and recirculation segment at Site 5, consisting of approximately two times the quantity of sodium bicarbonate and six times the quantity of sodium lactate added in the first injection segment, commenced on February 17, 2010 and finished on April 26, 2010. Analytical sampling associated with the second biostimulation injection segment included two sampling events. The first sampling event was performed between March 15 and March 22, 2010. A second sampling event was performed between May 5 and May 10, 2010. The analytical results indicated success with most of the parameters being monitored, except for the lack of a convincing bacterial population capable of degrading vinyl chloride.

In June 2010, the Navy, in consultation with EPA and PADEP, decided to continue pilot testing at Site 5 with the addition of appropriate biological stocks (bioaugmentation phase), including bacteria capable of degrading vinyl chloride. The final Site 5 Pilot Test Report was submitted to the regulatory agencies in May 2011. The test report indicates that bioremediation has proven to be an effective strategy in destroying the Site 5 groundwater contaminants through the anaerobic, reductive dechlorination process, and that the Site 5 groundwater recirculation system was very effective at distributing the biostimulation amendments throughout the remediation cell.

In June 2011, the final Proposed Plan for Site 5 Groundwater (OU 2) was submitted to regulators for review (Tetra Tech, June 2011). A public meeting would be held to present the Navy's plan for Site 5

Groundwater on June 22, 2011. The public comment period was set for June 15 through August 1, 2011 to encourage public participation in the decision process for Site 5 – Fire Training Area Groundwater. A ROD and RD for Site 5 Groundwater (OU 2) are anticipated to be prepared in FY 2011.

3.1.6 Site 6 - Abandoned Rifle Range No. 1

Abandoned Rifle Range No. 1 is located adjacent to Horsham Road near the southwestern corner of the Marine Reserve Compound. The Marine Reserve Training Center building and parking area that was constructed in the mid 1990s now covers virtually all of what is estimated as Site 6.

The range was built in 1942 and consisted of a firing mat and an earthen rampart. The rampart was approximately 1 acre in size. It is not known when the range was closed; however, the second range was not built until 1965, so it is assumed that this site was active until that time. After the site was closed, the rampart was regraded. There are no records indicating whether or not the lead from the fired rounds was removed; therefore, it is assumed that the lead was mixed with the earth from the rampart during the regrading (NEESA, 1986).

EA Engineering performed ESI fieldwork at Site 6 in 1991. Results indicated no apparent threat to health or the environment, and no further action was recommended (EA Engineering, 1992).

PADEP concurred with the Navy recommendation for NFA at this site (PADEP, October 31, 2005). The Navy prepared a summary review and presented a status update at the scheduled December 19, 2006 Navy Willow Grove IRP Partnering Team Meeting. All available past investigation results, correspondence and notes were summarized and recommendations for future actions were presented for discussion among the team.

Based on the results of the Site Screening Process performed in accordance with the FFA, the Record of Consensus Agreement No Action Decision for Site 6 was signed by the Navy BRAC Environmental Coordinator and the EPA RPM on December 12, 2007. PADEP agreement with the decision was documented in a letter from PADEP that was included as an attachment to the Record of Consensus Agreement document. Copies of the fully-executed Site 6 Record of Consensus Agreement document were distributed in January 2008.

3.1.7 Site 7 - Abandoned Rifle Range No. 2

The site is located in the northwestern corner of the facility, west of the north end of Runway 15/33. Construction and operation of the range were similar to Site 6 and consisted of a 1-acre earthen

rampart to collect fired rounds of ammunition. The range operated from 1965 until 1977, when the current range located in Building 176 at the Army Reserve Compound was constructed. The rampart, along with the spent ammunition, was regraded in 1977. This area was subsequently used as a landfill for inert materials including clean fill, broken concrete, asphalt, and cinderblocks. In addition, dry wastewater treatment sludge and emulsified oil and grease from on-site oil/water separators were reported to have been buried at the site (NEESA, 1986).

Based on the ESI (EA, January 1992) combined with the results of the site screening process, the Navy recommended NFA for this Site. PADEP concurred with the Navy recommendation for NFA at this site (PADEP, October 31, 2005). The Navy prepared a summary review and presented a status update at the scheduled December 19, 2006 Navy Willow Grove IRP partnering team meeting. All available past investigation results, correspondence and notes were summarized and recommendations for future actions were presented for discussion among the team. EPA's BTAG visited Site 7 on March 28, 2007 to review conditions. BTAG did not recommend further investigation or action at this site.

In January 2008, the Navy prepared a technical memorandum presenting a human health risk screening evaluation (HHRSE) of soil and groundwater at Site 7. The HHRSE compared existing data to EPA Region III RBCs to conservatively estimate the potential for adverse carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic health effects for exposures to soil and groundwater. Concentrations of all chemicals detected in soil were less than their respective RBCs for residential exposures to soil with the exception of arsenic. Concentrations of arsenic exceeded the RBC at most sampling locations but concentrations of arsenic were within background levels for soil. Manganese was the only chemical detected in groundwater at concentrations exceeding the full RBCs for tap water. Manganese slightly exceeded its full RBC in one sample.

Based on discussion at the NAS JRB Willow Grove partnering team meeting held at EPA Region 3 in June 2007 between the Navy, EPA, and PADEP, the Navy agreed to prepare a site screening process consensus agreement for No Action at Site 7. The Record of Consensus Agreement No Action Decision for Site 7 was signed by the Navy BRAC Environmental Coordinator, EPA RPM, and PADEP Case Manager on August 20, 2008.

3.1.8 Site 8 - Building 118 - Abandoned Fuel Tank

The site consists of a former underground 500-gallon heating fuel tank located approximately 50 feet north of Building 118. The tank was placed in service in 1959 and was abandoned in place in 1980 when it was replaced with a 290-gallon above ground tank. The tank contained only No. 2 heating fuel and serviced Building 118. In 1980, oil was observed seeping into the basement of Building 118. This

occurred on an intermittent basis and the oil was removed after each occurrence. The tank was investigated as a result of the seepage; the tank was empty and soils in the excavation around the tank did not indicate the presence of released materials; however, the fill and riser pipes were removed and the tank was buried in place (NEESA, 1986).

PADEP issued a notice of agreement (PADEP, October 31, 2005) with the Navy recommendation for NFA at Site 8 (Building 118 Abandoned Fuel Tank) under Pennsylvania storage tank regulations (Act No. 32; P.L. 169 and PA Code Title 25, Chapter 245). EPA sent a letter agreeing that the site had non-CERCLA issues and can be closed out from a CERCLA perspective (EPA, October 4, 2006).

3.1.9 Site 9 - Steam Plant Building 6 Tank Overfill

When the main steam plant (Building 6) was converted from coal to oil in 1969-70, spill containment for the fuel oil tank was not constructed. In 1978, a fuel oil supplier delivered No. 2 fuel oil to a filled tank while leaving the delivery truck unattended. The fuel backed up through the vent pipe, and approximately 3,000 to 5,000 gallons of fuel oil were released. The spill was located in the area between Building 6 and Building 114. This area is now bermed to contain spills resulting from fuel delivery.

The NAS JRB Willow Grove fire department responded to the spill event and flushed the fuel with water. Runoff was directed to drainage swales downstream of the steam plant. The spill was directed toward the Air Reserve Facility's detention basin on the northern side of the facility. The basin was equipped with oil spill containment devices. The total affected area was less than 1 acre (NEESA, 1986).

PADEP issued a notice of agreement (PADEP, October 31, 2005) with the Navy recommendation for NFA at Site 9 (Steam Plant Building 6 Tank Overfill) under Pennsylvania storage tank regulations (Act No. 32; P.L. 169 and PA Code Title 25, Chapter 245). EPA sent a letter agreeing that the site had non-CERCLA issues and can be closed out from a CERCLA perspective (EPA, October 4, 2006).

3.1.10 Site 10 - Navy Fuel Farm

Site 10 is located south of the Air Reserve facility along the north side of Privet Road. The site formerly had two partially buried, 210,000-gallon fuel tanks (Tank No. 115 and Tank No. 116) containing aviation fuel. Two smaller underground storage tanks (USTs) were located in the southeastern corner of the site. One tank contained diesel fuel and the other was used for storage of waste oil. The waste oil tank was formerly used for fuel storage. In 1986, Tank No. 115 was overfilled and fuel was released to

the ground. The same year during excavation for utility work on the southern side of the site, non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) was observed floating on top of the water in the trench. The NAPL was observed in the area of a dry well located near the northeastern corner of Building 81, which is located south of the 210,000 gallon tanks. The dry well was used to discharge effluent water siphoned from the bottom of the fuel tanks (EA Engineering, 1990). In March 1989, aviation fuel was detected emanating from two patches of dead grass on the west side of Tank No. 115. In 1991 the two main fuel tanks and the waste oil and diesel fuel USTs were removed. Inspection of the waste oil tank during removal revealed that the tank was not intact as holes up to 1 inch in diameter were reported.

In 1995, groundwater remediation pilot systems were investigated to address the petroleum (aviation fuel) contamination at Site 10 (Navy Fuel Farm) under the PADEP UST program. The Final Study Report for Product Recovery Pilot System was completed in 1996 (EA, 1996).

In 1998, a light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) recovery system designed to remediate the fuel spill was installed.

In 2001, the Navy discontinued active operation of the LNAPL recovery system for the jet fuel spill. Quarterly floating product recovery by bailing, or capture by absorption onto recovery "socks" placed in the well, continued until January 2003.

PADEP approved the final Work Plan for various fieldwork efforts at Site 10 (EA, 2003). Field work included installation and sampling of monitoring wells and soil borings to evaluate current site conditions. A final RI for Site 10 soil was submitted in December 2003 to support no further investigation at this time (EA, 2003).

In September 2004, the Navy submitted the Request for No Further Action for IR Program Site 10 Groundwater (EA, September 2004). PADEP agreed with the Navy that no further remedial action or investigation at this time is appropriate for Site 10 soils or groundwater. However, PADEP noted in their letter (PADEP, April 2004) that groundwater and soil at Site 10 do not meet criteria for unrestricted use and that it may be appropriate to seek full closure under Act 2 if land use changes.

Under provisions of BRAC 2005, the land associated with Site 1 and Site 10 will be conveyed to the Army to construct an "Armed Forces Reserve Center" to consolidate regional Army Reserve training activities into a central location at a military enclave to be established at NAS JRB Willow Grove. Construction planning for the Armed Forces Reserve Center was underway in 2008/2009. Preliminary planning included a concept design for placement of structures and utility facilities needed for the Army Reserve. Issues such as proper building construction and planning to take into account the existing environmental

restrictions at Site 1 and Site 10 were included in the preliminary design effort by the Army. In September 2009, the Navy transferred 18.25 acres to the Air Force as part of the BRAC 2005 requirement to construct a consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center.

The Armed Forces Reserve Center training enclave is currently (May 2011) under construction and nearing completion.

3.1.11 Site Screening Area 11 - Aircraft Parking Apron (SSA 11)

In 1992, during construction of footers for an Air Force building, organic odors were detected by the construction crew. This area is located at the north end of the main runway, between the Navy and Air Force parking aprons. It is suspected that fuel was spilled in this area in the past. Although soil samples were analyzed and the suspected contaminated soil was excavated, confirmation sampling was not conducted in 1992. Also, the analytical method was not stipulated and the laboratory reporting units were questionable (the samples consisted of soil; however, the reporting units indicated aqueous samples). Therefore, PADEP requested that confirmation soil samples be collected and evaluated to determine if attainment for Act 2 liability protection for closure could be demonstrated for the former excavated area (SSA 11). In addition, PADEP requested that groundwater be sampled downgradient of the site to determine if the petroleum-contaminated soil had affected the groundwater in the area.

PADEP approved the final Work Plan for various fieldwork efforts at suspected "site" 11 (SSA 11) dated March 2003 (EA, 2003). Field work included installation and sampling of monitoring wells and soil borings to evaluate current site conditions to determine if any of the previously reported petroleum contamination remained.

In March 2004 the Navy submitted the final report of PADEP Act 2 soil sampling and analysis (EA, March 2004) at suspected Navy "site" 11 (SSA 11 - Aircraft Parking Apron). PADEP agreed with the Navy conclusion that this "site" did not meet the criteria necessary to be considered under any program for potential remediation. This "site" has never formally entered either the IR or UST program. It was agreed by PADEP and the Navy that no further action of any kind is required for SSA 11, the suspected "site" 11, former aircraft parking apron (PADEP, April 5, 2004). The Navy received a letter from EPA dated February 12, 2007 indicating concurrence that no further remedial actions are needed for SSA 11.

3.1.12 Site 12- South Landfill

The Navy contractor RMC removed drums and debris and sampled soil at the EPIC drum and debris site, SSA 12, (the site screening area between Site 2 and Site 5) in 2003. Information from the drum removal

and soil sampling report (RMC, July 2003) at SSA 12 was sent to the Navy's contractor Tetra Tech for tabulation, evaluation, and incorporation into a final report of cleanup. However, due to unacceptably high analytical detection limits, comparisons to typical health-based benchmarks (e.g., EPA RBCs or PADEP MSCs) did not lead to a clear resolution of the status of the SSA 12 drum removal area.

Based on the inconclusive nature of the soil report for the SSA 12, the Navy contracted Tetra Tech to obtain confirmation samples from this area. SSA 12 was defined at that time as the portion of Site 2 northeast of the usually dry drainage ditch running through Site 2, roughly cutting Site 2 in half. The draft Work Plan for Soil Investigation at Site Screening Area 12 (Tetra Tech, May 2007) was submitted for regulatory agency review and comment in May 2007. In November 2007, the Navy submitted the final Work Plan for Soil Investigation at SSA 12 (Tetra Tech, November 2007). A confirmation soil investigation for SSA 12 was conducted in December 2007 and EM geophysical surveys were performed in March 2008. An EM geophysical survey report was submitted in July 2008 and the SSA 12 Confirmation Soil Investigation Report was submitted in September 2008.

In December 2008, after review of conditions at SSA 12 including visual observations of a "hummocky" appearance, followed by extensive brush clearing and the EM survey of subsurface conditions that indicated the presence of buried waste on the northeast side of the drainage ditch, the Navy in agreement with EPA and PADEP initiated a separate Remedial Investigation and CERCLA decision process for what is now designated as Site 12, South Landfill.

To further delineate the nature and extent of any buried waste at the site and to further characterize the nature and extent of the soil contamination discovered during previous investigations, the Navy initiated Phase I Remedial Investigation at Site 12. The Phase I RI would include test pits and subsurface soil samples, as well as surface water, sediment, and surface soil samples for ecological screening. In August 2009, the draft SAP for the Phase I RI at Site 12 was submitted to the regulators for review. Based on EPA comments, the RTC for Site 12 Phase I RI SAP was submitted in November 2009. The SAP for the Phase I RI at Site 12 was finalized in December 2009 (Tetra Tech, December 2009).

In January 2010 the Navy initiated the Phase I Remedial Investigation at Site 12 which included test pits and soil samples, as well as surface water, sediment, and surface soil samples for ecological screening. In June 2010, the draft Site 12 Phase I RI Data Report was submitted to the regulators for review. The Phase I Remedial Investigation Data Report for Site 12-South Landfill was finalized in June 2010. The report describes the data collection effort and the analytical results of the geophysical survey, test pits, surface/subsurface soil, sediment, and surface water sampling. Contaminants that exceeded the EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) and/or the PADEP Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) consisted of SVOCs, pesticides, and metals in surface soil; SVOCs, pesticides, dioxins and metals in subsurface soil;

SVOCs, pesticides and metals in surface water; and VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides and metals in sediment. To further determine the nature and extent of contamination and to evaluate risks to human health and the environment, a draft UFP-SAP for the Phase II Remedial Investigation at Site 12 was prepared and submitted to the regulatory agencies in April 2011.

4.0 SITE RANKING AND SMP SCHEDULES

4.1 SITE RANKING

A site ranking methodology was developed by the DoD to rank Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) sites based on the degree of risk posed to human health and the environment. Results of the ranking were used to prioritize sites and focus investigation and remediation efforts. Sites were categorized into High, Medium and Low relative risk groups to assure that investigations of sites currently impacting human or ecological receptors, or with the potential for significant migration from the site, are conducted before sites posing less significant threats. However, following the inclusion of NAS JRB Willow Grove on the BRAC 2005 for closure, relative risk site ranking will no longer be used to prioritize sites for cleanup. Cleanup priorities will be determined according to property disposal schedules.

The following list presents the status for site investigation and/or remediation activities:

- Site 1 (Long-Term Groundwater Monitoring. Land Use Controls. Armed Forces Reserve Center under construction.)
- Site 2 (No Action ROD)
- Site 3 (RI/FS Process)
- Site 4 (Consensus Agreement for No Action)
- Site 5 [Groundwater Pilot Study (ongoing)/Decision Process]
- Site 6 (Consensus Agreement for No Action)
- Site 7 (Consensus Agreement for No Action)
- Site 8 (No Further Action Agreement)
- Site 9 (No Further Action Agreement)
- Site 10 (No Further Action at This Time. Armed Forces Reserve Center under construction.)
- SSA 11 (Eliminated From Consideration)
- Site 12 (RI/FS Process)

Historical summaries for major investigative and project activities for each site are provided in Section 3.0. Projected schedules for the sites are presented in this section. These schedules are based on currently available information and are intended to be adjusted periodically during the decision making process or after new data become available. Appendix A presents master schedules showing milestones, up to and including "response complete" (RC) or "remedy in place" (RIP) (also known as "project end date" in the FFA). Primary documents and review cycles planned for each site and SSA are shown in the Appendix A schedules.

4.2 SCHEDULING ASSUMPTIONS

4.2.1 Document Preparation and Review Assumptions

Durations for work plan and draft report preparation activities are based on available site information, site complexity, and the anticipated amount of new data to be generated by future field investigations. The time required for document review varies based on the length and complexity of the document. For purposes of this SMP, documents have been categorized as either primary or secondary. Primary documents are the major deliverables associated with each phase of the remedial process as discussed in Section 2.0. Secondary documents fulfill portions of phased requirements and are assumed to be relatively straightforward in complexity and shorter in length than primary documents. Table 4-1 presents the primary documents for the various remedial process phases and their associated secondary documents. Table 4-2 presents the schedule for completion of review and response to comments for primary and secondary documents.

Time required to complete draft deliverables has been based on historical data for preparation and submittal of similar documents. Estimated schedules will be included in site-specific work plans. These schedules will be adjusted to account for impacts from new data or availability of funding.

Estimated document preparation times for preliminary draft documents are presented in Table 4-3. These durations are the time required to complete various preliminary draft deliverables after completion of field activities. The review and comment process for draft and final documents is discussed in Section 10 (Consultation) of the FFA.

4.2.2 Field Investigation and Sample Analysis Validation Assumptions

The schedule for field investigations includes mobilization/demobilization of all equipment and personnel, including procurement and oversight of subcontractors where required, and conduct all field activities. The schedule also allows for proper handling and disposal of investigation-derived wastes (IDW). The duration of these events is dependent on the number and types of samples collected, role of subcontractors (e.g., drilling and monitoring well installation, surveying, etc.), and accessibility of the site to complete the field activities.

It has been assumed for scheduling purposes that samples will be analyzed and reported using standard 28-day laboratory turnaround time. Data validation activities are scheduled for completion within 21 days of receipt of laboratory data.

4.3 SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN ASSUMPTIONS

The timely flow of work and report/milestone development durations outlined in this SMP assume that the necessary funding, when requested by the Navy in a timely manner, will be approved by Congress (see Section XXVII - FUNDING of the FFA). This SMP provides the document preparation durations for the NAS JRB Willow Grove sites. Schedules for RI/FS and RD/RA activities shown in Appendix A are compressed to the greatest extent possible by overlapping tasks and reducing redundancy in data collection efforts wherever possible. The degree of dependency between the various tasks and documents determines the extent of overlap. Key dependencies between tasks and related assumptions are:

- Remedial Investigation: Preparation of the preliminary draft RI report is assumed to start once all analytical data are received. Some RI tasks can begin before data are validated.
- Feasibility Study: Preparation of the preliminary draft FS may start as early as 2 months after the start of the RI report, provided there is general consensus between the Navy and the regulators and sufficient funding is available.
- Proposed Plan: Preparation of the preliminary draft Proposed Plan is assumed to start following receipt of EPA and state comments on the draft FS. Selection of the proposed remedial action(s) is dependent on regulatory approval of the recommended alternative(s) presented in the FS.
- Record of Decision: Preparation of the draft ROD is assumed to start after completion of the public comment period on the Proposed Plan. Community acceptance of the Proposed Plan must be considered in the selection of the interim or final remedial action(s).
- Remedial Design: The remedial alternative(s) must be selected prior to initiation of the remedial design; therefore, RD activities will commence following finalization of the ROD.

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TABLES

TABLE 1-1
SITE SUMMARY
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA

SITE	NAME	OPERABLE UNIT (OU)	STATUS
1	Privet Road Compound	Soil - OU 1 Groundwater - OU 3	Soil (OU 1) NFA ROD signed September 2006. Groundwater (OU 3) Interim ROD signed September 2008.
2	Antenna Field landfill	Soil - OU 5 Groundwater- OU 9	No Action ROD Signed June 17, 2010
3	Ninth Street Landfill	Soil - OU 6 Groundwater- OU 10	RI/FS Report Pending
4	North End Landfill	---	Consensus Agreement for No Action January 2009
5	Fire Training Area	Soil - OU 4 Groundwater - OU 2	Soil NFA ROD September 2007 Groundwater Bioremediation Pilot Study Decision Process Underway June 2011
6	Abandoned Rifle Range No. 1	---	Consensus Agreement for No Action December 2007
7	Abandoned Rifle Range No. 2	---	Consensus Agreement for No Action August 2008
8	Site 8 - Building 118 Abandoned Fuel Tank	---	NFA Agreement October 2006
9	Steam Plant Building 6 Tank Overfill	---	NFA Agreement October 2006
10	Navy Fuel Farm	---	NFA at this time
SSA 11	Aircraft Parking Apron	---	Eliminated From Consideration
Site 12	South Landfill	---	RI/FS Process

TABLE 4-1

**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DOCUMENTS
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

Primary Documents	Secondary Documents
Site Screening Process (PA, SI) Work Plans	Health and Safety Plans
Site Screening Process Reports	Non-Time Critical Removal Action Plans
RI/FS and FFS Work Plans	Pilot/Treatability Study Work Plans
Remedial Investigation Reports	Pilot/Treatability Study Reports
FS and FFS Reports	N/A
Proposed Plans	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis Reports
Record of Decision	N/A
Remedial Action Work Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remedial Action Sampling Plan • Remedial Action Construction Quality Assurance Plan • Remedial Action Environmental Monitoring Plan • Remedial Design for Land Use Controls (RD for LUCs) (formerly referred to as Land Use Control Implementation Plan (LUCIP)) 	Preliminary Conceptual Design or Equivalent
Final Remedial Designs	Well Closure Methods and Procedures
Remedial Action Completion Reports	Prefinal Remedial Designs
Operation and Maintenance Plans	Periodic Review Assessment Reports
Site Management Plan	Removal Action Memoranda
Community Relations Plan	N/A
Long-Term Remedial Action Monitoring Plan	N/A

PA = Preliminary Assessment
 SI = Site Inspection
 RI/FS = Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
 FFS = Focused Feasibility Study
 N/A = Not Applicable

TABLE 4-2

**DOCUMENT REVIEW AND REVISION SCHEDULE
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

Document	Review Duration	Response Duration ⁽²⁾
Draft Primary or Secondary Document	60 Days ⁽¹⁾	60 Days
Draft Final Primary Document	N/A	N/A
Final Primary Document	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable

⁽¹⁾ Agency (PADEP, EPA) Review

⁽²⁾ Incorporation of comments on Draft Report and submittal of Draft Final Report shall occur within 60 days after close of the comment period on the Draft Report

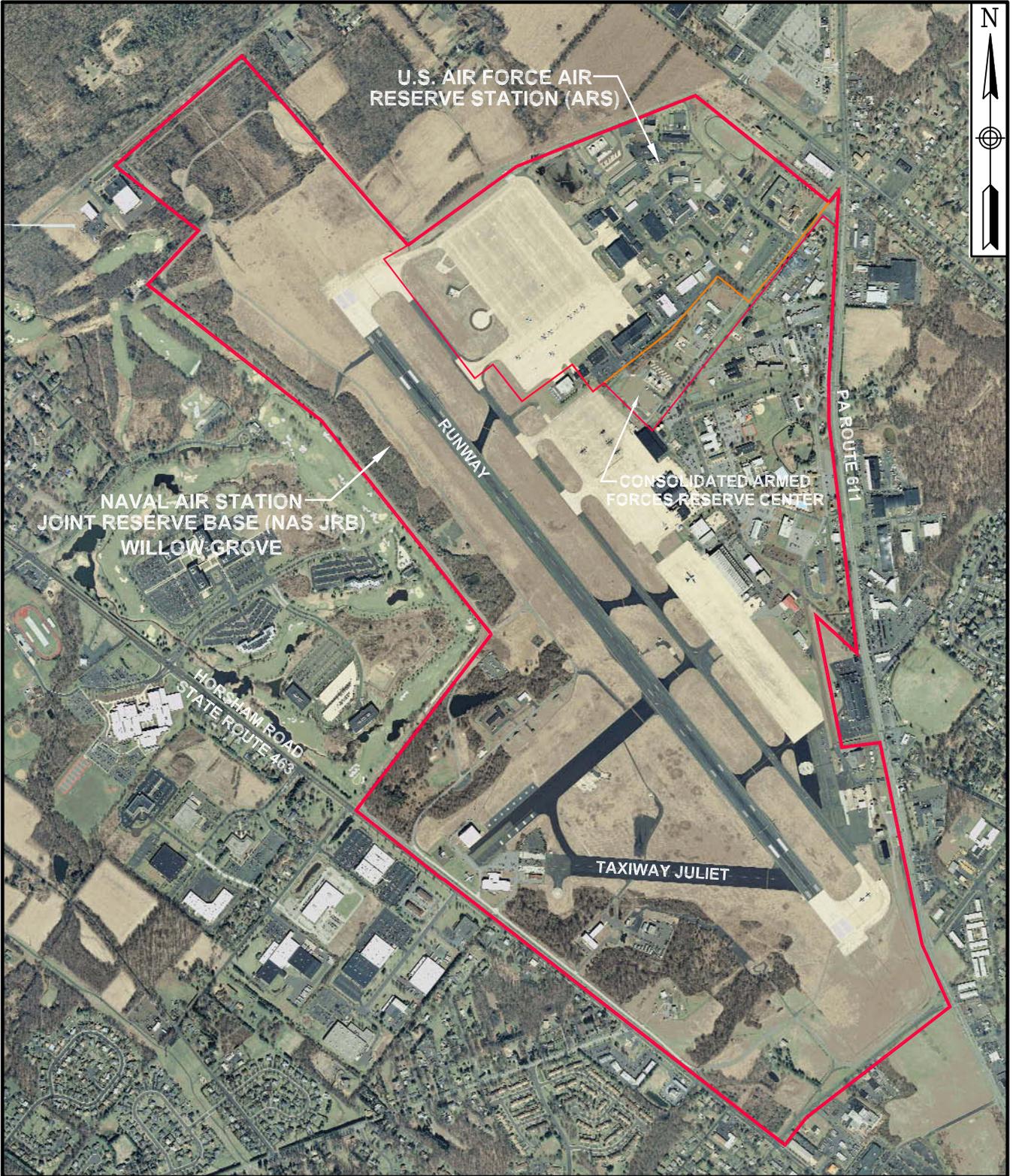
TABLE 4-3

**DOCUMENT PREPARATION DURATIONS
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

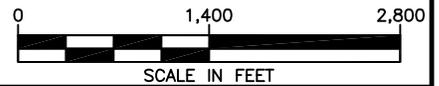
Document	Duration (Months) ⁽¹⁾
Site Inspection Report	2
Remedial Investigation Report	4
Feasibility Study	4
Proposed Plan	2
Record of Decision	2
Draft Remedial Design/Work Plan	5
Prefinal Remedial Design/Work Plan	2
Final Design/Work Plan	2
Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Focused Feasibility Study	1
Removal Action Memorandum	1
30% Removal Action Design	1
90% Removal Action Design	2
Final Removal Action Design	1
Treatability Study Work Plan	2
Treatability Study Report	1

⁽¹⁾ Durations represent estimated time required to complete preliminary draft documents after completion of field activities.

FIGURES



AERIAL BASE MAP PROVIDED BY THE PAMAP PROGRAM,
 PA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL
 RESOURCES, BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY



TETRA TECHNUS, INC.

FACILITIES LOCATION MAP
 NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
 WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA

SCALE AS NOTED	
FILE 112G02014BM02	
REV 0	DATE 06/13/11
FIGURE NUMBER FIGURE 1-1	

FIGURE 2-1
RI/FS PROCESS
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA

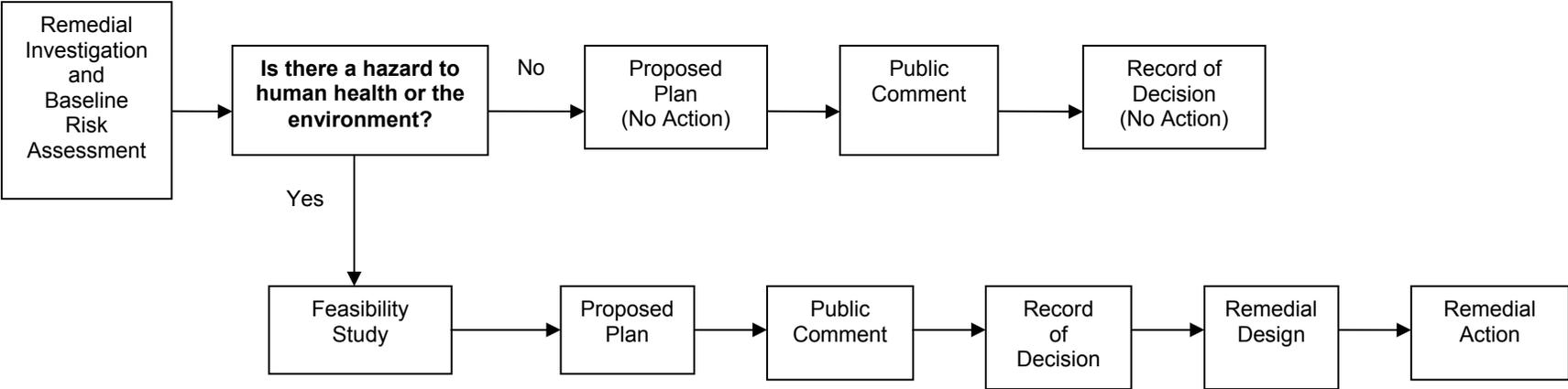


FIGURE 2-2

NON-TIME-CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTION PROCESS
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA

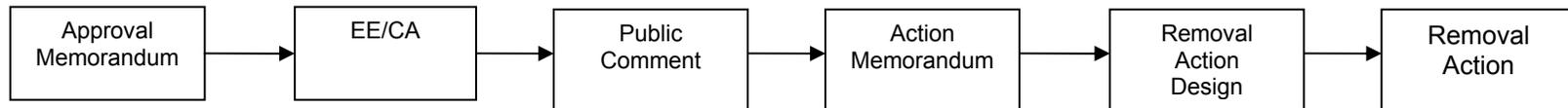
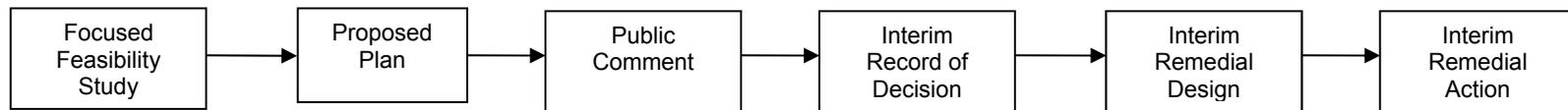
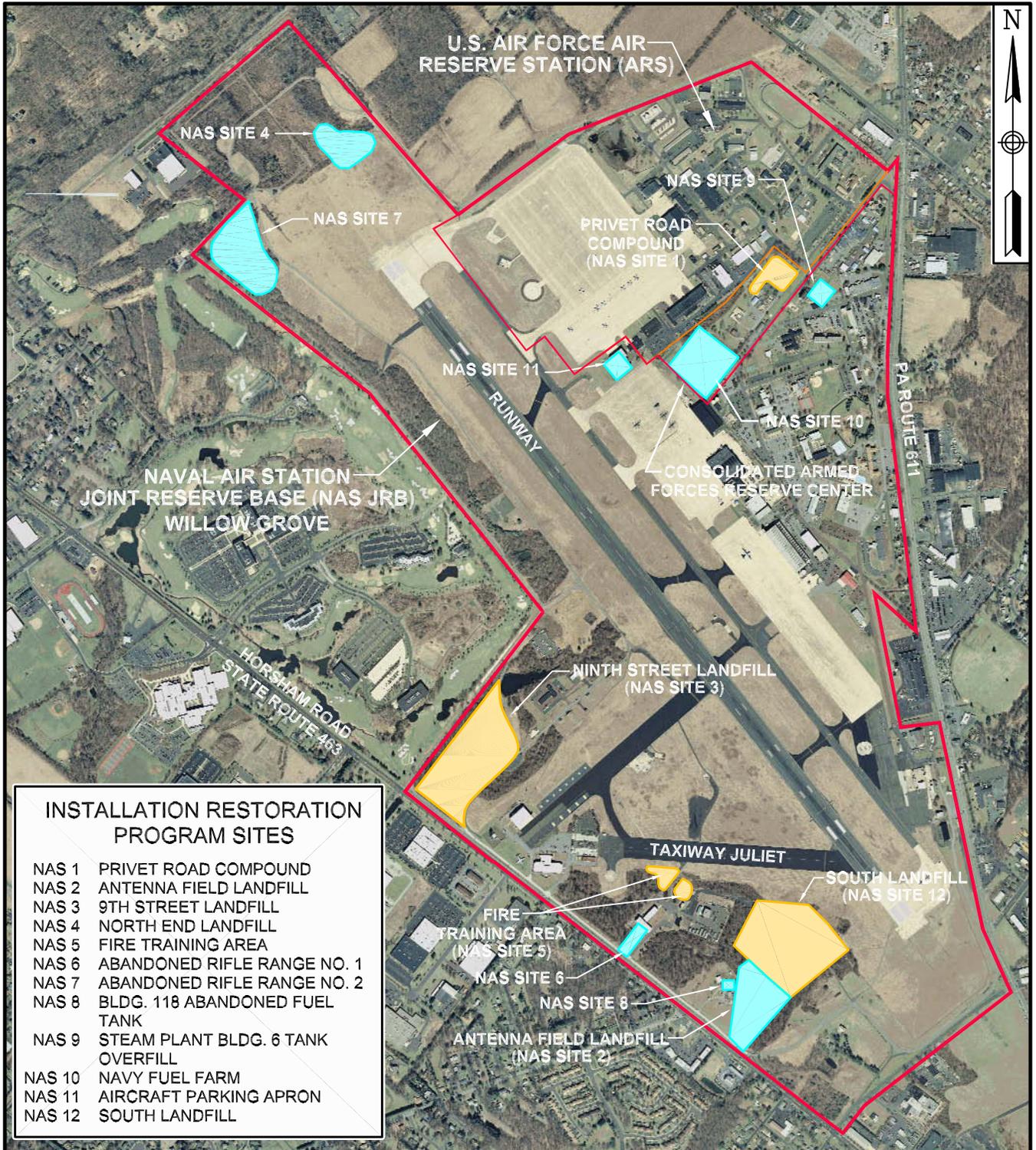


FIGURE 2-3
INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION PROCESS
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA





INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SITES

NAS 1	PRIVET ROAD COMPOUND
NAS 2	ANTENNA FIELD LANDFILL
NAS 3	9TH STREET LANDFILL
NAS 4	NORTH END LANDFILL
NAS 5	FIRE TRAINING AREA
NAS 6	ABANDONED RIFLE RANGE NO. 1
NAS 7	ABANDONED RIFLE RANGE NO. 2
NAS 8	BLDG. 118 ABANDONED FUEL TANK
NAS 9	STEAM PLANT BLDG. 6 TANK OVERFILL
NAS 10	NAVY FUEL FARM
NAS 11	AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON
NAS 12	SOUTH LANDFILL

LEGEND

ACTIVE SITE

COMPLETED SITE*

* SEE TABLE 1-1



AERIAL BASE MAP PROVIDED BY THE PAMAP PROGRAM, PA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES, BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY

0 1,400 2,800

SCALE IN FEET



**LOCATION OF IR SITES
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE
WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

SCALE AS NOTED	
FILE 112G00845BM02	
REV 0	DATE 06/13/11
FIGURE NUMBER FIGURE 3-1	

APPENDIX A

**MASTER SCHEDULES FOR ACTIVE REMEDIAL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES
(SEE LATEST SCHEDULES FROM QUARTERLY TEAM/PARTNERING MEETING)**

**DOCUMENT/MILESTONE SCHEDULE
SITE 1 - PRIVET ROAD COMPOUND
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

DOCUMENT/MILESTONE TITLE	DOCUMENT/MILESTONE DUE DATE	COMMENTS DUE DATE	GENERAL COMMENTS
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SITE 1 Privet Road Compound Groundwater OU 3	Site 1 GW Final RI Addendum 5	01/31/08	NA	
	Site 1 GW Final FFS	02/01/08	NA	
	Site 1 GW Final PRAP for Public Comment	04/17/08	NA	
	Site 1 GW Final ROD Signatures	09/26/08	NA	
	Site 1 GW Final RD for LUCs	08/27/10	NA	
	Project End Date (Remedy In Place)	08/27/10	NA	
	Site 1 GW Draft UFP SAP for GWM	07/17/09		
	Site 1 GW Draft Final UFP SAP for GWM	06/30/11		
	Site 1 GW Final UFP SAP for GWM	06/30/11		
	Site 1 GW First Round LTM Report	11/18/09		
	Site 1 GW Field Work Second Round LTM	08/26/11		
	Site 1 GW Second Round LTM Report	10/20/11		
	Internal Draft IRACR	07/25/11		
	Draft IRACR	08/09/11		
	Respond to Comments	11/22/11		
	Final IRACR	12/23/11		Signed by Navy and EPA
Five Year Review (Draft)	03/29/13			
Five Year Review	09/29/13			

DATE

NA

Red Text

= Actual date document submitted.

= Not applicable; comments are not typically required/received on the final version of a document.

= Action overdue

**DOCUMENT/MILESTONE SCHEDULE
SITE 1 - PRIVET ROAD COMPOUND
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

	DOCUMENT/MILESTONE TITLE	DOCUMENT/MILESTONE DUE DATE	COMMENTS DUE DATE	GENERAL COMMENTS
SITE 3 Ninth Street Landfill Groundwater OU 10 and Soil OU 6	Final Test Pit and Soil Sampling Report	09/19/08	NA	
	Final IGWM QAPP	03/07/08	NA	
	Report – Site 3 IGWM	08/29/08	NA	
	Report – Site 3 IGWM - Round 2	12/31/08	NA	
	Report – Site 3 IGWM - Round 3	08/27/09	NA	
	Final Landfill Delineation SAP	11/18/08	NA	
	Final Report – Site 3 Landfill Delineation	06/10/09	NA	
	Site 3 Draft RI Report	05/14/10	09/04/10	
	Site 3 Draft Final RI Report	03/21/11	NA	
	Site 3 Final RI Report	10/19/11	NA	
	Site 3 Draft FS	03/30/12	05/15/12	
	Site 3 Draft Final FS	05/30/12	NA	
	Site 3 Final FS	06/30/12	NA	
	Soil OU 6	Site 3 Draft PRAP OU 6	10/31/12	11/30/12
Site 3 Final PRAP OU 6 for Public Comment		12/31/12	NA	
Site 3 Draft ROD OU 6		TBD	TBD	
Site 3 Final ROD OU 6		TBD		
Site 3 Draft RD for LUCs OU 6		TBD	TBD	
Site 3 Final RD for LUCs OU 6		TBD		
Project End Date OU 6 (Remedy In Place)		TBD		RIP
Groundwater OU 10	Site 3 Draft PRAP OU 10	10/31/12	11/30/12	
	Site 3 Final PRAP OU 10 for Public Comment	12/31/12	NA	
	Site 3 Draft ROD OU 10	TBD	TBD	
	Site 3 Final ROD OU 10	TBD		
	Site 3 Draft RD for LUCs OU 10	TBD	TBD	
	Site 3 Final RD for LUCs OU 10	TBD		
	Project End Date OU 10 (Remedy In Place)	TBD		RIP
	Remedial Action	TBD		
	Draft LTM Plan	TBD		
	Final LTM Plan	TBD		

DATE = Actual date document submitted.
NA = Not applicable; comments are not typically required/received on the final version of a document.
Red Text = Action overdue

**DOCUMENT/MILESTONE SCHEDULE
SITE 1 - PRIVET ROAD COMPOUND
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

	DOCUMENT/MILESTONE TITLE	DOCUMENT/MILESTONE DUE DATE	COMMENTS DUE DATE	GENERAL COMMENTS
Site 5 Fire Training Area Groundwater OU 2	Site 5 Final FS	11/24/08	NA	
	Submit Final Pilot Study QAPP	10/23/08	NA	
	Perform Field Activities (Proof of Technology)	5/26/08 to 10/26/10	NA	
	Internal Draft (Navy only) Report of Results	01/03/11		
	Draft (for Regulatory Agencies) Report of Results	01/25/11	04/07/11	
	Final Report of Results	05/03/11	NA	
	Site 5 Draft PRAP OU 2	03/07/11	04/07/11	
	Site 5 Final PRAP OU 2 for Public Comment	06/15/11	NA	6/01/2011 is close of public comment period
	Public Meeting	06/22/11	NA	
	Site 5 Draft ROD OU 2	08/19/11		Revised Draft Submitted to EPA 12/16/11
	Site 5 Final ROD OU 2	03/31/12	NA	
	Site 5 Draft RD and Work Plan OU 2	04/30/12	05/15/12	Will be prepared as necessary pending pilot study results.
	Site 5 PreFinal RD and Work Plan OU 2	05/30/12	06/15/12	
	Site 5 Final RD and Work Plan OU 2	06/30/12	NA	
	Construction Start (Remedial Action Phase I)	09/16/12	NA	
	Remedial Action Phase II	10/30/12	NA	
	Construction Complete (Remedy In Place)	11/30/12	NA	RIP
	Draft Operating Properly and Successful Demonstration	11/30/13	NA	
	Final Operating Properly and Successful Demonstration	01/30/14	NA	
	Soil OU 4	Site 5 Soil Final NFA ROD	09/22/07	NA
Project End Date OU 4 (Remedy In Place)		09/22/07	NA	RIP
Administrative Record File Index OU 4		10/15/08		

DATE = Bold - Actual date document submitted.
NA = Not applicable; comments are not typically required/received on the final version of a document.
Red Text = Action overdue

**DOCUMENT/MILESTONE SCHEDULE
SITE 1 - PRIVET ROAD COMPOUND
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

DOCUMENT/MILESTONE TITLE	DOCUMENT/MILESTONE DUE DATE	COMMENTS DUE DATE	GENERAL COMMENTS
--------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------	------------------

Site 12 South Landfill	Drum and Debris Removal	05/01/03	NA	
	RMC Report of Drum Removal	07/31/03	NA	
	Site 12 Final UFP Phase I RI SAP	12/02/09		
	Final Site 12 Phase I RI Data Report	06/25/10		
	Site 12 Internal Draft Phase II UFP SAP	08/10/10	03/16/11	
	Site 12 Draft Phase II UFP SAP	04/20/11	10/11/11	
	Respond to Regulatory Agency Comments	10/11/11		
	Site 12 Final Phase II UFP SAP	10/27/11		
	Phase II RI Field Activities	01/31/12		Field work start date 11/28/11
	Site 12 Draft Phase II RI Report	06/30/12	08/15/12	
	Respond to Regulatory Agency Comments	08/30/12		
	Site 12 Final Phase II RI Report	09/30/12		
	Draft Feasibility Study Report	FY2013		
	Final Feasibility Study Report	FY 2013		
	Draft Proposed Plan	TBD		
	Final Proposed Plan	TBD		
	Draft Record of Decision	TBD		
	Final Record of Decision	TBD		
	Draft RD for LUC	TBD		
	Final RD for LUC	TBD		
	Remedial Action	TBD		
	Draft LTM Plan	TBD		
	Final LTM Plan	TBD		

DATE = Actual date document submitted.
 NA = Not applicable; comments are not typically required/received on the final version of a document.
 TBD = To Be Determined
 Red Text = Action overdue

**DOCUMENT/MILESTONE SCHEDULE
SITE 1 - PRIVET ROAD COMPOUND
NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA**

DOCUMENT/MILESTONE TITLE		DOCUMENT/MILESTONE DUE DATE	COMMENTS DUE DATE	GENERAL COMMENTS
SMP - FY 2008	FINAL UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2008)	09/03/08	NA	
SMP - FY 2009	FINAL UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2009)	10/02/09		
SMP - FY 2010	FINAL UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2010)	10/18/10		
SMP - 'FY 2011	INTERNAL DRAFT SMP (FY 2011)	06/08/11	---	
	DRAFT UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2011)	06/30/11	12/14/11	
	FINAL UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2011)	12/31/11	NA	
SMP - 'FY 2012	INTERNAL DRAFT SMP (FY 2012)	06/01/12	---	
	DRAFT UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2012)	06/14/12	07/16/12	
	FINAL UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2012)	07/31/12	NA	
SMP - FY 2013	INTERNAL DRAFT SMP (FY 2013)	06/03/13	---	
	DRAFT UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2013)	06/14/13	07/15/13	
	FINAL UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2013)	07/31/13	NA	
SMP - FY 2014	INTERNAL DRAFT SMP (FY 2014)	06/02/14	---	
	DRAFT UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2014)	06/13/14	07/16/14	
	FINAL UPDATE TO SMP (FY 2014)	07/31/14	NA	

DATE = Actual date document submitted.
 NA = Not applicable; comments are not typically required/received on the final version of a document.
 Red Text = Action overdue